

Small Grains for Winter Grazing.

...Because most certain to produce some sort of a crop, rye is probably the best crop to sow for winter cover and grazing on the average lands of the South—barley, wheat, and oats, in the order named, make more growth during the fall and are better relished by the livestock, but rye stands winter freezing better, is better adapted to poor lands and makes more growth in cool weather and in the early spring. While rye stands cold better it does not stand the hot, dry weather better and may fail if sowed too early in the fall. It will stand later seeding than the others, but not earlier, but of course, none will furnish much fall or winter grazing unless sowed early enough to make considerable growth before severe winter freezes come.

Next to rye, oats are probably best adapted to the soils of the South. Oats are not as particular as to the type of the soil or as to a rich soil as either wheat or barley. Of course oats and rye both do best on rich soils, but they will probably do better on sandy soils and soils low in fertility than either wheat or barley. Wheat and barley demand a well-drained rich loam soil. They will withstand the severe freezing weather of the northern part of the Cotton Belt better than oats, unless the winter turf or grazing oat is used. As to the variety of rye to use the Abruzzi is beyond doubt the best where it does well, but it is not so certain in all sections and under all conditions as the common southern rye. Much of the rye seed sold is grown farther north and is not as satisfactory for grazing as the southern grown seed. The Northern varieties hug the ground closely and are not as satisfactory for grazing. The only objections to Abruzzi rye are that it has not seemed to do well in some sections toward the northern limits of the Cotton Belt, and the high cost of seed. Perhaps the first objection is not real, or is exceptional, while the high cost of seed may be overcome by the farmer growing his own seed. That is always a protection which the farmer has against too high prices for seeds he can grow them himself.

For the greater part of the Cotton Belt, all except the northern portions, the red rust proof varieties of fall oats are best for fall seeding and winter grazing. For the

Wheat is well known for late fall and winter grazing on fairly fertile land that is well drained. The value of fall beardless barley needs to be more generally tested. On rich soils it makes a rapid growth, is relished by the livestock and stands the winter freezes well. It should have a more extended use.

The time of seeding these small grains will to some extent depend on whether they are to be harvested for the grain or seed the next summer. If they are then the time of seeding should be that best suited to that purpose in the section where sowed, but if sowed for fall and winter grazing the earliest seeding practicable will enable them to furnish more grazing. The dates will vary from September 1 to October 1 to November 15 farther South.

The amount of seed should be larger when sowed for grazing than when sowed to produce seed or grain. Not less than one bushel and a half each, of rye or wheat and not less than two and one half bushels of oats and two bushels of barley should be used. Even slightly heavier seeding will probably produce a better cover crop and more grazing. —Progressive Farmer.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Help me my God, to hold this little life
Which thou hast given me—my joy,
my crown—
Mid earth's varied scenes of joy and strife,
A treasure to be guarded safe for Thee.
The love is mine but how I need the strength
And patience, too, to guide the little feet;
To sow alone the seeds of love and truth
From life's early dawn all thru the age of youth.
That when time's allotted span is told,
Together we may walk the streets of gold!
—Mary Holden Willingham.

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Pluralities Have No Special Significance.

As a result of last Tuesday's primary Ex-Governor Cole L. Blease is leading Thomas G. McLeod by 9,820 votes, with 89 out of a total of 1,310 boxes throughout the State to be heard from. This does not signify that Mr. Blease will be elected in the second primary, which will be held on Tuesday, September 12. History has a knack of repeating itself. It will be recalled that in the first Democratic primary of 1916 Blease received a plurality of 22,848 votes over Richard I. Manning, and it seemed probable that he would be elected, but Manning beat him in the second primary by a little less than 5,000 votes.

In commenting on the 1916 election the News and Courier says: "The records of the 1916 campaign will be of interest to many at this time. There were four candidates and the vote stood:

"Blease 64,384; Cooper 31,305; DesChamps 269; Manning 41,536.

"It will be seen that in a total of 137,801 Mr. Blease lacked only 4,517 votes of having a clean majority in the first primary. As stated, his plurality over Governor Manning, his nearest opponent, was 22,848.

