

**The Poultry Yard.**

The hot wave of June has extended into July with increased intensity. The wise poultryman will keep a sharp lookout for the evils that may follow.

**Mites increase wonderfully fast** in such weather and the common methods used will not control them. The nests used by both layers and sitting hens are likely to be alive with them if not fought constantly. Weekly treatments are not too much. Burn all the litter every week. They spray—using a pump with strong pressure with any of the standard mite killing preparations—kresol, zenoluen, carbolineum or kerosene oil, with carbolic acid—used liberally.

**Dust baths are good for controlling lice.** Poultry seem to enjoy them, and if well doctored with kerosene oil or tobacco dust are doubly effective and tobacco dust in the nests will help.

**Avoid crowding on the roosts.** As the early hatched birds develop and increase in size, they must have enlarged quarters and ample roosting space. Young chicks must not be allowed to gather in bunches on the floor. Supply roosts, beginning with small sized poles fairly close to the floor so that the young fowls can easily get on them.

**Keep up the supply of sprouted oats** if other good, tender green stuff is not constantly available. Poultry need it during such dry spells to keep their bowels regulated and to counteract the effect of extreme heat.

**Are the trapnets in regular use?** We note some poultrymen advocate their use for "part time," say three or four months in the year. Such tests are practically useless and guess work is about all the results amount to. The most successful breeders—those who steadily increase the average producing capacity of not only individual birds, but of their whole flocks, use the trapnet all the time. They don't guess, they know.

**A Western breeder** who follows this plan has, by its use, built up a strain of fowls that averaged 261 eggs in a year. The same owner has a year's record of 311 eggs per hen for one pen of five pullets. At the show where the first record was made the average of all entries, 225 birds in all, was 210½ eggs per bird. What are Southern breeders doing in this line?

**We note a decided advance** in leg-horns to protect the poultry industry in the state of Washington. A law lately passed there requires, first: "All eggs imported from foreign countries and offered for sale in the state of Washington shall be sold as such. Each egg offered for sale in this state shall be marked, branded, or stamped with the name of the country in which it was produced, \* \* \* in legible Gothic letters and in durable indelible ink."

Then the pure food officials require all bakeries, restaurants, etc., using foreign eggs in any form to display signs in large Gothic type in a conspicuous place stating "We use foreign eggs here." Now if all other states will enact similar laws, it will go far toward eliminating a very undesirable foreign product, and give the home product a better standing.

**This is about as good a time as** the average farmer will find for reorganizing the home poultry plant, laying out runs and remodeling old or building new poultry buildings. In doing this why not use a little foresight and plan for the "daylight saving" plant in the poultry house. The value of artificial lights for extending the "working hours" of poultry during fall and winter months has been clearly demonstrated, and the initial cost of a small plant is not large. "Lighting up" in early morning and in evening to make an average 14-hour working day for the layers, if they are of the right sort, will add from 30 per cent to 100 per cent in income during winter months.—Progressive Farmer.

**Good-bye, Dad.**

I left my dad, his farm, his plow,  
Because my calf became his cow;  
I left my dad, 'twas wrong, of course,  
Because my colt became his horse.  
I left my dad to sow and reap  
Because my lamb became his sheep;  
I dropped my hoe and stuck my fork  
Because my pig became his pork.  
The garden truck I made to grow  
Was his to sell and mine to hoe.

**Dad & Son, Inc.**

With dad and me it's half and half—  
The cow I own was once his calf;  
No town for mine; I will not bolt,  
Because my horse was once his colt;  
I'm going to stiek right where I am

**Cooperation in Handling Farm Products.**

Clemson College, July 25.—When we have a community or state or group of states growing any particular product for market, we want first a standardized product, let it be cucumbers, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cantaloupes, asparagus, or any other truck or field crop, says F. L. Harkey, agent in marketing, in speaking of the value of co-operation in preparing farm products for market. For example, we want a variety of watermelons that will stand shipment to the markets that will receive this tonnage, and we want a watermelon that will have a good flavor. In the second place, we want a standard size or sizes, which may be called grades in some cases. Then we want uniformity in color, uniformity in weight, and uniformity in ripeness. These things can not at present be done by each grower working independently of his neighbor, and just so long as we fail to realize this, we will have enormous losses on the part of the grower, the broker, the jobber, the wholesaler, the retailer and the consuming public.

