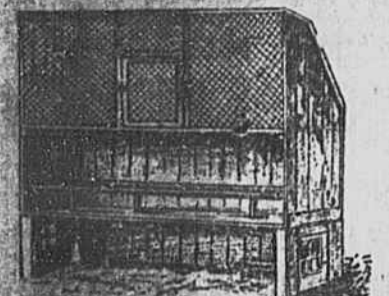


TRY EGGS

TROTTED CHICKS.

Early Fed They Bring High Prices in Spring. A pound for chicken—not roasters sounds attractive to seller, writes B. F. W. Thorpe in Farm and Fireside. A few are getting this fancy figure, and more can do so. The fortunate ones do it this way: Chicks are hatched in October or thereabouts and are raised in comfortable quarters where they can be fed healthy and busy scratching in dry litter in the sunshine and still be protected from draft and storms at all times. These birds of the larger breeds are kept growing steadily till May, when they are crate fattened for two or three weeks for the required fine finish. They are then killed and plucked, leaving head, feet and entrails for the consumer to pay for, making six to eight pound carcasses for pullets and roasters.



The illustration shows a piano box chicken house built by a correspondent of Country Gentleman, who thus describes it: We set the two boxes up on two by four or four by four posts, or on corner posts, about two or three feet in length. This affords the opportunity to utilize the bottom of one or both of the boxes for dropping boards, while the fowls enter and stand on the top. It also means a higher structure, in which one may work with more comfort. But one-half of the house is pictured.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

There has too long been an unreasonable prejudice against mules, and yet they may be made one of the most valuable economic features of the farm. Fine woolled ewes crossed with one of the mutton breeds will make a sheep possessing both wool and mutton qualities. Collar bolts need the services of a veterinarian. He will cut out the little sac that causes the trouble. Keep the sheep uniform in type and size. Tankage is a highly profitable summer food for fall pigs. Use one gallon for each fifty pigs, fed in the slup. A few horses of the most profitable type can be raised on ordinary sized farms where high class sires are available.

WATER HORSES OFTEN DURING HOT WEATHER

In these hot summer days men never think of going to their work without taking plenty of drinking water, says the National Stockman. And they have very little to fear from heat so long as they perspire freely and by drinking often keep up perspiration. But while providing for their own comfort and necessity very few ever give a thought to the fact that their horses when working in the hot sun perspire as copiously and even more so than the driver and need water fully as much. It is but very little trouble to have a barrel or a tank on a log boat or sled and when going to the field take it along with a pail in it and two or three times in a half day give each horse a drink. In fact, the horse should have a drink as often as the driver. He will appreciate it fully as much. This is but very little trouble, as the water can be drawn along the headland, and



Prison of good draft horses and mules doubtless will continue to advance and the supply remain less than the demand until small farmers use more mares as work animals and at the same time raise more of them, collared horses. The illustration shows a pure bred Percheron stallion.

Scientific Farming

GOOD AND BAD GRAIN YIELDS.

State Experiment Station at Pullman, Wash., Conducting Researches. More than 2,300 different grain experiments with legumes, grasses, etc., have been made at the state experiment station at Pullman, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review. Two hundred varieties of winter wheat are grown on the farm, together with 150 varieties of spring wheat. In the last ten years, with a crop of some kind grown on the ground every year, the productivity of the soil has increased 50 per cent, due to tillage and crop rotation.

The principal grain experiments in selection, breeding and variety testing are conducted on a field which is di-



A FIELD OF WESTERN GRAIN.

vided into three parts, and each part grows grain only every third year, peas and corn being alternated. The breeding experiments are for smut resistance, high nitrogen content, straw that will not lodge, nonshattering heads, bigger yield, etc. Several varieties of grain, notably among which is the Alaska wheat, have been found to resist smut almost entirely, but none of these strains proves of commercial value, because their powers to resist the disease avail the farmer nothing.

In a five year experiment for yield College Hybrid No. 143, a cross between Little Club and White Tract, shows a five bushel per acre advantage over Red Russian, the heaviest yielding of the older varieties raised in this section, and in the smut resistance experiments with these two breeds there was practically no difference, which would disprove the somewhat general idea that No. 143 smuts easily.

