

The Outlook in the Southern

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PERSONAL.

Miss Martha Alderman is visiting her sister, Mrs. D. C. Shaw, on Broad street.

Mr. E. W. Dabbs, of Goodwill, was in the city Friday.

Mr. J. C. Dunbar, of Dalzell, spent Friday in the city.

Mr. W. D. Woods, of Darlington, has returned home after spending a couple of days in the city.

Mr. J. Frank Williams, of Stateburg, President of the Sumter County Farmers' Union, spent awhile in the city on Friday.

Mr. A. K. Sanders, of Hagood, was in the city Friday night and Saturday.

Mr. Eddy V. Green is in the city for a few days.

Mr. E. N. Welch, of Wisacky, was in the city Friday night to attend the meeting in the interest of a county fair.

Mr. W. L. Saunders, of Stateburg, spent Friday night and Saturday in the city.

Mr. Hammond Bowman left Friday night for Annapolis, Maryland, to resume his duties at the United States Naval Academy, after spending his two months' furlough at home in this city with his parents.

Mr. James Chandler has gone to Baltimore where he will enter the University of Maryland, for the study of medicine.

Miss Alleyne Stansell left Saturday morning for Latta, where she will visit Miss Eva Bennett for some time.

Mr. I. A. Ryttenberg has returned to the city after a two weeks vacation spent in New York and other places.

Messrs. T. G. McLeod and R. A. Dennis, of Bishopville bar, were in the city Monday in attendance upon a reference before the Master.

Rev. H. A. Knox, of Mayesville, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. S. C. Baker and daughter, Miss Emma Baker, have returned to the city after a trip to Canada.

The Rev. W. H. Barnwell, of Stateburg, was in the city Monday morning.

Mr. O. C. Scarborough, of Summerton, was in town Monday morning.

Messrs. D. M. and W. W. Green, of Shiloh, were in town Monday.

Mrs. E. C. Haynsworth left Monday morning for Greenville where she will visit Mrs. William Beattie.

Miss Mary Wilson has returned to the city after spending the summer at resorts in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wilson, of St. Charles, were in the city Monday.

Mr. R. M. Cooper, of Wisacky, was in the city Monday.

Mrs. Minty Thomas Dead.

The many friends of Mrs. Minty Thomas were shocked Thursday to hear of her very sudden death Thursday morning at the passenger station. Mrs. Thomas had been in good health although she had at times suffered from heart trouble. She walked down to the station to take the train for Greenville, where she expected to visit a son, to find her train leaving just as she reached the station. It is supposed the exertion of the walk and the shock at finding herself late was too much for her. She fell near the corner of the station and death followed in a few minutes.

The body was taken from here on Friday to Smyrna Church in Marlboro County, where the funeral services were held and the interment took place on their arrival. Mrs. Thomas has been living in Sumter for about six years with her daughter, Mrs. R. K. Brown. She is survived by the following children: Henry Thomas, St. Matthews, Charlie Thomas, Greenville, Benjamin Thomas and Mrs. Annie Wise, Bennettsville, and Mrs. Katie Brown of this city.

That Same Strong Line

Of school shoes are here, ready. "Dorothy's Child." We saved for many on their bill of school shoes last winter. Can do the same for you. If you've been dissatisfied, buy ours. Schwartz Bros.

Andrew Dargan, otherwise known as "Winey," left his home near Dalzell last Thursday. He is 16 years old, 5 feet tall, brown color. Any information as to his whereabouts will be appreciated. Address Ed. Dargan, R. F. D. Dalzell, S. C.

Mothers We Call your Attention to a new line just added. That's infants wear. In dresses, sacques, kimonos, nightgales, gowns, etc. Priced at less than to make them. Schwartz Bros.

Forty Bales of Long Staple.

About forty bales of long staple cotton came into town Saturday. The cotton was bought by Harby & Company at 15 1-2 cents. This makes a total of approximately seventy-five bales of the long staple cotton which has been sold on the local market up to this time this year.

The people at the cotton platform say that that is the busiest place in town these days. Cotton is coming in at a lively rate and it is being shipped out almost as fast as it comes in.

Saturday in backing up to the platform a Southern train ran into one corner of the cotton platform and tore it down pretty well. As a result the carpenters were busy Monday morning tearing up the damaged part of the platform so that it could be replaced right away.

