

THE PURE BRED DAIRY SIRE.

Now Valuable.—Pedigree Plus Individuality.

Glenison College. "It is a common saying that the sire is 'half the herd.' As a matter of fact, in most cases, he is of even greater value," says Thos. W. Mosley, Dairy Specialist of the Extension Service.

A Common Practice.
Yet many farmers do not appreciate the above statement and year after year are content to use any bull that will make their cows come fresh. The result of the use of inferior or scrub sires is that the calves are nearly always inferior to their dams, and after awhile the farmer complains that his stock has "crossed out." One farmer who owned a scrub bull bred him to his cow, which had produced 145.8 pounds of butterfat in one year, and their daughter when she came into milk produced only 126.3 pounds of butterfat. This heifer was bred back to the scrub bull and a heifer from this mating produced only 99.7 pounds of butterfat, at 47.1 pounds less than her grandmother. At 50c. per pound for butterfat this would mean an annual loss of \$38.55.

An Investment That Paid.
Another farmer who had become discouraged with scrub sires decided to buy the best he could afford. He mated him with his cows, which were just "ordinary," and the first six heifers produced an average of 93.8 pounds of butterfat more than their dams. With butterfat at 50c per pound this would mean an increased yearly income of \$281.40. These heifers were retained for five years and in that time brought in \$1,407.00 more than their dams. In other words, through the use of a good pure-bred sire for only one year he realized \$1,407.00.

Only Pure-Bred Bulls Are Good Bulls.
But you can't expect these results by using a scrub bull. The scrub bull has no individuality. He is the result of years of careless, indiscriminate, haphazard breeding. In his blood runs the inferiority of many antagonistic breeds. The scrub bull is a mixture and almost without exception the bad far out weighs the good. The scrub bull chokes instead of promoting improvement in the herd.

And you can't expect these results from a grade bull, no matter if he is the son of a high-producing cow. The grade bull has no lines of good blood back of him. He is more apt to transmit the weakness of his make-up than his strong points.

But you can expect these results by using a good bull. A good bull must be a pure-bred bull. He must be more. He must be a good pure-bred bull.

Use Only Bred-For-Production Sires.
A good bull must have back of him a family of high producers, because he can transmit to his offspring only what he has received from his ancestry. His mother must be a family of high producers, because he can transmit to his offspring only what he has received from his ancestry. His mother must be a high producer, and his sire must come from a high producing dam. His sire must have sired high-producing daughters. If his family for two or three generations back has a record of uniformly high production, there is little doubt that he will be able to transmit that quality to his offspring. And such a bull can earn for the dairyman many times his cost.

But Pedigree is Not Everything.
Many an animal has a fine pedigree but is a very poor individual. The right dairy sire should be a good individual as well as have a good pedigree. He should be fairly typical of his breed and show masculinity, capacity, size and quality.

The real value of a dairy sire to any herd is told when his daughters freshen. Then we are able to tell whether he is improving the herd. If his daughters are better producers than their dams were at the same age, then we are on the right track. A sire which does not improve the herd and whose daughters are not better than their dams should be sold at once.

If you caught a man running off with \$100.00 worth of your property, would you sit back in your chair and let him do it? Well, then, why be so partial to the scrub or grade bull? He is robbing you of \$100.00 every time he breeds one of your cows. He is breeding your herd down and not up.

HOW TO PREVENT COTTON ANTHRACNOSE.

Cotton anthracnose, the fungus blot of cotton, is carried in the seed. The fungus lives over from one year to the next in the boll. To prevent this troublesome and destructive disease it is necessary to practice a rotation, and to secure seed for planting purposes from fields where there was no disease last year. Seed may also come in contact with the disease at the gin, and thus carry the trouble into the field. Cotton seed three years old will be free from disease even though they came from fields where the disease was present. Avoid this disease by observing these precautions.

Even when they appear clean, dairy utensils may harbor large numbers of bacteria. Sterilize thoroughly.

HAPPY WORKMEN MADE BY THRIFT

Group Saving Has Proved Highly Profitable to Thousands of Employees of Sanely Managed Concerns.

Every business is either thrifty or unthrifty. If thrift governs, then there will be accurate knowledge of costs, sound finance, far-seeing policy, the best use of labor and materials, with intelligent creation of a money surplus to meet emergencies. If unthrifty, the concern is bound for bankruptcy, which will arrive sooner or later.

