

**...TRY THE...
BUSY BEE CAFE
NEXT TO RAILROAD BRIDGE**
Everything New and Up-to-Date
"CLEANLINESS OUR HOBBY"
Business Men's Lunches A
Specialty

Give Us a Trial

**Two Horse Farm
...To Rent...**
See EUGENE ANDERSON
at Bank Office, over Walter
Key's Store.

**—VISIT—
THE SANITARY
BARBER SHOP**

Sterilized tools and clean linen
used on every customer by First
Class workmen. Give us a trial
and be convinced. C. A. McClain,
T. C. Farmer, J. L. Rampey.
1-17-imo.

Plowing — Phone Cheshire's
stable if you want plowing
done by a good man with
strong horses. Price 50c per
hour.

**We grind into meal any
kind of grains, stalks,
cobs, corn shucks, hay
and fodder. Work done
while you wait. Bring a
load when you come to
own.**

**Anderson Mattress
& Spring Bed Co.**

Eagle Barber Shop
BELLEVUE HOTEL BUILDING
Fresh laundered towels, high grade
toilet and experienced barbers. Our
motto is to please our customers,
call and see us.

C. E. Howell, Manager.

**ORDERS TAKEN NOW FOR THE
FOLLOWING:**
Eggs and day old chicks.
Buff Plymouth Rock—Prize winning
stock in Augusta, Atlanta, etc.
Fawn Indian Runner Ducks (winners
at Belton and other fairs.)
Pekin Ducks—From prize winners.
Bronze Turkeys—Pure or also crossed
with Virginia wild turkeys.
Young Cochitons Caprons so can carry
all chicks given them.
Will gladly answer all inquiries.
B. C. HOLLAND, S. C.
Anderson.

ASTIGMATISM:

Will cause headaches.
Glasses properly fitted is the only
remedy. Let me fit them for you.
I do it for less money and guar-
antee satisfaction.

DR. I. M. ISRAELSON
The Leading Optician
Over Evans' Pharmacy No. 3

W. J. Maness
THE OYSTER KING
When you want Fish or
Oysters Call 292.
**MANESS MARKET
HOUSE**

**West Point Oysters—
Fresh Every Day**

**W. A. POWER'S
Market.**

Phone 132

**We are making a New
Style of**

Post Cards

Call and see them at

**TAYLOR'S
Beiton's New Studio**

Wedding Bells?

LET US SUPPLY THE
INVITATIONS.

The girl who persists in doing more
than her share of the cooking is apt
to break into the splasher class.

**PRACTICAL TALKS
BY GOVERNMENT
FARM EXPERTS**

No. VI.—Advice to Millers,
Humane Slaughtering,
Poultry Accounting.



Official News Summary of Up to Date
Matters Compiled by the United
States Department of Agriculture.)

THE farmer has long relied on
the chemist in regard to hu-
man food, fertilizer and feed-
ing his cattle. The miller,
according to the bureau of chemistry,
department of agriculture, has been
behind other industries in putting the
chemist at work.

The small miller can often attend to
his machinery and, in addition, make
baking and other tests, but in the large
mills, which manufacture a variety
of products and prepare mixed feeds,
there should be a division of labor, the
miller and the chemist each doing his
share of the work.

The moisture content of flour is a
point too little considered, according
to the department. If in buying and
selling grain the moisture is taken into
account, as it should be by sound
business men, the moisture in flour
and meal as well as in the byproducts
should also be given suitable attention.
The variation of a per cent of moisture
in the flour of the big mill is
equivalent in a year to thousands of
barrels and thousands of dollars.

The moisture content will be one of
great importance a year hence. It is
contended by some of our leading
millers that in judging as to short-
age in weight the government should
always take into account the moisture
content. For example, if flour
contains when shipped 13 1/2 per cent
of moisture, which has been accepted
as the standard, and if the sam-
ple shows but 11 per cent of moisture
when examined an allowance of 2 1/2
per cent shortage in weight should be
allowed. Experiments are now in
progress as to the shrinkage in flour
as caused by loss of moisture.

The amount of moisture in meal is
of even greater importance than in
flour, because moisture is not only
commercially valuable and influences
shrinkage, but also because it is an
important factor in causing spoilage.
It is therefore specially desirable that
the chemist aid the miller in drying to
the proper degree.

Poultry Accounting.

