

Keeping Yourself Well

THE FIRST STEP

Usually the first indication of a lowering of health is found in the bowels and liver. Something goes wrong—we eat too much, or work too hard—and the bowel action weakens or the liver is sluggish. That heavy feeling on arising in the morning, dryness of the throat, with bad taste, a slight headache, dull eyes—all show that food has fermented in the intestines, and that the body is manufacturing poisons instead of good blood.

Clear it all out. Give the stomach and bowels a fresh start. Encourage the liver to go to work. Manalin does all of this, without griping or weakening. It's the ideal laxative and liver tonic, because it follows Nature's plan, without discomfort, inflammation or forming a habit. Constipation may be overcome with its use.



Liquid or tablet form. The Tablets taste like candy. Children like them, and they are safe. 10 and 25 cents. The Ferrana Co. Columbus, O.

Christmas Message.

"Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people."

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

"The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to captives, and recovery of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised."

This is a day for magnifying the blessings of peace, not selfishly, but with the rejoicing that should attend the reminder that we have a cure for the troubles of the world and a part in the spreading of the remedy. Let the songs of joy be carried into every corner of gloom. If peace is to achieve victory, its spirit of gladness must be irrepensible. No less today than two thousand years ago is it the mission of peace to show by example that in good will alone lies the happiness of the people.

NEW BRITISH CABINET IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

Arthur J. Balfour Becomes Foreign Minister and Earle of Derby Secretary of State for War—Sir Edward Carson Is Admiralty Lord. London, Dec. 10.—Official announcement was made tonight that the government had been constituted, with a war cabinet comprising the following:

Premier, David Lloyd-George; Lord President of the Council, Earl Curzon, who also will be government leader in the House of Lords; Ar- portfolio; Lord Milner, Minister without portfolio, and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been asked by the Premier to act as leader in the House of Commons and also as member of the war cabinet without being expected to attend regularly.

The other members of the Ministry, who are not in the war cabinet, are:

Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay.

Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir George Cave.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Arthur J. Balfour.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Hume Long.

Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Derby.

Secretary of State for India, Austen Chamberlain.

President of the Local Government Board, Baron Rhondda.

President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley.

Minister of Labor, John Hodge.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson.

Minister of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison.

Minister of Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil.

Food Controller, Baron Davenport.

Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Paton Macley.

President of the Board of Agriculture, Rowland E. Prothero.

President of the Board of Education, Herbert A. L. Fisher.

First Commissioner of Works, Sir Alfred M. Mond.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cawley.

Postmaster General, Albert Illingworth.

Minister of Pensions, George N. Barnes.

Attorney General, Sir Frederick E. Smith.

Solicitor General, Gordon H. Zwart, K. C.

Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Munro.

Lord Advocate, James A. Clyde, K. C.

Solicitor General for Scotland, Thomas B. Morrison, K. C.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Baron Wimborne.

Chief Secretary for Ireland, Henry E. Duke.

Lord Chancellor for Ireland, Ignatius J. O'Brien, K. C.

Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, in accepting the office of Lord High Chancellor, stipulated that his right to a pension be waived.

GETTING INTO HOG-RAISING

Reasons Why Hogs Are Not More Largely Raised in the South, With Some Suggestions for Making a Success of the Business.

There seems to be many reasons why the South should develop a large hog industry, but as a matter of fact hog-raising has proved neither attractive nor profitable to a large majority of the Southern farmers who have tried it.

There must be reason for the slow progress of the hog industry in the South which does not lie on the surface, for considering the facts that breeding stock can be obtained with a small investment, returns are reasonably quick, and the climate of the South offers opportunities for the cheap production of a large variety of excellent hog feeds, the industry should be easily increased and prove profitable.

The question why hog raising does not increase more rapidly is the one with which we are at present chiefly concerned.

The failure of the hog industry to develop rapidly in the South is probably chiefly due to difficulties in feeding and caring for hogs when kept in considerable numbers, and this, notwithstanding the great advantages of a mild climate and a great variety of grazing crops.

In the first place, hogs, like many other kinds of livestock, must have more personal attention and require more care in handling than the average Southern man is willing to give them. They increase rapidly, and in proportion to their size are large consumers of feed; hence, they soon develop problems of housing and feeding which require not only much thought but considerable effort to solve in a satisfactory manner.

The hog does not require expensive housing in the South, except that he must have dry sleeping quarters in winter and shade in summer; but unless given large range he soon produces disagreeable conditions about the places where he is confined. We have not yet fully appreciated these facts, and consequently have attempted to house and confine our hogs in too small quarters. A hog will live in a small lot if there is a mud hole and a little feed furnished him, but this is not the most pleasant nor the most profitable way to handle him.

First, then, we have failed to provide suitable houses, pastures and lots for conveniently caring for hogs, and second we do not like to give any animal the attention the hog requires especially at farrowing time and until the pigs are four or five months old.

