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THE CHESTER NEWS

(FARM SECTION)

JANUARY, 1927

The Bosses Rule and Crime Sits High

Public Extravagance and Private
Extravagance Go Hand in
Hand

The question is often asked, why is the standard of governmental morality so much lower than it was twenty-five years ago? Why is the break-down of the law so universal? Why has the cost of Government so greatly increased and its efficiency so heavily decreased?

These are questions of paramount importance and they ought to be discussed. They deserve far more consideration than the petty issues which usually control our elections.

After the Civil War the policies of the Southern States were, in most communities, under the control of those who had been leaders in the Confederacy. They were generally men of force and character. It often happened that they failed to discharge the duties of office with strict fidelity according to their point of view.

There was but one verdict for an unfaithful official twenty-five years ago, and people did not differ about what constituted infidelity in office. The standard of duty universally recognized in the South was the standard set by R. E. Lee. The road was so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, could not err therein.

Standard Has Been Lowered

The standard upheld by O. M. Roberts, Richard Coke, John H. Reagan, Sam Bell Moxey, and R. C. Mills and their associates, who were the fathers of reconstruction in Texas, was identical with that held aloft by the knightly Lee. That standard has been wholly abandoned. In its place there floats the tri-color of lust and chicanery and brigandage.

Why is the explanation of this appalling descent?

Is Christianity on the decline and civilization a failure?

A writer, Mr. Stutsman, who has made a careful study of the subject, estimates that the cost of crime to the country at large now has reached the appalling total of \$7,000,000,000 a year. It has not been very long since a long wail of protest went up against the billion dollar Congress.

The soberest and wisest thinkers



Mr. W. J. Reid, of Richburg, has about five acres in vetch which has been growing for four years. This was plowed up early in 1925 and planted to cotton first time since being seeded to vetch. One-half bale of cotton per acre was made in spite of a long drought and in spite of the fact that the five acres were full of 20 year old pecan trees, which shaded at least half of the land. Those who travel the Richburg road will no doubt recall seeing this field of vetch in all of its splendor during the full growing and blossoming period.

This field has never been seeded but once—the following crops always have come from volunteer seed. "This makes it a most desirable crop for soil building," states Mr. Reid, "because you are not forced to buy seed every year, and further more it is one of the fool-proof winter cover crops," continued Mr. Reid in an interview with him regarding the possibilities and the virtues of vetch as a winter soil builder, "because you can treat it most any way and get a stand. You can seed it deep and it will come up, or you can seed it shallow and it will come up. You can seed it in July or August, or wait until October and it will come up. Vetch is hard to beat," stated Mr. Reid, "and my advice to young farmers is to make their land rich with vetch." Most all farmers are working their land too close and there are but few who could not spare at least a few acres on each farm, seed it to vetch for two years, and then begin to put it back to cotton or corn and make much larger yields. Every one-horse farm should sow one acre of oats and vetch together for next years seed supply for hay, grain and cover crops.

in the land are giving their best thought to the problem of crime. It has expended until it exceeds all other problems. The question now is whether the law or the criminal shall reign supreme.

A stream can never rise higher than its source. The standard of private morality never goes above the standard of public morality.

When the officials of a Nation are engaged in public plunder it follows inevitably that a considerable part of its citizens are engaged in private plunder.

The late war produced a saturnalia of debauchery, extravagance and crime. The deadly poison it diffused crept into every nook of society and into every artery of the Government.

The day of judgment and of penance is near at hand. There is no avenue of escape. After a

long debauch there is but one road to normalcy for the drunkard. He must pay and pay and pay.

In society, we have exalted in decency and exploited folly. The day of judgment will find us in sackcloth and ashes, praying for the restoration of the lost virtues and an hour of sanity.

In politics, we have dethroned integrity and placed the crook in the saddle. The day of judgment will find us wrestling with the problems of intolerable debt and insufferable bureaucracy.

Again the question occurs: Is our civilization a failure? If not, why does it permit this backward turn?

We're Short on Practice

A delegation of Japanese statesmen and philosophers was sent to this country not long ago to study our systems and conditions.

SUITABLE ROTATION INCREASE RETURNS FROM PLANT FOODS.

Illinois Station Shows Why Some
Farmers Succeed While Their
Neighbors Fail

Why is it, that on the same soil type, you often find one farmer who is an enthusiastic user of fertilizer who invariably profits handsomely from his investment in plant food, and, perhaps adjoining his land you find another farmer who says he can't see where fertilizer has paid on his crops?

The answer is in the efficiency with which fertilizer is used, which is governed by many factors. Rotation of crops is one of them. At the Illinois Experiment Station at Urbana, for instance, limestone, manure and phosphate applied on consecutive crops of corn produced an increase in yield of 7.2 bushels per acre. The same treatment on corn in a rotation of corn, oats and clover produced an increase of 16.4 bushels. The returns from this particular soil treatment were more than doubled, simply by adopting a suitable rotation in conjunction with the soil treatment.

Cape Cod produces twenty varieties of cranberries.

They made a very full and candid report to their own Government. Among other things they discussed our religion. They said that everywhere they found the teachings of the Bible but they found very few people engaged in practicing these principles.

There is no other land in which the craving for wealth is so universal as in ours, or where it has penetrated as deeply into politics as in ours.

Here, as nowhere else office holding has become a means of money getting. It has also become an aid to great commercial interests seeking special favors. In our great cities special interests battle with each other for control of the offices which they use to carry on their selfish schemes.

In the fact of these conditions, the individual sinks into pothingness. He is without the means to fight and he soon loses the courage to fight. Then comes acquiescence, from which he quickly passes to the point where he goes with the crowd and tells

(Continued on Page 2)

BOSSES RULE.

(Continued from Page 1)

the devil to "take the hindmost."

The remedy for these conditions must come through a great social and political and spiritual revival, which will gather force until it spreads from pole to pole.

We still have schools and churches, and faithful teachers yet abide in these places. The cost of popular depravity is shown on the pages of every newspaper. The popular conscience has been dulled but it is not dead. There are even now signs of an awakening.

One of the greatest obstacles to the training of the masses in the science of good Government is the primary system. It prevents them from getting together and discussing public problems and individual candidacies as they did in the olden time. Now they are forced to gamble on most of the candidates, without a chance to know what they are doing.

When the day of judgment comes and the country shall begin its painful struggle back to the ways of normalcy, the people will demand an opportunity to render sober judgment upon all great public questions and upon all important candidacies for office. That means a great deal more than to walk into a booth and to scratch a ticket which contains two or three columns of names mostly unknown to the voter.

Put the question to yourself. What have you to do with running the Government or with shaping its policy on any subject? If you think you have any power of this sort, how are you exercising it?

Do you really believe that merely scratching a party ticket makes you one of the sovereigns of the Government? If you do believe that, then you are hopelessly deluded that it were vain to try to enlighten you. The most that a voter can do in helping to select officials is to assist in putting honest men to office. He rarely knows anything about their qualifications, but he may have information bearing upon their integrity.

The reply is that in theory it is a democracy. In practice it is a bureaucracy, dominated by party bosses who appoint themselves, and retain power by various means, sometimes through the force of their own personality, sometimes through fraud and chicanery, and sometimes through positive corruption. Whether they be good, bad or indifferent, while they rule they are the control.

lawgivers of the party and they party as absolutely as Mussolini controls the Fascisti of Italy.

You may think you are a platform builder, but you are not. You may think you are your own boss, but you are not. To all practical intent you take orders political just as submissively as the Bolshevik on the lowest round of the ladder is now taking them in Russia.

