

How to Make Profits on Hogs This Year.

The hog is certainly a promising means of securing an extra payday on the cotton farm. But if this payday is to be all it should be, we can't raise hogs as our daddies did.

It is just as necessary to keep costs low in hog production as in cotton farming. Therefore let us consider some of the fundamental practices in cheap production of hogs as gathered from the experience of those farmers who have succeeded in that work.

The Progressive Farmer's motto—

1. Let the pigs do the work. Take "Hogs that graze—not housed in pens." The place for hogs is in fields planted especially for them. We can not afford to go into the fields and gather the crops, cure them properly, haul them in, put them up in the barn, take them down again and deliver them at the feed trough. Successful hog growers are letting the pigs do the work of harvesting the crop and feeding themselves. As somebody has said: "Don't wait on hogs as if they were hotel guests. Make them wait on themselves."

2. Plant as nearly twelve months of pasture for your hogs as possible. Successful hog raisers in our territory find that hogs can be produced most cheaply by having something green for them to pasture on at all times. Oats, rye, wheat and rape are used for winter and early spring pasture. Alfalfa makes good spring and summer pasture. Cow peas, sorghum, soy beans, corn, velvet beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes and chufas can be made to furnish good green forage as well as mature crops for hog pasture in season. Work it out for yourself. You will find you can quite easily get the needed pasture for the full twelve months, except when weather conditions are extreme.

3. Keep a self feeder in the field. Hogs need green feed but cannot make best gains on green food alone. While on green forage, the self-feeder full of corn should be right in the field with them when they can get all the corn they need when they want it. Do not be afraid they will waste corn. They won't. They will turn it into the cheapest pork you can produce. Another self-feeder with tankage would be helpful during the season when the pigs are pasturing on growing wheat, rye or oats, or when on sorghum alone, or in fact, any other green feed.

Where cheaper feeds than corn are available, like soy beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, it may be more economical to limit the corn to one-quarter or one-third of a full ration. If this is desired then the self-feeder cannot be used, but the corn must be hand fed so the quantity can be limited.

4. Protect hogs from lice, worms and cholera. Stop the lice as soon as they make their appearance. Immunize against cholera.

5. Keep a mineral mixture always before the hogs. Charcoal, wood ashes, salt, air-slaked lime, sulphur and pulverized coppers should be where the hogs can get to it at all times. It helps keep them thrifty and in good growing condition.

6. Sell hogs before they get big enough to eat up all the profit. Hogs make best gains when young. The market usually pays best for hogs weighing 200 to 250 pounds. Experienced hog growers try to sell just as soon as the weight reaches 200 pounds. "Never let a pork hog have a birthday" is a good motto.

7. Join with your neighbors and sell cooperatively. Get the best market price. Your county agent will help you. See him about this matter.

Keep the above points in mind in working out your plans for hog production. Work out the details carefully. Grow into the business gradually. Do not plunge. Keep costs to a minimum by doing those things which will insure most rapid and economical growth of pork. What is best for the hog is likely to prove best for the pocket-book or the bank account.—Progressive Farmer.

Winthrop College Scholarship and Entrance Examination.

The examination for the award of vacant Scholarships in Winthrop College and for admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 7, at 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age. When Scholarships are vacant after July 1 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for Scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for Scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 20th 1922. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

RETAIN YOUR HEAD COVERING

Writer Asserts That "Flu" Is Spread by Practice of Doffing the Hat in Salutation.

Influenza has always been widely mysterious in its operations. Long ago one of our warships was off the west African coast, says London Answers, when a dense black mist advanced from the shore and swept over the vessel. All the men on deck at the time were stricken down with the "flu"; and a little later the remainder of the men and officers were attacked.

The ship was at once ordered home, and, though many of the cases were complicated with pneumonia and bronchitis, none, luckily, proved fatal. The patients were treated with cinchona bark and ammonia, which was then a recognized formula for malarial fevers.