"There were a great many people in that race who felt that Mr. Manning's re-election was hopeless. They were mistaken, as the event proved. In the second primary on September 12, 1916, Blease received 66,791, a majority of 4,672. Blease gained only 2,407 votes on his total in the first primary while Manning gained 29,927.

"With a full turnout of the electorate September 12, 1922, will repeat the record of September 12, 1921."—Spartanburg Herald.

Vetch and Oats Make A Valuable Feed Crop.

The whole face of the earth should be covered with green crops next winter, principally oats and hairy vetch. Where the ground remains frozen most of the winter, the necessity for green cover crops is not nearly so great where there are constant freezes and thaws and many heavy rains during the winter months.

Green crops keep the land from washing and leaching during our long, mild, wet winters, and these causes do five times as much to wear out lands as all the crops ever removed from them. Nearly all of our soil is washed away, and we try to have green crops every foot of it at all specially during the winter.

well as oats should occupy an important place in Southern agriculture. Vetch is high in protein content, is a good hay, pasture and oiling crop, and its more general growth would increase the fertility of the soil, make the livestock industry more profitable, and remove much of the existing necessity for buying hay in certain districts.

Vetch is a legume and improves land by adding nitrogen and organic matter to it. It grows through the winter and spring, and may be harvested in time to plant corn, sorghum, cowpeas, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and sometimes cotton on the same land. It should be used on practically every farm to build up impoverished soils and to maintain the productivity of the land.

September and October are the months in which preparation should be made for winter pasture and for early hay crops.

Vetch is to be ranked above crimson clover in that it is more certain to afford a stand, somewhat harder both towards cold and toward heat and drouth, and especially in the fact that under some of the methods of treatment it can be made to reseed the land. It has been known to grow from volunteer seed a number of years in succession on land in which a plow had not been entered for years.

Preparation of the Soil.

The preparation for vetch is the same as that for oats—namely, plowing and harrowing while there is enough moisture in the ground to obviate cloddiness. As a rule, a sharp disk harrow should be used ahead of the plow to cut the vegetation into short pieces and to pulverize the surface two or three inches of the soil. It is also often necessary to use a disk harrow after the plow to destroy the clods. It is always advisable to use a peg tooth harrow to put on the finishing touches.

For maximum yield and ease in handling the hay, oats or some other small grain crop should be planted with vetch. As oats make the best hay when cut in the dough stage, the variety of oats planted should be governed to a certain extent by the time it is desired to cut the vetch. When planted for pasture, hairy

vetch does well with any variety of oats or with any small grain.

The best results are secured by planting oats and hairy vetch from September 1 to November 1. If the vetch gets well started and is inoculated there is little danger from hot or dry weather in the fall, but it should have time to become fairly well rooted before cold weather sets in. Late fall planted vetch suffers from dry weather in the spring much more than the early fall planted and better rooted vetch. Vetch may be planted in cotton after any picking.

Twenty to thirty pounds of hairy vetch seed and from one to two bushels of oats per acre are usually sowed. Just simply mix the seed in the right proportions and seed with a grain drill.

Inoculating for Vetch

On land that has never grown vetch, the best results are obtained by inoculation. Soil from spots where narrow-leaved vetch has grown will inoculate for all kinds of vetch.

Soil for inoculation can be used to a depth of six or eight inches. It should be protected from the sunlight as much as possible while it is being transferred from one field to another, and should be worked in with a harrow or drag, as soon as applied. As the direct rays of the sun kill the bacteria, better results are usually obtained if the transfer is made on cloudy day, early in the morning or late in the evening. Soil containing a good supply of organic matter is best, as it nearly always contains the most bacteria. No soil should be used unless the growth of vetch on it has been luxuriant. Two hundred pounds of the proper kind of soil may be enough for one acre, although the chances of success are better with larger quantities. If the soil is convenient, a ton per acre should be used.

