

THIS STATE CAN GROW MORE CORN IF FARMERS WILL SELECT SEED

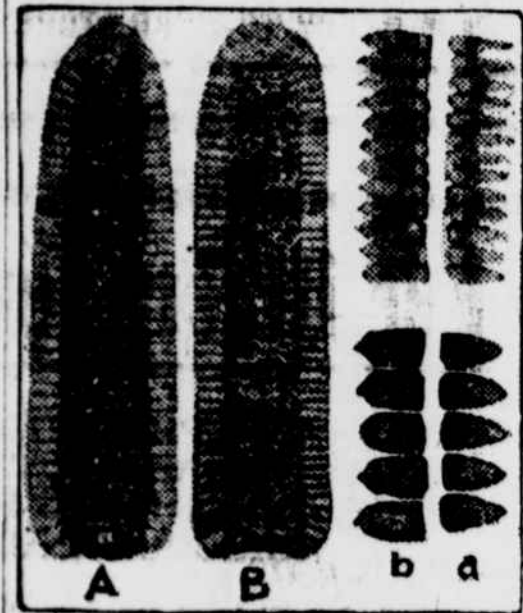
Proper Selection of Seed One of Most Effective Methods of Increasing Average Yield—Some Points to Look For in Corn.

In 1914 South Carolina planted 1,325,000 acres in corn, producing 36,533,000 bushels, or 18.2 bushels per acre. Wisconsin, in the same year, planted 1,725,000 acres, producing 69,533,000 bushels, or 18.2 bushels per acre. Although South Carolina planted 250,000 acres more than did Wisconsin, the latter state made 33,324,000 bushels more corn—almost twice as much as this state.

This is not as it should be. We should be able to make as much corn per acre as any state. The question is, how are we to go about it? There are two principal ways to increase our average and under our conditions both are necessary. The first step lies in improving our land by means of thorough preparation, increasing the supply of humus, and using commercial fertilizers intelligently. The second step is the improvement of seed by careful field selection. It has already been demonstrated that our improved lands are capable of making from 40 to more than 100 bushels per acre. Just how much more can be grown on one acre with properly selected seed is yet to be seen, but we should certainly by all means give the seed question more serious thought.

should be just long enough to permit the ear to turn down at maturity. If earliness is desired, such stalks can be kept separate. Do not gather the corn until it is well matured. Mark each desirable stalk with a tag or by some other method and leave it standing in the field. If the corn is to be cut and shocked, the marked corn can be left and shocked separately.

After the Field Selection. Field selection is of large importance, but there is work still to be done after the corn has been shocked and taken to the barn. Experiments have shown that an ear which is cylindrical, gently tapering, and has straight rows of deep, plump kernels will produce the highest percentage of grain. The accompanying photograph shows an ear of the desired type. The cob should be medium to small, rather than large. Large cobs mean a smaller percentage of grain, as well as a possibility of causing the grain to mold on account of the cob's not drying out. The grains should be long and full. A gently wedge-shaped and



A GOOD AND A BAD EAR
A—Shows poor ear with too much space between kernels. a—shows pointed kernels of same.
B—Shows good ear with no space between kernels. b—shows plump kernels of same.

plump kernel will leave very little space between the rows. Sharply pointed kernels are usually loose on the cob.

The spacing and shape of the kernels will vary with the variety, but care should always be taken to select only those ears that have well developed kernels that are not loose on the cob. The careful study and selection of the individual ears must be done after the corn has been brought to the barn and the farmer can do it in his spare time. As soon as the corn has been carefully selected it should be stored in a well ventilated room out of reach of rats and mice. It should be inspected at intervals throughout winter to see that it is in good condition.

F. G. TARBOX, JR.,
Extension Corn Breeding Expert,
Clemson Agricultural College

The livestock breeder is far more particular in selecting breeding stock than is the average corn grower in selecting seed corn. Yet the laws governing livestock improvement are the same as those governing corn improvement. The man who raises hogs keeps only the best sows, which give the largest and most vigorous litters of pigs. As some sows give better litters than others, so some ears of corn will produce more corn than other ears. Therefore, make an effort to select the best ears for seed. After selecting them, test them to see which yield best. Seed selection must begin in the field, in order to know what kinds of stalks the ears come from and what kind of chance they had.