During the devastating epidemic of "flu," the Turks in Europe escaped because, it is said, they never removed their turbans. The medical faculty of Vienna officially declared that influenza was largely due to the practice of doffing hats in the streets. In support of this contention, it was pointed out that the great majority of the victims were of the male sex.

A traveler found influenza to be unusually severe in Mexico, where, as he remarked, there is so much hat-doffing.

It may be the case, however, that such a large proportion of males are attacked because of the constant drain on their vitality by the nature of their daily occupation. The writer was recently informed by a high medical authority in London that influenza epidemics of late years showed the principal sufferers to be male persons who had reached the most active years of their lives.

LEARN FROM THE ELEPHANT

Be Careful Where You Step and Take Credit When Due, Is by No Means Bad Advice.

A circus man says that an elephant is always careful where he steps. He goes forward one step at a time, and doesn't lose his hold upon one place of security until another is gained. If many of our business men had acquired this elephant philosophy and had followed it they wouldn't be hanging over financial precipices now.

If one goes about thinking that the world is filled with crooks and schemers, the world it filled with crooks and schemers. On the other hand, if one believes that the world is filled with fine neighborly, helpful, kindly folks, one finds people of that class in the great majority.

It isn't well to have too much humility. The man who gets into the habit of refusing to take credit for the good work he does is quite apt to be surprised when he discovers that people accept his denials as the truth. It is much better to be like the little girl in the old story who, when she was asked, "Who made you?" replied, "God made me that length," indicating with her hands the ordinary size of a new-born babe, "and I grewed the rest myself."—Forbes Magazine.

Shopping in Ecuador.

The common trade balance of Ecuador is a short stick carrying a suspended pan at each end and held up by a cord around the center. The weight is a rock about the size of a man's fist, and, while no two of them are ever the same size, the merchant is always prepared to pledge his honor that the stone weighs a full and exact pound. The price for a commodity is almost never fixed, and as the Ecuadorian is always prepared and expects to come down somewhat from his first price, it speaks worlds for his optimism that he invariably tries to get more. The bargaining does not actually begin until you have disregarded the first figure and asked: "What is the last price?" ("el ultimo precio?"). In fact, I have been told voluntarily, when pricing ponchos, that the price was 25 sucres, but "I can come down a little."

What Cabbages Dislike.

Some time ago, a number of scientists, by means of a device invented by an Indian savant, were able to watch a plant growing, and study the beating of what in vegetable life corresponds to the heart of an animal. An average plant grows at the slow rate of one-millionth part of an inch per second, yet this device so magnifies this that, thrown upon the screen, the increase is easily seen. Plant life does not differ greatly from animal life. Place the roots in boiling water, it struggles and dies the same as the animal. A cabbage dislikes being boiled as greatly as would your pet dog. The only difference is that the cabbage can not protest, but squirms, wriggles and writhes.

An Order for One Wife.

An English traveler and author in northern Waigeria became interested in a Home for Freed Slaves. Women and children were kept in the institution until they could be otherwise disposed of, which was generally by matrimony, in the case of the women when the author acted as a marriage broker. He says: "A Maussa soldier would come to me with a note from his commander certifying him to be a man of good character and able to support a wife or another wife, as the case might be."

"I then turned over a corner of the note and scribbled: 'To Lady Superintendent, Freed Slaves Home: Please let bearer have one wife.'"

NEGROES IN FLORIDA IN 1528

Two Africans Were Members of Narvaez' Expedition of That Year, According to History.

The first record of negro slaves within the present boundaries of the United States is found in an account of the Spanish expedition of Narvaez to Florida in 1528, which included two negroes. But the negro was not in Florida to stay until 1565, when a few landed with Memendez' colonists. It is believed the Spaniards had negroes with them in their unfortunate colony of San Miguel de Gualdape in 1526, which J. J. Shea locates in the neighborhood of Jamestown, Va. H. H. Bancroft, in his "Arizona and New Mexico," makes it clear the negro was in some of the early exploration and missionary parties to that territory. Doubtless the negroes continued in the province until the Spaniards were driven out in 1860. ("Introduction of Negroes Into the United States," by C. A. Stakely, in Magazine of American History, November, 1891). The Treasurer, owned by the earl of Warwick, and a Dutch vessel brought slaves to Jamestown in 1619. The Treasurer is supposed to be the first slaver fitted out in America. The first American-bull slaver was the ship Desire, a vessel of 120 tons, built at Marblehead in 1636. ("The American Slave Trade," by J. R. Spears.)

