

Communications of a personal character charged for as advertisements. Obituary notices and tributes of respect, of not over one hundred words, will be printed free of charge. All over that number must be paid for at the rate of one cent a word. Cash to accompany manuscript.

WALHALLA, S. C.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1912.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

Next Session Will Begin at Anderson November 27th.

(Anderson Mail.)

The eyes of South Carolina Methodists in particular, and the members of other denominations in general, will be turned toward Anderson the latter part of the present month, because the conference, the governing body of the church in the State, will begin here its annual sessions on the night of the 27th. Anderson Methodists and their friends have made arrangements to throw open their doors of hospitality to the delegates, and each and every one will be made to feel at home. The pleasant social intercourse among friends in church work is one of the attractive features of the Methodist Conference in South Carolina. The ministers mingle together and discuss informally church affairs that are of common interest.

Distinguished Bishops.

Bishop John C. Kilgo will preside. Many distinguished bishops and educators attend the conferences, and their able addresses and sermons provide instruction and information for the ministers and the delegates.

Under the rules of the Methodist Conference a minister must change his charge, or church, every four years, and consequently at the annual conferences there is a general movement among the pastors. Some are sent from smaller churches to larger churches, while others are sent from larger churches to others of less prominence. The changes among the pastors are followed with interest by the ministers themselves and their friends and friends of their families.

Educational Matters.

Educational matters and improvements in the various denominational colleges in the State also lead additional interest to conference proceedings, especially among those who are directly concerned with the management of the institutions. Columbia College is the Methodist college maintained by the conference for girls, while Wofford (at Spartanburg) is the male institution. Friends of these two institutions will watch with interest action on matters that are related to improvements in the educational facilities of the denomination.

Epworth Orphanage, another church institution, is located in Columbia.

16 Killed in Bad Wreck.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 14.—At least fifteen persons were killed and fifteen hurt early to-day when an inbound Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton passenger train ran into an open switch and crashed head-on into a freight train at Irvington, a suburb. The train was coming from Cincinnati at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

The wreckage caught fire, but was extinguished before any damage was done. Most of the dead were found in the wreckage of the first car. The engineer of the passenger train is believed to be in the wreck, but the engineer of the freight escaped by jumping.

Firemen and police worked at the wreck two hours before the first body was found. Holes were chopped in the tops of the cars and the injured supplied with water, for which they cried pitifully.

Brakeman Admits Blame.

Carl Gross, brakeman on the freight train, admitted this afternoon that he had left the switch open. "I am to blame," he says.

Would Get Veterans' Advice.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A plan to admit former Presidents, former Vice Presidents and former Speakers of the House of Representatives to the floors of the two Houses of Congress, with the privilege of debate, but not of voting upon pending measures, was broached here to-day by W. J. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's statement was coupled with a declaration that he favored a change in the time of convening Congress, so that the new sessions would begin shortly after new members took office March 4.

DIGEST
OF EXPERIMENT STATION
BULLETINS.

Prepared Weekly for
THE KEOWEE COURIER
By J. Linn Ladd.

Most Economical Cuts of Beef.

Bulletin No. 158 of the Illinois station is of absorbing interest to the millions of people who would reduce the family meat bill without stinting the quantity of nourishment provided for the sustenance of the family.

In order to enlighten the producers of beef cattle on the one hand as to the period of maturity at which a beef steer is at its best and the beef consuming public on the other hand as to an intelligent understanding of the relative economy of the different cuts of beef offered by the butcher, three steers were slaughtered, dressed, cut up, and the various portions—hide, offal, internal fat, head, feet, liver, heart, etc., etc., as well as each kind of merchantable meat—were carefully weighed. Then each cut of meat was separated into lean, fat and bone, and these constituent portions were weighed and chemically analyzed to determine the proportion of water, digestible protein, etc., in each.

