

VETERAN OF MEXICAN WAR.
Died at His Home in Greenville at Age of Ninety-Two Years.

Dr. Hugh B. Rutledge, a veteran of the Mexican war, and a member of one of the most distinguished American families, died at his home on McBee avenue Thursday morning after being ill for two days with pneumonia. Dr. Rutledge was born in Charleston in 1823, and was, therefore, 92 years of age.

Dr. Rutledge was a man of commanding character and appearance. He carried his more than six feet height with grace and perfect erectness until the last. His mental powers and apparently his physical, did not yield to the weight of years through which he had lived.

John Rutledge, one of the leading men of the Colonies during the Revolutionary period, a member of the congress called to consider the problems of these Colonies a governor of South Carolina, chief justice of this state, and in 1795 chief justice of the United

States Supreme Court, was the grandfather of the man who commanded such esteem and respect in Greenville, Edward Rutledge, for a number of years governor of South Carolina, was his father. Another Edward Rutledge, member of the same family, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge would probably have signed this Declaration, had he not returned to South Carolina and entered upon his duties as governor. In the early days of this state and nation, the Pinckneys, the Adams, the Hamiltons and others whose names are household words in American history.

Dr. Rutledge was a man of elegant personality; a charming conversationalist, although comparatively few persons were so fortunate as to enjoy his intimate friendship. He was well versed in matters historical, and those who have heard him relate incidents and important events of the nation or state, assert that it was a high pleasure to hear him talk so lucidly and interestingly of changes which have

come during his long career. His was a more or less familiar figure on the streets of Greenville; not that he was given to making himself prominent but rather because of the exceptionally classical appearance. His step was as elastic and his form as erect as one might have expected in a man of one-third his years. He was satisfied to depart when the end came near, for he had fought a good fight, and had led his course.—Greenville Daily News.

FOOD THAT WILL MAKE BABY CHICKS GROW

Poultry Husbandman of Clemson Tells Proper Methods of Feeding Young Fowls.

Clemson College, May 11.—Do not stunt the growth of the young poultry stock by underfeeding, is the advice given by F. C. Hare, poultry husbandman of Clemson College, who says it is important for farmers to feed baby chicks well and to continue feeding the pullets well throughout the summer, in order to have them in condition for fall and winter laying, which is most profitable. Prof. Hare gives all necessary feeding information in the following article:

One of the best foods for baby chicks when they need nourishment at 24 to 30 hours old is a mixture of two hard-boiled eggs cut up fine, two broken crackers and a small handful of oatmeal. Roll with the hand, mix thoroughly and scatter a little on a clean cardboard.

Do not throw the first food in litter, because it is necessary first to teach the baby chicks what to eat. Otherwise they will eat any small substance. This applies to feeding a mixture of small grains as well.

Feed the egg mixture six times the first day and four times daily thereafter. Place before the chicks a shallow box containing equal parts of wheat bran and oatmeal. This box must be kept filled for at least two weeks, allowing the chicks to eat all the bran-oatmeal mash they desire.

On the second day, commence scattering small grains and seeds in one-inch litter (cut straw, shredded or cut fodder, broken pine straw or cut alfalfa) to make the chicks exercise. The following is an excellent mixture of scratching grains for baby chicks: Equal parts cracked wheat, cracked rice, cracked corn and millet seed, added to hard variety 46 the food. The object of feeding small grain is to make the chicks scratch, work and thereby keep healthy. Dry mash is to supply the best growing foods and the more mash the chicks eat the faster they will grow, provided one keeps them exercising by scratching for grain and running over a good range.

The dry mash can be changed at the end of two weeks to this cheaper mixture: wheat bran, 5 pounds; wheat middlings, 5 pounds; cornmeal 4 lbs.; oatmeal, 4 lbs.; cotton-seed meal, 2 pounds. The cottonseed meal must be good feeding meal. Keep this mixture dry before the chicks constantly.

Buttermilk and sour skimmilk are palatable and nutritious foods for baby chicks or mature fowls. Give them all they will drink and mix up once daily a moist mash of the dry mixture and the sour milk product.

The grain mixture may be changed to whole wheat, cracked corn, cane seed and other larger grains as the chicks increase in size. Feed the grain morning and evening in litter and the dry mash in a hopper.

The only satisfactory way to supply green feed and green range is to plow up the ground, drop a small piece of Bermuda grass sod every 15 inches, turn the next furrow over the chunks of sod, and continue until the range is sodded. This one application will produce a Bermuda sod within a year, provided the soil is in a good state of fertility.

