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We have opened a meat market and green grocery stand formerly occupied by Campbell Bros., where we will carry at all times a choice line of Fresh Pork, Veal, Lamb, and all meats usually found in an up-to-date market.
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B. Campbell
Manager

MARIE DORO
The Star Who Introduced a New Personality to the Screen.
All of you who have seen Marie Doro, the enchanting stage favorite, in her initial screen characterization in "The Morals of Marcus"—and the presumption is feasible that everyone has—will undoubtedly be delighted to know that the Famous Players Film Company, has again presented this gifted and beautiful actress on the screen in another Paramount Picture, "The White Pearl," which will be the main attraction at The Majestic next Wednesday. "The White Pearl" was



especially created for Miss Doro by Edith Barnard Delano, author of the recent Plekford triumph, "Rags," and in it is included every element of dramatic composition that made "The Morals of Marcus" the great photo-production it was, with the added value of pictorial and spectacular effects absent from that production, made possible through the occurrence of half the action of the play in Japan and on the high seas, where the drama reaches its greatest climax.
The Japanese settings constructed by Edward S. Porter and Hugh Ford are masterpieces of scenic art. It is amid this exotic setting that Marie Doro, in her most appealing presentation, her assumption of the life and manner of a Japanese geisha girl, has made the most artistic and exquisite characterizations ever contributed to the screen.—adv.

Taking No Chances.
A freckle-faced girl stopped at the postoffice and yelled out:
"Anything for the Murphys?"
"No, there is not."
"Anything for Jane Murphy?"
"No."
"Anything for Tom Murphy?"
"No."
"Anything for John Murphy?"
"No. Not a bit."
"Anything for Pat Murphy, nor Dennis Murphy, nor Peter Murphy, nor Paul Murphy, nor any other Murphy dead, living, unborn, native or foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, black or white, naturalized or otherwise, soldier or citizen. No, there is positively nothing for any of the Murphys, either individually, jointly, severally, now and forever, one and inseparable."
The girl looked at the postmaster mildly: "Please," she said, "will you see if there is anything for Bridget Murphy?"—Copied.

Four negroes have been arrested in Barnwell county charged with assaulting and murdering a white woman in that county several days ago. They have been taken to the penitentiary for safe keeping.

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DISEASES, PARASITES AND VICES OF POULTRY AND THEIR TREATMENT

Cholera and Diarrhoea. Many fowls in South Carolina die of what is called cholera when sorghum seed is mature. Owing to the amount of seed on the ground, the fowls and chickens are not fed other food to balance their ration and intestinal troubles result. Poultry in confinement frequently receive an oversupply of corn, sorghum, or other grains. A heavy percentage of starch and fat the main constituents of the grains, in their food will kill fowls and chicks. They refuse to eat and stand with ruffled plumage. The comb turns black.

Treatment. Give buttermilk or sour skimmilk to drink and no food for two days. If you do not have the milk product add a few drops of sulfuric acid to the drinking water, or sufficient to give it a tart taste. Feed cooked meat once a day. After the second day keep the Clemson Egg mash in a hopper and scatter grain in litter as advised in the first paragraph under "Feeding for Eggs."

Cholera is also caused by drinking impure or stagnant water. Fill the low places where the water lies. Use the remedies mentioned above.

A tonic for poultry which has been tested and may be recommended is a teaspoonful of tincture of iron and ten drops tincture of nuxvomica to the pint of drinking water. It tends to improve digestion and enrich the blood.

Egg Eating. Laying hens eat eggs and egg shells because there is insufficient lime in the secretory glands of the uterus to form the shells of the developing eggs. Hens consume an egg to obtain the lime in the shell, and not the albumen or yolk. The foods poultry receive contains only traces of lime, and if ground limestone, ground oyster shells, broken plaster, or other calcareous material is not kept constantly before the fowls, a great and unnatural craving for this substance is developed.

Treatment. Do not fill empty egg shells with pepper and flour, or apply other so-called remedies that do not remove the cause of this vice. Feed egg-eating hens empty egg shells in abundance, and the vice is immediately stopped. Do not powder the shells; simply throw the broken parts on the ground, and in half an hour the hens are so satiated with lime that not another egg will be eaten. Maintain a supply of lime in future.

