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WALHALLA, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1913.

EXTRA SESSION MARCH 15.

Wilson and Clark Discuss Cabinet. Early Work on Tariff.

Trenton, N. J., Dec. 26.—Congress probably will be called into extraordinary session by President-elect Wilson shortly after his inauguration, perhaps on March 15, and the particular legislation that will come before it will be tariff revision.

After a two-hours' conference with Speaker Champ Clark, the President-elect declared he would endeavor to meet the wishes of Democratic leaders in Congress, who, he was informed, were anxious that the interval between the two sessions of Congress be as brief as possible.

Mr. Wilson announced before he left for Bermuda that he would call the extra session to convene "not later than April 15." As to the exact date, he said he would consult the wishes of the Democratic leaders in Congress. Mr. Clark is understood to favor March 15 as the day to begin work.

"The sooner we get started the better," he told the President-elect.

The President-elect did not disclose what names he and Mr. Clark discussed for the cabinet. He said at the outset, however, that the Speaker "had not come primed with suggestions," but rather hesitated to express himself on the subject of the cabinet until asked, "because he considered that a sort of family relationship existed between the President and his cabinet."

"I asked the Speaker for his opinion as to several names," said Mr. Wilson, "and the names we did mention he went over in a very judicial spirit. He has had so much experience, and I know he could tell me some things about the public men that I otherwise would not be able to get, chiefly as to their experience."

Both the Speaker and Governor Wilson said Mr. Bryan's name had not been mentioned in the conference.

Endorsed for the Bench.

(Florence Times.)

When a judge is to be elected by the Legislature from any circuit other than our own, most of us are inclined to take no interest whatever in the matter. We are apt to forget, for instance, that the judge of the First Circuit sits as often in our circuit as he does in his own. Therefore, the election of a circuit judge from any circuit in the State is a matter of equal importance to the people of his own circuit and those of every other circuit in South Carolina.

That the best men obtainable should be elected to the bench goes without saying. We all admit that. The trouble is that we too frequently allow personal feeling to sway us in the expression of our preferences. It seldom happens that a lawyer can afford, or is willing, to give up a practice which pays him approximately twice as much as the net income of a circuit judge in order to respond to the representations of his fellow-attorneys that it is his duty to do so, and to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the circuit judgeship.

This, however, is what we are informed has happened in the First Circuit, consisting of the counties of Berkeley, Calhoun, Dorchester and Orangeburg, where Octavius Cohen, Esq., of Moncks Corner, has reluctantly agreed to give up an exceptionally lucrative practice to take the judgeship, in the event that the Legislature shall elect him to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Robert E. Copes, recently resigned. The endorsements of Mr. Cohen, in quality as well as in numbers, are really illuminating.

We have the pleasure of Mr. Cohen's personal acquaintance—an acquaintance extending over a great many years; and we do not hesitate to assert that the State of South Carolina will be largely the gainer if the members of its Legislature, at the coming session, should, in their wisdom, elect Mr. Cohen to the judgeship of the First Circuit.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve
The Best Salve in the World.

DIGEST OF EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETINS.

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

Forage Poison of Farm Animals.

Bulletin No. 167, of the Kentucky Station, by Robert Graham, treats of the above subject; the winter months of 1911-12 having brought to the station many letters from different portions of the State complaining of outbreaks of what was often referred to as "a mysterious disease" among horses, cattle and mules. The heaviest losses occurred in the river bottom counties, though cases occurred in all portions of the State. More horses were attacked than cattle, and more cattle than mules. However, in only one outbreak did horses and cattle on the same farm suffer. The author made personal observations and investigations in four counties, which convinced him that the disease was forage poisoning; though it is variously called epizootic, cerebro-spinal meningitis and blind staggers. In most cases it is traceable to feeding unsound corn, moldy fodder or ensilage.

What puzzled the farmers most was that while all their animals were fed alike, only one-tenth to three-fourths of them would be attacked. Evidently those that escaped either happened not to get enough of the poison to produce the symptoms of the disease, or their constitutions were able to resist its effects.

