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## Finds Way to Extract Fats From Pine Trees

Removal Would Provide Finest Bond Papers, With Soap as By-Product, Says Herty.

Savannah, Oct. 11.—Discovery of fat in pine trees, fat containing the same stuff as human and animal flesh, was announced today by Dr. Chas. H. Herty, director of the pulp and paper laboratory of Savannah.

With the fats he found a cheap, easy way of extraction which he said promises two new industries. Ridding the trees of fat, he said makes it possible for the first time to manufacture the finest grades of bond and book paper from the Southern forests. The fats themselves offer a new by-product industry to the present newsprint makers. For Dr. Herty found the same fats in the spruce trees from which the world supply of newsprint is made.

The tree fat is useful for making soap and for making flotation processes. With it is a mixture of fatty acids and waxes. One tree acid is oleic, a potent ingredient in the human body sought by physicians for medical experiment. Another is linoleic used for paints. In the waxes is cholesterol, which can be converted into vitamin D.

### Found Two Years Ago.

Dr. Herty discovered the fats while trying to make book and bond paper out of Southern pines. This he undertook two years ago after he had developed methods of making newsprint out of all grades of Southern pines. His pioneering work is sponsored by the industrial committee of Savannah and financed by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., of New York City.

The handicap to making book paper was what the paper industry calls "pitch." It is the stuff which shows as an occasional slightly discolored spot in paper. It is not pitch, but Dr. Herty said no one knew exactly what it was made of.

To find out he sliced sections of tree wood thin as tissue. He colored the slices with biological stains like a physician looking for the cause of disease. The result was discovered that the "pitch" was made of what botanists call "ray" or "pachymerous cells. These are the "living" parts of the wood which a few years ago would have been identified simply as "protoplasm."

### Cells Can Be Seen.

Chemical analysis showed they were filled with fats, fatty acids and waxes. These cells are visible only under microscope. They are many times smaller than the tree fibers which make paper. They are extracted by diluting the pulp and letting it run by gravity over a porous screen. The small cells fall through with the water.

There is no machinery. At the end of the downgrade Dr. Herty has a new type of pulp, more free from fat than even the spruce pulps now used for the best grades of paper. Another new process separates the water from the fat.

Spruce trees, Dr. Herty stated contain only about 1 1/2 per cent. of the fats. The Southern pines all contain much more of the living stuff, which probably accounts for them growing nearly five times as fast as spruce. One of the Southern pines, 'loblolly', has 8 per cent. of fat.

### None Extracted Now.

"If," said Dr. Herty, "all the sulphate pulp (the newsprint pulp) used in this country annually were made from Southern pines it would mean a daily production of fats and waxes of about 420,000 pounds. None of these fats are now being extracted here or elsewhere."

Getting rid of the fat in trees has been a big stride ahead for another of Dr. Herty's scientific "dreams," the making of clothing from Southern pine forests. The fat in these trees has been a barrier to making rayon.

Preliminary tests of the "fatless" pine wood indicates that it will make standard rayon.

### "Even Steven."

A boy asked the other day: "Daddy, are they going to move Dr. Stevens' office back?"—reference being to the street improvement in Barnwell.

"No," replied the father, "they're just moving Lemon Bros.' store back even with Dr. Stevens."

"Oh! so it will be EVEN STEVEN," said the lad.

## AGRICULTURAL NOTES

By George R. Evans,  
Vocational Agricultural Teacher,  
Barnwell High School.

### FEED AND FOOD TO BE SCARCER THIS YEAR.

Because of the terrific drought in the North and West, there will be a need to save every possible pound of Southern grain and roughage to supply our own demands. Those farmers of Barnwell County who are in the habit of buying hay and grain from the West had better make arrangements now or else sow a winter feed crop. As has been pointed out oats and oats and vetch together will give to the Barnwell County farmer a good growth and yield next spring thereby furnishing a supply of feed. Rye will furnish an excellent pasture when planted this month and allowed to get a sufficient growth before pastured. Meat and flour show indications of reaching a new high in cost for the coming year. The farmers of Barnwell County can overcome this cost of living to a large degree by the planting of wheat this fall and the raising of hogs this winter.

