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—By—
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WALHALLA, S. C.:
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5, 1910.
Cover Crops in this State.

There will be more winter cover crops planted in South Carolina this fall than ever before. The work of the various agencies working for better agriculture in the State is quite noticeable. Last year, notwithstanding the dry fall and spring, there were hundreds of successful fields of vetch, burr clover, crimson clover, red clover and alfalfa. The majority of these were planted under the supervision of some government agent, and were so satisfactory that the area will be greatly extended this year.

A. G. Smith, scientific assistant of the United States department of agriculture, gave specific directions for planting over 300 fields of these crops last year, and this year he is continuing the work in practically every section of the State. Specific directions for planting any of these crops can be secured by addressing him at Columbia. He has already given directions for over 150 fields this season. These advise the farmer every step in the process, and tell him where to secure the seed and the soil for inoculation.

The aim of the department of agriculture is to get a winter cover crop on every acre of land in South Carolina. It will take many years to accomplish the desired result, but the people are waking up to the opportunity and the benefit of winter cover crops and it is believed that great results will be accomplished in the next few years. Farmers are advised to plant rye or oats on the larger part of their farm if they have never grown any leguminous winter cover crop, but it is advisable to plant a small area of vetch, burr clover, red clover or crimson clover, following the directions given, and then in another year by having plenty of soil for inoculation, the farmer can extend his area as he sees fit. Most of the failures with these crops, and also with the alfalfa, has been due to lack of proper knowledge of planting. Where the proper methods have been followed there have been practically no failures whatever.

Any one desiring to grow any of these crops successfully will do well to write Mr. Smith for proper directions.

How's This?
We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known E. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
Walden, Kinman & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Cards of Thanks.
Editor Keowee Courier: Please allow space in the columns of your journal to thank our neighbors and friends for their many deeds of kindness and untiring help during the severe sickness in our family. May God's richest blessing abide with each one is our prayer.
D. O. Sheppard and Family.

Editor Keowee Courier: Please allow space in your paper for us to thank our relatives and friends for their many deeds of kindness and cheerful help during the sickness and death of our precious, darling child. May joy and happiness fill the pathway of each one through life, is the wish of
W. M. Perry and Family.

It is in time of sudden mishap or accident that Chamberlain's Liniment can be relied upon to take the place of the family doctor, who cannot always be found at the moment. Then it is that Chamberlain's Liniment is never found wanting. In cases of sprains, cuts, wounds and bruises Chamberlain's Liniment takes out the soreness and drives away the pain. Sold by Dr. J. W. Bell, Walhalla; C. W. Wickliffe, West Union.

OLD RICHLAND ACADEMY.

(Under this heading, from week to week, we will publish articles pertaining to the Old Richland Academy.)

Sketch of the Life of Samuel Pettigrew Stribling.
(By R. T. Jaynes.)

On the roster of the teachers at old Richland Academy we find opposite the years 1880 and 1887-8 the name of S. P. Stribling. As he has recently been called to cease from his labors and his familiar face can no longer be seen among us, special mention should be made of his life and labors.

Samuel Pettigrew Stribling was born February 11, 1850, at the home of his parents, Montford Stokes and Anna Mariah (Verner) Stribling, near Richland. They were married March 2, 1843. He was one of thirteen children of this union, his brothers and sisters being: Lemuel D. Stribling, Helena, Ga.; John V. Stribling, Anderson, S. C.; Wm. J. Stribling, Westminster, S. C.; George T. Stribling, Turnerville, Ga.; M. Stokes Stribling, Seneca, S. C.; W. Dick Stribling, Eatonton, Ga.; Ebenezer S. Stribling, Fair Play, S. C.; Dr. Joe S. Stribling, Seneca, S. C.; Mrs. Rebecca E. Shelor, the first wife of Warren R. Shelor, late of Anderson, S. C. She died on the 6th day of September, 1877, and was buried at the Shelor family burying ground; Susan M., who died in infancy; M. Jane Shelor, who is still living near South Union; Mrs. Anna M. Wyly, Richland, S. C.