The department of agriculture has
issued a system of poultry accounting
which, it is expected, will assist the
poultry owner to determine the status
of his flock at the end of each year.
One of the greatest needs of most poultry
keepers is a definite record of ex-
penditures and receipts.

A system formulated by the depart-
ment consists of a monthly and yearly
summary, inventory, balance sheets
and yearly record. On the monthly
sheet is placed the number of chickens
and eggs for each month in the
year. All eggs and chickens used at
home should be credited to the flock
at regular market value, and eggs used
for hatching at home should be both
credited and debited against the flock
at the same price. The value of the
owner should be estimated and charged
against the flock each month if de-
duced. The balance at the end of the
year will then show the net profit of
the flock. The yearly summary sheet
consists of the summary of the month-
ly totals of expenditures and receipts
for the year. The inventory sheet
should be used at the beginning of
each year, and a complete inventory
should be taken of the equipment,
stock, feed, etc. Each piece of equip-
ment should be listed at its actual
value. In the case of buildings which
are partially constructed a 5 per
cent deduction should be sufficient
to allow for the passage of a year's
time.

The balance sheet shows the actual
status of the flock for the year. It
will be found desirable to keep a simple
and accurate record for the year in con-
nection with the account, as it will enable
the poultry keeper to check up the
number of birds used at home and thus
be sure to credit the flock with them.

Poultry and Egg Care.

What is regarded as the latest poultry
and egg handling extension work
ever carried on in this country is now
being conducted by the department of
agriculture in co-operation with the
University of Missouri and the Mis-
souri state poultry board. The govern-
ment and state are operating two
demonstration cars throughout the
state.

The work is planned to assist farm-
ers and poultry dealers to obtain a

better knowledge of the business, to
increase their profits, to increase the
supply of poultry and eggs for use as
food for the public and to prevent the
large waste now existing due to faulty
methods of handling.

The Missouri car contains live speci-
mens of the best breeds of poultry
adapted to general farm conditions,
models of poultry houses, incubating
and brooding devices and other appli-
ances used for the raising of poultry.
The other car is an especially equip-
ped refrigerator car containing a cool-
ing, chilling and chilling room. It is
the only one in existence.

Proper Slaughtering.

While the federal meat inspection
law administered by the United States
department of agriculture, does not
have authority to prescribe particular
methods of slaughter, the government
co-operates with those working to pre-
vent abuses. The three general meth-
ods of slaughter used among civilized
people are: Bleeding preceded by stun-
ning, bleeding preceded by pithing and
bleeding without stunning or pithing.

Stunning produces concussion of the
brain and the immediate destruction
of consciousness. Stunning previous
to bleeding meets the demands of hu-
manitarian sentiment and of hygienic
requirements, according to animal in-
dustry authorities of the department.

Pithing is performed by a knife
thrust through the space between the
base of the skull and the first vertebra
into the medulla. The pithed animal
falls instantly under a complete
muscular paralysis, but neither con-
sciousness nor sensibility is immedi-
ately destroyed. The paralysis of the
vital centers interferes with effective
bleeding and does not satisfy either
humanitarian or hygienic requirements,
and its use should not be encouraged.

The shipping of young calves long
distances without the mothers is a
cruelty, and the enactment of a law to
remedy this abuse has many advoca-
tes, among whom are officials of the
department. Federal regulations re-
quire that animals going through the
dipping process be handled as carefully
as possible and that cattle be freely
watered before they are dipped. Dur-
ing the last fiscal year inspectors of
the department supervised the dipping
of more than 12,400,000 sheep and cat-



SLAUGHTERED PIG.

tle, and the requirements as to hu-
mane handling were met.

There still occurs frequently at dif-
ferent public stockyards the cruelty
of depriving cattle of water. Those
arriving too late for the market of the
day are not watered until the follow-
ing morning in order that they may
gain weight. While weight is gained,
the deception is recognized instantly
by buyers. The practice is a delib-
erate cruelty and should be suppressed.

Changer Affecting Hog Cholera.

By order of the secretary of agricul-
ture the federal meat inspection regu-
lations are amended to provide that
when any hog of a lot exposed for
slaughter shows signs of cholera these
shall be made a temperature test of
the animal, and if the temperature is
found to be above 103 degrees F. or
higher the carcass of such animal
shall be condemned even though the
disease does not show in the car-
cass or in the dressed carcass.