One of the most interesting of the experiments, which are now almost at maturity, is that in which two parallel plots of wheat were planted, one in clean soil and one in soil showing a magnificent stand of wheat almost entirely free from smut, while the adjoining plot, which was planted at the same time with seed wheat which had been rolled in smut and the soil inoculated with the smut germs, shows a stand of wheat 98 per cent smutty.

A convincing argument in favor of crop rotation is the magnificent stand of oats on one of the fields. The yield of this field is estimated at nearly seventy bushels per acre. Last year the same field produced forty-three bushels of field peas, the previous year forty-seven bushels of wheat to the acre, and the year before that eleven tons of corn for each acre of the field.

That crop cultivation and weeding are essential to the production of bumper crops is the realization that to even the novice who has extensive plots which are used for experimentation in soil conservation. The use of plots, all of the same size, No. 143, is at the hard, while exact figures and percentages will not be available until after the crop on each plot is thrashed and measured, an intimation of what the results will show may be gained by comparing the stand in the different plots. The experiment cover a three year test, different methods of cultivation being followed each year. Most noticeable in the different plots is the advantage which the plots that were not plowed, also the plots which were plowed early show a decided advantage to present stand of wheat over late plowed plots.

Probably the premier plot of the entire experiment is that which in 1912 was left in wheat stubble. The year following it was plowed early, plowed and later plowed again and now shows an almost phenomenal stand of winter wheat, much better than the adjoining plot on which the same methods of tillage were employed, except that it was not plowed to conserve the moisture.

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"NOT SO PLEASED" WITH THE RESULTS

Commissioner Watson Tells Story to Give Opinion of Extra Legislative Session.

From The State. E. J. Watson, as president of the Southern Cotton congress and commissioner of agriculture of this State, was asked yesterday what he thought of the session of the general assembly that has just adjourned and its results. "As one who has worked almost night and day with this cotton problem since the war began in Europe," he said, "I have silently watched the course of the general assembly. What I think of the results can best be expressed by telling you a little story of the Dutchman and his dog, assuming that the legislature is the Dutchman and I am the dog: "The Dutchman, returning from a hunting expedition, was met by a friend, who noted the flatness of his game bag, and said, tauntingly: "Well, I see you have been hunting." "The luckless hunter nodded. "Did you shoot anything?" persisted the friend. "Well, was the reply, 'I shot my dog.' "Shot your dog?" said the friend in amazement. "Was he mad?" "Well, he wasn't so tam pleased," retorted the Dutchman."

Best Cough Medicine for Children.

"Three years ago when I was living in Pittsburgh one of my children had a hard cold and coughed dreadfully. Upon the advice of a druggist I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it benefited him at once. I find it the best cough medicine for children because it is pleasant to take. They do not object to taking it," writes Mrs. Lafayette Tuck, Homer City, Pa. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic, and may be given to a child as confidently as to an adult. Sold by all dealers.

Screaming on Main Street Last Night.

Was not by some woman, as a great many people thought. It was the crowd in the Palmetto screaming with laughter at the funny antics of the comedian in "Too Many Babies" which was presented to several packed audiences yesterday and last night. This company appearing at the Palmetto this week has fulfilled every promise so far, and the people seem delighted with them. Mr. Pinkston says he has received innumerable compliments on the shows all this week. They present "The Scammers" today and tonight.

Remarkable Cure of Croup.

"Last winter when my little boy had croup I got him a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I honestly believe it saved his life," writes Mrs. J. B. Cook, Indiana, Pa. "It cut the phlegm and relieved his coughing spells. I am most grateful for what this remedy has done for him." For sale by all dealers.

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound

Croup scares you. The loud hoarse croupy cough, choking and gasping for breath, labored breathing, call for immediate relief. The very first doses of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will master the croup. It cuts the thick mucus, clears away the phlegm and opens up and eases the air passages. Harold Berg, Mass., Mich., writes "We give Foley's Honey and Tar to our children for croup and it always acts quickly." Every user is a friend. Evans Pharmacy.

World's Darkest Moment.

The darkest moment is said to be just before dawn. This is now discovered not to be so. The darkest moment, relatively speaking, is when the noonday sun shines. That is it that living things on the earth are blinded by the dazzle of the sun and fail to recognize the light that never fails out in space.

