

Headache dizziness

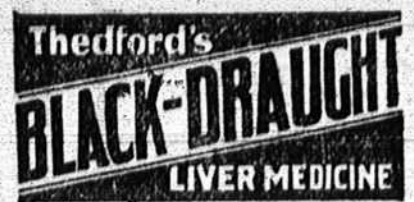
"I HAVE headache once in a while, usually coming from constipation or torpid liver," says Mr. L. A. Morphis, of Pottsville, Ark., "and the very best remedy I have found to correct this condition is Thedford's Black-Draught. It acts quickly and easily, and it just can't be beat.

"Black-Draught is the very best laxative I have found. I always feel so much better after taking it.

"My wife takes Black-Draught, too. For dizziness, costiveness and any little stomach disorder, we find it most satisfactory, and consider Black-Draught a family medicine."

Constipation, with an inactive liver, locks up poisons in the body and allows them to do their dangerous work.

Being purely vegetable and containing no harmful drugs, Black-Draught acts gently, helping the system get rid of impurities and preventing serious sickness. Get a package today. Sold everywhere. 25 cents.



The Last Man's club, with a roster of thirty-four Minnesota Civil War veterans four decades ago, has dwindled to three men. A bottle of wine which has reposed in the bank vault since the first meeting will be used by the last member to toast his departed comrades.

Winthrop College SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for admission of new students will be held at every County Court House in the State on Friday, July 2, and Saturday, July 3, at 9 a.m. Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age. When scholarships are vacant after July 2 they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, providing they meet the conditions governing the award. All who win scholarships should attend the examination whether there are vacancies by July 2 or not. Applicants for Scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for Scholarship blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. For further information and catalogue, address President D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, South Carolina.

SIDE DRESSING COTTON

A High School boy, Elstner Deall, of Wilson, Arkansas, has won the State Cotton Growing Championship for the past two years. In 1924 with 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre at planting and 100 pounds when the cotton was knee high, he averaged 752 pounds of lint cotton per acre. Last year with 300 pounds of Soda at planting and a side dressing of 100 pounds, he averaged 1,008 pounds of lint cotton per acre.

Side-dressings of 100 pounds of Soda per acre played an important part in his prize winning achievements.

Will Terry, of Jackson, won the Hill section of the Mississippi Cotton Production Contest. In addition to his other fertilizers, he used 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda as a top dressing.

The results of Experiment Station tests and the experience of successful planters alike have proven that it pays handsomely under average conditions to apply 200 pounds of Soda per acre under cotton and another 100 pounds as a side dressing before the first squares appear. The reason for this is that the squares are set early and fast before either dry weather or the weevil can hurt the crop very much, and a large yield of lint is produced.

The side dressing is even more important, however, in a late season such as we have had this year. It is imperative if the crop is to be fully profitable, that there be plenty of available nitrogen in the soil when the crop really begins to grow, particularly if not enough Soda was put under the cotton at planting time.

That the nitrogen in Nitrate of Soda is much more quickly available and therefore much more efficient than when applied in any of the other materials that are being offered is fully proven by more than 20 years of continuous investigations at the New Jersey Experiment Station, and also by tests made in European countries which agree with and confirm those of New Jersey. This fact is of especial interest in a season like the present one when it is of such great importance that the cotton crop should be pushed ahead rapidly in order to make up for its delayed start.

It should be remembered that profits from the crop are much more dependent upon high yields when cotton prices are relatively low than when they are high. Thus, a side dressing of quickly available nitrogen at just the time when the young cotton plants need it most should be a splendid investment this year.

RESULTS PROVE VALUE OF GRAIN WITH PASTURE

Strangely enough, most dairymen never stop to think that in some respects a dairy cow is a good deal like a human being. At any rate, she needs enough to eat in good, nourishing food, if she is to continue to do a day's work every day.

In spite of this fact, most cow owners thoughtlessly turn their herds out to pasture as soon as the green comes up thick and good, cutting down or cutting out the grain ration without any thought to the amount of real nourishment their cows are going to get.

