

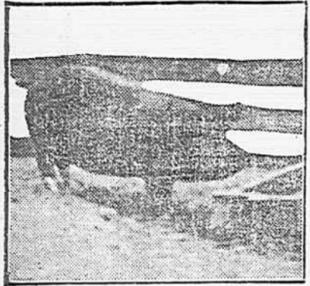
FARM ANIMALS

PREVENT DISEASES OF HOGS

Most Important Way to Conserve and Increase Pork Production—Eliminate Mud Holes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the problem of conserving and increasing pork production, it must be remembered that one of the chief factors is the prevention of disease. Swine, particularly young animals, are



Healthy Pigs Kept Under Sanitary Conditions Are Better Able to Withstand Diseases.

susceptible or subject to ailments which, if not remedied, checked, or prevented, will result in the curtailment of production, despite all efforts that may be made.

Diseases of swine may be classed in two groups: (a) ailments which are not highly destructive and can be treated as a rule by the farmer; (b) highly destructive diseases, particularly of infectious origin, which spread rapidly and kill quickly, and to handle them properly requires the co-operation of not only the farmers and stock raisers, but federal and state officials.

In the first group which is not highly destructive may be mentioned such ailments and conditions as parasites, both internal and external (worms and lice); mange and other skin diseases; tumors and abscesses; poisoning by agents as caustic potash and mold in garbage, cocklebur, cottonseed, etc.; pneumonia; thumps, or other digestive disorders. These ailments as a rule can be readily treated by efforts of the farmer himself, and the application of home remedies often proves effective in their cure. Preventive measures at all times should be observed, such as proper housing and feeding, sanitary conditions of yards and shelter, good clean drinking water, and above all the elimination of filthy mudholes.

FEEDING THE SUCKLING PIGS

Shelled Corn Is Particularly Good When They Begin to Nose Around for Food.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

When the pigs are about three weeks old, sometimes less, they will begin to nose around for something to eat. If they are going to do as they should this something must be supplied. One of the best feeds at this particular time is shelled corn. It should be in a self-feeder in a pen where the pigs can go to it and will not be bothered by any of the rest of the hogs. This can be arranged by a creep just large enough to admit the pigs handily. Don't forget that these little fellows grow quite rapidly and from time to time the creep must be made larger. After the pigs are 4 or 5 weeks old, especially if they do not have good grass pasture, the addition of some shorts, tankage, or oil meal is advisable. Nothing would be better, however, than skim milk. The self-feeder in which is kept corn and other feeds should be maintained right along up until weaning time, and after that if the pig is intended for market purposes. Pigs to be used for breeding purposes may be kept on a self-feeder all the time with splendid results, but in some cases they get too fat and logy and do not take the proper exercise. The most profitable pig is the one that never quits growing from farrowing time until he is driven over the scales.

PRODUCTION OF LIVE STOCK

Good Permanent Pastures, Leguminous Crops, Silo and Purebreds Are Essential.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Where live stock is a factor on the farm, make every field hog-tight and sheep-tight; have thoroughly good permanent pastures; grow leguminous crops; build a silo; and keep only purebred males. These five things are absolutely essential in the economical production of live stock. Of course, this program calls for some labor and expense, but the permanent condition of prosperity in the sections devoted to live stock production is proof of the good profit derived therefrom.

ATTENTION GIVEN BABY BEEF

Industry Increasing in Importance on Account of the Scarcity of Feeder Cattle.

With the growing scarcity of feeder cattle and the advance in value of farm lands, the baby-beef industry is of increasing importance and is receiving the attention of farmers in all live stock sections of the country.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER.

THE USEFUL YAK.

"The name which should be given to our family for good and all," said the yak, "is the useful yak. We should be known by that name the country around and the world around for that matter."

"How do you know that anything could go the world around?" asked Mrs. Yak. "Is the world round?"

"Fush!" said Mr. Yak. "Don't let anyone hear you say that you don't know such a thing. Of course the world is round—the nice round earth—I quite like it."

"I will believe you," said Mrs. Yak, "for you've always told me the truth. But at the same time, I have never seen a piece of round earth. Never, never!"

"No matter," said Mr. Yak. "I'm right in what I say. I'm quite sure of it."

