

**The Watchman and Southeron.**  
 Published Wednesday and Saturday.  
 BY  
**OUTER PUBLISHING COMPANY.**  
 SUMTER, S. C.  
 Terms:  
 \$1.50 per annum—in advance.  
 Advertisements:  
 One Square first insertion... \$1.00  
 Every subsequent insertion... .50  
 Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.  
 All communications which subscribe private interests will be charged for as advertisements.  
 Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.  
 The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1889 and the True Southeron in 1890. The Watchman and Southeron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

**Falling Fodder.**  
 Clemson College, Aug. 9.—When the lower leaves of the corn begins to turn a little yellow, and the ears begin to look as if they are fairly good sized, the farmers' first begin to itch to get into the field and pull the fodder. Instead of standing right still and scratching his hands, as the quickest and best way to get rid of the itching sensation, and as the long headed man will do, hundreds of farmers over the State put all hands at work stripping the corn stalks.

There is no question but that fodder is a good feed. It would have to be for a whole lot of the food that would later be in the grain in the leaves, but this taking off of the leaves causes the grain to shrink, and the corn will be much lighter in weight, and will not be of so good quality for breeding purposes. Not only this, but the corn will not keep as well as it would if it is allowed to mature without pulling the fodder, and it will not make the best seed corn. Experiments conducted by Mr. D. R. Coker of Hartsville, S. C., showed that fodder pulling results in a reduction of yield of from 10 per cent. to 24 per cent, depending upon the ripeness of the fodder, and the loss from rot is from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. more in the grain from fodder-pulled corn than it is in the grain from corn that has not been fodder-pulled.

In the light of these facts, which the farmer can prove for himself if he wants to, there is little doubt that it would be much better to grow plenty of forage other than corn fodder, and to leave the leaves on the corn stalks until the ears are fully matured.

After the ears have been taken off the stalk, the whole plant, leaves and all, might be cut and used for feed, and the value of this kind of feed is not to be disregarded as a filler which is at least equal to cotton-seed hulls. Cattle will readily eat such roughage if it is cut fine, wet and well mixed with cotton-seed meal or other concentrated foods.

**Time to Grow Forage Crops.**

There is yet time to grow Sudan grass and Amber sorghum and get one cutting before frost.

Amber cane is about two weeks earlier than the Orange variety. If sown thinly, or bunched with hoes it will make a large enough stalk to shock for winter food. If broadcasted, not less than two bushels of seed per acre should be sown, and on every fertile land three bushels per acre will not give too thick a stand for good results.

Thirty pounds per acre of Sudan grass seed broadcasted will give an excellent growth for one cutting. The second growth may be turned under in the fall, and the land planted to Abruzzi Rye or oats and vetch mixed. Clover should not be planted unless a very firm seed bed can be secured after breaking the field.

Sudan grass should be ready for cutting within sixty days; and, if favored with a very late fall it may afford a second cutting. After the second cutting the field should be harrowed to a depth of one or two inches with a disc or cut-away harrow. This will prepare the land for clover seed, which should then be sown. Seed may be gathered from the clover next spring and the stubble turned for corn; or, the balk method may be used for cotton. The latter is especially recommended for sandy soils.

An application of 400 to 800 pounds per acre of cottonseed meal and acid phosphate, half and half should be worked into the soil with the harrow. Nitrate of soda might also be applied when the plants are up to a good stand.

**SUMTER COTTON MARKET.**

Corrected Daily by Ernest Field, Cotton Buyer.

Good Middling 14 1-8.  
 Strict Middling 13 7-8.  
 Middling 13 3-4.  
 Strict Low Middling 13 1-8.  
 Low Middling 12 3-4.

**Mr. Cooper's Statement.**  
 The Journal today gladly gives space to the statement by Hon. Robert A. Cooper, of Laurens, as to why he entered the race for governor. The statement is couched in excellent language and is a high tone campaign document, typical of Mr. Cooper who is making his campaign on a very high plane. If all candidates were like Bob Cooper there would be no bitterness in South Carolina politics.