Scientific studies of grass have shown that while it contains all the elements necessary to maintaining health and condition these are not present in large quantity. Grass at its best is over half water, and a cow has to eat an enormous quantity of pasture daily to get the feed she needs.

It is true that fresh spring grass is a good tonic. It is fresh, juicy and palatable. Cows like it. It tones them up and for a while will stimulate milk production.

But grass under these conditions should be used more as a tonic than as a feed. So much being used would soon exhaust the pasture and require a long time to get it back to its normal condition. Yet for many farmers, here their cows do not need grain simply because they have grass to graze upon.

Actual tests have shown the effects of pasture feeding as compared with the use of grain, particularly through the winter and early summer. A grouping of cow testing association members, E. A. Hanson, of Minnesota, shows that 1291 cows received an average of 225 lbs. of pasture per year at a feed cost of \$41.87. Compared with the 522 cows receiving grain with no pasture averaged 296 lbs. of butterfat per year at a total feed cost of \$49.25.

Thus, \$7.48 additional spent for feed during the pasture season, brought 300 added return of 62 lbs. of butterfat from each one. At 40¢ per lb. fat was worth \$25.20—a profit of \$19.72 over the added cost of the feed.

All dairymen should use pasture, if they should use it intelligently and should use it with care. The profit figures shown above probably could be realized by any cow owner who followed the best feeding practice at this time.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Interesting Notes Gathered From Many Sources.

The average monthly pay of a farm hand is now \$34.38, with room and board, as compared with \$32.01 six months ago.

There is only one chance in 110 of a person who commits a deliberate murder in America being executed, according to figures compiled by a Chicago judge.

Canned beef, abandoned in 1845 by Sir John Franklin, Arctic explorer, was opened by scientists and fed to rats in London. It caused no ill effects.

The Grand Lama of Tibet has issued a ukase forbidding further attempts to reach the summit of Mount Everest, because of the death of native porters on former expeditions.

When congress refused to build a new post office at St. Mary's, Ohio, the citizens raised \$45,000 by popular subscription to construct the building.

A carrier pigeon bearing a message to the naval station at San Diego arrived there perched on the running board of an automobile, where it had ridden for forty miles, according to the driver.

Farms in the United States represent one-fifth of the total national wealth and contribute one-sixth of the national income.

Local tradition relates that in 1610 a British frigate sank a pirate vessel near Tangier Island, Chesapeake Bay. The other day Spanish dirks, battle axes and cutlasses were brought up from a submerged wreck.

Excepting the Bible, Pilgrim's Progress has been translated into more languages and dialects than any other book. The numbers now exceed 107.

The greatest earthquake disaster in all history occurred in China in 1565. More than one million persons were killed. Chinese tradition refers to it as "the time when the mountains walked."

The biggest piece of mica ever found was taken not long ago from a North Carolina mine. It weighed 3,372 pounds and was worth approximately \$5,000.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts recently declined to exhibit five nude paintings, part of a collection of Italian art sent to America for exhibition.

The debt of the United States Government at the end of 1925 was four per cent less than at the end of 1924, according to department of commerce figures.

A world flight was planned by a Belgian as early as 1804. The project included the construction of a huge aerostat, but it was turned down by scientific societies of Europe.

How Wily Cameraman Got Screen Pictures

"In darkest Africa, in a village called Kimbaleal, a cameraman found a tribe of savages who had never before seen but one white man. He had been a French officer, as they reminiscently remarked through an interpreter. However, the cameraman who found this tribe received permission from the chief to film his people. Naturally he didn't care to cross the cannibals. Yet neither did he wish to spoil the chances of having his pictures reach the screen.

"The tribe wore the proverbial smilge all right, but the smilge in every instance had been left at home. There seemed to be no chance in the world of getting over his idea of modesty on the American plan.

"While he was trying to figure out the solution he spied a pile of ostrich feathers gayly colored with native dye. He selected a sturdy young buck as his model. The cannibals crowded about him and in no time at all he had a steady stream of animated feather dusters issuing from his swiftly-moving hands. The pictures which he brought back with him were eminently respectable."—Pell Mitchell in Everybody's Magazine.

