

### BODILY VIGOR OF DAIRY BRED COWS

It is not unusual to hear slighting remarks with reference to the constitution of dairy bred cows. Not long since we discussed this subject with a reader, says the Kansas Farmer, who said that he believed that the everyday farmer was not justified in keeping pure bred stock; that three-fourths or seven-eighths grades were about as highly bred as a farmer should own. Further inquiry developed the fact that this man believed that as dairy animals approached pure breeding their constitution became weakened and so required the very best care and even then were short lived. He gave it as his opinion that the large, husky, fat beef animal possessed the most rugged and vigorous constitution. We asked the question as to whether or not this applied to the human family. The gentleman immediately saw the point and began to sidestep.

Beef animals belong to what is known as the lymphatic temperament. This temperament is exemplified in the case of fleshy humans. Some of such persons as well as some of such animals



Photo by Delaware Agricultural college.

The Jersey is a pretty good cow to plan your faith to if you wish to produce butter economically. Many Jersey breeders think that if a cow isn't a Jersey it isn't a dairy cow, but impartial observers know that there is good in any really excellent dairy cow. Rose of Greenway, the Jersey cow here shown, is owned by the Delaware Agricultural college. In five months she has made over 5,000 pounds of milk and 310 pounds of butter. She weighs about 800 pounds and promises to produce 500 pounds of butter during the year.

imals do have vigorous constitutions, showing that the constitution does not follow or depend upon the size or the amount of flesh carried. The dairy cow belongs to what is known as the nervous temperament and which corresponds with the same temperament in humans. Such temperament does not indicate nervousness, but is the temperament applied to humans as well as to animals, spare in physical make-up. Humans built on this plan are often extremely vigorous. The size or the amount of flesh carried is not at all an indication of constitution.

There is only one test of constitution, and that is the amount of work the animal is able to do and stand up under the strain. In the case of the beef animal this is the amount of flesh it is able to put on as a result of the amount of feed it consumes. If the beef cow is a vigorous animal, eats heartily, grows fat and so is not susceptible to disease we may say she has a vigorous constitution. If, on the other hand, she is not anxious for her feed, is finicky in the selection of her feed, she is regarded as lacking in constitution.

The same condition applies exactly to dairy cows, the size of the frame or the quantity of meat on that frame not being a consideration. The fact is that the dairy cow in the production of dairy products has a strain on her animal body which is in no manner equalled by the beef animal. If she were weak constitutionally she would not be able to withstand this strain. The life of the dairy animal is as long as that of the beef animal, and there is no evidence whatever to show that dairy animals do not have a constitution in every respect equal to beef animals. It is a fact that in the very make-up of the dairy animal she is not able to resist cold rain and sleet to the same extent that the animal clad with a thick coat of fat and beef is. If in the handling of the dairy herd it is the intent of the farmer to expose his cows to the rigor of the elements, then he will find that his thin and spare dairy animals will not resist the elements as do the beef animals. He will find at the same time, too, that he will not get milk from the dairy animals kept under such conditions.

#### Ration For Work Horses.

In government tests of feeds for work horses, made with artillery horses at Fort Riley, Kan., it has been found that the cheapest ration and the one which gave the largest gains consisted of eight pounds of corn, two pounds of oats and ten pounds of alfalfa hay and cost 13 cents per head per day. The tests were made with ten lots of horses, with about seventy-five in each lot, and seven lots containing from seventeen to twenty horses each. The gain made was 25.6 pounds per horse in 140 days.

A ration consisting of oats, corn, wheat bran and timothy hay in the ratio of 4:6:4:12 produced six pounds of gain in 120 days, and the animals showed the best condition of any in the test, but the ration cost 19 cents per day. —Farm and Fireside.

#### Colic In Horses.

Horses should not take colic from eating corn if you gradually accustom them to this feed and allow it in the ear form. Where horses have to eat corn of the cob they take it in smaller mouthfuls and chew it more thoroughly than when fed shelled corn. Ground feed is always liable to cause colic.

### HORSE LORE.

Apples or carrots cut up and a handful of meal and one of shorts thrown over them make an ideal ration for a horse once a day. The other feed may be oats.

It is a shame to let a horse get a sore shoulder in the first place and ten times more shameful to work him after he gets in that condition.

Collars should never be swapped from one horse to another.

Do not put the colts in a pasture fenced with barbed wire. A barbed wire cut always leaves a scar. A scar always takes the value off a young horse.

Watch the necks of the young horses particularly and if they shrink with the first spring work buckle the collars up or have them refitted, but don't use a sweat pad.