Making Field Selections. Before making selections, fix on the type of stalk and ear desired and stick to this type. Keep it always in mind so that the selection will be alike. Selections should always be made under uniform and normal conditions. Do not select from the best land. Always take an average spot in the field.

The stalk must be the first consideration. A large ear taken from a pile of corn will not necessarily be a producer of large ears, since it might have had a better chance than some others in the field, the stalk might have been too tall and slender, and the ear might have been too high on the stalk. It is, therefore, necessary to know the stalk from which an ear comes.

Select from stalks which are strong and stocky, and gently tapering from the ground up. The ear should not be growing higher than one's shoulder, as this has an important bearing on the labor of gathering. The shank

GENERAL POLICY UNCHANGED.

British Modifications Not Very Extensive.

Washington, Aug. 31.—State department officials disclosed today that they do not expect modified practices under the British orders in council, announced yesterday by the British embassy, will cover the general British policy toward neutral shipping against which the United States now is preparing its new protest.

No concrete propositions for relaxation of interference with shipping have been received at the state department, it was stated, and such general discussion as has taken place will not affect this government's note to Great Britain.

Arrangements for assisting in the identification of goods bought in Germany but not paid for before March 1, which are designed to release quantities of American cargoes held up in neutral ports, are being carried on extra-governmentally between the British embassy and the foreign trade advisers of the state department. Those steps, however, affect special cases and are not considered by American officials as a change in the attitude of the British government in regard to the representation by the United States respecting neutral shipping.

THIRD GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Berlin Newspaper Makes Appeals for Subscriptions.

Berlin, Aug. 31 (Via London, September 1).—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung today prints an appeal for subscriptions to the third German war loan. It is understood that subscriptions will be at 99 against the March loan of 98 1-2.

RANGE FOR YOUNG CHICKS.

Problem Deserves More Attention From Farmers Than It Gets.

Clemson College, Sept. 1.—The problem of supplying a range or green feed for chicks does not receive sufficient attention, according to F. C. Hare, poultry husbandryman of Clemson College. This is an important side of the proper rearing of poultry and the farmer who has sour skim milk or buttermilk to spare and a good green range has more than half his chick problem solved.

For temporary feeding, one can soak oats overnight in water, wash them thoroughly next morning and spread them in half-inch layers in boxes or trays. Place these trays in the shade outdoors and sprinkle with water twice daily. In from three to six days the oats will be ready for feeding. For baby chicks feed when the sprouts are one-half inch long, giving once daily what the chicks will eat in about ten minutes.

Rape may be sown and, when grown, cut up and fed to chicks. Cabbage, lettuce, mangels, beets and turnips can also be used for green feed.

The only really satisfactory way, however, to supply green feed and a good range, says Prof. Hare, is to sod a piece of land to Bermuda grass by plowing the ground and dropping a piece of Bermuda sod every 18 inches, and to put some burr clover into the Bermuda grass in fall.

Fifty-three Registered.

Only fifty-three persons registered while the city registration books were open. The books closed Saturday night. All city registration certificates issued in 1914 are good for the board issue election to be held next month.

CATTLE SALES IN SOUTH.

Cooperative Feeding and Selling in South Carolina—Fed in Winter Instead of Selling "Off Grass" in Fall.

The South has long been seriously handicapped in an agricultural way through lack of suitable markets for her products. This lack of adequate markets particularly has kept back the development of the southern cattle growing and feeding industry. The South has long since proved that she can produce beef at a cheaper cost per pound than can almost any other section of the country.

The South Carolina extension department in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in Washington, in several recent cooperative cattle sales in South Carolina apparently has devised a practical method of getting buyer and seller together.

The practice in that State as well as in many other Southern States has heretofore been to market cattle off grass in the fall. During the past year a good many small farmers in South Carolina were induced to feed their cattle through the winter instead of handling them according to their previous practice. These small farmers, owning from one to five head of cattle, were given expert supervision and advice concerning the feeding of their stock, and they followed the instructions of the experts who had supervision of the work. The cattle were fed around three local points with the view of finishing them at the same time so as to facilitate the matter of concentrating the cattle on sale day. Cooperative sales were held from April 14 to 16, at Rock Hill, Greenwood, and Winnsboro, S. C. Buyers were in attendance from New York City, Baltimore and Washington as well as from local points. These men seemed to be well satisfied with their purchases and promised their hearty cooperation in the future.

