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WALHALLA, S. C.:
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1912.

REVISION UP TO DEMOCRATS.

Further Recommendations by President Useless, Writes Taft.

Washington, Dec. 6.—President Taft will make no further effort to have Congress reduce the tariff. In a "general" message to Congress, submitted today, the President clearly indicated his intention of leaving further tariff revision to Mr. Wilson and the Congress just elected. "Now that a new Congress has been elected on a platform of tariff for revenue only rather than a protective tariff, and is to revise the tariff on that basis," said the President, "it is needless for me to occupy the time of Congress with arguments or recommendations in favor of a protective tariff."

This message, the second submitted by the President since the present session began, will be his last of a general character. It deals with every department of the government except the State department, recommended much of the legislation which Mr. Taft previously had urged upon the attention of Congress and took up and discussed at length several subjects comparatively new.

Mr. Taft came out strongly against independence for the Philippines, proposed, he said, in a bill now before Congress. He deprecated the new policy of one battleship a year instead of two, and endorsed again the scheme of currency reform proposed by the national monetary commission.

Conservation was lightly touched, the President recommending the amendment of bills now before Congress so that water power companies which dam navigable rivers will contribute to the improvement of these streams.

He declared that no radical change in the Sherman anti-trust law was needed and praised the Supreme Court for its recently announced changes in rules of equity procedure.

Should Reward Goethals.
The Panama Canal was dismissed in a few words, the President prophesying its opening in the latter half of 1913. He took occasion, however, to declare that a gross should reward the work of Gen. Goethals by an appointment as major general with the provision that he become chief of engineers when the term of the incumbent expires. He made only a brief reference to the dispute with Great Britain over the Panama Canal act, and said that when a formal protest was lodged against that act it would be taken up by the United States.

TWO MARRIAGES IN COUNTY.

Miss Frances Orr and J. B. Clayton, Nicholson-Nicholson.

Mountain Rest, Dec. 5.—Special: J. B. Clayton, of Jackson county, North Carolina, and Miss Frances Orr were united in marriage at the bride's home, near Bethlehem church, at 11 o'clock on the morning of December 3d, 1912. The bride is a native of Oconee, and is widely and favorably known over the county. The ceremony was performed by Notary Public J. H. Brown in the presence of a goodly number of friends and relatives, who were unanimous in their heartfelt wishes for the enduring happiness of the couple. Mr. Clayton and wife will make their home at Addie, N. C.

At noon on December 4th, 1912, Baylis Nicholson and Miss Leona Nicholson were married by John H. Brown, Notary Public, at the home of the bride's parents, near Chattooga River. The unfavorable weather prevented a large attendance at the wedding, but the young couple are assured of the general good wishes of their friends for a happy and prosperous life.

Hayne Elected Augusta Mayor.

Augusta, Dec. 5.—Linwood C. Hayne will be mayor of Augusta for three years from January 6—the first Monday in next year.

For more than two hours yesterday evening the entire city was held in suspense, waiting for announcement of the count of the Fourth Ward vote, and when that finally came, after 7 o'clock, it gave Hayne a majority in the six wards of 79 over Dr. James R. Littleton.

CORN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Will Be Held in Connection With National Corn Exposition.

A great deal has been said and written regarding the National Corn Exposition School for Boys, to be held in connection with the National Corn Exposition, Columbia, January 28th to February 8th, 1913, but there are probably many people who are not familiar with the details.

The first question to consider is what is this school to be? It is to be a source of information and inspiration and at the same time an outing for the prize winning boys of the Boys' Corn Club of the entire South. An effort is being made to have every county in each Southern State send two boys making the best records. These will be properly cared for and well supervised in Columbia. Each day they will be divided into squads and given instruction by the experts in charge of the exhibits from the different States. A pleasure trip to Charleston and a cruise around the points of interest at the city has been planned, thus giving the boys an opportunity to see the historic place. At the close of the week's school the boys will be given diplomas or certificates showing that each boy has taken the work prescribed. On the last night of the school the city of Columbia will give a banquet to all the boys attending, where the toastmaster will be the boy holding the best record in the entire South. There they will have an opportunity to meet boys from all the Southern States and many of the Northern as well. They will study the exhibits of all the States represented, thus getting direct information as to the products of these States. The problems being worked out by different experiment stations will be studied and the importance of each problem stressed. These are only a few of the things the boys will get from this school. The inspiration given the boys here will be worth fully as much as a year's work in the ordinary school.

