



FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

The Auto Question.

I have received several letters from parties asking as to my plan to control automobiles, control of roads, etc. My plan is to form civic leagues and enforce the present laws, patrol all roads and compel all parties to comply with our existing laws. I mean all travelers, be they autoists or farmers, and I mean all travel. If you or any other man in Indiana can suggest anything better or more just write me. This has been my reply to all private letters.—J. J. New.

If the people are satisfied with the present laws, and if they can be induced to organize, as you suggest, your plan may work, but these are big ifs. We don't believe either of them can be compassed. But let us hear from others on this subject.—Indiana Farmer.

Bushel of Corn and Butter.

Cows of fair quality only, such as will make 250 to 300 pounds of butter per year, when properly fed make three pounds of butter each bushel of corn or oats, when the two grains are ground together and fed. Surely that is a better market for corn than when sold as grain is sold on the market. Referring to this matter Hoards' Dairyman says: "There never was a time when it paid as good a profit as it does today to feed a cow well. Think of it. Three pounds of butter in a bushel of corn. That is nearly \$1 worth of butter. What kind of a farmer must a man be that will not turn grain into butter at that price? One great trouble is that these farmers have not taken pains to breed good cows that it will pay a big profit to feed well. If ever a farmer fed well he should do it now."

The Sow in Farrow.

Nothing is so certain to produce a small and unprofitable litter of pigs as to have the sow in farrow to share her lot or bed with a pen of half grown shoats or with other sows. In summer she will go off to some secluded spot to make her bed and thus escape the danger of crowding. In winter or early spring, however, she cannot overcome the habit of huddling up with the lot even up to her time and thus endangering her offspring.

The thrifty farmer will provide a pen, or lots, and plenty of straw and shelter. After the pigs are a week or two or three sows may be run together. Of course, it takes more time to raise and feed the sows separated, but it pays to do it. It is a great disappointment and a loss of time and feed to have a promising brood sow turn up only one or two pigs. If it is an assault you cannot make it up this season, and by another the opportunity may have passed. —Mrs. G. Home Journal.

Prevention of Disease.

For the greatest causes of disease, fowls are from lice and not disinfecting the poultry houses properly. I have never had a contagious disease among my fowls. Eighteen years ago I lost quite a number from limber neck. I did not know the cause then, but by sad experience I learned a lesson that has been worth a great deal to me. I never allow any dead chickens or any other kind of flesh to lay about where the chickens go. It is sure death to them if they get maggots from any kind of flesh.

For destroying lice and mites I fumigate my poultry houses with tobacco and sulphur, usually do this on damp days, and is better if done once a week. We not only believe it is good for the fowls, but for people. We have not had a spell of fever since we have been fumigating with tobacco, while so many of our neighbors have fever every year. This is the greatest year in my poultry business, yet in my experience I have never known eggs as high as they were last winter. I have never had such a demand for eggs and chickens; can't near supply the orders for the last five or six weeks. If you want every mall to bring in orders and inquiries advertise in Farmers' Home Journal and you will have all the work you are looking for.—Mrs. Emily Gibson, in the Farmers' Home Journal.

Cleanliness in Hog Feeding.

The hog responds as readily to cleanliness and care as any other animal on the farm. Not long since I was greatly impressed with the lack of sanitary conditions around the yards and houses of a man who has been growing hogs more or less successfully for ten years. His feeding troughs were foul with decayed food, and full of mud. I would have made the skin he and free from skin disease. Price is 50 cents per box is guaranteed case or you get BACK.

Ask Your Druggist. A. R. RICHARDS MEDICAL.

Retail Prices and Living Cost

By J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN. There can be little doubt that the retail organization by which goods go from the wholesaler to the consumer is unnecessarily wasteful and expensive. There are twenty butcher shops and groceries in every neighborhood where only one is needed. Each must spend much in advertising, in show windows, in rents, in costly fixtures, in telephones, in wages, in horses and delivery wagons, which are not essential to the total result. Five or six wagons, with salaried drivers, distribute trifling quantities of goods to houses in the same street. The consumer pays for this waste in the margin of retail over wholesale prices. From 1890 to 1908, on an average, wholesale prices have increased nine per cent., while retail prices have increased sixteen per cent. The difference between wholesale and retail prices in particular cases, varies from 10-25 per cent. to 100-150 per cent.