No. 1 was a choice Hereford steer, 18 months old, and weighing 902 pounds. No. 2 was a choice Aberdeen-Angus steer, 24 months old, and weighing 1,100 pounds. No. 3 was a prime Shorthorn steer, 29 months old, and weighing 1,360 pounds—live weight in each case.

No. 1 turned out of chilled dressed beef 60.36 per cent of his live weight; No. 2 60.88 per cent, and No. 3 63.97 per cent. The quantity of internal fat was 5.15 per cent of the live weight for No. 1, 5.97 for No. 2, and 4.71 for No. 3. The hide was 7.48 per cent of the live weight in No. 1, 6.51 of No. 2 and 6.43 of No. 3. In like manner, No. 1 was charged with the largest percentage of head, feet and other offal, and No. 3 with the smallest.

From this data it is evident that the more mature the animal, and the better finished, the larger percentage of merchantable meat it turns out. While steer No. 3 was the fattest of the lot, its fat was distributed between the muscles, where it improved the quality of the meat and brought a high price, rather than in the hollow of the carcass, where it could only be converted into tallow and sold for a low price.

It was found that the hind quarters contained the larger per cent of fat and smaller per cent of bone; while the fore quarters contained the largest per cent of lean meat. The lean meat is richer than the fat in mineral matter and also in protein—the most valuable and nutritious element of meat.

In the matter of economy the flank ranks first, since it contains no bone and sells at a low price. The neck and chuck steak stand next in economy, since their nutritive value is very high in proportion to their cost. Round steaks stand third for the same reason. Loin and porter house steaks are more tender and palatable; but their food value is much less in proportion to their cost. A skillful cook can render the cheaper cuts quite as tender and palatable as the more expensive cuts, particularly in the form of roasts and stews.

This bulletin is elaborately illustrated with photographs of the various cuts of meats.

Insects Injurious to Stored Grains.

This is the title of another new bulletin (No. 156) of the Illinois station. Of more than fifty species of insects sometimes found in stored grain and their ground products, only seven are grain-eaters, and of these only nine are of much importance; namely, grain moth, flour moth, meal moth, meat snout-mouth, yellow meal worm, flour beetle, granary weevil, rice weevil and the saw-tooth grain weevil.

The bulletin gives the description, habits and life history of each of these insects, and recommends the following preventive and destructive measures:

Grain should be threshed and dried out as soon as possible after it ripens. All sacks and storage bins should be cleaned out and fumigated before placing new-crop grain in them. Corn is less liable to insect attack if dried, shelled and sacked. Flour and meal bins should be cleaned out and fumigated occasionally. In buying grain, farmers, seedsmen and millers should make sure that it is not infested by insects before storing it.

If in spite of these precautions a crib, grain bin or storage room becomes infested, make it as nearly airtight as possible and give it a thorough fumigating with sulfur bicarbonate. Hydrocyanic acid gas is sometimes used; but it is more dangerous and less penetrating than the sulfur bicarbonate.

Plant Food and Soil Fertility.

This is the subject of an address

delivered before the Botanical Society of America by Cyril G. Hopkins, of the Illinois station. It is issued as Circular No. 155 of that station.

Prof. Hopkins states that a recent publication issued by the Federal Bureau of Soils strongly affirms that the restoration and maintenance of soil fertility do not require the application of plant food—that these foods exist in abundance in all soils and subsoils and in the air above them, and they only need to be unlocked and brought up from below or down from above by proper tillage and crop rotation to render them available. The tillage aerates the lower soils and renders their phosphorous and potash soluble, and the deep-rooted legumes take up these minerals from the lower soils and by means of bacteria in the nodules of their roots also store up nitrogen from the air, and when these roots and stubble decay they leave their gathered stores of plant food in the top soil for the use of subsequent crops.