"Then if you're sure of that do tell me why we should be called the useful yak family. Are we so very useful? I am glad we are. I know that



"We Can Be Used for Meat."

often our cousins and relatives have been made pets of by some people. There have also been many who have gone to the zoos. And I know, too, that we are often given the family name of wild ox."

"All you say is quite true," said Mr. Yak, "but there are more things to be known about us."

Now, Mr. and Mrs. Yak both wore their hair hanging down from their sides and hips and shoulders. They had very, very long hair and sometimes it didn't look so very well brushed. They wore long tails very like long brushes.

"Our tails," said Mr. Yak, "are sometimes used for fly-snappers."

"Oh, dear," said Mrs. Yak, "don't let us think of anything like that. Where would we be without our tails?"

"There are some creatures who don't have tails," said Mr. Yak. "People never have them. We might try to be like people."

Now in some things Mrs. Yak was far wiser and more sensible than Mr. Yak.

"My dear," she said, "people have been born without tails for generations and generations—as long as there have been people. Now we have always had tails, and if we should lose our tails, we would die."

"I guess that's true," said Mr. Yak. "Yes, I believe you're right. And, too, our tails give us a fine, handsome look."

"They do," agreed Mrs. Yak quickly, for she didn't like to hear Mr. Yak say he thought it a good thing to have their tails used for fly-snappers. If there was any fly-killing to be done, she wanted to do it all and not just lend her tail for the occasion, without her whole body.

Even though their hair looked as if it needed brushing, it was very, very silky.

"As long as you do not like my tail story, or my tail of the tale—"

Mrs. Yak interrupted him. "Are you going mad, my dear? What do you mean? I am afraid you have been thinking with your tail lately, yes, thinking backwards."

"No, I'm not crazy," said Mr. Yak. "But a tale spelt in one fashion is a story, and a tail spelt in another is the kind we have upon our fine bodies."

"Oh, now I see," said Mrs. Yak. "Pardon me for interrupting."

"Pardoned!" said Mr. Yak grandly. "Well, what I wanted to say is this: Our silky hair is made into lace, and used to ornament garments, or clothes, or dresses—I've forgotten just what they are called."

Mrs. Yak felt very vain and proud to hear this. Of course, Mr. Yak was only a poor Mr. Yak, and so he didn't know enough to appreciate lace as she did. But when she had stopped thinking about lace and talking to herself about how beautiful she could make people, she begged Mr. Yak to tell her more about their usefulness.

"We can be used for meat," he said, and Mrs. Yak almost fainted. But quickly he changed the subject, and said: "We give nice butter and milk, you know," at which Mrs. Yak smiled. "And as we can carry things and people, too, I certainly think we should be called the useful yak family," he ended, as he and Mrs. Yak moved from the valley where they had been all winter to the snow-covered mountains far above.

St. Louis, Leading Horse Market. St. Louis is the leading horse market in the United States.



Every Patriotic Man, Woman and Child

can now invest in the United States Government

as small a sum as 25 cents

Help the Government and help yourself at the same time. Here is a patriotic service that all can share in.

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY

J. C. LEWIS, Groceries and Plantation Supplies, Johnston, S. C.

Notice Of Opening Books Of Enrollment For Voters In The Democratic Primary Election, etc., etc.

Notice is hereby given that the following committees for enrollment have been appointed to enroll the voters of Edgefield County in the Democratic Primary for the year 1918, and said books of enrollment will be opened at the places designated for each club Tuesday, June 4th, 1918.

Bacon.—W. H. Smith, Secretary; G. M. Smith and B. B. Bouknight at Bouknight's Store.

Cleveland.—C. C. Jones, Secretary; J. W. Quarles and T. Wallace Quarles at Quarles' Store.

Colliers.—Dr. J. N. Crafton, Secretary; D. T. Mathis and E. B. Mathis at Mathis' Store.

Edgefield Democratic Club No. 1—L. W. Cheatham, Secretary; A. E. Padgett and N. M. Jones, at Jones and Son's Store.

Edgefield Democratic Club No. 2—J. W. Kemp, Secretary; T. A. Hightower and T. J. Paul at the Edgefield Mercantile Company.

West Johnston.—W. M. Sawyer, Secretary; E. H. Smith and John Wright, at Lott-Walker Company's Store.

East Johnston.—A. M. Clark, Secretary; W. S. Mobley and S. G. Mobley, Jr. at J. C. Lewis' Store.