In deciding whether to plant a winter cover crop it is well to remember that it will not only serve as a soil builder and conservator of plant food but will greatly reduce the erosion of the land, and finally where necessary, furnish a large amount of hay and grain this spring. It must be remembered, however, that soil conserving crops need to have conditions right or there will be no growth of crops. It is the purpose of these crops to build up the nitrogen content and organic matter in the soil. It has been frequently noted that those parts of the fields that are in need of soil building are the very ones where the cover crop does not do well. This is merely another way of saying that there is not sufficient amount of plant food on the poorer parts of the fields to produce good results from the soil improving crops. In the case of the winter legumes, which are to be plowed under for the fertilization of the spring crops, the mineral elements not only increase the yield of the winter legume but also increase the fertility of the soil. This will enable the farmer to turn under more organic matter sooner, thereby giving more time for soil preparation and avoiding the possibility of the land becoming too dry to plow before the legume has made sufficient growth to be fully effective.

It has been proven that where a good growth of grain is to be expected, a fertilizer of 150 pounds of 16 per cent. super-phosphate and 50 lbs. of muriate of potash will pay in a large measure. Many farmers consider this fall fertilization unnecessary, particularly where small grain is following cotton or melons. However the experience of the Experiment Stations have shown that potash is absolutely necessary for good growth and the best yields; that phosphate causes the crop to fill out big heads next spring. The soils of Barnwell County are, in the main, sandy, though there is a small amount of clay scattered over the county. This being true it is a wise step for the farmers of the county to take advantage of this knowledge and use an abundant amount of potash.

A great many of the farmers of Barnwell County failed to successfully store their sweet potatoes last fall. The Progressive Farmer states that where the number is small that potatoes can be successfully stored in a brooder house. It would be well to thoroughly clean the brooder house and spray twice with a spray consisting of 3 pounds of bluestone dissolved in 50 gallons of water. Do this spraying before the potatoes are put into the house and at an interval of about three days. Make the last spraying just before the sweet potatoes are to be stored. Such a practice will tend to prevent the losses resulting from black rot and similar diseases. Treat the sweet potatoes so stored just the same as those potatoes stored in potato storage houses.

### Burglar Alarm Goes Off.

The burglar alarm in Coelin's liquor store, at the corner of Main and Wall Streets, was set off by some unknown cause about three o'clock Sunday afternoon and created a little excitement until it was ascertained that burglars were not at work.

## Hand-Picked Cotton Pronounced Better

Sharecroppers Win Out in First Encounter With Rust Brothers' Cotton Picking Machine.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 13.—A million families of sharecroppers have won their first encounter against the Rust Brothers' mechanical cotton picker, an economic battle now in progress down South that may end ultimately in a massed exodus from the cotton farms.

The American Cotton Co-operative association has announced to its 253,000 farmer-members that in a fair test, hand-picked cotton was found to be three grades cleaner than cotton reaped by that ungainly contrivance at Stoneville, Miss., and therefore worth \$8.50 more a bale.

This means, in effect, that under normal conditions on an average farm, it would cost about \$21.50 a bale to pick cotton with the machine, while hired hands could pick it for \$15 a bale.

But not all cotton farms produce the average, or have the same topography or moisture, and ACCA officials agree with most others who have studied the invention of John and Mack Rust, that it already has definite advantages over hand-pickers in some regions.

The Memphis brothers have been demonstrating their creation since 1931. But it was hauled out for first extensive tests this year in the long staple section of Mississippi delta and the world cotton industry sent its experts to watch.

What they saw was a device mounted on two wheels, pulled by a tractor. The picking part was close to the ground, under a steel frame that straddled the cotton row. As it moved along about 3 1/2 miles an hour, the plants entered a metal trough that compressed them so that revolving spindles could mesh themselves through the plant.