NOT ALWAYS EASY TO READ

At Certain Times Robert Louis Stevenson's Manuscript Is Said to Have Been "Weird."

Robert Louis Stevenson's handwriting was fairly legible when he felt well, although when he was not well his scrawl was distinctly weird. In his article on the genesis of "The Master of Ballantrae," he speaks of having been haunted by a story "conceived in Highland rain, in the blend of the smell of heather and bog plants, and with a mind full of the Athole correspondence and the memories of the dumlidie Justice."

Ingenious surmises have been made as to the meaning of the last words. Sir Graham Balfour now explains, according to the Westminster Gazette, that after many heads had been called into consultation he himself came to the conclusion that it should read "Chevalier de Johnstone." The interpretation may be correct, for in one of Stevenson's papers occurs the combination "brean." The late James Murray of the Oxford dictionary asked Stevenson what it meant. Stevenson replied that it was a misprint for "ocean."

When One Is Rich.

Possessions are synonymous with riches. One is rich who has great possessions. But possessions are many and varied. A person may have much money, and be very poor. A person may have little of the goods of this world and yet be rich. Possessions are both material and spiritual. Material riches of themselves can do little. No matter how much money a person has, that money alone cannot accomplish much. Money cannot buy love, friendship, mercy. Money cannot give its owner an amiable temperament, literary taste, or moral worth. Money for individuals collectively can accomplish nothing without mind and soul put with that money. Somebody must furnish these spiritual assets.—Grit.

That Word "Pigeon-English."

To the Chinese we owe the compound word, "pigeon-English," the childish dialect in use at Chinese ports between natives and American and English traders.

The Chinese use the word pigeon or "pidgin" to supply the place of English nouns unknown to them. Those ingenious orientals call a concert a "sing-song pidgin" and a conversation a "talkee pidgin."

With the increasing intercourse between the Chinese and English speaking persons, and with the progress of education in China, real English is taking the place of the "pidgin" variety. But "pigeon-English" still survives, especially in fiction and on the stage.

Crackers of Various Kinds.

There are various curiosities in the way of foreign crackers, or biscuit, as they are sometimes called. It may be remarked, by way of preface, that biscuit is French for "twice cooked," and is etymologically the same as the German zwieback. The Italians make all their crackers in this way, the varieties familiar to us not being in common use with them. Italian bakers save all their old bread and convert it into "biscuit" of this kind. For this reason the bread largely used in Italian and Sicilian restaurants is so made that pieces may be broken from the loaf without making a jagged end.—New York Herald.

Embarrassing, Very!

Our neighbor was a queer old bachelor, and, not having seen him out in his yard, I decided to investigate, writes a correspondent. Not finding him in the house, I went out to the barn, and there in the shadows I saw a body hanging from the rafters! I was so excited I ran for help. In five minutes the whole town had gathered there. I led the way into the barn and found it to be my neighbor's scarecrow, stored for the winter. And to make matters worse, the old gentleman here up just then and wondered at all the company. I had to explain, and the laugh was on me.

MET IN GARDENS

Statesmen Have Made History in Peaceful Spots.

Recent Occurrence in the Grounds at Chequers Is an Example—Beginning of Fateful War.

It was in the garden at Chequers that the first intimation was given of the fateful conference at Washington upon which, remarks London Answers, not improbably, the future of civilization hangs.

It was Sunday afternoon and the American ambassador had arrived with a cablegram in his pocket from the American President. It was an invitation to the British government to send representatives to Washington to discuss the question of disarmament.

