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CHESTERFIELD COUNTY BULL ASSOCIATION

The County Now Organized—Only Best Animals of Guernsey Stock Admitted.

One of the outstanding factors in livestock development of the present day is community enterprise, having to do with the cooperative development of one particular breed of livestock and it is through this unified effort that we are looking to some county, community or sectional name generally as the trade mark of excellence and progress in pushing some breed of livestock to the foreground through the maze of individual breeders—a thing which would be prohibitive for years in the making with the individual breeders of such organizations.

In the Guernsey breed these units are making themselves felt and the bull association is becoming the foundation for these community enterprises. These things being true it is a pleasure to announce and gratifying to Guernsey enthusiasts to learn of the recent formation of a county organization for the particular purpose of promoting the Guernsey breed. Founded on a bull association, Chesterfield County South Carolina, has entered its name to the list under the caption of the "Chesterfield County Guernsey Bull Association" and it is safe to say that few such organizations have been formed with equal determination and enthusiasm to take a place among these organizations as breeders of the best in Guernsey blood.

The Chesterfield County Community is typical of the whole state of South Carolina—a state abounding in resource possibilities adaptable to dairying industry. Farmers of Chesterfield County were this year face to face with a serious condition. For years and years cotton has been the basis of a one crop system which has ravished the natural fertility of the land to such and extent that the state has been using one sixth of all the fertilizer used in the United States. And the cotton boll weevil arrived. Subsequent with its arrival it became apparent that a change must be made. They investigated the possibilities of dairying and found that they were all that could be desired if followed intelligently. It was then that the Bull Association idea was introduced. After careful study the temporary organization was perfected and nine directors elected representing eight blocks. At a meeting of the directors on May 29 it became apparent that this Association was to be formed on bed rock and that only the best of animals would suit and only the most progressive provisions would be written into the constitution as far as the spokesmen of the organization were concerned. The constitution in final form is a most business like and progressive one. It permits only bulls of live blood lines and from dams with a 2 year old A. R. record of at least 400 pounds of fat or the equivalent. Strict tuberculosis testing is provided for. Strict breeding rules are included and a circuit arrangement within the Association provides for an excellent system of line breeding on exchange of the animals to best utilize their breeding values. Advertising the Association, showing at fairs and many other progressive articles all combine to confirm the prediction that the Chesterfield Association will

take its proper place in building Guernsey history. An extract from an official report on file at the Clemson College Extension Department Headquarters is found the following statement:

"In its final form the Association includes eight (8) blocks, covering the county thoroughly. Twenty-five (25) scrub bulls were eliminated, approximately 130 non members will use the animals. There are approximately 70 pure bred cows owned by members and 50 owned by non-members, approximately 400 cows are located in the immediate territory where the bulls will be kept. Of this total number of cows 30 are extra well bred and close up in the blood of the individuals that are making Guernsey history.

With a membership of 40 members, the Association is large enough to be influential yet not so large as to be unwieldy. Members owning the best of the pure bred animals are making preparations to start advanced testing within the year and a plan is on foot to order a car load of well bred heifers to be added to the list thus forming the nucleus on which to build a name synonymous with the best in Guernsey blood.

The officers are: Gus Sherrell, Cheraw, President; W. L. McCoy, McBee, Vice-President; J. C. Terrell, Secretary-Treasurer.

The organization was directed by W. E. Wintermeyer, Assistant Dairy Husbandman of the Washington Department of Agriculture; C. G. Cushman, District Dairy Husbandman.

Mr. Wintermeyer was ably assisted by the members, Mr. Terrell giving much of his time to the work.