Thrift goes far beyond the executive office, and so does lack of it. A thrifty managed business will have steady, skillful employees, working in pleasant surroundings, with every advantage in the way of equipment, and every advantage in earning power. The unthrifty business is too familiar. It attracts chiefly the driftwood among workers. Unpleasant surroundings and poor equipment make work drudgery. Wages are below good standards, and the year is usually marked by periods of idleness, if not labor troubles.

Thrift managers have learned in recent years that thrift facilities extended to their employees are part of general thrift in management. The employee must set aside his surplus, too. He is more than willing to save if he is the kind of man who values a job with a thrifty concern. But it has not always been easy for him to put his weekly savings in a secure place. Savings institutions may be far from the pay window. Employers have overcome this handicap in many cases by accepting deposits to be transferred to a bank, by selling securities in their own business to employees on the installment plan, and in other ways. They have also taken pains to see that employees are not victimized by loan sharks or blue-eyed promoters.

Since the Thrift Stamp and War Savings Stamps came into existence there has been a wide development of this thrift movement for employees, as part of the management of a thrifty business. Employers know that thrift decreases labor turnover and also increases output. The worker who saves is not worried by debts. He thinks well enough of his job to settle in the community, buy a home, raise a family.

War Savings Stamps offer the best medium for group savings in business organizations. Thousands of savings clubs or societies formed during the war to help finance the government have been found so valuable that thousands more will be organized. The best proof of the health, stability and usefulness of any industry is its hearty teamwork with the Treasury Department in organizing savings societies for the regular purchase of Thrift and War Savings Stamps.

PICTURE SHOWS MEN IN ACTION

Desperate Fighting Revealed by Official Film Taken by Signal Corps—To Be Shown All Over America.

Here are some of the thrills and "punches" that the spectator will find in "The Price of Peace," the new film history of the great war just issued by the treasury department in connection with the Victory Loan campaign. The picture is to be shown all over the United States.

Embarkation of thousands upon thousands of the two million soldiers sent to France, including the first pictures ever released showing the great "Leviathan," formerly the "Vaterland," sailing from the Port of Hoboken for Brest. In all her war camouflage.

Thrilling scenes of how the marines fought at Belleau Wood, with machine guns in action, close up. Just like a box seat at the war.

The "Lost Battalion" on the scene of the famous stand against the Germans, Major Whittlessey, his men and the graves of their comrades.

A battle in the air and the falling of an enemy plane—an American air squadron in action, photographed from a plane.

Captured German balloons used for front observation in the American sector and a tremendous artillery barrage put up to protect the big gas bags from an attack by enemy planes.

How an American battery went into action on one of the war's very busiest mornings—pouring mustard gas shells into the enemy at the rate of eight a minute per gun.

American Army of Occupation marching across the Rhine into Germany—a wonderful parade financed on Liberty bonds.

President Wilson in Paris for the peace conference, acclaimed by vast throngs.

A heavy American soldier keeping "Die Wacht am Rhine."

PAINT AS AN ASSET.

Bankers Say They Lend More Money on Property When Buildings Are Well Painted.

AN INDICATION OF THRIFT.

One Concern Advances 25 Per Cent. More if Repainting Is Done Every Five Years.

Does it pay to paint carefully farm buildings? Does it add to the selling value of a farm when buildings are properly kept up and regularly painted? A careful inquiry of a number of leading bankers in the Mississippi valley, including such states as Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, reveals the fact that in nearly every case the bankers did not hesitate to say that they would lend all the way from 5 to 50 per cent. more on land where farm buildings were well painted and kept in good condition. They maintain that well kept-up and well painted buildings and fences are an indication of thrift and that the thrifty farmer is a good client, and to him money can be safely loaned. An average of the returns from these bankers shows that the increased loan value because of painted buildings is around 22 per cent.

Some of these bankers make interesting comment. A Michigan concern says that, while not especially prepared to advise definitely in response to this inquiry, the officers would loan more money on farms where buildings were painted than where they were not so treated. This bank also finds that where houses, barns and fences are well taken care of the farm is a profitable proposition, and bankers in general consider the farmer a good client. Another Michigan bank says: "Farm buildings out of repair and needing paint indicate that the owner is slow pay." Such farms are rated at about one-third of the assessed value for loans. Where the farm buildings are in good shape the rating is one-half. The president of a middle western bank says that when real estate loans are considered, painted buildings are always taken into consideration in making an estimate. The general appearance of the property surrounding the house and barn and also the fields and fences would be carefully observed. He further says that he has no hesitancy in saying that he would absolutely refuse a loan on farms where the buildings were not kept up and well painted. In his judgment, unpainted farm buildings would reduce the loan value at least 25 per cent.