Prof. Hopkins does not question that this is beneficial; but he denies that it is sufficient. He quotes De Saussure, Senebier, Davy, Leibing and the long-continued experiments of Laws and Gilbert at Rothamstead, England, in contravention of Prof. Whitney's doctrine. He shows that almost a century of the practice of restoring to the soil, in the form of fertilizers, the plant food removed by the crops grown, has resulted in producing an average of 29 bushels of wheat per acre in Germany, 33 bushels in Great Britain and 40 bushels in Denmark, while the average in the United States, where no plant food is restored to the depleted soil, is only 14 bushels per acre.

Prof. Hopkins says this fatal policy of steadily drawing from the soil's store of plant food and depositing none in its stead has led to the abandonment of millions of acres of once fertile farming lands in the North-eastern States of our country; and that one of these impoverished farms within a few miles of such great markets as Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington recently sold for \$10 an acre; whereas, if this farm had not had its virgin fertility mined out of the land it would have sold for \$300 an acre.

In this connection, Prof. Hopkins makes the following most impressive statement as to the certain and steady future increase in land values: "During the last ten years our population increased 21 per cent, the same as during the preceding ten years; while the acreage of farm land increased only 5 per cent, and Circular No. 38 of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that only 9 per cent further increase in farm lands is possible," since that will exhaust the entire tillable acreage in the country.

Crop Rotation—Humus—Plant Food.

Bulletin 128 of the Minnesota station, by Prof. Geo. W. Walker, treats of the relation of different systems of crop rotation to humus and associated plant food. The bulletin is highly technical, giving much space to the methods of determining the amount of humus (decayed vegetable matter) in a soil, and also to the ascertainment of the amount of plant food in the humus.

While humus is chiefly valued for the physical virtues it imparts to soil, rendering it loose, friable, warm, easily tilled and retentive of moisture, it is shown by this bulletin to be also rich in plant food. Constant clean culture of such crops as beets, cotton, corn, etc., rapidly depletes the soil of its humus; while the growing of leguminous (pod-bearing) crops having a heavy root system, such as cow peas, clover, etc., augments the supply of humus. Hence the advantage of crop rotation, the growing of catch crops, winter cover crops and the plowing under of green crops, weeds, stubble, etc.

The tests treated of in this bulletin showed that of the three cardinal plant foods, humus is richer in nitrogen than either phosphoric acid or potash. Wheat was the only crop grown in crop rotation that appreciably exhausted the phosphoric acid and potash of the soil humus, and continuous cropping of one kind exhausted all the elements much more rapidly than when crops were grown in rotation.

Peaty Swamp Lands.

Bulletin 157 of the Illinois station treats of experiments made with a view to improving the peaty soils of redeemed swamp lands which abound in Northern Illinois. Peaty soils are usually so rich in humus that the application of stable manure to them is wasteful. They do not need nitrogen as a rule. It was found that most of them are also abundantly supplied with phosphoric acid; but the application of potash was noticeably beneficial. In one instance, in Tazewell county, it was also found that applications of nitrogen increased the value of the crops for six successive years from \$56 an acre to \$129 an acre, all told.

Lime may be applied to peaty soils with decided profit.

OUR CIVIC TRIALS.

(Edith Dickson, in The American Magazine.)

We have a country town which within a few years has been taking on the airs of a city. That is, we have industriously torn up our streets and put in sewer pipes and water pipes, and torn them up again and laid pavements, and then torn up the pavements to lay pipes for a central heating plant, and are now constantly making upheavals of pavements and six feet of earth below to stop leaks, clean pipes, and examine into the condition of our subterranean affairs.

Naturally extensive work of this sort must have supervision and direction, and quite as a matter of course there has been a clash between us who are served and our dictators, misnamed our servants. Our town officials have been men of integrity and ability, having the welfare of the community at heart. But when a man has the charge of a public improvement, his own particular work becomes of more importance in his eyes than any other popular interest. Hence, the laying of pavements and improving of streets have been accompanied by an amount of devastation and interference which property owners which has called forth rage, lamentation and bad language.