Two of the bulls, Grapelawn Raja 67004 and Queen King of Grapelawn purchased from W. H. Gould of Burkeville, Va., are sons of Grapelawn May King 45483 who is sired by Lass of Ledyard the dam of Lassies Ledyard Bay. These bulls carry 100 per cent the same blood out of full sisters, both sired by Mota's Golden Secret. Golden Belle of Curly Neck Farm 62133, dam of Grapelawn Raja has a record of 639 pounds of fat and Queen of Curly 69432 dam of Queen King of Grapelawn has a record of over 500 pounds of fat. Grapelawns May King is attracting attention among the Guernsey Herd Sires in the South. Two of his daughters have A. R. records and his sons are at the head of such herds as the Pedigreed Seed Company, Hartsville, S. C., and Kenneth James, Darlington, S. C.

Rose Vista Cricket, purchased from J. C. Couter of Burkeville, Va., is a son of Langwater Cyclop half brother to Langwater Steadfast who sold for \$25,000.00 and out of Glen Gable Hazel, a daughter of Lassies Ledyard Bay and has a record of 514 pounds of fat. She is also a big rugged show cow. Langwater Cyclop, a son of Langwater Dairymaid, was recently purchased by J. S. Agnew and H. E. Boswell of Burkeville, Va., to use on the daughters of Langwater Foremost.

Rose Vista Raymost, purchased from J. C. Couter is a son of Langwater Foremost 39191 who recently sold for \$20,000.00 out of Jewell Miss Raymond of Elmview, an almost perfect show cow, with an A. R. record of over 500 pounds of fat. She is a daughter of Princess Jewell 24877 that has the distinction of siring two grand champions at the National Dairy Show. Handsome Golden A. R. 77133, purchased of B. H. W.

Bibles

A Bible printed in London 1551 was nicknamed the "Printer's Bible" from the fifth verse of Psalm 91 being translated "that thou shalt not be afraid for any bugges by night." The Authorized Version is "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night." This is the root of a word that has become less vulgarized by later editions. We retain the original meaning in the word "bugges." The Printers' Bible issued before 1702, contained an abominable misstatement by David in one hundred and ninety-first verse. He was pathetically made to complain that "tres persecuted him without cause," instead of "princes."

The Vinegar Bible, published in Oxford by J. Baskett in 1702, gets its name because the line of Luke, twentieth chapter reads: "The parable of vineyard instead of the vineyard. It also from its numerous faults been punningly described as a basket full of printers' errors."

The Breeches Bible, served the regular family Bible in the reign of Elizabeth. The translation was made by the English Reformers in exile at Geneva and was published in 1566. It got its name because in Genesis third chapter, seventh verse Adam and Eve are spoken of as making themselves "breeches out of fig leaves."

The King James Bible was published in 1611. It is the most beautiful chapter is the twenty-third Psalm.

The first verse of the fiftieth chapter of Isaiah is the one for new convert.

The four most inspiring promises are John 14:2; 7:37; Matt. 9:37; and Psalm 37:4.

Who flatter themselves with boasting should read the chapter of Matthew. Humanity should learn the chapter of St. Luke, from twentieth verse to its ending. Sunday Afternoon

None can teach admirably and loving his task.—A. Bronson Acott.

McLean, Va., is a son of Glen Gable Jefferson 45903, a bull that is well known in South Carolina at the sire of Beautiful Ada, one of the finest cows in the herd of R. M. Cooper, that recently finished a record of nearly 600 pounds of fat as a two year old. His dam Glen Gable Pauline 46015, with an A. R. record of 593 pounds of fat was first in class A in South Carolina at the time the record was made.

Grapelawn Golden Secret 52627 purchased from Gould is an untired son of Mota's Golden Secret 19784 and out of one of his best daughters now in the herd of the Pedigreed Seed Farm of Hartsville, S. C. Mota's Golden Secret sired only a few pure bred daughters but they are probably as uniform a lot for both type and production as have ever been south. Four daughters of this bull sold in the Cleveland sale for an average of \$1400.00 each.