Both veterinarians and stockmen have observed that outbreaks of this trouble usually occur during rainy fall months, following a dry summer. Such weather favors the formation and growth of molds on both the grain and fodder of corn, and even on grasses. It has also been found that drainage water from fields of corn carries these mold germs into the brooks and ponds and thus scatter the poison among herds that drink therefrom.

It has been demonstrated in Kentucky that this disease can be controlled by withholding the moldy feed and infected water and feeding only sound grain and forage and pure water. This does not cure those animals already attacked (a large percentage of which die), but it does prevent new attacks.

This disease was first described by Prof. Large, of New York, in 1850, since which time it has been investigated by many veterinarians, some of whom deny that it is of bacterial origin or is due to moldy feed; but the preponderance of evidence and opinion is overwhelmingly against them.

However, the authorities are not agreed as to what specific germ causes the poisoning. Some investigators fail to eliminate any bacteria that will produce the disease in animals inoculated with it. Dr. Haslam, of the Kansas station, found one which proved fatal to horses and rabbits when injected into their veins, and he found this germ abundant in all samples of the excrement of the corn worm examined by him. He also found that it was just as virulent and active after boiling for half an hour as before. Some authorities contend that forage poisoning of live stock is due to the same germ that causes pellagra in the human species. As yet this is an unsupported theory.

At a few stations moldy feed and wormy corn have been fed without any injurious results; but in all such cases the tests were made at a season unfavorable to the development of the poisonous bacteria.

This disease occurs in three types: The acute, or rapidly fatal; the sub-acute, which is slower but generally ends in death, and the chronic, or milder form, in which the animal may recover under proper treatment.

A list of fourteen questions was sent to all the graduate veterinarians of Kentucky, touching cases of this disease that may have come to their knowledge, and the feed, water, symptoms, treatment, results, etc., and the replies show that in every case moldy feed had been given and in more than nine-tenths of the cases moldy corn had been fed.

Thus far no medicine used has proven to be of any benefit except that purgatives, when given early in the attack, have saved a few animals. Trials of various empiric remedies have proved them to be absolutely worthless. The common purgatives, such as aloes, calomel, oils and magnesium sulfate seldom act quick enough in this disease, but the injection under the skin of 1 to 2 grains arecoline or ergarine, and same quantity of pilocarpine will produce an immediate, brisk action of the bowels.

But prevention is much more reliable than cure. Remove affected animals to quiet quarters and keep watch on them while handling them, as they are apt to become vicious and attack their keeper as well as other animals. Then frequently disinfect

the premises. To separate moldy corn from sound corn, put all in water. The sound corn will sink and the moldy grain can be skimmed off and burned. This is only practicable with shelled corn, since both sound and moldy corn usually occur on the same ear.

Commercial Fertilizers.

Good, fat bulletins have just come to hand from the agricultural experiment stations of Michigan, California and Vermont giving many tables of analyses of commercial fertilizers, some discussion of the various points revealed by these examinations, general advice to the users of such fertilizers and the laws governing the inspection and sale of fertilizers in those States.

The Michigan bulletin (No. 269) gives analyses of 298 samples, representing 267 brands of fertilizers. Of these 10 were found below their guaranty in nitrogen, 7 were below their guaranty in phosphoric acid, and three were below their guaranty in potash. Only one of these deficiencies, however, amounted to more than 75 cents per ton.

In the raw materials at the fertilizer factories, plant foods have cost during the past season the following prices: Nitrogen 18 cents a pound; potash, 4½ cents; phosphoric acid, 4 cents. Of course the manufacturer charges for mixing, sacking and handling the raw materials, and the transportation of the mixed goods and the profit of the retailers add to their cost by the time they reach the farmer.

The California bulletin (No. 232) gives tabular analyses of 636 samples, 40 of which were sent in by farmers, 208 were taken by station inspectors from goods that had been purchased by farmers, and the others were taken by station inspectors from goods in the hands of the manufacturers and dealers. Of these 636 samples unlawful deficiencies in one or more of the three fundamental ingredients were found in 115.

Owing to the long haul of such raw material as must be brought from the Eastern States to California, the cost of nitrogen varies widely, according to the material from which it is derived. In dried blood it costs 22½ cents a pound; in tankage and bone, 21½ cents; in ammonia sulphate, 18½ cents; in nitrate of soda 15½ cents. Phosphoric acid and potash cost about as much in California as in the Eastern States.