The school will be conducted along semi-military lines, members of the Senior Class of Clemson College acting as officers. The school will be under the direct charge of J. H. Hobdy, an experienced man from Alabama. A regular schedule will be made out and every boy is expected to follow the same. Details of this schedule will be published later.

Many of the counties in South Carolina have already arranged for the two prize winning boys to attend this school. Those having notified this office are as follows: Abbeville, Alken, Anderson, Barnwell, Cherokee, Chester, Chesterfield, Clarendon, Darlington, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Greenville, Hampton, Horry, Laurens, Lee, Marlboro, Oconee, Richland, Sumter, Union and Williamsburg. Other counties may have arranged for the boys, but have not reported to this office.

In making the arrangements all that is necessary will be to obtain funds for transportation both ways from the county seat to Columbia, and a fund of one dollar per day while the boys are in Columbia. The boys will be required to bring blankets, towels, etc. Rates from each county seat may be obtained by applying to Geo. H. Stephenson, general manager, Palmetto Bank Building, Columbia, S. C. As soon as arrangements are made the special agent in charge of Boys' Corn Clubs, Clemson College, S. C., should be notified. Any further information regarding this school may be had by writing the above agents.

C. B. Hadden, Special Agent, Clemson College.

WALHALLA PROOF.

Should Convince Every Walhalla Reader.

The frank statement of a neighbor, telling the merits of a remedy. Bids you pause and believe. The same endorsement. By some stranger far away Commands no belief at all. Here's a Walhalla case. A Walhalla citizen testifies. Read and be convinced. Mrs. Ida Hellams, Factory Hill, Walhalla, S. C., says: "We have used Doan's Kidney Pills in our family with excellent results, and I know that they live up to the claims made for them. They were obtained from Dr. Bell's drug store, and used for pains in the back and sides and trouble with the kidney secretions. Complete and lasting relief was received."

Mrs. Hellams is only one of many Walhalla people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills, the same that Mrs. Hellams had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 50c. all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name."

DIGEST
OF EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETINS.

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

Conservation of Soil Moisture.

This is the subject of Bulletin No. 87 of the Montana Station. This bulletin illuminates a subject of great importance to more than half the farmers of the United States.

The investigations of which this bulletin treats have continued for a period of six years; having commenced with 1907. The land was a typical Eastern Montana silty clay loam having a fair content of humus with a small percentage of gravel in the lower layers. It was level land which had been broken and cropped in 1901, but had lain idle since that year and was covered with a growth of large weeds. These were turned under and the land was thoroughly worked down in 1906, ready for the series of tests.

The thirty years weather record at Miles City shows an average annual rainfall of 13 inches. Three times in the thirty years it fell below ten inches, and three times it exceeded 15 inches.

Previous studies of soil physics by many investigators have shown that the soil particles withhold from the feeding roots of plants a considerable portion of their moisture, and that the percentage of this soil moisture which cannot be used by plants varies in different soils and different crops in the same soil. It was found that corn ceased to grow while there was still 8.39 per cent of moisture in the soil, and red clover stopped growth in the same soil while there was 10.93 per cent of moisture in the soil. However, evaporation of extracts from the soil much of this moisture which it refuses to give up to the crop roots. In the case of the soil involved in the tests at this station, it was found that the amount of moisture unavailable to most crops was close to 8 3/4 per cent. When there was 10 per cent of moisture in the soil, 1 3/4 per cent of it was available; but when there was 12 per cent of moisture there was 3 3/4 per cent available. Therefore 12 per cent of moisture gave more than twice as good results as 10 per cent of moisture.