Long Branch.—E. L. Scott, Sec.; Luther Yonce and L. C. Clark, at Lewis Clark's Store.

Meriwether.—J. A. Thurmond, Sec. J. T. Reece and J. O. Scott, at J. A. Thurmond's Store.

Meeting Street.—J. K. Allen, Sec.; J. R. Blocker and J. H. Cogburn at J. H. Cogburn's Store.

Moss.—P. W. Cheatham, Sec.; T. A. Williams and W. A. Reel, at Reel's Store.

Pleasant Lane.—J. T. McDowell, Sec.; S. T. Williams and F. L. Timmerman, at F. L. Timmerman's Store.

Red Hill.—H. E. Quarles, Sec.; O. O. Timmerman and R. M. Johnson at H. E. Quarles' Store.

Ropers.—F. F. Rainsford, Sec.; B. T. Lanham and J. D. Boswell, at Roper's Store.

Shaw.—W. W. Wise, Sec.; I. A. Webb and A. J. Day, at A. J. Day's Store.

Talbert.—J. D. Hughey, Sec.; A. Gilchrist and E. P. Winn, at E. P. Winn's Store.

The qualifications for membership in any club of the party and for voting at a primary are as follows:

The applicant for membership, or voter, shall be 21 years of age, or shall become so before the succeeding general election and be a white Democrat. He shall be a citizen of the United States and of this State. No person shall belong to any club or vote in any primary unless he has resided in the State two years and in the County six months prior to the succeeding general election and in the club district 60 days prior to the first primary following his

offer to enroll; PROVIDED, that public school teachers and ministers of the gospel in charge of regular organized church shall be exempt from the provisions of this section as to residence, or otherwise qualified. Under the rules a new enrollment is required.

B. E. NICHOLSON,
County Chairman.

May 27, 1918.

For Sale: 200 bushels of good sound peas at \$3.75 per bushel. Mrs. Julia K. Prescott, Modoc, S. C.

STRAYED—From pasture near Ninety Six one medium size iron gray mare mule about four years old, liberal reward Wire or phone us. Lee and Blake. Greenwood, S. C.

Here Is the Plan



THE Government is issuing during all of 1918 what is known as *U. S. Thrift Stamps*. These stamps are on sale at postoffices, banks, stores, factories and many other convenient places. A single stamp is sold for 25 cents.

When you buy your first stamp you will be given a Thrift Card with spaces for affixing sixteen stamps. This card will show at all times just how much money you have loaned the Government.

As soon as you have sixteen stamps on your card—\$4.00 worth—you can take them to any place where U. S. Thrift Stamps are sold and there exchange them with a small cash payment for a "War Savings Stamp" that will pay you 4 per cent interest.

What is a War-Savings Stamp? When affixed to a War-Savings Certificate, it is an obligation of the United States Government to pay the holder \$5.00 on January 1, 1923. All the wealth and security of the United States are behind it. It is as good as a Government bond, which is the safest investment in the world.

Now let's see how Thrift Stamps are changed into War-Savings Stamps.

Suppose you have a card full of Thrift Stamps—\$4.00 worth—and want to turn them into a War-Savings Stamp in March. All you have to do is to put fourteen cents with your card and take it to any place where U. S. Thrift and War-Savings Stamps are sold. There it will be exchanged for a Five Dollar War Savings Stamp, which will put you in the investor class.

If you exchange U. S. Thrift Stamps for War-Savings Stamps in April, it will be fifteen cents; and so on a cent a month up to December, 1918, when the added amount will be twenty-three cents. The sooner you buy the less the cost.

SAVE The Nickels The Dimes The Quarters Buy U. S. Thrift Stamps. Exchange Them for War Savings Stamps



Spring Merchandise

We invite our friends to come in to see the new spring merchandise for men and boys.

Large assortment of spring suits to select from—latest fabrics and newest styles.

See Our Beautiful Hats

in Straw, Panama and Felt.

Large stock of ECLIPSE Shirt. Just what you need for the warm weather.

See our Crossett Oxfords and our Selz-Schwab Oxfords

the best and most stylish footwear on the market for the money.

Dorn & Mims



OWEN BROS. MARBLE & GRANITE CO.

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DEALERS IN EVERYTHING FOR THE CEMETERY.

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GREENWOOD, S. C.
RALEIGH, N. C.

F. A. JOHNSON, Local Agent