

## Stomach Out of Fix?

'Phone your grocer or druggist for a dozen bottles of this delicious digestant—a glass with meals gives delightful relief, or no charge for the first dozen used.

## Shivar Ale

PURE DIGESTIVE AROMATICS WITH SHIVAR MINERAL WATER AND GINGER

Nothing like it for renovating old worn-out stomachs, converting food into rich blood and sound flesh.

Bottled and guaranteed by the celebrated Shivar Mineral Spring, Shelton, S. C. If your regular dealer cannot supply you telephone

DIXIE FLOUR & GRAIN CO. Distributors for Laurens.

## TOO LATE

Death only a matter of short time. Don't wait until pains and aches become incurable diseases. Avoid painful consequences by taking

## GOLD MEDAL HAZELNUT OIL

The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—the National Remedy of England since 1896. Government of London class, all druggists. Lead for the Gold Medal on a seven box.

## COLD ON CHEST AND SORE THROAT ENDED OVERNIGHT

You Get Action with Mustarine—it Drives Out Pain in Half the Time it Takes other Remedies—it's the Quickest Pain Killer on Earth.

Stops coughing almost instantly; ends sore throat and chest colds over night. Nothing like it for neuralgia, lumbago, neuritis and to speedily drive away rheumatic pains and reduce swollen joints. Mustarine is the original non-blistering prescription that takes the place but is to times as efficient as grandmother's old-fashioned mustard plaster. Use it for sprains, strains, bruises, sore muscles, stiff neck, swellings, sore, painful or frosted feet and chilblains. Be sure it's Begg's Mustarine in the yellow box.

## STOPS PAIN MUSTARINE CANNOT BLISTER

## KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. At all drug stores. 35c, 70c, \$1.40.

## Sloans' Liniment Keep it handy

## "ALL O. K. FOR THE BLOOD"

Is What a Citizen of Georgia Says of ZIRON, the New Iron Tonic.

Iron is needed by the blood to keep men and women strong and healthy. Iron is needed by the nerves to keep them toned up. Ziron, the new iron tonic, will put iron into your blood and should help renew your lagged nerve forces in the way it has done it for many others.

Read what Mr. J. R. Bell, Rt. 2, Oconee, Ga., says about the effects of Ziron:

"I think Ziron is all O. K. for the blood. That was what I have been taking it for—my blood. I liked Ziron so well that I went back to the store and got two more bottles of it."

Ziron is a combination of a pure medicinal inorganic iron salt, mentioned in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, with the hypophosphites of lime and soda, and other valuable tonic ingredients, endorsed and recommended by the best medical authorities and mentioned in the medical text books.

All druggists sell Ziron on a money-back guarantee. Look for the formula on the label. Get a bottle today, and give it a fair trial.

## Your Blood Needs ZIRON

## CURE HAY WELL BEFORE BALING

Can Be Kept Indefinitely Without Danger of Heating if Properly Treated.

## AIR CIRCULATION IS NEEDED

Crosswise Method of "Cording" Prevents Air Spaces From Being Covered and Insures Ventilation Through Pile.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Baled hay that has been thoroughly cured in the barn or stack before baling can be stored indefinitely without danger of heating, say specialists. It may be piled so that the bales fit very closely together. Hay baled from the windrow and cock, however, unless very well cured, is likely to heat more or less in storage. Sometimes the heating becomes so intense that the hay becomes severely damaged or even unmarketable.

Lessen Danger of Heating.

Damage from heating may be greatly lessened and sometimes entirely obviated by storing the bales on edge, allowing an inch or two of air space between them. When bales are piled flatwise the air is excluded and heating is likely to occur, whereas leaving an air space tends to prevent heating by inducing circulation, which cools the hay. The first layer of bales placed in a barn should be placed on edge, and the second and every alternate layer should be placed on edge and crosswise. This crosswise method, or "cording," prevents any of the air spaces in the tier from being entirely covered and insures ventilation through the entire pile. The heated air works up around the edges of the bales and the cooler air enters from the sides and bottom.

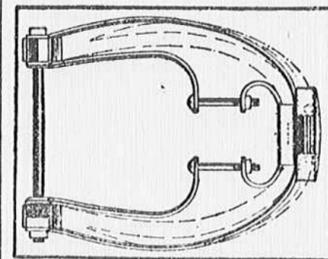
Methods of Storing.

When bales that have been laid flat on their sides begin to heat it becomes necessary to move the bales and pile them in the manner just described. If there are any indications of heating when the hay is put into the barn, or if the hay grower has any doubt about the hay keeping, it is best to pile the bales crosswise on edge, rather than take any risk, even though this method of storing wastes more or less storage space. Cases are on record in which hay growers, usually beginners, have baled hay from the windrow and cock, and because it spoiled in the mow, owing to improper storing, have become convinced that baling from the field was not a success, not realizing that the fault lay in the manner in which the hay was stored.

## ICE SHOE MADE ADJUSTABLE

Creeper Arranged for Attachment to a Horseshoe to Prevent Horse From Slipping.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing an adjustable ice shoe, the invention of W. H. Norris of Nashville, Tenn., says: The object here is to provide an adjustable ice shoe or creeper arranged for convenient attachment to a horseshoe and the hoof, and designed to prevent the animal from slipping when walking on icy or slippery roads. Further, to provide a shoe which may be readily



Adjustable Ice Shoe.

adjusted and securely placed in position on a horseshoe and a hoof. For the purpose use is made of auxiliary toe and heel calks mounted on caps fitting the ordinary toe and heel calks of the horseshoe, means for connecting the caps with each other within the opening of the horseshoe, and means for connecting the caps with each other around the hoof. An inverted plan view of the shoe or creeper is shown in the engraving.

## HOGS ECONOMICAL FOR MEAT

Animals Produce More Flesh for Given Quantity of Feed Than Either Cattle or Sheep.

Hogs are economical when it comes to converting feed into meat. They thus produce more flesh for a given quantity of feed than cattle or sheep. Farmers cannot afford to buy meat if it is at all possible to raise hogs on the farm. And there are very few farms where hogs cannot be raised to advantage, at least enough for the home meat supply, if pains are taken to provide grazing crops.

This is a favorable time to start. By preparing land and getting ready to sow crops for grazing farmers may take thought for the morrow.

By beginning with breed sows it does not take long to raise enough hogs to make enough meat for the ordinary family. But the feed should be available and the pasture prepared before a start is made.

## FARMER'S INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX

Gains for 1919 Must Be Figured Under U. S. Law—Returns Due March 15.

## LAND SALE PROFITS TAXABLE.

Necessary Farm Expenses May Be Deducted—Special Form for Farm Income—Cash or Accrual Basis for Computing.

A farmer, shopkeeper, or tradesman must figure up his net income for 1919; and if the farm or business income plus his other income was sufficient to require an income tax return a complete return must be filed with the collector of internal revenue by March 15.

A farmer should ascertain the gross income of his farm by computing all gains derived from the sale or exchange of his products, whether produced on the farm or purchased and resold.

Farm Expenses.

From his gross income a farmer is allowed to charge off all of his necessary expenses in the conduct of the farm during the year. These include costs of planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing. In addition to these costs he may deduct money spent for ordinary farm tools of short life bought during the year, such as shovels, rakes, etc. Also, the cost of feed purchased for his live stock may be treated as an expense in so far as this cost represents actual outlay, but the value of his own products fed to animals is not a deductible item.

Other farm expenses allowable are the cost of minor repairs on buildings (but not the dwelling house), on fences, wagons and farm machinery; also bills paid for horseshoeing, stock powders, rock salt, services of veterinary, insurance (except on dwelling house), gasoline for operating power and sundry other expenses which were paid for in cash.

As to hired help, all the productive labor is a deductible expense; but the wages of household servants, or help hired to improve the farm, as in tree planting, ditching, etc., cannot be claimed against earnings. A farmer is not allowed to claim a salary for himself or members of his family who work on the farm.

Wear and Tear.

Purchase of farm machinery, wagons, work animals, etc., also the cost of construction or extension of buildings, silos, fencing, etc., should be considered additional investments in the farm and are not proper deductions against income.

A reasonable allowance may be claimed for wear and tear on farm buildings (except the farmhouse), fences, machinery, work animals, wagons, tanks, windmills and other farm equipment which is used in the conduct of the farm.

As to autos and tractors, the cost of these is not an expense, although the cost of their upkeep is an allowable deduction, if the machines are used exclusively for farm purposes and not for pleasure. Also, in such cases, a deduction for wear and tear is allowed.

Farm Losses.

The loss of a growing crop is not a proper deduction from income, inasmuch as the value of the crop had not been taken into gross income. The loss of a building or of machinery through storm, lightning, flood, etc., is an allowable deduction, but care should be used to ascertain the correct loss sustained, as restricted by income tax regulations.

No deduction is allowed in the case of loss of animals raised on the farm, but a loss is deductible from gross income if the animals had been purchased for draft or breeding purposes.

Shrinkage in weight or value of farm products held for favorable market prices, cannot be deducted as a loss, for the reason that when such products are sold the shrinkage will be reflected in the selling price.

Sale of Farms and Land.

The value of agricultural lands has been jumping during the past few years, and during 1919 many owners sold out part or all of their lands at big profits. All such gains constitute income and must be taken into the net income for the year.

Any person who sold part of a farm or ranch, or part of a parcel of land, must also show any gains realized by the sale.

The method of figuring gains and losses on such transactions is prescribed in the Income Tax regulations, copies of which may be secured from Internal Revenue Collectors.

Forms for Returns.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued an improved Form 1040F for the use of farmers. This form, together with Form 1040A or 1040, will give the farmer explicit information as to how to properly figure his net income for 1919.

There are two methods of figuring a farmer's income tax return this year. He may make his return on the basis of the difference between the money and goods received for his products and the cash paid out for actual allowable farm expenses within the year. Or he may make his return on the accrual basis, which means computing the receipts and expenses that pertain to the taxable year, excluding income earned and expenses incurred in previous or succeeding years.

Flying Money. The oldest bank note is in the Asiatic museum of Petrograd. It was issued 1390 B. C. According to Chinese chroniclers, bank notes were current in China 2698 B. C. under the name of "flying money." They were probably written.

## Tested Seeds For Field and Garden

Get our free Catalog which tells about the best varieties of Garden Seeds—for home use, canning and shipping—what field seeds to plant for heavy yields of grain or hay—which to sow for abundant pasturage.

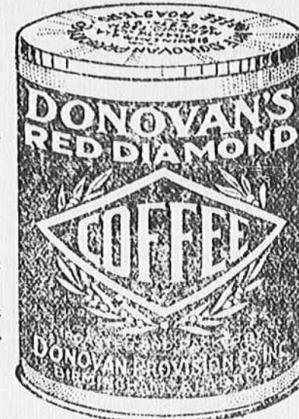
## WOOD'S SEEDS

are choice strains of the best varieties, re-cleaned and tested for germination and purity.

Write for Catalog and "Wood's Crop Special," giving timely information and current prices. Mailed free.

T. W. WOOD & SONS SEEDSMEN, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

## RED DIAMOND COFFEE IS DIFFERENT



For Sale by  
Owings & Owings  
Hunter Bros.  
C. W. Martin  
M. K. Setzler  
Peoples Co-Operative Store

It does not have that bitter taste found in so much coffee. You should learn its wonderful aroma charm and appeal. Guaranteed to the last grain in the can. Your money back if unsatisfactory.



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## What's the most important thing you buy?

WE KNOW what's the most important thing you buy; we sell it—satisfaction. When you pay your money, that's what you expect to get and we make a business of seeing that you do get it.

If we fail to deliver it; 100 per cent satisfaction; we don't want to keep your money.

## Wharton Clothing Co.

CASH CLOTHIERS—"SUITS ME"

Laurens, S. C.

Greenwood, S. C.