

# POULTRY

## BETTER PROGENY BY CULLING

Improvement Made in Flock by Getting Rid of All Hens Except Most Prolific Layers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

That culling the poultry flock to get rid of all those birds except the vigorous, prolific layers results in noticeable improvement in the progeny is shown by recent investigations at the United States experiment farm, Beltsville, Md.



Examining a Hen to Find if She is Laying—Measuring Distance Between Pelvic Bones.

ville, Md. The late moulters selected from a flock of 100 Rhode Island Reds in the fall of 1920 laid seven more eggs per bird during their second year than the original flock as pullets. They were used as breeders the following spring, and the first Red pullets to commence laying in the fall of 1921 were found to be the offspring of these late-moulting hens. Their pullets in a period of seven months have already averaged about two dozen eggs per bird more than the original flock.

But it is not alone in number of eggs that the late-moulters' progeny excel, but also in the value of the product, as the distribution was more even, a much larger proportion of the eggs being laid during the winter months. In the last seven months the daughters of the late moulters not only averaged two dozen eggs per bird more than the original flock, but the value of their product was, figuring at the same prices, about \$1.04 per bird more during the same period. It is expected that this margin will increase during the next five months.

## FEEDING METHODS FOR EGGS

Methods Adopted by California Community Result in Better Health of Laying Flock.

A mortality of less than 10 per cent for the year among hens entered in the egg-laying contest of Sonoma county, California, last year is reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by local extension workers, who worked out the feeding formula used in the contest. The health record of the hens entered and their laying average of 178 eggs per hen for the 364 days have led many poultrymen to adopt the management and feeding methods used in the contest. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the poultrymen of the county have changed their method of feeding during the last five years, due to extension work influence.

## TRADE-MARK ON FRESH EGGS

New Jersey Organization Making Use of Small Sticker on Produce Sold by Members.

A small trade-mark sticker is now put on all eggs sold by members of the North Haledon Leghorn club in Passaic county, N. J. This organization was formed as a result of a meeting of poultrymen of the community with the agricultural extension agent to discuss the development of the poultry industry in that section. Each member pays two cents per bird owned, 8,000 birds being pledged at the first meeting of the club. All members use the trade-mark and guarantee eggs sold under it.

# POULTRY NOTES

- Water is almost as important as feed in egg production.
- A large red comb indicates health and egg production.
- Males in pens reduce the total egg yield for the year.
- Early maturing pullets usually make good egg producers.
- Medium weight hens of any variety are usually most profitable.
- Ninety eggs pay cost. The 150-egg hen is worth six 100-egg hens.
- Half blue ointment and half lard or tallow makes a good louse killer.
- The price of feed does not always disclose its real value in making eggs.

# DAIRY FACTS

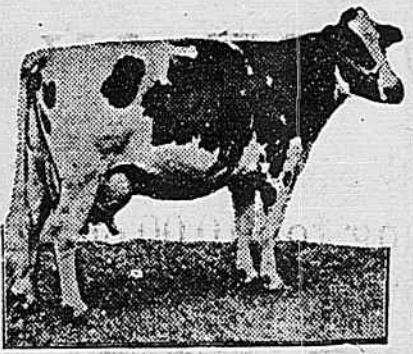
## IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY COW

Department of Agriculture Has Six High-Producing Animals on Its Farm at Beltsville.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The improvement of dairy cows means a great deal more than increased profits to the dairyman. It means cheaper food and more milk, the best bone and muscle maker for children. What this improvement means is brought out forcefully by a poster prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture and sent free to interested persons.

An ordinary cow or scrub produces only enough milk to feed five chil-



A High-Producing Holstein.

dren a quart a day, while a good cow yields enough to give 20 children a quart a day. The supercow, and there are more and more of them in this class each year, gives enough milk so that a small herd of them might supply this quantity to all the small children in a small town.

On its farm at Beltsville, Md., the department has six cows, the result of its breeding work, that have produced an average of more than 22,000 pounds of milk in 365 days. This little herd of six big producers yields enough milk to provide 170 children a quart a day. One of them could supply nearly 30 children, or six times as many as the ordinary cow could take care of.

Good breeding, first, and good feeding, second, have made the difference.

## MAKE COW RATION TEMPTING

Animal Will Not Do Well on Food That Is Not Palatable—Avoid Any Sudden Change.

The good dairy ration must be attractive. A cow is a self-respecting sort of animal and she likes palatable food. In fact, a cow will not do well on food that isn't palatable, and it should be remembered that the condition of the food has the most to do with its palatability. Moldy grains or roughages do not appeal to the appetite of the cow, and consequently are unsatisfactory. Thus the unsatisfactory feed, no matter if it does contain the proper elements, may cause a reduction in the milk supply due to the cow's unwillingness to eat a plenty to keep up a good flow of milk.