There were 1,344 spindles in rows of 16 each on a revolving belt. The spindles were moistened by a revolving rubber drum. Moisture made cotton stick to the spindles, which, as they reached the end of the belt, were combed off and the cotton blown through an angular pipe to be dropped into a receiving bag that held 400 pounds.

There were two objections: The machine, while doing the work of 100 men, left some cotton behind; it picked some leaf and plant with the cotton. Best estimates were that on a second run over a row it gathered about 90 per cent. of the crop, which was its maximum efficiency.

The question then arose: What of the quality of machine-picked cotton? The ACCA obtained two samples from adjoining rows on the farm of J. L. Wellesman, of Stoneville. One sample was picked by hand; the other by the machine. Government graders made the test at ACCA offices here.

Technically, they found the hand-picked sample strict middling. The machine-picked sample was graded as low middling in color; strict good ordinary leaf. Both samples were 1-1/8 inch staple, ginned at the same gin. As defined by the new government standards, it was a difference of three grades in favor of hand-picked cotton.

Cost of machine picking, therefore, included 10 per cent. or \$7 a bale waste; \$8.50 a bale loss in grade; \$6 a bale cost of operating the machine, a total of \$21.50.

Operating cost was based on Mack Rust's estimate of \$1 per acre, with yield at half a bale an acre, above the average. It was estimated the machine would have to make three trips over each row because of the intermittent blooming of the plants.

The average hired hand earns \$1 per hundred pounds this season and it takes about \$15 worth of his product to make a bale of ginned cotton.

Aside from his mathematical value, the sharecropper has another advantage over the machine that would take over his back-breaking job. He is needed to cultivate the farm in advance of the crop.

Such authorities as Oscar Johnson, cotton expert of the United States department of agriculture, believe that the machine is impractical because hired hands pick only about 10 per cent. of the cotton.

There are about 2,000,000 families of sharecroppers who pick the rest. They live on the farm the year round, in planting season, chopping season and picking season. Women and chil-

### Record-Breaking Deposits.

Total deposits in The Bank of Barnwell for the month of September amounted to \$1,244,099.31, which breaks all records for deposits in a single month in a Barnwell bank, according to Perry A. Price, cashier. Mr. Price said that he does not recall any previous month when deposits reached the million mark. This reflects not only the improved business conditions in this immediate section but is a strong testimonial of the faith depositors have in the soundness of the local bank.

### Makes Good at The Citadel.

In the appointment of the cadet officers and non-commissioned officers for the current year at The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, Cadet William D. Jones, of Columbia, was appointed to the grade of first lieutenant. He has been assigned to the second battalion staff as anti-aircraft officer.

Cadet Jones is a member of the coast artillery unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps at The Citadel. He was until this time a member of Company D. During his sophomore year he was a corporal in that company and during the year just past held the rank of sergeant in the same organization. He is a member of the business staff of The Spinx, Citadel yearbook, and has been active in other campus activities.

Scholastically, Cadet Jones, a senior in the school of engineering, stands well in his class. He is a son of the late William Hatcher Jones, a native of Virginia, who was for a number of years superintendent of the Barnwell graded school and who also served as county superintendent of education. His mother is Mrs. Laura Bellinger Jones, a native of Barnwell.

### New Bungalow Being Built.

Robert L. Bronson, clerk of court, is having a modern bungalow built on his Jackson Street lot, opposite the P. M. Buckingham property. It is to be of hollow tile and stucco. Desirable residences are at a premium in Barnwell at this time.

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dren help in the work. "So," said Stanley Andrews of the ACCA, "until all steps can be mechanized, the use of a machine would mean that sharecroppers loafed on their front porches during picking time."

Sociologists differ on possible consequences of a successful machine. Some envisage great cotton estates with half the sharecroppers turned loose on the roads. Others see co-operative small farms pooling their funds for a community machine. Some, as does Dabney Crump of Anderson Clayton and company, believe labor saving devices only create more employment, as witness the textile mill where one girl spins as much cloth as 36,000 could spin by hand in a day. Others think whatever happens to the sharecropper it will be for his good, a release from penury.