To solve the green feed problem completely, one has simply to harrow the Bermuda sod in September and scatter over it 12 pounds per acre of burr clover seed in the burr. This will afford the fowls a green winter range and will eliminate for all time the necessity of sowing or sprouting oats or planting rape, turnips or other vegetable foods.

All citizens of the state are invited to consult Prof. Hare about their poultry problems.

Civil War Horse Still Survives.

The oldest horse that served the country in the War Between the States is still alive, at the age of 53 years, at Horseheads, N. Y. It is owned by P. A. McIntosh who is also a veteran of the same war. To prove his assertion Mr. McIntosh shows the government brand on the animal's hip, which reads "I. C., 1865." Horse and man served in the same regiment. Although bent with age, his hair turning gray and his teeth becoming worn, the old warhorse is still able to eat 12 quarts of oats and take his master to town several times a week. It is estimated the animal is at least 53 years old. Farmers say the average life of a horse is about 15 years.



EXCELLENT RATION FOR COW

If Farmers Would Depend More on Silage and Less on Pasture Herds Could Be Doubled.

A good ration for cows giving milk is silage twice a day, corn fodder once a day and all the bean forage they will clean up, with about one pound grain or concentrate to every three pounds milk the cow gives. If the beans were pulled before becoming too ripe and secured without much rain falling on them, the forage makes good feed. Roots are valuable to increase the flow of milk.

If we would depend more on silage and less on pasture, our dairy herds might easily be doubled and the farm enriched accordingly. Many farmers have been slow to awaken to the fact that dairying brings excellent returns. Many unprofitable crops are still raised where the land might better be growing feed for live stock.

Permanent pasture is a waste unless the land cannot be plowed. Every acre should be made to raise feed for stock to the limit of its capacity, and this should be fed right on the farm, returning the fertility to the soil.

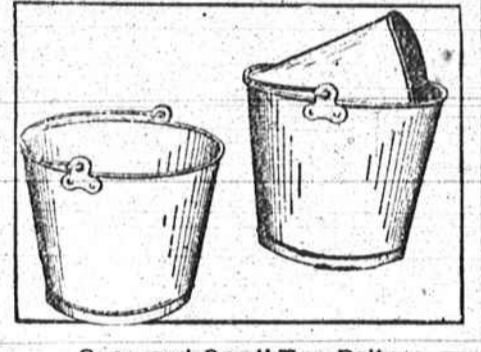
PAIL OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

Where Clean Milk is Produced Small-Top Receptacle is Necessary to Exclude Bacteria.

The United States department of agriculture has this to say about milking:

"In modern dairies where clean milk is produced the small-top milk pail is a necessity, as such a pail presents only a small opening into which dust and dirt may fall from the air or from the cow's body. It has been found by experience that the use of the small-top pail greatly reduces the number of bacteria in milk from average dairies. Many types of milk pails are for sale, but any tinner can convert an ordinary pail into a small-top pail by the addition of a hood, as shown herewith.

Milkers should be allowed to milk only with dry hands. The practice of wetting the hands with milk is a filthy habit and is liable to cause the



Open and Small-Top Pails.

cow's teats to chap in the winter time. Milking should be done quickly and thoroughly, with no violent jerking of the teats. After each cow is milked the pail of milk should be removed immediately to the milk house.

The milker should remember always that he is handling a human food which is very easily contaminated. Soap, clean water and towels must be readily accessible. The hands should be washed after milking each cow.

COTTONSEED MEAL FOR COWS

No Harmful Effects if Fed in Moderate Amounts Along With Variety of Other Feeds.

(By E. G. WOODWARD, Nebraska Experiment Station.)

A Nebraska subscriber writes: "Is the feeding of cottonseed meal harmful to dairy cows if fed right along?" If cottonseed meal is fed in moderate amounts along with a variety of other feeds, there are no harmful effects.

Ordinarily a cow should not be fed more than two pounds daily of cottonseed meal. As a usual thing it will not take this amount to properly balance a ration made up of common dairy feeds.

At present prices cottonseed meal is a very cheap source of protein and should undoubtedly be used much more extensively by Nebraska dairymen than it now is.

MUD HOLES IN COW PASTURE

Clean Shore Is Blessing to Fly-Pestered Animals—Many Annoyances Are Avoided.

A cow pasture mud hole is a veritable nuisance. To get away from the flies the cows will wade in the mud until their legs and even their udders become completely plastered. Then added to the annoyance of stamping and kicking at flies at milking time we have the added annoyance of being obliged to milk cows with chapped teats.

A clean lake shore or river or brook in the pasture is a blessing indeed to the fly-pestered cows, but the mud hole should either be drained or fenced out of the pasture. Foul in the foot with cattle, and grease heel with horses, is the result of tramping back and forth from mud holes to dusty grounds.



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