

Ladies and Children's

READY-TO-WEAR

EMPORIUM

The Only Exclusive Ladies and Children's
Furnishing Store in Abbeville.



WE can say without fear of contradiction that here you will find one of the best assorted stocks of Ladies and Children's Ready-to-Wear to be found not only in Abbeville but in towns much larger. We do not claim to carry the largest stock, but the best assorted. We believe that express and frequent shipments cheaper than buying in larger quantities in order to save a few dimes.

It is not so much the price you pay but the value you get for your money that counts. We pride ourselves on the quality of our materials and the workmanship.



Some of the Many Good Things to be Found Here

<p>Voile and Panama Skirts—Black, cream, greys. This is one of our strong points.</p> <p>Coat Suits—Linen and linene. White and colors. Special orders for any size or color wanted.</p> <p>Wash Skirts—Linen and linene. White and colors. We are showing exclusive novelties in this line.</p> <p>Lingerie Dresses—White, pink, blue and lilac. Special orders for any size or color.</p> <p>One-Piece Dresses—Taffeta in changeable effects. White and colors in linene.</p> <p>Ladies and Children's Muslin Underwear—Another strong point.</p>	<p>Children's Dresses—Through 14 years, in Lawn, Cambray, Linene.</p> <p>Shirt Waists—In Lawn, Linene, Taffeta, Messaline, white and colors. Plain tailored and lingerie.</p> <p>Kimonas—Crepe and muslin, long and short.</p> <p>Umbrellas and Parasols—For ladies and children.</p> <p>Neckwear—Another strong point.</p> <p>Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Fans, Belts, Combs, Jewelry, &c.</p>
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Pictorial Review Patterns

The best paper pattern, so the ladies all say.

June Fashion Sheets now Ready

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ALGERNON S. SIMMONS

PHONE 176

ABBEVILLE, S. C.

AMERICAN GINSENG

Most Profitable for the Farmer and Much
Greater Results Per Acre Than Any
Other Crop to be Grown.

SOIL PERFECTLY SUITED

Does Not Materially Interfer with Raising
Other Crops that May be Desired.

HISTORY.

American Ginseng or Panax Quinquefolium, is a plant closely related to the parsley family, in which family are included the parsnip, carrot and celery. (Ginseng is a Chinese word meaning man-shape.) The root has been used constantly in China for centuries. A report of the high estimation in which it was held in China for centuries. Father Jartaux, a missionary in China, gave a description of the plant and sent samples of the roots, seeds and leaves to Father Laflita, who was a missionary among the Iroquois Indians in Canada, and who thereupon began to search for it. He soon found roots answering the description of those sent by his brother missionary, and after due time it proved to be a near relative of the Chinese root—Panax Ginseng. This discovery was made near Montteal, Canada, in the year 1716.

Soon after its discovery the French, who then controlled Canada, began to gather it for export to China through their Indian agencies. At first the exportation of the root was looked upon with so little favor that the business was given to the sailors as an extra inducement to remain in the service. The value then was only 34 cents per pound, but as it grew abundantly and could be obtained for a song, the export trade was very profitable.

In the early days of exportation, the price was very low, being only 52 cents per pound in 1858, and that year 266,005 pounds were exported, since that year the quantity of root exported only 179,573 pounds, the average price paid for same being \$4.71. This shows at a glance that the amount exported has decreased more than 50 per cent, and the price has increased over 900 per cent. In 1908 there were exported 155,180 pounds, the average price paid for same being \$7.21.

Until five years ago little cultivated Ginseng had been marketed. It had been fully demonstrated the plant would grow under cultivation successfully, but would the Chinese buy the cultivated root? Occasionally small lots of cultivated roots were sent to China which sold for good prices, bringing, in some cases, from 20 to 40 per cent more than the wild forest grown root. The forests have been cut down and cleared away to supply lumber and make farms, exterminating the Ginseng plant, except in a few isolated mountain forests, where it has been so persistently hunted till it is well nigh extinct.

DESCRIPTION—BOTANY.