Vetch does not grow very much during the winter and for that reason does not afford much pasture in the Upper South, but it comes with a rush in the early spring. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and other livestock are fond of it and do well on it. While it is primarily a hay and soil improving crop, it is valuable for pasture early in the spring.

The vetch and oats ripen about the same time and should be cut for hay when both are in the heavy dough stage. Of course the oats and hay may be allowed to ripen and be cut for feed or threshed for seed. The ordinary grain thresher removes the vetch as well as the oats from the straw. The oat and vetch straw when threshed makes a very valuable hay.

When the vetch is allowed to ripen well, you are able to save a mixture of oat and vetch seed to sell and at the same time enough will be shattered to get a good cover crop for the coming winter. If enough of the oats do not shatter to reseed the land, the land may be seeded to oat seed alone in the fall and the oat and vetch seed will come up together.

For improving soil and for grazing, vetch does not need oats to support it. When planted for hay, hairy vetch needs a grain crop to hold it off the ground, as it then makes a much better yield, and is much more easily handled.

Vetch will grow on almost any kind of soil. It grows successfully on sand, loam, clay, black land or even pine clay.—Progressive Farmer.

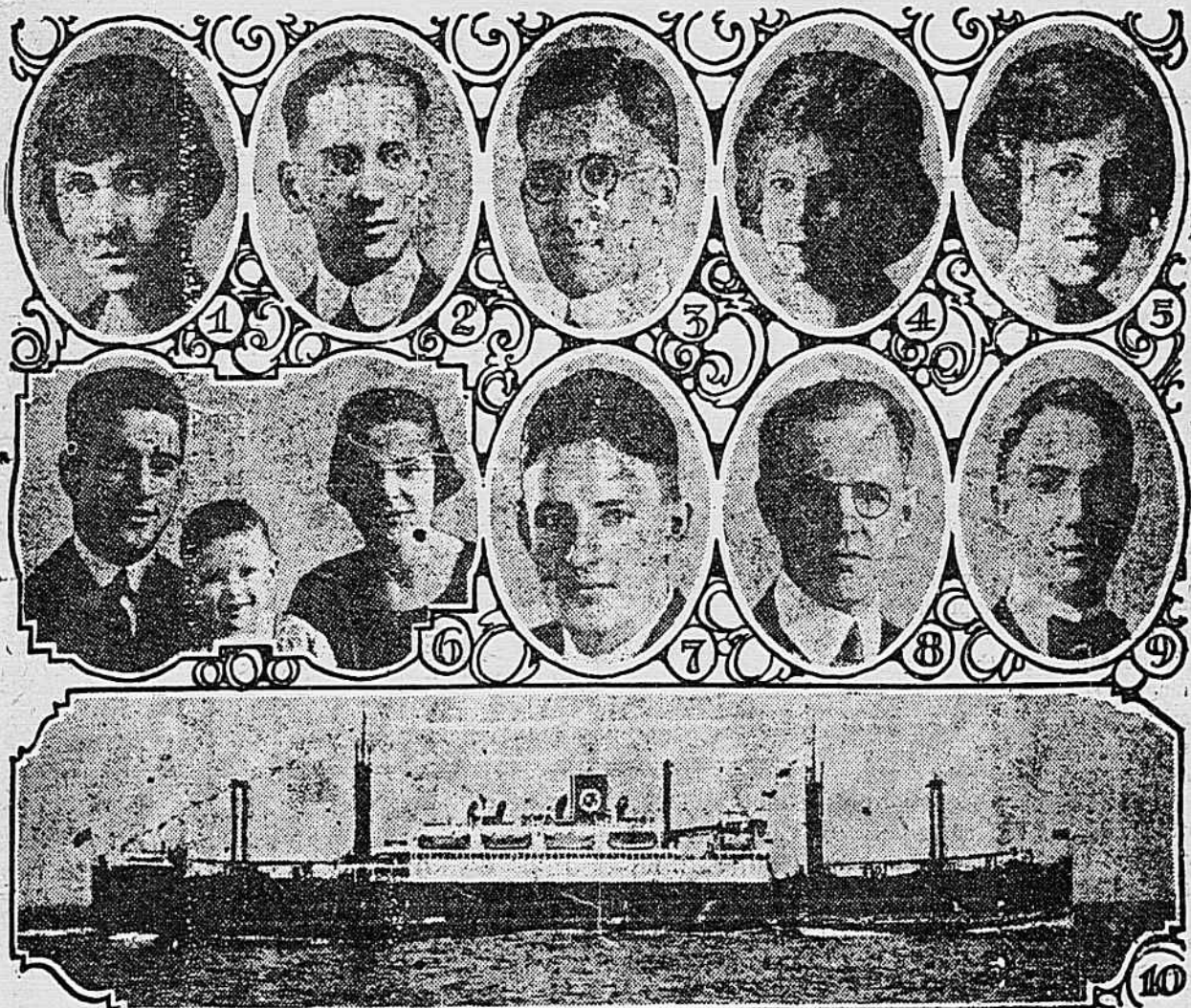
Twelve Health Rules.