But after a careful reading of the statement we are unable to find in it any reason why Governor Manning should be defeated, and Mr. Cooper elected in his place. Mr. Cooper does not show or attempt to show wherein Governor Manning has so failed in the discharge of the duties of his office that he should be rebuked by being defeated.

The Journal has very great admiration and respect for Mr. Cooper but feels that the people of the State owe it to themselves to re-elect Governor Manning and there is nothing in the statement issued by Mr. Cooper to change one's views. The defeat of Governor Manning, it matters not who may defeat him, would be taken by the blind tigers of Charleston and elsewhere as a personal victory. Mr. Cooper might be as hard on them as Mr. Manning has been but the tigers wouldn't care for that. They want to punish the man who first punished them—in other words they want to get the man who started the trouble for them. And getting Manning they will be satisfied, it matters not what the future may hold in store for them.—Spartanburg Journal.

**Celery Planting Time is Here.**

Celery may be had by every gardener who will give it proper care and cultivation.

Select a very rich piece of land preferably of sandy loam, and prepare in the same way as for planting corn in the water furrow, the rows being six feet apart. Apply well rotted stable manure liberally (eight to ten tons per acre) in this trench together with an 8-4-2 commercial fertilizer at the rate of 800 pounds per acre. Mix thoroughly with the plow, and then list with two furrows. This will form within the water furrow a slight ridge which is raked off before placing the plants.

Success in celery growing depends largely upon the setting out of well grown stocky plants, which if possible, should be removed from the bed with a small block of soil attached to the roots. Before transplanting, the plants should be assorted according to size, and about one-third of the leaf surface should be removed. Plants, all of about the same size, should be set eight inches apart in the row. In setting out celery it is extremely important that the plants be set no deeper in the field than they stood in the plant bed. When they are set in a slight furrow made by the marker, and the soil drawn about them, the bud should be on a level with the surface of the soil; otherwise, many of them will die from the buds being covered with soil washed from the sides by heavy rains.

Celery should be clean cultivated throughout the season. Cultivation should always be shallow, especially near the plants. Celery may follow any crop maturing in July.

**REPUBLICANS BLOCK DEMOCRATS.**

**Senators Reject Program for Adjournment of Congress September 1.**  
 Washington, Aug. 10.—The Republican senate caucus decided to insist on passing the immigration bill at this session and rejected program of the Democrats by which congress would adjourn September 1.

**DEFINITE DECISION SOON.**

**Railroad Strike Mediation Making Progress.**  
 New York, Aug. 10.—After a conference with mediation commissioners by labor leaders it was reported that a definite decision in some direction concerning the strike will be made in 24 hours.

Last Monday night Able Rhame, colored, stole a cow from Mr. R. W. Fann, near Alcolu, and early Tuesday morning Mr. Fann phoned to Rural Policeman Peavy, and asked that he try and capture the thief. Mr. Peavy set out at once and traced the man and cow to Sumter, just in time, as Rhame had sold the cow and was waiting on the check. Mr. Peavy arrested the negro with difficulty, in fact, had to call in a Sumter officer to assist him. Returning to the Manning Jail they stopped at the home of Mr. Fann and as the car came to a standstill Rhame jumped out and told the officer he would have to kill him as he was not going to jail, and then reached into the car where a jack and knife were on the back seat, as if to do Mr. Peavy harm, when he did, in order to protect himself, Peavy shot his man through the chest, and brought him on and lodged him in jail.—Manning Times.

**INFANTILE PARALYSIS.**

**Dr. Carl B. Epps Writes Open Letter Giving Information of General Interest.**  
 Editor Daily Item.

Having returned a few days ago from New York, where I had the opportunity of observing many cases of infantile paralysis, a few notes on the present epidemic may be of interest.

Probably practically every physician in South Carolina is receiving calls to children whose anxious mothers fear that they have the disease. And it is well that the mothers are taking such an active interest in the matter, for they are usually the first to observe anything abnormal in the children.

This is not the first epidemic of infantile paralysis that New York has suffered. In 1907-08 there were about 2,000 cases, with 6 to 7 per cent. of deaths. Up to now, during the present epidemic, there have been 5,052 cases, with 1,099 deaths, a mortality of over 21 per cent., as compared with that of typhoid fever which is about 8 per cent. In one hospital, however, a physician told me that their mortality had been only about 7 per cent.