Is this the kind of Government established by the fathers? No, they were individualists. The farmers of the Federal Constitution knew nothing about Government by party and for party. That came later.

It is not intended here to decry the division of voters into parties. That is not only inevitable, but it is desirable. Great masses of persons can act intelligently only through organization. But when that organization resolves itself into a monarchy and is ruled by czars of its own selection, the administration of the Government is as surely subverted and democracy is overthrown in its highest functions as though an emperor were installed at Washington.

Forms of Government count but little. Substance is the thing that counts.

To what purpose, do you ask, are suggestions made?

The reply is that a Government for the people can only exist when it is administered by the people. They must determine policies as well as vote for persons to go on the public payroll.

If the people are to decide policies they must discuss public questions among themselves, in the open.

They are the fundamentals of democracy, and they are fundamentals which, in the hurly burly of political partisan and personal strife, have almost been forgotten. —By E. G. Senter in Dallas, Texas, Farm and Ranch.

SOME NEW BULLETINS

Write the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the following:

Care and Management of Dairy Cows, farmers' bulletin 1470.

Breeds of Dogs, farmers' bulletin 1491.

The Poultry and Egg Industry in Europe, department bulletin 1385.

Control of Insect Pests in Grain, farmers' bulletin 1483.

The Cattle, Grubs or Ox Warbles, department bulletin 1369.

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rolet and wonder how the improvements Every one is admiring the new Chevrolet to this car can be made and at the same time a reduction in price.

The Chevrolet is known the world over as the Economical car. Every Chevrolet owner is an enthusiastic Chevrolet booster.

You are cordially invited to call and inspect this wonderful automobile whether you are in the market for one or not.

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Chester, S. C.

Winter is Here!

With winter comes the building of fires thereby increased the chances of your home being destroyed by fire.

You certainly cannot take the chance of losing your home without any fire insurance. Think of losing several years savings within an hour by fire and you will surely come to the conclusion that you must carry insurance to protect yourself.

We are in a position to protect you at a nominal rate. See us now.

J. C. Cornwell

Insurance of Every Kind.

INSTINCTS IN ANIMALS REACT VARIOUSLY.

Instinct in all animals are difficult to explain, and more so are the ways under which many act. The following item in a grain belt paper of recent date seemed worthy of note by a correspondent as something out of the ordinary:

Dr. Wilson Cunningham owns a fine German police dog who is very much attached to the doctor and is with him on his many trips, day or night. Not long ago, Wolf, as the dog is called, was riding on the footboard. Dr. Cunningham travels widely and 50 miles an hour is a common speed with him. On one occasion Wolf lost his hold and fell off in the road, but Dr. Cunningham failed to notice and found he was gone stopped and got out of the car. No dog was in sight. The call was urgent and the trip was resumed. From where Wolf was missed to the farm home of the patient was eight miles. On the return trip and about where Wolf lost his footing he was found sitting quietly beside the road waiting for the doctor. The car was stopped and Wolf jumped on and arrived home in time for supper.

The instance of this particular dog to wait for his master at the point where he became lost, however, is nothing unusual, as many owners of dogs can testify to. Scores of similar experiences have been recorded. Yet not all animals or birds act in this manner under like circumstances. Horses, cats, dogs, and birds have their own peculiarities of action under like circumstances. Thus cats and pigeons, for instance, seem to have an uncanny sense of direction, while dogs and horses seem to depend more upon their human friends and masters, although these often have brought lost people safely home. In general, however, the instincts of all are correct and form a sort of subconscious wisdom derived from ages of experience.

RIGHT BACK AGAIN

A gentleman traveling through Alabama was much interested in Uncle Ned. "So you were once a slave, eh?" said the gentleman.

"Yes, sah," said Uncle Ned.

"Well, well!" said the gentleman. "And after the war you got your freedom, eh?"

"No, sah," said Ned gloomily. "Not exactly, sah. I didn't git mah freedom, sah. After de war, I done got married!"

WHAT CROP ROTATION DOES.

Positive Proof in Crops Grown in Sumter County.

County Agent Barton, of Edgefield, has been with a party to visit some crops in Sumter county on land which has been planted in different crops for several years. He tells about what they saw in the following:

We visited, last week, the farm of ex-Governor R. I. Manning, in Lee county, South Carolina, where Mr. Manning has been co-operating with Clemson College for six years in fertilizer experiments. They saw land that he had been rotating in a three year rotation for six years, using cotton, corn and grain, and the grain followed by either soybeans or peas in middles, and all legumes turned under each year. This land had not had a dust of fertilizer for six years yet it has approximately a bale of cotton on it now per acre.

Just adjoining the above three-year rotation was cotton that had followed cotton for six years with a yearly application of 700 pounds of 10-4-2 1-2, and 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre each year; this cotton was nearly as good as the cotton on the rotated lands with the turned legumes and no fertilizer.

I admit that this is probably hard to believe; but the cotton is still there and will be for some time to come, and it will cost very little to drive down and see for yourselves.

When you do go, be sure to note the difference in the feeling of the soil under your feet in the two areas. Where the rotation has been run, the soil has the feeling of a carpet under one's feet; where cotton has followed cotton it feels as if one had suddenly stepped out on the highway.

If this doesn't prove anything to you, I will conclude that you, too, must have buckskin in your makeup.

To my mind, this proves that legumes alone in crop rotation will increase the productivity of soil within 6 years to where, at least 13 to 15 dollars per acre is saved in fertilizer bills, and the soil in far better condition to resist drought or to resist excessive rainfall. That means that in six years the legumes have added to your soil \$78 to \$90 per acre in soil ability and soil fertility—in other words, the legumes within the six years time will pay a big price for the land.

100 HENS TO THE FARM.

Ford

The Economical Car

The new automobiles registered with the State Highway Department again show that more Fords were registered than all other cars added together.

The Ford is recognized as the most economical car in 1st purchase and in operation and the recent new models with reduced prices makes it decidedly the best buy on the market.

Many people have found it the part of economy to keep their larger cars in the garage and to buy Fords for their short trips. In fact the time has arrived when no matter how much money a man may have and what priced car he can afford he wants his Ford.

When in need of repair work we urge you to come to us. We are equipped to handle Ford repair work and have mechanics trained in this particular class of work. Buy genuine parts from us.

Ford

Glenn-Abell Motor Comp'y

Chester, S. C.

A BETTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

It is easier to figure prospective farm profits on paper than it is to actually grub them out of the land. On the other hand, every one knows that much larger profits could be earned on the majority of farms if better systems of management were inaugurated. That, at any rate, is the assumption of the New Haven County Farm Bureau, of Connecticut, which is starting a campaign to effect a saving of \$1 a day on each of the farms in the county. If two-thirds of the farmers would take hold of this project, it is claimed that a saving of \$1,000,000 a year would accrue to the county. Perhaps this sounds a bit theoretical, but it is not. We believe the scheme is practical, because no innovations are to be introduced. The proved practices of some of the better farmers in the county are to be given publicity and all farmers are to be urged to follow them.

Briefly, the plan includes the growing and feeding of alfalfa hay by those who are not growing this crop at the present time; the saving in horse feed bills by feeding alfalfa instead of timothy; increasing the fertility of the land through the growing of more legumes; replacing of scrub bulls with good pure-bred individuals; increasing poultry profits through raising the annual production per hen from the present level of 70 eggs to 100 eggs, and lowering poultry and hog losses through the practice of raising them under better sanitary conditions.

