

In the Beauty Parlor

By JOHN PALMER

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"What, Mrs. Rintoul? Her that used to come in here to have her face massaged pretty nearly every day? Fine looking woman she was, wasn't she? Yes, there's a story about that, and I don't mind telling it you, now that she's left these parts.

"You remember Freddy Laurie, who married Squire Embroo's daughter? Good-hearted fellow he was, but wild, and couldn't resist women. He hadn't been married more than a year before Mrs. Rintoul and he—well, I don't want to speak hard of any one, but it was easy to see how things lay between these two. Fascinated with each other from the start, they were, and poor Mrs. Laurie crying her eyes out in the Laurie place.

"Night after night he'd be seen driving about with Mrs. Rintoul. Freddy wasn't more than thirty, and she must have been forty if she was a day, though she didn't look it. Infatuated they were, but she was more infatuated with him than he was with her, I guess.

"You know when a woman gets to be around forty, all the fires of youth are apt to burn up in her again. Especially if she's been unhappily married, as Mrs. Rintoul had been. She was crazy about him from the first, and it was that that attracted him.

"That was when she began coming in here to have her face massaged. She didn't look forty, but there's no way—no, absolutely no way—in which a woman of forty can look like a girl of twenty-five. They all think they can, though! Mrs. Rintoul looked five years younger than she was, but she had little lines about the corners of her eyes and mouth, she hadn't the firmness of flesh that a young woman has. And the massaging helped some, but it didn't bring back youth.

"Matty was with me then—you remember her? That tall, dark girl who was so good at manicuring. She got friendly with Mrs. Rintoul, and Mrs. Rintoul used to confide in her—most everything, save that she never mentioned Freddy Laurie's name. Then Matty told her about the doctor that made a specialty of taking out wrinkles by operating.

"Of course that's really the only permanent cure. You can massage and massage, but the lines will always come back again unless you take a flap of the loose skin away and tighten the whole face up. That's what Matty advised—and Mrs. Rintoul fell for it.

"Not good business of Matty's? I told her so. I reckoned it cost me ten dollars a week, what with the massage and the hair dressing. Matty was a fool in a way—but anyhow the harm was done.

"Mrs. Rintoul went to Dr. Deering. Called himself a doctor, though I guess he never saw the inside of any medical school. Why, they're not allowed to do operations unless for sickness, I've heard. However, he knew his job all right. There's plenty of foolish women in this town he's operated on at two hundred and fifty apiece—and changed their faces so that you'd hardly know they were the same people.

"Mrs. Rintoul went to him, and after that she stayed home for two weeks, waiting for the scars to heal. They make the cuts under the hair, you know. Matty went up to the house to see her while she was convalescing, and the report she brought back was perfectly startling. She said Mrs. Rintoul hadn't a line in her face—just as smooth as a baby's. Lord, what some women will do when they're infatuated with a man!

"The day came when she was out. Of course Freddy Laurie didn't know what she'd been doing. He thought she was ill with gripe, and every day he was around there with flowers—and poor Mrs. Laurie crying up at the Laurie place.

"It was Mrs. Rintoul's maid told Matty what happened when they met. Young Laurie stared at her as if she'd turned black. 'I didn't seem to recognize you somehow,' the maid heard him say. That was all—just that. And Mrs. Rintoul turned as white as a ghost, and soon after Mr. Laurie came away.

"They met once or twice after that, but their lovetaking was at an end. When I saw Mrs. Rintoul I saw what had happened. You see, before the operation she'd been a sweet-looking woman. After it—well, everything was different—her with her smooth, baby face and her mature figure. She was a woman of thirty-five just the same—nothing could alter that; but her face—didn't fit.

"So I don't advise my customers to have anything to do with Dr. Deering."

A Profitable Ruse.

A physician was walking up Broadway when he saw a dentist friend looking at some shirts in a show window. Just then a panhandler stepped up to the dentist and began to unravel a hard-luck story. To the physician's astonishment the dentist lifted his hand to his ear and said, raising his voice considerably:

"How's that? You'll have to speak louder. I'm hard of hearing." The panhandler hurried away, grumbling to himself. The physician walked up and laid his hand on the dentist's shoulder. "Jim," he said, "you seem to have ear trouble."

"No, perfectly normal," was the reply. "But that chap was a professional, and 'playing deaf' is the best way I know to get rid of that kind."

BOYS DEMAND BETTER BOOKS

Youngsters Not Content These Days With Anything Dreamed by Old-School Writers.

A Chicago librarian has made the discovery that boys are quitting the so-called "boy fiction" for reading of a different kind. They still read fiction, to be sure, but it is not their chief reading nor is the fiction they read that provided by the old-school writers of boys' books, who had the notion that the youthful masculine mind required and demanded a specially prepared and specially flavored food.

