THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH-NEWS

"WHAT DOES COTTON MEAN TO THE SOUTH?"

BY B. F. McLEOD State Manager South Carolina Cotton

Association.

The question, "What does cotton mean to the South?" is subceptible to two answers. If cotton was selling anywhere near pre-war prices, it would mean semi-starvation and a mere existence, not a living for a large per cent of the producers. It would be a continuance of illiteracy, bad roads and a depreciation in land values. It would mean an exodus of the white tenant farmers to the cotton mills and other industries and an increase in the immigration of the colored farm laborers to the North and West. (It is estimated that 750,000 colored laborers immigrated to the North and West in 1915 and 1917.

It would mean that the purchasing power of the cotton farmer would be reduced to such an extent that all manufacturers, a part of whose product is consumed in the South, would pile up a surplus to be dumped at a loss. Ninety per cent of the manufactured goods that are consumed by the cotton farmers in the South are manufactured north of the Mason and Dixon line.

The money received for cotton is the only money paid for a farm product that reaches every nook and corner of the United States. Therefore, it is to the interest of all manufacturers, including the cotton manufacturers, to cooperate with the cotton farmer, merchant, banker and professional man of the South in their efforts to organize the three elements that constitute our economic structure-the farmer, merchant and banker, for the purpose of insuring to the cotton farmer a living price for his product.

If cotton continues to sell at present prices, it would mean the blotting out of illiteracy and a great improvement in the living conditions. It would mean a higher moral standard. It would mean a "Back to the Farm" movement and good roads. It would mean a great improvement in our common schools, and our colleges would have to be enlarged to accommodate the increased number of students applying for admission. It would bean a large per cent of the farm houses would be equipped with modern conveniences and better sanitary arrangements. It would mean commercial freedom and a happier people. If the farmers, merchants and bankers organize for mutual benefit and act as a unit the cotton producer will continue to receive cost of production plus a reasonable profit on his investment and a fair renumeration for his labor. When the purchasing power of the producers is increased the merchants and bankers' business is increased in the same proportion. Therefore it means as much to the business man as it does to the farmer. The efforts of the American Cotton Association to bring the three elements together in one great and powerful organization should be supported by every man and woman in the cotton belt. It is believed by many thinking men that, due to the unrest and that hundreds of thousands of working men are en a strike, with a milion or more threatening to strike throughout the world, and the enormous rate of exchange, cotton would be selling for not much more than 20 cents a pound, if the American Cotton Association was not in the making.

in the face of the work that is being P. W. BUOYE TO BUILD done to organize the Southern cotton farmers, merchants, bankers and manufacturers. The fall of 1914 was

"darkest hour just before the dawn," the dawn of a new and prosperous lot on the Augusta Highway just on erage weight of the pigs in the various South. The prosperity of the South the edge of town. The construction can be maintained by cooperation of this home will greatly improve and through a membership organization. enhance the value of the property in 115 pounds when the tests ended. But it is necessary for every man in that section of the city. every township in every county of the cotton producing states to join the as- THE VALUE OF sociation to reach the maximum of its usefulness.

The county branches of the Cotton Association cannot be stronger than the weakest township organization, farmers and hog growers is found in neither can the State organization be a report of experiments in Nebraska pound per day. The pigs in the dry stronger than the weakest county or- in feeding pigs on alfalfa pasture. ganization.

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BUNGALOW

Mr. P. W. Buoye has lumber on the residence of the bungalo type on his and two lots on trial 70 days. The av- half.

ALFALFA PASTURE

Clemson College, November 2 .--A story of value to South Carolina of .87 pound per day, while those in "During the summer of 1916,

three lots of 20 pigs each were fed in self-feeders while running in fields

lots ranged from 37 to 47 pounds when the tests began and from 47 to

"The pigs in the dry lots ate 4.18 pounds of tankage per 100 pounds of corn and tankage, while those on pasture ate 3.85 pounds of tankage for each 100 pounds of corn and tankage. The pigs on alfalfa gained at the rate the dry lot gained at the rate of .32 lot ate 596 pounds of corn and 23 pounds of tankage to produce 100 pounds gain, while those on alfalfa

of alfalfa. Three similar lots of pigs pasture ate 297 pounds of corn and bushel or \$50.00 per ton and tankwere fed the same ration but were 14 pounds of tankage to produce 100 age worth \$100 per ton, the cost of kept in a dry lot where there was no pounds gain. Access to alfalfa pas- corn and tankage for 100 pounds of green feed. Two lots of pigs were on ture reduced the grain eaten to pro- gain in the alfalfa field was \$8.12 as dark and gloomy, but it was the ground for the erection of a handsome trial 56 days, two lots on trial 42 days, duce 100 pounds of gain nearly one-

against \$15.47 in the dry lot. Alfalfa pasture reduced the cost of

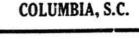
"Considering corn worth \$1.40 per gains nearly one-half."

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The Dort chasis has an unusual tactor of safety in every component. It will not only withstand severe usage but it will endure longer, stay quiet 'onger maintain its power through a greater period than usual. An example is the rear axle. Malleable iron and steel tubing form a great, husky housing-yet a truss rod too is there for that added safety that would probably never be needed.

LEXINGTON, S. C.

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