This campaign for better farm management, which the New Haven county farmers expect to put on, might be followed to good advantage in every county in the United States, for there is room for improvement everywhere. The legume and soil fertility projects would fit in practically everywhere. Throughout the corn belt states much is already being done in that direction, but much more could be done if farmers generally would come to a realization of what it would mean to them to maintain 20 per cent of their crop land in legumes every year. Much of our marginal land could be allowed to go out of production if the good land were made more productive. In other words, the same amount of food produced could be raised on three-fourths of the land now used for the production of grain, if one-fifth or even one-fourth of the crop land were seeded to legumes and, if necessary, much of that

acreage plowed under. This would help to greatly reduce production costs. It is a lot cheaper to grow 180 bushels of corn on three acres than on four and the same applies to all crops.

Why men continue to raise timothy at the rate of one ton to a ton and a half per acre, when with practically the same expense, they could produce from three to five tons of alfalfa, is not easily understood unless it is because they are loathe to try new things. It is just as easy to grow alfalfa as timothy on our Iowa farms, provided the soil contains enough lime. If lime is needed to grow alfalfa successfully the use of it is quite within the reach of every one, since our soils only require an application of from two to three tons per acre. The cost of liming will more than pay for itself the very first year an alfalfa crop is harvested. Why postpone the job indefinitely? The Iowa Home-fertilizer.

TETANUS OR LOCKJAW

There are some important facts about tetanus which should be better understood by owners of farm animals. It is generally believed, for example, that it is the large, deep-open wound that is most likely to be followed by an attack of the disease. That impression is erroneous. The disease is caused by the germ, or bacillus, of tetanus, invading a wound and not afterward coming in contact with the oxygen of air. The germ grows in the absence of oxygen and forms toxins or poisons which injuriously affect the nerves.

The effect of the poison is to cause spasms of the muscles, which come and go. An affected horse shows hardening of the muscles of the neck, or elsewhere in the body, and these, now and then, are convulsed by spasms. The ears are rigid, the tail elevated and the membrana nictitans, or "haw," of the inner corner of the eye protrudes partly over the eyeball, especially when the head suddenly is raised or the horse is startled or disturbed. In aggravated cases the horse soon goes down, struggles violently, sweats profusely and dies in delirium or convulsions.

A punctured nail wound of the hoof is most likely to result in an attack of tetanus, for when the nail is pulled out the wound closes and excludes air. If the nail carried germs of tetanus into the wound they now find a favorable growing place, for oxygen is absent and they quickly proliferate and form their deadly

toxins. For that reason every horse that suffers a nail prick, no matter how slight, should be given a hypodermic dose of tetanus antitoxin by a veterinarian. That will be likely to prevent an attack of tetanus and such preventive treatment is also advisable when other wounds have occurred. Covering a surface wound with an ointment is liable to favor an attack of tetanus, as it excludes air. The disease is most prevalent in the southern states and there surface wounds never should be treated with ointments. Another precaution, everywhere to be taken, is to make very large incisions when castrating any farm animal and see that the wound is kept open until pus flows and danger of tetanus is past. In all districts where tetanus is prevalent the hypodermic protective treatment with tetanus antitoxin should be given to all wounded animals and to those that have to be dehorned or castrated. Cattle, however, are much less subject to tetanus than horses.

When a horse is found affected with the disease it should be secluded in a darkened box stall and there kept as quiet as possible. It may be supported with slings, unless it is severely attacked and tends to become delirious. There is practically no hope of recovery when the horse goes down, gallsions and sweats profusely. In mild cases recovery may, in time, occur, provided the animal is kept perfectly quiet, provided with soft feed and drink-

ing water from a high manger and given attention by a veterinarian. Treatment will include hypodermic injections of antitoxin, if the value of the animal warrants the expense, and in opening and disinfection of the original wound. Internal treatment may also be given, as deemed necessary by the veterinarian.—Dr. W. S. Alexander is Wisconsin Agriculturist.

TO REMOVE STAINS

The stain commonly found on table linens are fruit, tea, coffee, chocolate and grease. The first three may be removed in the same way, namely: hold the stained portion taut over a bowl. You may need the assistance of a second person to do this, or you may work alone, using three or four spring clothes pins to clip the material to the bowl. Then from a height pour a generous amount of boiling water so that it will strike the stain with force. A tea kettle is most convenient to pour.

Pullet Flocks Produce Highest Returns

Flocks where pullets were produced each year to replace the old hens made the largest returns per bird as well as the largest labor return for the owner in a recent summary of the record flock work which has been published by the Maine Extension Service. The increased returns as compared to flocks that did not replace any of the hens, or flocks that replaced 50 per cent of the hens is due to three factors: Better egg production, greater production during the period of high egg prices, and greater sale of poultry.

These figures, which are obtained by the study of the yearly records of 542 flocks kept under farm conditions, justify the conclusions that have been advanced from other sources: namely, that early hatched pullets are the most profitable fowls to keep from the standpoint of egg production.

The average egg production, in flocks where all old hens were replaced by pullets, was 171 eggs per year. The feed cost per hen was \$3.52, which was more than other flocks, but this was offset by a larger sale of poultry. Where half of the flock was replaced by pullets the production was 141 eggs per year and the feed cost was \$2.74. Where none of the flock was replaced the feed cost was only \$2.32, but the production dropped down to 108 eggs per year.

The pullet flocks required more labor on account of raising young chickens, but the summary shows that it paid average returns of 77 cents per hour of labor. In case of flocks where half the flock was replaced the labor return was 46 cents per hour as compared to 38 cents per hour in case of flocks composed of hens.

It would appear from these figures that many people are keeping too many old fowls in order to get the best returns from their chickens. It is not an uncommon thing to visit a poultry farm and see a large number of hens that are of doubtful value from the standpoint of laying ability. This is a good time of the year to cull out these hens and give the early pullets a chance to develop so that they will make satisfactory winter layers.

Adopting a modern system of swine sanitation helped 600 Illinois farmers raise as many pigs as usual from a third as many sows, the federal department of agriculture reports.

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—you have Electricity

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YES, Kelvinator goes right into your own refrigerator. It is connected to your electric lines, and from that time on you have automatic refrigeration.

You have more. You have Kelvinator—"better, always better"—the reliable pioneer that was a perfected system before others were even on the market.

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SOUTHERN PUBLIC UTILITIES CO.

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MORE FARM MACHINERY BEING USED

From talking with farmers and dealers in farm machinery in different parts of the state, we came to the conclusion some time ago that the use of improved machinery in general and the use of mechanical power on the farm is increasing at a rather rapid rate. This conclusion is corroborated in a report issued by the Department of Commerce giving the total value of the farm equipment made by manufacturers of farm machinery in the United States which, in 1925, had a value of \$383,736,736 as compared with \$323,367,127 in 1924. This shows an increase of 18.7 per cent in 1925, as compared with 1924 and there was an increase of 5.2 per cent in 1924 over 1923. While the equipment manufactured in 1925 was not all sold in that year, the value of each year's manufactures bears a close relationship to the amount sold to farmers. Of farm tractors and tractor engines, the production in 1925 amounted to \$130,548,518; of grain harvesting machinery, to \$28,418,503; of such machinery as threshers, ensilage cutters, corn huskers, corn shellers, hay presses, feed grinders, etc., to \$27,696,672; of plows and listers, to \$23,644,833; of cultivators and weeders to \$17,539,172; and of haying machinery, to \$15,457,022.

