

The BADIN BULLETIN

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and profit of all people of Badin.

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Co-operation

*An Extract from an Address by C. A.
Adams, president of the American
Institute of Electrical
Engineers*

The history of human society is the history of co-operation—at first between the individuals of a small group, such as a family, then the co-operation of the small groups as a tribe, then of these larger groups to form a nation, then of several small nations into one large nation; and now we are seriously considering a League of Nations.

The reason for these various increases in the size of the unit is not an altruistic ideal, but the knowledge that each party to the co-operation will gain thereby, not only in strength, but also industrially and economically, thru a more extensive division of labor and an increase in the average productivity per unit of labor.

Every commercial transaction of the greatest or of the least magnitude, between individuals or groups of whatever size, is made on the assumption that it is profitable to both parties concerned; otherwise it would not ordinarily be made. Every such transaction involves a certain degree of co-operation, a cer-

tain degree of faith or confidence in each by the other. The more the mutual confidence and the co-operative spirit, the freer and the more efficient will be the interchange, and the greater the mutual profit. This is merely the simplest possible illustration of co-operation from which my illustrations are drawn, and with which engineers are mostly concerned, usually involves more than this simple and somewhat restricted co-operation between buyer and seller, it involves co-operation all along the line, internal and external, between producers, between consumers, and between producers and consumers.

The obstacles to co-operation, particularly between the larger units, are of two varieties—material, and human or intellectual. The chief material obstacles are space, coupled with imperfect means of communication and transportation, differences in language, differences in coinage, weights, and measures, and duties or tariffs. Some of these bear obviously only on international co-operation. The chief intellectual obstacles are tradition, custom, prejudice, suspicion, distrust, jealousy, narrow-minded and short-sighted selfishness or greed, or in general ignorance and lack of understanding one of the other. Most of this latter group bear upon minor or internal as well as upon international co-operation.

Most of the obstacles of both types may be looked upon as barriers which keep individuals or groups apart, and thus prevent that mutual understanding which makes co-operation possible.

It is the generous co-operative spirit for which I am pleading, rather than the timid fearful spirit of him whose vision is of such short range that he dare not take a man's size step for fear of stubbing his toe, who holds the little present so close to his eye that it shuts out the whole landscape of the future, whose immediate self interest or small group interest is so dominant as to hide anything beyond.

The Vegetable Garden

August Planting

There is still time to sow snap beans, beets, and carrots, the early part of the month. Irish potatoes should be planted the early part of the month. I have made a profitable crop of potatoes planted the middle of August. Later in the month, sow kale, mustard, rape, radish, spinach, lettuce, and turnip.

Cabbage, as a rule, make better heads planted this month than they do in July. Celery can be planted any time during the month. In most places, celery is planted in single rows, four feet apart and each row planted to itself, but, in the South, the best method is to use what is known as the "Baltimore bed method," for, when grown in single rows it is necessary to take up the plants and finish the bleaching in trenches, while the bed method involves no lifting until the celery is taken up for use. I always plant celery as a succession crop, following cabbage, beans, etc. The best method is to plant six inches by twelve inches. In the first place, your soil must be in first-class condition. Stretch a garden line over what is to be one side of the bed. Get a board, twelve inches wide and six feet long, and cut notches on both sides six inches apart, having both ends square; set one end of your board square with the line and put a plant at each notch, which will give you eleven plants to the row. Then move the board, and set it square with the line, and match the last plants set, and so on until the bed is completed. All that is needed now will be to keep the bed worked clean. I will give more information later, as the crop advances.

The Southern Giant Curled Mustard is a good variety to plant. It forms a great mass of light green leaves, beautifully frilled, and finely curled. One ounce for thirty feet of drill.

Don't fail to try spinach, as stated in last issue.

Long standing Siberian Kale is extremely easy to grow. This is a salad from the cabbage family. Sow in rows—one ounce to one hundred and fifty feet of drill; or broadcast the same as turnips.

Early in the month, sow seed of the early Milan Turnip, for Fall use, and later in the month sow seed of the Purple Top Globe and Yellow Aberdeen Turnip for winter use. The last of the month, seed of the Seven Top Turnip can be sown in rows, or broadcast, to make greens for winter and spring use.

The early dwarf Garden Peas can be sown the early part of the month. Sow in deep furrows, and cover lightly, then work the soil to them as they grow so that you can get the roots deep in the soil, enabling them to stand the heat and droughts of summer. They will usually give a good crop in the early fall, and will be generally more free from mildew than when sown earlier.