While the sales were very satisfactory to both the cattlemen and the buyers, plans are already on foot for further improving the general plan of operation. The plan for next year is to feed the cattle around four central points. At each of these points an effort is to be made to build yards with enough pens of sufficient size to accommodate all cattle intended for sale in that community. Upon arrival at these pens under supervision of a competent salesman and assistants, the cattle will be marked and carefully graded. Upon the sale of each lot the animals therein will be weighed separately so that credit may be given to the owner of these particular animals.

At the present time products of the South are used in finishing not only some of her own cattle but the cattle of all other parts of the United States as well. In addition there is shipped annually from the South to European countries more than 300,000 tons of cottonseed meal and cake. This material is shipped from this country because there is insufficient market for it at home. One country in Europe feeds annually an average of over 500 pounds of oil cake, chiefly cottonseed cake, to each of the mature cattle within that country. The people of this country know less of its feeding value than these European farmers do. A very large per cent of this material could be used in the South for cattle-feeding purposes, if some successful method of marketing the cattle of the small farmers could be found.

It is hoped that these sales will result in a general stimulus to the cattle industry of that section, since a great many farmers were in attendance and all were very enthusiastic over the outcome of the sale. Such meetings and the kind of enthusiasm that was here evinced are sure to result in general improvement in the quality and methods employed in the feeding of the cattle, as well as in better systems of marketing.—Weekly News Letter.

COIN RUNNING SHORT.

Petrograd People Demand Copper and Silver.

Petrograd, Aug. 30 (via London).—Silver and copper coin supplies of Petrograd shopmen and tram conductors were drained speedily today by the general presentation of paper money of large denominations. Naturally when the public began accumulating change, business was embarrassed.

State and private banks are said to be well stocked with coin and are paying it out in unlimited amounts. Officials express the belief that the action of the public was due to dissemination of false reports, possibly by agents of one of the countries at war with Russia.

Military Training for Railroaders.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—The Pennsylvania railroad has worked out a plan to give one hundred thousand of its employees a month's vacation to permit them to visit military training camps. Other great corporations are expected to follow suit.

MODIFIED RUSSIAN EMBARGO.

Petrograd Government Accepts Agreement to Permit Exports to the United States.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Russia's final acceptance of an agreement for modifying the Russian embargo against exports to the United States was communicated to the state department today.

Under the agreement all goods coming to the United States from Russia will be consigned to the secretary of commerce and will be distributed to the exporters only when the secretary and the Russian ambassador have finally been satisfied that the goods will be not reexported to enemies of Russia. Bonds to guarantee against reexportation will be required.

The agreement is expected to release millions of dollars worth of merchandise, including hides and skins, furs, vetch seed and mineral oil.

COOKED FOR MARS ROBERT.

Venerable Colored Man Who Was General Lee's Cook Visits Florence.

Florence Times. Rev. William McLee, who first saw the light of day on the banks of the Potomac, in old Westmoreland county, Virginia, and who has the distinction of cooking "evy bite Mars Robert eat endurin' o' de whole course o' de war" as he expresses it, and who in fact, was the cook of Gen. Robert E. Lee throughout the four years of the strife between the States, is in Florence. He prefixes to his name the title of Reverend and he is to conduct several religious services in this city.

Reverend McLee is a democrat and says that he "jist natchully ain't got no nuse for a Publican." He is the pastor of two thriving churches in Sumner county, having emigrated from Virginia to God's own country "atter de war"—one of these charges is still in embryonic stage and the Rev. McLee is here soliciting aims in aid of his work.

The old man is venerable in appearance, says he is over eighty years of age, knows the names of every general in the Confederate army and every county in Virginia, and if you give him half a chance he can tell you the whole history of the war.

KERSHAW COUNTY TRAGEDY.

Rain Prevents Dogs From Taking the Trail.