As stated before the amount of machinery manufactured in any one year usually bears a very close relationship to the amount of the same kind sold during that farm equipment manufacturers sold \$332,845,204 worth of equipment on the domestic market in 1925 as compared with \$277,924,547 in 1924.

Export sales of farm machinery in 1925 amounted to \$64,934,212 as compared with \$51,988,372 in 1924. In 1923 there were 135,210 farm tractors and traction engines produced in this country. In 1924 production fell off to 119,626 but increased again in 1925 to 167,640. There has been a pronounced increase in the production of grain binders, milking machine units and windmills since 1922, and since 1923, it is pleasant to record, that there has been a gradual increase in the production and, consequently also in the introduction on farms, of house water supply systems.

This increase in the use of better farm equipment and the greater use of mechanical power on the farm is the result not only of a larger farm income, but

FARM NEWS BRIEFS

More Cotton per Acre Means More Profit.—"Profits on upper Piedmont farms are largely determined by the value of cotton per acre," says Ward C. Jensen, Specialist in Agricultural Economics, who has recently completed a study of farm methods in relation to profits on 153 farms in the part of the state. When the per-acre value of cotton is \$40 or less, the farmer's annual earnings are generally \$500 or less, per farm. When the farmer produced \$100 or more of cotton an acre, he usually earned more than \$1500 a year. "For more profits we must grow more cotton per acre, which means farmers must use correct amounts of fertilizer, good seed of a suitable variety, get a good stand and cultivate the crop well," he explains.

Crank Case Oil Will Cure Mange.—Mange which may cheat hogs out of all growth or even kill young pigs, can be easily cured by greasing the animals thoroughly with burned oil drained from tractor or automobile crank cases, according to J. R. Hawkins, Extension Livestock Specialist. It is made even more effective by addition of two pounds of sulfur to each gallon of oil. Apply with a worn-out broom or a rag tied on a broom handle and repeat the treatment in ten days or two weeks. The treatment is cheap, easy and convenient.

Valuable Humus Added to Soil by Legumes.—Refuse from a legume crop adds much valuable humus to the soil, which could in no way be added from the fertilizer bag, according to T. S. Buje, Acting Chief Agronomist. Humus increases the soil's water-holding capacity, supplies valuable plant food, reduces erosion, and improves activity of beneficial soil bacteria.

Tests have shown that while 100 pounds of sand can hold only twenty-five pounds of water, and ten pounds of clay fifty pounds of water, the same weight of humus or decaying organic matter can retain 190 pounds of water. The addition of humus to sandy soils or others deficient in organic material is, therefore, an effective means of increasing their moisture-holding capacity.

100 HENS TO THE FARM.

more especially to a desire on the part of the farmer to save man labor and in that way contribute to the lowering of production costs of farm products.

Select Seed Corn Early.

The best time to select seed corn is while the crop is still standing in the field. The farmer passing may select the best ears possible from the best stalks. Stalks with corn root rot generally show the symptoms at this season of the year when the grain is maturing.

Ears should be chosen only from stalks that are perfectly upright, that are well developed, healthy and vigorous looking. Stalks affected by disease usually blow over or lean. The position of the ear and the character and condition of the shank are also important. Weak or broken shanks indicate a diseased stalk.

Some farmers think that by selecting the first ears that dry up they are getting an early type of corn. In many cases this is an error as the stalks upon which these early maturing ears are growing may be affected with root rot. It is a good rule to follow not to select an ear from a dead stalk. The normal stalk does not die until the ear is matured.

In the selection of seed corn, it is well to remember that the character of the stalk and the conditions under which it grew are just as important as to obtain a well-formed, well-matured ear.

Weighty Birds—Heavy Eggs

Raymond T. Parkhurst of the Idaho experiment station, in a study of "Certain Factors in Relation to Production and Egg Weight in White Leghorns," from the records of forty-one pullets during 1924 and to March 1, 1925, draws the following conclusions:

Pullets that mature quickly, as indicated by a small number of days to first egg, lay more eggs to March 1 and throughout the year than those that mature slowly.

Pullets that take the shortest time before laying weigh less when they start laying than those that take a longer time.

Slow maturing pullets lay larger eggs when they start to lay, to March 1, and throughout the year.

The more a pullet weighs at the time it starts laying, the heavier the first ten eggs.

The small pullet at the time laying starts lays more eggs to March than the large pullet.

The greater the maximum weight of a pullet for the year, the heavier the mean egg weight for the year.

No significant correlation exists between the maximum body weight and the 365-day record.

\$150,000,000 Goes Up in Smoke

Every year property to the value of \$150,000,000 is burned. The toll of the fire demon would pay the annual interest bill of all the farmers in the United States, and leave them a surplus of \$50,000,000. It is almost equal to one-sixth of the net income of all farmers in the country.

Most fires are preventable. According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 13.5 per cent of fire losses on the farm is due to lightning. Danger from lightning may be minimized by well-grounded rods or well-grounded metal roofs. Bad chimneys produce 13.4 per cent of the fires; sparks on combustible roofs cause 7 per cent of the losses, while spontaneous combustion, cigarettes, matches, stoves, oil lamps are responsible for other fires. Most fires are preventable, and if farmers would exercise care and reduce the losses 50 per cent or more, as is possible, premiums charged by insurance companies would be cut to such a low figure that every farmer could afford adequate insurance protection.

To Save Eggs for Winter

Eggs to be preserved in water glass must be strictly fresh. They should be put into the solution the same day they are gathered, and only clean eggs should be used. Best results will be obtained from infertile eggs.

In making the solution 1 quart of water glass should be diluted with 9 quarts clean, boiled water. If it is boiled in the evening it will cool off and be ready to use the next morning. The jars should be thoroughly washed and scalded. The water glass solution may be put into the jars and eggs added each day as they are gathered. A quart of water glass is sufficient to preserve 14 doz. eggs and costs 40 or 50 cents. During the winter as the water evaporates from this solution fresh boiled water, first cooled, should be added. The jars should be kept in a cool, clean place that is free from odors. We have preserved eggs in water glass for a number of years and find that they will keep their flavor unimpaired until well into the winter.

The Chinch Bug and How to Control It. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1498, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

No significant correlation exists between the 365-day record and the mean egg weight for that period.

We are offering at our Consumers Filling stations No. 1 and No. 2 Goodrich Silvertown tires and tubes at very attractive prices.

We are also selling complete line of Sinclair Motor Oils and Sinclair Gasoline. You will find these oils to satisfy your needs.

Service and Appreciation.



Consumers Oil Company

Distributor.

It's More Than an Emergency Job

Agriculture as a business and as the greatest industry in the United States, needs more than emergency treatment. Pretty largely in the past it has had that sort of attention to pull it out of this or that difficulty. These treatments either have failed entirely or that difficulty. These treatments too little attention has been paid to fundamental action that would remove the cause of the disturbances and place agriculture on a firm foundation and in a position where it could expect and get a fair return on capital and labor invested.

The paramount need of agriculture is not legislation or action of one sort or another to meet a given situation or overcome a specific difficulty. That is important to tide the industry over unfavorable moments, but the great task that this country has to accomplish, is to work out and perfect a national agricultural policy it unlikely that the business of farming shall be subjected to the many economic diseases from which it has suffered in the past.

The United States has become the greatest industrial nation in the world. Tremendous wealth and resources have been utilized in building up manufacturing. Our productive capacity for all sorts of goods is enormous. We have fostered industry in innumerable ways, protecting it through legislation, smoothing the way for it to prosper, encouraging it to expand.

