

# MAKING MOST OF THE SOIL

What May Be Done By Thousands.

(Manufacturer's Record.)

In a year of depressed prices for cotton twenty-nine test farms, aggregating 1135.5 acres, at points in Alabama and Georgia along the lines of the Central of Georgia Railway, yielded an average net profit of \$11.01 an acre. According to a report to President W. A. Winburn by J. F. Jackson, agricultural agent, the total value of the crops, which included cotton, cottonseed, corn, corn stover, peanuts, velvet beans, oats, oat straw, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, rape, tobacco, peavine hay, peas, wheat and truck, was \$35,286.49. From that sum were deducted \$4668.23 for man labor, \$2945.28 for horse labor, \$5425.64 for fertilizer, \$3341.13 for harvesting, \$2768.33 for seed, marketing, ginning, bagging and ties, and \$3629.30 for rent, leaving the total net profit \$12,502.58. Ten farmers averaged more than \$14 net profit an acre, the greatest average for any one having been \$25.65. On the farm yielding that forty-three acres were cultivated, of which twelve acres yielded in cotton and its seed an average net acre profit of \$32.23, cotton \$19.46 and seed \$12.77; eighteen acres in corn, an average net acre profit of \$14.43, and thirteen acres in oats followed by peavine hay, yielded an average net acre profit of \$35.09, on oats \$22.39, on oat straw \$2.93, and on peavine hay \$9.86. Of individual crops the highest net profits on particular acres were \$90.11 for sugarcane, \$49.82 for sweet potatoes, \$39.29 for truck, \$32.62 for tobacco, \$30.51 for corn, \$17.26 for wheat, and \$11.22 for peanuts. One-half acre in sugarcane yielded a net profit of \$98.90, and one-half acre in sweet potatoes yielded a net profit of \$48.75.

The comment made by Mr. Jackson emphasizes the fact that, although on fourteen of the twenty-five farms which grew cotton the lint was grown at a loss, the value of the seed added brought all but four of the farms into the profit column; that a farmer who made an average yield of three-fourths of a bale to the acre last year and sold his seed also was able to make a profit on his crop at 7 1-5 cents a pound, and that against an average net acre profit of \$9.08 for cotton, with its seed, was an average net acre profit of \$25.85 for oats followed by cowpea hay. He adds:

While oats and hay now command better prices than they may when they are produced on every farm, they will always be profitable. They are better for the land than cotton, they fit in nicely with a proper system of rotation of crops, and they are more cheaply made than cotton and require less man labor.

It may be added they gave a great impetus to the movement for diversification of crops in the South and form an important part of the exhibit to which President Andrew M. Soule of the Georgia State College of Agriculture refers when he writes to Mr. Jackson:

The fact that 29 Test Farms were operated in 1914, comprising 1135.5 acres of land, with an average profit of \$11.01 per acre, indicates in the most emphatic manner the latent possibilities of our soils when operated under rational systems of management. These figures, so carefully and systematically secured, should stimulate an interest in agriculture and in the conservation of our soils as our most permanent and profitable resource. They demonstrate to the homeseeker the golden opportunity which awaits the wise investor in Georgia lands. In this connection it is important to remember that these results have been obtained in a year of financial stress and when cotton brought the lowest price recorded in more than twenty years. Under normal conditions the profit would have been more than doubled.

The South, will, of course, continue to grow cotton. But such tests as those here considered are demonstrating that it can do better per acre with cotton than it has been doing, and that it can do better with other crops than with cotton. The tests are but additional sug-

gestions of the important fact that making the most of the soil, that is to say, using it to its full capacity and maintaining that capacity, is the most profitable policy to pursue, whether the crop is cotton or something else, and that more attention given to the something else means that the status of the Southern farmer as to cotton will be materially improved. Part of the proper economy to be subserved in growing any crop is reducing to a minimum expenditures on account of that crop. The farmer who has little or nothing to pay at the country store for supplies in the making of his cotton is in a far better position when he comes to market his cotton than the farmer who owes to the country store a large proportion of the money he may receive for his crop. The same is true of a section, but on a much broader scale, and the railway that is demonstrating the possibilities of its territory in this respect is rendering a public service that may hardly be estimated in dollars and cents, and at the same time is laying the foundation for ultimate advantage to itself.

## Pointed Paragraphs.

Spinsters dislike to talk of old times.

Women are fond of gold, but not of golden silence.

Many a family Bible is more ornamental than useful.

It's easier to win a girl's hand than it is to eat her bread.

If a girl marries well her friends will overlook her other faults.

We all have money coming, but it seldom arrives according to schedule.