To avoid disappointment, we should start with a small number of sows, for the rapidity with which a herd of hogs increases and demands increased care and feed is truly astonishing. Especially should ample lots and pastures be provided. Land is cheap and there is no excuse for failure to provide ample area for growing grazing crops, except the cost of fencing. The cost of fencing is a really serious obstacle to the growing of hogs, here in the South, where we have been accustomed to doing little fencing and that of a nature insufficient for controlling hogs.

But undoubtedly the greatest obstacle to the raising of hogs in the South is that we grow no grain crop suitable for feeding hogs which is cheap enough to feed to hogs. Corn is the American hog feed, but so long as we grow 20 bushels or less per acre we cannot afford to feed corn to hogs. In fact, we simply will not do it.

Our long growing season and the variety of splendid grazing crops we may grow for hogs is an advantage, but we have not yet learned to overcome the disadvantage of high-priced corn in hog-raising. The hog has a small stomach and requires concentrates or grains for his best growth. He needs and can use to advantage grazing crops, but crops cannot be grazed all the year, and in most cases our best grazing crops requires that some grain be fed to obtain the best returns from them. Until we solve this problem of reasonably cheap concentrates, which of themselves or in combination with grazing crops will form a fairly well balanced ration, we cannot make a success of hog raising.

If we are ever to have a large hog industry, producing large numbers of hogs for pork-making, we must build up a breeding industry. The breeder of pure-bred hogs to be sold for breeding purposes finds all his profits consumed by his feed bills. He must sell his breeders for less than the Northern breeders and pay a higher price for his feed, because they are produced in the North and have to bear the extra cost of transportation. The hog industry in the South is therefore, a question of feeds, especially concentrates, for feeding sucklings sows, young pigs

**YOUR LAST CHANCE
Christmas Bargains**

We have everything for every member of the family, and especially for the women—hundreds of different articles suitable for acceptable Christmas Presents. We are not going to make any longer winded statements regarding their merits or the low prices. You'll know all about both when you come and see them. Our store is chock full of them and we want it emptied before Christmas, and we are making the price turn the trick. Come early and get the best.

ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE AT THE OLD PRICE.

FUNDERBURK COMPANY

and for wintering the breeding slowly until we cease to be a feeding and know how to feed and care

stock. There are two crops which will supply these needs. Neither alone will do it, but the two together, along with grazing crops, will do it admirably. Both can be grown at a price at which we can afford to feed them. They are corn and soy beans. Our problem as relates to corn is to produce larger yields and lessen its cost, while the problem as relates to soy beans, which we need to supply the protein concentrate demanded, is to increase their acreage.

When peanuts and soy beans are grown largely enough to cause them to be used for oil making and the yield of corn is doubled our problem of hog feeds will have been solved. But until then what are we to do? Although it can be made very profitable, the hog industry will grow

buying section. Until that time, we must use a minimum or the smallest possible amount of grain feed or concentrates and a maximum of grazing crops. At present, even those who plant crops like soy beans, peanuts, corn, sweet potatoes or other crops to hog off usually provide entirely too small an acreage for the hogs to be grazed.

A yield of 40 bushels of oats per acre followed by 25 bushels of soy beans the same season will mean relatively cheap hog feed, as soon as we learn to grow these crops. At present we grow practically only one concentrate for feeding hogs—corn—and grow only 20 bushels or less of that per acre.

Let me repeat, the hog problem is one of feeds and hog-men. We must first produce feeds and then be wil-

ling and know how to feed and care for hogs before we become large producers.—Progressive Farmer.

AND TEDDY.

I love you California,
I love your rocks and hills,
I love your splendid valleys and
Your heaven-kissed hills;
I love your sons and daughters,
And I love your splendid views.
But I must say I love you most
For what you did for Hughes.
—Houston Post.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Lancaster.

By J. E. Stewman, Judge of Probate.

Whereas James A. Reeves has made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of John J. Reeves, deceased.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred creditors of the said-deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Lancaster on 13th Dec., 1916, next, after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 28th day of Nov. Anno Domini 1916.

J. E. STEWMAN,
Probate Judge.

14-tfc.

JUST THE THING.



Wife—I wish I had a flying machine; then perhaps I could get through with my Christmas shopping. Hubby—Yes. Basing my judgment on the way the bills are coming in, what you need is a buyplane.

Her Habit.

"Isn't it too bad?" asks the lady with the Russian boots. "Mrs. Gonso has sued her husband for divorce and is going to marry that musician as soon as it is granted. And she and Mr. Gonso were married last Christmas day."

"I expected it," said the lady with the new hair. "Lucy Gonso never got a present that she didn't try to exchange."—Life.

Christmas Literature.

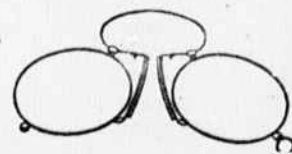
The kiddies write to Santa Claus. They forward mail in pecks. But father hasn't time, because He's busy writing checks.

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