Columbia, Aug. 30.—The Catchman brothers were called to Blaney, in Kershaw county, last night with their bloodhounds to try and run down the party or parties who early in the night assassinated Hattie Smith a negro woman, while she was sitting at the window of a house with several other women, who were singing. The guilty party emptied a load of shot into the woman's head, blowing off the top of her head and causing instant death. On account of the sudden downpour of rain the bloodhounds were unable to strike a trail and they were brought back to Columbia early this morning.

Hattie Smith was the wife of Jule Smith, of Fairfield county, who was shot to death in the Winnsboro tragedy in June, which resulted in the death of Sheriff Hood, Deputy Sheriff Boulware and Clyde Isenhever.

First reports of the trouble were exaggerated, and it appears from all information that the shooting was the result of a quarrel among negroes. The stepfather of the dead woman is said to have been angered because she had left home. It is claimed he was seen near the scene of the tragedy shortly before the shooting.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY RESIGNS.

Private Secretary Herbert A. Moses Relinquishes Position With Gov. Manning.

Columbia, Aug. 31.—Herbert A. Moses, of Sumter, announced today that he had resigned as private secretary to Gov. Manning. O. K. LaRoque, of Marion, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Moses. The transfer will take place about the end of the week. Mr. Moses resigned because he found it necessary to return to his home in Sumter.

Women Soldiers Next.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Women are now demanding military training. Mrs. Mary Logan Tucker, a daughter of General John A. Logan, began circulating a petition asking the War Department to authorize a camp of women similar to that at Plattsburg. The women want to be taught first aid, signalling and the use of small arms.

The automobilists are helping pay for the Galveston storm, the destruction of storage tanks and shipping plant at Texas City having caused an advance in price of crude oil and all petroleum products, including gasoline.

LIGHT ON COTTON FUNDS.

Federal Reserve Board Answers Inquiries by Senator Smith on Capital and Rate of Discount.

Columbia, Aug. 30.—In reply to a letter asking the Federal reserve board for information in reference to the amount of capital available for financing the cotton, and the rate of discount at which this capital is to be loaned, Senator E. D. Smith has received the following:

The following letter is the reply of Mr. Hamlin, the governor of the Federal reserve board:

"I beg to acknowledge your letter of August 20, in which you ask whether a member bank is restricted in rediscounting with a Federal reserve bank to the amount of its capital and surplus. You further ask whether the condition of the Federal reserve banks is such that the present cotton crop can be properly financed by this system, and what is to be the rate of rediscount of the Southern regional banks.

"Replying to your latter question first, I would say that the board has now before it for consideration the subject of a special commodity rate which would be applicable to cotton and other non-perishable crops. I will see that you are advised of any regulation we may issue with regard to this.

"Answering your first question, I would say that a member bank, in obtaining rediscounts of its commercial paper, is not restricted to the amount of its capital and surplus. The limitation which you may have in mind is that imposed by Section 5,202 of the Revised Statutes, of which I enclose a copy, which, as amended by Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act, expressly exempts liabilities incurred under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, and a rediscount by a national bank would be a liability incurred under said Act.

So, also, no limit is imposed as to the amount of commercial paper which a Federal reserve bank may discount for a member bank, with the exception of the limitation similar to the 10 per cent limitation imposed on national banks by Section 5,200. I enclose herewith a copy of this limitation. The amount of rediscount would necessarily depend upon the condition of the Federal reserve bank, and the proper discretion of the directors, but the action of the directors must be governed by the provisions of Section 4 of the Federal Reserve Act, prescribing that the directors of each Federal reserve bank shall, subject to the provisions of law and orders of the Federal reserve board, extend to each member bank such discounts, advancements and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made, with due regard for the claims and demands of other member banks."

I also quote the following from a letter handed to me by Mr. Williams, comptroller of the currency, which was given to the press:

"The actual figures show that the present condition of the national banks of this country and their ability to meet any legitimate demands which may be made upon them is unsurpassed. They have never before been so strong and so thoroughly prepared to grapple with and handle successfully any problem, however large, which may be presented to them, as they are today. These figures show that the national banks of this country and the twelve Federal reserve banks, exclusive of the State banks and trust companies, have at this time an unemployed loaning capacity sufficient to enable them, if need be, to carry for our own people at market value the entire cotton crop, and half or not the whole of the wheat crop and tobacco crop, which it is not, of course, conceivable that they will be asked to do, and also finance, until the purchasers can pay us in gold or its equivalent, a thousand million dollars or so of exports of foodstuffs or manufactured products to be shipped to the rest of the world."