The cotton platform between the Atlantic Coast Line tracks has been completed for a distance of about 200 feet and has been put into use. The railroad company also supplied the platform with a pair of cotton scales so that the weighers will not have trouble in moving their scales from one platform to another. The new platform will be extended to almost twice its present length and will be used in handling cotton shipped into Sumter from nearby stations.

The cotton compress, it was stated Monday, would most probably begin operations on October 1st, Tuesday. Every thing was in readiness and only the order to compress the cotton was lacking.

Last week there were 2,400 bales of cotton weighed by the cotton weighers. Of this number of bales 692 were sold Saturday.

Three Leading Systems of "Scientific Management."

Under the Taylor and Gantt methods, after conditions have been standardized, a standing task (usually a daily task) is set. A relatively large "bonus," lying generally between 20 per cent and 50 per cent of the regular day wages (which are undisturbed and remain as a minimum to every worker), is given to the man who accomplishes the standard task, with a proportionate increase if he exceeds that task. Unless he actually reaches the task limit, however, he gets day wages only; though for special encouragement, or to compensate for accidental interference, the bonus may be granted in some particular case by special intervention.

Emerson, on the other hand, having set standard times under the standardized conditions, and having likewise accepted ruling day wages as the basis of agreement and minimum of compensation, keeps records of individual performance over an extended bonus period, usually a month. Each man's efficiency is determined by the proportion between his actual achievement in that period, and the standard predetermined achievement. If he reaches the standard, if in other words, his efficiency is 100 per cent, he gets as bonus an addition of 20 per cent to his wages for the period. But if the worker shows even 67 per cent efficiency, he begins to receive a small bonus, rising on a sliding scale at an increasing rate of acceleration as the man's efficiency improves, until it reaches the 20 per cent already mentioned for a performance 100 per cent efficient. Above that the bonus rises steadily, 1 per cent more for each 1 per cent additional efficiency.

We thus have here something of the same nebulous zone between low performance and high performance, something of the same almost insensible transition between the status of the under-competent and that of the fully competent, that we have under the premium plans. A slight but increasing reward is expected to lead the reluctant step by step, even if he cannot jump. The effort is to raise, in some measure, the efficiency of the whole body of labor.

Under the Taylor and Gantt system, on the other hand, there is no such twilight region. The line between no bonus and bonus-earning is abrupt and emphatic. It is not an inclined plane, but a vertical step. Added emphasis, even, is sought and encouraged by fostering social distinctions based on bonus earnings. The tendency is selective—to segregate from the mass of available labor the individual who are "standard" for the particular work in hand, distributing the others to other occupations for which they may be better fitted. The premium plan repudiates the idea. The Emerson efficiency doctrine ameliorates it. The Taylor differential and Gantt bonus policies emphasize it. Psychologically, these differences are highly important.—From "The Efficiency of Labor," by Charles Buxton Going, in the American Review of Reviews for September

COUNTY UNION MEETING.

Will be Held at Salem on Friday and Promises to be Extremely Interesting.

The county union meeting, Friday of this week, to be held with the Salem local, will come in a very busy time. The rains for the past week have kept cotton picking from progressing as rapidly as it should, and the haying season is upon us without the much needed sunshine. So it will necessarily mean a sacrifice for any farmer to leave his farm for a day.

But before you make up your mind that you cannot afford to leave your farm, think what you might be able to accomplish by meeting with a representative body of Sumter County farmers for the purpose of bettering your conditions. There are so many very important matters to be discussed, and that should be acted upon, that I hope a full delegation will be present from each of the locals in the county.

The Sumter Chamber of Commerce has launched a campaign to organize a County Fair Association, or tri-county fair association, which will hold an agricultural fair in the city of Sumter, that will be second to none now held in the State. It is true that the city of Sumter will get some advertising out of a fair, but the prizes and the educational feature of judging and comparing the best exhibits are principally for the farmers.

So let us meet the business men, who are ever considering our interest, more than half the way on this proposition.

I have written to the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture for an expert to deliver an address on the subject of promoting the dairy interests of the county. I think that it is a shame that we farmers do not even supply the city of Sumter with butter. It would make a Yankee farmer green with envy to see the opportunity that we have to make money on our farms out of the manufacturing of butter and selling it at the prices that obtain in Sumter.