In defense of the machine, experts said:

(1) It was more effective in larger-yielding fields because it moved at the same speed, while hand-pickers were slowed.

(2) In sections like Texas, where rainfall was low and weed and stalk growth restricted, little hand work was needed before harvest and the machine would eliminate all need for hired hands.

(3) Ginning machinery might be improved to remove most of the leaf from machine-picked cotton and improve its grade.

(4) It would be profitable in South America where labor was scarce.

(5) Cotton left by the machine could be plowed under as fertilizer and pay dividends in improved soil.

(6) It could mean that the South would produce 50,000,000-bale crops, sell them cheaper, but at a bigger profit, and regain America's declining export trade market.

One thing was generally conceded to the Rust brothers' machine. It is the best of 750 mechanical cotton pickers that have been patented since the Confederate war which ranged from hand appliances to suction machines, strippers and now, spindle machines.

## Triple "C" News Notes

W. TEAL, Reporter.

**Rain, But No Holidays.**  
In spite of all the rain we have had in the last week, the members of Co. 4468 have lost no time from work in the woods. It has just happened that rain has dodged the work crews while they have been on the job. They say it is "G. I." rain, all in favor of the government.

E. M. Padgett is now in charge of five crews. One of them under Leader Louis Faver is constructing Truck Trail No. 32. Another under Leader J. B. Potter is constructing a bridge on the same trail. Crews under Leaders Henderson Williams and Grover Gideon, and Assistant Leader Hubert Ricker, are gathering pine cones.

These cones are to be sent to the nursery at Georgetown and used for seed.

A tool check made by W. C. Smoak and D. C. Jones, of the State Forestry office in Columbia here Saturday showed all equipment of Camp P-70 to be in good shape. This camp was said by the inspectors to be one of the best in the State, so far as the condition of tools was concerned.

**Back From Ridgeland for Visit.**  
Mr. Gamble, surveyor, of Camp P-70, who is in charge of a detail at Ridgeland, was back in camp for the week-end. He reports that they like their arrangements in Ridgeland fine.

Sam Ellison and Herman Harvey were also here at the same time. Sam went back on the job Monday morning, but Harvey remained in camp here with a sore foot.

### Canteen Dressed Up.

Several improvements in the appearance of our recreation hall have been made in the last few days, notable among them being some fancy red curtains for our canteen. They are very pretty, and set off the canteen and recreation hall to advantage.

### Monday Morning Coach.

With the coming of the football season, the boys have started playing "Monday Morning Coach," and they are making touchdowns all over the recreation hall every evening, as well as on Monday mornings.

### Cave to Work in Estill.

E. M. Cave, our efficient forestry tool checker, has begun a week's trial in a drug store in Estill. We wish him luck.

### WINTHROP ALUMNAE ASSN.

TO MEET IN AIKEN OCT. 24.

The annual conference of the Western District, Winthrop Alumnae Association will be held Saturday, October 24, at 10:30 a. m. in the Commercial Hotel at Aiken, with Mrs. Leon Cato, director, presiding. Speakers for the occasion include Dr. Shelton Phelps and Dr. James P. Kinard, of Winthrop College, and Hon. J. S. Thurmond, of Edgefield.

A Dutch luncheon will be served at one o'clock, after which the visitors will be guests of the Aiken Chamber of Commerce on a sight-seeing tour of the famous resort city.

All alumnae of the Western and neighboring districts are invited to be present. Those expecting to attend are requested to notify the hotel manager as soon as possible.

### The People-Sentinel's Friends.

New and renewal subscriptions to The People-Sentinel have been received recently from the following good friends:

Miss Mildred Lewis, Columbia.  
Mrs. J. A. Templeton, Blackville.  
Victor Lewis, Kline.  
Winchester Smith, Williston.  
H. C. Creech, Kline.  
J. H. Zorn, Barnwell rd 1.  
J. D. Davis, Barnwell.  
Mrs. Rosa Wall, Martin.  
Mrs. R. L. Jones, Detroit, Mich.  
C. F. Rizer, Olar.  
S. J. Hutto, Hilda.

