

## THE ORIGINAL LIVER MEDICINE

**THEODORE'S  
BLACK-DRAUGHT**

A yellow complexion, dizziness, biliousness and a coated tongue are common indications of liver and kidney troubles. Stomach and bowel troubles, severe as they are, give immediate warning by pain, but liver and kidney troubles, though less painful at the start, are much harder to cure. Theodore's Black-Draught never fails to benefit diseased liver and weakened kidneys. It stimulates the torpid liver to throw off the miasms of fever and ague. It is a certain preventive of cholera and Bright's disease of the kidneys. With kidneys reinforced by Theodore's Black-Draught thousands of persons have dwelt in peace in the midst of yellow fever. Many families live in perfect health and have no other doctor than Theodore's Black-Draught. It is always on hand for use in an emergency and saves many expensive calls of a doctor.

Mullins, S. C., March 10, 1901.  
I have used Theodore's Black-Draught for three years and I have not had to go to a doctor since I have been taking it. It is the best medicine for me that is on the market for liver and kidney troubles and dyspepsia and other complaints.  
Rev. A. G. LEWIS.

### STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

Special to News and Courier.

Clemson College, Aug. 14.—At the Institute session this morning, the first address was made by Col. Henry V. Alvord, chief of dairy division, United States department of agriculture, who followed his general address of yesterday on the "Milk Cow," by a more specific talk this morning on "Milk and its Products." Speaking of composition of milk, he said that of the 138 ounces in a gallon of milk, 120 are water, leaving only about 18 ounces of solids, seven-eighths water. Of solids we have four components: First, sugar. Every gallon contains six ounces, varying very little. This gives milk its sweetness, and also its sourness, when this sugar undergoes natural conversion. Second, casein, the nitrogen element. There are five ounces per gallon of this. This is the most valuable and the most expensive to produce, and more care should be taken in regard to it. This is the source of cheese. Sugar is all in solution in milk; casein is not entirely so, for small part is held in solution. This gives milk its murky appearance. Third, ash, or mineral matter, mostly phosphate of lime. About one ounce per gallon. This is the bone builder, and is soluble in water of milk. Fourth, butter fat, about 5 ounces per gallon, distinctly yellowish. This is solid, not soluble in water, but in milk as an emulsion. This component is very variable—from 2 to 7 ounces per gallon. Fat is chiefly the measure of valuation of milk. Cows should, therefore, be selected and valued according to the fat proportions of butter fat. There is no way known by which feeding or care will appreciably increase fat in milk. The cow takes care of this herself, and breeding is the only way to reach this. Fat gives milk its color, and consistency. Caring milk for its milk is a pigmented secreted by the cow, and it is entirely independent of other ingredients.

Following Major Alvord, Prof. John Hamilton addressed the farmers again on "Farming as a Business," emphasizing that the farmer has the best business that there is, notwithstanding that even the farmer considers his occupation a purely poor business. Quoting statistics, he showed that the average daily income of the ordinary occupations yield 30 cents daily per capita, on an average, while the farmer receives 39 cents, while the farmer receives 52 cents per capita daily. Proving the superior independence of the farming classes, and calling attention to their wastefulness, lack of strict business methods and economy, he proved by comparative figures, that there is much smaller percentage of failures among them than among any other occupation. But he urged, we must adopt improved methods, improved stock, improvements, greater intelligence in our work; we need more push and energy; we must learn the value of time, and we must cheapen production by all of these and other means. We must utilize all that is produced on our farms. In short, there is nothing that will take the place of brains, of intelligence, upon the farms. This intelligence we are getting through our agricultural colleges, our experiment stations, our farmers' institutes. Ten years ago such an institute as you have had here this week would have been an impossibility.

Prof. Hamilton has done much in his two talks to stir, to inspire, the farmers to renewed vigor and efforts to make farming what it ought to be, and it is unfortunate that he could not get here in time to reach the large attendance, which have packed the lecture hall. The crowd is now rapidly diminishing.

At 3 o'clock Prof. H. Benton, assistant professor of agriculture, at Clemson College, addressed the gathering upon the subject of "Leguminous Plants." He emphasized the dual benefit of legumes—that is, the mechanical improvement of the soil and the addition of fertilizing ingredients—mainly nitrogen. Explaining that leguminous plants include cowpea, vetch, alfalfa, etc., all of which have the property of taking into little tubercles on their roots the important element of nitrogen, which they get from the air, he proceeded to discuss methods of tubercles. This being a somewhat new process in agricultural science we give synopsis of methods below, and results of some experiments as to fertilizing value of legumes.

