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WALHALLA, S. C.:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913.

TO HAVE \$100,000 STATION.

Anderson to Have New Depot Costing That Much—Concrete Building.

Anderson, Feb. 27.—Capt. J. R. Anderson, superintendent of the Blue Ridge railway, has made the positive announcement that the railway company will soon commence the erection of a passenger station on North Main street which will cost approximately \$100,000. The building will be of reinforced concrete throughout, and will be over the railroad cut, on the eastern side of Main street, between the Watson-Vandiver and Cox buildings. For some time civil engineers have been working on the proposed site of the new station, but the railroad officials were reticent about talking over the plans until the matter had been definitely decided upon. Capt. Anderson has received word from Washington that the Southern Railway, which owns and operates the Blue Ridge Railway, had authorized the appropriation for the building, and also for the building of a steel bridge to take the place of the old frame bridge now hanging over the North Main street cut. The new station will be on the level with Main street. The present bridge will be torn away and the tracks lowered three feet. This will require a lot of excavating. In all there will be 5,600 yards of earth to be removed. The floor of the station and of the approaches will be solid concrete. There will be on Main street a baggage room, a room for express and entrances to the two waiting rooms. From each waiting room there will be a stairway, and there will also be freight and passenger elevators. The ticket office will be in the center of the building, and all of the general offices of the railway company will be on the second floor.

The Blue Ridge Railway has spent considerable money lately in improving its roadbed. In one instance the company has spent about \$60,000 in replacing a burned wooden trestle with a steel structure. All of these improvements lend color to the revived rumor that the Blue Ridge road will be ultimately built over the mountains to Knoxville. As a matter of fact it is known here that the officials of the road in Washington have not forgotten the extension of the Blue Ridge, and an announcement to the effect that construction work would be begun at an early date would not cause very much surprise to people here who have kept in close touch with the matter.

No Race Suicide Here.

(Newberry Observer.)

Mrs. M. A. Evans has a photograph of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Bowers, of No. 9 township, and their fifteen children. It is as fine a looking group of folks as one could wish to see—the parents young and strong looking, and the children bright and healthy, ranging from full grown to infant. Eight of them girls and seven boys. Mrs. Bowers might almost be taken for one of her own daughters.

**Wood's Seeds**  
For The  
**Farm and Garden.**

Our New Descriptive Catalog is fully up-to-date, giving descriptions and full information about the best and most profitable seeds to grow. It tells all about

Grasses and Clovers,  
Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats,  
Cow Peas, Soja Beans,  
The Best Seed Corns  
and all other  
Farm and Garden Seeds.

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**T. W. WOOD & SONS,**  
SEEDSMEN, RICHMOND, VA.

**DIGEST**  
OF EXPERIMENT STATION  
BULLETINS.

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

**Steer Feeding Profitable.**

The Purdue (Indiana) station gives in Bulletin 163 of Volume 15, a summary of results of winter feeding experiments undertaken for the purpose of determining the relative value of oats straw and clover hay when fed with corn silage as roughage in fattening steers, and also the relative profit in long and short feeding periods.

The bulletin states that during seven successive tests of one sort and another in winter steer feeding at this station, the average profit has been \$10 per steer, and during this test the profit was \$19.93 per steer. However, the cash profit on the cattle themselves is not the only source of profit in steer feeding. The hogs that run with the cattle, in order to utilize the waste and undigested corn voided with the droppings, yield good profits, and the manure from both cattle and hogs has a value by no means inconsiderable. Following are the lessons drawn from these experiments:

The profit from feeding in this experiment was large because of unusual market conditions for fat cattle. The addition of corn silage to a ration for fattening cattle decreased the consumption of shelled corn in amounts closely approximating the grain content of the silage consumed by the cattle.

The addition of corn silage once daily to a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal and clover hay, reduced the cost of gains \$1.83 per hundred pounds and increased the total profit \$8.85 per steer.

The addition of corn silage twice daily to a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal and clover hay, reduced the cost of gain \$3.17 per hundred pounds and increased the total profits \$11.19 per steer.

The substitution of corn silage for clover hay in a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal and clover hay reduced the cost of gain \$4.35 per hundred pounds and increased the profits \$17.97 per steer.

The more nearly corn silage replaced the clover hay in the ration the cheaper was the gain and the greater the profit.

Corn silage produced a very rapid finish on the cattle.

The silage used in this trial contained an unusually high per cent of dry matter and was, judging from previous experience, more efficient for fattening cattle than silage containing a higher per cent of moisture.

The feeding of oat straw instead of clover hay in a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal, dry roughage (once daily) and corn silage (once daily) decreased slightly the amount of feed eaten and the gains made; but decreased the cost of gain \$1.13 per hundred pounds and added \$2.77 per steer to the total profits.

Cattle fattened on a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal, clover hay (once daily) and corn silage (once daily) finished better and sold for 15 cents per hundred higher than cattle fed a similar ration with the clover hay replaced by oat straw.

A ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal, oat straw and corn silage (twice daily) proved to be as efficient in every way for fattening cattle as a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal, clover hay and corn silage (twice daily.)

