

To Farm Land Investors.

Don't pay sixty to one hundred dollars per acre for land when you can buy just as good and better for twelve to forty dollars, don't take our word for it, but come and see the lands for yourselves now while the growing crop is on them. Don't wait longer than the next thirty days as these lands will then be sold; we are going to get rid of these lands because party owning them is sick, and determined to retire from business.

We offer tract of eight hundred and fifty-six (856) acres, six hundred of which is under cultivation, place is healthy, all land in sight of depot, on the best railroad in the State, sixteen (16) four room tenant houses, new barn and stable, place thoroughly ditched, every house on place filled with splendid labor, every acre will easily yield one bale with from 800 to 1000 lbs. fertilizer. Good pasture (wired fenced) lands suitably adapted to any variety of crops, no stumps. Party owning this place made one hundred and sixty bales of cotton, and two thousand bushels of corn on ten plows last year, price Forty (\$40.00) dollars per acre. Terms \$15,000.00 down and the balance in one to five years time.

Tract No. 2. Contains about Sixteen hundred (1600) acres, about Seven hundred (700) in cultivation, this place situated in sight of two splendid towns, and two main line Railroads, practically all of the land can be cultivated. Price Twenty two and 50-100 dollars per acre.

Tract No. 3 Contains thirteen hundred (1300) acres, and is cut in half by main line of railroad, nice town about one mile from same, about one half in cultivation, this place is perfectly healthy, and has abundant labor. Price Twenty five dollars (\$25.00) per acre.

Tract No. 4 is about five miles from Railroad and Court House and contains about twelve hundred (1200) acres. Price twenty dollars (\$20.00) per acre.

Tract No. 5 is about six miles from Railroad, contains six hundred (600) acres. Price of which is Twelve dollars (\$12.00) per acre.

Reasonable terms can be arranged on all this property, and we absolutely guarantee that anybody seeing this section of Carolina will pronounce it the Garden Spot of the State, both as to Fertility, Productiveness, Health, and Climate. All requests for information cheerfully furnished, but a visit to us if you are attracted will give us great pleasure.

Hart & Company,
ESTILL, S. C.

The Best of All Economy is the Economy of Securing the Best.

It is not economy to take your child to a cheap and inefficient teacher when an experienced and well trained one may be secured for a slightly greater fee. If you must have a cheap teacher, it would be better to reserve the cheap teacher for some later period, as the most important period of all is when your child is commencing the study of Music. A poor teacher has wrecked many a promising career. The best of all economy is the economy of securing the best. If you put up with cheap things at the start, you will find that you will go through all your musical life, seeking for bargains,—bargains that are far more expensive than you have any means of determining. Music tuition in the North and West is far in excess of that in the South. In the South, it runs from six to ten dollars per month for first class instruction.

Prof. T. L. Tinsley and Mrs. Della Gilbert, who will have charge of the Departments of Piano and Voice, respectively, in Orangeburg College during the coming year, have both studied with some of the very best American as well as European trained teachers, and have had wide experience in their profession. Students from the city and surrounding country solicited. Students from the city taken in the afternoons from three to five. Rates \$5 per calendar month. Session opens September 20th. Send applications to President W. S. Peterson, Orangeburg, S. C.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Low Round Trip Fares From Orangeburg.

Tickets on Sale July 7, 8 and 9, 1911.

\$24.00 ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Account Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Final return limit July 20, which may be extended to August 20, by depositing ticket and paying \$1.00.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. \$30.60.

Account A. A. O. N. Mystic Shrine. Final return limit July 18, which may be extended to August 15 by depositing ticket and paying \$1.00.