For a profitable growth and for securing the fertilizing effect of any leguminous plant, it is necessary that the soil contain a particular germ necessary for the formation of tubercles on roots of the species grown. There are at least three methods by which soils may be inoculated. One is to find a field in which a crop of the plant is to be grown has made satisfactory growth, developing abundance of tubercles, making and the inocula are abundantly present. Seed from this field and scatter about a ton per acre over the field to be inoculated. Harrow quickly to prevent sunburn from killing germs. This dirt should be taken from two to three inches below the surface. When seed are to be sown in the fall it is better to put the inoculating soil in drill with seed. Second method, get earth from un inoculated field, put in a large vessel, pour water on it, stir well, allow large particles of soil to settle, and use this murky water to thoroughly wet the seed before sowing, thereby getting germs on seed. Do not subject to sunlight. Most economical method. Third method: Buy a standard known as nitrogenous gelatinous substance, containing desired germs that get cultures of various legumes. Nitrogen may be used by water solution, sprinkled over seed to be used, or by mixing with small portion of soil—say one pound per acre—and working this into soil. Cost of inoculating thus is about \$2.50 per acre. Nitrogen, apt to remain in mass, so expedient to use soils containing germs of species of legume desired. If not otherwise practicable buy a quart of the most potent highly fertilized

well prepared soil and repeat second and even third year, if necessary, to get enough tubercles on plants. Use soil from this small area for inoculating larger areas. When once established in soil the germs remain active for several years. Most soils need no inoculation for cowpeas. As a fertilizer the pea increased the yield of sorghum from 3.65 tons to 5.66 tons where stubble was ploughed in, and 5.72 tons per acre where the whole plant was used. A field that yields 2½ tons hay per acre will add as much nitrogen to soil as would the application of 1,003 pounds cotton seed meal.

It is better to use cowpea vines for hay and add the manure to the land. Experiments show that when bran is worth \$20 per ton as animal food, cowpea hay is worth \$17.20. The velvet bean yields more hay, but is hard to cure and handle and contains but little more nitrogen, as shown by chemical analysis and practical experience. The best method of using velvet beans is to graze them after frost. Hairy vetch is perhaps the best winter legume. It being rarely grown, the soil should be inoculated. It withstands cold, heat and drought, matures early in spring and comes into use as a soiling crop or for hay when such food is most needed. Time to cut vetch for hay is just as it comes into bloom. Seed should be sown in September, one bushel per acre. It yields 1½ to 2½ tons hay per acre. A yield of 2½ tons, if turned under, adds as much nitrogen to soil as 1,957 pounds cotton seed meal would. The stubble yields as much nitrogen as 350 pounds cotton seed meal.

Alfalfa improves soil, yields two or three tons good hay per acre if inoculated. Seed may be sown in September or March. A yield of four tons per acre is equivalent in protein to 229 bushels corn; in carbohydrates, to 97 bushels corn, and in fats to 74 bushels.

Crimson clover is an annual. Sown in fall, should be inoculated from old clover fields. Yield has been increased from practically nothing to 20 tons green material by inoculation on our experiment fields. Yields 1 to 3 tons cured hay per acre.

One of the most instructive lectures given during the institute was the one given by Prof. Haven Metcalf, professor of botany and bacteriology at Clemson, on "Diseases of Plants."

### AN EXTRA SESSION Of Congress to be Called This Fall

Oyster Bay, Aug. 13.—Senators Aldrich, Allison, Spooner and Platt, of Connecticut, left Sagamore Hill today, after consulting the president over features of the currency bill to be submitted to congress next fall.

One important fact developed was the extraordinary session of congress is likely to be called in October instead of November 9. The primary purpose of the session will be to enact legislation making operative the Cuban reciprocity treaty, but financial legislation will be pressed upon the attention of congress soon after that body convenes.

### Not Over-Wise.

There is an old allegorical picture of a girl scared at a grasshopper, but in the act of heedlessly treading on a snake. This is paralleled by the man who spends a large sum of money building a cyclone cellar, but neglects to provide his family with a bottle of Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints, whose victims outnumber those of the cyclone a hundred to one. This remedy is everywhere recognized as the most prompt and reliable medicine in use for these diseases. For sale by J. F. Mackey & Co., druggists.

