

# FARMERS' PAGE A Regular Weekly Feature for the Farmers of Anderson and adjoining Counties. Contributions for this page gladly received.

## South Carolina, The Home-Seeker's Paradise

Has a Climate Unsurpassed in the United States. State Has Mountains and Plains the Soil of Which is Unsurpassed for Agricultural Possibilities—Land Cheap and Old and Antiquated Methods Are Given Away to a New Era in Farming—State Ranks High in the Value of Agricultural Products—More Attention Being Paid to the Raising of Food Stuffs.

(By COL. E. J. WATSON, State Commissioner of Agriculture.)

You have asked me to summarize what in my opinion, are the chief advantages offered the homeseeker by the State of South Carolina. The advantages are so numerous that I find it difficult in enumerating them.

First and foremost, of course, comes the climate. The mean annual temperature of the whole State being 63 degrees with the lowest of 59 degrees at Greenville and highest, 69 degrees, at Beaufort; the spring mean 63 degrees, the summer 79 degrees, the autumn mean 65 degrees and the winter mean 46 degrees. Couple this magnificent climate with a seasonable precipitation showing a spring average of 3.86 inches, a summer average of 3.85 inches and a winter average of 11.01 inches, making an annual average of 49.70 inches and you can easily see why it is that the State of South Carolina has an all the year round advantage for agricultural endeavor that is possessed by few sections in the entire world. Again we have the mountains and high rolling hills of the Piedmont, the beautiful pine region, the healthy sandhill region and the coastal plain, each possessing its particular advantage for certain forms of agricultural operations.

Possessed of many advantages. With soil and climate and a country watered as well and thoroughly as any in the United States by rivers and streams, this State possesses advantages for the homeseeker that are rare anywhere. Furthermore our own people in the last 10 years have not been slow to realize these advantages and they have been making the most of them. Knowledge of scientific farming is carried direct to the farmer by trained men and it is quickly available to any man no matter how humble methods are being used to modern ideas. Any man having his home in any section of the world to seek a new home naturally wishes to go where the fundamental conditions are good and sure and where people are doing things themselves. I would say therefore to the homeseeker to look at the figures of the Federal Government showing the results of agricultural endeavor in South Carolina. When these figures are studied the homeseeker's home will find that the average value per acre of all crops in South Carolina in 1908 was \$28.75 while the average for the United States was only \$16.30. This was a larger figure than shown in any of the States with the exception of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey, none of which can properly be called large producing agricultural States. In 1913 the value per acre of the 12 leading crops in South Carolina was \$34.18 while that for the United States as a whole was \$19.75. This was larger than for any of the States with the exception of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Arizona and Ne-

braska. Both in 1909 and 1913 South Carolina easily led all of the Southern States. In the year 1910 an increase of 29.4 per cent in value of crops took place, that being the largest increase shown in any one year by any State in the Union. In that one year South Carolina jumped from 21st in rank to 13th among the States of the Union in value of agricultural products. Ten years ago in agriculture this State presented a pitiable picture. It was late in 1904 before the work of rousing the dormant average man to a sense of his own possibilities was gotten under way. In the decade ending 1910 the value of agricultural products had jumped from \$51,324,000 to \$141,933,000 in value. Last year the seven leading crops alone aggregated \$163,557,119 as against \$123,319,043 for the same crops in 1912 and \$111,137,869 in the census year of 1910.

I would not, however, devote more space to our agricultural achievements. They are now too widely known.

In this State at this time thoughts of all men are turning to the valuable and precious diversification of crops and I fully expect the immediate future to bring a new agriculture, one more virile and more productive of substantial financial results.

Tasks Are Reasonable.

Fine lands can still be had at reasonable figures in South Carolina and the State itself gives the man who undertakes to farm it expert advice free of charge. Without prejudice to any other section of the United States—for I love and believe in the whole country—I do not hesitate to say that were I seeking a location in which I could be growing something worth money to me every day in the year I would buy me a ticket and get into South Carolina as quickly as I could.

This year 1914 has been a remarkable year in agriculture and it shows the wonderful effect of the intelligent work that has been done by the farm demonstration forces and all other forces laboring in the cause of agricultural development. This work has been prosecuted vigorously and been extended from time to time and it has been received by the masses of the people with avidity. The seasons during the year were not as good perhaps as in some preceding years, and it was expected that the corn and grain crop would suffer. All during the year, as in past recent years, day after day, the people have had pounded home to them the doctrine that were they playing with fire in relying solely upon cotton, and that in order to reach the highest form of agricultural development they must eliminate as far as possible their immense expenditures for food products of all kinds heretofore made in the West, raise their supplies at home, and

bring about a more stable average price for cotton than has ever been known.

