

LETTER FROM THE BORDER.

South Carolina Boys on Target Practice--Rabbit Hunt.

Editor County Record:
Having returned from the hike and gotten straight, we discovered that we had to go on target practice. For about a week we drilled in the evenings at sighting and aiming exercise. Then we went to the Alma Gourta rifle range, about 30 miles from here. We left at 8 a. m. November 1 and arrived there at 10:30. The dust was so bad in some places that we could not see the truck in front of us (we traveled by truck). The scenery along the way consisted of ranch houses, rabbits, prairie dogs and cactus bushes.
Arriving at our destination, we had to pitch our tents three or four times. First they were not in the right place, next they were the wrong tents, and we had to make some other changes. That night we slept on the ground, for we had to leave our cots at the camp. The

next day we pulled targets. The following day we shot. We had heard that our guns kicked about as hard as a mule, and we went to the stand thinking our guns were about as dangerous at one end as the other. However, we soon found out differently, for the kick was about like that of an ordinary shotgun. Hence after two or three shots we understood the management of our guns and at the end did better than we expected.
That morning we fired ten shots on the 200-yard range, five shots on the 300-yard range and ten more on the 500-yard range. In the evening we had rapid fire practice. The target was the same, but the bull's-eye was the shape of a man's shoulder and head. We fired five shots to get the range, then ten shots on the 200-yard range in 1 1/2 minutes. Afterward we went to the 300-yard range and fired five slow shots and five rapid-fire shots in 1 minute.
Having finished target practice,

we went rabbit hunting and killed enough for a good meal for the company. Some of the boys while hunting saw some wolves, which could be heard howling nearby at night. We got back about 4 p. m. November 4.
CONSTANT MILLER.
El Paso, Tex., November 21.

An Interesting Case.

Hon R J Kirk, referee in bankruptcy, tells of an interesting case in his court from Georgetown. A corporation went into bankruptcy and the creditors found that the stockholders had not paid up their stock. They are instituting a suit to collect the unpaid subscriptions, and one of the delinquent subscribers is the trustee of the company in the bankruptcy court. He will therefore have to bring suit against himself unless he pays up, which he does not want to do.—*Florence Times.*

At the closing session of the convention of the Southern Medical association in Atlanta last Thursday these officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr Duncan Eve, of Nashville, president; Dr Stewart Roberts, Atlanta, first vice president; Dr Bransford Lewis, St. Louis, second vice president; Dr Seale Harris, Birmingham, secretary-treasurer and editor of the Southern Medical Journal, Dr Robert Wilson, Jr., of Charleston.

Do You Have Sour Stomach?

If you are troubled with sour stomach you should eat slowly and masticate your food thoroughly, then take one of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper. Obtainable everywhere.

URNS FROM COTTON TO COWS.

YORK COUNTY FARMER FINDS DAIRYING MORE PROFITABLE THAN THE FLEECY STAPLE.

The following article, which should be of interest to Record readers, written by Mr James D Grist, a prominent York county farmer, is reproduced from the Charleston Sunday News:

"Thomas F Jackson, progressive farmer, who lives on the southern outskirts of Clover, is determined to quit raising cotton. He's going to raise cows which produce milk and butter instead of cotton. Tommy Jackson has raised cotton all his life and Tommy Jackson's daddy raised cotton before him, and his father before him. But here of late Tommy Jackson has come to the conclusion that there is much more money in cows right here in York county than there is in cotton if the cows are handled intelligently.

"Tommy Jackson likes money about as well as anybody and for years he's been waiting for an opportunity to get ahead. He is convinced now that he is on the direct trail of the dollar and he is further convinced that the trail leads through cow barns and pastures and fields sown in provender that makes cows grow, and milk and butter flow.

"The most remarkable thing about Tommy Jackson and his cows is the fact that he started into the dairy business without any capital and experience about a year ago, and fur-

thermore that during the first ten months of this year he has sold several thousand dollars' worth of butter, milk and cream, and that he is one of the first farmers of York county to realize that money can be made out of cows instead of cotton right here, where farmers have for years grown nothing but cotton, and trusted to luck and a gracious Providence to furnish them with bread and meat.

"Be it understood that Tommy Jackson has not entirely gotten out of the habit of growing cotton, but he is getting out, and his neighbors and acquaintances are watching his progress in his new departure and there is hope that they, too, may some day get out of the old ruts.

"A year or more ago Mr Jackson began to build his modest dairy and acquired a cow or two merely to satisfy his own desire to know more about making butter as good as could be made and to produce milk and cream equal in excellence to that of the finest dairies of Illinois and Iowa. He is still a 'greenhorn' in the business, so to speak; but he is learning something new every day about the handling of cows and milk and butter and his cows to the point where he is producing a maximum of dairy products at a minimum cost. During the first ten months of the present year the amateur dairyman sold nearly \$900 worth of butter, milk and cream to one customer alone.

"Just the other day The News and Courier's correspondent was presented with an opportunity to visit Mr Jackson's modest pioneer dairy and the visit proved an interesting one, the correspondent being not only impressed with what this pioneer dairyman had accomplished, but an inspection of the plant caused a realization of the fact that if other York county farmers and those of other sections of the State would profit from the example set by Mr Jackson and devote at least a part of their attention to cows there would be no need to worry when the cotton crop is short.

