

The Barnwell People.

JNO. W. HOLMES, Editor & Prop't

LARGEST COUNTY CIRCULATION

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1911.

A FRIENDLY DIFFERENCE.

For a long time the Keowee Courier of Walhalla, Oconee County, has been one of our best esteemed exchanges. It has come as neat and pretty, well dressed and well informed, attractive and interesting as a maid of the mountains.

Last week for the first time in all those long and lovely years of friendly visiting, The Courier differed with The People as to the practicalness of the bumper-crops of which we hear so much at spasmodic intervals of ten or fifteen years. We do not mean by any means to say or suggest that The Courier has endorsed or approved what The People has advocated or opposed. The Courier has a mind of its own just as a mountain maid has, and a good mind it is, too. The simple fact is that The Courier has pursued the even tenor of its way, giving its home folks its best service and sparing The People and other contemporaries the critic's eye, passing their few perfections and many imperfections by, letting them alone and engaging in better work.

But this one departure from its long and benevolent programme has made the difference of opinion between the highland and the lowland papers the more distinct, and requires a further and more particular statement of our argument.

The People took the ground that bumper crops, such yields of corn as those made last year by the eleven hopeful boys of as many Southern States, are not profitable, that they cost more than they come to. The Courier sees the matter in a different light and in support of its contention prints the following:

The point we want to get at is the statement that the big crops, the big yields, cost more than they go worth in the market.

Let us consider the second result as shown by the record. In the recent contest by the boys of the Southern States,

We find the following record as to the yields and the cost to make them:

We give the records for the eleven leaders in the contest in the eleven Southern States:

	Number bushels.	Cost, cents.
H. A. Hardin, Ala.	129	32
Ja. Smith, Ark.	119	8
Joe S. Smith, Ga.	202.5	8
S. G. H. May, La.	130.410	13.6
W. Wilson, Mass.	145.17	18
W. E. Stone, N. C.	115.27	38
Floyd Craver, Okla.	151.2	8
Jerry Moore, S. C.	235.3	41
N. Smith, Tenn.	125.1	37
Wm. Smith, Texas	82.0	13.23
M. Ogiers, Va.	116	10

As we see it, there is a world of information in that little table, but nothing new. It tells us at home, and it is leaders far away, that we have the counter of great opportunity, of great possibility. That we are wasting time and energy and money and land every year that we follow old methods. It tells us as plain as black and white that we need more population as a means of consuming, not what we produce, but what we could produce if we would take what nature has placed at our hands and use it intelligently and rationally.

But do "bumper crops" cost more than they are worth commercially? We think the table, if analyzed a little, will prove most conclusively to the contrary. We take the table as given, and figure the net proceeds per acre, yielding the crop at one dollar per bushel. We find that the profits were distributed as follows:

Hardin, Alabama.....	\$ 81.60
Stone, Arkansas.....	145.48
Stone, Georgia.....	145.80
Henry, Louisiana.....	139.70
Williams, Mississipi.....	120.40
Stone, North Carolina.....	60.10
Gray, Oklahoma.....	87.40
Moore, South Carolina.....	136.20
Smith, Tennessee.....	7.00
Smith, Texas.....	72.00
Ogiers, Virginia.....	100.80

Net profit, 11 acres..... 1,122.73

That is the result of the work of eleven boys in eleven different Southern States on an acre of land each. Where is the man who farms, or thinks he is farming, 50 to 75 acres of land under 11 methods, who can show a profit of \$100 per acre, or half that amount for that matter?

These contests among the men boys of the South are bringing a work great benefit to the South as a whole, and to South Carolina no less than any of the other States. They show what can be done with our soil. They serve to show what extent extensive farming can be carried on; they are leading to getting farmers up to the point where they realize that his salvation is not in the soil he has cultivated. But in the amount he makes each acre produced. The ultimate result will be to put farming upon a practical industrial basis—a basis that will indicate the point at which "extensive" farming ceases to bring profitable results, and the point where the too "intensive" plan begins to cut down the net profits.

This is the main purpose of all this competition among our farmers, old and young, and it's going to have the double result of making our Southern farmers independent of the North, the East and the West, and at the same time attract the attention of the farmers of those sections to the wonderful opportunities that lie undeveloped in this great Southland.