A Calm View.

Viewing the situation calmly and without excitement, I believe that there are rare possibilities for material advance and development ahead of us, and that in the end this disaster that has befallen us, though it brings severe suffering for a year, will prove a blessing in disguise. For untold ages that have been made in agriculture in better position this year to stand such a disaster that they have encountered than they have ever since the civil war. To my mind, South Carolina today is more the real land of opportunity for the intelligent tiller of the soil than any other section of the United States, and the man who sticks to the soil now and handles both himself and the soil intelligently, is going to reap a permanent harvest that will bring to him and his family both prosperity and happiness.

Simple Simonettes.

The farm is a street car conductor. If money were contagious, vulgarly would become epidemic.

Is it as easy for a woman to be a lady as it is for a man to be a farmer? Have you ever observed that simple strangers sometimes become very perfect acquaintances?

If a woman had a vote and a last year's hat, would she wear a new hat to the polls on election day, or would she not?

### SANITARY HOMES FOR FOWLS IS NECESSARY

Providing Hens With Proper Quarters First Step in Profitable Egg Production.

CLEMSON COLLEGE, Nov. 5.—The first step to be taken in the direction of profitable egg production in South Carolina, according to F. C. Hare, poultry husbandman of Clemson College, is to provide a sanitary poultry house for fowls. Up-to-date hens, with modern efficiency methods of manufacturing eggs, require "modern conveniences" in their homes just as much as do up-to-date people and they will not do good work in a place that is not made for them.

Mr. Hare has outlined in simple terms what is "just the thing" in poultry house construction for South Carolina and some of these directions follow.

First, says Mr. Hare, who has the reputation of knowing what to say when the subject of conversation is poultry houses, remodel your poultry house, if necessary, and make it conform to the South Carolina conditions under which fowls require an open front, draft-proof house in winter and a cool breeze in summer. If you want to build a new house, the east and west sides should be on the north and south and open on the north or south. A good size to accommodate forty fowls is 10 feet long by 8 feet wide, with the stands 6 feet high in front and 4 feet high in the rear. The 10-foot side 6 feet high faces south.

Cover this south front with 2-4 inch mesh wire netting, with the exception of 2 feet at the bottom, which board up to prevent winds from blowing in on the fowls. If you do not need to keep out rats or sparrows you can use 2 inch mesh wire netting, which is cheaper than the smaller mesh. A door 2 1/2 feet wide is placed at either end of the front and covered with wire netting and boards. Before completing the front, make three wooden shelves for the upper half of the front door, and about 3 feet apart. Hinge them outside to swing down and cover the openings with wire netting. These bank doors must be closed tight in cold weather, but by opening them in summer, the hot air inside the house is removed by the draft created and the house is much cooler than one with no circulation.

Have the roosts and nests removable. Small packing boxes from the grocery store with clean straw and a couple of nest eggs in them are more sanitary than nests built under the droopboard or nailed to the house where they cannot be readily cleaned. Nail four 1/4 x 1/4 boards, raise them one foot from the ground, and place them against the wall six feet apart. When in use, the boxes are removed and the droopboard is raised.

Two or three inches of clean straw required, made of 2 by 3 inch dressed lumber with the corners of the 3 inch face (on which the fowls roost) rounded. Nail cleats 4 inches wide by 3 feet long to the side walls, with two inches 3 inches wide by 1/2 x 3/4 inches set in them 1/2 inches apart, these being for the roosts to rest in.

The two roosts are level (not one above the other, which causes spurring for possession of the top roost) with the upper edge 30 inches above the sill, and the rear roost 18 inches from the north wall. The droopboard is 26 inches high by about 14 feet long, placed 4 inches above the bottom of the front of the house. This is the opening at the rear side wall.

Place suitable material on the floor. A dry, earth floor is satisfactory. Fill in with garden soil so that it is higher than the outside ground, then cover it with 6 inches of straw, pine straw, leaves, litter of any kind or shavings. Place the water dish on a box or shelf of sufficient size for the hens to stand on it in order to keep the water clean of litter and dirt.

The house is now completed and ready for the fowls. In remodeling an old house, with provisions in the mind, it is necessary to have the floor raised and the walls built up to the level of the roof. The walls should be plastered on both sides and

### The Two Farmers

(By Wait Mason.)

The slipshod farmer goes by guess, and has all kinds of black distress. He doesn't keep his head on straight, but sticks to methods out of date. You say, "Why don't you take a brace, and cultivate your old place in modern style, with modern tools, according to the latest rules. Then you'd have coin to plow the birds."

