

TABLE DELICACIES

When you need table delicacies call or 'phone
"THE SANITARY GROCERY"

We carry, when obtainable, all kinds of fresh Fruits and Vegetables—and always have in stock all kinds of the best canned fruits, meats, etc., that will aid you greatly in preparing the meal.

Fancy and Heavy Groceries

Our stock of Fancy and Heavy Groceries is always complete, and we can furnish you with anything in this line at all times at a very low price.

Remember our home-made meal and fresh Peanut Butter—right from the machine.

We are here to serve you. Give us a chance.

R. W. LANE & CO.

"The Sanitary Grocery"

PORTO RICAN YAMS GOOD

High In Food Value and
Prized as Good
Food

CARE USED IN
SHIPPING THEM

Will Eliminate Much of The
Loss—Avoid Bruising
the Roots.

Porto Rican yams might be enjoyed by the people of the United States if some attention were paid to shipping.

The yam is a common garden crop in Porto Rico and is one of the most important and lowest-priced food products of the island, says Bulletin 27 of the Porto Rico Agricultural Experiment Station. This bulletin, which is entitled "Yam Culture in Porto Rico," discusses the commonly practiced methods of growing yams and summarizes some of the experimental work undertaken by the station to improve these methods. The yam referred to in this bulletin is the true yam and not the so-called yam of the Southern States, which is a sweet potato.

Few Enemies and Diseases. The yam is widely grown in Porto Rico, because it is well adapted to most soils of the island and is almost entirely free from destructive insect pests and plant diseases. Practically the entire production is for home use, but according to the bulletin, if the crop were properly handled it might be shipped to other markets with little fear of loss or deterioration.

The better varieties of yams have a high food value, due mainly to their very large starch content. There are many ways in which it can be prepared for the table, and its low

cost should serve greatly to stimulate extension of its use. The introduction of new and improved varieties and methods of culture results in a product superior to the yams commonly grown, and which it is believed will find a more ready market. Porto Rican planters have, however, been so certain of a fair yield, as a rule, that not much effort has heretofore been made to improve varieties or methods of culture.

As regards methods of culture, the bulletin points out that a well drained soil of good mechanical condition is a prime requisite. For this reason it is recommended that ridges of well drained soil and vegetable matter should be made sufficiently large at the time of planting to enable roots to make a normal growth above the water level of the soil and above the firm sub-soil. Plants should be placed from 1 to 2 feet apart in these ridges, according to conditions peculiar to the root growth of each variety.

Avoid Bruising the Roots. Either entire roots or parts of roots may be planted, although the crown or upper section has been found to give the most satisfaction at the experiment station. Dipping in Bordeaux mixture is an effective means of preventing decay of roots cut in pieces for seed. In the station experiments application of fertilizers did not result in sufficient increase in the crop to warrant their recommendation. Tests in pruning the vines resulted in each case in yields were low and where supports had not been provided for the vines. In harvesting yams care should be taken to avoid bruising the roots because injured roots are usually attacked by disease and then decay.

Guinea is the most desirable variety on account of its heavy yield, its high food value, and its pleasant flavor. The variety called Mape-moranda sells at a higher price than other yams, but its yield is usually low. Among the lately introduced varieties recommended for general planting the one known as Potato, which was introduced from Africa, and a variety of the species Dioscorea alata, from New Guinea, produce heavy crops of roots having a high food value and palatable flavor.

MUST FIGHT NOW TO BEAT WEEVIL COUNTY AGENT TELLS FARMERS

What the Farmer Must do—Fighting Talk by J. P. Quin-erly, Fresh From Five Years in Weevil Territory in Alabama.

(Continued from last week.)
What we are going to do must be done right now—right away. The battle will be lost or won in the next six or eight weeks. After that time you may as well go fishing, with the balance of what you would have otherwise made to the weevils, and pray for hot, dry weather. There is no such thing as a top crop of cotton when weevils are present. One thing, above all others is necessary for success, and that is confidence—a determination to win no matter how great the odds. Many victories have resulted from confidence and determination—the great war for instance. If you get panicky and plow up your cotton because it has boll weevils on it now, you certainly will not go to gin this fall. No man can predict now what weevil damage will be this year, whether twenty-five, fifty, or seventy-five or more per cent.

