

**FIELD SELECTION OF SEED
CORN PAYS BIG RETURNS**

Character of Plant Can be Determined only Where It Grows—Choose Ears From Ideal Stalks That Yield Heavily—Dry and Cure Them Well.

It costs as much to plant and cultivate an acre producing 20 bushels of corn as one producing 40 bushels. So, with present labor costs, if a farmer could reduce his acreage one-half and still get the same corn yield he would consider it mighty good business.

Such a program is probably too much to expect, but the United States Department of Agriculture points out that the American farmer is getting altogether too little yield from his corn land. Just about this time of year a good many farmers are realizing it.

Prepare for Next Year's Crop
Now, or a little later, American farmers have an opportunity to start increasing next year's corn crop by the selection of seed. Every spring there is a frantic search for good seed corn, and much inferior seed corn, and much inferior seed planted, with resulting inferior yields. The loss is largely due to delay or negligence. Autumn is the time to prepare for a profitable corn crop the following season.

Any intelligent farmer can go into his corn field when the corn is mature and select better seed than he can buy next spring. Unless a community has an experienced and honest corn breeder, the best place for the farmer to obtain seed corn is from the fields on his farm or in his neighborhood, which are planted with a variety that has generally proved successful in that particular locality. Too many people consider seed good simply because it will grow. To be first class, seed corn must be:

1. Well adapted to the climatic and soil conditions where it is to be planted.

2. Of a high-yielding variety and from high-yielding stalks of that variety.

3. Well matured and preserved from ripening time until planting time in a manner that will retain its full vitality.

4. Free from disease and insect injury. Such freedom may indicate resistance to infection.

As soon as the crop matures, go through the field with a picking bag and select ears from the stalks that have produced the most good corn without having had any special advantages such as excess of space, moisture, or fertility. Avoid the large ears on stalks standing singly with an unusual amount of space around them. Preference should be given the plants that have produced most heavily in competition with a full stand of vigorous plants. A well-balanced stalk bearing two good ears will usually be found to have produced as much seed as any other stalk. Both ears are equally valuable for seed, even though one may be much smaller than the other.

In the Central and Southern States, all other things being equal, short thick stalks are preferable. They are not so easily blown down, and in general are more productive than slender ones. In the more northern States two varieties are desirable—an early-maturing variety for grain and a later, ranker-growing one for ensilage. It is an excellent plan to select enough seed for two years.

Husked ears of seed corn should be put in a dry place with free circulation of air on the day they are picked. They should be placed so that the ears do not touch each other. They may be hung on a string, or a hatrack device can easily be made by cutting an electrically welded wire-mesh so as to leave one strand with short cross wires sticking out at intervals. After hanging in the shed or lying on the racks for two months the seed ears should be dry enough to keep safely and may be stored in moth-proof barrels, boxes, or crates, but should not be exposed to a damp at-

mosphere. Moth-proof boxes can easily be made with fly screen.

Keep Seed Corn Dry Over Winter

Since the corn root-rot investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture, increasing attention has been paid to germination tests for corn. The improved rag-doll germinator and methods for using it, as well as methods of selecting disease-free ears in the field, are described in Farmers' Bulletin 1176, which will be sent on application to the Department of Agriculture. The question of better seed corn is one which means so much in dollars and cents that attention should be given it from now on until the seed is ready to go into the ground next spring.

**PROBLEMS IN ROAD BUILDING
CAUSED BY HEAVY RAINS**

During July and August, cloudbursts, which are practically very heavy thunderstorms, cause serious problems in road construction in Nevada and Utah. The Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture has worked out several effective methods of protecting roads from these immense sudden flows of water after long dry spells. Where the drainage channels are well defined no great difficulty is involved in the design of the road drainage structures; but where the flood spread over a delta or a valley it is a problem so to locate the line and

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drainage structures that the latter will save the road from destruction. In section where the flood tends to spread out, a wide berm on each side of the roadway makes a substantial protection. The borrow pit provides material for the embankment and serves as a diversion drain. Sometimes a short concrete dip is used for the purpose of passing to water over the road in a comparatively wide and shallow flow instead of under it. A dip is simply a pavement extending the full width of the roadway and protected at each edge against undermining by a cut-off wall extending 18 inches below the bottom of the pavement. Instead of attempting to build up a grade for this pavement, so as to raise it above the flood water, the dip follows the grade of the wash, and the water passes over it in time of flood. Where the deltas are so wide and the country so undeveloped as to make the cost of a concrete dip excessive, the dips are surfaced with gravel and the downstream edge is protected by a concrete cut-off wall. In connection with these drainage dips a V-shaped system of dikes and ditches is used, converging toward the road if it is desired to lead the flow from two or more washes to a single dip, and diverging toward the flow of a single stream to more than one dip.

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**SEARCH FOREIGN COUNTRIES
FOR PARASITES OF CROP PESTS**

Renewed attention is being paid by the United States Department of Agriculture to the introduction of so-called friendly insects—parasites which destroy serious crop pests without themselves doing damage to human interests. Two different expeditions to that end are now in progress.

