

Upset Stomach, Gas, Indigestion

"Pape's Diapepsin" gives
Relief in Five Minutes

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness, fermentation or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only few cents at drug store. Millions helped annually.



Rub It In for Colds in the Chest, Sore Throat, Grippe and Inflammation of Any Kind

The pure oils in Mexican Mustang Liniment soothe instantly, penetrate quickly and reduce swelling of glands. Mustang is particularly effective in treating Croup, Diphtheria, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Frost-bites, Cuts, Burns, Piles—all ailments that can possibly be reached by an external remedy. Contains no alcohol—DOES NOT SMART OR STING. 73 years' success. No home should be without it.

Doctors Prescribe It—Read This
Dr. J. C. Compton, Rattliff, Miss., writes: "I have prescribed your Mexican Mustang Liniment for Sore Throat, Chills, etc., and the results were entirely satisfactory. I think very highly of it."

FREE WITH 25c TRIAL BOTTLE
Have fun—be popular! Send 25 cents in stamps for coin for Trial Bottle (Household Size) Mustang Liniment for Tummy Trouble, absolutely free. Lion Mfg. Co., 41 South Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

50c—\$1.00
Sold by Drug and General Stores
"The Good Old Standby Since 1848"

MUSTANG LINIMENT

Why Suffer?

Cardui "Did
Wonders for Me,"
Declares This Lady.

"I suffered for a long time with womanly weakness," says Mrs. J. R. Simpson, of 57 Spruce St., Asheville, N. C. "I finally got to the place where it was an effort for me to go. I would have bearing-down pains in my side and back—especially severe across my back, and down in my side there was a great deal of soreness. I was nervous and easily upset."

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

"I heard of Cardui and decided to use it," continues Mrs. Simpson. "I saw shortly it was benefiting me, so I kept it up and it did wonders for me. And since then I have been glad to praise Cardui. It is the best woman's tonic made! Weak women need a tonic. Thousands and thousands, like Mrs. Simpson, have found Cardui of benefit to them. Try Cardui for your trouble."

**ALL
DRUGGISTS**

KILLED WIFE TO END AGONY

Briton Gassed Woman He Loved, Incurably Ill, and Then Ended His Own Life.

"The doctor gives anesthesia to hopeless agony. The soldier spares a thrust or a shot to a writhing comrade. Any decent man shoots his women folk to save them from dishonor."

Such was the explanation made by E. R. Eardley for killing himself and his wife in their little cottage at Southborough, says an English exchange.

Mrs. Eardley was a hopeless invalid, and her disease had developed to the point where it became necessary to place her in a home for the mentally afflicted. In the letter from which the extracts above are made, Eardley said:

"For two years now my wife has lived in hourly torment. Her condition grows daily worse. I can do nothing more for her; my will to live and win is broken. There is nothing before her but the madhouse, without even the alleviation I have been able to bring.

"However human law may regard the matter, my conscience justifies me; indeed, I should live a coward in my own esteem if I failed her in this extremity."

Even in his sorrow Eardley thought of those who would discover the tragedy, and in the letter he wrote to the friend telling him of his determination, he added:

"The bodies of myself and my dear wife will be found together in the little dressing room. Great care must be taken in entering the house; the dressing room and communicating bedroom will be full of gas."

After hearing all the testimony and the reading of the letter the jury found that the dead man took his own life and that of his wife while he was temporarily of unsound mind and added an expression of sympathy with the relatives.

MAY COOL HOMES IN SUMMER

Hungarian Engineer Has Designed Evaporation Scheme to Regulate Temperature.

Americans may soon be living in "ice houses."

The houses will not be the kind in which ice is stored, but a new type of dwelling designed by Leopold Pollak, an engineer and constructor, of Budapest, Hungary. He is contemplating building a house manufacturing plant in Philadelphia so that the public will have a place to escape the sweltering heat without trekking shoreward or northward.

Mr. Pollak said that the houses will be made of infusorial earth and covered with porous bricks. In appearance they will be similar to those used by the natives of South America, who use "monkey jugs," or water bottles made of pottery, to cool their homes.

The South American natives place in each corner of a room a water jug, and in a few moments the room is cooled by evaporation. Mr. Pollak does not go into detail about his new plan, but states that he can regulate the cooling of a house in summer in a similar manner as that of heating the same building in winter. He said he can make a home as cool as an ice cellar on the hottest day in the year at a cost of approximately 10 cents a day.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Reached for Hip Pockets.

Making of moving pictures is rather a novelty in Arizona, and Bisbee residents have difficulty in getting used to seeing gaudily dressed western "bad men" rushing around with artillery strapped on their belts.

Some of the real old-time westerners are apt to jump to the wrong conclusion when a "movie western" goes on the warpath. For this reason a moving picture company, planning to stage a holdup scene at the depot at Osborn, eight miles south of here, had the train crew warn passengers no less than ten times before reaching the station that a "movie train robbery" would be staged. In spite of this several old-timers on the train reached for their hips when the "bandits" appeared and had to be convinced by fellow passengers that the holdup was not the real thing.—Los Angeles Times.

