



Farms & Folks

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Better Chickens

Egg production has been the aim of most poultry improvement in the past. And science has done a lot in that direction. The egg production that has been built up in the modern laying hen is a far call from that of the wild jungle fowl of India, from which our chickens came. But as a meat bird, many of our best layers are little, if any, better than the wild ones from whence they came.

In recent years science has tackled the job of giving us a better meat bird. This has been centered in "The Chicken-of-Tomorrow Contest." National prizes are furnished by the A & P Tea Company, and state prizes here by Spartan Grain and Mill Company. Clemson's extension poultryman, P. H. Gooding, is leader of the project in this state.

Various poultry breeders are at work on the production of superior meat birds. Crosses and hybrids are being produced. And the results already make the average broiler look like an old crow in comparison.

Entry blanks for the contest may be secured from Mr. Gooding here at Clemson. All entries must be in to him before Feb. 15. And the chicks that are to be entered must be hatched between Feb. 27 and March 4. Anyone may enter. Winners will be determined when the state contest is held at Spartanburg the latter part of May. Each contestant takes a batch of his broilers there and they are judged before and after slaughter.

Last year, when the contest was held at Clemson, I bought a batch of those superior broilers and put them in our freezer. That spoiled us. And now ordinary broilers look mighty sorry to us when we get to eating 'em.

So it's better meat chickens for the future, now that science has taken hold of that.

Poison Pays

The control of the boll weevil is such a problem, and there are so many ways of doing it wrong, that the Clemson Extension Service, in cooperation with County Agent Cannon of Laurens and the farmers of Hopewell community, put a man there the past summer to assist farmers in doing the job right from the beginning on a community basis. (Gracious, that's a long sentence. I don't like 'em.)

There they tried hard to do everything right and on time. And all the farms fought the weevil. So there was little weevil overlapping, and poison had a chance to show its stuff in saving a crop.

It so happened that we had a bad weevil year. And this year had a chance to show what a community could do in controlling the weevil, if all worked together.

Those 34 farmers had 2,198 acres of cotton. The year before, Laurens county averaged 320 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The past year it averaged 230, which indicates the severity of the weevil in 1949.

But let's look at Hopewell community. In 1948 these same farmers averaged 393.5 pounds of lint. While last year, which was such a bad one all over the state and in the rest of Laurens county, they came up with 420.8 pounds of lint per acre.

They used very little more poison than other farmers. But they started about 10 days earlier, and did it as nearly right as the Clemson man could show them and weather would permit. And it was on a community basis. So most of them did not have weevils eternally coming in from adjoining fields where no poison was used.

Yes, these new poisons used right will hold boll weevils down. And that's what we have been looking for so long. Last year rot got a lot of the cotton that was saved from the weevil. But that does not often happen.

Of All Things

I ready where a farmer broke broody hens from setting by placing ice cubes in their nests. He said they would usually sit for a few minutes, soon go to squirming a bit, and then leave in disgust and not come back.

Boys Are That Way

We always asked a blessing at mealtime. And all of the kids had to be able to, for they were often called upon.

Once we had company, and they just happened to call upon my brother that time. By mistake, he started off on the Lord's Prayer instead. He tried to go back and get it right. But he and I got so tickled we had to leave the table.

Sometime ago I was up in the woods of northern Maine. While sitting around a log fire there in Harry Umphrey's lodge at the end of the road, he told us of a memorable visit he had a good many years ago with the late Cleveland Sanders at Ritter, down in Colleton county. There he had received the last word in southern hospitality.

A beautiful blessing he heard there impressed him and he had remembered it.

It went this way:
"Some would eat but have no meat,

And some have meat but cannot eat. But we have meat, and we can eat. For which we thank the Lord."
And one in the party remembered this one, in a very different vein: "Lord make us able to eat all that's on the table."
And if there's any more in the pot, Bring it on while it is hot. Amen."

S. C. Population Since 1900 Shifts To Urban Centers

Columbia, Jan. 2.—South Carolina's population has increased, along with that of the nation, with a shift from rural to urban life during the past 50 years.

Approximately one out of every four people in the state now live in a city area.

In 1900, it was less than one of every seven. The city dwellers have doubled in proportion over the 50-year span.

Estimates of the vital statistics bureau peg the state's population at about 2,200,000 for the coming 1950 census. In 1900, it was 1,340,316.

The proportion of whites and Negroes practically has been reversed in the 50 years.

In 1900, 58.5 per cent of the state's people were Negroes. Today, their percentage of the whole is approximately 43.

In actual count, there were 557,995 whites and 782,321 Negroes in the state in 1900. Today, there are an estimated 1,254,000 whites and 964,000 Negroes.

The largest city in 1900 was Charleston with 55,807, and second then was Columbia with 21,108. Each now estimates a population of about 80,000 within the city limits.

Other sizeable population centers,

their present estimated populations and their 1900 head counts:

Greenville 79,000, and 11,806, Spartanburg, 42,607 and 11,395, Anderson 19,200 and 5,498, Sumter 27,600 and 5,673, Florence 25,000 and 4,647, and Rock Hill 27,800 and 5,485.

Incorporation of towns and cities reflects the urbanization of the state. There now are approximately 350 incorporated communities in South Carolina, compared with 250 in 1900.

14 Die In S. C. Road Accidents In One Week

A total of 14 persons were killed in 97 highway traffic accidents in South Carolina during the week beginning December 18 and ending Christmas eve, according to figures released yesterday by the motor vehicle division of the state highway department.

Injuries were received by 22 persons.

