

How To Get Nearly 1000 lbs. of Lime For Nothing

PROFESSOR MASSEY, on the editorial page of The Progressive Farmer for September 17th, says:

"If you want a fertilizer carrying lime, buy the basic slag or Thomas Phosphate, and you will get 40 per cent of lime without paying for it, as the price of the phosphate is determined by the percentage of phosphoric acid it contains."

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POPULATION FIGURES FOR THIS STATE

Laurens County has Forty One Thousand, 4,000 INCREASE

Whole State Has Over a Million and a Half With a Thirteen Per Cent Gain.

Population statistics of the thirteenth census for South Carolina, were issued last Tuesday, showing the total population to be 1,515,000, an increase of 175,084, or 13.1 per cent over 1,340,316 in 1900.

The increase from 1890 to 1900 was 187,167, or 16.4 per cent.

The distribution of the population of South Carolina by counties follows.

	1910	1900
Abbeville	34,804	33,400
Aiken	41,841	39,023
Anderson	69,568	55,728
Babberg	18,544	17,296
Barnwell	34,209	35,504
Beaufort	30,355	35,495
Berkeley	23,487	30,454
Calhoun	16,634	
Charleston	88,594	88,006
Cherokee	26,179	21,359
Chester	29,425	28,616
Chesterfield	26,301	20,401
Clarendon	32,188	28,184
Colleton	35,390	33,452
Darlington	36,027	32,388
Dillon	22,615	
Dorchester	17,891	16,291
Edgefield	22,281	25,478
Fairfield	29,442	29,425
Florence	35,671	28,474
Georgetown	22,260	22,846
Greenville	68,388	53,490
Greenwood	34,225	28,343
Hampton	25,126	23,728
Horry	26,995	23,364
Kershaw	27,094	24,696
Lancaster	26,650	25,311
Laurens	41,550	37,302
Lee	25,318	
Lexington	32,040	27,264
Marion	20,596	35,181
Marlboro	31,189	27,639
Newberry	34,586	30,182
Oconee	27,337	23,634
Orangeburg	55,983	59,663
Pickens	25,422	19,375
Richland	55,143	45,589
Saluda	20,943	18,966
Spartanburg	83,465	65,560
Sumter	38,472	51,237
Union	29,911	25,501
Williamsburg	37,626	31,685
York	47,718	41,684

THIRD MONTH HONOR ROLL.

List of Those of the Laurens Graded School Who Deserve Special Mention.

Following is the honor roll for the third school month of the Laurens Graded School:

First Grade—Elbert Copeland, John Robert Ellis, Frank Harvin, Douglas Smith, William Taylor, Jack Wallace, Beatrice Babb, Jessie Bishop, Ruby Dent, Grace Hotton, Lee Ora Hunter, Margaret Lake, Eleanor Miller, May Morgan, Mary Owings

Second Grade—Thomas Barksdale, Clark Bundrick, Lucius Burns, Monteith Caine, Roy Childress, Marshall Dendy, William Franks, Clark Gray, William Gray, Jack Hudgens, Coy Reid, Flora Bennett, Marion Bolt, Katherine Bolt, Eloise Dunlap, Rosa Gray, Caroline Runkin, Gladys Roper, Lee Watson, Ruth Thompson, Waldo Martin, Ambrose Easterby.

Third Grade—Orlon Nichols, Jennie Stone, Mary Blackwell, Juanita Wilkes

Fourth Grade—Annie Barksdale, Martha Barksdale, Mildred Counts, Virginia Gray, Kathleen McGee, Vernice Meng, Hattie Watson.

Fifth Grade—Cecil Boyd, Sam Taylor, Leona Adams, Rebecca Lako, Elizabeth Young, Strickler Rankin.

Sixth Grade—Sarah Bolt, Frances Davis, Mary Sullivan.

Seventh Grade—Hattie Gray, Elizabeth Moseley, Virginia Simpson, Ivey Hudgens, Hugh Aiken, Louise Simmons, Lilla Todd, Mary Wilkes, Lucia Featherstone.