Three Things to Do.
There are three important things you can do without much, if any, expense, and as I said in the beginning you can easily double your crop by doing them, and one that you can do with considerable expense without certainty or profit.

First: Pick and destroy as many as possible of the weevils off the young cotton. Keep after them every morning until squares appear where the weevils become too difficult to find. They are easily found now while sucking the buds. Have the women and children do this work. Pay so much a weevil. Adjust the price according to the number of weevils you have. It may be five cents or a half cent may be correct. Do not hire your "weeviling" done by the day.

Second: When squares begin to fall on the ground go over your cotton row by row at least every week for six or eight weeks, picking up and burning all the punctured squares possible, and also get what weevils can be found without losing too much time.

Third: Cultivate oftener than usual plow shallow and go over your cotton through and through at least once a week. Also plow later than has been your custom in the past.

Fourth: Experiment with calcium arsenate poisoning if you feel willing to take chances of losing or maybe breaking even or making a small profit on the possible increase in yield. Results from dusting with calcium arsenate have not given uniform results. Its general use cannot be recommended at this time—no other poison is at all effective on weevils.

It is no more reasonable to plow up your cotton than it would be to dynamite your house if a spark should start a small blaze on the roof. The sensible thing to do if you want to save the house is to pour a few buckets of water on the fire and you might not even need the fire department's help.

Picking early weevils and the first two generations of punctured squares is absolutely effective in making cotton under weevil conditions. I have made twice as much per acre on my own place in Alabama by this method as neighbors who did nothing across the road.

Pays to Pick Weevils.
Very few if any of your neighbors weevils will come to your field until later in the year. Meanwhile you can have a half or two-thirds of a crop made.

It pays to pick weevils if you do not find but two per acre, likewise with squares if you get only a handful per acre. In some progressive communities I have known the towns and cities to raise funds with which to pay for early weevils brought in. This method of weevil control should appeal to your common sense. Let me illustrate:
If your wife has twenty-five hens, for instance, and disposes of twenty of them, can she possibly raise as many chickens as she would have with all twenty-five? And if she gathers the eggs of the others as laid, can the hens possibly hatch as many chicks as they could have done had all the eggs been left in the nest? Certainly not. In other words, raising cotton under weevil conditions, can be done profitably and the most foolish thing you can do is to quit planting cotton. You will never regret anything as much in your life. The sickest fellow I ever saw is a Southern farmer with no cotton to pick and sell in the fall, especially if his neighbors happen to make a pretty good crop.

Can't Estimate the Damage.
You cannot anticipate weevil damage. Some years it will be worse than others and worse in some fields than others. The weevil is like the fisherman's flea—you can't put your finger on him. About the time you think you have a good crop made, he can eat it up, if the weather turns off wet and you have not been "weeviling" and "squaring."

They are still raising cotton all over the South in spite of the weevils, but in few, if any, instances on the same old basis. The weevil brings new conditions and they must be met with new methods.

In many sections the weevil is now looked upon as a blessing that came in disguise but you know, as they once did, look upon him as a calamity undisguised. I can name to you numbers of men and counties that would tell you that they would not return to the all cotton system again if they could. Why, in one Alabama county the people actually erected a large bronze monument to Billy Boll Weevil, who brought to them diversified farming and increased prosperity. Some idea of what weevils can do

under favorable conditions may be had from the case of Alabama in 1916. The previous year the State made, if my memory is correct, 1,500,000 bales of cotton and in 1916 with extreme rainfall and consequent weevil damage, only 500,000 bales—a two-thirds loss with not all the State infested with weevils! Some of the worse affected counties like Montgomery, Dallas, Lowndes, dropped from 40,000 and 50,000 bales to from 4,000 to 8,000. Imagine if you can what conditions here would be with a 5,000 or even 10,000 bale cotton crop!