### State Fair Opens Monday.

Columbia, Oct. 12.—With the greatest fair in its history ready for the public, the greater South Carolina State Fair will open Monday, October 19th, and continue for the week. This year's program has been arranged so as to scatter the events over more days, getting away, if possible, from the whole show being concentrated on "Big Thursday." Though "Big Thursday" will still be the biggest day, this year's motto is a big day everyday, and features have been arranged accordingly.

## Highway Patrolman Dies in Road Mishap

Body of W. T. Thompson, Killed Near Cheraw, Buried in Blackville Thursday.

The body of Highway Patrolman W. T. Thompson, 31, who was fatally injured Wednesday morning six miles from Cheraw on the Chesterfield road, was laid to rest in Blackville Thursday afternoon, the funeral services being conducted at four o'clock from the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Lowe, of that town.

Mr. Thompson, who was a nephew of Forrest Gyles, of Blackville, and Herbert E. Gyles, of Aiken, died in a Florence hospital, where he was taken shortly after the accident. It was reported that Mr. Thompson apparently had attempted to avoid a head-on collision with a truck entering the highway from a side road by twisting the handlebars of his motorcycle to one side. The machine sideswiped the truck and bounced off the road into a field, where he was later picked up and carried to the hospital.

Mr. Thompson had been a patrolman at Cheraw for one month, it being his first assignment. He went from Aiken to Cheraw. He had been in the Regular Army before joining the State law enforcement body and his superior officer spoke very highly of the patrolman. He was known as a conscientious worker while on duty and to be pleasant and friendly demeanor when at leisure.

Mr. Thompson is survived by his widow and one child.

### URGES TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF GOOD HOG OUTLOOK

Florence, Oct. 10.—The short corn crop in the corn belt and the high price of feed are sending too many unfinished hogs to market, causing hog prices to drop, so that light hogs are selling at a greater discount than ever, says A. L. DuRant, livestock specialist of the Clemson Extension Service.

Hogs weighing 200 to 250 pounds are bringing the top price on the larger markets, and Mr. DuRant advises farmers who have the feed to carry their hogs to sufficient weight to secure top prices.

Furthermore, too many sows and gilts that originally would be kept for breeding purposes are being forced on the market by the feed shortage. This will cause a shortage of hogs for next year's market, and DuRant thinks it advisable for South Carolina farmers who have feed to add a few extra gilts to their breeding herds. These gilts bred in October will farrow about next February, and the spring pigs will be ready for the fall market.

To offset the corn shortage somewhat the specialist suggests forage crops, such as oats, rye, barley or rape for winter grazing and green soybeans for summer grazing. Oats, as grain, may be substituted for corn in the rations of work stock, and breeding hogs, and even for one-fourth of the ration of fattening hogs. The use of oats and forage crops will help carry these hogs over until a new corn crop is made to finish them for next fall market.

### Main Street Work Progresses.

The work of remodeling the store of Lemon Bros., preparatory to widening Main Street, is progressing slowly but surely. Last week the work was retarded to some extent by the inclement weather, in spite of which, however, the north wall has been practically completed, the old front on Burr Street has been torn down and an entirely new front is being constructed. Some of the scaffolding on the Burr Street side fell last week and several workmen narrowly escaped injury.

### Meyer's Mill 4-H Club.

The Meyer's Mill 4-H club held its first meeting of this year at the home of Miss Gene Swett, local leader, on Wednesday, Oct. 7. General discussions were taken up by the members, after which Miss Elizabeth McNab gave an interesting talk on "Manners."

Officers were elected as follows:—Talia Wilson, president; Mae Swett, vice-president; Marian Ellis, secretary. Two new members were present.

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