At the same time it must be recognized that it is not a wise idea to change a ration suddenly in order to make it better. A cow is a pretty delicate sort of a milk-producing machine and, especially if she is a large producer, sudden changes in the food are quite likely to upset her in one way or another, and the result will be a loss of milk.

## KEEP FEED UTENSILS CLEAN

Average Farmer is Liable to Grow Little Careless About Pails in Summer.

Wide-awake dairymen realize the importance of keeping calf feeding utensils scrupulously clean at all seasons of the year. The average farmer, however, may grow a little careless about the calf pail, especially during the warm summer months. These pails should be of tin or galvanized iron, never of wood, and should not be allowed to get rusty or battered. They should be thoroughly washed, rinsed and sterilized after use, and kept in a clean place. Never use calf pails for feeding hogs, or live stock other than calves.

## ESSENTIALS FOR DAIRY HERD

Cows and Young Animals Should Be Provided With Plenty of Pure Water and Shade.

Provide plenty of shade and cool, pure water for the cows and young animals. Spray cows at milking time to keep off flies. Look out for sour milk and cream. Bacteria and warmth cause milk to sour. The modern way to spell bacteria is d-i-r-t. Keep it out of the milk, thoroughly wash and scald all milk utensils. Keep the milk or cream cool, 50 degrees or lower if possible, and it will stay sweet for several days.

Wisconsin in Lead. Wisconsin now leads in the number of accredited tuberculosis-free cattle with 36,183 head. Minnesota is second with nearly 34,000 head.

## Metal Milk Utensils.

Milk utensils for farm use should be made of metal and have all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rusty or rough inside.

## Never Mix Milk.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled.

# USE DISINFECTANTS TO PREVENT LOSSES

## Sanitary Terms Are Explained for Benefit of Laymen.

Condensed Information Prepared by Department of Agriculture for Those Farmers Who Misunderstand Correct Use.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Pointing out that an insecticide is not a dependable disinfectant and that there is a wide difference between an antiseptic and a deodorant, the United States Department of Agriculture emphasizes the use of the right preparation in disinfecting premises. Sanitation is especially important in preventing losses from animal diseases, and, along with attention to cleanliness, disinfectants are frequently necessary, especially after an outbreak of a contagious disease. Here is condensed information on the subject, prepared as a result of the department's experience in advising persons who misunderstand the purpose and correct use of disinfectants.

The word "infected" means contaminated with or affected by disease germs; "disinfected" means freed of disease germs. A "disinfectant" is a product that destroys disease germs or renders them harmless. An "antiseptic" is a substance that prevents the development and growth of disease germs, but an antiseptic is not a disinfectant unless it is capable of destroying disease germs in addition to preventing their growth.

A disinfectant is not necessarily an "insecticide," for some powerful disinfectants are relatively harmless for insects and the best insecticides may be of little value as disinfectants.

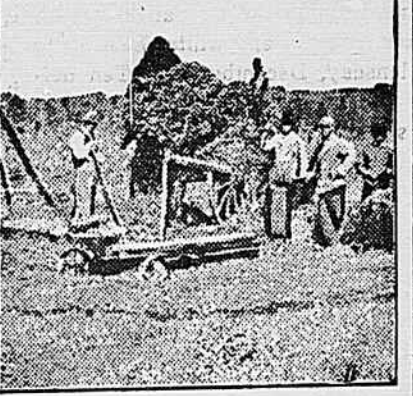
Formaldehyde is one of the most powerful disinfectants known, but it is a very weak insecticide; and, conversely, hydrocyanic acid is deadly for insects and all forms of animal life, while it has little power as a germicide or disinfectant. It is well to remember also that "deodorants" are not necessarily disinfectants—one destroys odors, the other destroys germs.

No single disinfectant is appropriate in all cases. Select the proper substance, apply liberally, allow ample time for the disinfectant to do its work, and remember that success depends in large part upon the care and exactness of the person who prepares and applies the disinfectant.

## BALED HAY EASILY HANDLED

Space Required for Given Amount is Greatly Reduced and Can Be Shipped More Readily.

Loose hay is a bulky product and extremely difficult to handle in large quantities. Before the practice of



Baling Hay in Field.

pressing hay into bales became common it was difficult and expensive to transport this feed except to the extent of loading it on wagons and hauling it to a nearby town or city. As a result, the matter of supply and demand was quite largely local, and frequently there was wide variation in prices offered in different localities.

With the coming of the hay press, it was possible to put hay into bales, which were easily handled, greatly reducing the space required for a given amount of hay, and making it possible to transport hay for long distances at costs which were not prohibitive.

A recent investigation shows that in some states as many as ten per cent, or more, of the farms are equipped with hay-balers and in many cases the hay that is stored and used on the farm is baled because of the increased economy in storage and the convenience in handling.

