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 Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000
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 ATLANTA, GA.

Hayes' Healing Honey Stops The Tickle

Heals The Throat
 Cures The Cough
 Price 35c.

A FREE BOX OF GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE (Opens the Pores and Penetrates)

For Chest Colds, Head Colds and Croup, is enclosed with every bottle of HAYES' HEALING HONEY. You get the Cough Syrup and the Salve for one price, 35c.
 Made, Recommended and Guaranteed to the Public by

Paris Medicine Company
 Manufacturers of
 Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

COLDS INTERFERE WITH BUSINESS

Dr. King's New Discovery relieves them and keep you going on the job

Fifty continuous years of almost unflinching checking and relieving coughs, colds and kindred sufferings is the proud achievement of Dr. King's New Discovery.
 Grandparents, fathers, mothers, the kiddies—all have used and are using it as the safest, surest, most pleasant-to-take remedy they know of.
 Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Keep Bowels On Schedule
 Late, retarded functioning throws the whole day's duties out of gear. Keep the system cleansed, the appetite lively, the stomach staunch with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Mild and tonic in action. Sold everywhere.

VINOL MAKES CHILDREN STRONG And Invigorates Old People

Any doctor will tell you that the ingredients of Vinol as printed below contain the elements needed to improve the health of delicate children and restore strength to old people.
 Cod Liver and Beef Peptones, Iron and Manganese Peptones, Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Lime and Soda Glycerophosphates, Cascaria.
 Those who have puny, ailing or run-down children or aged parents may prove this at our expense.
 Besides the good it does children and the aged there is nothing like Vinol to restore strength and vitality to weak, nervous women and overworked, run-down men.
 Try it. If you are not entirely satisfied, we will return your money without question; that proves our fairness and your protection. Millions of people have been convinced this way.
 T. E. RHAME, Druggist and Druggist Everywhere

THE HOME GARDEN

Suggestions For Its Success

Clemson College.—The far-reaching value of the garden in our national food supply makes it imperative that all gardeners, large or small, plan a careful rotative system to use wisely all garden space that can be worked. The actual need under normal conditions, combined with the present food shortage, demands that we produce a larger garden crop than ever. Ordinarily, the average Southern garden is a spring, or one-season producer, few vegetables being available after this period. Therefore, great care and judgment should be exercised in making consecutive plantings of our more common vegetables, to furnish a seasonal supply with the necessary canning surplus.

The fundamental principles in good gardening are: (a) site and soil selection; (b) advanced planning; (c) deep and thorough preparation of the soil; (d) judicious liberal application of fertilizers; (e) careful selection and liberal planting of seed; (f) thorough cultivation; and (g) insect and disease control.

SITE AND SOIL SELECTION: Ordinarily the site and soil conditions, especially of the city and urban gardens, are pre-determined by the location of the home and the lack of garden space; but, conditions permitting, the site should be a southern, eastern, or southeastern exposure, and should have ample sunlight and a well-drained, easily tilled soil.

GARDEN PLANNING: Advanced planning should include every detail of the garden, and cannot be too strongly emphasized. The method of cultivation is usually determined by the size and shape of plot. The one-fourth acre or larger garden gives opportunity for horse cultivation; the one-eighth acre or smaller plot, for hand cultivation. Those vegetables that can be dried, stored or canned, should have preference over short-season vegetables, such as lettuce, radishes and mustard. Under present conditions, the chief purpose of the gardener should be to produce as much real food as possible.

SOIL PREPARATION: Deep and thorough working of the soil preparatory to planting is of vital importance in growing any crop, and most especially is true of the garden crops. Garden soils should be thoroughly turned or spaded, followed by consecutive harrowing or raking, until the seed bed is thoroughly pulverized. Best of judgment must be exercised not to cultivate the soil when it is too wet, or the texture will be greatly injured and its value as a garden soil decreased.