Tests of adjacent lands of the same character that had never been plowed and a part of which was a closely grazed range and a portion having the stock fenced off it and therefore covered with a heavy growth of grass showed that while the closely grazed land had a moisture content of 11 per cent in the first two feet, that covered with a heavy coat of grass held 13 1/2 per cent of moisture. Hence it is evident that the sun and wind exhausted the moisture of the partially exposed soil more than the grass growing upon the other did. This indicates that while a growing crop takes up moisture by means of its roots and evaporates it into the open air by means of its leaves; still a cover crop which protects the soil from sun and wind saves more moisture than it uses.

However, when the cover crop is of grain and instead of being grazed off or turned under it is permitted to mature a crop of seed, it then rapidly exhausts the soil moisture. For instance, in these Montana experiments the plants continuously cropped in the spring wheat averaged 20 1/2 bushels per acre the first year, but less than 4 1/2 bushels per year thereafter; showing that the maturing of the first crop exhausted the soil moisture to such extent that it was never regained under the same treatment. Monthly examinations of the soil moisture of these plots showed that the first two feet averaged the year through but a fraction more than the percentage of moisture that this soil withholds from use by the crops.

One series of neighboring plots were cultivated throughout the summer, but not planted, and another series lay fallow (unplanted), but not cultivated; the comparison being a test of the value of summer tillage for the conservation of soil moisture. The moisture in the first two feet of soil on all these plots was ascertained once a month, and it was found that the average soil moisture was 15 1/2 per cent on the tilled plots and only a fraction over 12 per cent on the untilled plots.

Comparing the percentage of moisture found in the soil with the record of rainfall during the period covered by these tests, it was found that only 17 1/2 per cent of the rainfall was stored in the soil; the other 82 1/2 per cent being lost by evaporation and sluge.

Deducting the 8 3/4 percentage unavailable moisture from the 12 per cent found in the untilled plots, leaves 3 1/4 per cent that could be used by crops; while deducting this 8 3/4 per cent from the 15 1/2 per cent found in the tilled plots leaves 7 per cent that could be used by crops,

and this 7 per cent is equal to more than six inches of rainfall. In other words, the summer tillage did as much good as 6 inches of additional rain would have done.

To see if actual crop growth bears out these calculations, a series of plots uncultivated and a series of plots tilled while lying fallow were all sown to wheat, and monthly examinations were made of the moisture in the soil, and it was found that the tilled plots averaged only 1 per cent more moisture than the untilled plots, showing that the crop had made use of the other 6 per cent difference found in the unplanted plots. The yield from the plots that had been tilled while lying fallow averaged 19 1/4 bushels per acre, and on the plots that were untilled while lying fallow the average was a fraction less than 14 bushels per acre—a difference of more than 5 1/4 bushels in favor of summer tillage of land intended for wheat the following season.

It was found that the same advantages held good in case of cultivated crops, such as corn and potatoes, as with wheat; but that the cultivation during the growing season conserved soil moisture as well as the cultivation during the fallow season preceding the planting. The corn crop of 40 bushels per acre, took from the soil about 1 per cent more of its moisture than the potato crop of 184 bushels per acre.

Half of the plots to lie fallow during the summer were broken up the previous fall and the other half the previous spring; but neither the amounts of moisture found in the soil by the monthly examinations, nor the yields of crops planted after the fallow season ended showed any appreciable difference between fall breaking and spring breaking. Probably this is due to the fact that the winter precipitation is very light in Montana.

Examinations made at the end of the six years of these tests showed that the soil moisture of the cultivated plots had increased while that of the adjacent pasture lands had remained stationary. Possibly this fact—namely, that the soil moisture increases from year to year in cultivated lands—accounts for the opinion generally prevalent that as a country is settled up and put in cultivation its rainfall increases; the truth being that the increased moisture and more reliable crop yields are due to tillage instead of increased rainfall.