The Vermont bulletin (No. 166) gives tabulated analyses of 181 licensed brands made by 19 factories. While 14 per cent of these were found deficient in one or more of the three fundamental ingredients, all of them, except three, made up for its shortage in one ingredient by an overplus of other ingredients of equal value.

That the statute providing for inspection of the fertilizers sold in the State has had a salutary effect is evidenced by the fact that during the first year two out of every three manufacturers made, inferentially, a false claim that they were using sulphate of potash instead of muriate; this year only one out of every four are guilty of this deception.

All three of these bulletins agree in advising farmers, as a rule, to buy finely ground, high-grade fertilizers rather than the low-priced goods. The fundamental reason is that it costs just as much to mix, sack and transport a ton of cheap goods as of high-priced goods, and hence he pays a larger part of every dollar for these services and a smaller part for actual plant food.

For instance, the Vermont station found that in that State the average farmer got for every dollar spent for fertilizers 55 cents worth of plant food when he bought low-grade goods, 59 cents worth when he bought medium-priced goods, and 69 cents worth when he bought high-grade goods.

While on this subject of commercial fertilizers, I would impress upon the mind of the reader a few observations of transcendent importance.

1. It has been ascertained that the atmosphere above every acre of land contains sixty to seventy million tons of nitrogen and that the legumes (pod-bearing plants) have facilities for extracting rich stores of this atmospheric nitrogen and storing it up in their roots and tops.

2. The average soil having a clay foundation contains in its top five feet as much as thirty thousand pounds per acre of potash. A legume like the cow pea or soy bean having a heavy system of large roots, which, striking deep into the earth, gathers much of this potash from the subsoil and stores it in the plant. In this way the stubble and such roots as are in the upper portion of the soil transfer from the subsoil to the soil, where it will be available for future crops, large quantities of this subsoil potash.

3. Therefore, by the use of these legumes most farmers may procure from the air above and the clay beneath their farms an abundance of nitrogen and potash, the two most

expensive ingredients of commercial fertilizers.

4. This leaves only phosphoric acid to be bought and applied to the crops. There are in South Carolina, Florida and Tennessee, and in some of the Rocky Mountain States, vast deposits of phosphate rock, which, when treated with sulphuric acid, have thus far been cheap sources of phosphoric acid.

But statistics of the phosphate industry utter a warning of possible dearth and consequent high prices of phosphates in the near future. At present one-half of all the phosphate mined in this country is exported to Europe; and it is estimated that at the present rate of mining the supplies of high-grade phosphate rock now known to exist will be exhausted within twenty-five years. As we approach that period prices will soar beyond the reach of many farmers.

The safeguarding of the agriculture of the United States requires that the government acquire all the phosphate deposits and stop further exports, or place an export tax upon the traffic so high as to be prohibitive. Germany protects her agriculture by absolutely prohibiting the export of phosphate of any kind.

On most American farms it has been found that so large a proportion of the nitrogen and potash gathered by cow peas and soy beans is stored in the roots and stubble, that it is more profitable to make hay of the tops than to plow them under. Most of the fertilizing virtue of the hay will be recovered in the manure, and the careful husbandman will save this and apply it to his land.

How to Improve Wheat.

In Bulletin No. 268 the Michigan station tells how it has gone about improving wheat and the highly satisfactory results obtained.

Wheat is one of the leading crops in Michigan; and yet in the average Michigan wheat field heads of many different types of wheat can be found, and the average farmer sows seed of these mixed varieties from year to year; the good, bad and indifferent being given equal chance. The consequence is, the wheat yields low grades and sells low.

In order to test the benefits of an intelligent breeding-up process at the experiment station a careful selection of a sack full of the best heads of one uniform type was made by going through such a field just ahead of the reapers. This sack was hung in a dry place to cure. The seed was then beaten out and run through a fanning mill, which purged it of all chaff and small or shrunken grains, so that only large, heavy, plump grains were planted for the next crop. The best heads of the same type were selected from that crop, and the same process was repeated as with the first selection.

And this word type involves more than the large head filled with large, plump grains. A good variety of wheat must have a strong, stiff straw to withstand heavy winds. It should be hard enough to withstand the severest freezes; and it should have good milling properties and yield a flour that will make good bread.