What Happened in Alabama.
I have seen with my own eyes fields of cotton that would hide a man on horseback that didn't make planting seed. Many one-mule share croppers with twenty acres planted could not go to gin without clubbing in with one or more others. Towns with four and five gineries had only one in operation, and that on certain days during the busiest season. And the following year whole plantations did not have a negro on them or a furrow turned, and, saddest of all, many of these lands are now in the hands of outsiders, who seized the opportunity to buy them cheaply. For whole seasons not a car of mules was shipped into Montgomery, but train loads went out, while in pre-weevil days Abraham Bros. there did one of the biggest mule businesses in the South—wholesale and retail.

Gentlemen, do not allow all your labor to drift away and do not dispose of your work stock should you have a bad weevil year. If you do we will be several times as long rallying from the effect of weevils. You will realize the mistake too late.

I would also urge and plead with you to begin now your plans for a reduced acreage of cotton to from six to eight acres per plow (you cannot handle more successfully.) Plan for a variety of crops next year, but do not plunge into any new crop too heavily. The experience will be too expensive. It is much better to grow into these new things. Plan first of all to raise as much as possible of those things we have been raising cotton to buy with. All of this means the greatest change that has come in your system of farming since the emancipation of the negro. It is nothing less than an agricultural somersault, but unless the weevil fails to run to form you have got to take it—and the sooner it is done the easier and less expensive it will be.

Looking to the Future.
We must begin to fence our farms, pay attention to pastures and forage crops so as to make live stock profitable. We must see men who have always fought grass six months of the year and bought it the other six, nursing it as they used to do their cotton. And they will also be practicing the fundamental principle of good farming, which is regular crop rotation and the growing of soil improving, nitrogen gathering crops, such as velvet beans, soy beans, vetch, etc. You will all raise some cotton, but not as of old. It will be from one-half to two-thirds your former yield per acre or a reduced acreage.

Other counties not as good as Lee have triumphed over what now seems impending disaster, and what they have done you can do, because nowhere is there a higher class of citizenship, more productive soils or a climate and location capable of greater diversification and production.

I shall be glad at all times to serve you in every possible way—bringing you correct information on what you want to learn about and giving you whatever benefit I can from my past experience and observations—and staying with you no longer than public sentiment feels that I am giving you value received, plus, for the money your delegation appropriates for county agent work.

NOTICE OF SALE.
Whereas, by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina entitled "An Act to regulate the shipment and transportation, carrying, storing and having in possession of alcohol, alcoholic liquors and beverages, and to provide penalties for the violation thereof," approved February 24th, 1915, I have seized, as having been forfeited to the State of South Carolina, and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door at Conway, in the County of Horry and State of South Carolina, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon on salesday in July next, it being the 4th day of said month, the following described personal property, to-wit:
One Ford Touring Car, number engine blank, being the same automobile seized by the undersigned from B. Haskell Todd and Ben Vaught, while being used in the transportation of illicit liquors, contrary to the said Act, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 1921.

V. D. JOHNSON,
Rural Policeman.
Dated May 31st, A. D. 1921.

Questions.
Can you support my daughter in the style to which she is accustomed? asked the old-fashioned father.
I can sir, said the straight-laced suitor proudly. But—er, do you think the style she is accustomed to is quite proper?—Buffalo Commercial.

June Thoughts.
Will the honeymoon last through life dear? she asked.
No, he answered, checking up his accounts, not unless I become a millionaire.—New York Sun.

AUCTION SALE

OF

Lots at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Within 1-2 Mile of good Hotel Accommodations

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1921 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

LOCATED CONVENIENTLY TO A. C. L. RAILROAD AND NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

The Most Beautiful Beach in the South.

We Will Offer for Sale at Public Auction on

Easy Terms---200 Lots

On this beautiful seashore. Part of this property is situated on the ocean front. The other part being a beautiful oak grove.