The feeding of oat straw instead of clover hay in a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal, dry roughage and corn silage (twice daily) effected a saving of 90 cents per hundred pounds gain and increased the profit \$5.11 per steer.

Corn silage, oat straw and two pounds of cotton seed meal daily per head produced a daily gain of 1.87 pounds per steer for sixty days.

Cattle fed roughage sixty days and full-fed on grain one hundred days made slower and cheaper gains than cattle full-fed one hundred and sixty days.

Short-fed cattle returned a profit of 38 cents per head less than long-fed cattle when pork is considered; when considered without pork, short-fed cattle made a profit of 83 cents per steer more than long-fed cattle.

The results from the long and short-fed cattle of this trial and the rapid rise in the market soon after this trial closed shows that the use of silage and some other roughage can often be profitably fed during the early part of the feeding period in order to save grain and put the cattle on a more favorable market.

**Fattening Western Lambs.**

The next bulletin to the foregoing (No. 163) issued by the Purdue station treats of experiments in bringing lambs from the great sheep ranches of the West and fattening

them for market on the feedstuffs grown upon the farms of the Middle West, supplemented by such concentrates as cotton seed meal—the chief purpose being to utilize the resulting manure to increase the fertility and productivity of the farm.

For the growing scarcity and steady increase in market value of farm lands, necessitates more intensive farming and larger returns per acre.

Incidentally these feeding tests were made to compare timothy hay with clover hay for fattening lambs, and also to determine the virtue of corn silage and of cotton seed meal as constituents of a lamb fattening ration. The conclusions arrived at, touching all of these problems, are as follows:

Timothy hay, in all rations where it was fed, proved a very satisfactory feed for fattening lambs.

Lambs fed shelled corn and timothy hay were very unthrifty.

Lambs fed shelled corn and clover hay made more rapid and more economical gains than those fed shelled corn and timothy hay.

A ration of shelled corn and clover hay produced better finish on lambs than a ration of shelled corn and timothy hay.

A ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal and clover hay produced faster and more economical gains on fattening lambs than a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal and timothy hay.

Lambs fed shelled corn, cotton seed meal and clover hay acquired a much better finish than others fed a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal and timothy hay.

The addition of corn silage once daily to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay slightly reduced the cost of gains on fattening lambs, but did not greatly affect their selling value.

Grain consumption was affected very little by the addition of silage to a ration of corn and clover hay.

Lambs fed silage were never unhealthy and showed no unfavorable symptoms.

The addition of corn silage to a ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal and clover hay did not greatly affect the rate of gain nor the finish on the lambs, but did effect a small saving in cost of gain.

Lambs receiving rations of shelled corn, cotton seed meal, clover and silage ate the same quantities of grain when silage was fed twice daily as when it was fed once daily.

Lambs receiving silage twice daily ate less hay than those receiving silage once daily.

Lambs receiving silage twice daily made approximately the same gains as others fed once daily, but made cheaper gains and acquired a better finish.

No bad effects were produced by feeding lambs large quantities of silage.

The ration of shelled corn, cotton seed meal, clover hay and corn silage proved to be the best of the seven rations fed in these trials.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn and timothy hay increased the appetites of the lambs for both grain and hay.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn and timothy hay improved the thrift of the lambs; increased the rate of gain; decreased the cost of gain, and added greatly to the selling value of the lambs.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay did not greatly affect the appetites of the lambs for either grain or hay.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay slightly increased the rate of gain and added materially to the selling value of the lambs.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay did not, on the average of three trials, affect the cost of gain when corn was as low as 40 cents per bushel, but made slight decrease in cost of gain when corn was above 40 cents per bushel.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn and clover hay and corn silage had no effect on the roughage consumption, but slightly increased the grain consumption in one of the three trials.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn, clover hay and corn silage slightly increased the rate of gain and added to the selling value of the lambs.

The addition of cotton seed meal to a ration of shelled corn, clover hay and corn silage did not affect the cost of gain when corn was valued at 50 cents per bushel, but made a slight decrease in cost of gain when corn was above 50 cents per bushel.

**A Free Deal on the Farm.**

"Who has that bay horse you drove last summer?"  
"Nobody's got him; he's dead."  
"My, but that's too bad. He was a mighty good horse."  
"Yes—but I didn't care so much. He didn't cost me nothing. I paid for him in work."

**The Mutual Life Insurance Co.,**  
Of New York.

**RECORD OF 1912**

The close of the 70th year of the oldest company in America shows amount of insurance in force is \$1,550,888,063—a gain of \$45,913,401—and an increased amount of new insurance paid for during the year, \$157,067,823, including restorations, increases and dividend additions—a gain of \$16,053,452. Other notable features of the year's record are:—

**Admitted Assets, - - - - \$599,125,046.26**  
**Policy Reserves, - - - - 482,570,537.00**  
**Total Income, - - - - 86,446,513.74**  
**Total Disbursements, - - - - 71,672,098.91**

Payments to policy-holders, \$60,965,488.96, include dividends paid to the amount of \$15,006,280.25, while the sum of \$17,368,046.93 has been apportioned for dividends payable in 1913—an increase over the amount paid in 1912 of \$2,361,766.68, and a larger sum than has ever been apportioned for dividends in a single year by any other company in the world.