The present is by far the largest and most fatal epidemic recorded in medical history. The epidemic in Norway in 1905-6, with 1,053 cases, and 145 deaths, was small in comparison. So far, the fight against the disease in New York is anything but encouraging, and, considering the fact that the autumn is the season when infantile paralysis is usually most prevalent, it is probable that the height of this epidemic has not yet been reached. The last report gave 192 new cases that day, this being an increase of 24 over the record of the previous day. Of course the authorities try to make the situation appear as favorable as possible, but the daily record tells the tale.

In one hospital which I visited, the Presbyterian, there were only 10 cases, while in the Metropolitan, on Blackwell's Island, there were about 80 cases, and at the Willard Park Hospital they had about 400 cases. The latter institution had two buildings devoted solely to this disease, one of them being used for suspected cases, those that had not yet been positively diagnosed. The early symptoms, according to the physicians at these hospitals, are exceedingly variable, and often quite vague. There is usually fever, a temperature of from 101 to 104 degrees. This may last for only a short time. The children may be restless and fretful, though they are often drowsy. The first alarming symptoms usually observed by the mother is that the child has lost the use, to a greater or less extent, of a leg or an arm. It is apt to complain of pain in the affected limb before the paralysis appears. This pain may be present only when the child tries to stand. The patient may appear to be perfectly well except for a slight local paralysis. The appetite is usually good, and there are no special stomach or intestinal symptoms. Pressure along the spinal column may cause pain. The disease sometimes appears quite suddenly, the child being apparently well at night, but showing a paralysis the next morning. In many cases there is a decided stiffness of the neck muscles, and the head may be drawn backward, as in strychnine poisoning, but this is rather rare. The physician may be aided in diagnosis by the fact that the patellar reflex is usually absent, while Kernig's sign is generally present. While the spinal fluid usually shows an increase of albumin and a leucocytosis, the picture is not typical of the disease, though it may aid in differentiation from other diseases, such as tubercular meningitis.

The exceedingly mild symptoms exhibited by a great many of the children in these hospitals were quite striking. The disease seems to attack almost any muscle, or group of muscles. Perhaps the only abnormality observable would be an eye-ball rolled outward, or upward; or the mouth drawn to one side by a facial paralysis. One little fellow had no apparent trouble except a paralysis of the deltoid muscle of his right arm. While he had pretty free use of his arm, he could not raise his hand above his head. In some cases there is only a paralysis of certain fingers, or toes. Many of these children were laughing and playing with dolls, and other toys. On the other hand, some of them were in a desperate condition, with both arms and both legs paralyzed. One little child was kept alive with oxygen, apparently his entire body being paralyzed.

According to the physicians in charge, the cause of death in every case observed was a failure of respiration, due to intercostal paralysis. They aim to support respiration until a change for the better occurs. This improvement takes place after the acute symptoms subside, but, in a large majority of cases, a permanent deformity remains.

Although there have been various claims of cures, the treatment of infantile paralysis is as yet very unsatisfactory. The exact cause, and a cure are yet to be discovered. The two drugs being mostly used in New York are hexamethylenamin and adrenalin. It is considered best to give the first dose, at least, of adrenalin by spinal injection. Caffeine benzoate is largely used to support weak patients. In some of the hospitals plaster of Paris casts are used to prevent deformity and to relieve pain. Electricity and massage are used with some success in combatting paralysis. The serums being used are still in an experimental stage.

**Carl B. Epps, M. D.**  
 Sumter, Aug. 9.

**How Hog Cholera is Spread.**

Clemson College, Aug. 8.—Hog cholera is to hogs just about what typhoid fever is to man; and the ways in which the cholera germ is carried are probably as well known, if not better known, than the ways in which most of the human diseases are spread.