Purple Royal Emblem From Earliest Days

Purple became associated with kings in the early days because it was the finest and most costly dye of the ancients. It was obtained from two kinds of shells found in the Mediterranean sea. The ancients attribute its discovery to the Phoenicians and the story is that it was first discovered by a dog biting a purple fish. It is stated that in Caesar's time a pound of Tyrian purple wool cost about 1,000 denarii, which is, roughly speaking, equal to \$217.50. Purple robes were used at an early date by the Greeks as a mark of dignity. Tyrian purple was introduced into Rome in the middle of the first century, B. C., and from that time it became a luxury. Its use was checked by imperial decree. A complete robe of "blattu," the finest kind of purple, was reserved as an imperial privilege, and any private person wearing it was punished as being guilty of high treason.

Nap. Invented Billiards

The guides that show tourists around Paris, says a Paris dispatch, display remarkable ingenuity in replying to every question, and can always be relied on to supply interesting details regarding great men of the past which have been overlooked in history.

An American traveler who was being shown over Malmaison, one of Napoleon's residences on the outskirts of Paris, had his curiosity aroused by certain white ornaments appearing at the end of the arms of the throne in a painting in which the first emperor is shown standing by his imperial seat. He asked the guide what these knobs were.

"Napoleon," his cleerone explained, with pompous alacrity, "was not merely a great soldier and statesman, but also a great inventor. These round white balls commemorate the fact that Napoleon invented billiards."

Symbol of Liberty

The Phrygian cap, or liberty cap, was a peaked headdress worn by the ancient Phrygians, and when placed upon the heads of slaves became a token of their freedom, thus becoming a symbol of liberty. During the French revolution it was made the mark of a "patriot," and Louis XVI was compelled to wear it in order to show his agreement with the people's desires. The cap appears on the head of the goddess of liberty on some of the coins of the United States, and has also been adopted by some foreign countries and included in their coats of arms.

Musical Trees

In Barbados there is a whistling tree. It has a peculiar shaped leaf, and all its pods have a split edge. The wind passing through the pods causes them to emit the sounds that have given the tree its name. There is a long valley pocked with these trees, and when the trade winds blow across the island a continuous deep-toned whistle comes from the valley, the effect being extremely weird. In the Sudan there is a species of acacia also known as the whistling tree.—Grit.

When a Leaf Falls

I would like very much to find a word or sound which would bring to mind the fall of a leaf upon leaves. I know it perfectly—the generic timber—the composite echo etched into my mind by a thousand conscious listenings. But it will not get past my consciousness to my lips, and utterly refuses to descend my arm and pen. William Beebe.

Testing Gold

The ordinary and simplest method of testing gold consists in touching the metal with a glass stopper wetted with nitric acid. This will leave gold untouched, while base alloys will take a blue color from the formation of nitrate of copper. It's a better idea, though, to take the piece to a jeweler and have him tell you whether it is pure.

Decidedly Risky

"Our family doctor is going to marry the woman physician in the next block."

"That's too bad. Doctors often disagree."

TO REDUCE SIZE OF MONEY Revamping Plan Expected to Save About \$4,000,000

Washington, May 25.—You'll hardly know whether it is money or a merchandise coupon after the treasury's committee on redesign of the currency gets through.

Their plans for revamped paper money are expected to save about \$4,000,000 a year and to provide much handier currency. Their problem is to take care of the paper money and let the coins take care of themselves.

The proposals, in brief, are to reduce the size of bills, by about one-third, to eliminate the yellowbacks and make other color changes, to simplify and standardize design and to stop printing some of the little-used denominations. These proposals are not yet official. They are revealed now directly from the committee, however, and are believed to be virtually assured of adoption.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon has authority to make such changes in the currency without consulting congress. The committee on redesign has been making exhaustive studies for nearly a year and is expected to report within a few months. After the secretary orders the changes, nearly a year will be required for engraving the plates and for printing and distribution.