Mr. Harvey, the ambassador, and Mr. Lloyd George were seated together in the garden when the former handed the cablegram to our prime minister.

In a flash the prime minister was on his feet. "We accept!" he almost shouted. "We accept gladly, we accept gratefully. We will do everything in our power to make the conference a success."

The Temple garden, on the embankment, is one of the most historic spots in London, for it was there that the Wars of the Roses commenced. These wars were so-called because the ensign of the house of York was a white rose, and that of the house of Lancaster a red rose.

The story goes that Lords Somerset and York, with a number of their retainers, met in the Temple gardens, and commenced to quarrel about the weak King Henry VI, for whom the former was regent.

In the midst of the quarrel Somerset picked a red rose, and turning to his friends, said: "Let him who sides with me pluck a red rose and wear it in his cap!"

Then the duke of York savagely tore a white rose from a neighboring bush, and cried: "This is my badge! Let him who is my friend pluck a white rose and wear it!"

This scene is pictured in one of the frescoes in the houses of parliament.

It was one of the great turning points in English history, for the Wars of the Roses shattered feudalism, destroyed the power of the barons, and set in motion the spirit of freedom and democratic government which is the keynote of modern England.

The vast empire of India was virtually won for Britain in a garden. On February 5, 1757, just outside the village of Plassy, Surajah Dowlah had 60,000 troops and Clive 3,000.

Clive called a council of war, which advised him not to advance. Clive went into a garden alone, and set under a grove of trees for an hour in quiet thought. When he came out he rejected the council's advice, and subdued an empire in a battle which only lasted an hour!

Wilberforce first mooted the question of the abolition of the slave trade to Pitt in a garden. Wilberforce had just read Clarkson's famous essay on abolition, when he was invited to spend a week-end with Pitt, and wandered with him into the beautiful park at Holwood, near Bromley.

There he first announced his intention to the great statesman of bringing the subject before the house. The resolution was made at the foot of a tree called Wilberforce's oak, and a stone seat, erected by the earl of Stanhope, marks the spot.

A little later, when Wilberforce put his case before the house, Pitt, Fox and Burke supported him and all England rang with applause.

The Earth's Hot Box.

In connection with the recent earthquakes in Mexico and California, a negro preacher in Houston, Texas, has evolved an ingenious theory which, one must admit, fits very well existing circumstances. He addressed his flock as follows:

"Breddern an' sisters, we have received annudder warnin' not to go peccatin' into de ways ob Providence. De earl, breddern, revolves on its axles, an' it takes a right sma't lot ob grease to keep it lubricated. So de good Lord put petroleum inside de earl to keep de axles greased.

"Den, bye an' bye, long come all dese hyah ile companies, punchin' holes in de ground clear down into de bearin's, and quensecently all de ile come squirtin' out. Fust thing we know dere's a hot box an' de earl squeaks an' rumbles an' grunts an' dat's de earthquake. If dey don't quit it purty soon dere won't be no moah grease left and de earl will stick tight on its axles an' won't go 'round no moah."—Wayside Tales.

Legs That Only Look Bare.

Even for out-of-doors skating the New York girls cannot give up the appearance of bare knees. They wear sport skirts to the knees and heavy woolen stockings turned down to the tops of the skating shoes. The onlooker shivers at the sight of what he thinks are bare legs, until he discovers that the apparently naked legs are covered with flesh-colored wool hose.

The Lure of Battle.

"Mrs. Gadder is up and about again." "She made a quick recovery. She must have a good doctor." "She had a smart doctor." "Yes?" "He told her the Gadder clique was about to knuckle under to the rival faction led by the wealthy Mrs. Wop-ping."

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Notice.

In the robbery of the Trenton, the night of October 1920, a certificate for 10 shares of stock in the Bankers' National Insurance Company of Orange S. C., dated December 9, 1919, and signed by the undersigned was at and notice is hereby given that an expiration of legal notice, I will apply to the company for a duplicate certificate of stock.

WALLACE W. WISE,
4-5-6t. Trenton, S. C.