"A SORT OF NOTION."

Well, talkin' about moonshiners, there's some of them that might be better'n they are, I reckon, and some could be a sight worse than they are; they're people, and the difference ain't so great 'twixt them and other people as most would calculate. It's true, they're all law-breakers, but they think the law's unfair—some of them do, and others don't particularly care.

I was a moonshiner once, and I went in for it strong. I knew 'twant on the level and I knew 'twas rather wrong; I was tolerable free and easy in my better-steler ways; We worked among the knobs there, and we did a thrivin' trade in as fine a grade of "moonshine" as ever mortal made; 'Twas a rather risky business, but it paid up very well, Till I quit of a sudden. You never heard me tell How I come to quit moonshinin', for I haven't ever told. The secret of the matter to any human soul.

Well, you see here was a lady—old fellow, look-a-here, It's tough to talk this over, and if my words appear Like foolishness, remember that what I'm tryin' to say— No matter, though—the lady, she was young, and peert, and gay, And finely dressed and handsome; she was sweet and childish, too, With eyes that seemed to soften a fellow through and through.

She come here with her mother from Louisville, her home, And boarded through the summer with Aunt Elmira Strome; That's how I come to know her, for Silas Strome and me Were thick as "bobbyshales," and often used to be Together at his mother's; so bein' about the place, Almost before I knew it I was dead in love with Grace.

Of course I knew 'twas folly for a mountaineer like me To look so far above me as that, but then you see I couldn't no more have help't it than I could to-morrow keep The mornin' sun from shinin' and wakin' the world from sleep. Besides, she took to me kindly, and it wasn't many days Before she seemed to like me and my rough and awkward ways; She posted and laughed and chatted, till I thought her the dearest lot Of mischief and of goodness that all the world had got.

And bein' so much in her company, it wasn't very long Till I got in the way of thinkin' that moonshinin' was wrong; I begun to be uneasy and to feel dissatisfied, And mean and low and sheepish, whenever by her side; And somehow I kept a-wishin' I didn't belong to the ban' And hatin' my luck that I wasn't a decenter sort of man. My work was losin' its interest, and losin' mighty fast; And after waitin' and waitin', I made up my mind at last To quit, for good, the business—and I did—and quit it quick, Though the boys were dead against it, and made a troublesome kick; They called me chicken-hearted and such, and wouldn't hush Till I knocked one's mouth in condition for dietin' on mush.

Well, the summer soon was ended, and she went back to town, And I "come too" of a sudden, and then I settled down Unatisfied and losin' for things that couldn't be, For of course I knew that never could she belong to me.

In the spring I went to the city, to buy a few supplies, And knowin' she was so near me, I couldn't keep my eyes From starin' at all the women; that ever I chance'd to meet, Just barely hopin' maybe to see her on the street.

But no; I had finished my business, and still I staid in town, Waitin' and lookin' and walkin' the streets all up and down, Till at last I got determined to see her any way. So I took and fixed, and started without any more delay To call outright upon her.

'Twas a nicely fixed up place, And when I stepped in the parlor, why, there was little Grace With two or three town fellows. As soon as she caught sight Of me, her face turned whitish and harsh, just a mile, And before I told her "Howdy," she said, all smooth and cool "You wish, sir to see my father? He is at his office; his rule is to 'sist to his business there, so—his number see Blank street. Good morning."

I thanked her and said I hoped that she Would pardon my interruption. Then I groped my way outside, And walked the streets till midnight, kind o' stunned and stupefied. Next day I left the city, and came again up here, Where I've plowed and hoed and harrowed these hills year after year.

I manage to make a livin', but in this neighborhood The people are mostly 'chiners, and they've never understood Why I am one no longer, and so I'm left alone, And their feelin' and how they show it, ain't the pleasantest, I own, But I can't go back to the business, her memory still remains, And somehow I seem to see her in the woods and fields and lanes, Where every bird and feller and each familiar place Where we used to be together, reminds me of her face, And it's good and sweet and tender, just as it used to be Here in the hills that summer when she wasn't ashamed of me, And it's not the face of the woman I saw that time in town With its words so proud and worldly and its heartless stare and frown.

