

FALL GARDEN NOTES.

Beets, cabbage, lettuce, mustard, onions, garden peas, radish, spinach and turnips can be planted in the fall garden.

Sow beet seed the latter part of September. The plants will stand the winter and produce beets for early spring use.

Good cabbage plants of the Wakefield variety set in early September will form heads in December. With slight protection both cabbage and collards will carry through our severest winters.

Kale sown during September will produce an abundance of greens during winter and early spring. Siberian Curled is a good fall variety.

Sow Big Boston lettuce for a fall and winter supply. With slight protection firm heads can be had in January and February.

Mustard will stand any amount of cold and seed sown during September, will furnish greens throughout the fall, winter and early spring.

White Pearl and Prizetaker are splendid onion varieties for all planting. Sets of these varieties will furnish green onions during the winter and early spring. Seeds may be sown from September 20 to October 15.

Plant garden peas during November for the earliest spring peas. Alaska is a good variety for fall planting.

Long White Spanish radishes or some of the other winter varieties will remain in good condition throughout the winter. Sow seed the last of September.

Though commonly sown for pasturage, rape seed sown in September will yield excellent winter greens.

Spinach seed sown in late September or early October will produce greens throughout the winter until late spring.

Sow turnips from the first to twentieth of September. This is one of our reliable vegetables that will produce both roots and tops for winter and spring. The White Egg should be sown for turnips and the Seventop for greens.

TO HELP CONTROL WEEVILS.

Pick Rapidly, Destroy Stalks Thoroughly and Clean the Fields Thoroughly.

Clemson College, Sept. 21 — The earlier the cotton stalks are destroyed, the fewer the boll weevils that will survive the winter and consequently the smaller the damage to the next crop, says Professor A. F. Conrad, entomologist, who advises that as far as possible the stalks be destroyed at least two weeks before the first killing frost, for the early fall destruction of cotton stalks is practically the most important single step in any system of fighting the boll weevils. In other words, cleaning of the fields, destroying the stalks and the planting of cover crops constitute most powerful weapons for weevil fighting now in the hands of the farmers, who by efficient fall farm management can dictate to a great extent how many weevils shall pass the winter on his farm. This fall cleaning program is also of the greatest benefit generally in destroying the winter homes and the winter food plants of other injurious pests of the farm.

Boll weevils multiply in cotton until frost kills it. Many thousands of them may occur in each acre of cotton. Weevils hibernate, that is they pass the winter, only in the full

grown state. Hibernation usually begins with the coming of the first killing frost. The weevils hibernate principally in cotton fields, and standing stalks make for them splendid winter homes. The most favorable condition for successful hibernation is found in fields where cotton stalks, grass, weeds, dead leaves, etc. are left during the winter. There are little prospects for successful cotton growing under such conditions.

In some sections the stalks are uprooted, piled and burned. This has the very serious disadvantage of destroying a large amount of vegetable matter which should be turned under. Whenever the farmer is equipped with plows and mules to turn under the stalks five to six inches after they have been cut down with the chopper, it is a very effective plan. A less effective method is to graze off all green cotton within a period of a few days. Whatever the method the destruction of stalks must be thorough.

Some of the many advantages secured from cleaning the fields and destroying the stalks are: (1) A great many full grown weevils are killed outright; (2) Many young stages in the plants are killed; (3) The full grown weevils not killed will be weakened by starvation if the stalks are destroyed two to three weeks before the first frost and these will not have sufficient strength to pass the winter successfully. The removal of the stalks also facilitates fall growing and the planting of cover crops.

Where stalks are chopped and plowed under, the land should be disked in order to help prevent weevils from escaping.

WARNING TO SWEET POTATO GROWERS.

Clemson College, Sept. 21 — Sweet potatoes should be dug before frost or continued cold weather approaching frost, according to the Extension Service horticulturists, who warn that the sweet potato is a tropical plant and that both vines and roots may be damaged by temperature above the frost point.

The prevalent idea that the vines must be frosted before the potatoes are dug is wrong and the practice is dangerous. It is unsafe to wait later than the dates below to gather potatoes. Many growers who waited until frost last year lost their entire crop, regardless of the kind of storage facilities.

The approximate earliest date of the first killing frost in the Piedmont section is October 23, in the Sandhill section November 1, in the Coastal section November 9.

Of the two evils, immaturity and frost injury, the former is least injurious, as the immature potatoes can be kept, while frostbitten potatoes cannot be kept under any condition.

Vines should not be removed except from potatoes to be dug the same day. Experiments and observations indicate that potatoes so treated are hard to cure. However, if frost kills the vines before potatoes can be dug, the main stem should be clipped at base of plant before thawing takes place.

The house should be filled within two or three days and curing should begin on first day, depending on weather conditions, and continued ten to fourteen days depending upon weather conditions.

There is more danger resulting from under-curing than over-curing the latter being indicated by the appearance of long sprouts, a condition which is undesirable but more safe than the absence of all sprouts.

