

A Word for De la Howe.

Several days ago an article appeared in The State from the superintendent of De la Howe, J. B. Branch, in which he discussed the "non-placables" among our destitute children. The problem is one that has not received the attention it should from the thoughtful and Christian people of our state. A good way to get at the seriousness of the situation and to feel the imperative demand for action is, to somehow manipulate one's imagination and make one's self enter into a helpless, homeless invalid. To go through the tortures of soul when you realize that you must consent to separation for the good of your child, and having done so, to be told that no home can be found, that he is a "non-placable." Then, if you have enough of that imaginative genius, imagine yourself dead—go to your own funeral and see your little fellows tearfully grouped about your grave—see them turn back to go—home? where?—then have the Child Placing Department say in despair "non-placables."

What shall become of your babies? You want to keep them together, and somebody says, "There's De la Howe." You thank God for De la Howe and are comforted. It is a good thing to put yourself in the other's place, it brings out the truth.

It seems to us that, unless we hold manhood and womanhood cheap, unless human life is worthless, all childhood must be held dear. Not that of our own, only, but all children. It seems to us that this must be the highest duty of our state. It is at the peril of our civilization to allow the waste of any childhood. We can not safely let children die or grow up handicapped. That all shall have a chance to become strong, efficient and good should be the deepest anxiety of our age.

That the least of these are not despised in the thoughts of God, that their angels do always behold His face, gives dignity to childhood, and the heart that beats with sympathy for these least ones, beats in time to the march of the Son of God.

Whether these least ones are Indians, Negroes, Chinese, Japanese or Anglo-Saxon, it makes no difference; we can not make a difference since God does not.

It seems to us that it was Divine leading and guidance that caused Dr.

To Stabilize Agriculture.

An Individual Thing.
To stabilize the farm, or in other terms, to make the farm worthy of bank credits—this is the great need today. But farms are just as different and individual as men are for men, after all, have to run farms; farms don't run themselves. There are some men in the world who probably never will be worthy of credit while many other men certainly are highly deserving of it. It is up to the individual farmer, therefore, to make his individual farm a safe thing for a bank loan.

In the Old Days.
Even in the old days cotton was not always a sure credit matter. Oftentimes we overproduced in cotton. Many years guano men did not collect their bills nor did the merchants who advanced collect theirs. Advancing even under cotton conditions to some people was somewhat of a gamble and it was always a gamble whenever the farmer bought his plantation supplies and probably at a high cost, with which to make cotton. In the old days the weak part in our agricultural system was that practically on all plantations farm supplies had to be bought out of the West and the southern farmer, in turn, had to pay extremely high-time prices.

An Advance.
Agriculture has made a great advance today in the fact that we no longer buy western goods for our farms. Southern farming today was never in all its history possibly more independent, so far as a mere living is concerned, than it is the present time. It is quite true that the farm that has to buy its supplies today is far less worthy of credit than at any time in the past. So far as I know it is an exceedingly rare farm today that is not an independent unit in this matter of living.

Kill Weevils.
The first step in farm stabilization is the independent farm. The second step is a process of killing weevils from October to October. The South has only made war heretofore upon the summer weevil and then only in a desultory way. Personally I believe strongly that by killing the fall weevils, by turning

under our cotton and thus killing

GROW MORE FOOD FOR FAMILY USE

Necessary to Save Shipping Costs on Water in Face of Lessened Returns.

BEST TO GROW NECESSITIES

Specialized Farming Has Created Peculiar Conditions — Poultry Is Quickest Meat Supply to Produce on Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"The American farmer is not going to be able this year to pay freight on water," said a department official. "Water makes up a large part of fresh fruits and vegetables. The answer is that he must grow his own table food. He must also study the possibilities of substitution. This applies to vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs and dairy products which must be transferred from commercial channels to home consumption if they are to come within the reach of the average farmer's family.