Beginning on one of our oldest streets whose chief beauty was in the fine old shade trees with which it was bordered, the arbiter of our ways decided that before laying a new pavement the street must be straightened. It was not crooked to the eye, but a survey revealed the fact that the sidewalks laid in careless old days had been allowed to meander comfortably down the street instead of following a mathematical line throughout its length. This reprehensible habit had rendered the space between the sidewalk and the curb of slightly varying width in different places. Such shiftless courses met with no tolerance and the street was rigorously straightened; in which process the trees were cut down, leaving the old fashioned houses pathetic in their exposure. The street now flaunts in the glory of a red brick pavement, flanked with curb stones set with rigid exactness and with a line of young trees like bean poles planted with precision on each side. In the course of fifty years the shade may be restored, but this is small consolation to the present generation.

Similar trials have been in store for all of us. On the street by which I commonly go to town the attempt to set sidewalks back five or six feet, cutting off the front yards of the residents and making the usual havoc with trees and shrubbery met with resistance. A suit, at length dropped for lack of funds with which to carry it on, was brought against the town by property owners, most of whom were women. While it was in progress operations in that quarter were suspended, and for a year or two the sidewalks furnished conspicuous evidence of the attitudes of the different families concerned, the walks of the supporters of the administration being set in several feet, while when you passed from these to the premises of a non-conformist, you found his walk six feet nearer the middle of the street. So your progress in that part of town was made by a succession of zigzags, which when viewed from a distance would place your sobriety under strong suspicion.

My own particular grievance grew out of the theory that all sidewalks must be brought down to a level. My landlord some years ago laid a fine new stone sidewalk in front of the premises he rents to me, from which the water ran off quickly, leaving it clean and dry soon after a storm. After a year or two the street commissioner decided that our walk was too high and must be brought down to grade. Consequently, it was taken up and laid several inches lower, bringing it well below the surface of the surrounding soil. Ever since, so long as any moisture remains in the ground, our walk is always wet and covered with mud washed down from the surface above. This condition prevails generally in our best residence streets. Strangers visiting us say, "How bad your walks are!" But we really have good walks. The only trouble is that they are laid under ground.

The trees of course suffered in this lowering of the grade of sidewalks. The roots were lopped off, and often, as in the case of a maple before my door, the trunks of trees were either cut into or shaved off on one side to make room for laying the adjacent sidewalk snugly below ground. It is not particularly surprising, therefore, that the maple and many of its companions have dead branches and show every indication of being about to succumb.

A new municipal administration cannot restore the trees ruined by its predecessors, but there is hope that some of our grievances may be

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Anyone who has friends has a friend who has a Ford. There are now more than a hundred and sixty thousand Fords in service—and thousands more in transit. Its friends have created for it the unprecedented Ford demand.
Every third car a Ford—and every Ford user a Ford "booster." New prices—run—about \$525—touring car \$600—delivery car \$625—town car \$800—with all equipment, f. o. b. Detroit. Get particulars from
L. O. White or R. C. Carter.

remedied in time. My friend, the councilman, recently stopped before my door on a rainy day and said, "Why, your walk is too low. It must be raised." So in respect to our sidewalks we may soon come to the surface again.

The experience of this community is, of course, by no means unique. All towns complain of ills of some sort at the hands of their municipal government, and it is a question whether it is worse to endure the evils of a corrupt administration or to suffer from the mistaken zeal of honest men.

Thanksgiving and the Orphans.

In view of the fact that Thanksgiving Day, or the Sunday following, is the only church collection recommended by the Synods of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida to be taken up for their orphans, the following items in regard to Thornwell Orphanage, which is owned by the three synods aforesaid, may be of interest to the readers of The Courier:

The Thornwell Home and School for Orphans was founded in 1875, opening its doors to eight fatherless children. It had one small cottage. This one building has increased to sixteen (two shortly to be completed) and each cottage will give a home to twenty pupils, more or less. In 1885 the school was so graded as to cover fourteen years, and in 1892 a technical department was added, so that the boys might be taught some useful trade. Up to that date farming was the only business taught. This education is given entirely free to deserving orphans of any denomination and from any part of our country. Near a thousand youths have been under its influence and enjoyed its training. The provision for the support, education and other expenses of these children (265 now with us) is derived from personal donations of interested persons, or from church and Sunday school collections.