Insect Pests. By lowering the vitality of fowls and chicks, making them unprofitable and susceptible to disease, lice, mites, and fleas cause an enormous loss every year.

Lice live and breed on poultry and can be exterminated by greasing each fowl with 33 per cent mercurial ointment which can be bought at a drug store. The grease is placed on the flesh below the vent, covering a space not larger than a 25-cent piece with a small amount of the ointment. This ointment poisons the lice and it is necessary to apply it only once a month.

Sitting hens can be greased before the commencement of the hatch and when the chicks are dry. If the latter peep and stand with eyes closed, examine the head minutely, and you will probably find one or more large head lice. Anoint the head and the part under the beak with carbolized vaseline, or one part of the 33 per cent mercurial ointment and four parts of grease.

Mites remain on the roost, in the crevices of the poultry house during the day and crawl on the fowls at night to feed. They are red with blood in the morning. Mites are killed by painting or spraying the roosts, nests, and places where they congregate with a mite paint consisting of:

Mite Paint.
Kerosene (coal oil).....1 gallon
Crude carbolic acid or coal tar.....½ pint
Lard.....2 tablespoons
Melt the lard, add it to the kerosene, and stir in the carbolic acid or coal tar.
Fleas attach themselves to the side

of the face and under the beak of the fowls and chicks. They are brown in color and can be removed with one greasing of 33 per cent mercurial ointment. They breed in the sand where the chicks are accustomed to gather and to rid the premises of fleas it is necessary to saturate their breeding places with a solution of one part of cresol (or similar disinfectant) and twenty parts of water. The mite paint would also exterminate the fleas.

Scaly Legs. This unsightly poultry disease is injurious to the marketability of chickens, making them objectionable to buyers. Moreover, it is exceedingly contagious, one diseased fowl being sufficient to infect an entire flock. Scaly growths develop on the shanks and feet of poultry and are caused by the ravages of a mite sarcoptes mutans. It is more prevalent where fowls are kept in a small yard or on the bare ground. A good grass range is helpful in overcoming the disease.

Treatment. Thoroughly cleanse the legs by washing with hot water, soap and a hand brush. Dry the legs and immerse in a solution of equal parts of kerosene (coal oil) and cottonseed or linseed oil. Treat the chicken's legs in this way twice daily for a few days and then once daily until the shanks resume their normal appearance.

Whitewash is so commonly used around a poultry plant that it is advisable to know how to make it properly. The first receipt for a cement whitewash is made use of by owners of cold-storage warehouses who desire a snowy white wash that dries quickly, adheres strongly to cement, brick or wood, and does not rob off on the clothes. The receipt for a brilliant whitewash is the receipt recommended by the U. S. Government.

Cement Whitewash. Slake one-half bushel of lime with boiling water, adding the water slowly and stirring constantly until a thin paste results. A 5-foot piece of 3-4 inch iron pipe makes a good utensil for stirring. The lime will be lumpy if the water is added freely and the mass is not properly stirred. Add one-half peck of salt to the lime paste; stir thoroughly; add water to bring the whitewash to the proper consistency. Throw a good handful of Portland cement in each pail of whitewash, and a teaspoonful of ultramarine blue. Add the cement and blue powder just before the wash is to be used and stir in well, otherwise the whitewash will be streaked. The cement makes the whitewash adhere strongly to any surface, and the bluing counteracts the grayish color of the cement and results in a white appearance.

Brilliant Whitewash. Half a bushel of unslaked lime. Slake with warm water; cover it during the process to keep the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve strainer. Add a peck of salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stir in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and a pound of glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand for a few days; cover up to protect from dirt. It should be put on hot. Coloring matter may be put in to make it of any shade, Spanish brown, yellow ochre, or common clay, etc.

Either whitewash can be satisfactorily used in any sprayer, but it is well always to strain before using in order to prevent any gritty substance from getting into the valves of the sprayer and interfering with its proper operation. With whitewash thin and smooth no difficulty will be experienced.

Further information in regard to any branch of the poultry industry, or in reference to purchasing stock, eggs, or poultry appliances will be gladly furnished.

FRANK C. HARE,
Poultry Husbandryman,
Clemson College.