When there are as many grades and types of packages as there are growers of a certain product in some community, then selling and buying are more or less a gamble. The farmer sells to the wholesaler or jobber a car of sweet potatoes, which he represents to be graded or to have been handled properly. He may be honest or dishonest in his representation. The car of potatoes is found by the wholesaler to be ungraded or not measuring up to standard grades on his market. He is then forced to sell at a loss to the retailer, the farmer having received a good price or more than his product was worth. Now the consumer bought graded and properly handled sweet potatoes from the retailer previous to the retailer's receiving this shipment, and the consumer again orders potatoes in good faith, but has potatoes decay on him as soon as purchased since they were improperly handled away back in the farmer's hands. In this transaction the grower and the retailer gained, or rather did not lose any money. However, the wholesaler or jobber and also the consumer did lose; and the next transaction might mean a loss on the part of the farmer or the retailer, and so on, until every party could expect a graded and properly handled product. All losses will never be eliminated, it is true, but a lot of gambling or chance work can be eliminated by intelligent co-operation in handling products preparatory to marketing.

**Dairy News Notes.**

Clemson College, July 25.—During June 121 cows were on official test in South Carolina and 58 of these made 40 pounds or more of butterfat, thus winning places on the honor roll for the month.

The 31 Holsteins on the honor roll averaged 50.3 pounds of butterfat and 1401 pounds of milk, the high record being 74 pounds of butter fat and 1936 pounds of milk.

The 20 Guernseys on the honor roll averaged 48.7 pounds of butterfat and 1080.6 pounds of milk, the high record being 63.8 pounds of butterfat and 1339.5 pounds of milk.

The seven Jerseys on the honor roll averages 44 pounds of butter fat and 924.1 pounds of milk, the high record being 54.6 pounds of butterfat and 1372.5 pounds of milk.

The Holstein cow, Hilda Beryl Wayne IV, owned by Mr. P. A. Baxley, Blackville, led all other breeds in fat production for the month with 74 pounds.

Guynedd Vadora De Kol Segis, a Holstein cow owned by Mr. St. J. A. Lawton, Charleston, led all breeds for June in milk production with 1935 pounds.

For the fourth time Fern of Glenville, a Guernsey owned by Mr. C. S. McCall, Bennettsville, led the Guernseys in both milk and fat production with 1339.5 pounds of milk and 63.5 pounds of fat.

The two-year-old Blackstock Yily owned by Whilden and Onsrud, came second among the Guernseys for fat production with 58.4 pounds and this in her fifth month.

Blue Fox's Eminent Princess, a Jersey owned by Mr. J. W. McFarland, again led the Jerseys in both milk and fat production for the month.

Because my sheep was once his lamb;  
I'll stay with dad—he gets my vote,  
Because my hog was once his shot;  
It's "fifty-fifty" with dad and me—  
A profit sharing company.  
—Wheeler County Registered Live Stock Breeders' Association.

**Only One "BROMO QUININE"**

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. Stops cough and headache, and works off cold. 25c

**Some Sense and Nonsense.**

A West Virginia farmer, who seems to be something of a wit, offers the following suggestions to dairymen under the title: "How to Fail in a Dairy." There is so much real sense in this apparent nonsense that we are glad to pass the suggestions along to our readers, as follows: "Don't weigh your milk, for then you might have to figure and think. Feed the cows timothy hay—it is so good for race horses. Cow-testing associations are needless—they show how to save and know. Keep the barn hot—cows are like woodchucks. Don't have many windows in the barn—the hired man might look out. Keep water ice cold—shivering gives the cows exercise. Avoid heavy milkers—they consume too much valuable time."

This reminds us of a similar line of reasoning advanced by an Iowa farmer, who said: "Don't strike a mean cow with a milkstool—it might break the stool!" There used to be a lot of mean cows on the farm, and generally there was a mean hired man or farmer along with them. There once was a farmer who was reputed to keep the corn knife handy while doing the milking. If a cow switched him three times in the face, she never did it again. He had a habit of cutting off her tail so that she looked like a fox terrier dog or a fine coach horse.

One of the reassuring evidences of civilization getting better all the time is the increased attention given the cows. We have come to provide for them and their comfort in a more humane way because we have found that gentleness and courtesy is the policy with cows. It pays because they reward us with more profit. A good sign to hang in the dairy barn is one originated by a New York farmer: "Don't swear! Treat every cow as if she were a lady."—Farm & Ranch.

**Citation.**

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF EDGEFIELD.

By W. T. Kinnaird, Esquire, Probate Judge,

Whereas C. F. McDaniel, of above County and State made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate of and effects of W. L. McDaniel, late of said County and State, deceased,

These are Therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said W. L. McDaniel, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate to be held at my office at Edgefield, S. C. on the 4th day of August, 1921 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 18th day of July, Anno Domini, 1921.