## FIND NEW RACES OF SKUNKS

Two Hitherto Unrecognized Types Have Been Described by the Biological Survey.

Two hitherto unrecognized geographic races of skunks of the genus *Conepatus*, the hog-nosed type, have been described by the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. This general kind of skunk ranges for the most part from southern South America north to northernmost limits. One of the two new forms, known as the Arizona hog-nosed skunk, is found in southern New Mexico and Arizona; the other, the Nelson hog-nosed skunk, is native to Mexico.

The fur of the hog-nosed skunk is not so valuable as that of the ordinary black skunk owing to the poorer texture and to the fact that the tail and much of the back are white. This type of skunk is better equipped for rooting than others because of the greater length and strength of its snout, and it is probably useful in the control of certain insects.

## Somebody "Napped" in Tolbert Case.

Washington, Dec. 9.—There is much interest in political circles here in the news that Judge H. H. Watkins has designed a Democrat as marshal of the Western Federal District of South Carolina instead of Joseph W. Tolbert, Republican national committeeman, who has held the place under recent appointment of the president until the recent special session of Congress adjourned.

It was assumed by those who were watching the situation here that Tolbert would be kept in office by a renewal of the recess appointment on the special session which was followed in a few minutes by the regular session. Somebody seems to have been caught napping, so that the tenure of Tolbert was allowed to lapse.

An interesting fact is that under the law Tolbert can not receive any pay unless he is confirmed by the Senate. If the vacancy which he was appointed to fill had occurred when Congress was not in session he would have been entitled to no pay under the statute until the next session of Congress or until rejected at that session. But Tolbert was first nominated to the Senate which failed to act and then he was given a recess appointment. The law provides that such an appointee shall not be compensated until he is confirmed by the Senate. Assuming that the president will again send the name of Tolbert to the Senate, the appointee of Judge Watkins will hold the place until March 4, unless Tolbert is confirmed. If Tolbert is not confirmed at this session he can be given another recess appointment after March 4 and reinstated in office but cannot even in that case receive any pay until he is confirmed by the Senate. Hence, from whatever angle the case is viewed, the prospect as to the marshalship looks very meagre so far as the Republican national committeeman from South Carolina is concerned.

## On Planting Young Trees.

1. The growth made by a young fruit tree the first year in the orchard is more important in determining success than any other year in its history.
2. The soil should be previously prepared by deep plowing and pulverizing as carefully as for a seed bed.
3. If the soil of the orchard is well prepared, holes to receive the trees need be only deep and wide enough to accommodate the natural spread of the root system. In setting out replants in an orchard, the holes should be dug deep and broad enough to cut back the encroaching roots of surrounding trees to avoid completion until the replant is established.
4. Medium-sized, one-year-old trees or well grown June buds are to be preferred to older trees for transplanting.
5. The roots of young trees should be protected against drying out, by avoiding unnecessary exposure of the roots to air in handling.
6. The roots of young trees are more susceptible than the tops to injury from cold and should not be exposed by handling during freezing temperatures. A mere frost may kill them.
7. It is better to cut the main roots to six or eight inches in length than to leave them long enough that they may be bent or kinked in planting.
8. Usually the tree should be planted no deeper than it stood in the nursery. New roots start more promptly where the soil warms first, near the surface. Most planters set the trees too deep.
9. Compact the soil firmly about the main roots to avoid drying out, but do not bruise the roots in firming the soil about them. Bruised roots renew growth less rapidly and are more subject to infection by root disease.
10. Early winter planting, while the trees are fully dormant, is better than late spring planting, when the buds are starting into growth. If the planting must be delayed, the trees may be kept dormant longer by removing them from the trench turning them over, and again healing them in.
11. Prune the trees to single "whips" by removing their side branches, and cut back the top from 24 to 30 inches in height. If, however, the nursery trees have strong lateral limbs well spaced, the requisite number may be retained as the frame work for the tree when it is planted.

FOR SALE: Wyckoff-Barron single comb white Leghorn cockerels, February and March hatch. \$2.50 each.

Mrs. GEO. F. MIMS

# Large Stock of Jewelry to Select From

We invite our Edgefield friends to visit our store when in Augusta. We have the largest stock of

- DIAMONDS
- WATCHES
- CLOCKS
- JEWELRY
- CUT GLASS
- AND SILVERWARE

of all kinds that we have ever shown. It will be a pleasure to show you through our stock. Every department is constantly replenished with the newest designs.

We call especial attention to our repairing department, which has every improvement. Your watch or clock made as good as new. Work ready for delivery in a short time.