J. Frank Williams, President Sumter County Union.

Why You Should Not Pull Fodder.

The Progressive Farmer.

The practice of "fodder-pulling" is still general over most of the South. This is practically a Southern practice—very few people in other sections do it—and, to put it plainly, it is the most wasteful and extravagant of all the common methods of saving the corn crop.

In no instance, to our knowledge, have accurate experiments failed to show that the practice is unprofitable. This is why Southern farmers should quit it. It does not pay. Why keep it up?

We know the objections urged against other methods of handling the corn crop—that corn cut up is heavy to handle, that stock will not eat the large stalks, that cut-up corn often molds in the shuck, that shredded fodder sometimes molds. All these objections are of more or less force, just as are the objections against leaving all the stalks and blades in the fields and pasturing them off—that this practice means a waste of feed, and that, in some cases, the trampling of the land injures it or the crops sown on it. There is something in each of these claims, but not enough in any or all of them to justify fodder-pulling.

If a man can have his corn stover cut up or shredded, he can get more feed at less cost than by pulling fodder. The molding of corn in the shuck is almost invariably caused by poor shucking or by cutting too green; corn cut at the proper stage is one of the easiest crops to cure. Shredded corn stover will keep perfectly if it is dry when shredded and is protected afterward. The man who has no facilities for handling cut-up corn can get more roughage for the same expenditure of labor by parturing his corn field and growing legumes for hay than by pulling fodder; and he will also have more corn.

Fodder pulling as usually done, reduces the yield of corn sufficiently to pay for all the feed obtained in the fodder. The labor expended in pulling is usually great enough to produce an equal feeding value in some other crop. These are demonstrated facts, and no amount of theorizing and figuring on the part of our fodder-pulling friends can change them. Taken together, they mean that the man who pulls fodder pays twice for what he gets—once in the decrease of his corn crop, and once in the labor expended in doing the work.

This in short, is why the practice should be abandoned: it is wasteful and inconsistent with the best farming. It wastes labor and feed.

Southern farmers are rapidly learning how to grow corn; let them give a little thought now to the other big corn problem, and learn how to get the most out of the crop after they have grown it.

Farm Education.

Wilmington Star.

The movement in North Carolina to establish farm life schools was looked upon by many as a fad and useless experiment, but time will demonstrate that rural schools in which agriculture is taught or demonstrated really is a practical education. If we mistake not there are several of these schools in North Carolina and we should soon be getting good reports from them.

The Second Congressional district school at Driver, Va., has demonstrated the utility and value of these schools. Not only is the science of market gardening and farming taught in that school but the pupils participate in a practical demonstration of farming. In other words, they farmed while learning something of botany and agriculture, for they would not know how to farm intelligently if they did not learn something about plant life and the needs of plants.

The children of the Virginia school became intensely interested in the work, and became enthusiastic workers on the school farm. They actually became producers, and made such a success of it that the boys and girls of the school made enough to take a trip in a body to Washington. There were 22 in the party and the trip cost each one \$13.75, but that was only a small portion of the earnings of the school farm. They made a handsome profit on tomatoes and other products.

The Virginia school agriculturists had a good time at Washington. They got to see the Nation's capital and returned home with their ideas enlarged and their ambition stimulated. Their trip to Washington was a revelation to them, and the best thing about it is that their intelligence and industry earned it. They had depended on their own efforts and resources and gave themselves a really educational trip as a result of their agricultural education.

The farm school at Driver, which is near Norfolk, has for its principal Mr. J. D. L. DeJarnette, who accompanied his pupils to Washington on a three-day's trip during which they saw about all there was to see. The school has an instructor in agriculture who teaches three days a week and spends the other three days in farm demonstration work, applying on the real farms of the district the theories and science which he teaches in school. Thus he not only has the school children as pupils but the farmers themselves get the benefit of his instructions and methods. The farm teacher is the man who knows and the time is coming when it must be admitted that this country will be wonderfully benefitted when all our people know farming.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, the National superintendent of education, at one time in charge of the schools at Kinston, N. C., and later a professor in the North Carolina woman's college at Greensboro, N. C., now one of the most distinguished educators in this country, welcomed the Virginia farm pupils to Washington and he was deeply impressed with their work. He spoke approvingly of it and personally interested himself in giving the children a good time around Washington.