The temperature test, however, is
not one determining factor, and the
order provides that the carcasses of
hogs which plainly showed the dis-
ease, then alive and also those which
show the disease plainly on postmor-
tem inspection shall be condemned.
Only those which do not show symp-
toms of the disease when alive and
are without signs of the disease in the
carcass or in the dressed carcass may
be marketed.

Those carcasses which are found to
have been infected with cholera, and
which are not yet affected in a slight and
mild degree may be marketed for
lard, provided the lard is rendered at
a temperature of not less than 250 de-
grees F. for a period of four hours.

Waste in Vegetables.

According to a canning expert of the
department of agriculture, about 50
per cent of all the vegetables that are
produced every year go to waste, and
are actually lost for human value be-
cause the vegetable grower has not leav-
ed his new scientific care for the struc-
ture product.

GETTING ON THE STAGE.

Dangers That Beset New Eggs in the
Vaudeville Market.

The most amazing thing to a theat-
rical manager is the utter lack of com-
prehension on the part of applicants
of what professional work really means.
When I was writing vaudeville
sketches I used to get letters from
young fellows in country towns who
wanted to go into vaudeville. For some
unaccountable reason they figured out
that that was the easiest way to break
into the entertainment business. As a
matter of fact, they were choosing the
very toughest end of it. In vaudeville
there is no stage manager to tell
one what to do and how to do it. He
must rely entirely upon himself.
Furthermore, he must do his own book-
ing, get his own transfer agent to take
care of his baggage, negotiate his own
railroading and even pack his own
properties. In fact, he has a thousand
and one troubles to divert his mind
from his proper business. It never
seems to dawn upon the aspirant that
it's much better to get into a great or-
ganization, where there's somebody to
attend to every problem for him and
where he has a chance to learn the
details of stagecraft.

A clever vaudeville man, to begin
with, must have a good act, and if he
is unknown he must know how to talk
his act to the managers. If he em-
ploys an agent he is at a disadvantage,
because these persons work for the
management of the theaters. Further-
more, the vaudeville man must remem-
ber that he comes out on to the stage
with nothing behind him, practically
no properties, no chorus girls to divert
attention. The eyes of the people are
centered on him. He must do it all. It
is by far the most difficult business in
the world to succeed at, unless one is
very talented.—George M. Coban, in
the New York Sun.

SCARED THE LION.

Bravery and Daring Displayed by an
African Woman.

In "Hunting the Elephant in Africa"
the author, Captain C. H. Stizand, in
telling some lion stories, admits that
there is a certain thrill in connection
with the king of the jungle. The So-
malis say that a lion makes you jump
three times—first, when you hear him
roar; secondly, when you unexpectedly
meet his spoor, and thirdly, when you
first sight him. They say that even a
bold man is thus frightened three
times by a lion, but after the sudden
shock of seeing him is over he is no
longer afraid. And in this connection
he tells us a good story of female hero-
ism:

"At a village near Fort Mangochi,
also in Nyassaland, a man was sitting
one night at the door of his hut drum-
ming while his wife was cooking food
inside. The hut was an isolated one,
being several hundred yards from the
rest of the village.

"Suddenly the woman heard the man
call out, 'A lion has got me.' She took
a burning fagot from the fire, ran out
and smacked the lion in the face. The
astonished animal let go, and she drag-
ged her husband into the hut and
hastily put up the poles which form
the door. The man died a few min-
utes after, and the woman sat there
with the dead body.

"Presently the lion returned and
scratched gently on the door. This he
repeated several times till it got on the
woman's nerves. At last she could
stand it no longer, so she took another
fagot from the fire, unbarred the door
and fled to the village, leaving the
dead man. The lion then walked into
the hut and took him."

How We Got the Gas Jet.

Possibly very few people know that
we owe the ordinary gas jet to the ac-
cidental use of a woman's thumb.
After the dinner of the British Com-
mercial Gas Association Professor Vir-
lous Lewis told how Clegg of Bedruth
used to burn the illuminant straight
from the open pipe and turn it off by
plugging the pipe with some clay.
Upon one occasion his thumb of clay
was missing, and, picking up his wife's
thumb, he put this on top of the pipe.
Much to his surprise, the gas escaped
through small holes which had been
born by the constant use of the needle,
small burning jets of gas resulting.
From this Professor Lewis traced the
evolution of the gas jet.—London
Globe.