If one stops to analyze the process of retail buying it will be realized that it is the seller only who practically sets the price. There is no true retail market price. Busy or ignorant people pay what is charged them without the patience or the power to select. In these days we pay for the additional costs of dainty and attractive packages for cereals, crackers, figs and the like. Indeed under the cover of special tins an amount of an article is sold at a price which makes a pound cost two or three times as much as formerly. The psychology of the retail market is itself a study of no mean interest. Habit, fancy, caprice, rumor, emulation, gregarious action of a set, may play a part. Once a man gets established with a clientele he puts up his prices. He charges all he can get, and the confiding customer goes on paying the bills—until there rises a general cry of high cost of living, like that of the present day. There are different retail prices for each half mile as one passes from the centre of a city to its outskirts. Yet some persons think it demeaning to bargain or seek for lower prices. To spend recklessly is an evidence of what some regard as belonging to social position.

In the margin of the retail over the wholesale price, in a community not well shaken down into form, there is an opportunity for serious changes in the cost of living. Out of this margin the catalogue houses, the wholesale grocery houses, the tea and coffee houses, have accumulated great fortunes—at the expense of the helpless consumer. Then what is the remedy? Obviously, the creation in every neighborhood of co-operative societies for the distribution of goods directly from the producer to the consumer at actual cost—obviating the waste of advertising, high rents and useless duplication of service.—Scribner's Magazine.

Somewhat Complicated.

Four customers had called that morning. The dealer reflected that the order by mail would necessarily take time, so going to the long distance telephone he got his favorite jobber on the wire. This conversation ensued: "Hello! Is this the Retailer's Supply Company?" "Yes." "Who's talking?" "Watt." "What is your name?" "Watt is my name." "Yes. What is your name?" "My name is Watt—Charles Watt." "Oh! Charles Watt. Well, Watt, send me this order on this noon's express." (Here he reads order.) "All right. Are you Schott?" "No; I'm not shot nor half shot." "I mean are you John Schott?" "No. I'm Knott." "Well, then, what is your name?" "Will Knott." "Why, won't you?" "Uh! My name is Will Knott, of Knoxville. I want that order sent out on to-day's noon express, sure." "Certainly, Knott. Good-by."

And Knott went back to the counter wondering whether Watt said he would or not or what. But he got the goods.—San Francisco Star.

Covetousness.

Covetousness is not covetous to man—generosity is; but covetousness must be excited by a special cause, as a given disease by a given miasma; and the essential nature of a material for the excitement of covetousness is that it shall be a beautiful thing which can be retained without a use. The moment we can use our possessions to any good purpose ourselves, the instinct of communicating that use to other rises side by side with our power. If you can read a book rightly, you will want others to hear it; if you can enjoy a picture rightly, you will want others to see it; learn how to manage a horse, a plow, or a ship, and you will desire to make your subordinates good horsemen, plowmen, or sailors; you will never be able to see the fine instrument you are master of abused; but once fix your desire on anything useless, and all the purest pride and folly in your heart will mix with the desire and make you at last wholly inhuman, a mere ugly lump of stomach and suckers, like a cuttlefish.—Ruskin.

A Suicide Signal.

Suicides in the parks are of such common occurrence that the small children with their nurses grow to look for them. "What do you think?" a tot of a girl said to her mother, coming home from her park outing. "Johnny heard a shot, but he couldn't find the body anywhere." —Tip, in the New York Press.

SKIN DEEP BEAUTY OF FRUIT

High Cultivation Doesn't Help in Every Way—Apples Are Striking Proof of This. Says a Dealer—Tomatoes, Too, Have Lost in Flavor More Than They Have Gained in Size and Smoothness.

"Now try this one," said the fruit store man, handing a small, unpretentious apple to a customer who had just bought and eaten a fine specimen from Oregon nearly as big as one's two fists.

The customer had paid ten cents for the big apple, while the basket from which the little one came bore a placard: "Two for five cents; five for ten cents." He looked at the small apple and bit into it. Then his countenance changed. "Why, that's the better apple of the two. It isn't much for looks, but it has the flavor."

"Only poor people eat the good old fashioned apples," said the fruit man. "New Yorkers who can afford them will have nothing but the big, red, rosy apples and that's where they make a mistake. The big red apple is the result of much grafting and culture, and size and color are almost its only merits. The little, more natural, uncultured apple retains the true apple flavor and the meat is solid and smooth grained. These new apples that might be called firm made are coarser and less firm under the skin and the meat is uneven. But they please the eye and thousands of city people do not know that there is any other kind."

"The horticulturists have improved the size and color till it is nearly impossible to get a really good, old fashioned apple in the market. The orchard men who produced apples for the trade plant none but the improved trees, for they get more bulk of apple to the acre and the appearance makes it possible to realize a much better price."

"I was born and bred in the apple growing region of northern Ohio and I know fruit. In my young days, the first had the July apples, about July 4, then the August apple, both sweet, sweet, mellow, mealy apples that got juicy when dead ripe. Our staple apples in those days were the Rhode Island greening, northern spy, rambo, sheep nose, pippin, winsap and several varieties of russets. Every one of these apples had a distinctive flavor and their keeping qualities were such that they followed each other in order through the winter. Do you see any of these apples in the fruit stores of New York nowadays? Not much. You'll find big, pithy, tasteless apples called kings and queens of this and that which in our day we should not have cared for at all."