**A. J. RENKL**  
980 Broad St. Augusta, Ga.

## Bible Thoughts for This Week

- Sunday.**  
HOW TO WIN:—Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.  
Commit thy way unto the Lord: trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.—Psalm 37: 3, 5.
- Monday.**  
SAFETY OF THE PERFECT:—Behold, God will not cast away a perfect man, neither will he help the evil doers.—Job 8: 20.
- Tuesday.**  
THE SUPREME RULER:—Exalt ye the Lord our God, and worship at his footstool; for he is holy.—Psalm 99: 5.
- Wednesday.**  
A SURE DWELLING PLACE:—Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.—Psalm 37: 3.
- Thursday.**  
THINK OF THE HARVEST:—Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Galatians 6: 7.
- Friday.**  
PRAISE THE GOOD GOD:—Make a joyful noise unto the Lord. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving. For the Lord is good.—Psalm 100: 1, 4, 5.
- Saturday.**  
GUARD THE TONGUE:—Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile. Depart from evil, and do good; seek peace, and pursue it.—Psalm 34: 13, 14.

## LOW INSURANCE RATES.

Low insurance rates for farm buildings, if taken for five years. Premium 10 per cent less and payable in five annual installments without interest. In Old Hartford, 112 years old, with the strength of Gibraltar.

E. J. NORRIS, Agent.

## Notice of Final Discharge.

To All Whom These Presents May Concern:

Whereas, R. T. Hill has made application unto this Court for Final Discharge as Administrator in re the Estate of Ina S. Hill, deceased, on this the 25th day of November, 1922.

These Are Therefore to cite any and all kindred, creditors or parties interested to show cause before me at my office at Edgefield Court House, South Carolina, on the 30th day of December, 1922, at 11 o'clock, a. m., why said order of discharge should not be granted.

W. T. KINNAIRD, J. P., E. C., S. C. November 29th, 1922.

## "COLD IN THE HEAD"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Those subject to frequent "colds" are generally in a "run down" condition. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is a Treatment consisting of an Ointment, to be used locally, and a Tonic, which acts Quickly through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces, building up the System and making you less liable to "colds." Sold by druggists for over 40 Years. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.



Eyes scientifically examined and glasses properly fitted.

GEO. F. MIMS, Ontometrist-Optician, Edgefield, S. C.

## Six Per Cent Loans.

I hereby announce to the farmers of Edgefield County that I am now prepared as the Attorney for The First Carolinas Joint Stock Land Bank of Columbia, S. C., to file applications for loans at 6 per cent straight. No commissions, no stock taken by borrower, loans promptly made, and easy terms. Don't confuse this bank with The Federal Land Bank.

J. H. CANTELOU, Attorney.  
Edgefield, S. C., July 11, 1922.

## Notice of Final Discharge.

To All Whom These Presents May Concern:

Whereas, J. C. Huie and Bettis Bouknight have made application unto this Court for Final Discharge as Administrators in re the Estate of J. E. Huie, late of said County and State, deceased, on this the 9th day of November, 1922,

These Are Therefore, to cite any and all kindred, creditors or parties interested to show cause before me at my office at Edgefield court house, South Carolina, on the 16th day of December, 1922, at 11 o'clock a. m., why said order of Discharge should not be granted. Said Administrators will at said time and place make a full and final settlement in re said Estate of J. E. Huie, deceased.

W. T. KINNAIRD, J. P., E. C., S. C. Edgefield, S. C., Nov. 9, 1922

## Notice of Final Discharge.

To All Whom These Presents May Concern:

Where, Lina Y. Herin has made application unto this Court for Final Discharge as Administrator in re the Estate of A. M. Herin, late of said county and state, deceased, on this the 14th day of November, 1922,

These Are Therefore, to cite any and all kindred, creditors or parties interested, to show cause before me at my office at Edgefield Court House, S. C., on the 16th day of December, 1922, at 11 o'clock a. m., why said order of Discharge should not be granted.

W. T. KINNAIRD, J. P., E. C., S. C. Edgefield, S. C., Nov. 14, 1922.

## Trespass Notice.

We hereby give notice that we forbid hunting, fishing and trespassing in any manner whatsoever upon our land or lands controlled by us and will prosecute, without exception, any person who fails to heed this notice. We have a man employed to apprehend and prosecute hunters and others who trespass upon our property.

J. G. HOLLAND  
H. C. MITCHELL  
J. G. TOMPKINS  
J. E. MIMS  
W. E. LOTT  
Mrs. EVA OUZTS  
Mrs. ELLEN STROTHER,  
LEE ARTHUR.  
SOLOMON ATKINSON.  
11-22.

## Trespass Notice.

Notice is hereby given that hunting and all manner of trespassing upon my land is prohibited and the law will be enforced against all persons who fail to heed this notice. This is meant for everybody, without any exception.

Mrs. M. J. NORRIS.

## invigorating to the Pale and Sickly

The Old Standard general strengthening tonic, GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out Malaria, enriches the blood, and builds up the system. A true tonic. For adults and children. 5c