Explosions.

Volcanic explosions are commonly regarded as the release of stores of energy kept confined by external pressure, and boiler explosions and geyser eruptions are typical of this class of outbreaks. An expert of the United States geophysical laboratory finds that another class of explosions, that of explosive mixtures like gunpowder, are not likely to occur in volcanoes. But a third class, that of explosive compounds brought into contact with oxygen or water, is more probably the usual source of volcanic explosions, and is illustrated by aluminum sesquioxide—finely divided—brought into such relation with water in the electric furnace that mechanical detonation causes violent explosion. The dust of Mont Pelee may have been analogous to the aluminum sesquioxide.

Coaxing It.

"Is Mr. Dubwalte's golf game improving?"
"It doesn't show much improvement, but he certainly is in earnest."
"How is that?"
"He talks to a golf ball as if he were addressing a pair of dice."—Birmingham: Age-Herald.

Farm Program for 1921-22

Proposed by Committee of Leading Farmers and Approved by Demonstration Agents at Clemson College

(A Report Submitted by D. R. Coker, of Hartsville.)

Some weeks ago a number of business men of the state realizing that there is a crying need for a well thought out program for agricultural procedure under boll weevil conditions asked Dr. W. W. Long and R. I. Manning to form a committee of well qualified men to formulate such a program for the state.

These gentlemen appointed the following committee, which met in Columbia on September 27: Dr. W. W. Long, Wade Drake, J. Ross Hanahan, R. C. Hamer, J. W. Gaston, G. W. Duvall, Dr. W. C. Brown, R. B. Cunningham, B. W. Segars, R. I. Manning and D. R. Coker. Mr. Coker was selected as chairman and Mr. Cunningham as secretary. All were present except Mr. Hamer.

The opinions of every member as to the best farming methods for boll weevil conditions were fully expressed and all agreed on the main features of a program. A subcommittee, consisting of B. W. Segars, R. B. Cunningham, J. W. Gaston, Dr. W. W. Long and D. R. Coker, was appointed to draft the program. This committee met in Columbia October 5, all present except Dr. Long, who was represented by Mr. Blackwell, and the accompanying program and recommendations are the result of their work. This program in substantially its present form was submitted to all the members of the committee. Mr. Drake's approval of the program has not been received and Mr. Hamer has withheld approval as he considers it conflicts with the cotton association's plan of not more than one-fourth of any farm being planted to cotton. The program was submitted to a meeting of farm demonstration agents at Clemson College, Friday, October 7, and was discussed and approved. The program, therefore, goes to the people with the authority of a strong and experienced committee and with the o. k. of the extension department.

The suggested program follows:

The march of the boll weevil across the cotton belt has been accompanied by panic and demoralization. Farmers, bankers and merchants, frightened by one or two years of heavy losses, have in many cases curtailed operations and credits to the point where farming was stifled and labor was forced to leave the country to prevent starvation. There are signs that a similar panic may occur in parts of this state unless means are taken to reassure the people and point out a safe course for agricultural operations under boll weevil conditions. To this end a group of practical farmers and business men in cooperation with the extension bureau have studied the situation in the light of their own experience and that of other states and the accumulated experimental results of governmental agencies and beg leave to present the following suggestions and program as one which will meet the situation, preventing demoralization and enabling our farming and business interests to continue profitable operations.

It is especially important to prevent our people from stampeding into new and untried fields of agriculture in which they will fail for lack of information and experience. Promising new crops should of course be tested and where proved successful should be increased as rapidly as the people gain experience but not faster.

MUST REACH ALL

The problem is not so much as to what to do as it is how to reassure the people and get the information of how to proceed to every farmer, renter, and share-cropper in the state. This must be done if it is done at all by the larger farmers, merchants, bankers and professional men who should make it their business to reach the isolated farmers and tenants and discuss with them the program of operations under boll weevil conditions. The greatest responsibility rests upon the landowners. If they are going to continue to own their lands they will be

obliged to see to it that those who farm them have correct information and closest supervision, for the average farm tenant must have sympathetic and correct instruction and active supervision until he thoroughly learns the new methods of operation.

A few broad principles of operation for the whole state may be suggested:

First. Destroy immediately all cotton stalks as soon as the crop is gathered. This will prevent the hatching of millions of new weevils during October. The old weevils do not hibernate until cold weather and the destruction of their food supply will cause them to die before frost. The carrying out of this suggestion at once is imperative and every effort should be made to induce every farmer in the state to do this work at once, for, if only a few do it, it will have little effect in reducing next year's weevil supply.

Second. During the fall and winter destroy all cover in which weevils may be hiding, burning ditch banks and margins of woods and cleaning up around stumps. Fodder and hay stacks should not be allowed to remain near cotton fields.