W. T. KINNAIRD, (L. S.)  
Probate Judge, E. Co.

**Abbeville-Greenwood Mutual Insurance Association.**

ORGANIZED 1892.

Property Insured \$17,226,000.

WRITE OR CALL on the undersigned for any information you may desire about our plan of insurance.

We insure your property against destruction by FIRE, WINDSTORM, or LIGHTNING and do so cheaper than any Company in existence.

Remember, we are prepared to prove to you that ours is the safest and cheapest plan of insurance known.

Our Association is now licensed to write Insurance in the counties of Abbeville, Greenwood, McCormick, Edgefield, Laurens, Saluda, Richland, Lexington, Calhoun and Spartanburg, Aiken, Greenville, Pickens, Barnwell, Bamberg, Sumter, Lee, Charleston, Kershaw, Chesterfield.

The officers are: Gen. J. Fraser Lyon, President, Columbia, S. C., J. R. Blake, Gen. Agent, Secretary and Treasurer, Greenwood, S. C.

**DIRECTORS—**

A. O. Grant, Mt. Carmel, S. C.  
J. M. Gambrell, Abbeville, S. C.  
J. R. Blake, Greenwood, S. C.  
A. W. Youngblood, Dodges, S. C.  
R. H. Nicholson, Edgefield, S. C.  
J. Fraser Lyon, Columbia, S. C.  
W. C. Bates, Batesburg, S. C.  
W. H. Wharton, Waterloo, S. C.

J. R. BLAKE,  
General Agent.

Greenwood, S. C.

June 1, 1921.

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



**MATERIAL FOR ROAD MAKING**

Careful Study of Amount and Character of Traffic Is First Important Essential.

Professor House of the Colorado Agricultural college is one of the best-known engineers in Colorado. He has been head of the civil engineer department at that college for several years and has always been in close contact with the affairs of the state. In speaking about roads, Professor House says:

"A great deal of agitation is being carried on at the present time, concerning the construction of concrete roads for Colorado. That some of our roads should be paved in this way, there is no question, but I think we should carefully guard against overdoing the matter. In order to be justifiable, road improvements must return in economic and social benefits an amount at least equal to the interest, depreciation and maintenance, over and above those of the old road.

"It is exactly the same as in ordinary business. The amount that should be invested in road improvement is that sum which will give the largest annual returns in benefits to the people of the community.

"It may be real economy to spend \$20,000 per mile for one road and only \$2,000 per mile for another, if the former carries more than ten times the service and costs just ten times as much.

"Before we run wild upon the subject of concrete surfacing for roads of Colorado the proper classification of the roads, and a careful study of the amount and character of the traffic



Crystal Park Auto Road in the Pike's Peak Region in Colorado.

over them should be made, and it is the duty of the state officials, before any general scheme of road improvement is decided upon, to make this careful study. The state is then prepared to determine upon the proper highway system that will be the most economical, and that will meet the traffic requirements of each road."

**GOOD HIGHWAYS IN JAMAICA**

Island in British West Indies Is Awakening to a Realization of Improved Roads.

The island of Jamaica, in the British West Indies, rich in natural resources and active in trade, is awakening to a realization of the importance of good roads. The advent of the automobile has had much to do in the development of an agitation which now promises valuable results. The system of modern highways which it is proposed to build will mean the speedy development of parts of the island now more or less neglected because of their practical inaccessibility. Completion of a radial system of good roads would undoubtedly be followed by a general adoption of the motortruck for conveying the products to the sea. The increased speed and efficiency thus acquired would tend to promote larger production, and thereby increase the wealth of this already industrious island.

**GOOD ROADS BOOST PROFITS**

Where Farmer Can Haul but One Bale of Cotton on Poor Road, Man on Good Roads Hauls Four.

The matter of opportunity in marketing is worthy of consideration. For the sake of example, suppose that two farmers living in separate counties, but at equal distances from the cotton market, learn by telephone that cotton has advanced in price \$1 a bale. The man living on a bad road can immediately haul one bale of cotton to market, while the other can haul four bales because he lives on a good road. The rise in price means a profit of \$4 to the one man and only \$1 to his neighbor.

**Change Road Location.**

If the location of a used road is bad it should be changed if possible. In relocating roads avoid railroad crossings at grades.

**First Need of Farmer.**

The first need of the farmer is good roads leading from the farms to market centers.

**Concrete Base Urged.**

Practically every highway engineer today agrees that all roads should have a concrete base.

**MILK FROM UNTESTED COWS**

Orphan Asylum at New Haven, Conn., Provided With Product of Tubercular Animals.