THIRTEEN CITIES DESIGNATED AS BONA FIDE EXCHANGE POINTS FOR SPOT COTTON.

Washington, Aug. 30.—What has been done in enforcement of the new cotton futures law is summarized in the "programme of work" of the department of agriculture, issued today. A total of 418 disputes as to grade, quality of staple, length of cotton, involving 39,053 bales, were referred to the department and decided up to June. Disputes pending total 105.

The department has sent 354 sets of official cotton standards to cotton exchanges and dealers in the United States and 14 sets to China, Japan, England, France, Germany, Holland, Canada and India.

Bona fide spot markets designated up to July 1 were Augusta, Savannah, Dallas, Houston, Galveston, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile, Norfolk, Charleston, New Orleans and Boston.

Leave for College.

From The Daily Item, Aug. 31. Messrs. Geo. H. Rowland, W. F. Shaw, Jr., Alva E. Solomons and Charles Wilson left this morning for Davidson College, which they will attend during the fall and winter. Mr. J. P. Booth, Jr., will leave in a few days to return to Davidson, which he attended last year.

Marriage License Record.

A license to marry has been issued to Paul Mikell and Lizzie Furman, Sumter.

Notice of Election.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

County of Sumter.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on the 14th day of September, A. D., 1915, at the voting precincts fixed by law in said county, upon the question as to whether the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages shall be prohibited or continued in this State, as provided by Act No. 76, to submit to the qualified electors the question of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors and beverages in the State and to provide for the carrying of these provisions into effect, approved the 16th day of February, A. D., 1915.

The qualifications for suffrage are as follows:

Residence in State for two years, in the county one year, in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote, four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable. Provided, That ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State, otherwise qualified.

Registration.—Payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls Managers and Clerks must take and subscribe to the Constitutional oath. The chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other Managers and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the city of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m., and closed at 6 p. m.

The Managers have the power to fill a vacancy; and if none of the Managers attend, the citizens can appoint, from among the qualified voters, the Managers, who, after being sworn, can conduct the election.

At the close of the election, the Managers and Clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result, and sign the same. Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board must deliver to the Commissioners of Election the poll list, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the result of the election.

Managers of Election.—The following Managers of Election have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said County:

- Ward 1—W. A. Weathers, W. M. Butler, Ben. Mitchell.
 - Ward 2—E. L. Ducomb, J. A. Middleton, Sr., C. W. Smith.
 - Ward 3—J. W. Griffin, J. B. Richardson, T. A. Nettles.
 - Ward 4—W. Percy Smith, H. J. Lawrence, W. O. Price.
 - Bloom Hill—W. J. Ardis, S. M. Coulter, Geo. T. Geddings.
 - Shiloh—J. H. Truluck, J. K. McElveen, S. B. McElveen.
 - Wedgfield—J. B. Crouch, J. J. Geddings, E. E. Aycock.
 - Providence—J. C. Dunbar, J. H. Jones, W. S. Boykin.
 - Privateer—Marion Rivers, L. T. Seymour, Allen Cubbage.
 - Oswego—Marion Dorn, T. C. Cauthen, W. D. McLeod.
 - Stateburg—T. S. Stuckey, W. M. Sanders, Leon Stuckey.
 - Maysville—W. S. Chandler, W. B. Cooper, C. Taylor.
 - Rembert—C. W. Chandler, S. L. Young, James Reames.
 - Concord—W. S. White, L. J. Seymour, L. D. Smith.
- The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to designate one of their number to secure the boxes and blanks for the election on Friday, September 10th, or Saturday, the 11th, from E. F. Miller, Clerk, at Item Office.

J. E. DUPRE,
W. W. GREEN,
M. H. WHITE,
Commissioners of State and County for Sumter County, S. C.
E. F. MILLER, Clerk.