The People's conviction that bumper crops do not pay, that they cost more than they come to, is based upon the experiences of the men who have made bumper crops in South Carolina. One experiment was enough for each bumper farmer and he has straightway become a seller of seed, of corn, cotton, oats, peas, wheat, rye, watermelons, cantaloupes or whatever crop product he has made famous. Afterward he has been satisfied to travel the sure and certain road. Here are instances:

Before the war the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum at Columbia made over two hundred bushels of corn grown on the asylum farm. He had at his command all the compost

that he wished, the use of commercial fertilizers was at that time limited to the application of Peruvian guano, his men were so saturated that it could be irrigated whenever he chose to moisten the land, making him independent of the clouds, yet Dr. Parker, establishing a new world's record of production, got the bumper crop business immediately. One year's experience cured his hibernation.

Farmer Drake of Marlboro came as a record-breaker, winning the American Agriculturalist's prize of a thousand good dollars over competition in every State in the Union. He surpassed the gatherings of the Asylum Superintendent, yet he immediately quit the bumper crop business immediately. One year's experience cured his hibernation.

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It is very evident from the above statement that the people along the lines of the L. S. & M. S. Railroad are not buying or selling as much as they did before this reduction in business came along.

The daily papers telling of this mid-winter loss of trade contained on another page of the same issue the statement that the Southern Railway had found it necessary to buy 55 new and powerful locomotives to carry on its increased business. And increased business in the South at this season of the year is no doubt caused by the increased buying by the Southern people of goods, wares and merchandise from abroad. The crops of 1910 are all gathered and gone and the only two home products that South Carolina can ship now are sea-coast raised cabbage plants and Charleston made fertilizers. Of these last freights about 550 car loads a day have been sent out of Charleston for use in this State and its neighbors.

It is a mistake to plant the same type of vegetables in the same spot year after year; keep them moving to prevent insects and diseases from getting a foothold, and it is a mistake to forget that a garden needs plant food in order to nourish vegetables properly. Stable manure and a sprinkle of lime will do nicely.

But if you buy one good book for the family than three or four cheap story papers. Boys and girls separate with great thinkers of great thoughts will not seek the society of losers or read the frosty, evenging novels.

Whenever you bring a wet umbrella into the house, always set it to drip handle down. It dries more quickly that way; otherwise, which is more important to consider, the collected rain water rots the hinges and rots the cloth or silk.

Some think they must have the oven burning in the kitchen to keep bread to eat, and they wonder why a thick coat comes on the bones while the middle is not at all well baked. The best way is to have the oven just hot enough so that the loaves will take on a nice brown in ten or fifteen minutes. Don't be in a hurry to take them out too soon, either. An hour is not too long to have bread to have it just right.

When you pack away ham and sausages for summer use, be sure that they are well smoked and thoroughly dried out. Powder each piece with pulverized sulphur, slip it into a paper bag, seal the bag tightly, then pack, but not closely together, into a bin or large tight box filled with oats. We pack them each year in this manner in our oak bin, feeding out the oats to the hens as we use the meat. No worms, maggots or other pests attack our meat supply.—March Farm Journal.

MARK TWAIN'S SAYINGS.

Simple rules for saving money: To save, when you can, live below your income, to contribute to charity, wait and count forty. To save three-quarters, count sixty. To save it all, count seventy-five.

When I reflect upon the number of disagreeable people who I know have gone to a higher world, I am moved to tears at different times.

Let me urge the superstition of a nation and I care not who makes it known or sings it, etc.

It takes your mind off your trouble, we long for good luck, and we are the better for it. The secret of success is to have a good idea and to stick to it.

One of the most successful men between the ocean and the sky is a man who has only one idea.

It would not be best that we should let our minds be filled with the idea of success, but we can do it.

None of us can have memory, nor is the fact that man uses it a fact of his success, but we can try.

The author of "Russia," succeeds more power than any other man in the earth, but he cannot stop success. Let us not be too particular. Let us not be too particular.

Let us not be too particular.

And now with a new idea is a crack until the idea succeeds.

DON'T LAUGH AT A DRUNKEN MAN.

Ecclesiastes by Biblical.

If you or have you seen a drunken man staggering about the street.

Men and women, too, often laugh with the effrontery, judge each other, and usually the humor in the sight of a human being sinks below the lowest standard.

The sight of a drunken man going home should make every other man and woman sad and sympathetic; yet, however, as the sight is, it should be useful to his family, those who see it's determination to avoid it and help others to avoid that man's fate.

Let us not be too particular.

As man with a new idea is a crack until the idea succeeds.

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