Smile and the world smiles with you—if you'll settle with the bartender.

It's sometimes safer to throw kisses at a widow than it is to hand them to her.

A good woman is usually too good for any man—but unfortunately she doesn't know it.

When a girl tells a concealed youth that the best is none too good for her, it's up to him to propose.

A ragtime philosopher says that only two men were created free and equal—and one of them was a woman.

Laws should be enacted compelling young physicians to practice on cats because one life out of nine wouldn't be missed.

A bride no sooner leaves the marriage altar than she begins to worry for fear she will die and her husband will have to marry again.

## Of Interest to Women.

Ventilate your sleeping room. Bad air means bad health, and a man or woman handicapped by bad health cannot make a success of life.

Flies do not develop during the winter. But their breeding places do. Every pile of rubbish accumulated during the cold weather becomes a hatchery as soon as the spring sun warms it and in a few days it begins to produce millions of disease spreading insects.

To cure neuralgia make a poultice from the common white bean. Boil the beans in water enough to make a thick paste, wash them and spread the paste thickly on a cloth, then cover the paste with a thin piece of muslin, and bind on the painful parts. Repeat until the pain gives way to the treatment.

## Reforming Her Husband.

A Seneca woman tried to scare her husband, who was a hard drinker, into reforming. She secured a costume of the devil that had been worn at a mask ball and the next time the old soak came home with his shoes off she quickly donned the costume. As he opened the door, he stepped forward and said in a sepulchral voice, "Come with me; I am the devil." The result rather startled her, as his response was, "Is that so; shake old boy, I am your brother-in-law. I married your sister." He still drinks.

"Hello, Binks, raising anything in your garden this year you expect to put in cans?"

"Oh, yes."

"What?"

"Fishing worms."—Ex.

Willie—Paw, what is a secret?

Paw—A secret is something a woman can't keep by herself and must have forty other women to help her do it, my son.

Maw—Willie, you go to school.

## Trinity Church, Abbeville.

(Continued from page 1.)

meeting of the congregation in the following April, there were present, Messrs. Parker, Thomas, Jackson, Wilson, Taggart and T. M. Percival. The Vestry was authorized and requested: First, To form, if practicable, such a union with Trinity Church, Edgefield, as would enable the two Churches, with the assistance of the Advancement Society, to secure the services of a regular Minister. Second, To obtain, if possible, in this capacity, the services of Rev. Edward Reid, "whose ministerial services to us as a Missionary, have been acceptable as such services could well be rendered." Third, To commence forthwith the erection of a church building. Fourth, to request the Bishop to appoint Mr. Thomas Parker a Lay-Reader. Subsequently, Rev. Mr. Phillips was invited to take charge of the Church for the Summer. The arrangement, however, was not effected with the Church in Edgefield, and Messrs. Reid and Phillips both declined the call made them. A call to Rev. A. Ford, was also declined.

In June, 1843, the contract was made for building a small wooden church for \$1,400, to be completed by January 1st, 1844. The amount raised within the District did not exceed \$200 or 300. Meanwhile, occasional services were held in the Courthouse.

In October, 1843, Rev. A. H. Cornish, of Hobart, N. Y., accepted a call to the Parish. After a brief visit, he returned to the North about Christmas, for the purpose of bringing on his family. When he reached Charleston with them, early in February, he received intelligence of the death of Mr. Thomas Parker. His first impulses was to return by the next vessel to New York, but fortunately he was dissuaded by the Bishop and came on to Abbeville. Soon after his arrival a scarcely less serious blow fell upon the infant congregation in the death of Mrs. D. L. Wardlaw. Mrs. Wardlaw, although a Presbyterian, was the most active and efficient cooperator with Mr. Parker, in the establishment of the Church, and was the life of the congregation after his death.

Through her exertion, to the little church now finished, were added an Organ and Communion service. Her death, just at this crisis, was a second almost irreparable loss.

Mr. Cornish officiated as Rector from 1844 to the beginning of 1848, when he resigned and removed to Pendleton. The church was closed from that time to June 1851, except occasional services by Mr. Cornish, who voluntarily and very kindly visited the parish every two or three months for the purpose of opening the church and administering the Communion. From Easter, 1847, to Easter, 1850, there was no election of vestry. A vestry was then elected, including the names of J. Foster Marshall and W. H. Parker, and measures were taken to re-open the church.

In June, 1851, Bishop Gadsden sent Rev. Wm. Greene as a Missionary, who officiated with satisfaction to the congregation until June, 1853 when he resigned and removed to the North. In 1851 the names of Messrs. S. McGowan and E. Noble appear on the list of vestrymen, and in 1852 that of Mr. J. A. Calhoun.