N. C. Best of Radier 63188 is a bull that was linked in with the Association by L. L. Parker of Pageland, S. C., is a line bred Border Radier bull carrying 37 per cent of his blood out of a daughter of that animal Radier Golden Rose of Waddington 67030. This cow was purchased from the Waddington Farms by Mr. J. C. Austin but burned in his barn before being placed on the Imp. Border Radier has been attracting attention as a sire of a high class bunch of heifers in both type and production, seven of his daughters averaging 11378 pounds of milk and 582 68 pounds of fat in A. R.

Most of these bulls are of the May Rose Golden Secret breeding at present the most popular of the Guernsey Breed.

Strange Bible Facts

The learned Prince of Grenada, who was banished to the Spanish throne, imprisoned by order of the crown because he feared he should aspire to the throne, was kept in solitary confinement in the old prison at Place of Skulls, Madrid. After thirty-three years in this lifeless tomb, death came to his relief and the following remarkable researches, taken from the Bible and marked with an old key on the rough walls of his cell, show how the brain sought enlightenment through the weary years:

In the Bible the word "Lord" is found 1,853 times. The word "Jehovah" 6,855 times. The word "reverend" but once.

In the ninth verse of the eleventh Psalm.

In the eighth verse of the 97th Psalm is the middle verse of the eighth chapter of Esther is the longest. In the thirty-fifth verse, eleventh chapter of St. John is the shortest.

In the 107th Psalm four verses are alike—the eighth, fifteenth, twenty-first and thirty-first.

Each verse of the 136th Psalm is alike.

No names or words with more than three syllables are found in the Bible.

The thirty-seventh chapter of the Bible and the nineteenth chapter of Kings are alike.

The word "and" occurs but once in the Bible.

The Bible has 483 chapters, 31,373 verses, 119 chapters, and 66 books.

The twenty-first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, is the finest chapter to read.

The most beautiful chapter is the twenty-third Psalm.

The first verse of the fiftieth chapter of Isaiah is the one for new convert.

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Sunday Afternoon

Colleges And Athletics

The colleges of the country wrestling with certain phases of athletic activities threatening to overshadow the fundamental purposes for which these institutions were established, but, of course, with no desire or intention to discourage the development of the highest institutional through athletic achievements, of the most essential and commendable sort.

A matter of fact athletic activities, simplify the problems of physical discipline because they set the standard of physical fitness and establish worthy ideals among the students. Athletics in college give the athletes something to do and the students who are not athletic in their turn something to think about. It is healthful, morally and physically and the educational influence of the country recognizes a sound mind in a sound body as only attainable when the mind and mental development are advanced together.

Those who are morally wrong are not often physically right. A college that calls for the physical is apt to be morally sound.

The Rockingham Post-Dispatch says the contract for a new bridge across the Pee Dee river on the Wilmington-Charlotte highway will probably be made next spring. That will possibly be bad news to the owners of the electric ferry which has been raking in the coin in great quantities from the traveling public for the past few years. Autoists have already contributed probably enough to erect a bridge. Those who are in position to know, say a ferry on a much-travelled highway is almost certain to be replaced.

KILL THE 1923 WEEVILS NOW

Destroy Cotton Stalks Early by Plowing Under Or Rip Them Up.

C. A. Whittle, Soil Imp. Committee.

One of the most effective steps in boll weevil control is the early destruction of cotton stalks. Just as soon as the cotton can be harvested, go into the cotton field and either turn under the cotton stalks or rip them up with a plow. The object is to destroy the cotton plants.

Weevils can not feed on dead cotton stalks. When their food is destroyed they migrate to where they can feed or else go into winter quarters. Whether they are thus driven away from your farm or driven into winter quarters the probabilities of their damaging you again next season are greatly reduced.

Over most of the cotton belt it is possible to gather the cotton early enough to permit of the destruction of the cotton stalks three to four weeks before a killing frost will destroy them. Three to four weeks earlier in going into winter quarters means that death of weevils from starvation and cold will be greatly increased.

If it is the last weevils that go into winter quarters that cause damage in the cotton crop the next year. If all of these were destroyed by destroying cotton stalks, the weevils would, of course, be greatly reduced.