### KEEPING HOGS COOL.

Protection From the Sun's Heat May Easily Be Provided.

The necessity for providing shade and pure water in abundance for hogs in summer is overlooked by a majority of the swine growers throughout the country, says H. T. Morgan in Country Gentleman. It is astonishing to note the negligence of farmers in this matter. Hogs having access to a wood lot or an orchard will be amply provided with shade. Throughout the greatest hog producing states, however, these animals are pastured in open lots, and there they will suffer greatly from heat unless proper artificial shade is provided.

A cheap and efficient shade can be erected in a few hours and at no expense, aside from the labor involved, by setting six or nine forked posts in the ground to support some old fence rails which may be covered with a few armloads of brush and then covering the whole with a load of old straw. This makes an excellent shade and is preferable to one of boards, as the straw roof is far cooler than one of lumber. The shade should be open on all sides and should be built at the highest point in the field, in order to take advantage of every breeze. The loss of hogs from overheating is very great, and such losses can be guarded against only by affording the animals a retreat from the sun in hot weather.

Right here a word of advice about treating an overheated hog. Never pour cold water on the animal; pour it



It is said of the Duroc-Jersey breed of hogs that they will put on more pounds for an equal amount of feed than any other breed. They put on flesh and fat so economically that they return a better profit on feed consumed than hogs that bring a few cents more per hundred pounds on the market. The Duroc-Jersey hog, it is claimed, is a bigger hog, a better hog and a healthier hog than any other. The sow shown is an excellent type of this breed. She was a prize winner last fall.

under him. A hog that is on the ground and not too far gone will respond to treatment if water is supplied in this manner. Never attempt to drive an overheated hog. If possible, after supplying some water, erect a temporary shade, such as a blanket or sheet supported by a couple of poles. On extremely hot days it is an excellent plan to pour a barrel of water under the shade which has been built for the hogs, and this will afford much comfort for the entire herd throughout the day.

The greatest care should be exercised in preventing the hogs from having access to streams which may have been subject to disease germs. Under no circumstances should hogs be allowed to run in fields opening on large streams. The prevalence of cholera in past seasons has taught many a farmer the folly of courting disaster by allowing his hogs to water at a stream which may have watered a score of herds of diseased hogs.

In supplying well water to the animals it is easy to make provision against their getting their supply filthy. There are a number of commercial hog waterers which are inexpensive and are admirable. These may be attached to a water line or to a stock tank or a barrel. They are fitted with a float valve which automatically keeps the drinking vessel full. The drinking vessel is small and does not admit of the hogs getting their feet into it. Where a barrel is used for supplying the animals it is advisable to add a handful of lime to the barrel of water, since this will render it more palatable after becoming heated by the sun. Stagnant water is wholly unfit for hogs, and it is unwise to allow them to have access to places where it exists.

Always make the nest boxes easily removable, so that they may be frequently taken out of the house and cleaned, disinfected and treated for the destruction of vermin.

#### Fattening Lambs.

If the lambs are to be fattened for market start them on a little grain just as soon as they will learn to eat it, and feed grain continuously with good pasture until they go to the block. Prime fat ribs cannot be produced by alternate grass and grain. They must be pushed to lay on fat from the start to the finish.

## Farm and Garden

### COUSIN TO THE CABBAGE.

Kohlrabi Liked by Some Dairymen as Food For Cows.

Kohlrabi is a cultivated variety of the kale or cabbage, distinguished by the swelling of the stem just above the ground, in a globular form, to the size of a man's fist or larger, leafstalks springing from the swollen part and adding to the peculiarity of its appearance. This is the part which is used, and its uses are similar to those of the turnip.

In quality the kohlrabi more nearly resembles the Swedish than the common turnip, and the use of it for feeding cows does not give their milk as disagreeable a flavor as when they are fed on turnips. Kohlrabi is very hardy, its leaves, as well as the stem and the root, enduring the most severe winters.

In the cultivation of kohlrabi it is usual to sow it on seed beds and to



Photograph by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

—KOHLEWAL.

transplant by dibbling into fields, but this is perhaps not the best method. It ought, however, to be sown earlier than even Swedish turnip. Raised drills are unsuitable for it, owing to the effect of winds. It is more solid and nutritious than any kind of turnip of the same size. There are numerous subvarieties. Kohlrabi grows best in a strong, rich soil, with the use of abundant manure. One authority says of kohlrabi:

"Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight to ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stems above ground are two or three inches through they are fit to eat and should be used at once, being tough when old. Cook same as turnips."