For these reasons the seed selected included several types, and these, after being tested as to their milling and baking qualities, are crossed so as to obtain a variety combining the good qualities of all. As soon as these superior types are fixed, the station will grow seed for distribution among the farmers of the State. Several hardy varieties, having strong straw and making heavy yields of grain, have already been obtained. One of these produced 43 bushels per acre and another 39 1-3 bushels, while the average for the State is only 18 bushels per acre. This demonstrates that any intelligent farmer may, by the exercise of care in selecting and breeding up his seed wheat, fully double his yield per acre, and insure grain of uniformly high grade that will command the top price in his market.

As a rule, the red wheats are found to give greatest satisfaction to the miller and baker, and several of these are also hardy and heavy yielders.

The longest canal in the world is the Imperial Canal of China; it is 2,100 miles in length.

A HAPPY HOME

Is one where health abounds.
With impure blood there cannot be good health.
With a disordered LIVER there cannot be good blood.

Tutt's Pills
revivify the torpid LIVER and restore its natural action.

A healthy LIVER means pure blood.
Pure blood means health.
Health means happiness.

Take no Substitute. All Druggists.

NEGRO IS SHOT TO DEATH.

Killing in Kingstree by Unknown Person—Reward of \$100.

(News and Courier Special.)
Kingstree, Dec. 26.—James Fleming, a colored man from the Workman section of Clarendon county, was shot and mortally wounded here Christmas Eve night, dying yesterday morning. Fleming was standing in W. E. Jenkinson's store, and was being waited on by one of the clerks, when suddenly he uttered a groan and sat down. A special police happened to be near and went to the man, to find that he had been shot and was bleeding fearfully from a wound in the thigh. Medical aid was secured at once, and everything was done to save Fleming's life, but the large artery in the thigh had been severed and the loss of blood was too great before aid could be obtained. He lived until yesterday morning, but did not rally from the effects of the wound.

As to where the shot came from or who fired the pistol, the town authorities are without any clue. There were so many fire crackers and torpedoes being fired by the boys all over the town that one could not distinguish these from that of a pistol, and especially so in this section of town. The only thing that throws any light on the act is that a few minutes before this a pistol carrying a 38 ball was fired from across the street into an adjoining store window to that in which the negro was shot, and the ball which came out of the wound was the same in size as that.

The authorities of the town have offered a reward of \$100 for proof to convict the person who did the shooting.

Four Killed by Train.

Champaign, Ill., Dec. 26.—Four members of the family of Edward H. Miller were killed to-day when their carriage was struck by an Illinois Central train near here. Opal Scott, the 11-year-old child of a neighbor, was fatally hurt. They were returning from a Christmas celebration.

Wireless Operator Killed.

Berlin, Dec. 26.—What is believed to be the first case on record of a wireless operator being killed at his post occurred last night at Norddeich, the great German wireless station near the North Sea. The operator, a man named Muller, must have carelessly come into contact with the wires employed for the creation of electric waves, which are charged with a powerful voltage.

Christmas Killing at McBee.

Hartsville, Dec. 24.—Dr. Clyde McManus shot and killed J. P. Wallace at McBee to-night as a result of a difficulty following some friendly sport with Roman candles. From the meagre reports it seems that one of the two became angered in the sham battle; that Wallace drew his pistol and that he was killed in the struggle for the weapon that ensued.

Norway Lynchers Unknown.

Columbia, Dec. 24.—The coroner's inquest into the death of John Felder, a negro, who was taken from the Norway guard house and put to death in the woods, failed to develop any facts which might shed light on the identity of the lynchers. The verdict of the jury was that Felder came to his death at the hands of unknown parties.

Electrocuted on Steel Door Sill.

Alexandria, La., Dec. 26.—Despite a warning not to enter a saloon, A. H. Gray, of Pawnee, La., to-night stepped upon the steel door sill and was electrocuted. Death was instantaneous. A heavily charged electric wire had fallen upon the building in which the saloon was located, charging the metal coping and the steel front, which connected with the door plate. Repairmen had admonished the stranger not to enter.