"No, it isn't a change of taste. I thought that maybe my palate was less sensitive than when I was younger and that perhaps a winoap or a sheep nose wouldn't taste as it once did, but I got out into that Ohio apple country last fall and I found the old fashioned apples just as good as they used to be. They were hard to find though, even there."

"But apples are not the only things that scientific development has spoiled. Peaches are not what they used to be in flavor and texture, though the size and color are better. Pears have held their own more evenly. Eastern and Northern orchardmen have been content to let California and some parts of the South raise the pears and as they depend largely upon soil and climate they have flourished and held their old time sweetness. But plums really have been improved. Only a few years ago a plum without a worm at the heart was rare and the various plum tree blights weakened the trees till they lacked the vitality to produce good fruit. Means have been found to kill the worms and with scientific treatment the trees are gaining vitality."

"Among the vegetables I suppose asparagus, celery, strawberries and tomatoes have suffered most at the hands of science. What man of forty doesn't remember the little green asparagus that was not bigger than a lead pencil and that cooks of that day broke into inch lengths, stewed in cream and served on bits of toast? It wasn't as pretty on the table as the giant white stalks of today, but there was no lack of asparagus flavor."

"Don't you remember the celery of yesteryear? Great plants, three feet tall and bleached half way up and the true celery flavor from root to top leaf? Why, to make modern celery taste like something more than a drink of water they stuff it with cheese."

"And strawberries—now they have 'em so big that one makes two or three bites, but they taste so much like straw that the name seems well given."

"We get beautiful red, smooth tomatoes these days, big as a dinner plate, but they are mostly pulp that is tasteless and insipid. They used to be smaller and less tempting, and there were lots of seeds and juice, but tomatoes didn't have to have sauces and dressings to make them palatable."—New York Sun.

The Hero. "Who's the hero of this drama?" said the stage manager at a first rehearsal. "I am," shouted a man from an obscure corner of the theatre. "I'm the fellow who is putting up the money for the production."—Washington Star.

IN OLD SOUTH CAROLINA

Dream of the News Gathered From All Sections of the Commonwealth For Our Many Readers.

A Magnificent Job for Mr. Watson.

Col. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture of South Carolina, who addressed the South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at Wrightsville Beach, announced that he had been tendered an important post by the national government, a newly created position that will take one to various parts of the world to exploit American manufactures. The work is in line with that he has been doing for South Carolina, though on a more extensive scale. Colonel Watson was called to Washington one day last week and found that his name had been suggested in connection with the new position recently determined upon by the Cabinet.

The position is one of the most attractive in the gift of the government at a salary larger than that of the governors of the States, save ten, and, in effect, better perhaps than that of United States Senator. It is understood that the salary exceeds \$5,000 a year with expenses in addition.

Colonel Watson stated that the duties would be in the nature of those of a special representative of the Washington government and of a purely constructive and non-political character, being the execution of a recently developed determination on the part of the government to push with especial vigor American trade and commerce into the farthest sections of the world. The person discharging the duties will have the world as a field, first for some years in the Orient, China, Japan and Mongolia, and then to South Africa and other countries. The duties would be such as to enable one to accomplish much for the textile industry of the South as well as of the country at large, and perhaps to do a great deal in all matters pertaining to cotton.

Colonel Watson is given reasonable time to decide whether or not he will accept the position.

Gen. Teague for Commander U. C. V.

At a meeting of Camp Heyward, No. 462, U. C. V., held at Walterboro, its delegates elected to the State Reunion were instructed to vote first, last and all the time, for Gen. B. H. Teague for division commander, as the proper and logical successor, in military parlance, "to our greatly esteemed friends and commander, Gen. Zimmerman Davis."

To Vote on Slicing Oconee.

Gov. Ansel has ordered an election to be held on September 15, on the proposition of annexing a portion of Oconee county to Anderson county. Clemson college is located within the territory which it is proposed to annex to Anderson county. This action of Gov. Ansel followed a petition filed with him and the report of the commissioners appointed to make an investigation.

Columbia Undertaker is Punished.

The special committee of the South Carolina Funeral Directors and Embalmers' Association, found D. F. Colliet, a Columbia undertaker, guilty of violating the code of ethics of the Association in advertising prices in the newspapers and of "unprofessional conduct." He was fined \$10 on the first charge and the second charge was held open.

Daniels Dispensary Auditor.