While one can not expect that cotton will ever be destroyed early and completely enough to accomplish a complete eradication of the weevil, it is true that to the extent that this is done the number of weevils and their damage will be reduced.

Chopping down stalks leaves stubs that sprout new growth on which the weevil can feed, therefore, the only safe way is to uproot the stalks or else, with the aid of a drag chain, to turn them completely under the furrow slice.

Knowing that many cotton farmers do not plow deep enough to cover up cotton stalks, the safest general advice is to uproot the stalks with a plow and to watch that no new growth starts up.

As long as there is green cotton growth left in the field the weevil will be found.

It will crawl into a lock of cotton or half open bur to keep warm and come out when the sun shines to feed on the green stuff.

Don't burn the cotton stalks. Let them lay on the ground.

When the ground is plowed they can be turned under where they will decay and add to the organic matter which the soils so much need.

Why not organize a community-wide, or county-wide movement for the early destruction of cotton stalks. It means less trouble from the weevil next year.

Good News

The Rockingham Post-Dispatch says the contract for a new bridge across the Pee Dee river on the Wilmington-Charlotte highway will probably be made next spring. That will possibly be bad news to the owners of the electric ferry which has been raking in the coin in great quantities from the traveling public for the past few years. Autoists have already contributed probably enough to erect a bridge. Those who are in position to know, say a ferry on a much-travelled highway is almost certain to be replaced.

A Forest Buried Under the City of Washington

Evidence of the existence of an ancient swamp in which great trees flourished in days long past possibly contemporaneous with earliest man in America, has just been discovered in a deep excavation made for the foundation of a hotel under construction in Washington.

The depth of about 25 feet below street level the excavation closed a layer of brown mud, containing large quantities of wood, tree trunks, stumps. Some of the stumps of great size, a few of them measuring a diameter of 9 or 10 feet. Much of the wood is well preserved, showing clearly the woody structure and the external markings of the bark. A preliminary examination indicates that one of the more common trees of this ancient swamp was cypress.

The story of these trees, however, is only a brief chapter of the whole geologic history shown in the excavation, which has just been examined by Chester K. Wentworth for the United States Geological Survey. Ages ago this part of the Atlantic Coastal Plain was from time to time covered by the sea, into which streams swept vast quantities of mud, sand, and gravel and boulders which formed thick deposits that covered large areas. When the region finally emerged from the sea Potomac River cut its valley, which were carried about.

The larger boulders are derived from the granite on which the gravel lies, but some of the smaller pebbles come from parts of the Potomac basin beyond the Blue Ridge and others from veins of quartz in the granites of the Piedmont Plateau.

Over the layer of plant debris and muck in this old swamp fine clay and pebbles were laid down by streams of water during the glacial epoch, when the northern part of North America, as far south as northern Pennsylvania, was covered with immense sheets of thick ice, showing that the trees lived in the latter part of the Great Ice Age, which is variously estimated to have ended from 20,000 to 30,000 years ago.

Mrs. Senator Felton

Mrs. W. H. Felton of Cartersville, Ga., appointed by Governor Hardwick to succeed the late senator Watson, has been prominent in Georgia politics about half a century. Long before Mr. Watson drew attention to himself, Mrs. Felton and her husband, the late Dr. W. H. Felton, were causing a stir in north Georgia. Dr. Felton we believe, ran once or twice for congress as an independent and was elected and, though in those days the hope of woman suffrage being realized was scarcely entertained, Mrs. Felton was not less conspicuous as a popular leader than he was. The Feltons were persons of first rate ability and excellent character but, years ago, they were not held in high esteem by the old line Georgia Democrats.—The State.

The imported reindeer, which the Eskimos are raising with so much success in Alaska, weighs only about one hundred and fifty pounds, whereas the Alaskan caribou, or native reindeer, often weighs more than three hundred pounds. The United States Biological Survey is going to try to cross the one with the other, to increase the size of the domesticated animals.—Youth's Companion.