Eighth Grade—Mildred Babb, Mamie Austin, Gussie Miller, Clatie Roper, Hayne Taylor.

Ninth Grade—Joe Bolt, Edwin Moseley, Anna Prentiss.

Tenth Grade—Winnie Jeans, Mary Posey, Helen Sullivan, Azile Wofford.

Mill School.

First Grade—Perry Campbell, Leonard Pursley, Samuel Stoudenmire, Mamie Campbell, Mary Campbell, Effie Cook.

Second Grade—Foy O'Shields, J. D. Williams, Donnie Barton, Cora Lee Curry, Nannie Lee Snoddy, Mollie Powers.

Third Grade—Dorroh Hairston, Eva Robinson.

Fourth Grade—Winnie Trippie.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY
Will Surely Stop That Cough.

THE BREEDING OF CORN

The proper observance of a few important factors relating to the breeding of corn will result in securing increased yields of a better grade of corn than the original seed. This gain can be easily secured if one will devote a little time and patience in making the proper start in the right direction.

The first thing to be done in the breeding of corn is to go through a field before the crop has been gathered and select about one hundred of the best formed ears that point downward from the most vigorous looking stalks but in order that any future increase in yield may be brought about by these selected ears, they should be taken from stalks which have not been favored by fertile spots in the field or had more distance in the drill from which to draw an extra supply of plant food. After having made the above selection the ears should be "shucked" and placed on a large box or table in order that each individual ear may be carefully examined.

In making this examination one should consider the following points:

1. All the ears which are to be planted in the breeding patch should be as much alike in every respect as possible, thus securing uniformity.
2. All ears should be as near a cylindrical shape as possible as a cylindrical shaped ear will carry a higher percentage of grain than a tapering one.
3. All white varieties should have white kernels and white cobs unless a red cob variety, then all cobs should be red. Yellow kernels and red cobs in white corn indicate mixture.
4. The tips and butts should be well covered with uniform and well shaped kernels.
5. The kernels on all parts of the ear should be as near alike in shape, size, and color as possible, as the shape and size determines, in a large measure, the regularity with which a corn planter will drop them.
6. The length for single ear varieties should not be less than eight inches with a circumference about six inches measured one third the distance from butt.

Having selected about fifty ears according to the above directions from the one hundred first gathered they should be stored away until near planting time in some dry place where weevils or mice will not affect them. Then they should be placed on a plank or large box and numbered consecutively from 1 to 50 in order that they may be tested for germination or ability to sprout. This test is made as follows: Fill a soap or starch box with wet sawdust, placing on top of the sawdust a wet flour or meal sack which has been laid off in pencil squares 2 x 2 inches. The squares should then be numbered from 1 to 50. Then take ear No. 1 and remove six kernels from it, taking the first kernel about one inch from the butt, slightly turn ear in the hand and remove another kernel about one and a half inch from the place where the first one was removed. Continue this slight turning of the ear and removal of kernels until the six are secured. Having removed the kernels, place them germ side up in square No. 1, all tips pointing in the same direction. Continue to remove kernels from the individual ears, placing them in the square corresponding to the number of the ear from which they were removed. Then cover them with a wet sack and place the box in the kitchen and allow it to remain there a week, wetting it twice during that length of time. After the test has been running about a week remove the top sack and examine each square containing the kernels. The number of these squares which do not contain six large sprouts should be ascertained and the ear corresponding to the number of that particular square should be discarded, as all of the kernels on it will not grow.

Having decided which ears are to be retained each should be planted on a separate row. It is not necessary that the entire ear be planted, but precautions must be taken so that each row planted will have the same number of stalks and distance, both in the drill and between the rows.

The following fall each row should be gathered separately and the ears from it weighed. The best ears from the highest yielding rows should be saved to start another breeding patch the second year. The most desirable ears from several of the next highest yielding rows can be used for planting the general crop.

It is necessary that the breeding patch be several hundred yards from any other corn field to prevent mixing with inferior varieties, and that the character of the fertilizers and cultivation of the land used be as near like the general field as possible.

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