The country is supposed to have been observing "Chiropractic Week." That fact may have passed unnoticed by many people, owing to the rather monotonous way in which one "week" leads to another. The public, too, has smaller interest in this new system than it has in some other subjects of celebration. Nevertheless it is worth while to note the twelve rules set forth by chiropractors. They are:

- 1.—Keep all your nerves free from pressure.
 - 2.—Learn how to breath.
 - 3.—Eat lightly.
 - 4.—Learn how to use water, inwardly and outwardly.
 - 5.—Learn how to exercise.
 - 6.—Study preventive science.
 - 7.—Learn the science of right thinking.
 - 8.—Smile and be optimistic.
 - 9.—Conserve your nervous energy.
 - 10.—Sleep at least eight hours out of every twenty-four.
 - 11.—Take no drugs into your body.
 - 12.—Do not trust your health to your feelings.
- Nearly all these rules instantly commend themselves to intelligent people, although ordinary medical practitioners and most laymen will object that the first and eleventh are unduly emphasized.—Sumter Item.

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

South Carolina Sends Ten Young Missionaries to Foreign Fields



Miss Faith M. Snuggs (1), born of missionary parents in Hong Kong, China, but who has made Greenville, S. C., her home during her American residence while obtaining her education, who now goes to Pakhoi, South China, for missionary work; H. H. Snuggs (2), born of missionary parents on the Island of Singapore, Straits Settlement, but who has been educated in South Carolina, and who leaves Bailey Military Institute, Greenwood, to do educational work at Pakhoi, South China; Rev. John T. Littlejohn (3), Scranton, who will do evangelistic work at Tsing-china; Mrs. John T. Littlejohn (4), Scranton, who will be associated with her husband in China; Miss Mary E. Lawton (5), Greenville, likewise born of missionary parents in China, but educated in this country, who returns to do educational work at Hwang Hsien, China; Mr. and Mrs. J. Wash Watts and young son (6), of Laurens, who will sail in the early fall for missionary work in Palestine; William Earl Hines (7), Spartanburg, who will supervise all the architectural work of the Foreign Mission Board in China; Rev. T. B. Stover (8), Heath Springs, who will do Sunday School work in Brazil, with headquarters at Rio; Rev. J. A. Tumbler (9), Laurens, who will do general missionary work at Pernambuco, Brazil; Admiral Liner President Jackson (10), on which missionaries for Orient departed from Seattle Sept. 2.

WITH the sending out this season of fifty new missionaries by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 250 new workers have been sent to foreign fields during the 75 Million Campaign, or one-half the goal that was set in the number of workers to be provided during that movement. It is anticipated the remaining 250 will go out during the remainder of the Campaign period that will expire in December, 1924. The workers going out this season will enter the fields of China, Japan, Africa, Palestine, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile and Mexico. Inasmuch as the largest missionary effort of the denomination is centered in the Orient, the larger portion of the workers sailed from Seattle Saturday, September 2, on the Admiral Liner President Jackson for stations in China and Japan. The missionaries for fields on other continents sail from New York on various lines and some of them will not depart until September 30.