Birds Miled.

That birds of the family termed au-
stral birds in the Hawaiian Islands should
leave that paradise of the Pacific to go
and rear their young in the tundras of
Alaska would seem to many an ex-
traordinary proceeding, yet the turn-
stone and the black-bellied plover and
the Pacific golden plover make the
long journey of about 4,000 miles thir-
ty annually.

Classified the Family.

Everybody in our family's some-
kind of an animal," said Bobby to the
amused lady visitor.
"What nonsense!" she exclaimed.
"Well," replied Bobby, "mother's a
bear, my baby sister is mother's little
lamb, I'm the pig and dad's the goat."
—Dudley Advertiser

Shooting Through Glass.

A rifle bullet may be fired through a
pane of glass, making a hole the size
of the ball without cracking the glass.
If the glass be supported by a thread
it will pass unscathed, and the
thread will not even vibrate.—London
Telegraph

Dear Eve.

"In the olden Adam, I've got
to have another dream. Adam-Eve,
you're the most realistic woman I've
ever known. You're always turning
over a new leaf.—London Tatler.

AN ALPINE THRILL

Wild Slide Down the Snow Slope
of a Mountain Peak.

SWEPT INTO AN ICE FUNNEL.

Perilous Experience of an Explorer
Who Was Imprisoned a Whole Night
in a Treacherous Crevasse in a Glac-
ier on the Brink of a Gaping Chasm.

Some thrilling experiences once be-
fell Frederick Chamberlin while he
was exploring the Alps. In the Wilds
World Magazine he writes of an ad-
venture that befell him on the after-
noon of a September day when he was
descending the snow slope of a moun-
tain:

"Suddenly I found myself in front of
a particularly nasty serac, or ice ridge,
that gave very little foothold. The
surface was not broken and crumbly,
but just smooth, treacherous ice. How-
ever, I was not going to be daunted, so
I wormed my way up and waded about
to descend the other side without
warning, my feet shot from under
me, and I started careering down the
slope at break neck speed.

"Down I slid, straight through a fun-
nel-shaped hole into a partly formed
crevasse. I brought up sharply against
a small bar of ice that only just pre-
vented me from continuing my head-
long career into a gaping chasm below.
"For a few seconds I lay half stunned;
then I carefully got on my feet,
felt my body all over to see that no
bones had been broken and looked
round for my ice ax, but that had dis-
appeared.

"I saw a slight crack in the surface
of one of the sides, and I tried to draw
myself up, but my fingers could not
get a firm hold in the slippery ice, and
I was soon forced to give that up.
Then I tried lying flat on my back in
the funnel through which I had entered
in, prison and firmly planting my
knees against its sloping roof, en-
deavored to work myself back. Here,
too, I failed.

"Being by this time quite desperate,
I took out my little pocket knife to try
to cut steps in the slope. My still torn
fingers let the knife slip at the first
attempt, and, although I groped about
for a long time, I failed to recover it.
"My last chance had gone with the
knife. The darkness creeping on and
enveloping everything, the dead sil-
ence, the bitter cold, were all begin-
ning to take effect, and I groaned at
the prospect of the long night in front
of me. I dared not lean too far back,
for that slender bar of ice might give
way. I called out loudly at intervals,
but the sound was stifled by the over-
hanging walls.

"Soon it was pitch dark, and to while
away the time and keep my spirits up
I loudly sang a popular American song.
But soon my thoughts became gloomy
again. There was no sound but an eerie
drip, drip, down below, and sometimes
the grinding, tearing, booming collapse
of a whole serac would set my nerves
quivering. I shivered incessantly, for
I was wet through from constant con-
tact with the ice, and the night seem-
ed interminable.

"When I was on the point of utter col-
lapse the first gray daylight mercifully
began to filter into my prison. Now I
must make by last desperate attempt
to escape.

"As a forlorn hope I looked about
again for my knife. My eyes caught a
glint on a fan shaped piece of ice, and
there, just over the dark chasm, where
provisionally it had fallen the night
before, I spied it. Determined not to
lose it again, I attached it to my wrist
by a piece of string and started dig-
ging at the steep ice slope.

"Three and a half hours I stayed in
the ice cavern, and then was able to
crawl up, digging my toes in at every
step, till I could draw myself up into
comparative safety on the ledge above.
I lay there, gasping, for a few seconds;
then, taking the greatest precautions
all the while, I passed between the re-
maining crevasses and at last descend-
ed safely to the firm rocks."