FERTILIZERS: A successful garden must be fertile. Liberal applications of both commercial fertilizers and barnyard manures should be given. The animal manure will assure a good supply of potash, which is favorable to the growth of most vegetables. A fertilizer containing 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, 4 per cent nitrogen and no potash, applied at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre, will give good results when the physical condition of the garden soil has been corrected by the addition of barnyard manure. If woods soil, rich in organic matter, is used instead of manure, we suggest the use of a complete fertilizer analyzing 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, 4 per cent nitrogen and 4 per cent potash, applied at the rate of 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre. If no organic matter is added, the 8-4-4 fertilizer should be applied at the rate of 1,200 to 2,000 pounds per acre.

Fertilizers, applied either in the drill or broadcast, should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, to prevent the seeds or plants from being seriously injured by burning.

SEED SELECTION AND PLANTING: The use of scant quantities of cheap, poorly selected seed often causes a great reduction or an entire failure in a crop. The necessary supply of well selected, standard grown seed should be purchased at an early date from a reputable seed dealer.

CULTIVATION AND CONTROL OF PESTS: Frequent and thorough cultivation should be practiced. Shallow cultivation should be given as soon after each rain as soil conditions will permit.

The expense of preventing and controlling insects and diseases is small compared with the value of the garden crop.

REFERENCES For planting chart and for further information write the Extension Service, Clemson College, S. C., for Extension Bulletin 42, "Home Gardening in South Carolina."
 For disease and insect control write for Farmers Bulletin No. 856, United States Department of Agriculture, "Control of Diseases and Insect Enemies of the Home Vegetable Garden."

The Cotton Boll Weevil will determine in each county in South Carolina, as it becomes infested, those farmers who are MEN. Men who have determination, courage, and confidence in the fact that we must not expect to receive something for nothing. To grow a cotton crop under boll weevil conditions requires WORK, first, last and all the year.

It costs about as much to raise a 500-pound scrub as it does to raise a 1,000-pound well-bred steer.

There is nothing better than alfalfa hay for balancing a ration.

A dairy cow requires an ounce of salt a day.

USE CREOSOTED FENCE POSTS.

Treat Your Own Posts on The Farm.—Last From 15 to 20 Years.

Clemson College.—With the development of our livestock industry and the resulting increased need for pastures, fencing becomes an important problem. A troublesome phase of this problem is lasting fence posts. Long-lived fence posts can easily be made from most of the common inferior woods by a simple preservative treatment on the farm. Properly creosoted, these non-lasting woods make posts good for 15 to 20 years, says W. R. Mattoon, Extension Specialist in Forestry.

Kinds of Wood to Use.
 Most of our common woods readily take in creosote, a product of the distillation of coal which makes wood fiber very resistant to fungi, or rot, and to practically all forms of animal life which injure wood. Sap pine, soft or red maple, black gum, sweet gum, beech, red and black oaks, cottonwood, willow, the poplars, are good examples of non-lasting woods which are easily treated, the wood becoming the container for the preservative fluid. Because of cross bands of tissue of the various white oaks, they are unsuitable for treating. The more lasting woods (black locust, red cedar, mulberry, chestnut, black walnut, osage orange) do not justify the expense of treating for the slightly increased lasting qualities.

Woods differ in checking or splitting when in ordinary use as fence posts. This is important, since such openings allow the entrance of wood-rotting fungi to the inner portions of the untreated wood. For example, black gum, due to its interlocked, twisted fiber, has proved an exceedingly satisfactory wood for treatment. The bay of the southern swamps "checks" badly, giving poor results even in the first 5 to 8 years following treatment.

Method of Treating.
 Posts 3 to 4 inches in diameter are sufficiently strong for line posts. Small posts require less creosote, and last practically as long as large ones. Round posts are better for treating than split posts.

It is very important to have the wood thoroughly seasoned. The posts should be cut, completely peeled, and open piled in a dry situation well exposed to sun and wind. Peeling is most easily done in the spring season, always immediately after the tree is felled, before cutting it up into post lengths. Patches of the thin inner bark, if left, retard or prevent locally the desired impregnation of the wood with the preservative liquid. A spade forms one of the best tools for peeling. In late fall and early winter, especially in dry situations, it may be necessary to use an ordinary draw knife.