Well, well, I was mistaken, of course, in little Grace; Instead of bein' an angel, she was weak and maybe mean; But if I was mistaken, 'twas a good mistake to make. For it left me a sort of notion, which nothin' can ever shake, Of a woman pure and noble and good and true and kind, And it's Grace I always call her—I think of her that way— But whatever her real name is, and wherever she may stay, And whether in the future I shall ever see her face, There must be some such woman as I thought my little Grace. HARRISON ROBERTSON.

Being given the freedom of the sea and to perk King Cotton some. It is a dull day in which nobody declares war. For Cleaning Tins. First wash the tin in hot soap and wipe thoroughly dry. Then scour with dry flour, applied with an old newspaper.

Richmond, Va., 61875. Southern Medical Association. Tickets on sale Nov. 6 to 9; final limit Nov. 22, 1914. Spartanburg, S. C., 2340. Spartanburg Fair Association. Tickets on sale Nov. 1 to 5; final limit Nov. 7, 1914. For complete information, tickets and etc., call on ticket agent, or write: J. B. Anderson, Supl., Anderson, S. C. W. H. Taylor, T. P. A., Greenville, S. C. W. E. McInee, A. G. P. A., Columbia, S. C.

Charleston & Western Carolina Railway

To and From the NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST Leaves: No. 22 6:00 A. M. No. 5 3:35 P. M. Arrives: No. 5 10:50 A. M. No. 21 4:55 P. M. Information, Schedules, rates, etc., promptly given.

J. B. WILLIAMS, C. P. A., Augusta, Ga. B. CURTIS, C. A., Anderson, S. C.

EXPRESS PASSENGER SCHEDULES MEMPHIS AND NORTHERN



Meeting Trip. Of Andersonians spent a day in Wallhalla yesterday on their way to and from the Mountain resort, where they were the guests of Louis A. King, who tendered them a required stay. The party consisted of W. L. Briscoe, B. J. Woodruff, Archie M. McConnell, J. H. Godfrey, and others were joined here by H. C. Smith, Greenville and Clyde Smith, M. C. Long and C. A. Hamilton—Keowee Courier.

Important. It is said that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is not only moving the bowels but also the appetite and strengthening the constitution. For sale by all dealers.

Laughing Aids Digestion. Laughing is a most healthful exercise and one of the greatest helps to the body which I am acquainted with. It is a most valuable tonic and a most efficient means for setting it at table by removing all the morbid humors, was founded on the scientific principles—Katahdan.

Moral Men. These men as it tells where some there is a vein of gold which the miners are at—Swift.

Who lost election lets never sympathize.

YOUR MONEY. Put your money when you need it. Merchants Bank. Trust Co.

THE SHEEP QUESTION.

Flock Need Not Be Large in Order to Prove Profitable.

It has been suggested by those who advise farmers to keep sheep should recommend larger flocks, so that they will be of sufficient importance in the farm operations to give the attention they deserve and so it will pay to keep up the fences for them. There are two sides to this question, says the National Stockman. While perhaps many have gone out of sheep because they were not inclined to give the very small flocks they possessed sufficient care to make them pay, many others keep twenty to forty ewes all the time and find them a very profitable investment.

If a man's farm is well fenced he does not need to go into sheep extensively in order to warrant the expense of proper fencing. The small flock will not require a great deal of attention to do well and will to a much greater extent than the large flock secure their livelihood from what might otherwise go to waste, which is an important matter in farm sheep raising. Henry's flock of twenty-five ewes is making money for its owner where if he attempted to keep one hundred or two hundred ewes he would quit sheep in disgust.

Hogs Following Cattle.

There is practically no danger of hogs taking cholera by eating the cast from droppings of cattle. For a long time it has been the practice of the stock raisers to permit hogs to follow cattle, especially those being fattened. About the only disease to which hogs are subject to feeding after eating in tubercle. If the cattle are tubercular there is danger of the hogs contracting the disease.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Early selection of seed corn from the hill has many important advantages over selection later in the season. In the first place, it enables one to select seed that is known to have matured at the proper time, while if the selection is deferred and weather conditions continue favorable some of the later maturing ears may be selected, because they are likely to be larger and heavier.