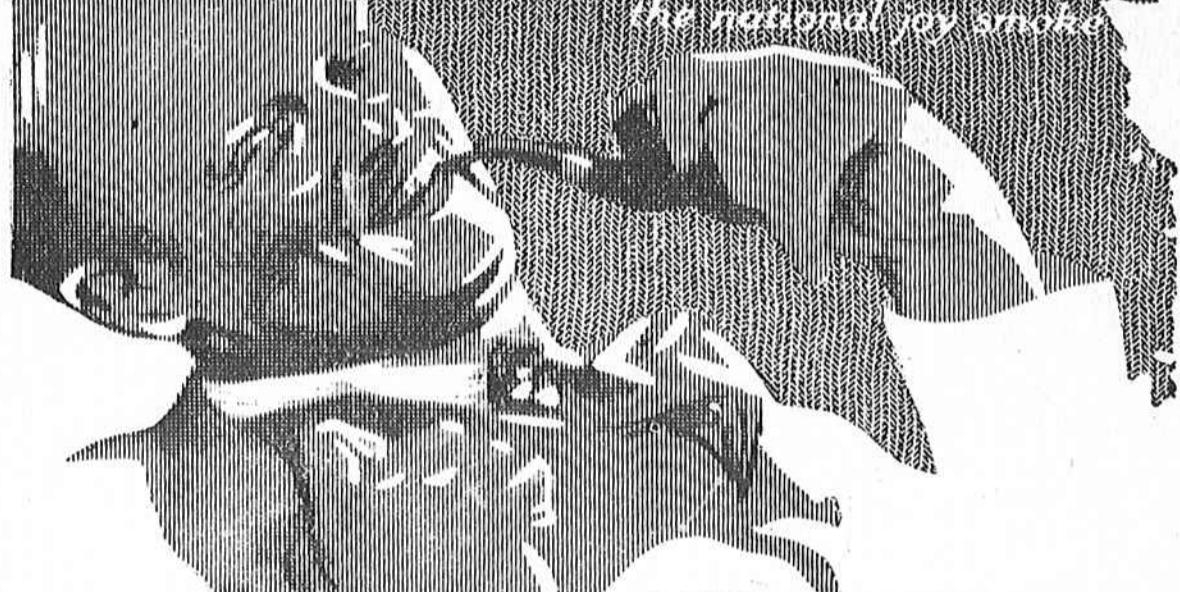


PRINCE ALBERT



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YOU can't help cutting loose joy's remarks every time you flush your smokespot with Prince Albert—it hits you so fair and square. It's a scuttle full of jimmy pipe and cigarette makin's sunshine and as satisfying as it is delightful every hour of the twenty-four!

It's never too late to hop into the Prince Albert pleasure-pasture! For, P. A. is trigger-ready to give you more tobacco fun than you ever had in your smokecareer. *That's because it has the quality.*

Quick as you know Prince Albert you'll write it down that P. A. *did not* bite your tongue or parch your throat. *And, it never will!* For, our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch. Try it for what ails *your* tongue!

Toppy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that clever, 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.

DIFFERENT WAYS TO TEST TEXTILES

Knowledge Which Will Save You Money When You Buy Material—Office of Home Economics of Department of Agriculture Gives Practical Methods of Test for Adulteration.

There is such a great variety of fabrics on the market now, and most of us understand so little about how they are made, that it is hard to know which ones will give the best value for the money. Our grandfathers used to buy pure virgin wool, but new processes have been devised which utilize shoddy along with the wool in such a way that the goods are sometimes handsomer and more durable than the old kinds. Linen has gone up so in price that many of us can not afford it and must content ourselves with cotton or cotton and linen mixtures.

A microscope is the most accurate means of distinguishing cotton and linen threads. Cotton fibers, under the microscope, have a ribbon-like appearance with frequent twists, and a broad flat central canal; linen fibers are round, jointed, and heavier than cotton.

If the fabric is without starch, oil makes linen translucent and cotton opaque. The finish must be washed out of highly finished materials before the test can be used. A comparatively simple test which, after some experience, enables one to distinguish between linen and cotton is called the "tearing" test. One must be an expert to detect cotton and linen mixtures in this way. The linen weaves in general are more difficult to tear than cotton. The torn ends of the linen threads appear uneven in

length and the individual fibers of the threads are parallel; while the torn ends of the cotton threads are more even in length, and the individual fibers are twisted in every direction. The sound of tearing linen is shrill, and that of cotton dull or muffled.