The boys of today, according to this finding, are calling for the biographies of Lincoln, Roosevelt, and Edison. They are reading Christy Mathewson's "Book of Sports," the "Boys' Book of Mounted Police," the "Boys' Book of Home Science and Construction" and books on camping and woodcraft.

When they go in for fiction they read Mark Twain, Scott, Dumas, Stevenson, Jules Verne and Kipling. They do not read, Henry and Oliver Optic.

The only thing at all curious about this is that it should ever have been believed that boys had standardized minds capable of taking anything but spoon food. Boys want first of all the genuine, and it would be strange if they didn't learn where to find it. A boy who has heard of Roosevelt's life in the West is not likely to be content thereafter with the pretended adventures of the old make-believe heroes, whose authors turned out their thrills in New York boarding houses. A boy who has read "Treasure Island" and "Kidnaped" will have small use for Nick Carter.—Kansas City Star.

IMMENSE POWER OF MUSIC

There is Almost No Limit to Its Influence on the Human Soul.

Music! The dictionary defines it as "The science of harmonious sounds; melody or harmony." The tide of battle has been turned by the "science of harmonious sounds," and to hear some old familiar melody has often resulted in soothing the troubled heart.

Music can call the patriot to the defense of his country; can enthuse anew the worshiper at the shrine; can call the lover to his beloved; can fan into flame the dying embers of the fire in the enthusiast's breast. There is no limit to the power of music over the human soul.

The world needs music—music of the soul; music of the heart; music of the voice; music of the spirit. There are people who can't sing, yet they can be moved to tears or laughter by the words of some simple melody. Some people sing their way through life, and such people have a wonderful influence on the lives of others.

Music can have an almost magical effect in producing the desired results. In fact, the imagination fails to picture a world without music.

Mind Conquers Matter.

Have you heard the latest Cone story? A man with bandy legs called to see the great practitioner of healing by suggestion.

After an examination, the doctor said: "Yes, they can be cured. Massage them every night and before you go to sleep say, 'My legs are getting less and less bandy' a hundred and fifty times."

Full of hope, the man went home. That night he carried out the massage treatment, but he could not remember just how many times he had to repeat the magic words. He knew it was something and fifty, so, to make sure, he recited the phrase three hundred and fifty times.

Next morning he found that he was knock-kneed!

Death Rate Already Too High.

The death rate for the first quarter of 1922 among Metropolitan Life policyholders was higher among white policyholders by 5.3 per cent and among colored policyholders by 6.6 per cent than for the same quarter of 1921. This was due very largely to the effects of epidemic influenza. There are, nevertheless, many favorable items in the figures for the quarter. The outstanding one is the continued low mortality from tuberculosis. The unfavorable developments, in addition to the much higher rates for influenza and pneumonia, are the increases for organic heart disease, cerebral hemorrhage and chronic nephritis. A higher rate was also registered for automobile accidents.

Art and Beauty.

A collier and his wife visited a picture gallery. They came to some photographs of classic art, and seeing one more striking than the rest, they asked what it was. "That," said a visitor standing by, "is a photograph of the famous Venus de Milo, the perfect woman." The collier gazed at the photograph for some time, and then, glancing at his wife, he said: "By gum, Lizzie, they made a mess of thee!"

Eleven thousand new books were published in Great Britain last year.

The Australian government is considering requiring every vessel in the coasting trade or carrying twelve or more passengers to be sub-divided into water-tight compartments and fitted with fireproof bulkheads and a double bottom.

RANKS THIRD IN PETROLEUM

Russia's Output in 1921 Amounted to 28,500,000 Barrels, Engineering and Mining Journal Says.

Prior to the outbreak of the war the production of petroleum in Russia amounted to about 20 per cent of the world's production, and, in spite of political and industrial upheaval, the production of soviet Russia still occupies third rank in the countries of the world, says the Engineering and Mining Journal-Press. During the year 1920 the production amounted to 25,400,000 barrels, and in 1921 to 28,500,000 barrels. In the district of Baku the production in 1921 amounted to 155,000,000 pounds (thirty-six pounds), as compared with 215,000,000 pounds in 1910. In the district of Grosny the monthly production during the second half of 1921 amounted to 6,100,000 pounds, and in January, 1922, to 7,100,000 pounds. On account of lack of suitable machinery new borings cannot be made. The equipment in the refineries as well as the pipe lines is in bad condition. According to the regulations of the soviet government, adopted at the beginning of the present year, concerning the grant of mineral oil concessions, 30 per cent of the oil produced is reserved to the state and 45 per cent must be reserved for the home demand. Only 25 per cent can be exported, and all export orders must pass through the official mineral oil office. Payments for export orders are to be effected through the State bank or the oil office, and all payments are to be based on foreign values.