Peculiar Condition Created.
"Specialized farming has created conditions of which comparatively few persons are aware. The grain farmer in many instances buys even his potatoes and green vegetables; the fruit farmer buys his dairy products; and even the man who raises milk for creamery, condensary or cheese factory is likely to send his cream or milk away, feed the skim milk or whey to the calves, and not make his own butter. This year, just as far as possible for him to alter his system in a single season, the department officials advise that he get back to the old plan which was aptly described as 'living at home.' This means not so much remaining on the farm as it does deriving every practicable product for consumption from the farm.

"The average American farmer knows how to raise other crops than those on which he specializes, but it has seemed good business, or at least expedient, to devote his energies to very few or even a single cash crop and buy his necessities, just as is done in other specialized industries. The grain farmer is perfectly capable of raising his own potatoes, his green garden stuff, and melons, tomatoes and other garden fruits, to take the place of orchard fruits which in many parts of the country have been killed

POULTRY CACKLES

DISINFECTING DOES NOT KILL

Painting Roosts and Dropping Boards of No Value in Destroying Chicken Parasites.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There have been many advocates of the theory that chicken lice can be killed by painting the roosts and dropping boards or the whole interior of the poultry house with various oil mixtures, the idea being that the vapors or gases arising from these points penetrate the feathers of the roosting fowls and kill the lice. This method has been given a very extensive trial by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and not one of the 42 different preparations tested was found to be of any value. These preparations contained one or more of



Dusting is Most Satisfactory Method of Killing Vermin.

the following ingredients: Phenols, tar oils, hydrocarbon oils, creosote oil, carbon disulphid, wood-tar distillate, benzol, nitrobenzene, naphthalene, anthracene oil, and pyridine.

In these experiments the roosts and dropping boards or the whole interior of the house were thoroughly painted or sprayed just before the fowls went to roost, and all doors, windows, and ventilators were closed during the first

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the rescue work that takes little bodies and minds and souls, and restores them to normal growth, the little out-casts, the little non-placables," is not to be spoken of in the class with Bowerly (?) Mission, bread lines and rescue work for grown-ups. It outclasses them so far as the east is from the west, for who can measure the potential good shut up in the heart of one of these little famished "non-placables?" Shall we not heed the call to save the lowliest, for it shall be the holiest of crusades. Indeed, what nobler deed, what greater work can any state perform than that of rescuing her 700 homeless future citizens from the jaws of ignorance and vice, who are now appealing for help from South Carolina?

And who can measure the possibilities shut up in Dr. De la Howe's gift if we but give it a chance to unfold? We can not afford to do anything else. The denial of sufficient appropriations, thus handicapping our childhood, our young manhood and womanhood is a shortsighted policy and spells disaster to a serious degree.

To the readers of this column may we suggest that perhaps the ballot in your hands has a greater significance than you realize and perhaps you have been led onto the stage of action for such a time as this.

When you lie down tonight let your last lingering thought be of the 700 orphan children knocking at the door of South Carolina and many of them "non-placables," and let your waking thought be of De la Howe.

E. A. D.

Good Advice to Editors—and Others.

Editor Pitt of the Religious Herald gives his brethren of the editorial fraternity some very good advice in a recent issue of his estimable journal. Editors, like their fellows of the dust, some times suffer from that awful malady known as "criticismism." This peculiar ailment affects a man thus-wise: It enlarges that certain brain cell which renders the subject possessed of a magnified idea that he is set for setting his brethren right in their "orthodoxy." Dr. Pitt says: "The editor of a religious weekly has a post of high responsibility, but he will make a serious mistake if he thinks of himself as charged with the

make cotton growing a bankable matter. I repeat that I believe that cotton growing can be made a bankable matter just so soon as the farmer, in turn, is willing to use the complete boll weevil control methods.

Already Some Bankable Farms.