Varied Types Workers Sent

Included in the list of missionaries are preachers and evangelists, teachers, doctors, nurses, one architect, one expert in domestic science, and special workers among women and children. William Earle Hines of Spartanburg, S. C., who goes to Shanghai to supervise the construction of all missionary buildings in China, enjoys the

distinction of being the first architect ever sent out by the Foreign Mission Board, and his appointment indicates the vast extent of the Southern Baptist work in that country. More than half of the total number of missionaries in the employ of this board are located in China, where the results of their labors are very gratifying to the officers of the Board.

Large interest centers, also, in the launching of an intensive missionary work in Palestine, to which country there go Rev. and Mrs. Fred Bunyan Pearson of Moulton, Ala., and Rev. and Mrs. J. Wash Watts, of Laurens, S. C. Some native missionaries are already at work in Palestine, and the outlook there is considered very encouraging, despite the present complicated political and racial controversies.

Campaign Brings Enlargement

In addition to the sending out of 250 new workers to foreign fields the 75 Million Campaign has made it possible to increase the number of native workers from 771 to 1172, to practically double the missionary equipment in the older fields of China, Japan, Africa, Italy, Brazil, Argentine, Chile, Uruguay and Mexico, and to enter the new fields of Spain, Jugo-Slavia, Hungary, Roumania, Southern Russia, Palestine and Siberia. Southern Baptists now have a practically unbroken string of mission fields encircling the globe, and a possible mission audience

of 900,000,000 people, or one-half the total population of the globe.

And the results on the field have kept pace with the larger investment in the work and number of workers. Since the outset of the Campaign the Foreign Mission Board reports the organization of 117 new churches, 21,723 baptisms, 211 new Sunday schools with a gain of 17,576 pupils, native contributions to Baptist work of \$1,003,390.68, and 529,642 treatments administered by missionary physicians. Churches on the foreign fields, exclusive of the new territory in Europe and the Near East, now number 623 with 64,251 members. There are also 971 Sunday schools with 53,691 pupils, and 694 mission schools of all grades with 26,507 students.

Expense Rate Is Low

More than \$6,250,000 net has gone from the Campaign into foreign mission work, and so economically have these funds been handled, the Board reports, that 96.24 cents out of every dollar has actually reached the foreign fields, only 3.74 cents out of each dollar being required to care for the total cost of administration. But with these larger receipts and economical administration the Board is unable to meet the demands upon it, and at its last annual meeting it was compelled to reduce the requests of the missionaries on the field for appropriations by more than \$1,000,000.

Woman Vote Largely Responsible.

An analysis of the vote cast in Tuesday's primary shows that the women vote was largely responsible for the McLeod vote at the Greenwood city boxes. This is based on the comparative enrollment figures and the large number of women voters who cast their ballots all day Tuesday. Some estimate the percentage of the women vote as high as 40 per cent. Many of the ladies did not take much stock in suffrage when the 19th amendment was passed, but once a law, and being law-abiding citizens, they saw their duty and did it. The analysis of the enrollment books shows further that very few country women enrolled. This may have been due more to the inaccessibility of the books than a lack of interest. The vote at some of the country boxes was no larger, and in some cases smaller, than two years ago.

The woman vote is going to play a big part in the second primary also. They voted in the first primary; they are going to vote in the second. —Greenwood Index Journal.

Farm Blessings

Farm life must be pretty good, after all, and farmers must be a pretty good lot of men. There is no other conclusion possible from the results of a questionnaire sent out by a western farm magazine. Of many thousand women, more than 90 percent declare they would rather have their daughters marry farmers than city men.

And why do they like farm life

for themselves and their daughters? Here are some of the principal reasons:
The farm makes better husbands than the city, they say, and better neighbors.
It teaches children the value of honest labor.

It is more healthful for everybody, especially growing children.
It affords the rare satisfaction of working with nature's forces.
The farmer and his wife are partners, in a way that city couples seldom are, and it is good for both of them.—Sumter Item.

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