He enjoyed the best educational advantages this community afforded during the days of his boyhood. He attended the neighborhood schools and afterwards became a student in Erskine College, at Due West, S. C. He completed the sophomore class, but did not graduate. He was a close student, however, and became quite a ripe scholar. His talent was of a high order and his studious habits made him a first-class English scholar.

On the 25th day of November, 1875, he married Miss S. Jane Sheldon, one of the daughters of Wm. H. and Margaret (Glenn) Sheldon, of the South Union neighborhood. To them three children were born, two of whom are living—Dr. T. Leslie Stribling, of Seneca, S. C., and Mark D. Stribling, of Fair Play, S. C. One daughter, Margaret Hampton Stribling, died at the age of four years, and her ashes rest in yonder cemetery, near those of her grandparents. Her death, so young in years, was a sore bereavement to her fond, doting parents.

Many years were spent by Mr. Stribling in the school room. He probably spent the greater portion of his mature life in the school room. He taught, at different times, at Parkertown, Ga., and South Union, Fair Play, Tokeena, Richland and Westminster, in Oconee county, South Carolina. He had in an eminent degree the happy faculty of enlisting the love of his pupils and creating enthusiasm in their studies. Believing in strict discipline, and not fearing to use the rod when necessary, yet such was his tact in management and control that he rarely had to resort to harsh means. Above all, he loved his pupils, and this was the source of his hold upon them. His days in the school room were crowned with abundant success, and hundreds of pupils, now grown to manhood and womanhood, from the bottom of their hearts, bless his name and memory.

In one particular respect he has left an impress upon the educational system of Oconee county far in advance of any other man. He was elected School Commissioner of Oconee county in 1888, and he served the full term of two years, from January, 1889, to December, 1890. He gave himself wholly to the discharge of his official duty, and after spending one year in visiting the various schools throughout the county and seeing their various needs, he reached the conclusion, after mature consideration, that the educational system of the county would be greatly improved by dividing the county into districts in such manner that there would be but one school for white children and one for colored children in each district. Following his leadership, the County Board of Education, then composed of S. P. Stribling, Wm. J. Stribling and S. H. Johns, on the 24 day of January, 1890, adopted a resolution to this effect. For several months he gave his time and thought to the division of the whole county into school districts, and after completing this laborious and tedious task, he called a meeting of the County Board of Education again on September 15, 1890, to consider the results of his

CLEMSON EXTENSION WORK
Article XIX.
Creamery Fake.

The Creamery promoter sharks have invaded sections of the Piedmont belt of this State, and, we understand, have succeeded in organizing at least one creamery company and are now at work in other communities. In the sections in which they are working it is safe to say that there are not enough cows to supply the local demand for milk, cream and butter, and yet the people have been led to believe that a plant depending upon a good milk supply for success can be profitably operated. To mislead people into such an enterprise is nothing but deceit and graft, and the people in every community of the State should be on guard against such dealers in "gold bricks."

Georgia has just passed through a sad and expensive creamery experience. During 1908 creamery promoters of Chicago organized seven creameries in various parts of the State, costing from \$4,950 to \$6,000. Of these seven creameries only one is now in operation, and it is financed by a capitalist. All the remainder have perished from lack of support. At some of these plants not more than 40 or 50 cows supplied milk, while for profitable operation the milk from 500 cows of average quality is required. One of these creameries lost \$1,700 in a few months' time, while the failure of others showed either that a loss was made or there was no money.

The establishing of creameries in sections where there is practically no dairy interest, and where local markets pay more for dairy products than a creamery can possibly pay, is absolute folly, as is witnessed by the experience of Georgia, Kentucky and other States. Yet the people are being misled and deceived by smooth-tongued sellers of machinery, who charge about 50 per cent more for their machinery than it can be purchased for elsewhere.