Those interested in the building of a sweet potato storage house or the harvesting and handling of sweet potatoes, should write to the Extension Service, Clemson College, for Extension bulletin 47, Harvesting, Grading and Storing Sweet Potatoes.

Weekly Cotton Letter by Savannah Cotton Factor Co.

There continued to be wide fluctuations in the cotton market this week. October cotton advanced from 18.45 on September 9th to 21.45 on the 10th. This advance was caused by reports of a severe storm in Texas. On Monday, September 12th, a wave of profit-taking set in, resulting in a decline from 21.50 to 19.50. From September 13th to date fluctuations have not been so violent but the market is still very nervous.

The Census Bureau's Consumption report was published this week and showed 467,103 bales consumed by American mills in August, against 483,560 last year. While this decrease was disappointing it was more than offset by a reduction of some 124,000 bales in spinners' stocks. Exports during August totaled 495,130, against 146,668 in 1920.

The Government's Weekly Weather Review reported the cotton plant to be in poor to very poor condition, and added that little or no improvement could be expected.

Ginning is proceeding rapidly, and

the next report may be larger than that of last year; but we do not think large ginning figures can last longer than October.

Farmers and buyers should continue to market their cotton slowly in order to prevent a decline.

Herald Advertising Pulls.

The following was the foot-note to a letter. The Herald received a few days ago from a well known advertising agency:

"NOTE: This advertiser has reduced the number of papers he is using and continues to use your paper because it brings results. Just wanted you to know your advertising pulls."

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, God in His unerring wisdom has taken from us our beloved friend, Mrs. Mary L. Ballard, we the Loyal Daughters of the Bible Class wish to give expression to the deep sense of sorrow which we feel in our loss of one who was untiring in her devotion so faithful in the discharge of duty, so gentle and patient in her deportment, so kind and considerate and so consistently Christ-like in her bearings; therefore Be it resolved

1st, That in death of our classmate we have lost a devoted student of the Bible whose daily life was an expression of the deep things of the spirit of God, and an inspiration to all who knew her.

2nd, That while we miss her devotion and sympathy her cheerful spirit

and kindly interest in her class we will strive to perpetuate her memory by walking in the way to which she so consistently walked herself thus endeavoring to extend her christian influence.

3rd, That we extend our sympathy to her devoted children and relatives in this lonely hour of bereavement and pray that the rich blessings of

our Father abide on them.

4th, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved children and have them published in the Dillon Herald and in the Southern Christian Advocate.

Mrs. W. C. Kirkland,
Mrs. T. W. Berry,
Miss Omega Ellerbe,
Committee.

Scales, Scales, Scales!

We have in stock HOWE 700 Lbs. Cotton Beam Scales Complete with Frame.

Do not forget us if you should need any Rubber, Leather or Gandy Belt, Pipe, Valves, Fittings, Injectors, Lubricators or Oil Cups. We have anything needed in the Machinery Supply line.

COLUMBIA SUPPLY CO., 823 W. Gervais St., COLUMBIA, S. C.

A repair job done with "ourown" famous

"TIDE WATER" CYPRESS
THE WOOD ETERNAL

is done for keeps. No more replacement in that spot, anyhow! Better yet to build all of Cypress at first, as the best-posted people usually do. Then you'll "stop repair costs before they happen." The South is proud of its own "Wood Eternal" because it knows it so well.


Write us for list of FREE PLANS for farm buildings.

Southern Cypress Mfrs.' Assn.

245 Graham Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

YOUR LOCAL DEALER WILL SUPPLY YOU. IF HE HASN'T ENOUGH CYPRESS LET US KNOW AT ONCE.