USE OF FERTILIZER

Third. Cotton should be liberally fertilized with a quick acting fertilizer containing about 50 pounds of available phosphoric acid per acre, ammonia and potash to be used according to the character and relative fertility of the soil. All applications of ammonia should be put down before the middle of June. Over doses of potash have a tendency to delay maturity. Where the weed grows tall only a small amount of ammonia should be used as it always delays maturity and encourages overgrowth of stalk.

Fourth. Early planting of approved varieties of cotton with plenty of seed. The farmer should save at least 3 bushels of good seed for each acre he is going to plant. He should plant at least two bushels before April 1 in the lower half of the state and before April 10 in the upper half of the state reserving a bushel per acre. If a stand is not secured by the first planting he should plant over not later than April 10 in the lower half or April 20 in the upper half. If large quantities of seed are used good stands are usually secured from extra early plantings and the experience is that under boll weevil conditions the greatest crops are always made from the earliest plantings. If stands are not secured at a comparatively early stage the land intended for cotton should be put into other crops.

Fifth. Cotton should be left thick in the drill. This distance should vary with the height of the natural growth of the plant, 3 or 4 inches not being too close as a minimum and 8 or 10 inches as a maximum.

Sixth. The question of poisoning for boll weevil is still in the experimental state but your committee believes that poisoning with calcium arsenate is valuable, especially if done at the proper time and under favorable conditions. Heavy damage from plant lice following dusting with calcium arsenate early last August makes us doubtful as to this treatment when applied at that time. The weevils should also be picked from the plant in the early stages and as soon as punctured squares are noticed they should be picked up twice per week until mid-summer. Rapid and thorough cultivation at all times should be employed and the crops should be gathered as fast as open to insure a high grade. In no case should more cotton be planted than can be properly handled at all stages and promptly picked by the labor on the farm, for it is the height of folly to plant a crop and let the weevil eat it up for lack of attention or allow it to become blue in the fields for lack of picking force.

The experience of many of our best farmers and numerous experiments conducted under the auspices of the experi-

ment stations prove that it is absolutely essential in almost all sections to use around 300 per acre of acid phosphate under cotton. In most cases if the amounts applied varied much, either above or below this standard, the crops were less profitable.

Everywhere it must be insisted on that the individual farmer and tenant raise an abundant supply of food and feed and that this food and feed be properly conserved. The man with a crib full of corn and hay, a smokehouse full of meat and molasses, a hundred bushels of sweet potatoes in a storage house, and a garden full of vegetables cannot be put out of business by the boll weevil or any other pest.

Storage houses for keeping sweet potatoes should be everywhere constructed as this is one of the greatest crops we have and one which every farmer can raise.

SPECIAL SUGGESTIONS FOR PIEDMONT REGION.

Cotton production in this section is safer than in the lower sections and will continue to be profitable on average years, provided due care is exercised in meeting weevil conditions. The acreage should be strictly limited to an amount which can be perfectly handled by the available labor. Ample food stuffs including corn, peas, velvet beans, potatoes, sorghum, wheat, oats, etc. should be grown. A suggested division of acreage for a 30-acre farm has been made by one of the most successful planters in the Piedmont and may be found useful, although of course it should be modified to meet individual needs. 10 acres of cotton; 6 acres of corn with peas or velvet beans; 8 acres in wheat and oats, followed by pea vines, beans and Lookout Mountain potatoes; 1 acre of sweet potatoes; 2 acres of alfalfa; 3 acres of sorghum; total, 30 acres. An ample number of hogs and a few cattle should be carried on this farm and for these a permanent Bermuda pasture should be provided. It would be well to increase the percentage of corn on a farm of this size unless the land is very fertile. Thirty acres is usually an awkward size for a farm as it is too large for one horse and not large enough for two. The relative proportion of different crops, however, may be observed no matter what the size of the farm unit.

EXPERTS AVAILABLE

In every county the farmers should utilize fully the government farm experts. No one can advise intelligently and correctly just what each individual farmer should do. The demonstration agent, however, can tell you exactly what to do for he knows your condition and has available all the necessary information to advise you upon each detail.

A most important factor for success under boll weevil conditions is hard and intelligent work. The slipshod farmer will be out of business in a few years and only those who work hard and use intelligent methods will remain. In all crops only varieties of proven adaptability to the section and those which make a product of the highest money value as well as of good production per acre should be used.

The year 1921 has been more favorable for the boll weevil than any since he entered the belt in 1892. Consequently he has done more damage than ever before. His damage next year and succeeding years will depend on weather conditions and the intelligence and industry used in fighting him.

We urge all our citizens to cooperate to carry this message to every farmer and farm tenant in the state. Unless the main features of the above program are generally adopted the whole state will suffer.

Last but not least call on the extension agents and Clemson college to help in every problem.

D. R. COKER,
For the Committee.

The above report is reprinted at our expense as we believe it touches the vital measures in the fight against the boll weevil. We urge every farmer in this county to read this report and keep it in his possession for reference.

Destroy Cotton Stalks and Hiding Places for Weevils NOW.

Enterprise National Bank

Laurens, S. C.