He answers, through his old straw lid, "I do the way my fathers did. I have no use for modern rules, for agriculture learned in schools. No farmers' journals do I need; I have no time to sit and read. I've too much trouble on my mind, to stand and talk here till I'm blind; my cows are still producing when, my hens have never learned to lay, my hogs are troubled with the thumps, my horses have the jumping bumps, our old stone churn will not come, the well is dry, the chimney cracks, my hired man, here and there, and I must kick around and year, just as my fathers did of yore."

The modern farmer, up to date, has all things running smooth and straight. He knows the farmer must advance, and knowledge gain, at every chance. For farming is no blind man's game; the winner must have a lofty aim, must have a comprehensive view, and know what other farmers do. He ought to know what kind of stock will bring him troubles by the crock, know how to combat bugs and worms, and put a crimp in deadly germs; he ought to know what kind of grain will flourish best on hill or plain; he ought to know what kind of pills his horses for their ills, a thousand things he has to know, if he would eludest grief, and so he reads farm papers every day; and knows the good one makes it cost; it pays a hundred times its cost—the time spent reading ain't lost.

### Cotton Exchanges Will Be Opened

(By Associated Press.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—On and after tomorrow and until further notice the cotton market here will be open during the usual business hours for restricted trading in futures for May-June American and January Egyptian deliveries. Trading will not be permitted below minimum price to be fixed from time to time by the directors of the exchange and all transactions must be reported at once and officially quoted on the quotation board.

All buying orders for May-June American and January Egyptian may be executed, but only sales in liquidation of old business are permissible. All contracts must be submitted for classification to the association. Contracts will be subject to the same regulations regarding settlements as contracts hitherto arranged through the market. The spot supervisory committee is dissolved and the obligation to cover futures against spot sales is no longer in force. All regulations previously in force with regard to the sale of new cotton are now withdrawn.

Until further notice the minimum trading price will be 4.25d for American cotton and 6.95d for Egyptian.

### New Orleans Cotton

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—January contracts traded around 7.50 and middling stood unchanged at 7.3-16 in the local market for cotton today. Brokers were much surprised at the sudden announcement from Liverpool that the market there would be opened tomorrow for restricted trading and it was generally regarded that this action would hasten the resumption of business here, although no action toward this end was taken by the exchange officials.

Total exports for the day were 25,012 bales, and were considered encouraging. Spot people said that offerings from the interior were none too free and that little distressed cotton was coming to light.

Spot cotton sales: Sales on the spot 310; to arrive 1,180.

### Chicago Grain

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Lively profit taking, due to the fact that prices had risen to a high level, was the main feature of the grain market here today. Brokers brought about a decided downward swing today in wheat. The market closed heavy, 7-8 to 7-5 under last night. Corn suffered a net loss of 1-2 to 3-4 and oats of 3-8 to 3-6 1/2. Provisions wound up unchanged to 20c higher.

Grain and provisions closed: Wheat, December \$1.18 3/4; Mar. \$1.23 7/8. Corn, December 69 5/8; May 72 3/8. Oats, December 49 1/2; May 53 3/8. Cash, December 49 1/2; May 53 3/8. Cash grain: Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.17 1/2; No. 2 hard \$1.15 1/2; No. 2 yellow \$1.14 1/2; No. 2 white \$1.13 1/2. Oats, standard 49 1/2.

### Warned Against Promoters

(By Associated Press.)

Farmers Are Cautious Against Unsound Creamery Schemes.

CLEMSON COLLEGE, Nov. 5.—The dairy division of Clemson College issues the following warning to farmers and business men in rural districts:

"The people of the State are warned to be on the lookout for men who wish to promote new schemes in their sections. Last week the Dairy Division of Clemson College learned that a creamery was being promoted on the South Carolina-North Carolina border. Men were at once sent to the territory to look into the situation and found that there were not enough cows in the section to support a creamery since not fewer than 400 cows are needed. After talking over the plan the people consented to appoint a committee to consider the matter and it is the hope that when they look into the matter they will decide not to build. A creamery that is not successful does great damage to any section. Never begin a creamery unless there are at least 400 cows to supply cream."

### New York Cotton

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A cable received here today announced that the Liverpool cotton market would be reopened for restricted business in May-June contracts tomorrow. The interior of the market was transferred to May-June today and the decision to reopen for liquidation of old business, and new buying orders, was considered another step toward a resumption of general business.