MACAULAY HAD FINE CLOTHES

Learned English Historian and Statesman Had Hobby for Variety of Apparel.

Lord Macaulay, the English historian and statesman and inexhaustible conversationalist, had a mind overstocked with learning. And he had a wardrobe overstocked with clothes, according to Margaret Macaulay's "Diary." "Later in life," she writes, "he indulged himself in an apparently inexhaustible succession of handsome embroidered waistcoats, which he would regard with much complacency. He was unhandy to a degree, quite unexampled in the experience of all who knew him. When in the open air he wore perfectly new dark kid gloves, into the fingers of which he never succeeded in inserting his fingers more than half way. After he had sailed for India there were found in his chambers between 50 and 60 strops, hacked into strips and splinters, with razors without beginning or end. About the same period he hurt his hand and was induced to send for a barber. After the operation he asked what he was to pay.

"Oh, sir," said the man, "whatever you usually give the person who shaves you." "In that case," said Macaulay, "I should give you a great gash on each cheek."

Shades of the Laundry.

A San Francisco lady was training a new and inexperienced Chinese house-boy, and among other things found it necessary to teach him how to receive a caller. "Now, Wing," she said, "when I come home this afternoon I shall ring the bell, and you must pay attention to what I tell you to do when you open the door." When the boy did this on her return, she handed him her visiting card and had him show her into the drawing-room. Before long a caller appeared. Wing took the proffered bit of pasteboard and gravely compared it with his mistress' card, which he produced from his sleeve. At the end of his scrutiny he remarked: "Tickee no same; no can come in."—Everybody's Magazine.

A Logical Youngster.

Father caught Willie smoking and lectured him severely. "Smoking is injurious even to men," he went on. "If they smoke too much they get tobacco hearts."

Willie reflected a moment and then asked: "And if they eat too many sweets do they get sweethearts?"—Boston Transcript.

Carbonation of milk and ice cannot be relied upon as a means of insuring sanitary quality of dairy products, according to recent experiments.

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FARM AND GARDEN

(Clemson Farm Notes.)

Pertinent Farm Pointers.

Last call for fall gardens! Remember the farm machinery to keep it repaired.

With the dairy farmer, cleanliness is next, certainly, to godliness.

It's a wise farmer who is master of his cash crops.

If you have a better crop of corn or a better farm animal, or a better farm product of any kind, prepare now to serve your community by showing them at the State Fair.

A problem in marketing: If a potato in town is worth two in the country, who gets the difference?

Weeding is as important in growing good livestock as in growing good crops.

A dollar saved is a dollar made. Well, a green winter cover crop may save \$10.00 per acre in plant food.

If two cows will produce 12,000 pounds of milk per year, why feed and care for three to do it?

Advice from a successful swine grower: "Rape for spring and fall is a forage crop that no hog farmer can afford to overlook."

Cattle were the first money, say the historians. Carolina farmers will come to understand that cattle still mean money.

Make the farm boy a birthday present of a good set of tools. The investment will pay a double dividend—direct returns in doing repair work, and increased interest of the boy in farm life.

Plant a Fall Garden.

A small amount of time and labor expended in the preparation and planting of a fall garden will bring valuable returns. Aside from the pleasure of having fresh vegetables for the table during the "dry" winter months, the financial saving is worthy of consideration. Following is a list of vegetables suggested by the horticultural division that may be included in the fall garden:

Beets—Sow beet seed the first part of September. The plans will stand the winter and produce beets for the early spring use.

Cabbage—Good plants of the Wakefield varieties, if set now, will form heads before cold weather, and with slight protection both cabbage and collards will carry through our severest winters.

Kale—Seed sown during September will produce an abundance of greens during winter and the early spring. Siberian curled is a good fall variety.

Letuce—Sow Big Boston variety for a supply of delightful salad during fall and winter. With slight protection firm heads can be produced.

Mustard—Seed sown during September will furnish greens throughout the fall, winter and in the early spring.

Onions—Sets of the white pearl variety will furnish bulbs and tops during the winter and early spring. Seeds may be sown from September 20th to October 10th.

Peas—Plant during November for the earliest spring peas. Alaska is a good variety for the fall planting.

Radish—Long white Spanish, or some of the other winter varieties, sown the last of September, will remain in good condition throughout the winter.

Rape—Though commonly sown for pasturage, rape seed sown in September will yield excellent winter greens.

Spinach—One of our most delightful vegetables is spinach. Seed sown the last of September or the early part of October will produce greens throughout the winter and on until late spring.

Turnips—This is one of our reliable vegetables that will produce both roots and tops for winter and spring use. Sow seed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 20th.

Every farmer's garden should be provided with cold frames and hot beds. They are easily and cheaply constructed and serve as an important factor in keeping up the supply of vegetables during the winter months.