J. Mortimer Daniels, of Columbia has been appointed as dispensary auditor to succeed W. B. West, who resigned to accept a position in the Agricultural Department.

Hard Examination for Pharmacists.

Of the 32 young men taking the examination before the State pharmaceutical board, at Spartanburg, only 17 passed.

Cotton Seed Crushers Fine Meeting.

The South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' association completed its annual meeting at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., with the election of officers for the ensuing year and the endorsement of the North Carolina association's legislative suggestion presented through W. A. Reynolds of Charlotte, rounding out a very profitable session and laying the ground work for a future policy of co-operation which is expected to be of much benefit to the members of the organization and to South Carolina farming and manufacturing industries.

Florence to Have \$200,000 Mill.

The books of subscription to the Florence cotton mills, have been opened. The proposed stock is \$200,000, of which about half is already in sight and the rest can be raised with very little trouble. All of the moneyed men of the city are interested and are subscribing to the stock and many of the wealthy farmers have expressed interest in it, as well as bankers from Timmonsville and other points in the county.

INTERESTING STATE NEWS

Column of Current Events Caught in Every County From Coast to Mountain Cap.

Colored Fair for Aiken County.

A movement is on foot to organize a colored fair association in Aiken county. It is the purpose of the promoters of the scheme to hold a fair just after the Aiken county fair. The consent of the directors of the Aiken county fair has been secured, and it is probable that the colored fair will be held. Those behind the scheme are: F. A. Peters of Graniteville; W. T. Kenner of Ridge Spring and E. G. Hay of Aiken, all of whom are sturdy colored citizens, who have the respect and support of the white people.

They are attempting to organize a colored fair association with a capital of \$1,000.

Another Mill for Laurens.

Application has been made to the secretary of state for a commission under which will be organized a company for the purpose of building a new cotton mill in Laurens. The corporation will be capitalized at \$400,000 and it is proposed to break dirt for the erection of the plant as early as practicable after complying with formalities incident to effecting the organization of the company.

What Amount is Income Tax?

Comptroller General Jones will, within the next two weeks, call upon the county auditors of the State for a report on the income tax returns. The total amount received as income taxes by the State from last year was \$16,236.57 which was double the amount received during the year 1908.

In 1898 the income taxes amounted to \$6,390.55; 1899, \$4,829.63; 1900, \$975.37; 1901, \$609.22; 1902, \$292.03; 1903, \$1,476.74; 1904, \$1,281.26; 1905, \$2,130.61; 1906, \$12,201.42; 1907, \$10,687.34, and 1908, \$8,431.52. The total amount received since the law went into effect is \$66,042.31.

Opinion Wanted on Fertilizer Act.

Attorney General Lyon has been requested by the fertilizer department of Clemson college to give his interpretation of the act passed at the last session of the general assembly requiring that every package of commercial fertilizer or fertilizing materials sold or offered for sale in the State shall contain either 100 pounds or 200 pounds each and that the weight be plainly printed on the package. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of \$10 for each package and imprisonment not to exceed 30 days. The opinion will be given by Attorney General Lyon during the present week.

Insurance Agents Put on Guard.

A number of charges of rebating by insurance agents have been filed with the insurance department from various sections of the State. Insurance Commissioner McMaster has taken the charges under consideration and will make a thorough investigation. He recently issued a circular letter relative to rebates by insurance agents. The circular explained the law and penalty. Should an agent of any insurance company doing business in South Carolina be found guilty of rebating his license will be revoked.

The case against an insurance agency in Columbia for over-insurance on property will be heard by Mr. McMaster on July 23.

New South Carolina Industries.

Among the new industries in South Carolina, the following are noted in the Tradesman: Anderson—Automobile company. Chester—\$10,000 automobile company.

Need Men for Government Jobs.

It was announced at Washington by the civil service commission that at the following places, on the following dates, examinations would be held in South Carolina to fill vacancies in the Government service: Anderson, September 14; Charleston, October 11, September 14, October 12; Columbia, October 12, September 14, October 12; Greenville, October 13, September 14, October 12.

Congressional Names on Ticket.

The official list of the candidates for congress has been addressed to the county chairman of the Democratic party of the State by Gen. Wylie Jones, the State chairman, calling attention to the fact that the names of candidates for congress in primary elections shall be put on the county primary tickets. The matter of arranging and having printed the county primary tickets is left to the county chairman.

Killed by a Mosquito.

Miss Muriel Weston, sixteen years old, daughter of Thomas P. Weston, died at Alexandria, Va., as a result of being bitten by a mosquito. While in her yard, Miss Weston was bitten on her chin. A few days later a boil developed and the young woman suffered considerable pain. Physicians decided that an operation would be necessary. The place on her chin had become infected, which resulted in blood poisoning. She is a native of Congaree.