The conference committee of the New York committee of the New York exchange began a series of negotiations here for signatures to the agreements necessary to the operation of the corporation syndicate plan for taking over old contracts on the basis of 5 cents for December, and it is expected that a date for the reopening of the local market will be fixed as soon as a court order is secured permitting the sale at that price of contracts owned by a large firm which failed last July. This order is expected tomorrow.

Liverpool cables also reported the liquidation of 100,000 bales of January-February contracts there on Tuesday at 4.25d and offered 50,000 bales for ballot here in liquidation of credits, but local traders have decided not to ballot below 7.50 for December and are waiting to hear from Liverpool on that proposition before resuming international liquidation.

It was feared that advancing ocean freight and war risks would check export business, but local spot brokers reported no increase in offerings of spots from the South and generally steady prices. December contracts were quoted at 7.55 to 7.58 on the local curb.

### Cotton Seed Oil

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Cotton seed oil sold 16 to 30 points higher early on active short covering and buying on the part of shorts, but faded under profit taking sales and lack of bull support, closing 3 to 17 points net higher.

The market closed firm: Spot \$5.20 @ 5.25; November \$5.37 @ 5.30; December \$5.37 @ 5.34; January \$5.43 @ 5.45; February \$5.55 @ 5.57; March \$5.65 @ 5.68; April \$5.70 @ 5.78; May \$5.90 @ 5.91; June \$5.95 @ 5.90. Total sales 18,000 barrels.

### Dry Goods

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Cotton goods were steady today. Yarns were firm. Cotton wool 15 there were stronger. Flannels for export to Canada were bought freely. Yarns were steady. Dress goods were quiet.

### Mercantile Paper

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Closing mercantile paper 60 1/2-1. Storing exchange steady; thirty-day bills 4.97 1/2; for cables 4.96 5/8 @ 4.96 3/4; for demand 4.90 @ 4.90 3/4; Bar silver 47-7 3/8.

### Financial

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The result of the election was reflected today in a broader inquiry for investment funds and general advances in the price of listed securities being traded in outside the stock exchange.

Another helpful factor was the announcement that the Liverpool cotton exchange is to reopen on a restricted basis of operations tomorrow. Improvement in sentiment was most pronounced in the steel trade, despite the belief that the October statement of the United Steel Corporation, to be issued next Tuesday, is likely to show another large decrease in unfilled orders. Manufacturers in other lines, including textiles, expressed a more hopeful view of the immediate future.

Another advance in rates in Paris was the feature of the foreign exchange market. The London market was a shade easier with additional offerings of commercial bills, because of the termination of the mercantile exchange on Montreal rose again.

An increase of over \$30,000,000 in the gold holdings of the Bank of England was the outstanding feature of that institution's statement for the past week. Substantial gains in gold and liability reserves were also noted. The Imperial Bank of Germany added about \$7,500,000 to its funds as gold and increased its holdings of emergency and other bank notes by over \$35,000,000.

### Live Stock

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Hogs unsteady, advance mostly lost. Bulk \$7.50 @ 7.55; light \$7.30 @ 7.35; mixed \$7.20 @ 7.25; heavy \$7.20 @ 7.25; rough \$7.20 @ 7.25; pigs to 50 lbs cents higher at 4.50 @ 4.57; early pig for hogs 3.25 @ 3.30.

Sheep: Choice \$11.00 @ 11.25; good \$10.50 @ 10.75; heavy \$10.00 @ 10.25; mixed \$9.50 @ 9.75; culls \$8.00 @ 8.25.

Cattle: Choice \$11.00 @ 11.25; good \$10.50 @ 10.75; heavy \$10.00 @ 10.25; mixed \$9.50 @ 9.75; culls \$8.00 @ 8.25.

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The most wonderful grass of the age introduced and endorsed by the U. S. Agricultural Department. Tested severely in every part of Texas successfully. Makes more seed and better hay than any other foreign plant grown. Under ordinary conditions produces 300 to 500 pounds of seed and 5 to 6 tons of hay per acre. The seed is easy to plant and grows in all soils. Resists drought and stands in cold rain. Takes 2 to 4 pounds of seed to sow an acre in drill and 10 to 20 pounds broadcast. Quality of hay equals Timothy and all kinds of livestock eat it in preference to alfalfa. Last spring the seed sold for \$2 to \$3 per pound and everyone who grew it will plant more next year. The seed is now selling for \$1 per pound and will go high or before spring as the supply is limited. We will send you a parcel post box of seed for \$1.00 in advance and you can have more seed when you please. For all seed orders, please send the order. Large quantities of seed and hay for sale. Write for more information. Address—Elgin Farm, Box 12, Elgin, Grant County, Texas.

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## LAUGH AT DROUGHT SMILE AT RAIN