

CLINTON CLOTHMAKER LYDIA

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A Few Words About Waste Are Outlined

A whole book could be written on the subject of waste and wasteful practices in a cotton mill; but, as indicated by the above heading, this will be a very short discussion of the subject.

When the word "waste" is used in a cotton mill, a person usually thinks of waste taken from the cotton as it is processed; such as Picker and Card Fly and Motes, Card Strips, Drawing Waste, Scavenger and White Waste in the Spinning Room, Hard and Soft Slasher Threads, etc. It is true that the greatest money loss comes from excessive and unnecessary waste from the raw material; but there are other waste losses in the mill, which are costly and can be greatly reduced if everyone takes a serious and helpful attitude about these things.

For one thing, there is the waste of supplies and equipment. Many thousands of dollars are absolutely wasted and thrown away each year in supplies such as bobbins, quills, machine parts and the many dozens of other supply items that are used in the various departments of the mill.

Then, too, there is a big waste loss in machine parts and equipment, due to lack of proper maintenance and not too careful lubricating methods and careless or improper fitting and adjusting of parts in the various machines.

It is hard to estimate, but it is true that the time that is wasted or spent uselessly by individuals in the mill represents a big money loss.

The real purpose of these few words about waste is to point out, if possible, that the losses which come as a result of these practices hurt everyone. To put it another way: if everyone would do everything possible to reduce waste, regardless of whether it be of raw materials, supplies, equipment or time, the savings could be so great that your company would be in a better position to do extra things for all employees, which it would like very much to do.

Think it over and if you have any ideas to reduce these waste losses, please help yourself and the mill by passing them on to your second hand or overseer. Your suggestions will be appreciated and given serious consideration.



THESE YOUNG MERMAIDS from Lydia Mill are shown in the mill's pool learning some water ballet tricks during the recent week-long day camp held for 60 Campfire Girls and Blue Birds of the community.

Record Set By Day Camp Lydia Girls

A new departure in organized recreation was started at Lydia during the past month with a new record set for attendance in the first annual day camp for Campfire Girls and Bluebirds.

More than 60 girls in two age groups daily participated in the week long day camp under the supervision of adult leaders at the mill.

A typical day's schedule of events went something like this:

Opening devotionals, outdoor games, an hour's dip in the mill's swimming pool, study of arts and crafts, indoor games and a picnic lunch. On one day, the entire group was taken on a trip to the mountains for hiking, swimming and a picnic.

During the arts and crafts period each day, the younger Blue Birds hand-wove bracelets in Indian designs from plastic strips and also created framed silhouettes from window panes. The older Campfire Girls hand-carved and tolled bookends with Campfire emblems and made other useful articles for their homes.

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Clinton Girls Enjoy Camp At Buck Horn

The Clinton Community Building was the gathering spot for 25 Campfire Girls, Bluebirds and sponsors on July 21 as they prepared to leave for three days at Camp Buck Horn. Upon arrival there on the Clinton bus, all were assigned sleeping quarters and enjoyed a picnic lunch.

The daily schedule of busy activities started with a breakfast at seven and included the following:

Hiking at 8, relaxation at 11, lunch at 12, arts and crafts from 2 until 3:30, swimming from 4 to 5:30, dinner at 6, ceremonials and devotionals at 7, singing and games from 8 until 10 and lights out for the tired but happy bunch at 10:30.

As mealtime rolled around, each girl and leader was ready to enjoy the delicious food set before them. The sliced ham, fried chicken, salads, vegetables, iced tea, biscuits topped off with a dessert disappeared in no time.

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Final Details In Handling Orders Through New York Office Are Reported By Meyers

By Norman G. Meyers,
Pres., Clinton Cottons, Inc.

NEW YORK—We have explained briefly in past issues the various activities of the New York selling office. It is possible we may have overlooked something of interest to you, and we will be glad to go into any of these if you will just address your questions to the editors of The Clothmaker.

In this final article of this series, we will describe the methods of handling orders and the service we try to give our customers.

When an order is taken it is written up in pencil on a form which gives the customer's name and address, yardage, construction of the cloth, price, delivery, shipping instructions, routing, and the name of the salesman. Immediately that form is given an order number, and at the same time the yardage is deducted from a record that we keep here of the goods that you make each week and the sales that we have made against that production. Every week-end both plants send us a selling schedule which lists the looms operating on each fabric, the amount of first quality goods it is expected they will turn out each week for at least a six months period, and the amount of goods that have been sold against each week's production. In that way we are able to immediately see how much goods we have for sale each week, and it is from this chart that each order is immediately deducted so as to make sure that we do not sell the same goods twice and

sell more goods than we are making.

Then the order is turned over to our own credit department. I want to explain to you that we have a most modern and efficient Credit Department headed by Frank Kelly, a man of great experience in this line and who has considerable knowledge of the financial standing of the customers.

Mr. Kelly also is a vice president of Clinton Cottons, Inc., has many friends in the trade and maintains warm close relations with the heads of banking and financial institutions, factors, certified public accountants, and others who are able to give him information telling of the fi-

ancial strength of each customer.

When Mr. Kelly gets the order he checks his records to see if we have sold the customer previously, and also to inquire into the financial standing of the customer to see whether there is a reasonable expectancy that we will be paid for our goods when the invoice is due. In all matters of credit there is a certain amount of faith required, plus of course the ability to pay.

While we try not to turn anyone down because we do not think they are in strong enough financial position, at the same time sometimes that is necessary. On the other hand, in conducting a business like we do, there is a certain risk attached to shipping goods to people who may have used bad judgment in their business and as a result are forced into bankruptcy. If this should happen, we of course then would lose some money.

After Mr. Kelly has approved the credit, the order is then typed on a regular form containing all of the details of the order in seven copies, two of which go to the customer, of which he keeps one and signs and returns the other indicating that the way the order has been typed is in accordance with his understanding. Two copies are sent to the mill, one copy is retained in our files as a permanent record, one copy is kept in a book for quick reference, and the last

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Keeping Cool



IT HAS BEEN HOT but little Kay Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Young, Clinton Mill, managed to keep cool in this yard pool when not in the mill swimming pool.