After the resignation of Mr. Greene, the church was again closed until 1854, when on the recommendation of Bishop Davis, the Rev. B. C. Webb was invited to take charge of it. He accepted the call, but his services were of brief duration. In the following January he resigned in consequence of ill health, and died in the summer at Wilson's Springs, N. C. In 1855 the present parsonage was built.

In October, 1855, Rev. Ben Johnson accepted a call to the parish. At this time there were about thirty communicants, some of them living as far as twenty miles from the church.

In 1858 it was resolved to build a new church, and subscriptions began to be received for that purpose. The following March, 1859, measures were taken to begin the building. It was at first decided that the cost should not exceed \$7,000, but this limit was subsequently removed.

A plan, submitted by Mr. George E. Walker, Architect, of Columbia, and afterwards modified by him in several respects at their

suggestion, was adopted, and the contract for building was given to Messrs. Blease & Baxter, of Newberry. The corner-stone was laid in the summer of 1859, and the church was consecrated by Bishop Davis, November 4, 1860, Rev. Robert W. Barnwell preaching the sermon. The entire cost of the church was \$13,500; including organ, bell, etc., \$15,665. Of this amount, over \$10,000 was raised in the congregation. Several friends in Charleston and the low country made liberal contributions, Mr. Trenholm contributing at one time \$500 and at another \$1000, and Mr. Wagner twice giving \$500. The old church was bought and removed to Willington by Mr., now Rev. O. T. Porcher, and has since been consumed by fire.

The Church in Abbeville was in a most prosperous condition, and rapidly increasing in numbers when the war broke out. In common with all our congregations, and no less than the rest, it finds it hard to recover from the destructive consequences of that fearful struggle. Among the distinguished Confederate dead are the names of some of its most useful and promising members. Col. J. Foster Marshall, who was killed at the second battle of Manassas, deserves to be held in lasting remembrance by the congregation of which he was for ten years among the most active and efficient members. It was, perhaps, owing more to his energy and liberality, than to those of any other individual, that the present beautiful Church was built. Col. Augustus M. Smith, who was killed at Gaines' Mill, was also a useful and generous member of the congregation. To this must be added the lamented names of Capt. Chas. T. Haskell, killed on Morris' Island, and Capt. Wm. T. Haskell, killed at Gettysburg. Besides these losses, the general prostration of the community, the removal of many of the younger members of the congregation, and other causes, depressed the Church very much at the close of the war.

In December, 1866, Rev. B. Johnson resigned the charge of the Parish, and accepted a call to Milledgeville, Ga.

In May, 1867, Rev. W. P. DuBose accepted a call to the Parish for January 1st, 1868. In the interval Rev. B. F. D. Perry was invited to take charge. The latter entered upon his duties on May 19, and discharged them with great satisfaction to the congregation until the close of the year. On January 1st, Rev. W. P. DuBose became Rector. At that time there were fifty-one or two communicants. Twelve have been added since, and twenty have been lost to the congregation, four by death, and the rest by removal. The present number is forty-five. The number of communicants from the beginning has been over a hundred. The present Vestry and Wardens are Messrs. A. Burt, J. A. Norwood, W. A. Lee, Thos. Jackson, J. T. Robertson, W. H. Parker and Dr. E. Parker. W. P. D.

The above history of Trinity Church was written by the Rev. W. P. DuBose, D. D., then Rector of the parish and appeared in the Monthly Record, of June 1871. The Monthly Record was a Diocesan paper published in Charleston.

The Parish is now in possession of the plans and specifications for the first church building referred to, that was erected in 1844.

A note by Dr. J. W. W. Marshall, says they were found in some old papers bought at the sale of Thomas Jackson, Dec. 15, 1884.

Another note preserved by Mr. W. H. Parker, who was for many years the Senior Warden, says a remarkable feature in the history of this building was that, though the timber remained on the vacant lot adjoining the church for over five years—it was taken down in 1850 to make way for the new church—not a single piece was removed or destroyed, and it was carried to Willington, twenty miles distant, and erected with the original lumber with the exception of a few pieces of weatherboarding.

There is a reference in the minutes of the vestry to the chancel window as having been repaired by an Atlanta firm in 1897. But there is no record as to when or by whom it was made. The window is much admired and is considered one of the handsomest of its kind in this part of the country.

There is another record referring

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to the replacing of the supporting pinnacles on the tower. Originally they were more in keeping with the spire in shape and painting and the general effect was even more beautiful than at present.