### AMEAN ADVANTAGE.

John Bruce and Clint Pease were chums. Their stores adjoined, and when business was dull the two young merchants visited back and forth. One cold blustering day, when customers were few, Clint sat behind the stove in John's store. A young woman came in and John stepped forward to wait on her.

"I am soliciting subscriptions for an organ for our church," said she.

Now, solicitors of this character were numerous in that town, and merchants used to try to dodge them, since it was not deemed good policy to refuse to contribute. So John was considerably pleased with himself when a happy way out of his present difficulty suggested itself to his quick mind.

"You will have to speak to the proprietor about that," said he politely. You will find him a very liberal man. He is back there by the store."

John grinned as the young woman approached Clint and stated her case.

"How much are the merchants generally giving?" Clint asked, with grave interest in the cause.

"Some are giving as much as a dollar," she answered, "but we are grateful for any sum, however small."

"John," said Clint, with an air of authority, "give the lady \$2 out of the drawer."

And John, of course, had to do it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

### Suicide Prevented.

The startling announcement that a preventive of suicide had been discovered will interest many. A rundown system, or dependency, invariably precedes suicide and something has been found that will prevent that condition which makes suicide likely at the first thought of self destruction take Electric Bitters. It being a great tonic and nerve builder will strengthen the system and build up the system. It gives a good stomach, liver and kidney regulator. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Crawford, Pease, Funderbark Pharmacy, and J. F. Mackey & Co., druggists.

### SOUTHERN RY

Schedule in effect Jan. 13, 1903

Read Down	Read Up
No. 32, Daily	No. 33, Daily
8:30am	Lv Charleston Ar
11:30am	Lv Kingsville Ar
1:30pm	Lv Marion Ar
3:30pm	Lv Blackburg Ar
5:30pm	Lv Rock Hill Ar
7:30pm	Lv Marlinton Ar
9:30pm	Lv New York Ar

These trains, Nos. 32 and 33, will stop only at Sunnysville, Branchville, Orangeburg and St. Matthews.

Between Kingsville and Blackburg

Read Down	Read Up
No. 33, Daily	No. 34, Daily
5:00pm	Lv Kingsville Ar
6:00pm	Lv Camden Ar
7:00pm	Lv Catawba Jet Ar
8:00pm	Lv Rock Hill Ar
9:00pm	Lv Tizah Ar
10:00pm	Lv Yorkville Ar
11:00pm	Lv Sharon Ar
12:00am	Lv Hickory Grove Ar
1:00am	Lv Smyrna Ar
2:00am	Lv Blackburg Ar

Trains Nos. 33 and 34 stop at all important stations between Kingsville and Blackburg.

Between Rock Hill and Marlinton

Read Down	Read Up
No. 33, Daily	No. 34, Daily
6:00am	Lv Rock Hill Ar
7:00am	Lv Tizah Ar
8:00am	Lv Yorkville Ar
9:00am	Lv Sharon Ar
10:00am	Lv Hickory Grove Ar
11:00am	Lv Smyrna Ar
12:00pm	Lv Blackburg Ar

Trains Nos. 33 and 34 stop at all principal stations between Rock Hill and Marlinton.

Between Marion and Blackburg

Read Down	Read Up
No. 33, Daily, ex Sun	No. 34, Daily, ex Sun
9:00am	Lv Marion Ar
10:00am	Lv Blackburg Ar

Trains Nos. 33 and 34 stop at all principal stations between Marion and Blackburg.

Trains Nos. 33 and 34 will make connection at Rock Hill with Savannah division. No. 33 from Charleston, Washington and New York.

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## LANCASTER & CHESTER RAILWAY COMPANY

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JULY 20, 1903

WESTBOUND	
Lv Lancaster	7:15 am
Lv York	7:31 am
Lv Pottsville	7:47 am
Lv Reading	8:03 am
Lv Philadelphia	8:19 am
Lv Baltimore	8:35 am
Lv Washington	8:51 am
Lv New York	9:07 am
Lv New York	9:23 am
Lv New York	9:39 am
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Lv New York	10:11 am
Lv New York	10:27 am
Lv New York	10:43 am
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