These Rates are Open to the Public

For illustrated booklets descriptive of each of the above cities and trips and for schedules, Pullman reservations, etc., call on S. A. DANZLER Ticket Agent, Orangeburg, S. C.

or address
W. J. Craig, Pass. Traffic Mgr., T. C. White, Gen. Pass. Agent,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MAKES IT PLAIN

(Continued from 1st Page.)

that cheapness is the chief object. No man's child should be compelled to use inferior text books even though such books were furnished free of cost. Time once lost by the child through poor books, is never recovered and the damage done is irreparable. People living in the country, are, as a rule, not in position to keep up with the advance in text book improvements. These advances are on a par with, or ahead of, improvements, along other lines; and books that were relatively good four or five years ago may be relatively poor today. Surely the country children are entitled to as good books as the town children are. This advantage the Board was fully determined they should have, without regard to criticism.

Increase in Prices.
Most of those who have made comparisons between particular books of the old and the new adoption have fallen into serious and misleading error.

Primer and reader.—In the case of the Primer, although the one adopted costs 13 cents more than the old one, it contains 6,700 words or reading matter, whereas the old Primer, pasteboard bound, cheaply made, poorly illustrated, gave only 110 words of reading matter for one cent, while the New Primer, cloth bound, fully and beautifully illustrated, gives 225 words of reading matter for one cent. The judgment of the school world upon this new book may be inferred from the fact that it has been adopted in eleven States. So, also, are the Readers adopted superior to those discarded.

Reading is the most important subject taught in the school, because the child's progress in all other studies depends upon his ability to read. That series of Readers which enables the child to gain this power in the shortest possible time, is in the end the best and cheapest. Such a series undersigned members of the board claim to have adopted.

Geographies.—In the comparison between the old and the adopted Primary Geographies, the following is the fact: The book thrown out was confessedly unsuitably illustrated, poorly supported by a single member of the Board. The Board was finally limited to a choice between the New Primary Frye at 40 cents and the new Primary Maury at 45 cents, a difference of five cents and not of 12 cents, as alleged.

Physiologies.—It is equally unfair and misleading to compare the cost of the three book series of Physiologies adopted with the two book series discarded. The third and added book is to be used as an elective science in one of the high school classes, and was adopted in response to the most marked movement of the day—the call for the education of the people in health laws and preservation. In the two lower books, these adopted are so far ahead of the old books that there is no comparison. The Primer of Sanitation alone if placed in the home of every man in South Carolina and read and even partly followed would save in one year more money than this adoption will cost.

Arithmetics.—The comparison between the old and the new Arithmetics is an instance of the glaring injustice done to the Board. The following is the statement given:
Cost of old arithmetic, elementary... 22
Cost of old arithmetic, advanced... 40
Total... 62
Cost of new arithmetic, elementary... 32
Cost of new arithmetic, intermediate... 36
Cost of new arithmetic, advanced... 41
Total... 109

Making the apparent increase on arithmetics 47 cents. At a matter of fact, the New Advanced Arithmetic quoted at 41 cents in the second list above, was on the old list and is a re-adopted book. The proper comparison should be:
Cost of old Wentworth arithmetic, elementary... 22
Cost of old Wentworth arithmetic, advanced... 40
Cost of old Milne arithmetic advanced... 41
Total... 103
Cost of new Milne arithmetic, elementary... 32
Cost of new Milne arithmetic, intermediate... 36
Cost of readopted arithmetic, advanced... 41
Total... 109

This makes the increased price only six cents. A change in the two lower Arithmetics was considered advisable, since in the judgment of the Board they were out of date. Such being the case, the adoption of the Milne was logical, inasmuch as the advanced Milne was already on the list and the whole series was already widely used in the independent schools of the State.

