

Seasonable Suggestions.

It takes time to boil a baby's bottles, but it saves sorrow and sleepless nights.

Insufficient exposure to sun and air is said to be one cause of excessively oily hair.

To eggs baked in individual ramekin dishes, add a tiny cooked link sausage and a slice of tomato.

The healthy mother who nurses her baby gives it a life insurance policy at a mighty low premium.

"A man is poor, just in proportion as he wants what he has not got and cannot get."

Scorch marks on linen may be removed, it is said, by rubbing with fresh cut onion, the garment being soaked in cold water afterward.

Before pouring hot fruit or custard into a glass dish, put it on a wet cloth. This will keep the dish from cracking.

If you wish to drive a nail in a plastered wall, first put it in very hot water until it is thoroughly heated. You can then drive it in clean without breaking or chipping any of the surrounding plaster.

The average annual egg yield of each hen in the United States is about 70 but the record is over 300. Let us keep purebred poultry and give it proper care that our hens may approach the record.—Progressive Farmer.

Which is the Best Breed?

"I intend going into the poultry business, and wish to know which is the best breed. Wish to get fancy price for eggs and chicks."

This is just one of a number of inquiries about the "best breed," all a little different, but all alike in one respect. They show clearly the writers know too little of poultry raising to make it a safe thing for them until, at least, they learn something of it.

They ignore the meat side of poultry. This is shown in almost every letter. Now, for the average farmer, and even the village "back lot" poultry is of prime importance.

An ordinary hatch of chickens will usually have about equal proportions of cockerels and pullets, and as soon as they reach the age, when sex can be distinguished all the males should be separated from pullets.

Pullets also should be culled. As soon as pullets reach the age when their physical conformation, as an indication of probable future productiveness, can be safely noted, quite a good proportion should be set aside for table use.

The Mediterranean breeds—Leghorns, Anconas and Andalusians, and also the Campines and Hamburgs are all deservedly popular. Many of them are heavy producers of eggs, and produce them on a less amount of feed than the larger breeds. But they naturally are summer rather than winter layers (though this may be modified somewhat by proper timing of hatches), their eggs are apt to be small, and they are all very small birds and their flesh is of inferior quality.

The American and English breeds are all fowls of good size, ranging from 5 or 5½ to 7 pounds for pullets and hens, and from 7 to 12 pounds for cockerels and cocks. All the American breeds have yellow skins. The English breeds have white skins, which, while not so popular as yellow skins, by no means indicate the slightest inferiority in quality. The lordly Orpingtons with white skins, are of choice table quality, beside reaching about the largest size for poultry when full grown. The Sussex, also English, are unexcelled as table fowl, bringing top prices in the best English markets. Then, the Speckled Sussex offers a varied plumage, mahogany red, with greenish black bars and white tips to feathers that are a constant delight to the owner of beautiful poultry.

Our American Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Whites, Buckeyes, and the latest accession, the Jersey Black Giants, are all fowls of good size and of good choice table quality. The cockerels of any of these breeds, if caponized, make the choicest quality of table poultry, and command top prices in all leading markets. The Minorcas, though a Mediterranean breed, reach the size of the Americans and also show quality of flesh.

In egg production most of these breeds rank high; in fact, we find from laying contest records that some of them equal the best of the Mediterraneanans. It is in all breeds, somewhat, a matter of strain rather than breed. Then all of them are most decidedly winter rather than summer layers and most of the lay larger eggs than the Mediterranean and mostly brown or brownish eggs.

As mothers, Mediterraneanans are unreliable and are usually classed as non-sitters. As we see it, the farm poultryman and "back lot" breeder should always select an American or English breed as offering the best

combination of good egg production with a good quantity of high-class meat for his table.—Progressive Farmer.

"Up to the People."

The enforcement of the prohibition law is up to the people of the country.

No matter how honest, how vigilant or how energetic officers may be, they are simply fanning the wind in an attempt to put down a business which is kept alive by the sympathy and patronage of a large number of citizens.

Experience has shown that some men who have been able to resist unusually strong temptations as officers of the law fall for the hush money and the bribe money which the bootlegger or blind tiger willingly parts with as a necessary part of the cost of operation of his business. Other officers find themselves handicapped by the attitude of the men who rank otherwise as "among the best citizens."

The federal enforcement division in this state has fourteen raiding men. How can fourteen men cover forty-six counties?

They must depend on the sheriffs and other peace officers of the counties. In some counties the state and federal officers work in harmony; in others there is not only a lack of harmony and sympathy, but downright opposition and resentment.

It is not only in South Carolina but in all the other states.

Lack of sympathy as to prohibition enforcement is not confined to some county officers. Governors of states do not hesitate to express their dislike of the law. Governor Edge, of New Jersey is a conspicuous example. There is Governor Miller, of New York, judge and lawyer of the highest rank, who said in a speech in New York city last Friday night that "the method of enforcement violates personal liberty and breeds disrespect for all laws." He said further, however, though he was personally opposed to the Eighteenth amendment, he was in favor of enforcing all laws regardless of personal judgment or taste.

That is the thing so many good people are overlooking; that, regardless of judgment or taste, the law is the law and must be enforced.

Our officers must feel behind them the moral support of citizens, and in some cases they must feel the indignation of citizens because of failure to do what should be done to enforce the law.

Not until citizens make this force felt will there be any real respect for or enforcement of the law against the making and selling of intoxicating liquors.—Index-Journal.

Lever Discusses Crime Conditions.