Mississippi Convict Cotton.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 26.—A check for \$71,719.58, proceeds of the sale of cotton and cotton seed from the big convict camp in Sunflower county, was received to-day by the State Treasurer. The sum of \$69,865.73 represented the sale of 956 bales of cotton by a Memphis firm at 14.57 and 14.25 cents per pound. The remainder (\$1,853.85) is the proceeds from about three carloads of cotton seed, part of an order for twenty cars received several weeks ago.

Will Increase Tariff.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Charge d'Affaires Schuyler, at the American embassy, Mexico City, has notified the State Department that the Mexican Chamber of Deputies has approved a general increase of 5 per cent in customs duties on importations into Mexico.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

MARCUS C. LONG,
Attorney-at-Law,
Phone No. 99,
Walhalla, South Carolina.

Office Over Oconee News.

E. L. HERNDON,
Attorney-at-Law,
Walhalla, South Carolina.
PHONE NO. 61.

R. T. JAYNES,
Attorney-at-Law,
Walhalla, South Carolina.
Bell Phone No. 20.

Practice in State and Federal Courts.

DR. W. F. AUSTIN,
Dentist,
Seneca, South Carolina.
Phone 17.

SURVEYING. LEVELING. DRAINING, &c.
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Walhalla, South Carolina.

J. P. Carey, J. W. Shelor,
Pickens, S. C. W. C. Hughes,
CAREY, SHELOR & HUGHES,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
Walhalla, South Carolina.
Practice in State and Federal Courts.

LAND BARGAINS.

Deep, rich soil, producing in abundance every year the crops that top the market and never glut it. Pure artesian water and salt air make the lowest death rate on record. Winters delightful and summers cooler than in Illinois. Lands yield 25 per cent yearly profit on present prices and double in value every three to five years. Rainfall 42 inches, well distributed; but irrigating water abundant if desired. Unirrigated corn yields 40 to 60 bushels per acre; irrigated 75 to 100. Ideal cattle, hog, mule and dairy and poultry country. Great for fruit, melons and winter truck. Fish and game plentiful, big and little. Write for booklet giving experiences of big farmers, little farmers, old settlers, new settlers; in good years and bad years; from one year to twenty-five years, as told by the farmers themselves—**MAGILL LAND CO., Bay City, Texas.** adv.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT AND DISCHARGE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will make application to D. A. Smith, Judge of Probate for Oconee County, in the State of South Carolina, at his office at Walhalla Court House, on Saturday, January 4th, 1912, at 11 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as said application can be heard, for leave to make final settlement of the Estate of Mahala C. Parker, deceased, and obtain final discharge as Administrator (with will annexed) of said estate.
C. R. D. BURNS,
Administrator With Will Annexed.
December 11, 1912. 50-1

Georgia Man a Suicide.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 24.—R. B. Gaskins, of Nashville, Ga., one of South Georgia's wealthiest families, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself twice through the head. Gaskins' death is the climax of a series of sensations in which he has figured recently. Yesterday the State Court of Appeals confirmed a sentence of six years imposed by Judge W. E. Thomas upon Gaskins for firing several shots from his automobile at Judge Bule, of the City Court of Nashville. When Gaskins was told of the decision this morning he declared he would never serve the sentence. He was under \$20,000 bond.

Sunshine is delicious, rain is refreshing, wind braces up, snow is exhilarating; there is really no such thing as bad weather, only different kinds of good weather.—Ruskin.

RALEIGH, N. C. CHILD

Made Strong and Well by Vinol.

When we tell you that Vinol is the best remedy for whole stock for making weak, puny, ailing children strong, robust and rosy, we are only telling you what has been proved by hundreds of mothers.

Mrs. W. O. Strother, Raleigh, N. C., says: "My little girl, Hazel, has been taking Vinol to build her up after a severe spell of sickness. It has done so much good by restoring her appetite and building up her strength that I think Vinol is the finest tonic ever prepared, and I am telling everyone about it."

What Vinol did for this little girl it will do for very weak and ailing child, because sickly children need the strengthening cod liver elements and the tonic iron that Vinol contains—that is why Vinol builds them up quickly and gives them a fine, healthy color. It is pleasant to take, and we guarantee that the results will satisfy you—money back if they do not.

J. W. Bell, Druggist, Walhalla, S. C.