### OWN YOUR HOME.

Every young farmer should strive to own a home. The home owner has more opportunity for efficient service to his community, county and state, and the comfort and pleasure of living on one's own farm are not to be compared to renting. Rent if you are not able to buy, but make your plans for owning your home.

### Why We Cultivate Corn.

The purposes of interculture tillage are, first, to kill weeds; second, to keep the surface soil receptive to rainfall; third, to prevent the evaporation of soil moisture. Cultivating corn four inches deep as compared with two inches deep may reduce the yield 10 per cent, owing to pruning the roots. Four or five cultivations are usually sufficient.—Farm Progress.

### For "Drowned" Land.

How to treat land that is too wet for crops and not easily drained: Plow it in a very dry time, thoroughly harrow and seed to redtop (herd's grass) and alsike clover.—Farm Journal.

### HENS AND THEIR KINFOLKS.

A good way to keep off disease is to dig up a portion of the soil where the hens assemble, so that they can scratch and have a dirt bath in the clean fresh earth.

Provide a good open shed for the young turkeys to roost in and don't allow them to wander off. Their value is too great to allow them to take up with the neighbor's flock.

Always make the nest boxes easily removable, so that they may be frequently taken out of the house and cleaned, disinfected and treated for the destruction of vermin.

Ducks and geese do not roost and, when housed with chickens, are obliged to inhale the bad air from the floor under or near the perches. A low shelter and a small yard will make them comfortable.

### HOME AT NIGHT

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

WHEN chirping crickets fainter cry,  
And pale stars blossom in the sky,  
And twilight's gloom has dimmed the bloom  
And blurred the butterfly;

WHEN locust blossoms fleck the walk,  
And up the tiger-lily stalk  
The glow-worm crawls and clings  
and falls  
And glimmers down the garden-walk;

WHEN buzzing things with double wings  
Go whizzing by so very nigh  
One thinks of fangs and stings:

O then, within, is stilled the din  
Of crib she rocks the baby in,  
And heart and gate and latch's weight  
Are lifted—and the lips of Kate.

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Scholarship and Entrance Examinations: The College maintains 167 four-year Agricultural and Textile Scholarships, and 51 one-year Agricultural Scholarships. Value of Scholarships \$100.00 per session and Free Tuition. (Students who have attended Clemson College, or any other College or University, are not eligible for the Scholarships unless there are no other eligible applicants.) Scholarship and Entrance Examinations will be held by the County Superintendent of Education on July 11th, at 9 a. m.

NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 10, 1913.

Write at once to W. M. RIGGS, President, Clemson College, S. C., for Catalogue, Scholarship Blanks, etc. If You delay, you may be crowded out

### Church Notes

The public is cordially invited to attend any of the services of the various churches of Kingstree.

#### Baptist Church.

REV W E HURT, PASTOR.

Services every Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock and evening at 8:30 o'clock.  
Sunday-school at 10:00 a. m.  
Prayer-meeting Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.

#### Episcopal Church.

REV DR ROBERT WILSON, RECTOR

Every second and fourth Sunday, morning prayer, sermon and holy communion at 11 a. m.

#### Methodist Church.

REV D A PHILLIPS, PASTOR.

Preaching every Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock and evening at 8:30 o'clock.  
Sunday-school at 4:30 p. m.  
Epworth League meets every Tuesday night at 8:30 o'clock.  
Mid-week prayer meeting every Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock.

#### Presbyterian Church.

REV P S MCCHESENEY, PASTOR.

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Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.

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The County Record and the Southern Ruralist (twice a month) for \$1.25 a year.  
THE RECORD and Home & Farm (twice a month.) \$1.35.  
THE RECORD and New York World (3 times a week.) \$1.75.  
THE RECORD and Atlanta Constitution (3 times a week) \$1.85.  
THE RECORD and Bryan's Commoner, \$1.65.  
THE RECORD and Cosmopolitan Magazine \$2.00  
THE RECORD and Youth's Companion (New Subscribers) \$2.75.  
THE RECORD Semi-Weekly State, \$2.50.  
THE RECORD and Watson's Magazine \$1.65.  
THE RECORD and The Jeffersonian \$1.65.  
THE RECORD and Lippincott's Magazine \$2.75.  
THE RECORD and National Magazine \$2.00.

N. B. We do not club with any daily papers. The first issue you receive of the paper or periodical is evidence that the money for same has been forwarded by us. We are not responsible after that.

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