If the carcass of a hog which died with cholera is thrown out in the woods, or left unburied or unburned, buzzards, dogs and other animals are attracted. The buzzards, after gorging themselves with the infected meat, and getting the germs on their feet and bills, fly away to alight on uninfected premises, most probably in the hog pen or pasture. They drop the germs there and the hogs take it up. The dogs, after having eaten their full take a bone home with them, probably passing right through the hog pasture on their way back to the house, and in this way also, the germ is brought to uninfected premises. Other animals might spread it in similar ways. Veterinarians learned about this by careful study and watching, and went to work to get laws passed requiring the carcasses to be buried or burned. South Carolina's law requires the carcass to be buried six feet deep, or to be burned, and fixes a penalty of \$5 for each violation.

In the classification of "other animals" we should include man; because, a man walking around the farm of a neighbor whose hogs have cholera and then coming back to his own premises, can carry the germ just as easily as the buzzard or the dog. You see, germs are not at all particular about what they ride. This particular germ seems to be a mighty good rider too; he will go down stream for quite a distance in branches and creeks that drain infected premises; he will take the train with hogs that are being shipped, and stays right on the train after the hogs get off, making the car, dangerous to other hogs' health until after it has been disinfected; and, he will come with hogs from infected premises to uninfected premises. This last is a very common way of spreading the disease, but a way which need not be feared if the new hogs are kept to themselves until their freedom from disease has been established. There are other ways in which the disease is spread, but the above are the most common. If care is taken by all the people in a community there need not be much loss from this disease.

**Rev. Woodson to Preach.**

St. Charles, Aug. 9.—Rev. A. R. Woodson, of Wadesboro, N. C., will conduct services at Harmony graded school house, beginning next Tuesday night, August 15th. The public is cordially invited to attend.

It is fortunate for the city that the cave in of the sewer line on Salem avenue occurred before the asphalt pavement was laid. This line of sewer has caused more trouble and been more costly to the city than any other section of the sewerage system. It is on the main outfall line and if it becomes blocked the whole system on the western part of the city will be put out of commission. It will cost a good deal to relay the entire line on Salem avenue, but it may be more economical to do so, in the long run, than to patch it up with temporary repairs.

**WOOD'S Descriptive Fall Seed Catalog**

just issued, tells all about  
**Crimson Clover,**  
**Alfalfa and all**  
**Grass and Clover**  
**Seeds for Fall Planting.**

Wood's Fall Seed Catalog also gives full and complete information about

**Vegetable Seeds**

that can be planted to advantage and profit in the late Summer and Fall. It is altogether the most useful and valuable Fall Seed Catalog issued.

Mailed free to Gardeners, Market Growers and Farmers on request. Write for it.

**T. W. WOOD & SONS,**  
**SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.**



**FATIMA**  
*A Sensible Cigarette*  
 The original Turkish blend  
 20 for 15¢

**TAKE YOUR CHOICE.**

**BLUDWINE,** in the Hobbie Skirt bottle, is made from Fruits and Cereals.  
**SATANET HIRES,** is the new and celebrated Fruit Juice drink, the genuine Rootbeer, is made from Roots, Berries, Barks, etc., gathered from all parts of the globe.

**ALL ARE PURE AND HEALTHFUL.**  
**Sumter Bottling Works.**  
 Phone 84.

**BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE**

The young business man measures the importance of his enterprise by the vision which he has of its ultimate growth.

The Officers of this Institution, in like manner, measure the importance of his bank account, not by the size of its initial deposit but by its possibilities for development.

We cordially invite the accounts of young men embarking in the business world.

**The National Bank of Sumter,**  
 ON THE BUSIEST CORNER IN SUMTER

**THE MAN BEHIND THE GUN**

It's the man behind the gun who makes it formidable; and it's the men behind a Bank who make it conservative. In all our business transactions this Bank seeks not popularity for itself, but safety for its depositors. We seek to be accommodating—we are always courteous—but the maintenance of our standards of conservatism are ever and always with us the first consideration.

—If you admire standards of conservatism, may we be favored with your business and honored by a personal call?

**THE PEOPLES BANK.**

**Lumber, Lime, Cement,**  
 BUILDING MATERIAL GENERALLY  
 AND FEED OF ALL KINDS.

**BOOTH & McLEOD,**  
 Successors to Booth, Shuler Lumber & Supply Co.  
 Geo. Epperson's Old Stand Opp. Court House  
 EVERYTHING AT ONE PLACE.