Saving to the State.
Those who have commented on the cost of the adoption have overlooked the positive fact, that this Board has secured what is confessedly the best contract ever obtained from the publishers in this country. For we maintain that the credit for this contract is due to no one man, but that the contract was the product of the combined judgment of the whole Board and was unanimously adopted by it. By this contract, for the first time in the history of book adoptions, "any old book" in the hand of the child has been given a definite money value and will be taken in exchange for any book of a lower or higher grade in the same series. By the same contract, too, the length of

time allowed for exchange has been increased 25 per cent. Both the method and the saving in this exchange provision may be illustrated with the Readers. By the contract the old Johnson Primer, which, when new, cost the children 12 cents, has now an exchange value of 15 cents. That is to say, an old Johnson Primer and 10 cents will buy a new Wheeler Primer, the retail contract price of which is 25 cents. Or the same Primer and 10 cents will buy a new Wheeler First Reader, the contract price of which is 25 cents. In the same way, an old Primer may be used at this valuation of 15 cents to help pay for any reader, first, second, third, fourth, or fifth; whereas, in the past a Primer could be exchanged only for a Primer. Further, an old first reader, which cost 20 cents when new, has by contract been given a money value of 15 cents and may be used to help pay for a Primer or for any Reader.

In the case of the Geographies, the old Primary Geography, which was discarded by the Board, and which cost when new 33 cents, has by contract been given an exchange value of 23 cents, being only 10 cents less than it cost when new. That is to say, an old primary geography and 22 cent will pay for the new book adopted. Or the old Primary Geography and 65 cents will pay for the new Advanced Geography. So, too, the old Advanced Geography and 22 cents will buy the new Primary Geography. Could any one deny that money has been saved to the State?

Cost to the State.
It has been claimed that the Board by its action wantonly destroyed property values estimated at \$500,000. This sum is just a few thousand and less than the cost of all the school books bought in South Carolina during the years 1906-1911. How preposterous this claim is will appear from the following:
It assumes that all these books, even those bought five years ago, are still in usable form in the hands of the children and are now worth what they cost when new. It assumes also that if all the old books had been readopted, the children of the State would not have had to buy any new books during the coming five years. It forgets that each book now in the hands of the child has not only paid its price in use, but is by contract given an added definite value, approximately fifty per cent. of its original cost.

The following analysis will show that the apparent loss to the State would in reality be only about \$16,000 a year for the five-year period, or only about 4 2-3 cents per child. Instead of the alleged loss of \$500,000. As it is claimed that the loss was entailed by the assumed eighty per cent change, then the entire value involved would be upon this eighty per cent, or upon \$400,000 instead of \$500,000. It is, however, generally estimated by teachers and experienced book men that the average life of a text book, especially in the lower grades, is from one to three years. On a liberal allowance then, the books bought during the first three years of the last adoption period are not usable in class, though by the contract they have been given an exchange money value. This reduces the possible loss to the books bought during the last two years, or to two-fifths of \$400,000, that is \$160,000. Now, not only have these books paid their price in actual use, but they have an actual value of fifty per cent of their cost when new. This reduces the alleged loss to \$80,000. If this loss be distributed over a period of five years, a legitimate distribution, inasmuch as the assumed loss covered that period, this makes a so-called loss of \$16,000 a year to be distributed among the 340,000 and more children in the schools, or about four and 2-3 cents apiece.

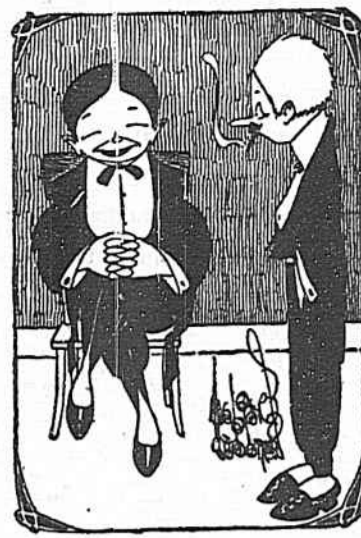
Thus, at this slight additional expense of 4 2-3 cents, each child in the State would be supplied with new and better books. Surely this is gain and not loss. For it is a serious injustice to a child, an injustice at once physical, intellectual and aesthetic, to put into his hands an old, defaced, and filthy book in any study.