FINAL SETTLEMENT

Take notice that on the 26th day of January, 1950, I will render a final account of my acts and doings as Guardian of the estate of Esther Louise Johnson in the office of the Judge of Probate of Laurens County at 10 o'clock, a. m., and on the same day will apply for a final discharge from my trust as Guardian.

Any person indebted to said estate is notified and required to make payment on or before that date; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them on or before said date, duly proven, or be forever barred.

MRS. GERTRUDE JOHNSON
Guardian.

Dec. 24, 1949. 4tcw

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Buick Roadmaster for 1950



Tops in the Buick line for 1950 is the stately Roadmaster six passenger sedan. Inches shorter than its predecessor the car has a more powerful engine, a completely new body and features a one-piece curved windshield. Note the full taper-through of the front fenders; the wrap-around bumpers, spacious trunk and the narrow rear quarter panel permitting the rear window to come well around to the side providing better rear vision for the driver.

The new Buick models are now on display by the Laurens Motor company, county distributors.

Buick has announced for 1950 its

most comprehensive line of cars since the pre-war days, and for the first time offers models in a wide range from the newly-invented lower price field to luxury custom models in the upper brackets. The cars are completely new from styling and engineering standpoints, boasting more powerful engines, new and roomier bodies, greater comfort, and sweeping fender lines carried through the length of the body.

Altogether there are 19 models in the line with seven in the "Special" series and six models each in the "Super" and "Roadmaster" series. Basically the cars are on three different chassis but one model in both

the "Super" and "Roadmaster" series is on a lengthened chassis to accommodate a more spacious body.

A new engine is offered in the "Super" series while the "Roadmaster" and "Special" engines have undergone changes to give increased performance.

Highlighting the style of the new cars are lower lines, the apparent use of more glass and Buick's characteristic full-taper-through front fenders flowing in smooth lines through the entire body length. These lines are accentuated in the medium and higher priced models by a stainless molding running most of the length of the car.

YOUR PRINTING NEEDS CAN BE SUPPLIED BY CHRONICLE PUB. CO.

What Can The People Believe?

When the anti-trust lawyers in Washington filed their suit to put the A&P out of business, they immediately handed out for all the newspapers of the United States a story giving in detail their "allegations" against this company.

When we published advertisements giving our side of the case, they protested, even though they had made, and have continued to make, in newspapers, in speeches and over the radio these charges that would seriously damage our business, if they were believed by the public.

Every week millions of American housewives patronize A&P stores. Many of them would not want to deal with the kind of people that the anti-trust lawyers represent us to be.

We think we have a right to protect this 90-year old business which has made it possible for millions of American families to get more and better food for their money, which is providing high-wage employment for 110,000 Americans and which is helping millions of farmers to improve the methods of distributing their produce.

No answer by us would be necessary if the anti-trust lawyers were always right.

But they, like all other human beings, can be wrong.

In this case we know they are wrong.

They have been wrong before.

In case after case they made charges against A&P which were proved in court to be utterly without foundation.

We will prove that statement right up to the hilt.

The anti-trust lawyers tell the public that they won a previous anti-trust suit against us at Danville, Illinois. They did.

What they do not tell you is that they brought case after case against the A&P in federal courts all over the United States. Before they won this case they suffered three defeats.

The anti-trust lawyers have told everybody about the time that the courts said they were right. We think you are entitled to know about the three times the courts said they were wrong.

Now we are going to tell you about the first one. In future advertisements we will tell you about all of them.

The Washington Bread Case

In April, 1941, the anti-trust lawyers brought a criminal suit in Washington, D. C.

They charged that the A&P, two grocery chain competitors, two labor unions and other good American citizens had conspired to fix the price of bread.

Can anyone imagine any charge calculated to be more damaging to a retail grocery business? They asked millions of people to believe that we were the kind of grocers who would take bread out of the mouths of poor people and make it harder for a wife and mother to feed her family.

These charges were false.

In that case it developed that the A&P and the two competitors who were charged with conspiring with us to maintain high bread prices actually sold bread cheaper than most of the other stores in Washington.

The anti-trust lawyers presented and argued their case. When they were through, Federal District Judge Allen T. Goldsborough ruled that A&P and the other defendants did not even have to put in a defense. He ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty."

Judge Goldsborough said to the anti-trust lawyers:

"If you were to show this record to any experienced trial lawyer in the world, he would tell you that there was not any evidence at all."

"Honestly, I have never in my over forty years' experience seen tried a case that was as absolutely devoid of evidence as this. That is the honest truth. I have never seen one like it."

So here was a case in which the anti-trust lawyers made seriously damaging charges against the A&P, in support of which, in the words of the court, they did not have "any evidence at all."

This was not the only time the anti-trust lawyers made charges against the A&P which the courts said were not true. In future ads we are going to tell you about these other suits. We are not going to duck, either. We are going to tell you about the criminal suit that the anti-trust lawyers won at Danville, Illinois.

The anti-trust lawyers say that they are not attacking "bigness" or efficiency. They have to say that because the courts have decided that "bigness" and efficiency and selling at low prices is not a crime.

But the fact is crystal clear that they only brought their bread suit against the big companies and against companies that sold good bread at the lowest prices; just as in this current suit they are attacking a big company that sells good food cheap.

We are going to show the American people that the suit to destroy A&P is really a suit against efficiency and against real competition.

The real question involved in this suit is whether businessmen are going to be encouraged to do a better and more efficient job; or whether we are going to let the anti-trust lawyers in Washington blow the whistle on anybody who gets big by giving the people more for their money.

No one can make us believe that it is a crime to try to sell the best quality food at the lowest possible price.

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & AP PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