The Bishop's chair was sent to the church there to remain by Mrs. Armistead Burt, on the morning of June 22nd, 1861, the day both Mr. Burt and Mrs. Burt and Miss Eliza Calhoun were confirmed. It had been secured in Washington when Mr. Burt was in Congress.

In 1907, at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Prentiss, the vestry provided for the opening of the new street and sale of church lands in rear of the church. Subsequently, several lots were sold; and planned and directed by the Rev. Mr. Cornish, who succeeded Mr. Prentiss, the new rectory was erected at a cost of 2,000.00 dollars.

Dr. DuBose resigned in December 1871, to accept a professorship and the chaplaincy of the University of the South.

From 1872 to the present, the following clergy have served Trinity church. The Rev. Edward R. Miles, for ten years, deceased. The Rev. John Kershaw, for four years, now rector of St. Michael's, Charleston. The Rev. S. H. S. Gallaudet for one year, deceased. The Rev. Frank Hallam, for one year, now in Jackson, Miss. The Rev. M. Stewart of Baltimore, for a short while. The Rev. T. F. Gadsden for about a year, deceased. The Rev. W. H. Hancell for eight years, died in Abbeville, Nov. 20, 1892. The Rev. Edward McCrady for nine years, now in Greenwood, Miss. The Rev. W. B. Sams, for three years, now in Bainbridge, Ga. The Rev. S. E. Prentiss for two years, now at Colonial Beach, Va. The Rev. A. E. Cornish, for four years, now at Tampa, Fla. and the Rev. S. R. Guignard, the present incumbent since Jan. 1913.

The Parish has had its more prosperous and less prosperous days.

Many of the names of prominent families long residents in Abbeville, as Calhoun, Haskell, McGowan, Burt, are not to be found in the list now, yet there are many still to be seen whose fathers worked for the welfare of Trinity church and stood for the best life in Abbeville. They appear now among the present vestrymen as, Parker, Barnwell, Robertson, Perrin, and Gary.

S. R. G.

## Winthrop College. SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 2, at 9 a. m. Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age. When Scholarships are vacant after July 2 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for Scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for Scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 15, 1915. For further information and catalog, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

Comparison is the highest form of flattery. All cigars sold in Abbeville are represented to be as good, or better, than Speed's Cinco's. There is nothing like them. Stick to them. They keep a good taste in your mouth and a clear head.

## CANNING CLUB YELL; READY FOR RALLY.

(Continued from page 1.)

mine ready to set out my plants. Hurrah, Hurrah, for Rally Day, the eighth of May. Ola Winn. Cold Springs School.

Donalds, S. C., April 26, 1915.

Dear Club Girls:—I have been intending to write to you all this week but I have been so busy, I haven't had time.

As I just joined the grand Tomato Club this year, I suppose it is customary for a new member to describe herself, so I shall try, but please don't anyone run. I am five feet seven inches tall, weigh 140 pounds. Have blue eyes, brown hair, and medium complexion. I know you all ran.

There are only five girls in the Donalds Club, but we are counting on doing great work. My tomatoes are about three inches high now, I have transplanted a great many. I wish one of you girls would please write what our object is. Is it to can the most tomatoes or to make the biggest profit? If it is to make the biggest profit, I think I am already out, because I like tomatoes too well to sell them.

I made my apron and cap last week, and by the way, they will serve me for two purposes, I am housemaid in a play at school, now pretty soon, so you see they will come in for more than public meetings.

We are counting great on the eighth of May. We haven't decided yet, how we shall get there, but I think we are almost game enough to "walk and come through."

I shall have to stop and study now. If this escapes the waste basket, shall probably write again.

With best wishes for much success to you all, I am,

Yours truly, Ora Dodson. Donalds, S. C.

## ON TO RICHMOND!

### Attention Veterans.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway will run a special train from Abbeville to Richmond, Va., on account of the REUNION OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS. The train will have a special car for Abbeville veterans, in charge of Comrade A. F. Calvert, who can give information.

The train will leave Abbeville on the afternoon of May 31st, and will arrive at Richmond the next morning before breakfast. Veterans and others from McCormick and points on the C. & W. C. will join the train at Greenwood.

The train will pick up special cars from the P & N at Greenwood, and the Laurens car at Clinton. No stops will be made North of Chester.

The schedule of this train will be announced later. Mr. Calvert can give all information as to rates. The train will carry day coaches, sleepers and baggage cars.

This will be a good opportunity for the veterans of the county to see Richmond again, and to visit the historic battlefields of the War Between The States. Richmond is on the main line of the Seaboard, and the line passes through other historic points. Stop over privileges extended.—Adv.