The Virginia farm life school furnishes a good example, for it demonstrates the success of making agriculture a study in connection with the primary courses in education. The pupils get two kinds of education. Their regular school duties are not interfered with, and the combination teaches them industry, economy and science of a useful and profitable kind. Mr. DeJarnette says each student this year made a profit of from \$25 to \$75 on each individual patch, and that the children also assisted in working a school farm, which turned in a profit of \$200, after paying all expenses, including the wages of a man who serves both as a farm hand and school janitor. Mr. DeJarnette is enthusiastic over this practical school work, and he expresses himself as confident that a school farm of 75 acres would enable the boys to earn their own living while attending school.

It might be said also that when the boys finish school they will have a vocation training that will start them off in life with the brightest chances of success. The Virginia school has been such a complete success that a \$25,000 building has been erected and Dr. Claxton is going down this month to dedicate it and deliver an address. Let North Carolina fall in line and get that able educator to come down and dedicate a few of our farm life schools. They are good assets.

New York Cotton Market.

	Open	Close
February	11.2728	11.11—12
March	11.41—42	11.24—25
October	11.08	10.88—89
December	11.34—35	11.18—19

Besides the combined Buffalo and Pawnee Bill's shows, Howle's Great London Shows and John H. Sparks' Alamo Theatrical shows will be here on October 10th and in November, respectively. These two shows are both small ones.

Items of Interest.

(By Robert Snowden.)

Baby seals are at the first snow white, which makes them invisible on the white ice on which they are born. Their eyes and nose are, however, black, and when the little ones are suddenly frightened, they close their eyes, bury their noses, and lie quite still. It is only when they begin to go about in search of their own food, when they get larger, that they become dark and sleek.

The plaiting of a genuine Panama hat is done on a block, which is placed on the knees. Accordingly to the quality of the hats, more or less time is occupied in their completion; the coarse ones may be finished in two or three days, and the finest take several months. The best time for the plaiting is during the morning hours of the rainy season, because the air is then

moist. In the middle of the day and in dry weather, the straw becomes brittle and is apt to break, thus diminishing the value of the hats. Panama hats are distinguished from all others by their lightness, flexibility, and in that they consist of a single piece. They may be rolled up and put into the pocket without injuring them. During wet seasons they are apt to turn black, but by washing them with soap and water, besmearing them with lime juice and exposing them to the sun's rays, their whiteness is easily restored.

In Prussia and Bavaria the falling off in the growth of the population in 1911 was very marked. In the former State, the excess of birth over deaths was 490,333 as compared with 581,465 during the year 1910; while in Bavaria the excess of births over deaths was 73,656, as compared with 84,682 in the previous year.

Bad Spells

"I suffered, during girlhood, from womanly weakness," writes Mrs. Mollie Navy, of Walnut, N. C. "At last, I was almost bed-ridden, and had to give up. We had three doctors. All the time, I was getting worse. I had bad spells, that lasted from 7 to 28 days. In one week, after I gave Cardui a trial, I could eat, sleep, and joke, as well as anybody. In 8 weeks, I was well. I had been an invalid for 5 weary years! Cardui relieved me, when everything else failed."

TAKE CARDUI The Woman's Tonic

If you are weak and ailing, think what it would mean, to you, to recover as quickly as Mrs. Navy did. For more than 50 years, this purely vegetable, tonic remedy, for women, has been used by thousands of weak and ailing sufferers. They found it of real value in relieving their aches and pains. Why suffer longer? A remedy that has relieved and helped so many, is ready, at the nearest drug store, for use, at once, by you. Try it, today.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. for special instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free. 13

LAND LIME.

We are prepared to furnish this product at prices that will enable every farmer to use it. We have a very low price this year and nothing will do your land more good, especially run down lands, or low and sour land. It is necessary for all leguminous crops such as Alfalfa, clover, vetch, peas, etc. Get our prices in car lots or in smaller quantities. Samples on request.

BOOTH-HARBY LIVE STOCK COMPANY, SUMTER, S. C.

TAR HEEL BLANKETS

JUST TO REMIND YOU—THAT'S ALL.

O'Donnell & Co.