The seeding plant has three simple leaves in a whorl at the top of the stem, they at first look something like newly sprouted beans, rising two inches above ground. The leaves resemble the leaves of the elm, and as it grows wherever poison oak grows, and also is not greatly unlike the latter in appearance, many plants are overlooked by the "Sang Diggers." During the second year the plant grows four to six inches high, separates into two branches at the top, and each branch has five leaves. Cultivated plants, and some wild ones, produce in the second year berries which are about the size of wax beans, containing from one to three seeds each. A straight stem rises two inches high from the fork, on the end of which are very delicate yellowish blossoms. These are followed by a pod of green berries, which, in August and September turn to a beautiful red and look very much like a bunch of cinnamon drops. The third year the plant grows eight to twelve inches high, branching at the top into a tripod, each branch having five leaves. The fourth year the plant has four branches at the top of the stalk, each having five leaves. The stalk is about the size of a lead pencil, and of a reddish-green color. The four year old plants grow twelve to twenty inches high, and a bed of fine, uniform cultivated plants, with large pods of rich, red berries, the value of which is 50 cents to \$1.50 per plant, is exceedingly beautiful and interesting.

NATURAL HOME OF THE PLANT.

The natural home of Ginseng is in the wilds of the forest. Those who commence the cultivation of the mysterious root should always bear this in mind, and make the environment of the garden as near like the primeval forest as possible. In other words, make the surroundings shady, cool and damp, and the soil rich. In its wild state it thrives best in the rich, moist, but well-drained, soil from which the oak, hickory, beech, maple and similar timber thrive, but will not grow in low, wet marshy soil. It is cultivated commercially in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and southward to Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina. A garden that will produce vegetables will produce Ginseng.

SOIL.

Having chosen the location of the bed, the next question, or rather the one that must be considered at the same time as the location question, is the choice of soil. Choose almost any quality or texture, with the exception of clay, heavy clay loam, light sand and muck. These are not adapted to the requirements of the plant and its best development. The best soil is a good, friable loam, light rather than heavy, and well supplied with decaying vegetable matter. It must be clear of stones, clods, chunks of wood, tree roots and other obstructions, so that the Ginseng roots may have free range to develop and not be robbed of food or be disturbed. The deeper the soil the better, and should have a natural drainage as it will not grow in a swamp or where water stands, as it requires a soil like that which we use for our gardens.

WHAT THE CHINESE DO WITH IT.

They pulverize the dry root and make tea of it. They consider this tea the best tonic in the world. When a Chinaman falls sick with almost any disease, he makes about a pint of Ginseng tea, the stronger the better, and drinks it, about a gill at a drink every two or three hours. The tea, together with his firm belief in its virtue, usually cures him. The infant is cured by putting the pulverized roots in its food. The rich use it to flavor their food, not only for the flavor, but its healthful properties, claiming it restores youth. The priests use it in their religious ceremonies.

In the above, and in dozens of other ways, the Chinese use Ginseng. The Chinese are firm in their convictions and superstitions. They have believed in the virtues of Ginseng for thousands of years and will continue to do so for thousands of years to come. Hence there need be no fear of overstocking the market. Mr. Quang, President of the Chinese Merchants' Company, of Shanghai, China, said:

"The supply is fast diminishing; the demand is growing greater each year. The amount used is only gauged by the supply. We pay a good price for your Ginseng; we would pay more if an increased price would get it. We could use twenty times what we get at present prices. It would be impossible for you Americans to glut the market with Ginseng in the next fifty years. Ginseng is used by every Chinaman, no matter how poor. The Ginseng market is as staple as the market for tea or coffee, and not subject to change as is every other article of commerce. Unless the Americans cultivate it, there is going to be a great scarcity of Ginseng, and that soon."

PROFITS.

Ginseng is the most valuable and profitable crop in the world. More money can be made from a few square rods of ground than the average farm, and with one-tenth of the labor. As a safe estimate, 1,000 roots will grow on one square rod of ground, which makes 160,000 to an acre. Some growers claim as many as 200,000, and even more, to the acre. Setting the roots six inches apart each way in rows, making due allowance for walks between the beds, one acre will be found to contain about 160,000. One square rod of ground produces 1,000 roots set six inches apart each way, allowing walks between the beds. Estimating 10 roots to the pound (at the age of five years) gives 100 pounds; when dried, \$3 1-3 pounds. At \$8.00 per pound it makes \$200.00. While making the five year's growth, the roots would produce 200,000 seeds, of at present prices, \$500,000 worth or seeds. But, leaving the seeds out of the count, for one square rod of Ginseng five years old, we have \$200.00, or for an acre we have \$32,000. This estimate looks unreasonable and most people will not believe it, but it is a conservative estimate, nevertheless. Those who do go into it will reap a rich harvest.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET INTO THE BUSINESS.