Chick Feeding.

Bulletin 23 of the Tuskegee, Alabama, Station treats of poultry raising; but the larger portion of the bulletin is devoted to the subject of rations for the young fowls, and since the other portions of this bulletin but repeat well-known principles laid down in standard works on poultry, I will omit consideration of them.

The first 36 hours after emerging from the shell the little poult is nourished by the unabsorbed remnant of the yolk of the egg still within its body. After it begins to respond to the appeal of hunger, its first need is for grit with which to grind the food it may swallow; hence fine, sharp sand or other grit should be placed within reach. Fine charcoal is also beneficial, but not necessary.

As to the food itself, it is well to remember that very little fat or energy is to be produced, but a large proportion of muscle, bone and feathers; hence the food should consist of generous allowances of pinhead oat meal, cracked wheat, meat scraps, bone meal, peas, beans, etc., ground small. To supply heat and energy, coarse corn grits, broken rice, kaffir, milo maize, sorghum seed, millet or rape seed, etc., should be added to the mixture in smaller measure. Milk curds are good. If a mash be given it can be mixed with milk, or milk may be given instead of water for drinking. The mash should either be squeezed dry enough to "crumble" or should be baked as a "johnnycake."

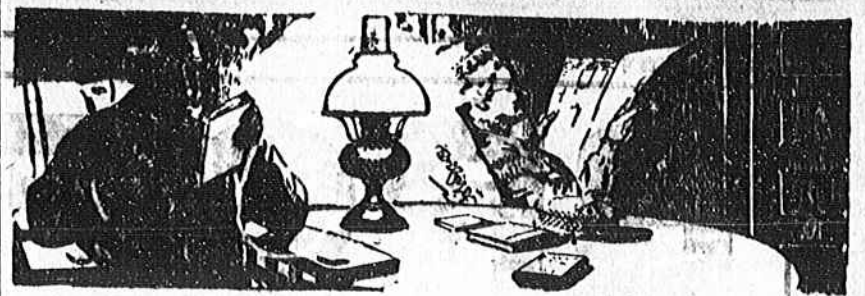
The Tuskegee station uses a ration composed of equal parts, by measure, of wheat, corn, cow peas, rye, rice and sorghum seed, ground as fine as coarse grits and fed dry.

The Maine station feeds a mixture, by weight, of 15 parts cracked wheat, 10 parts pinhead oatmeal, 3 parts cracked peas, 15 parts fine cracked corn, 2 parts broken rice, 2 parts fine charcoal and 5 parts chick grit, fed in litter to make them scratch for it.

Circular 18 of the Montana station recommends a dry mash of bran 10 parts (by weight), corn meal or barley meal 15 parts, middling 5 parts, beef scraps 5 parts, gluten 2 1/2 parts. Oats and barley are among the leading crops produced in Montana, and an equal mixture of these would make a basis for a good ration, variety being secured by additions of small quantities of oil meal, gluten, or beef scraps, at different times.

Growing and Marketing Wool.

Circular No. 161 of the Illinois station treats of this subject, and is



If You Value Your Eyesight
You will equip your reading table with a **Rayo Lamp**

Authorities agree that a good kerosene oil lamp is the best for reading. The Rayo is the best oil lamp made, the result of years of scientific study. It gives a steady white light, clear, mellow. Made of solid brass, nickel plated. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to clean and rewick.

At Dealers Everywhere

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Newark, N. J.

(Incorporated in New Jersey)

Baltimore, Md.

In the nature of advice rather than a recital of facts ascertainable by means of experimentation. This advice may be summarized as follows:

Secure uniformity of grade of your fleeces by breeding a uniform flock; keep them healthy and thrifty, cleanly and free from burrs, dirt and litter; do not brand them with oil paint nor tar; exercise watchful care against parasites; exercise care and cleanliness in shearing and in handling the fleece, removing all tags and locks and rolling and tying each fleece with the flesh side out; use twine that is hard and smooth so that no loose twine fibers will get into the wool to annoy the weavers by appearing in the cloth, and pack the fleeces in closely woven bags that will not shed their fibre, and finally, pack the fleeces of lambs, ewes, wethers and rams in separate bags and label the bags.