Tops of the posts should be beveled to shed rain water. Posts should be cut to allow only about 3 inches above the top wire. Posts with long tops are unsightly and more costly in wood used and treatment. A light crosscut saw avoids waste in chopping, and makes smoother ends.

A satisfactory treating equipment for farm use consists of one cylindrical galvanized steel tank 3 feet in diameter by 4 feet high, and one horizontal rectangular steel tank 3 by 5 feet. The treatment consists of soaking the butts in hot creosote (about 200 to 215 degrees F.) for one to two hours, depending upon the density of the wood and time required to get a deep penetration of the creosote, and then immersing the whole post in a "cold" bath, at a temperature of 90 to 110 degrees F.

The butts should be treated for a height of one foot above the ground line. The tops thus get only a shallow treatment but sufficient to make them last as long as the butts.

Cost of Treatment.
 A gallon of creosote will treat 3 posts, 3 to 4 inches across the top, or 2 posts 4 to 5 inches. In ordinary times a high grade of creosote can be purchased for 15 to 20 cents per gallon in barrel lots delivered. War time made it cost from 30 to 35 cents. Depending upon the size of the post and price of creosote, this is a cost for creosote of from 5 to 15-cents per post, or average of 10 cents. Other items of cost for the peeled post should not be over 5 cents apiece, and for overhead charge on equipment about 2 cents, or if labor for treating the post is included about 3 cents, bringing the total cost to an average of about 20 cents. This would fall to about 15 cents under ordinary pre-war prices for material and labor.

True Cost.
 But the true cost of fence posts on the farm should be reckoned in terms of cost of the post plus cost of labor in replacement. If treated posts are good for 15 years, at least two sets of ordinary untreated posts and two renewal operations are eliminated. Three complete settings of untreated posts would certainly be very considerably more expensive than one operation with treated posts.

The treating of fence posts jointly by several farmers in a community affords one of the best forms of cooperative work possible.

CITY ORDINANCE.
 At a special meeting of City Council called by the Mayor Monday night, February 10th, the following ordinance was passed in compliance with request from Local Board of Health:

The State of South Carolina, County of Laurens, Town of Clinton.

An Ordinance Relating to the Public Health.

Whereas, the keeping of hogs in the Town of Clinton, except as is hereafter provided, is detrimental to the health of the community; Now, therefore, Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Clinton;

Section One. That on and after the

adoption of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep live hogs or pigs in the Town of Clinton during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September; provided, however, this ordinance shall not prevent regular licensed slaughter houses, conducted under the rules and regulations of the Town Board of Health of the Town of Clinton, from keeping hogs for slaughter for a period of not more than five days previous to slaughter and not less than five hundred yards from the residence of the person residing nearest the place of keeping.

Section Two. Any person convicted of a violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than

fifty dollars and not less than two dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than thirty days.

Done and ratified by the Town Council of the Town of Clinton in Council assembled this 10th day of February, A. D. 1919, and the corporate seal of the Town of Clinton hereunto affixed.

J. R. COPELAND, Mayor.
 DORCAS MASON, Clerk and Treasurer.

Every one will notice the Council has extended the time for getting the hogs out of town to March 31st. So please, everybody, act accordingly and avoid trouble.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



NEVER was such right-handed-twofisted smokejoy as you puff out of a jimmy pipe packed with Prince Albert! That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't fool your taste apparatus any more than you can get five aces out of a family deck! So, when you hit Prince Albert, coming and going, and get up half an hour earlier just to start stoking your pipe or rolling cigarettes, you know you've got the big prize on the end of your line!

Prince Albert's quality alone puts it in a class of its own, but when you figure that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—well—you feel like getting a flock of dictionaries to find enough words to express your happy days sentiments!

Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy, practical pound crystal glass humidor with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.



At the roots of crop success...

ROYSTER'S FERTILIZER



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F. S. ROYSTER GUANO CO.

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Goods on store in our warehouse on C. N. & L. R.R. For Sale by CRAWFORD CLAPP, Salesman.