A glaring instance of the dangers of marketing milk from untested tubercular cows was recently reported to the United States Department of Agriculture by one of its field men engaged in tuberculosis-eradication work.

At the request of the meat inspector of New Haven, Conn., the federal expert examined the carcass of a cow recently killed at a local slaughterhouse. The animal showed extensive lesions of tuberculosis in the lungs, liver, and other parts of the body. Investigation revealed that the cow had been sent to the city by a dairyman who was delivering the milk from his herd to an orphan asylum of the city, and also that the milk was not pasteurized.

Upon further investigation, in which the state authorities at Hartford cooperated, a test of the entire herd was made. Of a total of 25 cattle, 23 reacted to the tuberculin test.

**PROVIDE COMFORT FOR COWS**

One of Essential Things to Think About in Construction of Building for Animals.

Comfort is one of the things to think about and provide for in the building of a dairy barn. Stanchions are satisfactory, especially the type that swings free and allows a measure of side movement. The length of the stall is not often enough reckoned with. Give the cows plenty of room to stand at ease with their hind feet two or three inches forward of the gutter. If the cows vary in size, run the gutter at a slight angle, so that the stalls at one end are somewhat shorter than they are at the other end of the barn. This allows the placing of the cows according to size in such a way that the stalls can be kept clean without trouble.

**KIND TREATMENT IS NEEDED**

Docile Creature Is Willing to Make Friends With Keeper—Will Resist Rough Handling.

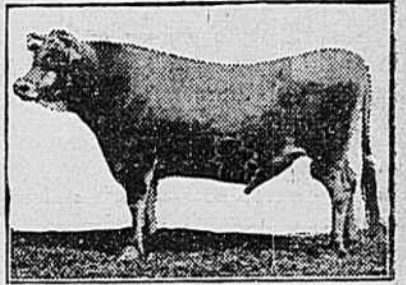
Kindness should not be forgotten, for the cow is a docile creature willing to be friends with her keeper when she finds out that he is her friend and no reason to fight. The more intelligent and sensitive the animal is, the more likely it is to resent unjust treatment.



**GOOD OF BULL ASSOCIATIONS**

Experience Shows That Organizations Are Adapted to Every Kind of Dairy Community.

Are you one of those who think a bull association cannot be formed in a community like yours? asks the United States Department of Agriculture. If so, probably you are mistaken, for experience shows that the bull associations are adaptable to



Purebred Sires Should Be Used in Grading Up Herds.

nearly every kind of dairy community that can be found. The annual report of the dairy division shows that there are now about 120 bull associations in 30 different states of the Union, and among all classes of communities.

The extension men of the dairy division find that in very many cases, when the idea of a bull association is discussed, people think that, while such an organization is clearly a good thing on general principles, the conditions in their particular community are not suitable. Many times, in such places, it has been tried, and to the surprise of some it has been found that the conditions did not stand in the way at all. There are many such communities. They have men engaged in dairying; they have scrub or other inferior bulls which should be replaced; and they have the need for better bulls.

Any community in which there are 200 or more cows can better afford to have a bull association than it can afford to be without one; and if the people of the community are neighborly and able to work together in everyday business affairs, they can just as well have a strong association with all its benefits.

**THE FARMERS BANK OF EDGEFIELD, S. C.**

Capital and Surplus Profits . . . \$190,000.00  
Total Resources Over . . . \$800,000.00

**SAFETY AND SERVICE IS WHAT WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC**

Open your account with us for the year 1921. Invest your savings in one of our Interest Bearing Certificates of Deposit.

Lock boxes for rent in which to keep your valuable papers, etc.

All business matters referred to us pleasantly and carefully handled. We Solicit Your Business.

**ARRINGTON BROS. & CO.**

Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Corn, Oats, Hay and all Kinds of Feeds

Gloria Flour and Dan Patch Horse Feed Our Leaders

Corner Cumming and Fenwick Streets  
On Georgia R. R. Tracks  
Augusta, Ga.

**YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED**

See our representative, C. E. May.

1937

1921

**ERSKINE COLLEGE**

Due West, S. C.

Eighty-Four Years of Continuous Service

Unwavering adherence to Christian character and thorough scholarship.

Courses: A. B., B. S., Pre-Medical, special.

Literary societies emphasized.

Intercollegiate contests in debates, oratory and athletics worthy of comparison.

Adequate equipment and endowment.

Board in college home at cost. Price in private homes moderate.

For catalogue and application blank write to—

**ERSKINE COLLEGE**

DUE WEST, S. C.