Reading Advertisements.

It is not alone the people who are in-
terested in trade who read advertise-
ments. Few people nowadays buy
either newspapers or magazines who
do not read these cleverly worded and
well illustrated bids for business. If
you should ask the average person
just why he or she is in the habit of
looking over the advertisements, the
chances are that you would get no di-
rect and satisfactory answer, but the
fact is that unconsciously the
public has come to regard what ap-
pears in the advertising columns as
interesting reading matter.—Portland
(Ore.) Telegram.

A Natural Cross.

One of the most beautiful natural
rock carvings in the world is the
Southern Cross, on the island of Grand
Manan, in the bay of Fundy. It
stands at the head of a ledge of rocks
jutting into the bay from the foot of
one of the immense cliffs at the south-
ern end of the Grand Manan. Its
shape is that of an almost perfect
cross.—London Mail.

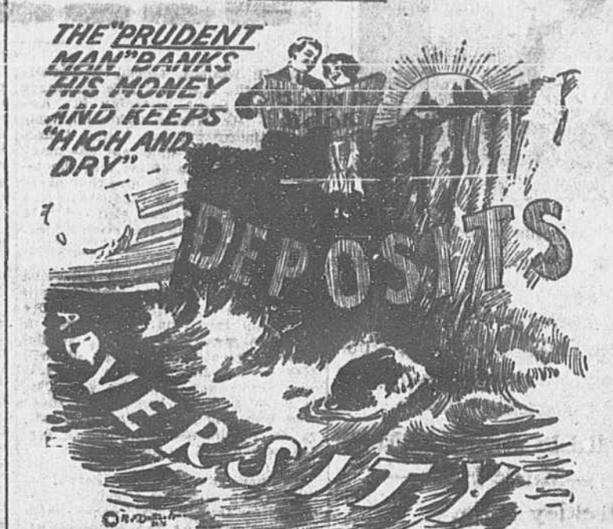
One Advantage.

"My papa is a mounted policeman."
"My papa is a visitor."
"Is that better than being a walking
policeman?" asked the visitor.
"Course it is," replied Eric. "If there
is trouble he can get away quicker."
—Chicago News.

Men are not put into this world to be

amazingly added on by the fingers
of joy.—Henry Ward Beecher.

**Progressive Bankers Invite Your
Patronage**



The one way to keep the sun of prosperity always shining
on you is to always have MONEY IN OUR BANK.
Too many make the mistake of saving for a while and then
investing in some deal and LOSING all they have. They also
lose their COURAGE. No one can ever make a mistake by
PILING UP money in the bank and constantly making his balance
bigger.
Make OUR Bank YOUR bank
We pay 4 per cent interest quarterly.
PEOPLES BANK, - - - - - Anderson, S. C.

The Citizens-National Bank
has made a remarkable increase in its business dur-
ing the past year.
There is a reason for this, try us with a por-
tion of your business now—later you will give us all.
... We Pay Interest on Savings...
J. H. Anderson, Pres. J. F. Shumate, Cash.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank
...and...
The Farmers Loan and Trust Co.
Whose combined resources are a little the rise of One
Million Dollars are taking on more new accounts ev-
ery day than ever before.
THERE MUST BE A REASON
Small deposits and small loans are especially desired
and are especially appreciated and receive especial
attention. Interest paid on deposits.

"COLLEGE VIEW"
IS a natural growth---ine-
vitable.
"Good homes to the right, good
homes to the left, good homes to the
front"—Watch it grow.
**Anderson Real Estate
& Investment Co.**
E. R. HORTON, Pres.
L. S. HORTON, V. P.
W. F. MARSHALL, Sect'y.

Our Jewelry Needs no Special Claim
There isn't any use claiming ones goods to be the finest unless the goods
themselves warrant the assertion. An inspection of ours will convince
you of the superior quality and workmanship, combined with that indefi-
nite air of supreme refinement that mark them as the highest product
of the Jewellers art.

JOHN M. HUBBARD & COMPANY
WHERE QUALITY IS ALWAYS HIGHER THAN PRICE

Lots That Please
We have for sale 25 beautiful lots on Tribble
Street. TERMS ARE EASY ON THESE LOTS.
LOOK AT THEM.
J. Furman Evans Company
Evans Building.