

THE MANNING TIMES

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One of the eternal mysteries will be, what did old Father Time do with that idle hour when the schedule was changed?

-W-S-S-

One of the new boats has been named the Licking. Whether or not it proves a desirable name will depend on whether it gives or takes.

-W-S-S-

Does that bill giving the President power to requisition the timber of the country wherever necessary, have any reference to the fences of the politicians?

-W-S-S-

If the German drive on the western front was a defensive—and the kaiser insists his war is a defensive one—we should not like to witness a German offensive.

-W-S-S-

A life for every foot of ground is what Germany is paying for territory gained. But she probably thinks that lives can be produced, while there is only so much territory.

-W-S-S-

A New York man has appealed to the courts to compel his wife to keep silence. But where is he going to find a judge with nerve enough to undertake to impose such a sentence?

-W-S-S-

Disappointed in pulling off their fight in Baltimore, Willard and Fulton might try the western front in France. There might not be so many rounds fought, but it's safe to say it would be mighty interesting while it lasted.

-W-S-S-

A press agent refers to the voice of the noted singer, Galli-Curci, as "bottled moonshine." We don't know what Galli's prices are, but in the "dry" sections of this country that commodity retails at around eight dollars a quart.

-W-S-S-

When you hear a patriot lamenting the fact that he is past the service age, remind him that those within that age are giving 365 days a year to their country, and that by scratching round right lively he might discover opportunities to employ at least a part of his time the same way ever here at home. Many other things besides fighting are to be done.

-W-S-S-

If words would win the war, there are people in this community, and in all others no doubt, who would be capable of doing yeoman service. But words will not win. Talk is said to be "cheap," but in the present emergency we are constrained to believe it comes very high. What is needed now is not words, but deeds. Get down to business and brass tacks. DO SOMETHING. Hustle. Raise something to eat, or to clothe somebody, or do something to supply other necessity. Work, work and keep on working, and let the words stay in the dictionary. They're not needed.

-W-S-S-

Don't get the wrong angle on this "Liberty Loan," son. It doesn't mean that YOU must do the loaning. It means that your government proposes to loan you the opportunity of investing your spare means in a proposition as sound as the Rock of Ages. It means that the opportunity of your life is offered you to gather to yourself your portion of national honor and glory. It means that probably for the first time in your rather careless life you have the chance to become a really necessary cog in the great wheel of progress. It's the turning point in your life, son. Be sure you make the right turn.

FARM LABOR

Through the action of the Federal Government what promised to be a famine in farm labor has apparently been averted. The work of the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor is bringing relief to conditions that until recently were the cause of grave concern.

Scarcity of farm labor may still be felt in some sections. Where this is the case the greatest publicity should be given to the fact that the Employment Service stands ready at all times to cooperate with the farmers in remedying the trouble.

In any community suffering from a scarcity of farm labor, an application to your rural route carrier or your postmaster will bring a blank form that, when properly filled out and forwarded to Washington according to directions, will put that community in direct touch with the Employment Service. The heads of this service wish the country to know that to date the Service has been able to supply labor to meet all calls, and hopes to be able to meet all future calls.

Farmers needing help and unable to secure it, should not hesitate to call upon this department, which was created primarily for their relief. The Government is urgent that no land in the United States lies idle this year if it is possible to bring it under cultivation. To this end, farmers, with the proper help, would be enabled to increase their acreage of crops, should avail themselves of the Employment Service and exert themselves to the utmost to produce bumper crops.

POTATO SPRAYING PAYS

This is Shown by Cooperative Experiments Conducted at Aroostook Farm in 1917

Some potato growers have expressed the opinion that it does not pay to spray potatoes for late blight. They claim that when the weather condi-

tions are such that the disease is severe, spraying does not control it sufficiently to give an appreciable increase in yield, and also that in seasons when the attack is light the increase in yield from spraying is not sufficient to cover the added cost. Consequently they maintain that spraying is unprofitable at any time.

That thorough spraying will control late blight in seasons of bad in-

fection has been proven many times in the past, and most recently in Aroostook County, Me., in 1917. Among other places in the county, this was shown conclusively at Aroostook Farm, where extensive experiments were conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

Late Spraying Increases Production From 26 to 36 per cent

In one block where test plots sprayed with standard Bordeaux mixture were interspersed with untreated check plots, the average yield on 11 of the former plots was at the rate of 181.2 bushels per acre, while that on an equal number of untreated plots was at the rate of 143.5 bushels per acre. This was an increase of 37.7 bushels per acre, or more than 26 per cent in favor of Bordeaux mixture.

In another similar block the average yield of five plots sprayed with Bordeaux mixture was at the rate of nearly 237 bushels per acre, while that of the four untreated check plots in the same block was 174.3 bushels. The gain here was 62.5 bushels per acre, or about 36 per cent, due to spraying. Six applications were made on all the above-mentioned sprayed plots.

On these experimental plots, spraying ought to have been started 10 days or two weeks sooner, or by the end of the first week in July. In spite of this fact, the yields given above indicate quite plainly that spraying paid. Moreover, many persons who saw the plots during the latter part of the season have testified to the striking differences on sprayed and unsprayed portions. On all the treated plots the spraying was done with a traction sprayer which maintained a good working pressure of at least 150 pounds per square inch.

Early and Continued Applications Gave Increases of 53 to 86 per cent

Adjoining one of the experimental blocks was a field where spraying was begun earlier and eight or nine applications were made. It was planted with the same lot of the same variety of seed, fertilized the same, and except for spraying, received similar treatment in every respect. The yield on the portion of this field immediately adjoining one of the unsprayed check plots was 267.3 bushels per acre. Comparing this with the averages of the unsprayed check plots mentioned above, shows a gain of 123.8 and 93 bushels per acre, or over 86 and 53 per cent. In none of the above figures is any account made of the extra loss resulting from Tuber rot in storage in the crop produced on the unsprayed plots.

