

WORLD NEEDS THE ELDERLY

Their Ripened Experience and Developed Judgment Make Them of Value to the Community.

Hardly anyone, if indeed anyone at all, holds at thirty-five that he was wiser when he was twenty-five, or says at fifty that he knew more, and had better judgment, when he was thirty-five. Yet young men are prone to look upon older men as being dispensable. If a man could live to be two hundred years old, retaining his mental faculties unimpaired, leading an active life as a member of a profession or a man in business, his ripened experience, his developed judgment, his vista, would make him worth as much as a dozen youngsters in many respects.

Dr. William Mayo of Minnesota, unlike Doctor Osler who retired discomfited and never really explained, when he made his famous declaration and gave to the English language the term "oslerized," says old men are the nation's greatest assets. Aboriginal savages said the same thing. The aged Indian at the council fire was worth a score of young bucks on the battle line.

One of the most valuable uses to which the experience of old men is put is detecting the sophistries of extremists and resisting agitators who urge perilous innovation.

Doctor Mayo believes 15 years added to the average life since the Civil war constitutes a task only half done. Another 15 years may be added by medical and surgical science plus education which will lead to early adoption of measures to preserve health.

The slogan, "A short life and a merry one," shortens life. Doctor Mayo says and robs a race of a social element—bale and useful seniors—upon which a value too high cannot be set.

Assuredly, a sane life and a long one is desirable from the point of view of both the state and individual.

The man who believes at fifty, or sixty, or seventy, that his judgment is better than it formerly was is altogether right.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

ALASKAN GOLD-LODE MINING

Already Profitable, the Completion of the Government Railroad Will Aid in Its Development.

Twenty-five gold-lode mines were operated in Alaska in 1918, according to the United States geological survey, department of the interior. There was also a production from seven prospects—abandoned mines or small mines that were not in regular operation. The value of the lode-gold output decreased from \$4,581,453 in 1917 to \$3,473,317 in 1918, owing partly to the disaster at the Treadwell mine in April, 1917, and partly to curtailment of operations, especially in the Juneau district, because of shortage of labor. Southeastern Alaska, especially the Juneau district, is still the only center of large quartz-mining operations in the territory. Next in importance is the Willow Creek lode district. The production in the Fairbanks district decreased materially, as the lode-mine owners of Fairbanks are still awaiting the cheapening of operating costs, especially of fuel, which is expected on the completion of the government railroad. In 1918 the average value of the gold and silver contents for all siliceous ores mined was \$1.70 a ton; the average for 1917 was \$1.37 a ton. These averages reflect the dominance in the total lode production of the large tonnage produced from the low-grade ores of the Juneau district.

Absence Sometimes Evidence of Tact.

Sometimes it's an evidence of tact when people absent themselves. Only big people can do it. Children and childish adults have to hang around with open mouths and staring eyes lest something escape them. They are the omnipresent nuisances that make you want to tell them things. Really big people can afford to let others do a few things without permission. What others do ought not to detract vitally from what you do unless what you attempt is so small that it takes little to overshadow it. Besides it's only fair that others should have an opportunity of showing what they can do. The world will think more of you if you give it a chance to pass judgment on its efforts. And what is more mere obstruction won't stop things anyway. The best way to make things popular is to furnish sufficient unjust opposition. The persecution occasioned makes friends for the other side.—Exchange.

Newspaper Printed in 1788.

A rare copy of a newspaper has come into the possession of the Columbia university library. Dr. Carpenter, acting librarian, announced, in the purchase of a copy of the Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser for April 14, 1788, from W. F. Smith of Philadelphia. The paper, which was published by John Dunlap and David C. Claypool in Philadelphia, is four pages in size, contains about two columns of news and the balance is filled by commercial advertising. Of particular interest is a brief account of the Columbia college commencement of 1788. The first name on the list of candidates awarded the master of arts degree is Alexander Hamilton, and De Witt Clinton holds the same position among the receivers of bachelor of arts diplomas.

Garden Stuff.

"Did your garden win any prizes last summer?"
"Individually, yes. My neighbor's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."—London Blighty.

THE SUCCESSFUL MARKETING OF SWEET POTATOES

Careful Handling, Curing, Grading, and Study of Market Conditions Necessary.

Clemson College, Dec. 15.—The successful marketing of sweet potatoes depends on several factors, one of the more important of which is the growing in marketable quantities. By this we mean that we should not grow small lots, depending too much on our home markets, all of which are located in a sweet potato section and are being supplied at digging time from the curb. If we have less than a carload of sweet potatoes and are able to get a good price for these on our local market, we should consider ourselves very fortunate and at the same time think of this as an accident.

The above applies to the markets at harvesting time rather than during the winter months, when one third of the sweet potatoes grown have decayed from lack of suitable storage facilities. Oftentimes the Division of Markets of the Clemson College Extension Service is asked to find a market for 75 or 100 bushels of sweet potatoes near some glutted market but some distance from an open market. It becomes an expensive proposition to ship these potatoes, and handling and exposure given them when sent in local lots by freight make their movement by freight impossible. But from the same point it may be a very easy task to move two or more carloads of sweet potatoes to some large market center or coal mining or milling center.

When all said, it is not the quantity to be marketed that should receive the greater part of our attention (though we should focus our eyes on quantity for a time), because when we begin growing for markets other than our curb markets we must necessarily give more attention to the handling and grading of our sweet potatoes. A consignment of sweet potatoes that reaches its market destination showing signs of bad handling never commands the top market price. On the other hand, potatoes carefully handled will always receive a ready sale at prices that will more than pay for the extra time and labor expended in careful handling. This handling process begins at harvesting time and ends when the potatoes reach the consumer.

Through careless handling and storing of sweet potatoes we have been losing from 50 to 70 per cent of the crop grown each year. The crop is now becoming of commercial importance and will be extensively cultivated in the sections of the state invaded by the Mexican boll weevil; and all who intend to grow sweet potatoes for the market should build sufficient storage houses and provide the best means of handling this now important crop for market.

While the production of the sweet potato has increased during the past few years, many new markets have opened up and thousands of people are becoming better acquainted with the southern grown sweet potato. No limit as to market has been reached yet and at this time a number of sweet potato dealers and fruit and vegetable marketing associations are doing much to advertise the southern sweet potato and increase the consumption of this product. The crop is of a perishable nature, as stated above, if not handled properly, and only recently has it been given the proper handling which enables it to be thrown on distant markets.

This story is told of the first carload of Nancy Hall sweet potatoes that reached Columbus, Ohio, about four years ago through mistake: A certain dealer in that city had been handling a dry, mealy sweet potato grown in a colder section of the country, not as well adapted as this section to the growing of the sweet potato, and through a commission firm in the East they had asked for a car of these dry sweet potatoes. The commission house instead, by mistake, sent a carload of the rich flavored, juicy Nancy Hall variety from Georgia. When the dealer discovered that he had the wrong variety of potatoes he immediately said, "Well, we will have to sell these at 75 cents less on the bushel and take a loss." "No," said a southern friend, "sell them at 75 cents more per bushel, for they are worth more, and don't fail to advertise them."

Needless to say this carload went at that price and, in the words of the dealers there, "They are still going."

This crop in the past has been an easy one to produce, and naturally we have become negligent and have said to those in charge, "Sell the surplus if you can, if you can't, feed them to the hogs."

We now know, however, there are other crops worth more for hog feed and less expensive to grow, and we must turn our faces towards a market. Our policy should simply be this: those of us who expect to grow sweet potatoes in the boll weevil section of the state should study markets, market preferences, market demands, periods of greatest demand, secure proper containers, grade properly, provide suitable storage for a carload or more (the most economical method of handling and marketing this crop) and work with the market agents and their assistants for nothing less than the market price in any open market.

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BEAT THE COTTON WEEVIL

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Having accepted the agency to handle the King's Early Big Boll Cotton Seed, I am prepared to take orders for same, and advise all interested in using them to place their orders at once, as supply will be short, owing to the strong demand because of boll weevil conditions.

J. T. O'Neal, Bamberg, S. C.



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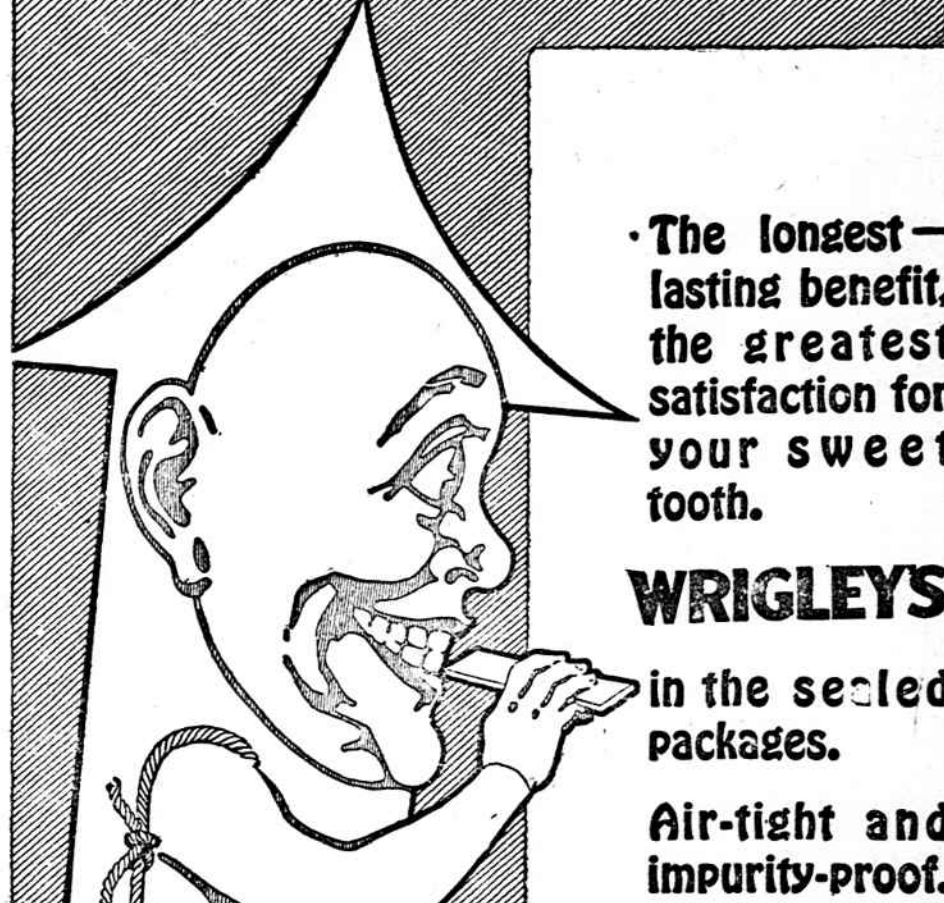
But there are now a number of good remedies on the market for affording quick relief. And the price, in most instances is very reasonable.

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