"The Challenge to Authority," was the subject of the address delivered by Asbury F. Lever of the federal farm loan board in the chapel of the University of South Carolina at the formal opening of the institution yesterday morning.

Mr. Lever in approaching his subject said that recently the pope had made an address in which he named the five greatest menaces of society, placing the challenge to authority first.

Mr. Lever said that never was property more insecure or human life held less valuable than at the present time. He said that the existence of crime did not disturb him as it had been ever since the beginning of the world and would continue until its end, but, he said, the tremendous increase in the last few years did alarm him.

Mr. Lever gave authoritative figures showing that in 1912 there had been 9,000 federal criminals while in 1921 there are 70,000. These figures do not include state criminals or any except those tried in federal courts.

The restraints of the law, said the speaker, are broken with utter disregard to consequences, and he gave as causes the breaking of the prohibition laws and the laxity with which these laws were enforced. He also spoke of the unwhipped criminal and the conscienceless profiteer as contributing influences, and included the slowness of the courts as a minor factor.

At the outset Mr. Lever said he might be choosing a dangerous subject, but thought is advisable to a group of young men preparing for life, and in closing said he looked for a brighter future when the world and the United States would be more law abiding.

Mr. Lever was given "fifteen" upon the conclusion of his speech by the members of the student body and faculty present. The audience also sang "We Hail Thee Carolina" in chorus and an orchestra played during the exercises.—The State.

DAIRY FACTS**SUCCULENT FEED FOR DAIRY**

Modern Machinery for Planting and Cultivating Roots Makes Work Less Laborious.

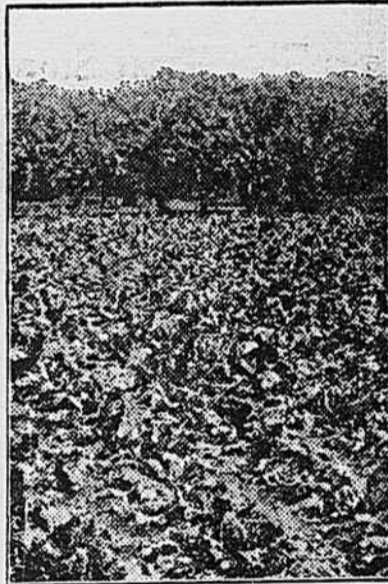
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

With the development of the silo many dairy cow owners have overlooked the value of roots as a succulent feed for cattle. Mangel-wurzel, beets, carrots, and turnips are the principal roots grown for this purpose. They are particularly adapted to the cooler and more moist portions of the country. The principal drawback to their use is the labor of growing, harvesting and storing them. On the other hand, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, root crops have a distinct advantage for small dairies, as it is generally accepted that a silo will not prove economical where less than six animals are being fed. Roots may be stored in a proper cellar, or buried in the ground, and can be taken out in any desired quantity without injury to the remainder.

A surprising amount of roots can be produced on a small acreage. A yield of 25 tons per acre of mangel-wurzels is nothing unusual, while in England, where roots are used almost entirely to supply succulent food, the yield per acre is increased still further by intensive farming.

Other kinds of beets, and also turnips and carrots, may be used. Turnips, however, should be fed after milking rather than before, as they give a bad flavor to the product. Yellow carrots impart a desirable color to the milk. For feeding purposes the mangels will probably be found the most practical beet. Among carrots, the Long Orange is recommended because of its large size and heavy yield. It forms a long, thick root, and is very easily grown. The White Vosges or Belgian is grown exclusively for stock, and is an even heavier yielder. The rutabaga is recommended as a good turnip. The same soils and methods of cultivating are adapted to all three kinds of roots.

The soil should be well enriched, and should be one that warms up quickly in the spring. Most growers regard sandy loam as best adapted to the culture of root crops, this being particularly true of the early spring crop.



An Acre or Two of Roots Will Feed a Small Dairy Herd.

For later crops heavy soils can be employed, and muck soils are widely used for the midsummer and fall crops. Land that is in good physical condition as the result of early and proper handling, well supplied with available plant food and rich in organic matter, is essential to best results. Applications of stable manure at the rate of 20 to 30 tons per acre are advisable, and this may profitably be supplemented by the use of commercial fertilizer containing at least 2 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, and 4 per cent potash.

The seed is sown in rows at least 30 inches apart if horse cultivation is practiced, but under hand cultivation they need not be more than 15 to 18 inches. Ordinarily about 6 pounds of beet seed per acre is required. Seed is ordinarily covered to a depth of ¾ to 1 inch. As beet seed is rather slow in germination, the practice of sowing some quick-sprouting seed along with it is sometimes followed. These plants serve as markers for the rows before the beets are up, so that cultivation may be begun before the beets show above the ground. Radishes are frequently used for this purpose.

Beet seeds come in clusters, and it is inevitable that thinning by hand will be required. Roots intended for winter storage are allowed to stand in the field until just before heavy autumn frosts occur, when they are pulled and stored in pits or cellars, requiring much the same treatment as potatoes and similar root crops.

From 20 to 35 pounds of sliced or pulped roots, with a proper grain ration and dry forage, is a day's ration for an ordinary dairy cow. Thus it will be seen that 2½ tons will carry a cow through the usual five-months' winter feeding period. An acre or two of beets, carrots and turnips should be enough to supply any herd which is not large enough to make a silo profitable. With the development of the sugar-beet industry many implements and methods of culture have been devised which reduce the labor required to grow root crops.

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