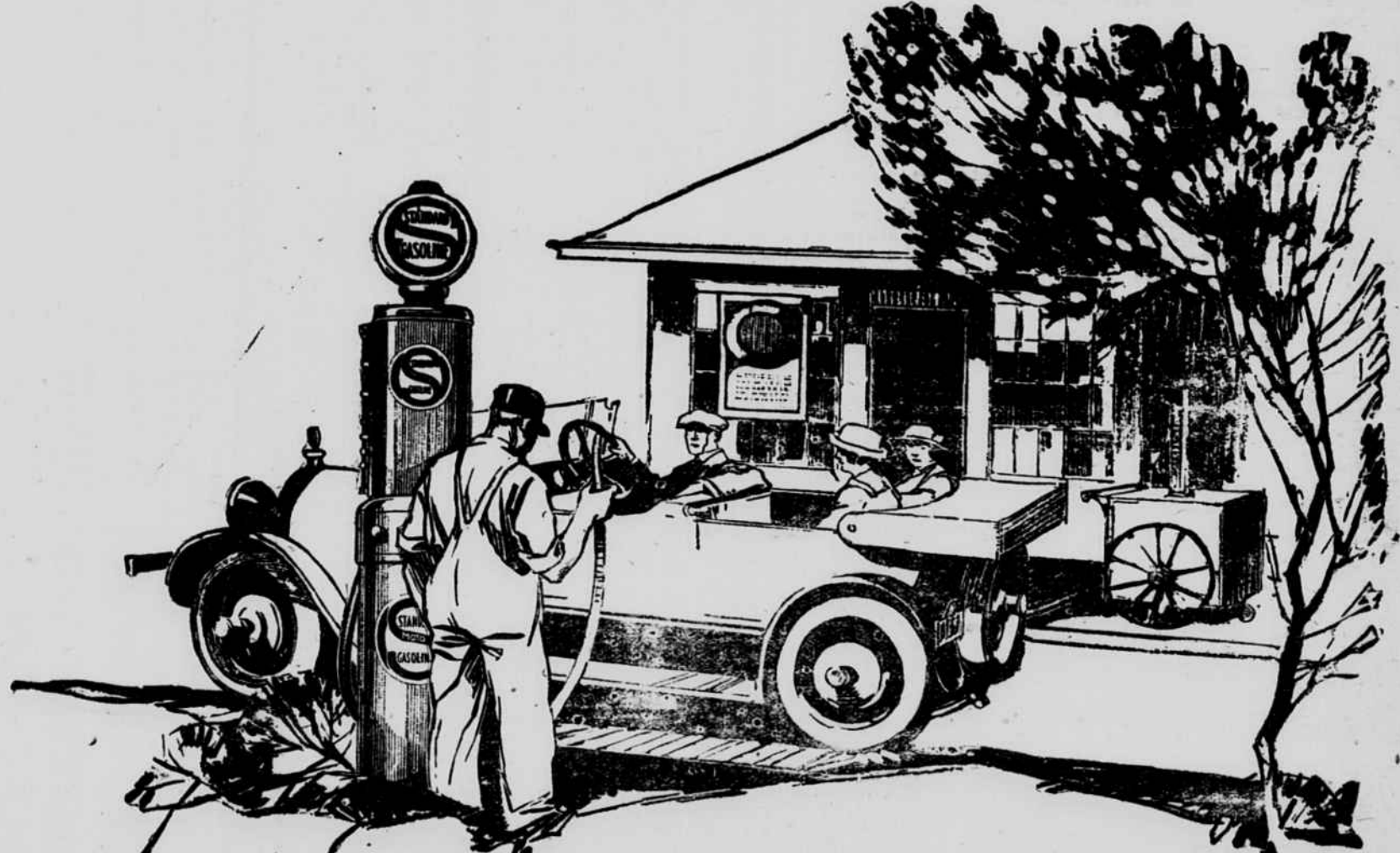
Insist on "Tide Water" Cypress—you can identify it by this mark.



Report of the Condition of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DILLON, S. C. at the close of business on Sept. 6, 1921.

Resources:	
Loans and discounts	\$420,607.49
Total loans	\$420,607.49
Notes and bills rediscounted with Federal Reserve bank	\$159,969.45
Overdrafts, unsecured	\$2,094.44
Deposited to secure circulation	12,500.00
All other U. S. Government securities	59,100.00
Total	71,600.00
Other bonds, stocks, securities, etc.	10,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	\$7,187.50
Real estate owned other than banking house	20,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve bank	20,565.78
Cash in vault and amount due from national banks	31,773.47
Amount due from state banks, bankers, and trust companies in the U. S.	4,164.42
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	3,606.68
Total of items 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13	59,544.57
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	625.00
TOTAL	\$432,255.33
Liabilities:	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000.00
Undivided profits	\$6,100.55
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	5,742.03
Circulating notes outstanding	11,900.00
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	2,046.98
Total of items 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25	2,046.98
Individual deposits subject to check	159,343.59
Dividends unpaid	6,000.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, items 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 31	165,343.59
Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)	80,033.03
Other time deposits	19,423.21
Total of time deposits subject to reserve, items 32, 33, 34 and 35	99,456.24
Bills payable with Federal reserve bank	50,150.00
TOTAL	\$432,255.33

State of South Carolina, County of Dillon, ss:—
I, J. R. REGAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. R. REGAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1921.
B. Frank Edwards, Notary Public.
Correct Attest:
A. B. JORDAN,
W. FLOYD,
R. S. ROBERS,
Directors.



Hit or Miss Gasoline Makes a Motor Hit or Miss

THE problem of obtaining uniform quality is one of the difficulties that the successful gasoline producer has had to solve. The matter of varying quality is one of the greatest annoyances to the gasoline user.

It was easy to get a standard product when practically all the gasoline came from one or two types of crude petroleum. Comparatively little gasoline was used then. Today, the demand is so great that all parts of the globe have been explored for petroleum, which accounts for the great range of "crudes" on the market.

Gasoline must be uniform not only in one or two or three respects, but in every way that affects motor operation. Almost every property of the gasoline you use influences in some way the performance of your motor.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has never been content to have "Standard" Motor Gasoline exceptionally good in any one respect to the detriment of other properties. The ideal would be to have every drop of gasoline as uniform in all its qualities as the chemicals and drugs which your pharmacist uses in a prescription. As a result of the co-operation of our Development and Manufacturing Departments, "Standard" Motor Gasoline is positively the best balanced and the highest in quality that you can buy. It is the same whether you get it in one corner of the state or another.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)