Thomas R. Chamberlin, of the Salt Lake City laboratory for cereal and forage insect investigations, is now en route to the European parasite laboratory at Hyeres, southern France, and will study the insect enemies of the alfalfa weevil for the purpose of collecting and shipping to Utah and other infested territories the natural enemies of this serious pest. Prof. H. F. Wickham, of the Idaho State University, is in Mexico on temporary appointment from the Office of Truck Crop Insect Investigations and will search for parasites and other natural enemies of the Mexican bean beetle, which is doing serious damage in the Southeastern States. Prof. Wickham started from Parral, and will also work in southern Mexico and in Guatemala if opportunity permits. He is accompanied by Mr. M. M. High, who will cooperate in this investigation, and will search also for natural enemies of the Colorado potato beetle and of the sweet-potato weevil.

**DIGGING POTATOES IN NORTH
CENTRAL AND EASTERN STATES**

Potatoes require 90 to 100 days after planting before any will be ready for use. The tubers are not fully matured until after the vines die or at least ripen and shed most of their foliage. Late potatoes in the Northern

and Northeastern States are frequently caught by frost before the vines ripen, so should be dug just about the time frost first strikes them. Potatoes should be dug when the soil is reasonably dry, so that it will not adhere to them. A spading fork or a potato hook is best for digging them and great care should be taken to avoid tearing or cutting them in digging. Only a small quantity should be turned out at once, as they will become sunburned if exposed more than an hour or two.

Store potatoes in a cool, dry place where they will get plenty of ventilation and be in the dark. Potatoes must not be allowed to freeze either before they are dug or while in storage. A good, cool, well-ventilated cellar or storm cellar forms a suitable storage place for potatoes and under proper conditions will keep through the winter and into the early summer. Another method is to bury the potatoes in a pit outdoors and cover them so that frost can not get to them.

NOTICE OF DISCHARGE

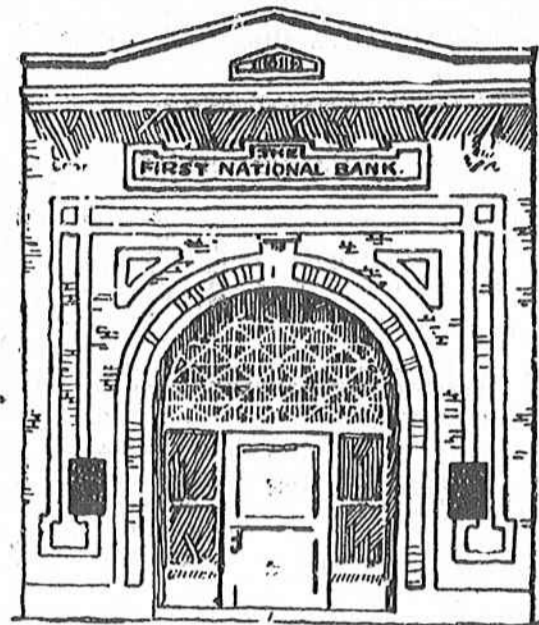
I will apply to the Judge of Probate for Clarendon County, S. C., on the 29th day of August, 1921 at 11 o'clock a. m. for Letters of Discharge as Executrix of the Estate of Junius M. Strange, deceased.

Margaret Rebecca Strange, Executrix.
Wilson, S. C., July 28, 1921. pd

TRESPASS NOTICE

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 241, Criminal Code of South Carolina, notice is hereby given that the lands of the Brooklyn Coopage Company leased from the Santee River Cypress Lumber Company in Clarendon County are posted, and all persons entering without authority upon the same will be duly prosecuted. Brooklyn Coopage Company. Georgetown, S. C.

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NOTICE!

On and after the first day of September 1921, all business transacted through our agencies on the fire and tornado policies will be for cash only. That is all premiums must be paid in cash without discount on or before the 20th day of the month following the month in which the insurance is bound. Notes or other evidences of credit cannot be accepted in payment of premium.

Notice of the following endorsement will be attached to and forming a part of each policy.

"This policy certificate or renewal receipt shall become void on the 20th day of the month following the month of issue, unless the consideration or premium named herein shall have been actually paid to the authorized agent of this company, on or before the said 20th day, and this notice is hereby mutually accepted as sufficient to comply with the cancellation notice required by the printed conditions of this policy.

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**WEAK, NERVOUS,
ALL RUN-DOWN**

Missouri Lady Suffered Until She Tried Cardui.—Says "Result Was Surprising."—Got Along Fine, Became Normal and Healthy.

Springfield Mo.—"My back was so weak I could hardly stand up, and I would have bearing-down pains and was not well at any time," says Mrs. D. V. Williams, wife of a well-known farmer on Route 6, this place. "I kept getting headaches and having to go to bed," continues Mrs. Williams describing the troubles from which she obtained relief through the use of Cardui. "My husband, having heard of Cardui, proposed getting it for me. I saw after taking some Cardui... that I was improving. The result was surprising. I felt like a different person."

"Later I suffered from weakness and weak back, and felt all run-down. I did not rest well at night, I was so nervous and cross. My husband said he would get me some Cardui, which he did. It strengthened me... My doctor said I got along fine. I was in good healthy condition. I cannot say too much for it."

Thousands of women have suffered as Mrs. Williams describes, until they found relief from the use of Cardui. Since it has helped so many, you should not hesitate to try Cardui if troubled with womanly ailments. For sale everywhere. E. 83

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