We have gone into these figures on the assumption that the statement that 80 per cent of the books have been changed, is correct. The correctness of the statement we do not admit. Exclusive of copy books and drawing books, which are destroyed by use, supplementary English Classics and duplicates there were 53 books on the old list. Of this number 23 only were changed, whereas 20 were readopted. Ten were entirely dropped from the list. Owing to the extension of the high school course, it becomes necessary to add nine new books to the list for high school use. Let each man calculate the percentage of change for himself.

The foregoing is a statement of the essential facts of the adoption, of the preliminary preparation of the members of the Board, and of the fair and rational view to take of the cost involved. The undersigned appointive members have no apology to make either for the results of the adoption or for the methods used. They entered upon the task with only one purpose, to further the best interest of the schools and of the children of South Carolina. They brought to bear upon this task their best experience, the unremitting toil of months, and the deepest interest and sincerity. They believe that with due allowance for the fallibility of human judgment they have succeeded. To the test of use, to those who know books and the needs of our schools, and to the sober second thought of the fair-minded people of their State, they leave the final verdict.

- D. M. O'Driscoll, 1st district.
- H. F. Rice, 2nd district.
- D. W. Daniel, 3rd district.
- A. G. Rembert, 4th district.
- J. Lyles Glenn, 5th district.
- Nathan Toms, 6th district.
- A. J. Thackston, 7th district.

HIGH LIFE.



MARRIED FOR MONEY.
"Mrs. Ellison's husband's health is very low, they say."
"Yes, and when he's gone, there'll be a good chance for some guy whose finances are low."



OUT OF THE WAY.
"Does George get along well with your father?"
"Well, George gets along when he sees father coming."



FOR LIFE.
She—Shall I join you in your walk?
He—Yes. Let's walk over past the mitter's and ask him to join us.



SURE CURE.
"You'll forget you ever loved me within a month."
"Not unless you marry me."



APPROPRIATE.
Special Writer—I have an article on the kind of milk the farmers give the summer boarders.
Editor—Oh! condense it.



PICKLE.
"Do you think you could be true to one man for a lifetime?"
"I surely could, but not to the same one."

JOYTOWN FOLKS.



HARD LUCK.
"Did I ever bring you back your ladder that you lent me a week ago?"
"No; you certainly did not."
"I'm sorry, for I just stopped in to borrow it again."



HAD HIS NUMBER.
"Why, I had hardly met him, don't you know, when he called me a fool. What sort of a fellow is he?"
"Oh! he's a wise guy, all right."



ABSOLUTELY HONEST.
"Is he absolutely honest?"
"Yes, indeed. He wouldn't even steal lumber from the new house that is being built next door to his."



A SMALL OFFER.
"A penny for your thoughts."
"Of course! Just like a woman, always looking for bargains!"



FIXED SCALES.
"How in the deuce did you get that ten-pound bass to weigh 25 pounds?"
"Sh! I weighed him on the ice man's scales."



VERY RUDE TO HIM.
Mrs. Hempeck—Before we were married I used to sit on your knee.
Mr. Hempeck—Now you sit all over me.

CIGGETTES.



TOO MUCH COMPANY.
"Have you ever loved before?" asked the coy maid.
"Yes," yawned the worldly young man, "but never before a chaperon, two small brothers and a pet bulldog."
And then she suggested a trip down the old road to see the stars.



AND THEY PLAY EVERY NIGHT.
"So Dobbs doesn't play on your ball team any more?"
"No; he's married, settled down and is the father of twins."
"I see; he has a bawly team of his own."



WHAT HAPPENED TO HIM.
"Dinks had an athletic stroke yesterday."
"Athletic stroke! You mean paralytic stroke, don't you?"
"No; I mean just what I said. He got mixed up with a professional boxer."



HIS IDEA.
Oldwed—I've been married for 20 years. Notwed (absently)—Any time off for good behavior?



AT SUMMER RESORT.
"What did she say when you asked to marry her?"
"Told me to ask her again next week, when the man she is engaged to at present will have gone back to work."



CASH, TOO.
Congressman—Did you buy your present political position?
Senator—Sure thing. I don't look like a deadhead, do I?