

[Saturday, January 15, 1910.

Why South Carolina's Future is Bright.

Not Because Orops are Good and Prices High, But Because the Farmers we Studying Their Work-Advance of Agricultural Educa'i n.

By Prof. D. N. Barrow, South Carolina Field Editor,

liant future as is now in store for has taken the lead in this matter, South Carolina. It is not because and her energetic superintendent has cotton has advanced to 16 cents and raised a fund with which he promore, or that the yield of this staple poses to employ an expert to give in many sections has been good-not such instruction in his schools. The that lands are changing hands as plan is that this shall be an itinerant fast as a seller can be found, at a teacher, going from school to school net advance of from 25 to 100 per and devoting two to three days to cent (this is a natural consequence each school. Much can be done in of 16-cent cotton) that the future of this way. The money for this work this State looks so roseate. The price has been raised within the county of cotton will some day decline and and largely with the help of the the yields may not always be so good, Board of Trade of Manning. and with the decrease in price, down will go some of the value of the lands. No, the factor that holds more promise of lasting prosperity is the universal cry and demand of the farmers of this State for more knowledge along all lines of agriculture.

Interesting Schools for Farmers. Since I last wrote, Clemson Col-

lege has held extension schools in Darlington and Dorchester Counties.

Wednesday and Thursday of last week were record breakers for cold but this was not sufficient to keep some twenty farmers of Darlington from attending the school held at Newman Swamp. They were there on Tuesday, despite a cutting wind, and again Wednesday found them. For four hours of each day they sat drinking in information like men who had a purpose. On Monday of this week the weather was more propitious, and some 300 farmers of Dorchester County sat for more than

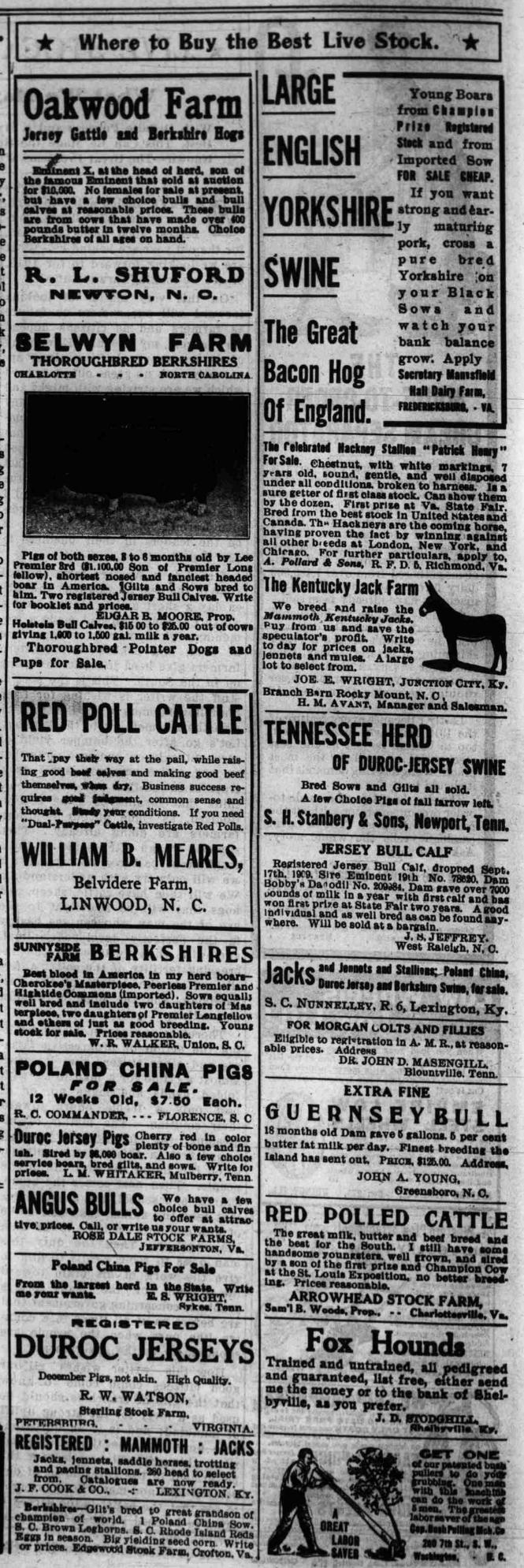
VENTURE the assertion that | was devoted to hearing addresses on never before has a New Year the subject of agriculture in the looked out upon such a bril- common school. Clarendon County

Tennessee Farming Notes.

W. C. Crook, of Henderson County, reports that he gets 70 pounds more of pork from a pure bred hog than from a scrub. He also says he can sell pure bred pigs at weaning time for \$4 to \$6, while he used to be glad to get even \$2 each for scrubs.

Greene County represents tobacco growing in eastern Tennessee. Farmers are now marketing their crops at Greeneville, where a hundred wagons may be seen any day around the warehouse, About 50,000 pounds a day are sold and \$20,000 was recently paid in three days.

Agents from other States are scouring the eastern Tennessee counties for all the suitable Jersey cattle they can obtain to ship away. Fince prices are paid. One carload from Knoxville was shipped to Kentucky and there re-sold to go to the three hours, note books in hand. Northwest without unloading. What making permanent records of the stronger incentive could Southern answers to the questions with which farmers have for raising good Jersey cattle?



they kept-plying the lecturer, faster than he could answer them.

Agriculture in the Public Schools. Still another fact of promise in this State is the interest that the teachers, especially those of the rural districts, are taking in agricultural teaching. Many are urging the establishment of agricultural schools, while others are contenting themselves with a desire to include rural subjects in their regular text books. It has given me much pleasure to show them that excellent, practical arithmetic of Dr. Butler's. If some one will now come forward with a reader or series of readers along the same lines, we shall soon find agriculture being taught in our rural schools without knowing just how or when it was introduced.

One whole session of the meeting of superintendents of county schools vere weather,

Dairy farms are on the increase in Tennessee as population grows and shipping facilities extend, and still the demand grows as fast or faster than the supply.

T. C. KARNS.

Tomato seed should be sown in a hot bed or in a box in the dwelling, about January 15, and transplanted to other boxes when they get about two inches high, spacing them about 2 inches apart each way. This develops a good root system and a stocky plant. Tomatoes will not stand freezing weather, so should not be planted out doors until the danger from frost is past. All such plants should be hardened off by leaving them uncovered except in most se-