The Thornwell Orphanage is located in Clinton, South Carolina, at the crossing of the Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line railways. It is under Presbyterian influence and control, but does not refuse aid to any on account of religious differences. No surrender of children to its guardianship is required of relatives. Pupils may leave at their own choice if they do not wish to remain. Children are not given out to service. The only business of the institution is to teach and train them. The orphans' interest is the first consideration. The presiding head of the orphanage is Rev. Wm. P. Jacobs, who receives gifts for the support and applications for the admission of pupils.

Georgia Concern Bankrupt.

(Atlanta Georgian, Nov. 14.) One of the biggest mercantile enterprises in Georgia, conducting a chain of stores over many of the North Georgia counties, was placed in involuntary bankruptcy in the United States Court this morning when petition for a receiver was filed for Carr, Boyd & Co.

The company's liabilities, as stated in the petition, amount to \$200,000, while the assets are but half that amount. R. T. Kentner and the First National Bank of Gainesville were the petitioners.

Carr, Boyd & Co. are immense dealers in supplies of all kinds for the farmers of North Georgia, and thousands of small planters each year buy all their goods from the chain of stores spreading over fifteen North Georgia counties. The company is said to include among its stockholders many of the most prominent men of that section of the State.

FINDS WIFE AT STATION.

Heartbroken Husband Didn't Know She Was Away from Home.

New York, Nov. 14.—An automobile containing four men and a woman tumbled back over a 150-foot precipice at the edge of Highland Boulevard in Brooklyn just before midnight last night, killing the woman, Mrs. Andrew Reid, and seriously injuring two of the men. The men, who declined to give their names, explained that the chauffeur had lost control of his car while attempting to turn it around in the narrow roadway.

Mrs. Reid was the wife of a Brooklyn manufacturer. Her husband found her body lying in a suburban police station shortly after midnight. He declared that he knew nothing about the ride and was unacquainted with the uninjured men who are held on the charge of homicide. After making this statement to the police, Reid collapsed.

The two uninjured male passengers in the wrecked machine took to their heels after the accident and escaped. Mrs. Reid's jewelry, valued at \$6,000, was found in the pockets of one of the injured men.

Pinkham Remedies recommended and sold by Norman's drug store, ad.

Socialists Gained 100 Per Cent.

According to tabulations made by Socialist leaders in New York the Socialist vote in last Tuesday's election showed an increase of more than 100 per cent over the vote in the last Presidential election. The increase is not confined to any particular State or section, but is general throughout the country. The party leaders maintain that their total would have been much larger but for the Progressive movement which, they declare, attracted many votes from the Socialist ranks.

WIFE'S HEALTH RESTORED

Husband Declared Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Would Restore Her Health, And It Did.

Ashland, Ky. — "Four years ago I seemed to have everything the matter with me. I had female and kidney trouble and was so bad off I could hardly rest day or night. I doctored with all the best doctors in town and took many kinds of medicine but nothing did any good until I tried your wonderful remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My husband said it would restore my health and it has." — Mrs. MAY WYATT, Ashland, Ky.

There are probably hundreds of thousands of women in the United States who have been benefitted by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over thirty years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering.

Read What Another Woman says: Camden, N. J. — "I had female trouble and a serious displacement and was tired and discouraged and unable to do my work. My doctors told me I never could be cured without an operation, but thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am cured of that affliction and have recommended it to more than one of my friends with the best results." — Mrs. ELLA JOHNSTON, 324 Vine St.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