This circular is written by W. C. Coffey and is illustrated.

HOW CHRONIC COUGHS

Are Being Cured by Vinol.

Did you ever cough for a month? Then just think how distressing it must be to have a cough hang on for three months.

Mrs. Maria Primrose, of 87 Newell Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I had a very heavy cold which settled into a chronic cough, which kept me awake nights for fully three months, and felt tired all the time because my rest was broken so much. The effect of taking your cod liver and iron remedy, Vinol, is that my cough is gone. I can now get a good night's rest, and I feel much stronger in every way."

It is the combined action of the medicinal elements, cods' livers, aided by the blood-making and strength-creating properties of tonic iron which makes Vinol so efficient in curing chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis—at the same time building up the weakened, run-down system.

Try a bottle of Vinol, with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you. J. W. Bell, Druggist, Walhalla, S. C.

DeLeon Back in Atlanta.

(Atlanta Georgian, Dec. 1.)

Nerves shattered, a shadow of his former self, Moise DeLeon, prominent Atlanta contractor, who disappeared in Chicago August 9, staggered into his home, 744 Piedmont avenue, Thursday night, and told his wife the dramatic story of how, crazed by brain fever, he had wandered to the Pacific coast, where he was shanghaied and compelled to work as a coal heaver across the broad Pacific from Vancouver, B. C., to Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr. DeLeon to-day began the work of straightening out his business affairs, which were imperilled by his disappearance. Friends assert confidently that in a few weeks he will be able to resume his place as one of the South's most prominent building men.

It was a real Thanksgiving night for the DeLeon family. From the day, almost three months ago, that Mrs. DeLeon received the cablegram announcing her husband was in an Australian hospital suffering from brain fever, she has expected his return every moment.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5.—Leaving a note saying he was tired of life, Seaborn W. Higgins, a book-keeper, committed suicide by shooting today. The note also asked that his employer, John E. Murphy, a local capitalist, and a sister in Savannah be notified of his death. Despondency is believed to have caused the act.

Bull Kills Armed Man.

Los Angeles, Dec. 5.—Joseph Rudolph, employee of a dairy, died yesterday from wounds inflicted by a bull, which he had deliberately engaged in battle. Some time ago the bull killed a fellow employee, and Rudolph determined to avenge his comrade's death. He entered the enclosure where the animal was confined, armed with a revolver, knife and club. Before he could use any of his weapons the bull charged and gored him so badly that he died.

A Woman Is Wonderfully Constructed

The delicate structure of a woman's body is a source of wonder to medical men. So complicated are its parts that only the most learned are capable of understanding it. Women do not know themselves. They do know, however, what it means when any of these delicate parts get weak or disordered. They alone know the suffering, the misery, the prostrating effect when the generative system becomes irregular. The disturbance not only robs them of strength and the enjoyment of health, but they have work to do and it must be done in spite of a body that is weak and suffering and a mind that is harassed by the dread of an invalid's fate. Happily, most of these ailments of women are curable and one of the most dependable medicines for the relief of such troubles is **Dr. Simmons Squaw Vine Wine**. It is prepared expressly for the diseases of women. It is a successful medicine. One that builds up the Nervous System and strengthens and regulates the generative organs. It stops the painful symptoms promptly, tones up the nerves, makes the body strong, the digestion good, and restores a feeling of wellness, of power to perform the household work without fatigue. Ailing women should try this remedy. It will give them back the health, strength and vigor of girlhood days.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers. Price \$1.00 Per Bottle.

C. F. SIMMONS MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

SOLD AT BELL'S DRUG STORE, WALHALLA, S. C.