ALL FARM MARES SHOULD BE BRED

Economic conditions existing both in this country and Europe make it especially important that our farmers do more breeding for horse and mule production. Unfortunately Southern farmers follow too much the custom of buying their horses and mules as needed for farm work, and, too, a great many mares on Southern farms are not bred each year when in fact they should be. On many farms at least two colts can be raised each year where none are produced at present. The trouble and cost of raising them would be small compared with the cost when bought on the market. However, it must not be understood that the rearing of colts does not demand special care.

The value of a colt depends largely on the quality and merit of its sire. Naturally in most instances the sire is superior by far to the mare or dam as the sires are generally purebred and of special merit. Without exception good, purebred sires should be used if available. Do not make the mistake of breeding to a scrub stallion or scrub jack, merely because the service fee is less. The service fee of any good

stallion or jack is reasonable at from \$15.00 to \$20.00 and in some instances materially more than that. Scrub sires are frequently stood at from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and many farmers conclude at once that there is a saving by breeding to the cheaper sire, when in fact the offspring by the purebred sire will command on an average of about one hundred dollars more when old enough to work than that by the scrub sire.

The time for colts to come depends on circumstances. Spring is the natural time for young animals to come. The mare and colt could then be benefited by new grass which aids materially in stock raising. However, where mares must be worked hard during the spring and summer it may be advisable to breed so as to have the colts come in the fall when the mares are more or less idle. Fall colts require more attention especially as to shelter and feeding. Under average conditions the mare will foal 340 days or 11 months from date of breeding.

R. L. SHIELDS,
Chief Division, Animal Husbandry,
Clemson College.

"The Upstart" Tomorrow.

Metro's next release is "The Upstart," a satirical comedy-drama starring the popular "Pretty Peggy" Snow, and featuring George LeGuere, the noted juvenile actor. "The Upstart" is a dramatization from the play of the same name, which had a successful run at the Maxine Elliott Theatre in New York City, and will be shown here at the Majestic Theatre tomorrow.

Rolle Photoplays Inc. made this picture production for Metro, under the direction of Edwin Carewe. An exceptionally strong supporting cast will be seen, which includes James Lackaye, Frederick Sumner and Frederick Stuenkel.—adv.

John Roy Fortner, the eight-year-old son of J. D. Fortner, proprietor of the Central hotel, died at the Greenville hospital Friday, as a result of an attack of lockjaw, which developed a few days ago. While at play about ten days ago, the little fellow stuck a splinter in his foot.

"The Dutch Weather Prophet" of Columbia predicts that April will be a wet month, and that between the 15th and 16th the weather will be as cold as any this winter. He says that 1916 will be a vegetable year, but it will not be a good year for fibre crops.

WAS FIRST SILVER WEDDING

New Popular Ceremony Said to Have Originated in France.
The fashion of silver weddings dates back to the reign of Hugues Capet, king of France, 987. Once as Hugues was arranging his uncle's affairs he found on one of the estates a servant who had grown gray in the service

of his relative. On the farm with this old man was also a serving woman, who was as old as he and also unmarried; who had been the most devoted and hardworking of the woman servants of the king's uncle. When the king heard these praises of the two he ordered them to be brought before him and said to the woman:

"Your service is great, greater than this man's, whose services were great enough, for the woman always finds work and obedience harder than a man, and therefore I will give you a reward. At your age I know of none better than a dowry and a husband."

"The dowry is here," this farm from this time forth belongs to you. If this man who has worked with you five and twenty years is willing to marry you then the husband is ready."

"Your majesty," stammered the old peasant confusedly, "how is it possible that we should marry, having already silver husbands?"

"Then it shall be a silver wedding," answered the king, "and here I give you a wedding ring," drawing a costly ring from his finger and placing the hands of the thankful old people together.

This soon became known all over France, and raised such enthusiasm that it became a fashion after 25 years of married life to celebrate a silver wedding.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Read the long list of articles in the Want Column in today's paper.

Prepared

Close attention to our business, studying the wants of our customers, persistently striving to better our efficiency, has made the success of our business, and coupled with the above the 25 years of experience, with the assistance of competent help, catering to the wants of our customers, justifies the assertion that we are better prepared than ever to serve our customers.

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