"The department is convinced that our present paper money system can be made more economical and efficient and committed to improving it," says Assistant Secretary Charles S. Dewey. He is the official directly in charge of the expert committee on redesign.

The change in size is expected to be most radical. Ever since the first greenbacks were turned out during the Civil War paper money has been approximately 7.28 inches long and 3.01 inches wide. The new bills, it is planned, will be 6 inches long and 2 1/2 inches wide.

These dimensions are copied from Philippine money. When the islands came under American control a con-

signment of paper money, in pesos, was ordered from the bureau of engraving and printing. Elihu Root, then secretary of war, insisted that it have a distinctive form.

Our money is printed eight bills at a single impression on large sheets. The Philippine currency was printed 12 bills to the sheet. It is proposed now to adopt this size of bill.

When it is considered that the government user about 1,200 tons of paper a year for printing money, it is apparent that such a cut in size will affect a tremendous saving.

Furthermore, the smaller sized bills will not be folded so much and will give longer service. Tests already made by Federal Reserve Bank tellers show the smaller bills can be handled better.

There are in circulation now 11 different denominations of bills: the \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Four of these probably will be withdrawn. They are the unpopular and hoodoo \$2 bill and the \$500, \$5,000 and \$10,000. There is little demand for these.

For the 11 denominations now in use there are 39 different designs. There are five different kinds of \$10 bills, for instance. The committee is expected to recommend one distinctive pattern, and no more, for each denomination.

This simplification will limit the use of any portrait to only one denomination. At present the face of Washington is on both the \$1 bill and the yellowback \$20.

The portrait, being a steel engraving, is the surest protection against duplication and the features most easily detected in a counterfeit. To use the same portrait on two bills is considered an opportunity for raising the lower one.

Colors are to be changed also. Yellow ink can be bleached off with comparative ease and it is proposed also to print the backs of bills in two colors instead of one as at present.

By selecting a combination such as dull green and dull brown, it will be made exceedingly difficult for a

counterfeiter with an engraving camera to pick out the two different colors for making separate plates. The money problem is big business with the government. A count recently disclosed that it had outstanding 421,000,000 bills of the \$1 denomination alone. Printing just the \$1 bills costs about \$5,000,000 a year. A ton and a half of them are turned in for redemption every day.

HOUND DOGS PROFITABLE

Once Mark of Triffler, Now Means
Toward Prosperity

Evening Shade, Ark.—Time was when the presence of a flock of hound dogs around the cabin of an Arkansas countryman was regarded as a sure sign of shiftlessness, and that the farmer was "trifflin'."

Today, however, this has changed. For the hound dog made famous in song and story has become the means of a surer prosperity for its raiser than corn or cotton. The hogs may run wild without care, but the dog gets the best.

If you travel through the Ozark hills and hear the booming voices of a group of hounds you may conclude that some dog owner is plying his trade of training hounds for the market. A good hound today is worth up to \$50 in the Eastern market. And a good pair of hounds will pay their keep within a few days through the fur they will capture.

The market for hounds is active locally. This advertisement appeared recently:

"Now is your chance to get a hound pup from the famous 'old bell' dog of mine. Old Bell took eleven coons, seven possums and a mink in three nights last fall. Can trail and tree any varmint that ever ran on four legs."

A seaplane will be used by large whaling companies for the first time in history when the season opens next winter in northern waters. The seaplane will go ahead of the fleet and signal when it spots a "blow."



To be Smartly Dressed

does not mean extravagantly dressed
The men of today are business men
whether they be bankers or merchants
they are business men, all of them.

Buy a Schloss Baltimore Suit or Coat and Pants

and you invest in a garment that will give long service
and at the same time is tailored to look, fit and wear
well. You can purchase suits that sell at any old price
—but they are at best but a speculation—
you may get your money's worth, but more often you
don't. Sound business policy should tell you to invest
and not to speculate!

SCHLOSS BALTIMORE CLOTHES

appeal to men who know and can appreciate fine things
they cost no more than the ordinary kind

IN FACT LESS
LET US SHOW YOU

HIRSCH BROS. & CO.
CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA