

PROBLEM OF LABOR AND MATERIAL

CONFRONTS NATION'S WAR LEADERS

R. G. Rhett, Returning from Washington, Urges Necessity of Refraining from Buying Luxuries and Investing in War Savings Stamps.

Charleston, S. C.—"Washington is humming with war activities," stated R. Goodwyn Rhett, who has been in the country's capital for two weeks...

HOUSEWIVES' OPPORTUNITY.

Thrift Stamp Sales Gives Her Chance To Do Two Bits for Her Country.

Virtually every housewife in the country is familiar with the trading stamp or gift certificate which is given by many merchants and manufacturers with merchandise...

Asked Not to Buy Luxuries.

"In order to meet this grave problem, the government is asking the patriotic millions of non-combatant Americans to back up the soldiers by refraining from the purchase of needless luxuries...

What They Are.

"War Savings Stamps, like the Liberty Bonds, have behind them the entire resources of the government and the people of the United States. They may be bought outright for cash...

On the "Installment" Plan.

"They are sold on the 'installment' plan through the medium of the 25-cent thrift stamps. Any bank, post-office, or other authorized sales agency will furnish a thrift card, which contains space for 16 thrift stamps...

Patriotism Plus Profit.

"War Savings Stamps can be purchased outright for cash for \$4.12 each during February. The cost will advance one cent for each later month they are bought. One purchased for March will cost \$4.14, in April \$4.15, and so on...

At any time before maturity.

January 1, 1923, postmasters will redeem war savings stamps at the rate of 3 per cent interest. If a holder finds that he or she needs the money, in all here is no safer, simpler, more profitable or patriotic investment an American can make."

Help fill the War chest. Buy War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

FOR THE SMALL SAVER.

It is pointed out by the Treasury department that Thrift Stamps are made redeemable in cash for the reason that these stamps are simply treated as a convenient method for the small savers to accumulate enough to purchase War-Savings Stamps...

EVER SALIVATED BY

GALOMEL? HORRIBLE!

Calomel is quicksilver and acts like dynamite on your liver.

Calomel loses you a day! You know what calomel is. It's mercury; quicksilver. Calomel is dangerous. It crashes into your bile like dynamite...

When you feel bilious, sluggish, constipated and all knocked out and believe you need a dose of dangerous calomel just remember that your druggist sells for a few cents a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone...

Don't take calomel! It makes you sick the next day; it loses you a day's work. Dodson's Liver Tone straightens you right up and you feel great. Give it to the children because it is perfectly harmless and doesn't gripe.

Ink Spots in Books.

Anyone who has been unfortunate enough to get ink on a favorite book, or, worse still, a borrowed one, may be interested to know how one horse-cup or removed such disfiguring marks. She bought a little oxalic acid, diluted it with cold water and painted it over the ink spots with a fine camel's hair brush...

NOTICE OF SALE.

Under and by virtue of the decreed judgment of the court made by the Hon. Mendel L. Spight, Presiding Judge, in the case of R. W. Bellamy, Plaintiff vs. F. O. Bellamy, Defendant, and dated the 31st day of October A. D. 1916, I, the undersigned J. A. Lewis, Sheriff of Horry County, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder before the Court House door at Conway, in Horry County, and State of South Carolina...

TERMS of Sale Cash. Purchase to pay for papers. Conway, S. C., February 1st, 1918. J. A. LEWIS, Sheriff of Horry County, Plaintiff's Attorney.

JAMES SMART ESTATE

OFFERED FOR SALE

We have for sale the estate land of the late Mr. Jas. Smart, containing thirty-two acres, with 16 or 18 acres cleared, with dwelling house, lying in Bucks township, on Pee Dee Public Road. Wire fencing round about one-fourth of field.

Call or write us your best offer for this property which the heirs want to dispose of at a fair price. The only time to buy land is when it is offered for sale. Afterwards it is too late.—and Horry Land Agency, Conway. M. M. Hedrick, H. H. Woodward.

Used 40 Years

CARDUI The Woman's Tonic Sold Everywhere

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 carbollized vasoline, 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 Carbolic acid or coal tar 1/2 pint Lead 2 tablespoons Melt the lead, add it to the kerosene, and stir in the carbolic acid or coal tar. Please Affix these labels to the side!

SOUGHT TO STOP WORK OF RESCUE

London.—That a German submarine endeavored to attack the destroyers while the latter were engaged in rescue work is the statement made by an American officer at another Irish port where a large number of men were landed. The officer said to a correspondent of the Associated Press.

"The thing that impressed me most in the whole experience was the promptitude and precision with which the British naval men handled their craft under the trying condition of rescue work. This work had only just begun when there came the most exciting moments of the night.

"A u-boat from the curtain of blackness behind which she was skulking, thought to finish the work by attack on the destroyer. Three torpedoes were discharged in a few minutes at three destroyers and

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 lused 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 white wash 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 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.



You will want to try whole-some Cottolene for "deep-frying," as well as for cakes, pastry and biscuit. For Cottolene instantly browns and crisps the outer surface, and thus seals in the tempting flavors of the food itself.

That's why things "deep-fried" in Cottolene come out deliciously wholesome and easily digestible.

RECIPES

Meat Croquettes

1 cupful finely chopped meat (any kind) 1 cupful soft bread crumbs 1/2 cupful soup stock or white sauce 1 egg beaten.

Season with salt and pepper and onion juice if desired. When very cold shape the mixture into cylinders; roll in sifted bread crumbs, then beaten egg, then crumbs again. Fry one minute in deep Cottolene, hot enough to brown a bit of bread while you count 40.

Cottolene "The Natural Shortening"

At grocers in tins of convenient sizes

PROBLEM OF SHIPPING

ENGAGES PRESIDENT

Considers Question of Moving Troops and Supplies Overseas

ARMY READY TO GO WHEN SHIPS REPORT

War Department Wants Assurance That Soldiers Will Be Furnished.

Washington.—President Wilson took up personally the shipping problem last week and at a conference with Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, went into the great problem of procuring tonnage for the movement of American troops and supplies overseas.

Every phase of the question was discussed, including the progress of the government building program plans for obtaining soldiers and negotiating with the European neutrals for tonnage to release. American vessels for trans-Atlantic service. The president was particularly interested in the proposal to obtain additional ships by reducing imports.

A full realization of the extent to which America's troop movement to France depends on tonnage has come not only to this government but to the allies as well, and it was indicated that one of the chief topics at the recent session of the supreme war council at Versailles was that of finding ships for that purpose. A big American army is substantially ready to go, but before it is sent the war department wants to be assured it can be supplied. Ships are available to transport the men; the problem is keeping them furnished with materials with which to fight.

A million men on the fighting front will require, according to the best estimates available, from 4,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons of shipping in continuous service across the 3,000 miles of water between America and Europe. The United States can lay its hands on about 4,000,000 tons now and expects to build during the year anywhere from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons more.

According to information received in Washington, butter is selling in Berlin at \$2.25 a pound, sugar at 50 cents a pound, ham and bacon at \$2.11 a pound, and ivory soap at five bars for \$1.12.

According to a report by the American consul at Geneva, Swiss livestock quotations near the end of 1917 were: Oxen, each \$250; bulls, \$170; cows, \$260; calves, 180; young pigs, \$14; sheep, \$14; fat hogs, per pound 3p cents.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that only one-third of the marketable surplus of the potato crop had been moved by January 1, 1918. Last year's potato crop was the largest ever produced in the United States.

AMERICANS KEEP UP HARASSING FIRE

With the American Army in France.—The American artillery is keeping up a harassing fire on the German lines, bombarding batteries, trenches, cross-roads, dug-outs, light railways and houses in which enemy troops are billeted.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROSQUO QUININE is better than ordinary quinine and does not cause nervousness, dizziness or headache. Remember the name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, 33c.