That creameries are profitable no one denies, and that samples cited by promoters in proof of this profit may be true; but it should be taken into consideration that these profits were made in dairy localities—places where the dairy is the money crop and where most every farmer has a herd of cows and understands how to handle those cows. In such sections creameries are necessary to handle the milk from these cows and to find a market for products. Such conditions do not exist in South Carolina. Cows are scarce and poor in quality, and more than that they cannot be bought in sufficient number. Local demands for milk cannot be supplied even at a good price, and farmers know very little about how to handle cows to the best advantage, and most often do not care to learn. A creamery cannot afford to pay more than \$1.50 per hundred pounds for milk, and until the farmers learn how to produce it at profit for this price it is foolish to expect a creamery to be a success.

If any section of the State is interested in a creamery it should carefully investigate the milk supply first, and then form a company of interested men, buy the machinery necessary to equip it at a reasonable price and begin operations on a practical business basis, and not be rushed into an enterprise pushed forward by a set of men who have no interest in its success further than the sale of the machinery at exorbitant prices. Banks and other business undertakings first investigate the possibilities of success before offices are erected, but the doctrine of the creamery promoter is to get the building and equipment first regardless of other conditions.

The Extension Department of Clemson College will be glad to visit any community interested in creameries and advise them as to the requirements for successful operation and assist them in every way in establishing such an enterprise should the outlook for success prove favorable. Plans and specifications for creameries can be obtained free of cost from the United States Department of Agriculture.

With all these things at their command no community should be misled and caused to lose money by men who seek their own gain only. Where creameries are promoted and fail the dairy interests are set back many years.

Beware of the creamery promoter. Investigate conditions closely and profit by the example of communities that suffered from the same evil. Information regarding the creameries that have failed in Georgia can be obtained by writing the president of the Aeworth Creamery, Aeworth, Ga.; American Creamery Co., Americus, Ga.; Coweta Creamery Co., Newnan, Ga.; Madison Creamery Co.,

Madison, Ga.; and Greensboro Creamery Co., Greensboro, Ga.
Prof. D. N. Barrow,
Supt. Extension Work,
Farmers' Institutes Division
Article XX.—Corn Ear Rot.

During the past two years there seems to have been a gradual increase in the amount of damage or rotten corn in the fields throughout the State. Investigations started last fall and continued this summer show that the large majority of this trouble is due to a fungus disease known as dry rot or ear rot of corn. In one field recently investigated in Darlington county we found 20 per cent of the ears destroyed by this disease. Reports have come in from other sections showing that the disease is widespread and is causing considerable damage. Now any disease that injures your corn crop is of vital interest, and every farmer should know enough about such a disease to enable him to recognize it when he comes in contact with it, and to enable him to combat it where it causes loss. It is hoped that at least a part of such knowledge will be gained from this article.

Symptoms of the disease are very characteristic. At the time the corn begins to ripen, the husks on the diseased ears turn prematurely yellow. Later, they assume a mottled or blackish appearance and seem to stick very close to the ears. When the husks are pulled back from such ears, the grains will be found to be shriveled and immature and the ear will be noticeably decreased in weight. Later, the grains appear very brittle and frequently assume a brownish color. At this stage the whole ear is usually over-run with a white looking mold. When the diseased ears are broken across, small black fruiting bodies of the fungus will be found on the tips of the grains, and in the cob.

This rot is caused by a parasitic fungus, *Diplodia maydis*. Studies of the life history of the fungus recently made at the Nebraska and Illinois Experiment Stations show that the fungus lives over winter in the diseased ears and stalks which are left in the field. It spreads from these to the new corn the following season at the time the corn is in silk and tassel. The infection takes place through the silks. If the weather conditions are favorable for the development of the fungus at this stage the disease spreads very rapidly. At the Illinois Station the fungus has been found to live on the old corn stalks in the field for two years, and in some cases for three years. They recommend that the corn stalks be removed from the field and destroyed and that a rotation be practiced which will keep corn off the land for two years. It seems that such measures would eliminate the disease, and have in mind one case in this State, however, where the disease has done considerable damage in the face of such rotation, so it seems that some further data are needed before we can give definite measures for controlling the disease. In this connection it is well to keep in mind the fact that removing the corn stalks from the field eliminates one of the principal sources of infection for the next season. This emphasizes the advantage to be gained by cutting and shredding the corn. As stated above, however, we need more data which will apply to Southern methods and conditions. In order to secure such information, we need co-operation. We are pushing this investigation now and are asking that every one who has the disease in his field will write us about it and send us specimens. We have on hand a number of franked tags which will bring specimens through the mail free of cost, and we will be glad to send these to any one desiring to send such specimens. Where cases seem to warrant it, we will be glad to visit fields where the disease is causing trouble and look into the conditions prevailing there.