American labor is the most highly paid in the world. Wages are relatively high and the hours of labor have been shortened. The eight hour day now is pretty well established in this country. The standard of living of the workers of the United States, on the average, is good and it is improving.

Both industry and labor are prosperous and advantageously situated. The problems they face, when compared with those of agriculture, are minor.

We cannot afford to sacrifice agriculture to put industry and labor ahead. Both are in a position to pay well for food. It is essential to both that the farming business progress and that the farmer earn enough to make him a good buyer of manufactured products. I believe labor is willing to pay well for the food the farmer supplies, and industry should support that attitude.

It is agriculture's turn to benefit from the putting into effect of a long range, constructive program that will foster, protect

and stabilize it and insure its development so that it may adequately met the constantly increasing demands made on it for food.

The more nearly this nation can feed itself the stronger it will be. The domestic market for farm products ought to be the highest in the world, because the per capita wealth and earnings of this country are greater than those of any other.

Cheap food is desirable but if it is obtained thru sacrificing the producers of food, then it no longer is cheap. Any price for food that pays the farmer a fair return on his labor and investment is a cheap price to pay.

The problems of industry and labor were not solved in a year, nor will the problems of agriculture yield in so short a time. Only thru the development of a sound national agricultural policy and its application, can this industry be stabilized, protected and made reasonably profitable to those engaged in it.

We must solve the problem of the surplus. This is pressing. We must further develop the idea of marketing co-operatively. The blight of heavy taxation must be controlled. The farmer needs sympathetic assistance. He does not want subsidy.

But when temporary relief is given, it would be a serious blunder not to push forward the formulation of a national agricultural program, because if that isn't done, sooner or later another emergency will arise and the same difficulties, only more aggravated in form, again will have to be met.

It is more than the task of a year to put agriculture on its feet, but it must be done and it is time to start now. — Capper's Farmer.

Federal aid roads brought to completion during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, amounted to 10,628.3 miles. This brings the total mileage of completed federal aid roads to 52,526 miles. The new fiscal year was begun with 14,355.1 miles under construction and 2,483 miles approved for construction. There is every indication that progress will equal that of the preceding year.

Farming with only the hands leads to overdrafts at the bank. Using both the head and hands keeps the account out of the red.

Chickens may be infected with tuberculosis and spread it to hogs, according to recent tests.

Auto Tires

You have heard of Goodyear and Firestone automobile tires. There are old stand-bys and have stood the test. Why experiment with other tires when we can give you the "Old Reli-ables."

Here you can get that Texaco Gasoline and Motor Oil. High test gasoline at no advance in price. All who have used it will have no other.

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DRUGS

When in need of drugs of any kind we solicit your patronage. We carry a complete line and can take care of your wants.

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Bring your prescriptions to us. We give them the very best of attention.

Here you will also find a complete line of stationery, cigars, cigarettes, toilet articles and candies.

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E G G S

are bringing good prices these days why not feed your hens and pullets plenty of

Pratt's

Laying Mash and Scratch grain. Your success depends largely on the quality of feeds you use. Start today on the road to success with your poultry.



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Grocery Co.**

Phones 144 and 185

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Grocery Co.**

Phone 391

Purebred Beef Bulls Improve Common-Cow Offspring By \$20

A great preventable loss in American animals production is in the low quality of the sires used, says the United States Department of Agriculture. In no other phase of animal husbandry is it possible to make such direct, such marked, and such profitable improvement at such slight cost as in the use of superior purebred sires.

Records of the beef-cattle breeding work at Sni-Bar Farms, Jackson County, Mo., furnish examples of the value of a good bull. Common cows in calf to common bulls were purchased as foundation stock for the demonstration farm. These cows were later bred to purebred beef bulls. The first-cross steers brought \$2 a hundredweight more than the common steers.

Since the dams of the two lots were essentially the same and the methods of feeding and marketing were identical, the difference of \$2 a hundredweight in their value may be fairly attributed to the superiority of the purebred sires used for the first cross as compared to those used on the farm from which the foundation cows were purchased.

At the average of 1,000 pounds live weight for the animals, an increase of \$2 a hundredweight in the value at marketing time of the offspring of a purebred bull brings an increased value of \$240 a year on a crop of 12 calves, if it is assumed that the heifers improved equally with the steers.

Cottonseed Meal as a Feed

Cottonseed meal is a Southern feed having a high protein content. It is considered a most economical and valuable feed by farmers in Europe, and they import many thousands of tons annually. Here in the South our farmers and feeders have neglected to take advantage of this rich product largely because they have never learned how to feed it. Like any other kind of feed, if fed almost exclusively, results are not what they should be, but used in a balanced ration, cottonseed meal can be fed to any animal at any time.

The balanced ration is essential to any kind of feeding. In the use of cotton seed meal many have fed it without taking into consideration the necessity for other food elements than protein. Naturally they got into trouble. If you do not know how to balance your cottonseed meal with other

feeds, ask your county agent. If you do not have a county agent, write A. and M. College for information. Feed home-grown products and create a market for what you grow. Do not buy feed from other States when you have better right at home.

The farmer who refuses to subscribe to the theory that raising more food and feed for home use, and increasing acre yields to cut cost of production are the only profitable farming practices, is as much a failure today as the man who did it in 1888.

Doubled The Egg Production.

Mrs. ErEd Kandel, Champaign county, Ohio, has greatly increased the average production of her flock during the past few years. Mrs. Kandel states that there are two things that have enabled her to make this big improvement. First of these is feeding. She learned early in her experience that it paid to feed her hens liberally. However, it was not until the last few years that she adopted a practice of feeding that seems to be a very important factor in the splendid results she is securing. This practice is to keep a dry mash before her hens at all times, winter and summer.

This mash, usually consists of equal parts by weight of ground corn, ground oats, wheat middlings and tankage. The more of it that is eaten the better the owner is pleased. To her way of looking at the proposition, "More feed means more eggs." She feeds grain, too. This is usually made up of equal parts of shelled corn and wheat. This is fed morning and night. It is given in amounts equal to a gallon for each fifty hens at each feeding. In winter when there is no green feed available, the hens are fed liberally of alfalfa leaves from the barn floor.

Breeding has been the second factor in helping Mrs. Kandel double the laying ability of her flock. Formerly she kept mongrels. These were graded up by the use of purebred males from high production strains and by gradually culling out the inferior birds.

She then secured a few birds of her favorite breed and in a couple of years had increased the number of purebreds to such an extent that she was able to dispose of all her old flock and thus have none but purebreds left.—Successful Farming.

Germans have experimented successfully with electric fertilization by drawing electrically charged wires through the ground.

Agricultural Education Pays

An education is an equipment that when properly used is indispensable in fighting the battles of life. The most valuable measure of right education is the broadening, deepening and refining of human life. This value can no more be measured in dollars and cents than truth, self-sacrifice and love can be made out of pork and potatoes.

The necessity for education has increased and will continue to increase with the growth in the population of the world, and in the process of development of our civilization. An extensive investigation made a few years ago brought out the fact that only one boy in 150,000 has been able without education to become a notable factor in the progress of his future. Those with common school education accomplish this four times as often, those with high school education 87 times as often, and those with college training 800 times as often. Certainly training pays.