Another simple test is to light the threads with a match, blow out the flame and examine the burnt ends. The cotton threads will have blunt ends, while the linen will be pointed.

An easy way of distinguishing between the highly-seized and calendered-cotton damask and true linen damask is to boil a sample. After being dried and ironed, if it is cotton, it will have a dull and somewhat fuzzy appearance, while the lustre and smoothness of real linen will not be affected by the treatment. Mercerized cotton damask keeps more lustre than untreated cotton, but less than linen.

Woolen and Worsted Fabrics.

Since the price of pure, new wool is relatively high, other materials are often mixed with it, the most common being what is termed "shoddy." This is old woolen material, tailors' clippings, etc., put through a special machine which tears them apart and reduces them to fibers. Such goods have many uses. It is stated by woolen manufacturers that the best grade of worsted shoddy, which is of long staple, i. e., has long fibers, is superior to a low grade, short staple, new or virgin wool; also that it is impossible to get the texture and finish required for some of the best grade goods without the use of some shoddy. As shoddy is made from wool fiber it gives the same chemical tests as pure wool, and small amounts are almost impossible to detect, except by the use of the microscope. The rough feel and cheap appearance of a fabric give some idea to the shopper of the presence of a large amount of shoddy.

Cotton is also used with wool. Such goods have many uses. It is a simple matter to detect the presence of cotton as wool is dissolved in alkalis and not affected by acids, while cotton is dissolved by acids and not affected by alkalis. The odor of burning wool is characteristic, too.

Detecting Over-Weighted Silk.
When the gum is removed from silk produced by a silk worm, the silk loses from 20 to 30 per cent of its original weight. To make up for this

The Strong Withstand the Winter Cold Better Than the Weak

You must have Health, Strength and Endurance to fight Colds, Grip and Influenza.

When your blood is not in a healthy condition and does not circulate properly, your system is unable to withstand the Winter cold.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHIN TONIC Fortifies the System Against Colds, Grip and Influenza by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

It contains the well-known tonic properties of Quinine and Iron in a form acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and is pleasant to take. You can soon feel its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c.

loss in weight, large additions of various substances which do not change the looks, feel, or structure of the silk, are often made. If no larger amount than that of the weight of the gum boiled off is added, it is considered legitimate; but much silk is made which has as high as from three to four times as much mineral matter added to it as its original weight. This makes the silk brittle, and weak, so that it wears out quickly. It is easy to determine heavily-weighted material by burning a small sample. Pure silk burns rapidly, smells like wool and produces a small amount of brittle curled-up ash. Material which is heavily weighted will have an ash which is stiff and which often holds the shape of the sample.

Cotton is frequently mixed with silk. Such goods sold as mixtures have many uses. It is easy to detect cotton in silk by the microscope as the fibers of silk are round and smooth, while the cotton fibers are ribbon-like and fuzzy.

50,000 IN ARMY SCHOOLS

American Soldiers Anxious to Get Further Training.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Fifty thousand soldiers of the American expeditionary force have enrolled as students in the army post schools, to be conducted under the direction of the army educational commission. Hundreds of former college and academy professors and instructors, drawn from the various branches of the American expeditionary force, have been sent to direct and to teach these schools.

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Price Announcement!

FORD

THE UNIVERSAL CAR.

The policy of the Ford Motor Company to sell its cars for the lowest possible price, consistent with dependable quality, is too well known to require comment. Therefore, because of present conditions, there can be no change in the prices on Ford cars.

Runabout	-	\$500
Touring Car	-	\$525
Coupe	-	\$650
Sedan	-	\$775
Truck Chassis		\$550

These prices F. O. B. Detroit.

NEW ZION MOTOR CO.,

New Zion, S. C.

Big Bargains in

Used Cars!

These Cars are in good condition and can be had at a Bargain.

One Paige Touring

One Ford Sedan

One Dort Touring

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A complete Stock of New Dorts and Velies carried in Stock.

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