Nineteen hundred and seventeen was one of the worst blight years in the history of the Aroostook potato growing. The results cited above show conclusively that, even under the conditions that existed, late blight can be controlled by a grower who sets out to do the job thoroughly. Moreover, they indicate that it can be done at a fair profit when the cost is considered in connection with the value of the increased yield resulting from the treatment.

These recommendations apply par-

ticularly to the potato sections lying north of a line drawn from New York to Chicago.

-W-S-S-

Breeds Best Suited to Conditions—Where to Buy and How to Select

Hens of the medium-sized breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons—are best suited to back-yard conditions. Large hens kept in close confinement are likely to get too fat to lay well. Small, nervous hens are apt to develop such vices as egg eating and feather eating. The bad tendencies mentioned do not prohibit the keeping of large and small breeds in small back yards, but makes it necessary for the keeper to use extraordinary care to keep them in good condition and productive. White and light-colored varieties are not desirable for small back yards, because their plumage soils too easily.

Where to Purchase Stock

As a rule it is most satisfactory to buy hens of a local poultry keeper or dealer in live poultry. Desirable small flocks are frequently offered by people who are obliged by change of work or of residence to sell their poultry. Dealers in live poultry everywhere sort out from their general receipts the hens that show good-breeding and quality to sell to back-yard poultry keepers. When satisfactory stock can not be obtained locally, the advertising columns of poultry papers, agricultural papers, or newspapers that carry poultry advertising should be consulted, and the hens bought from the nearest breeder who can supply what is wanted at a reasonable price.

Select Utility Hens

For the back-yard flock kept to produce eggs only, it is not necessary to have hens of extra good standard quality. What breeders of standard poultry call choice utility hens are as good as any for egg production and cost but little more than ordinary mongrels. Hens of this grade in the medium sized breeds are usually a little under standard weights, and have superficial faults, as unsoundness of color, or irregularity of markings or of the shape of the comb, which in no way affect their laying capacity, but make them unfit for exhibition and undesirable for breeding purposes.

Note Condition of Birds

When buying hens in person particular attention should be given to the general condition—whether the bird seems vigorous and lively, and to the appearance of the comb and the condition of the feet. Healthy hens have bright red combs and bright eyes. A slight paleness of the comb is simply an indication that the hen is not laying at the time; but a bird whose comb has either a yellowish or a bluish cast should be rejected, for these are symptoms of internal disorders. The skin and scales of legs and toes should be smooth, and the

Spring

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scales of the feet soft and free from corns.

-W-S-S-

Cultivate Enemies of Moths

Everything possible to introduce and encourage parasites and natural enemies of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth is now being done by the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the State of Massachusetts. Several natural enemies, occurred from Europe and Japan since 1905, have become firmly established in this country and are assisting in bringing about the control of these species. The most effective enemies of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth are the Calosoma beetle, a tachina-fly, and a minute four-winged wasp-like parasite. Two tiny parasites of the eggs of the gipsy moth also have been colonized and are valuable additions to the natural enemies of this insect. The records at the gipsy-moth laboratory at Melrose Highlands, Mass., indicate that all of the species of insect parasites mentioned have been gradually increasing in the field and that the results of their work are very noticeable in certain restricted areas.

Grading potatoes for market increases the possibilities for sales and raises the price received. Keep the culls on the farm and save the cost of hauling.

-W-S-S-

Notice of Discharge

I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County, on the day of 6th of May, 1918, at 11 o'clock, a. m. for letters of discharge as guardian for Samuel David Coker, formerly a minor.

JOHN H. DUBOSE.

New Zion, S. C.

April 5th, 1918.

-W-S-S-

Civil service examination to be held in Sumter, S. C., on April 26th, 1918 for the position of Rural letter carrier at St. Paul's, S. C.

For application blanks and any other information desired apply to the Civil Service Board at Sumter, S. C. and oblige

J. D. WILDER, Secy.

Sumter, S. C.

-W-S-S-

A hood suspended over the kitchen range and connected to the flue in the chimney will gather all the steam and odors and carry them away.

War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds do Not Conflict.



The Liberty Loan campaign and War Savings Stamp campaign are not rivals—no more than the super-dreadnaughts and destroyers of our navy are rivals.

The Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps are two forms of the same financial operation of the United States government. They were authorized by the same vote of Congress and are intended to supplement

each other. They are both of paramount importance to the financing of the war. The Liberty Loan campaign is primarily to obtain the many billions of dollars necessary toward paying the expenses of war and lending to our Allies.

The peculiar significance of the war savings campaign is that it is not designed merely to get money, but to enable the government to spend money. Obviously the government can not spend money unless it can buy something with the money. If the civilian population continues to purchase as much goods and services now as it did in peace time, then the armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them. That was Lord Kitchener's warning to England. There are not enough material and labor in this country to supply the war needs of the government and at the same time the peace needs of the civilian population. If the people persist in needless purchasing, the government might as well not have any money as not to be able to buy goods and services for that money. Wars are not fought with money—they are fought with the goods and services that money can buy.

Successive Liberty Loans will be sold in successive campaigns at intervals. The War Savings campaign will last throughout the year—no doubt until the war is over. It aims at developing habits of thrift that shall make the sales of stamps cumulative. And the person of very limited means who buys a few dollars worth of War Savings Stamps does his share as well as the wealthier man who buys a quantity of Liberty Loan bonds. Millions who could not afford to invest in Liberty Bonds will be able to help by investing in War Savings Stamps. The two campaigns are, in reality, only one—that of financing for victory.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA