

**LIVE STOCK NEWS**

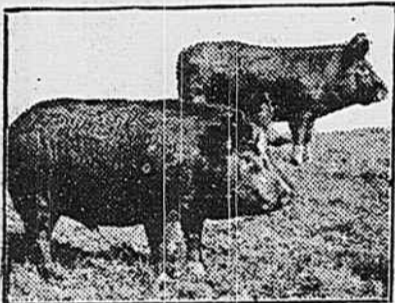
**IMPORTANCE OF BEST STOCK**

**Good Care and Right Kind of Feed Are Best Means of Preventing Undersized Animals.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The importance of good breeding in the growth of live stock, and especially in the prevention of runts, is illustrated by the experience of an Indiana swine grower. "I started with stock," he remarks in a letter to the United States Department of Agriculture "direct from the foundation stock of the breed, and the results were satisfactory. When I had time to read of the work of other men, the results of feed composition and experimental feed trials, I took from these experiences what I thought practical for me to follow, and the results, though not exceptional, have been the natural results of good blood and good feed. One of my boars, farrowed in April several years ago, weighed 165 pounds the following September. At sixteen months he weighed 606 pounds, at twenty-eight months 850 pounds, and the following fall 1,015 pounds. This boar was one in a lot of 15, as uniform a bunch as I ever saw. Others grew into 600 and 800 pound hogs under farmers' care."

"In addition to good lines," he adds, "care and the right kind of feed are important means of preventing undersized animals, but the most important of all is the man with the feed basket, for it is 'the eye of the master that fatteneth his cattle.' So far as runts



**Eliminate All Females That Are Not Good Mothers to Prevent Appearance of Runts in Litters.**

are concerned, I have never found it profitable to raise them under any treatment. I have seen lots of 'before and after taking' illustrations on paper, but not in the feed lot."

**SCRUB PIGS ARE EXPENSIVE**

**Virginia Farmer Finally Convinced That Purebreds Are Most Profitable Animals.**

The county agent of Page county, Virginia, tried last summer to persuade a farmer in his territory to keep purebred hogs. The man was difficult to convince. At the time of the argument the boys' pig-club contest for the year was just starting. Despite the arguments which the county agent made in favor of purebred stock, the man went ahead and bought four scrub pigs, saying he did not think the boys' club would do any better than those he had purchased. He bought his pigs a month after the club contest started, and gave them the best of attention. He butchered his hogs in January, this year, and the largest weighed 175 pounds gross. The prize winner in the pig club weighed 330 pounds, and was fed only a little over five months. This farmer is now trying to buy some purebred hogs, and declares his scrubs cost him more than twice the amount the meat they produced would have cost him.

**BEST FOR FATTENING STEERS**

**Feed Daily an Average of Fifty Pounds of Silage, Some Oil Meal and Clover Hay.**

One of the cheapest and best rations for fattening steers is an average daily of 50 pounds of silage, two or three pounds of oil meal and two or three pounds of clover hay. With corn as cheap as it is in most localities it is a good plan to add to this ration during the last two months of the feeding period an ever-increasing amount of corn.

**EARLY SHEARING IS FAVORED**

**Lambs Thrive Better If Mother Is Not Compelled to Suffer From Carrying Heavy Coat of Wool.**

Practice early shearing. Sheep shorn early will thrive better and the lambs will also do better if the mother is not compelled to suffer from carrying a heavy coat of wool in hot weather. There is but little gain in the weight of the wool after the weather gets warm, not enough to make it worth while to leave it on, when the comfort of the animal is considered.

**CARE FOR FATTENING LAMBS**

**Give an Abundance of Succulent Forage Supplemented With Different Kinds of Grain.**

Special care should be given the fattening lambs as soon as they are weaned. Abundance of succulent forage supplemented with grain foods that can mostly be grown on the farm, with the addition of a small amount of wheat bran and oil meal, has always produced the best results.

**Christian Education in the Home.**

Only too true are the words, "The hands that rock the cradle, hold the destiny of the world." Everyone remembers the early training and education in the home. If our mother and father were Christians, it was a Christian education and it was the easy and natural thing for us to come into the Kingdom of God. How dear to our hearts are the days we spent at mother's knee, learning the first great truths of God's love. How gently she led us into Sunday school and church.

Are the homes of today, Christian? Does the little child's Christian education begin in the home? The highest type of scholarship is knowing the truth. This early education will lead boys and girls in the right direction, it will create in their hearts a desire to go to Christian schools and to have the best mental training that they may become powers in Kingdom building. A mother can lead the child to love the best, to live to serve. The Bible stories told at bedtime, the early morning verse, taught as a guide for the day, is truly Christian education. Mother is often too busy to teach the child the first lessons in life, the lessons that will mold their character. It is left to the Sunday school teacher and church, and the greatest earthly teacher, mother, robs herself of her dearest privilege. Jesus had a Christian education and it began in His home, when Mary told Him all things and I wonder if Joseph did not teach Him heavenly truths with the carpenter trade. This training and education in the early years would insure the noble, Christian growth of any child.—Christian Index.

**Soil Improvement Pays.**

Clemson College, Aug. 31.—Some people who are more interested in the sale of commercial fertilizer than they are in soil improvement would have the farmers of South Carolina believe that it is possible, economically, to solve our nitrogen problem for field crops by means of legumes; but some of our best farmers are proving, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that it can be done, says N. E. Winters, Extension agronomist, who cites the experience of Mr. Wade Drake, a leading Anderson County farmer.

By means of the systematic use of summer legume catch crops of velvet beans, soybeans, and cowpeas for plowing under, and of winter cover crops of rye and vetch, oats and vetch, and crimson clover for hay and green manuring along with the use of ground limestone to go with the legumes and organic matter, combined with the intelligent use of commercial fertilizer, Mr. Drake has consistently increased his yields of corn, cotton, oats and wheat, for the last ten years. This has been done on soil which ten years ago was no better than the average soils of the Piedmont section of South Carolina, having an average yield of less than one-half bale of cotton, eighteen bushels of corn, twenty bushels of oats, and ten bushels of wheat.

As a result of soil improvement methods Mr. Drake's yields of these crops during the last three years have averaged about 70 bushels of corn, two bales of cotton, over 50 bushels of oats, and over 20 bushels of wheat per acre. In 1920 Mr. Drake applied nitrate of soda at the rate of 600 pounds per acre in a strip through his corn field to see what the effects would be. This was done at the suggestion of S. M. Byars, County agent, who had suggested to Mr. Drake that he was wasting money in the use of nitrate of soda as a top dressing for corn with his method of farming. Three of us went over this farm in August, 1920 and it was impossible to tell where the nitrate of soda had been applied.

The reason for this is perfectly simple. By means of large amounts of organic matter, Mr. Duke has filled his soils with humus, which is holding a large supply of nitrogen for the use of growing crops, and there was no need for nitrate of soda in this case. We have other examples in South Carolina almost as striking as this one which will prove the fact that we can produce crops much more economically than we are now producing them if we will give more attention to soil improvement.

**How To Give Quinine To Children.**

**FEBRUINE** is the trade-mark name given to an improved Quinine. It is a Tasteless Syrup, pleasant to take and does not disturb the stomach. Children take it and never know it is Quinine. Also especially adapted to adults who cannot take ordinary Quinine. Does not nauseate nor cause nervousness nor ringing in the head. Try it the next time you need Quinine for any purpose. Ask for 2-ounce original package. Name FEBRUINE is blown in bottle. 25 cents.

**Dr. King's New Discovery**  
KILLS THE COUGH. CURES THE LUNGS.

**Strawberry Culture.**

Clemson College, Aug. 31.—The strawberry is probably the most certain small fruit that can be grown in this state; it is rarely injured by frost, and if properly fertilized and cultivated, a good crop may be secured annually. While the strawberry grows well on almost any type of well drained soil, a sandy loam is the best.

Fall planting is better than spring planting, as there is less danger of the plants dying when transplanting in October and November than in March or April according to the Clemson horticulturists. When planted in early fall strawberries will produce a few berries the following spring, but not enough for marketing to any extent; when planted in the early spring they will produce very few berries that spring, but the following spring a maximum crop will be produced. It is customary to allow the strawberry field to stand from three to four years,—three or four crops being harvested. If the plants are properly cultivated and kept in single crowns, the field will remain in profitable condition longer than it will if the plants are allowed to form in masses along the row.

Select land that is well adapted to strawberries, plow to a depth of 8 to 10 inches and harrow repeatedly until absolutely free from clods. Lay off rows 3 feet wide. Apply fertilizer in the drill, 600 to 800 pounds per acre, and mix with the soil. Then set the plants 18 inches apart in this furrow, taking the greatest care to see that the buds are not placed below the general surface of the soil. But in order that the plants be placed deep enough in the ground to prevent the roots from drying out, they should be placed one-half to one inch deeper than they stood on the nursery row, and the soil should be firmly packed about the roots. If the soil is moist when the plants are set out, there is no necessity of watering; in case water is applied, about one pint to each plant will be sufficient, the wet soil being immediately covered with dry soil in order to prevent baking.

A good fertilizer for strawberries on sandy loam soil is one that will analyze 8 per cent phosphate acid, 4 per cent nitrogen, and 4 per cent potash.

Cultivation should begin about two weeks after the plants are set in order to destroy any fall weeds that may appear. The strawberry grows well during the fall months and for that reason it is very necessary to cultivate during October and November. It is at this season that the strawberry produces embryo fruit buds, which appear in the early spring and produce berries. In March or early April a side application of an 8-4-4 fertilizer should be made the amount depending upon the growth the plants are making—the usual amount being 400 to 600 pounds per acre. Cultivate absolutely clean throughout the spring, summer and fall.

For local market the Excelsior is probably the best extra early berry, and the Lady Thompson the best general purpose berry where a heavy yield is desired. The Excelsior ripens about ten days before the Lady Thompson, but the berries are smaller and the yield is not so large. For commercial purposes, where the berries are to be shipped to distant markets, the Klondyke is probably the best variety to plant, on account of the fact that it stands shipment better than the other varieties named. There are a great many other good varieties, but the ones mentioned above will meet all requirements for home use, local market and shipping purposes.

Two distinct methods are practiced in growing berries. One is to remove the runners as fast as they appear, leaving only the original plants; the other is to allow the runners to form new plants along the row, gradually forming a narrow bed. If berries of the highest type are desired, the former method is best; if quantity, rather than quality, is desired, then the narrow matted row should be employed. Most growers make a mistake of allowing their beds to grow up in weeds after harvest, which greatly reduces the quality of the next season's crop.

When strawberries are grown on a comparatively small scale, it will pay to mulch the plants heavily with pine straw, or partly decomposed material should be scattered about three to four inches between the rows, leaving only the tops of the plants exposed. The best time to apply this mulch is in the fall immediately after cultivation. The mulch will conserve the moisture and prevent the berries from becoming gritty after rains. The yield of first class

**Five South Carolinians Sail As Missionaries for China and Chile**



(1) Miss Clifford Irene Barratt, Breezewood, evangelistic work, Pochow, China; (2) Miss Grace Stribling, Westminster, educational work, Kalfeng, China; (3) Miss Hannah Jane Plowden, Kingstree, evangelistic work, Soochow, China; (4) Millard Theron Rankin, Williston, evangelistic work, Canton, China; (5) Miss Cornelia Brower, Sumter, educational work, Temuco, Chile.

From the larger proceeds of the Baptist 75 Million Campaign the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention has been enabled to send out more than 160 new missionaries since that movement was launched, it is announced, and of that number sixty young men and women, representing fourteen states, have just sailed for China, Japan, Africa, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. In addition to these, Dr. and Mrs. Everett Gill of Kansas City will sail September 14 to become representatives of the Board in Europe, while Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamlett of Austin, Texas, have just sailed for Jerusalem, where they will maintain headquarters in acting as the Near East representatives of the Board.

The new missionaries to China and Japan sailed from Seattle, Saturday, August 27, on the Hawkeye State of the Admiral Line, while those for Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Africa sailed from New York on the Aelius August 17. They will be engaged chiefly in evangelistic, educational, medical and agricultural work and will be stationed at various points in these fields. While a large number of new workers have been sent out by the Board since the beginning of the Campaign, at least 100 other capable young men and women could be employed to advantage if they were available, Secretary F. F. Love advises.

**Mission Money Gets Results.**

Of the more than \$25,000,000 that has been collected in cash on the 75 Million Campaign to date, about \$5,000,000 has gone to foreign missions. This has made it possible not only to strengthen the old work on all fields and employ a large number of new

missionaries, but to do much other work, including building or making substantial additions to 15 boys' schools, 17 girls' schools, 37 mission residences, five hospitals and dispensaries, four light and power plants for mission compounds, 26 church buildings, four colleges, seven theological seminaries. In addition, assistance has been given seven church building loan associations, six new stations have been opened and equipped, land has been bought for the enlargement of several mission compounds, a home for orphans in Italy has been established, and a block of ground has been purchased in the heart of Rome for headquarters for the work in Italy, a theological seminary, publishing house, church and mission residence being provided on this property.

**Enlarge European Field.**

As a result of the Campaign, Southern Baptists have been enabled to greatly enlarge their work in Europe. They have carried on mission work in Italy since 1870, but now they have opened up new work in Jugo-Slavia, Hungary and Roumania, and have made a beginning, through the distribution of Bibles, in the Ukraine and Southern Russia and Siberia. To act as the European representatives of the Board in this enlarged program, Dr. and Mrs. Everett Gill of Kansas City were recently named. They will probably make their headquarters in Switzerland.

The first work Southern Baptists have ever done looking to the evangelization of Mohammedan lands has just been undertaken in Palestine and Syria, and Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamlett of Austin, Texas, have gone to Jerusalem, where the

work of the native evangelists. It is planned to establish a church, theological seminary and college, hospital and orphanage at Jerusalem as soon as practicable and thus seek to reach other points in Palestine and Syria from this center.

**Minister to 900,000,000 People.**

With the enlarged foreign mission program of Southern Baptists that denomination is now operating in 18 countries on every side of the globe, and has in its employ practically 500 foreign missionaries and twice that number of native workers trained in the mission schools. Through its present missionary operations the Board is seeking to minister to 475,000,000 yellow people, 4,000,000 brown people, 200,000,000 black people and 225,000,000 white people, making a total of 900,000,000 people, or more than half the population of the globe. Numbered among its workers already on the field are 21 foreign physicians and 8 foreign mission nurses who last year gave 154,070 treatments. There are now 611 mission churches on the foreign fields and of this number 184 are self-supporting. The average contributions of these mission churches last year to denominational causes was \$5 per member, the Christians on the foreign fields responding more liberally as a result of the 75 Million Campaign.

The new missionaries sailing at this time were contributed by the following states: Alabama two, Arkansas one, Georgia five, Kentucky six, Louisiana two, Mississippi four, Missouri four, North Carolina three, South Carolina five, Tennessee five, Texas fifteen, Virginia six, Iowa one and Pennsylvania one.

berries from an acre of mulched berries will be approximately one-third more than from an unmulched area. An acre of strawberries properly cared for, will produce on an average 3000 to 4000 quarts twelve months after planting.

**State Line Dispute Soon To Be Decided.**

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 2.—The disputed boundary line between Georgia and South Carolina will be discussed by the attorneys general of the states when Samuel L. Wolf of South Carolina comes here Thursday to take up the matter with George M. Napier. The case is pending before the United States Supreme court.

The dispute is based on the question of the Keowee River is to be considered the upper boundary of the Savannah River, which is named as the boundary. If the former river is named, then the boundaries remain just as they are, but if the Keowee River is decided to be the Savannah, then Georgia will gain additional territory amounting to one whole county.

South Carolina claims the Tugaloo as the boundary, while Georgia contends that the Keowee is the rightful line of division. It was during the administration of Governor Howell Cobb that "a great river known as treaty of Beaufort. At that time the fact was overlooked that the Savannah River is formed by the Tugaloo and the Keowee. Many years later the question was raised and made the basis of a suit.

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