Professor Sewell at Hephzibah told me that on some of his share cropper and renter farms there had only been an advance last season of seven dollars per farm unit. These Sewell farms were certainly and already a bankable matter. Mr. J. C. Lamar who told me that all of his thirty-two tenants at Kathwood, S. C., had "paid out" and had money to boot—this Lamar farm unit was certainly worthy of banking credit. These two examples show that not all southern farms today have passed beyond a credit or banking status. All of these farms which are today credit matters are interesting exhibits for examination. The great problem before the southern agriculture today, and this applies to every individual farm unit is to make itself a bankable matter. The formula is not the same for every man except that in boll weevil control, the formula is always the same. Ignorance and laziness is not going to control boll weevil. The fundamentals, however, of weevil control are no harder matters for agriculture than was the elimination by it of the purchase of western farm supplies.—N. L. Willett in Augusta Chronicle.

duty of superintending the conduct of the universe. Even in the line of his own special work there are others who share his duties and obligations. When he undertakes to pose as a doctrinal martinet walking up and down before the ranks of the brethren, ordering one to elevate his chin and another to pull down his vest, he is very likely, sooner or later, to be reckoned as a public nuisance. Far better bear his witness for the truth as he conceives it, in firm and modest fashion, setting his face against hurtful error, and remembering his own limitations and frailties, forbearing in love his brethren who do not accept all his beliefs, granting to them some measure of that liberty which he claims and exercises for himself.—The Baptist Advance.

"The same may be said of poultry. With the increased freight rates this year, the general farmer's principal



The Garden is a Good Source of Home-Grown Food.

meat supply will come out of his poultry yard, either in eggs or in table chickens and other fowls. Poultry is the quickest meat supply to produce, and the farmer will do well to build up a small flock as rapidly as possible. The increased freight rates on butter and eggs, together with the farm money shortage due to the disappointing returns from last year's crops, will make it advisable for many farmers' wives to return to the butter-making arts which they learned as girls from their mothers and which have been largely discontinued as farmers became specialists.

"Fruit is likely to be scarce in large and important farming regions, but its place can largely be taken by vegetable products. Two things are clear. In the first place, the average farmer, as it stands now, cannot afford to pay freight on the water which makes up the larger part of both fresh and canned vegetables and fruits. In the second place, under existing conditions he can raise those things cheaper himself than he can buy them, and he can make many substitutes out of the garden and poultry yard if he sets out to do it. He has the material for the crops, while he is short of money. It is not good business to run in debt except for essentials of production."

The Department of Agriculture will be glad to give information and advice to those who wish to diversify their home-grown food supply.

in small boxes, it is apparent that the ineffectiveness of house treatment is due to the fact that the fumes do not become concentrated enough to kill the lice. Tests were also made with lime-sulphur applied in the same way; this also was found to be of no value.

GIVE CHICKENS FREE RANGE

Growing Fowls Are Enabled to Obtain Quantities of Bugs, Worms, Green Feed, Etc.

When the garden crops have reached maturity or are far enough developed to suffer little damage from chickens the flock should be given free range. There are times in late summer and early fall when the benefit received by the poultry will exceed the slight injury some garden products may incur.

Free range enables growing chickens to obtain quantities of green feed, bugs, worms and other things. The chickens therefore require less grain and are less liable to sickness or disease. Exercise and ability to range for even a few hours a day is beneficial to a flock that has been kept in confinement during spring and early summer.

CONTROL OF LICE AND MITES

Dust Bath Will Aid Materially, but Should Not Be Depended Upon Entirely.

While it is well to provide a good dust bath for chickens, it cannot be depended upon for louse and mite control, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is far better to eradicate the pests completely. The main difficulty about depending upon dust baths is that some fowls seldom dust themselves, and those which dust freely never completely free themselves of lice. The dust bath should be kept under cover and may consist of fine road dust with coal ashes added.

WATCH HATCHING DUCK EGGS

Care Must Be Taken That Empty Shells Do Not Telescope Over Eggs Just Pipped.

When hatching duck eggs under a hen, watch the eggs while ducklings are hatching and remove empty shells from the nest at once. Sometimes empty shells telescope over eggs just pipped, causing the death of the unhatched duckling. If the hen is at all nervous and inclined to tramp on the ducklings, it is well to remove them as soon as hatched to a warm lined basket until all are hatched.

Notice.

All persons are notified not to hunt or trespass in any manner whatsoever upon lands of the undersigned. The law will be enforced against those who fail to heed this notice. This notice is meant for everybody and for all forms of trespassing.

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