H. W. Barre, Botanist,
S. C. Experiment Station.

Capt. Bogardus Again Hits the Bull's Eye.

This world famous rifle shot who holds the championship record of 100 pigeons in 100 consecutive shots is living at Lincoln, Ill. Recently interviewed, he says: "I suffered a long time with kidney and bladder trouble and used several well-known kidney medicines, all of which gave me no relief until I started taking Foley's Kidney Pills. Before I used Foley's Kidney Pills I had severe backaches and pains in my kidneys with oppression and a cloudy voiding. On arising in the morning I would get dull headaches. Now I have taken three bottles of Foley's Kidney Pills and feel 100 per cent better. I am never bothered with my kidneys or bladder and again feel like my own self." Barton Pharmacy, Walhalla; W. J. Lanney, Seneca.

Wood's Descriptive Fall Seed Catalog

now ready, gives the fullest information about all
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Farm and Garden,
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Vetches, Alfalfa,
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MARRIAGE AT FAIR PLAY.

Lewis M. Shirley and Miss Leah Huff Happily Married.

A marriage of much interest, which occurred on Sunday afternoon, September 11th, was that of Lewis M. Shirley and Miss Leah Huff, both of near Fair Play. They drove to Fair Play and Magistrate W. R. Davis performed the ceremony in the presence of only a few friends and relatives.

Mr. Shirley is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Shirley, of Townville, and is a prosperous young farmer in the community. Miss Huff is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Huff, and is a popular young lady.

They have a host of friends who wish for them much success and happiness through life.

Times-Democrat Building Burned.

New Orleans, Sept. 30.—Practically the entire plant of the Times-Democrat Publishing Company was destroyed by fire, originating shortly before midnight in the paper warehouse on the first floor of the building. Other nearby buildings seemed doomed at one time, but firemen succeeded in confining the blaze to the Times-Democrat and to a warehouse in the rear of the building.

Estimates place the loss of the Times-Democrat at more than \$125,000, partially covered by insurance.

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Is the price of HUNT'S CURE.
This price will be promptly refunded if it does not cure any case of
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We expect to make some changes in our line and are now closing out our entire line of MEN'S and YOUTHS' CLOTHING and SHOES. This part of our line MUST GO. This is your opportunity.

We also have the best selected line of Dress Goods and Notions we have ever carried. Also Rugs, Art Squares and Lounge Covers. Call and see them.

M. S. Stribling, Westminster, S. C.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the County Board of Education of Oconee county, an election will be held at the school house on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1910, upon the question of levying an extra Three Mills tax for school purposes on all the real and personal property within Conners School District, No. 21, the said tax to be in addition to that now collected for school purposes as authorized by law; that said election shall be conducted as provided for the conduct of general elections; that at said election each elector favoring the said proposed additional levy shall cast a ballot containing the word "YES" printed or written thereon, and each elector opposing said levy shall cast a ballot containing the word "NO" printed or written thereon.
W. O. ALEXANDER,
M. ABBOTT,
W. H. BUTLER,
Trustees of District No. 21,
September 28, 1910. 39-40

NOTICE OF TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the State Board of Education, an examination for teachers will be held in the Court House at Walhalla on Friday, October 7th, 1910. The examination will open promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. and close promptly at 6 o'clock p. m.
All teachers who did not attend the Summer School for Teachers, or have not had their certificates renewed according to law, must stand this examination or forfeit their certificates.
Applicants must furnish their own writing material.
W. C. HUGHES,
County Superintendent of Education,
September 21, 1910. 40-

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Scott's Emulsion
the standard Cod Liver Oil preparation of the world. Nothing equals it to build up the weak and wasted bodies of young and old.
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