A Minnesota banker says that he is much more willing to loan money where the buildings are well painted. In his particular case he believes that he would loan 20 per cent. more than if the buildings were not properly taken care of. A farmer who will keep his buildings painted takes a much deeper interest in his work than one who does not. Another Minnesota bank says that well painted buildings have resulted in securing from his bank sometimes as high as 25 per cent. more money than where the buildings are not painted. An Ohio concern says that it will loan 25 per cent. more money on a well kept farm where buildings are painted at least once every five years. A southern Illinois bank says that it has no fixed rule about this, but it does make a decided difference when owners of farm lands apply for loans. If the buildings are well painted and thus well preserved the loan rate would not only be cheaper, but the amount of money borrowed would be larger. A northern Illinois bank does not hesitate to say that it would loan fully 50 per cent. more on a farm where buildings were well painted and in good order than where they were not. The vice president, who answers the inquiry, goes on to say: "There probably are many farmers good financially and morally who permit their buildings to remain unpainted, but as a rule the most substantial people who live in the country keep their buildings well painted."

An Iowa bank, through its vice president, states that it would make a difference of at least 25 per cent. in favor of the farm with painted buildings. Another Iowa concern says that it would make a difference of at least 20 per cent.

All this being true, it is perfectly evident that it is a good business proposition to keep the farm buildings well painted. They not only look better and are more pleasing to the owner, but the farm would sell to better advantage, the loan value of the property would be greatly increased and the buildings themselves would last much longer and need less repair.—The American Agriculturist.

PAINT AND ILLITERACY.

Curious Fact Comes to Light That Litteries Least Using Books Avoid Paint Also.

Washington, D. C.—A curious fact has been brought to light by the Educational Bureau and the Bureau of Industrial Research here. It is that in the states where illiteracy is most prevalent paint is least used. The paint referred to is the common or barn variety, of course, for the backwoods countries have no use for the finer pigments or facial adornments. It is true, though, that in the sections of all states where white illiteracy is highest painted homes are rare and painted outbuildings and barns are practically unknown. Probably the illiterates do not use paint on their buildings because they do not understand its value as a preservative.

FERTILIZERS

WE HAVE ON HAND A SUPPLY OF MIXED FERTILIZERS---

8-3-0, 8-2¹/₂-1 and 8-3-3

SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY
Camden, S. C., April 19th, 1919

TWO STILLS LOCATED

Officers Find Outfit and Arrest One Negro at Bishopville.

Bishopville, April 18.—R. R. Shaw, deputy sheriff, S. L. Folsom, rural policeman, and E. W. Folsom constable, took possession of two whiskey stills this afternoon. The first one was at the home of Frank Mickle, a negro, in Mohawk, a negro section of Bishopville

and the other was at John Fulton's, also a negro, about two miles from here. Both stills were small and cheaply made of five gallon tin cans and one or two tubs. The negroes had about one gal-

For Quick Sale

100 kegs 8x10, 20 penny nails at \$4.00 per keg. Also large lot of window screen material.

J. L. Guy Lumber Co.
CAMDEN, S. C.

Say, Mr. Farmer:

Do you expect to make a good crop this year?
Are you investing your time, money and labor in that crop?
Suppose hail destroys it in June?
Can you afford to stand the loss?
Let us explain our Hail Policy.

Williams Fire Insurance Agency

R. M. KENNEDY, Jr., Pres.
PHONE 52 CAMDEN, S. C.

KEEP MONEY AT HOME

When the Southeastern Life Insurance Company was organized nearly fourteen years ago, less than \$200,000.00 represented the amount of money invested in this State by Life Insurance Companies in mortgage loans and deposits. Today this figure has increased to over twenty million dollars, and the competition of this home company with its slogan "Keep Money at Home" is responsible in a large measure for the loosening up of the giant companies of the east, and bringing this money to South Carolina.

Southeastern Life Insurance Co.

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
L. A. McDowell, Agent
Camden, S. C.