**AN ATTRACTIVE FEATURE**

is the Total Disability Clause which has been added this year. If you are interested, or desire some additional information, why not ask, write or phone the District Agent?

**F. H. HYATT, Manager, Columbia, S. C.**  
**JAS. M. MOSS, District Agent, Walhalla, S. C.**

**Gibbes Lykes Reinstated.**

Washington, Feb. 27.—Gibbes Lykes, of Richland county, who mysteriously disappeared from his post of duty at a Western army station about a year and a half ago, and who was not found for several months, has just been reinstated as a second lieutenant of cavalry to take rank at the foot of the list of second lieutenants.

When Lykes was located several months ago he began a persistent effort, through Senator Tillman and Representative Lever to get back into the old position. His father came to Washington and spent much time in this endeavor. Bills were then introduced and the slow process of getting them passed began. Senator Tillman got his through some time ago, and late last night Mr. Lever completed the matter by having the House take favorable action.

Lykes' father is here now and today thanked both Senator Tillman and Mr. Lever for their efforts in the matter.

**Lives Lost in Omaha Hotel Fire.**

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 28.—Loss of life estimated at about twenty-five resulted from a fire which destroyed the Dewey Hotel, a second class hostelry, to-day. Three hours after the fire was discovered it was pronounced under control. The fact that the hotel register was destroyed makes it difficult to obtain a list of the dead.

The cause of the fire is unknown. Only four bodies were recovered before the flames drove the firemen from the building.

That the basement, into which the burning interior fell within a half hour after the fire started, contains at least forty bodies is the belief of Chief Salter.

When the firemen reached the blaze they saw a number of persons in the upper windows, but before the ladders were raised the roof began to cave in and none were rescued.

**WILSON AT THE CAPITOL**

**His Welcome Depends on the Purpose of His Presence.**

Washington, Feb. 27.—Asked about a rumor that President Wilson will freely make use of the President's room, on the Senate side of the Capitol building, spending time there daily in order to be close to Congress while administration measures are being considered, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, said today:

"Much will depend on what he comes for. If he comes to advise with us, we shall be glad to have him; if he comes to dictate to us, as I do not believe he would, we should not want him here. When he has an opportunity to study conditions at a closer range, I think he will change his mind about coming." Senator Fletcher, of Florida, said he thought the idea of the President making free use of the room in the Capitol was an excellent one.

Most of the Senators were chary of discussing the matter for publication.

When the chest feels on fire and the throat burns you have indigestion and you need Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine to get rid of the disagreeable feeling. It drives out badly digested food, strengthens the system and purifies the bowels. Price 25c. per package. Sold at Bell's drug store. adv.

**Great Seal of Confederacy.**

Richmond, Va., Feb. 28.—A cablegram Wednesday night from London announces that the English makers had positively identified the Great Seal of the Southern Confederacy, which was purchased last year by Richmond men and sent abroad by them for the purpose of establishing its authenticity. The seal, which is regarded as the most valuable Confederate relic, will probably be presented to some historic organization, so that it may never again be placed on the market.

**Alleged Bigamist Again in Jail.**

Columbia, Feb. 28.—Sheriff John C. McCain, with Eugene C. Campbell in custody, reached the city Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Arriving at the union station on the Southern train from Greenville, the sheriff and his prisoner entered an automobile and were whirled away to the county jail on Lincoln street. In less than ten minutes after reaching the city Campbell was locked in a cell, with all danger of another escape relieved from the mind of Sheriff McCain.

The trip from Atlanta was without incident, not possessing to any degree the thrills of another trip that the sheriff and Campbell took together, when Campbell escaped from a window of a car while the train was in motion.

Campbell underwent an arduous experience after his escape from the train, making the trip back to Atlanta a-foot. He walked from Greenwood to Toccoa and then to Atlanta.

**SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION**

**Yield to Vinol.**

The medical profession do not believe that consumption is inherited, but a person may inherit a weakness or tendency to that disease.

A prominent citizen of Evansville, Ind., writes: "I was ill for five months with pulmonary trouble, and had the best of doctors; I had hemorrhages and was in a very bad way. Through the advice of a friend I tried Vinol, and I feel that it saved my life. It is all you recommend it to be. I believe it is the greatest medicine on earth. I have advised others to try Vinol, and they have had the same results." (Name furnished on request.)

Vinol soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces and allays the cough. Vinol creates an appetite, strengthens the digestive organs and gives the patient strength to throw off incipient pulmonary diseases.

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.

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Why take chances in buying fertilizers when you can get absolute dependability by using the Morris Brands? True, they cost you more, but they are worth more.

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Side by side with other fertilizers they were proven by dozens of tests to be better fruit producers last year. Call on our dealer for proofs. He's got it in black and white. It's not what they cost you. It's what they'll produce. That's where they shine.

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