"Mr Jackson is assisted in the conduct of his modest dairy farm by his good wife and he generally admits that if it were not for her help and business acumen, he would be helpless in its management. Mrs Jackson presses the butter after it is churned, packs and wraps it up in such a manner that its appearance alone would easily command the price of 35 to 40 cents for which each pound sells. She is also the bookkeeper for her husband. Upon one side of the ledger is placed every item of expense connected with the conduct of the dairy—the cost of growing clover, vetch, oats, peavine hay and corn with which the cows are fed, the cost of cleaning the stables, of milking, churning, packing—every cost, even down to the small amount of gasoline which is used to run the little one and three-fourths power engine which turns the 30-gallon churn. On the other side of the ledger are entered the prices obtained for buttermilk, skimmed milk, butter and cream and the value of the manure from the stables, which manure is spread on the fields which produce the feed for the cows. So systematically are these records kept that at a moment's inspection the dairyman can tell just what are his receipts and expenses from any given cow or from all.

"Mr Jackson's dairy building is a small wooden structure which he is constantly enlarging as his profits grow. The floor is of cement and the building is so located that the sun strikes it squarely and with the aid of willing workers with pure cold water, acts as the very best sterilizer for pots and cans, churns, cream separators and other equipment of the dairy. Included in the equipment is a 30-gallon capacity churn, a mechanical milk tester and a cream separator. The churn is driven by a small gasoline engine, though most of the work is done by hand.

"For the purpose of showing the correspondent how his little plant worked, Mr Jackson put his dairy in operation the other afternoon. From eight gallons of cream twenty-five pounds of the purest butter were churned, the whole process, including pressing and packing, being completed in an hour's time. The butter was

later sold at from 35 to 40 cents per pound, the skimmed milk for 30 cents a gallon and the buttermilk for 15 cents a gallon.

"Following the visit to the dairy building, Mr Jackson conducted his visitor to the cow barn. He is milking fourteen cows at present and the cows are yielding an average of two and one-half gallons of milk daily. Of course in the spring and summer the yield is well above three gallons. Adequate pasture is provided for the milkers, all of which are Jerseys, the dairyman's experience thus far having convinced him that the Jersey is the best dairy cow. A purebred Jersey bull has recently been added to his herd, which includes twenty-nine head in all. Mr Jackson is keeping close tab on his cows. If a certain animal's production of milk begins to decrease he increases her feed. If there is still no change in the quantity and quality of her milk, to use his own expression, 'I let somebody else have that cow.'

"Corn stover, in Mr Jackson's opinion, is the very best roughness for cows. His corn crop this year is fairly good, and he has his barn lofts already well filled with the shredded corn and considerable more to shred. He has sown several acres in crimson clover and vetch and has a good stand. He is constantly expanding his pasture land. He has grown cotton this year on an acre patch near his cow barns, which patch last year was used as a cow lot. The only fertilizer used on the patch was manure. He is expecting to gather over a bale of cotton from the acre plot and has already picked 500 pounds of seed cotton. It is his intention to sow this cotton land in alfalfa when all the cotton has been picked, and although he has never grown any alfalfa, he is alive to its value and will devote several acres to the legume this fall.

"It is not necessary to feed cows on cotton seed meal and hulls, Mr Jackson's experience with cows has thus far taught him. Cotton seed hulls are nothing but a filler and one which would be expensive at 30 cents per 100 pounds. Peavine hay, corn stover, crimson clover and vetch are much more nutritious and cheaper. Instead of cotton seed meal, Mr Jackson gives his cows a well known dairy feed, but not much of it. He claims this dairy feed, which is manufactured by a Spartanburg concern, to be much cheaper and more satisfactory in every respect, especially for young cows. He has one cow, twenty-seven years old, which gives two and one-half gallons of milk daily. He feeds her on cotton seed hulls as a filler for the simple reason that she can more easily digest them than other fillers. But with this patriarchal cow, like the rest, dairy feed is substituted for cotton seed meal. He estimated that his cows cost him between \$7 and \$8 each per month.

"Talking of his dairying enterprise Mr Jackson said: 'I have merely made a start in this direction and am adding to my equipment by degrees. I have about \$500 worth of wire fencing on my farm now. I first built a one-room house and had only two or three cows and used a little steam engine to run the small churn I had. Later I bought a new churn, a new separator and a gasoline engine. I bought more cows and decided to raise a few beef cattle also. I have made additions to my dairy building and if the business continues to pay, of course, I am going to increase the size of my dairy farm.'

"For instance, I want a silo. I appreciate its value—that is, one built of concrete. I intend to cement the floors in my cow barns. One of my greatest problems now is milking my cows. I want a mechanical milking device. I have seen them in operation and they are the trick. They cost \$500 and they are worth the money. There are many similar improvements that I intend to make; but their cost must come out of the profits. I am still experimenting. As soon as I get my alfalfa to growing and the yield of my other food crops to the point where they will be adequate to feed them, I am going to buy more cows.

"My best customer now is the

Build Up for Winter

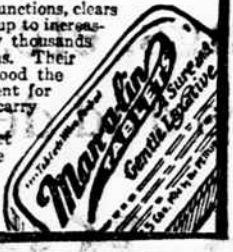
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