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PHONE 601

SUMTER, S. C.

germinates in one to four weeks. Long leaf pine produces large seed full of rich food, so that it is eagerly sought by insects, birds, and hogs.

In view of the fact that many thousand acres will probably be carpeted with long-leaf seedlings next spring, Forest Service officials urge owners of long-leaf pine lands to take special care in protecting the seedlings from fire. They point out that it would cost \$5 to \$10 per acre to do artificially what nature has done gratis. Most of the tender seedlings are killed during the first year or two of their existence. Many of the remaining small trees succeed in surviving fires, though with more or less injury. Hogs in regions where these trees grow destroy practically all the seedlings they can get at by eating the soft, succulent bark around the tap root. It is urged that, if possible, they be excluded entirely from land growing seedlings.

On lands burned over in the cold season and not oftener than every two or three years the majority of the long-leaf seedlings may be expected to survive. Annual burnings by very hot fires kill practically all this young growth in the course of a few years. The common belief that fires do not injure long-leaf pines or that they are even necessary for natural reproduction is without foundation, though the tree does offer remarkable resistance to injury from fire. Tender young seedlings, however, are easily killed, and there is every reason for beginning this year to provide permanent protection for these valuable trees.

THE ONE-YEAR AGRICULTURAL COURSE

Clemson College, September 21.—Every young farmer in South Carolina who has not the time or the money to take a full four-year course, should consider the advisability of going to Clemson on October 1st to take the eight-months' course in agriculture. This course is intensely practical in its nature, and will give to the young farmer a knowledge of his profession which he could not obtain otherwise.

Not only will he obtain this education in agriculture, but he will be one of the cadet corps getting military and physical training, and having every advantage that the regular students enjoy.

There is yet time to file application for this short course, and every young farmer who can do so is ear-

nestly urged to take advantage of this great opportunity. Inquiries should be addressed to The Registrar, Clemson College, S. C., who will reply promptly and give full information.

THE ARMY WORM SITUATION

Clemson College, Sept. 9.—The third generation of the army worm is now working full force, and these worms will be active for a period of ten days, says A. F. Conradi, State Entomologist. According to the appearance of the situation at this time, there will be a recurrence of this outbreak next spring unless unexpected winter weather should occur. At this time the principal damage is to forage crops, and farmers are advised to keep on hand for ready reference information card No. 2, because the use of the bran mixture on forage crops is entirely practical. Farmers are cautioned to keep this information Card on file so that they may have it next spring. A large amount of forage has been lost this season unnecessarily because of lack of time and information at the critical moment.

BUTTERING OUR BREAD

Numerous references to importations of butter from Denmark, Holland, and other countries have caused many persons to believe that we depend upon foreign countries for a considerable part of our butter supply. This is very far from the truth, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. We export more butter than we im-

port, and our importations are insignificant compared with the total consumption in this country.

The greatest importation of butter on record in the United States was for the calendar year 1919, when it reached only 9,519,368 pounds; the exports for the same year were 34,556,485 pounds; which gives a net export of 25,037,117 pounds.

The exports of butter have never been high, but they have exceeded the imports except in a few years. In 1871 there was an import of 4,800,000 pounds of butter and an export of only 3,900,000 pounds. The next time the imports exceeded the exports was in 1914, when the imports were 7,842,000 pounds and the exports were 3,693,000 pounds. During and since the European war the exports have been much larger than normally. The importations of butter from 1884 to 1909 were from a few thousand pounds to a little less than a million pounds, while the exports ranged from five million to twenty and even thirty million per year.

SHOT IN DEFENSE, CLAIM

Seville, Fla., Sept. 19.—Lester Faircloth of Uvalda, Ga., and Charley Edmonds, of Chadbourne, N. C., were killed here this afternoon by Section Foreman J. B. Rainer, who claims he shot in defense of his family while a shooting affray was going on in front of his residence. Two of the men engaged in the shooting have been arrested at Crescent City while they were attempting to escape in an automobile.

Gin Lighting!

Cotton going to be late this year, you will have to gin a good deal after dark, be prepared by installing our Gin Delco-lighting plants and avoid disastrous fires. Better place your order early, thousands being sold. Call at 10 East Liberty St, Sumter, S. C., or phone 649 L.

T. M. BRADLEY,
DEALER

THE BOLL WEEVIL SITUATION

Clemson College, September 19.—The boll weevil is advancing at about the rate it was expected to move during 1920, according to Prof. A. F. Conradi, Entomologist for the Crop Pest Commission. The weather conditions in relation to boll weevil in 1920 have been in many respects similar to those of 1919 except that the rainy weather has continued in most sections of the state preventing the sharp reaction which occurred last season causing a longer period

of migration for the weevil. Unless an early frost should occur, it is expected that the weevil will cover the entire state by the end of 1920. Only about two percent of South Carolina cotton crop is now produced in weevil free territory. In 1921 the area of destructive damage will probably be much greater than in 1920.

Erratic procedure is not recommended under boll weevil conditions. The experience of the farmers in the southernmost part of the state in 1920 is nothing new, but is merely a repetition of what has

gone before during the last twenty years. During this season the cotton was made during the dry weather of May and June. Had June been a wet month, the story would have been entirely different. If we get a dry June and July next season we have a good chance for a good cotton crop regardless of weevils.

It is advisable for farmers to keep the possibility of cotton before them, however strong they may have gone to other crops at this time, because sooner or later they may want to grow it again as a predominating crop. So far as the fall practice of farming is concerned under boll weevil conditions, it is evident to every farmer that it is the same as the best practice in any section regardless of whether it is weevil infested or not.

The weevils in 1921 will come from the number of weevils that pass this winter successfully. The greater the amount of rubbish on farms this winter the better are the winter accommodations to take care of the boll weevil and the greater the number of weevils in the spring of 1921. Weevils do not hibernate in cover crops. Among their splendid hotels are cotton and corn fields on which the stalks were allowed to remain; grass on ditch banks and terraces; underbrush along ditch banks and woods; neglected orchards; waste fields and roadsides.

PROTECT LONG-LEAF PINE SEEDLINGS

Officials of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, returning from the South report that the year 1920 is an unusual seed year for long-leaf pine. The range of this tree is roughly from North Carolina through the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain States to eastern Texas. The occurrence of a good seed year is noteworthy, because this species matures full crops of seed not oftener than once in six or eight years.

The seed commonly ripens by early September and falls to the ground soon afterward. If the autumn weather is not unusually dry, the seed

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