There seems to have been a question in the minds of several during the last few years regarding the necessity and value of an agricultural course of training. A few have the idea that all an agricultural course gives is how to increase production; an unnecessary piece of information, they think, and one that might be obtained without spending four years in a university. In approximately 400 personal interviews have yet to find a single individual during the last three months, I who holds this opinion that has any idea or conception of the four-year plan of study as given in our agricultural colleges, nor of the broad field of activities and vocations available for the graduate to take up.

There is absolutely no course of study as broad as that of agriculture; none that fits for as broad a field of service, none that affords as many opportunities to fit the individual's circumstances and tastes. If he loves the farm and country life, the course will help him later in life in general farming and is almost indispensable to him for the numerous kinds of specialized farming. If he does not like the country or farm work, he can swing to the vocations that are allied to agriculture. There are more than 100 of these, and they require an agricultural training on top of a good agricultural background, which most of our farm boys have.

These occupations may be grouped in the following classes: Agricultural agents for coun-

tries, trust companies, railroads and the like; instructors and teachers of agriculture in high schools and colleges; scientists and specialists; investigators, agricultural experts, and salesmen for the numerous kinds of manufacturing businesses; inspectors and a large number of other vocations in the group known as the commercial agricultural field.

Agriculture is calling for trained leaders both on the farm and in the field of related activities. She is looking for those leaders to come off the farm and go through the agricultural colleges. The boys who have club work are especially fortunate in having a better agricultural background. In my personal contact with boys, those who have had club work under the direction of good leaders are more mature minded, more settled, more definite and have a much broader outlook on life than those of the same age who have not had contact with club work. Parents are making a very serious mistake if they do not heartily support club work and cooperate with their boys and girls and the club leader in every way possible. — W. O. Mills, in Indiana Farmer's Guide

Protein Means More Eggs

The average poultryman seems to be ignorant of the importance of protein in the ration of hens. Protein determines the number of eggs that a hen will lay. All eggs contain a definite amount of protein and fat, and these must be supplied to the hen in the raw state in exact proportions. If rations are unbalanced the production is limited. In most cases it is found that protein is the limiting factor.

Many think that meatscraps, tankage and similar protein feeds are too expensive, but it is absolutely essential that common grains, fed to hens, must be supplemented with protein-rich feeds because they do not provide all the necessary nutrients for egg production. By-products of milk, skim milk and buttermilk in liquid and powdered form, meatscraps and tankage are the most popular protein feeds.

A recent survey showed that flocks fed an animal protein produced an average of 96.8 eggs, while those fed no animal protein averaged only 54.8 eggs. Those fed protein returned a profit of \$2.50 each, while the others returned only \$1.28 each. In other words 20 cents spent for feeding protein to each bird doubled the average profit.

When The Birds Are Flying



Then is when you want to be certain that the ammunition you have in your gun will do what you want it to do. Our Shells are guaranteed to fire straight and true—they are uniform in performance.

Chester Hardware Company

Make the Farm and Herd Fit

On a large percentage of our farms the income is reduced materially because we do not have the proper balance in our farming operations. On practically all farms it is desirable from a standpoint of economy and profit to grow all of the roughage fed to the herd. It is practically impossible to feed silage unless it is grown on the farm and it is almost always desirable to grow legume hays both for economical feeding and on account of their benefit to the soil.

In other words, if the average man who milks cows wants to make the most profit out of it, he should so balance his farm and herd that he will support. However, the failing usually met in the cornbelt is that few men stock their farms to the limit of their carrying capacity. On a large percentage of farms there is much land that is practically wasted or sold for much less than it would have brought on the hoof or in the milk can.

As a general rule the dairy farmer who makes the most out of his business will be the man who balances his farming operations by getting the most milk and butterfat per unit of operating capital. Better cows will of course mean more product per cow. And the carrying of all the stock that the farm can be expected to support will give the possibility of marketing all crops to best advantage. A study of these problems of course shows us very soon that sweet clover pasture, legume hays and silage materially increase the carrying capacity of the farm and consequently the income.

We would not think much of a banker who would try to run his business in a butcher shop with a butcher's equipment. But a lot of our dairy farms are almost that badly out of balance. In too many cases we are not growing the right feeds nor maintaining the right size of herds for maximum income. Some real study on the idea of balancing up our farms and herds will pay big returns to many of us.—The Dairy Product.

Cooperation Law Becomes Fact

Congress did one thing for agriculture that may eventually mean much to marketing. It created a division of cooperative marketing in the department of agriculture and Chris L. Christensen has been put in charge.

Mr. Christensen was raised and educated in Nebraska, then after

getting his degree from the University of Nebraska studied two years as a fellowship student at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, where he specialized in cooperation in that land of cooperative marketing. He is well equipped to take charge of the new work, and aid the cooperative movement in America.

Many a mistake has been made in this country because a cooperative association was not properly managed. With the resources of the government back of the movement to study mistakes as well as successes, cooperative marketing should from now on be a safer venture.—Successful Farming.

Iodine For Slow Feathering

Prof. T. E. Quisenberry, head of the American Poultry School, is authority for the advice that iodine is a splendid remedy for the slow feathering and maturing chicks. He states that very beneficial results have been obtained from using one teaspoonful to a gallon of drinking water, used daily for 100 adults, less according to age of growing stock. Metal containers must not be used. It seems that iodine is necessary to make the proper solution of mineral elements in the body that make digestion and assimilation possible. Many poultrymen are already using iodized salt in their poultry mash with beneficial results. Not until the past few years has the importance of iodine and iodine compounds been realized in the diet of animals as well as man.

Tried and Tested Recipes

Canning Pumpkin.—Select pumpkins that are fully ripe. Peel and cut into convenient pieces. Blanch by dipping in boiling water begins to boil. Remove and into cold water. Pack in glass jars. Have jars well sterilized and hot. Add 1-2 teaspoonful salt, fill the can with boiling water, give the partial seal, place in boiler of hot water and process for one and a half hours after the water begins to boil. Remove and complete the seal. Invert to test for leaks. When using place in pan on stove, dry mash well.

Beet Relish.—One pint cabbage measured after it has been chopped, 1 pint chopped cooked beets, 1 cupful sugar, 1-2 tablespoonful salt, 1-2 teaspoonful pepper. Cover with cold vinegar, not too sour, keep in a closed jar until served. If desired add 1 tablespoonful celery seeds, and a little horseradish will keep the relish

for some people. Brown sugar is better than granulated sugar for his relish.

Cream Caramel Cake.—Cream together 1 pint brown sugar and 1 pint thick sour cream. Beat 2 eggs and add to sugar, also 2 teaspoonfuls cocoa. Dissolve 1 teaspoonful soda in 5 tablespoonfuls boiling water, flavor with vanilla, then add 2 1-2 cupfuls flour in which 2 1-2 teaspoonfuls baking powder have been well sifted. Bake in layers. Use any icing desired.

Cocoa Spice Cake.—Cream together 1 1/4 cupfuls sugar and 1-2 cupful butter. Add 1 beaten egg, 4 tablespoonfuls cocoa, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 1 cupful buttermilk in which 2 teaspoonfuls soda is dissolved and 2 cupfuls flour. Bake in moderate oven in loaf tin.

Plans will be made to put a seal on all cartons of eggs sold by members of the Natrona County,

Wyoming, association. It is expected that this will create a greater demand for home-produced poultry products.

Sell the scrub bull. If you can't sell him, then kill him. Strive for pure-bred cattle. In comparing the purebred with the scrub a placard at the recent Missouri State Fair read: "Which had you rather do, milk one or ten; feed one or ten; shelter one or ten?"