Enormous profits are to be made in planting Ginseng now. From the discovery of Ginseng in America to 1875, the price rarely went above \$1.00 per pound for dried root. While it will pay to grow Ginseng at \$1.00 per pound, there was not sufficient inducements at that price for growers to attempt its cultivation. But from the above date the price gradually increased, and pioneers in the business commenced to try to cultivate it, and today it is bringing from \$7 to \$12 per pound. There is one thing we wish to impress on every reader that a more profitable investment than starting a Ginseng garden would be hard to find. It is a business opportunity that will mean much in the future. The supply of the wild root is fast disappearing altogether. Seventy-five per cent of the area over which it grows has been stripped of timber which affords it shade, and is now in cultivation. Ginseng is as staple with the Chinese as tea, coffee and tobacco is with us, and is quoted as regularly in the markets of the world; and to replenish the fast diminishing supply of wild root, we are solving the problem by Ginseng culture. A small city lot would be quite a good sized Ginseng garden and for this reason almost anyone can get started in the business, no matter how limited his capital may be, the only difference being that the person who starts on a larger scale may expect proportionately larger results. Start planting at once with a few hundred or thousand roots as your means will permit, with, say from 1,000 to 10,000 seed will grow into business as a side line while you follow your usual occupation, and note which will pay the best for the time and money employed for \$100 to \$1,000 can be added to your income annually, once you can get a start, you can soon have from a half acre to an acre growing, and an acre of well cultivated American Ginseng is valued from \$25,000 to \$50,000, depending on management.

A GARDEN IN CAEROLLTON.

Some two and a half years ago A. O. Williams and E. M. Bass, started a small garden of Ginseng, putting out five beds 4 feet by 100 feet as an experiment to see whether it would grow and prosper in this soil and climate as it would in other places, and with their experiences and investigation they find that every requirement is all that it takes to grow it successfully. Having expended a few hundred dollars on their ground, making beds and buildings their artificial shade of plank, using chestnut post with heart pine lumber for the shade, they have a gar-

den that is growing, and is worth from \$1,500 to \$2,000. They gathered something like \$75.00 worth of seed from their plants last year. We understand they are now ready to plant larger quantities of it and are being urged to organize a company of \$10,000 to begin the cultivation on a larger scale.

A. O. Williams,
Carroll County Times
Carrollton, Ga.

J. W. Sign, Funeral Director and Embalmer

In the days of old, when bodies were buried a few hours after death, anyone could be an undertaker, but today, when remains are preserved for days and shipped hundreds of miles before the interment, the mortician must be learned in his art; and understand as much about anatomy as the average physician. One of the best known undertakers in the State of South Carolina is Mr. J. W. Sign, whose business career in Abbeville has reached the inspiring number of forty-five years and who is held in high esteem by all of our people. Mr. Sign's establishment is one of the best equip-



Mr. H. R. Sign

ped of its kind in this section of the south and a large and complete line of coffins, metallic caskets, metallic and slate grave vaults, etc., are to be found in stock at all times. Mr. Sign is assisted by his son, Mr. H. R. Sign, who is a graduate of the Southern School of Embalming, class of 1909, and is the only licensed embalmer in Abbeville County. The art of undertaking is one requiring special tact and fitness for things which is beyond the power of the average mortal to assume, and we dare say that all who have had dealings with Mr. H. R. Sign will agree us when we state that he is a man of tact and skill, and is always tasteful and considerate of the feelings of the aggrieved, and has the human sympathy without which an undertaker can never hope to make a success of his work. His funerals pass off with that smoothness which does so much for those left behind.

This establishment is equipped with the most up-to-date funeral car that is to be found anywhere.

Taggart Hotel

This hotel conducted by Mrs. Mary H. Taggart on Pinkney St. is too well known to require any introduction. It is comfortable and home like and tells its own story of excellent management.

It is where many of our leading business men dine.

The tables are supplied with the best the market affords at all times. Mrs. Taggart is a most estimable lady and has been connected with Abbeville's business interests for a number of years. She was proprietress of the Glenn—Etnel Hotel which was burned nearly two years ago. It would be impossible to find another who would be her superior in business connections, or better fitted in catering to the traveling public.

This hotel is well situated between both the Sea Board and Southern Railway stations and only a few minutes work to the business portion of the town.

Cures Rheumatism to Stay Cured.

Rheumacide (liquid or tablets) removes the cause and stops the pain quickly. An internal (blood) remedy, which has cured thousands of bad cases. At all druggists. Trial bottle tablets by mail 25c. Send coin or 1c stamps. Booklet free. Address: Babbitt Chemical Company, 816 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md. Sold by C.A. Milford Co.