It must be remembered that it is very necessary to conserve soil moisture, and to have a good, firm seed bed. Small seed will come up much

DEVORE

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better if packed by rolling the wheel of a garden plow over them in such a way as to press them into the soil.

Grazing Crops for South Carolina.

A great deal has been said and written about forage crops for the southeastern States, but it is of such vital importance that a review of the facts will do no harm. As the use of a certain forage crop so materially reduces the cost of production by reducing the amount of concentrates, and at the same time is usually a soil building crop any way, it is difficult to see how we can afford to be without it.

With the exception of one or two months in the year, the swine men say, we can have at any time three to six different crops for grazing. We can have oats and rye from January until June; crimson clover (where suitable) from February until June; Bermuda and lespedeza from April to October; velvet beans from November 1 to March 1; vetch from December 1 to April 1; peanuts from June to September, and cowpeas and soy beans from May until November.

Soil Moisture Control.

According to the best estimates, the United States is annually losing 400,000,000 tons of valuable surface soil through erosion, or enough to fill a Panama canal each year. This loss is immense, especially in the Piedmont section of South Carolina. The control of soil moisture in South Carolina is, therefore, the first big factor in soil management, says N. E. Winters, specialist in soil fertility.

This soil goes off through field gulleys into our creeks and rivers. It is always the finest soil particles, the most soluble plant food, the very cream of the soil, which leaves us first, because of the lack of control of the soil moisture.

Our winters are mild and our winter rainfall is heavy, resulting in a serious loss in plant food by leaching, even where the land is not hilly enough for surface erosion. This leaching loss probably amounts to 40 to 50 pounds of precious nitrogen per acre where our fields are left bare all winter long, following a clean cultivated crop. In view of the fact that commercial nitrogen will probably cost us 30 cents a pound next spring in our fertilizer, it behooves us to use every means available for saving this plant food from washing and leaching away during the coming winter.

The use of wide, clean terraces where the slope of the land is from four to sixteen feet in a hundred is absolutely necessary to prevent surface erosion. Good soil management is all that is needed if the slope is less than four feet in a hundred. If the slope is more than sixteen feet per hundred, the field had better be seeded down in permanent grass and clover pasture. Under all conditions the use of green winter cover crops, such as rye, oats, wheat, rye and vetch, oats and vetch, crimson clover, bur clover, one or more of which is adapted to every section of South Carolina, will help control the soil moisture this winter, and possibly save \$10.00 to \$15.00 worth of plant food per acre from leaching out. Then if these green winter crops are plowed under or used as pasture and the resulting organic matter incorporated into the soil, soil moisture

control is benefited and plant food saved.

It is conservatively estimated that South Carolina loses annually over \$200,000,000 on her corn and cotton crops alone because of either excessive moisture or droughty conditions and that \$116,000,000 of this could be saved to the farmers of South Carolina by good soil management, which includes the five big factors—soil moisture control, incorporation of organic matter, good plowing and tillage, the regular and systematic use of lime in the rotation with legumes, and the intelligent use of fertilizer.

Why Figure Hogs on Our Program?

Owing to the fact that new money crops are much in demand in South Carolina at the present time, it is well to consider the relative merits of the various possibilities along this line. Farmers are diversifying, but are having trouble finding crops which can be produced at any considerable net profit with any degree of certainty. There have been two large stumbling blocks in the way of the average South Carolina farmer under the one-crop cotton system—first, a large fertilizer bill, regardless of crop production; second, having to sell on a market not controlled in any large measure by supply and demand.

The hog crop is not endangered by these stumbling blocks, and aside from these facts it has several other points much in its favor, says S. D. Sims, extension swine specialist, who calls attention to the following facts: The crops grown for pork feed are in the main legume crops, which naturally build up the soil. If these crops are pastured, over three-quarters of the plant food contained in the crop is returned to the land. It can be readily seen, therefore, that by a continuous system of livestock management, the soil can be enriched, and at the same time the farmer will have a sure source of profit without spending large sums for commercial fertilizers.

In regard to the matter of marketing, there are few crops which are so nearly dependent on supply and demand for their selling price as are hogs. Slightly higher prices usually prevail in April and September, since in these months fewer hogs are coming on the market. The majority of the hogs come from the corn belt and are put on the market in June and July and December and January. But it does not pay to go to much extra expense in order to finish pork for the higher markets because the difference is so slight, though with the favorable climate prevailing in our State for a continuous growing season, we can come nearer catering to high price periods than producers in more rigorous climates.

Other salient features of this great crop are small initial investment and rapid increase. Very little equipment is needed besides shade and water. Cheap individual houses are all that are necessary. The increase ranges from 500 to 2,000 per cent per year, and the offspring reach the breeding age before they are a year old.

Dyes have been discovered in England that color artificial silk, but have no effect on cotton, making it possible to produce various effects on mixed textures after they are woven.