D. M. Frederick, of Kirksville, Missouri, claims to have eaten a piece of ham 125 years old. The ham had been found in the chimney of an old house in England and had shrunk about sixty per cent in size.

The coldest time of the day or night is the hour just after sun, rise, declare scientists. This is explained by the fact that when the sun first strikes the earth it causes the evaporation of a chilling moisture felt by both humans and animals.

Spartan Dairy Feed

Red Seal Scratch Feed.

Spartan Buttermilk Laying Mash.

Conkey's Laying Mash.

Ferry's Garden Seed.

When in the market for this line of goods be sure and see us.

Guy Seed and Feed Co.

Hudson Street near Five Points.

\$1,000 Travel Accident Insurance Policy For Only \$1.00

The subscription price to The Chester News is \$2.00 per year. For an additional \$1.00 you are given a travel accident insurance policy which will pay your estate from \$1,000 to \$7,500 in case of death by accident, the amount of the payment being in accordance with the kind of accident.

This policy also carries a weekly indemnity benefit.

The cheapest and best accident insurance known in America today.

Have you made provision for your loved ones in case of accidental death? If not, here's the golden opportunity.

The Chester News

Electric Service for Farms

Some Fundamentals of Progress

By Dr. E. A. White, Director
Committee on The Relation of
Electricity to Agriculture

Rural electrification is coming down the road. Some people say that its progress is too slow. Others are just as certain that it is moving too rapidly. Whatever be, it is on the move. Farmers in various parts of the country are having buildings wired, connecting to transmission lines, and turning the buttons. Without attempting to weigh the factors pro and con, let us ask a question: "Why shouldn't the farmer have electric light and power service?"

He certainly should and can, but right here the rub begins. It is no small undertaking to electrify a million or more farms. It requires capital, lots of it, to build transmission lines. More than this, new rate schedules with rules and regulations adapted to the farm field, are required in many instances. Farm practices will change. New living standards will be created. Rural electrification means more than the building of pole lines. It means electricity at work upon the farm. This will call for investment in wiring and machinery. Look at the problem from any angle you please, electric service for the farm is a major undertaking. Major undertakings deserve major consideration. Sooner or later we will come face to face with the realities of rural electrification. The sooner we can get to the bottom of these, the less the lost motion and the more beneficial the results.

It would be just lots of fun to write an article picturing agriculture under the stimulating effects of electric service twenty-five years hence. That could be made some picture, but no picture ever became a reality either by word or day dreaming. Accomplishment means work. Constructive accomplishment is preceded by intelligent thinking and analysis. So, to the best of our ability, let us look at a few of the fundamentals which must be faced in developing electric service on the farm. It is wanted, certainly. Are we willing to face the facts—pay the price not alone in money but in thinking?

In the first place, the electric light and power companies are regulated industries—regulated by law. In most states, rates, rules and regulations for service furnished by operating companies are passed upon by state commissions.

The duties of these commissions are defined by law. These bodies are quasi-judicial in their methods of functioning. They desire to hear both sides of a case. As no one can present agriculture's case quite so well as its own representatives, it is desirable when matters relating to rural electric service are before commissions that agriculture's representatives should be on hand prepared to present its case in an able manner. In many states this is now being done with splendid results.

Furthermore, agriculture is interested in seeing that these state commissions are maintained. Many cities, or at least city politicians, are clamoring for "home rule." As far as electric light and power rates are concerned, "home rule" for cities means the privilege of negotiating with a light and power company without any regard to rural rates or development. For the farm this would not be all that can be desired. It is self-evident that a commission responsible to the people of the state would give rural service more intelligent consideration than a city commission or a city council. The farmer is interested in seeing that the regulation of the electric light and power business does not slip from a state to a municipal basis. So much for regulation, which is fundamental Number One.

What character of service may a farmer reasonably expect from an electric light and power company? This question can be divided into three parts: electrical, economic, and human. Let us take the last first. The human factor plays an important part in rural service just as in other walks of life. After all, we do not deal first with kilowatts, poles, and transformers, but with men and women. So the farmer has a right to expect that the electrical men and women with whom he has contact shall be sympathetic towards rural life and have an intelligent understanding of farm problems. The farmer may reasonably expect a cordial welcome when he telephones or calls in person. Such procedure is nothing more nor less than "good business" as it is spelled today. And what a difference it makes to the electrical and economic phases of the relations! Some people call it "humanizing business," but this high-sounding term is just another expression for our good old friend, "ordinary horse sense." As electrical service is somewhat out of the conventional range of most farmers they may well expect a frank and whole-some reception when they want to

talk about it. Rural electric service can be "human."

From an economic or business standpoint the farmer has a right to expect the company to make a straightforward proposition of the conditions under which service will be furnished. It is the company's place to say what conditions and at what price service can be furnished. It is the farmer's place to decide whether or not he can meet these terms. This brings us logically to the conclusion that an electric light and power company can be expected to have a well-established rural extension policy which it is prepared to offer any and every farmer within its territory. True, the farmer may not agree with all the details of the proposition offered him. There is room for difference of opinion here, but that is far different than the electric light and power company attempting to decide whether or not the farmer should have service. Such a plan for rural service will, among other things, include a rate schedule developed in accordance with the cost of rendering the service but adapted to farm conditions. It is taken for granted that the farmer will expect just as low rates as the business will stand.

It is not necessary to say much here regarding the electrical phase of rural service, except that the farmer will want current of standard voltage twenty-four hours per day, subject to just a few interruptions as possible.

Agricultural leaders may well be interested in the rural service policies adopted by electric light and power companies for progress will be stimulated or retarded by the character and intent of such policies. Farmers and power companies can work together or they can fight each other. It requires two parties to make a bargain. Where there is honest cooperation you may look for progress. Therefore, fundamental Number Two is an electric light and power company with a rural service policy and an agriculturally-minded man to direct its operation.

Now we turn our attention to another side of the picture. We may have efficient regulation, a sound development policy on the part of the electric light and power company, yes, we may have lines built into the country, and still not have rural electrification.

Rural electrification means electricity at work upon the farm. We can no more expect to secure returns from available electric service with no means to use it than we can from a hired man sitting around ready to go to work.

Profits will come not from the electricity but from what it does. A horse or a tractor will move about the farm under its own power. So will electricity move, and right fast too, but it requires a prepared pathway. Wires must be installed about the farmstead everywhere that current is to be used. In fact, proper wiring of the buildings and the farmstead is the foundation upon which the electrified farm is built.

That electric service will improve living conditions in the farm home, relieve drudgery, help to break monotony, is beyond dispute, but improving a standard of living usually means increased living costs. Is the farmer willing and able to meet this fact, no matter how much he may desire it?

When it comes to using electricity in what we may designate as productive farm enterprises, we are faced with very definite dollars and cents conditions. Electrifying means increased capital investment for wiring and equipment. There will also be the monthly current bill. In some way or other the income must be sufficient to cover these costs and it possible have a profit in addition. Generally speaking, electricity on the farms is a new thing. It brings new possibilities. Undoubtedly present farm practices will have to change to take maximum advantage of these possibilities. It is said that "new wine ought not to go into old bottles." It may be that profit will come from improved quality of product, as is the case with the electric milk cooler. It may be that money can be saved by having feed prepared at home. It may be that the use of lights will mean more eggs in the winter months. It may be a combination of operations which results in time saved. To make a profit on time saved, hired help can be dispensed with or more production per man realized. If time saved on farm operations is not worth money, something should be done so that it is. Of course there is another side to it. A New England farmer explained that any time he saved could be profitably spent in reading and smoking a little more.

No matter how many tests may be run, how much information may be made available, the problem of putting electricity at work on the farm comes right back to the farmer's front door. He determines what will and what will not be done.

Thus fundamental Number Three is electricity at work on the farm. In this field the farmer

is supreme.

There is still another side to this situation. If electricity is to be put to work, equipment is necessary—equipment which is adapted to the peculiar possibilities of electric service. While much of our present farm equipment can be operated by motors, it is entirely reasonable to suppose that some changes will be desirable. We do not want merely to get the job done—we want to do it in the best and most economical manner. Let us illustrate by the milk cooler. Up to date, chief attention has been focused upon commercial and household electric refrigerators. Now electricity can be used to cool milk. The household unit might do it but now inconvenient! What is wanted is an efficient dairy cooler conveniently located. This list could well be extended. Suffice it to say that the farmer going into an electrification program may well give thorough study to his equipment problems. Fundamental Number Four then is farm equipment adapted to electric possibilities.

Electricity is another possibility and another complication added to the already long list of factors which influence the success or failure of farming. A possibility does not insure success. It is an opportunity. Rightly used it makes for success. Improperly used it may spell failure. The farmer who contemplates going into an electrification program may well spend some time getting hold of the fundamentals.

Dairy Facts from Minnesota

In the course of, say, 25 years an editor forms a mental list of men whose work has fixed their names or personalities indelibly in his mind. He comes to respect and attach special importance to their vocal or written statements. Whenever, for example, Wm. L. Cavert of the Minnesota College of Agriculture sends a circular, bulletin or communication to The Gazette office, we know that we cannot afford not to take the time carefully to read it. He is one of a number of agricultural college, experiment station and Federal department of agriculture workers who in the aggregate make large demands upon the crowded hours of farm press editors, always to the benefit of the latter. Consequently, a few days ago when a copy of a 16-page bulletin entitled "Profitable Dairying," written by Prof. Cavert and G. A. Pond came to us from the Minnesota college's extension service, we read it at once. There

was no laying it aside for a future perusal that rarely or never takes place.

In this bulletin the authors explain clearly and readably lessons learned from 25 years of cost records on dairy cattle in various areas of Minnesota. This work, if memory does not trick us, was begun as a phase of the classical Minnesota farm management investigations planned by Prof. Andrew Boss, a pioneer settler and trail-blazer in what is now a charted, staked, and subdivided open field. Prof. Boss, we may add, has given his state, and the nation as well, an exemplary account of a long and extraordinarily valuable stewardship, not only in facts, methods and personal attitude toward people and technical studies, but in younger men, like Dean Thomas P. Cooper of Kentucky, the late Walter F. Handshin of Illinois and others, trained under his patient and inspiring leadership.

Profitable Dairying is the cream of an extended milking of facts ready to take, without shaking, by working dairymen. Most of these men desire to increase their net returns by doing things that can be done without first doing a lot of other things costing considerable money. Comes of technical advice have few takers because most practical men cannot afford to spend their time reading them, and then incur new expenses in order to apply it.

In Steele county the return per hour for time devoted to caring for cows averaging 192 pounds of butterfat varied from 7 to 77 cents. Three cooperators in that county obtained 65 cents or more. In order to realize that amount, the chief factors requiring attention are feeding adequate rations in proportion to production; having sufficient all-season pastures; weeding out poor producers; keeping cows sired by purebred bulls of high-producing ancestry; controlling of decreasing losses from diseases, and a reasonable overhead for barns and equipment.

Prof. Cavert and Pond figure returns in earning per hour instead of profit or loss per pound of butterfat because, as they point out, farmers express their interest in this way of figuring when they say that "there is good money in dairying when it can be handled with family labor, but none when the labor must be hired."

A fact strongly emphasized is that dairy-farmers, like one-crop farmers, need diversification. Hogs and poultry to use the skim-milk to advantage are recommended, and, "in surplus grain areas,

hogs may be as important a part of the business as dairying." Moreover, "one or more of such crops as wheat, potatoes, flax or rye may in many cases be profitably grown for less."—Breeder's Gazette.

Grew His Own Dairy Ration

Fred M. Straley of western Ohio tries to make the best possible use of every crop he grows on the farm. He had grown a crop of nine acres of soybeans on ground where his seeding of clover had failed. What to do with the crop was his problem. He didn't need the hay so he allowed the greater portion of the field to ripen. After threshing he had a good crop of soybeans on hand.

Fred has a splendid bunch of dairy cows to which he feeds grain every day in the year. It was his thought that he could use the soybeans in preparing a ration for the cows. He had both corn and oats a plenty. He reasoned that while corn and oats are low in protein, soybeans are high in that respect, so a mixture ought to make a fairly good ration. He mixed the three in the proportion of 200 pounds of oats and 100 pounds of corn, 200 pounds of oats and 100 pounds of soybeans. All this he ran thru his feed grinder.

He fed this mixture just as he had fed other rations. At each milking time he measured or weighed out a portion that was equal to one-third of the weight of the milk produced by each cow, thus continuing to feed each cow according to her production. The results from this ration were good. The cows kept up their heavy milk flow and continued in a healthy condition.—H. E. M., Ind.

LIGHT UNDER THE ROOSTS

A hen naturally faces the light in scratching in the litter. As a result, the litter in most poultry houses is piled up in the rear and not worked over.

To avoid this, an Iowa farmer put two windows in the rear of the poultry houses. He used the common three-pane, cellar sash which is long and narrow. Openings were sawed for each about one foot from the floor. On the inside of the house is a light framework built around the opening. The sash was nailed in and there were no cracks left which might cause a draft. Fine mesh wire stretched over the window prevents broken panes. It is surprising what a difference these two windows made in the amount of light in the house.—M. W. Iowa.

WORTH THE PRICE

Two books prepared by the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., have long been the standard in many stockmen's collection of reading matter. They are "Diseases of the Horse" and "Diseases of the Cow." These excellent books, written by authorities and unusually well illustrated, have recently been revised and brought down to date.

While the supply from your congressman, you may also buy them from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for \$1 each. They are worth many times that price to any livestock owner.

OILMEAL OR TANKAGE?

Twelve pounds of linseed oilmeal will take the place of thirteen pounds of tankage and twenty-four pounds of corn, according to tests at the Nebraska experiment station. The best practice was the use of one-fourth linseed oilmeal and three-fourths tankage. Oilmeal alone as a corn supplement for hogs has never given good results.

EXERCISE THE SOWS

The animal husbandry division of Purdue University has been conducting some experiments to determine the value of certain practices in wintering brood sows. In one experiment, one-half of the sows were allowed to lie around their pens during the winter gestation period while the other half were forced to take exercise by feeding in the opposite side of lot from which their houses were located. The sows that were not forced to exercise raised only a trifle over half the pigs farrowed while those forced to exercise raised more than two-thirds of the pigs farrowed.—I. J. M., Ind.

In using lead arsenate alone in spraying it is desirable to use some lime to prevent possible injury to foliage. Hydrated lime at the rate of four pounds to each fifty gallons of solution is convenient for this use. It is best to make the lime into a paste before adding to the spray tank.

A Cornell bulletin on the preparation of eggs for market gives some good suggestions for the guidance of poultrymen who have a retail trade or for those who sell to wholesalers. Ask for E123 on a postcard addressed to the office of publication, state college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., if you want a copy.



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