WE WILL GIVE AWAY

ONE FREE LOT WITH EVERY 20 LOTS SOLD. Be sure and be there.

For blue print and descriptions see

J. T. SHELLY OR C. E. HUGGINS, AYNOR, S. C.

Outside Competition.
Why is it so hard for a poet to make a living?
Others encroach on our preserves, explained the poet. Doctors, lawyers, all sorts of men write poetry. Yet you never hear of a poet trying to write a legal brief of prescription.—Washington Star.

Get office supplies at the Herald
G. Lloyd Ford W. Kenneth Suggs
FORD & SUGGS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices in Buck Building
CONWAY, S. C.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Suggs refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, bleeding or protruding Piles. Instantly relieves itching Piles, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 60c.

The Silver Lining
The housing shortage must hit the newlyweds pretty hard.
Oh, I don't know. It gives a lot of them an excellent excuse for living with their parents.—Clipped.

EARLY COTTON BLOSSOMS.
This office has received an open cotton blossom from the farm of J. H. Cooper in upper Bucks Township. The farm is being operated this year by B. L. Lewis, and he is said to have a very fine crop. The letter accompanying the blossom was dated on June 23rd and it is the earliest cotton blossom in that section of County although not as early as some of those that sent in blossoms to be mentioned in last week's issue.

Dodson's Liver Tone
Killing Calomel Sale
Don't sicken or salivate yourself or paralyze your sensitive liver by taking calomel which is quicksilver. Your dealer sells each bottle of pleasant, harmless "Dodson's Liver Tone" under an ironclad, money-back guarantee that it regulates the liver, stomach and bowels better than calomel without making you sick—15 million bottles sold.

Be a Member of the Little River Sporting

CLUB

Little River, S. C.

This Club is limited to 200 members. \$25.00, in advance, for ten year membership. Now is your chance to become a member of this live club at one of the best summer resorts on the coast.
A two-story L building will be erected by July 30th, fitted with all modern conveniences. Private rooms for families.
This will afford you the best fishing, hunting, and bathing on the Atlantic coast at a cost of not more than three dollars a day if you are a member, also dance if you like.
A line of boats sufficient to carry out parties will always be available.

A membership will be reserved for you on receipt of
\$5.00
SEE OR WRITE

J. C. MORSE, Mgr.

Little River, S. C.

YOUR CHANGE



Commencing on the 20th of this month I will fit you with glasses at a reduction of \$2.00 per pair up to July 20th. That is, for glasses costing over \$5.00, such as Shell Tex, Sureon, and Gold. I am making this offer for the dull season, and also to inform you that I give you an absolute guarantee of fit and quality, that is, if not entirely satisfactory I refund your money. I not only do this but save you from \$8 to \$10 on your glasses. All I ask is a trial. No case too difficult without a physical trouble; then an Occulist should be consulted. I am here among you and want your patronage and offer for it the best, fair and legitimate business.

J. E. DAWSEY
Optometrist

No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with Worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a result, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a general Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the Child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

Taking No Chances.

Rastus (after a visit to the doctor)—Dat doctah sure am a funny man.

His wife—How Come?
Rastus—Made me swallow two cartridges filled with powder, and then tell me I shouldn't smoke. As if ah woud.—Cartoons Magazine.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR FINAL DISCHARGE

Notice is hereby given that Grover C. Stroud, Administrator of the estate of J. H. Stroud, deceased, has made application to me for a Final Discharge as such Administrator, and the matter will be heard before me in my office at Conway, S. C. on Friday, July 1st, 1921, at eleven o'clock A. M.

J. S. VAUGHT,
Probate Judge,
Conway, S. C., June 4, 1921. ad 6/9 4t

See D. A. Dozier for best prices on your cattle.—adv.4/14tf

NOTICE

IF YOU ARE EXPECTING TO BUILD EITHER ON BEACH OR IN CONWAY, SEE US

CAPPS & STANTON

General Contractors

Address: Myrtle Beach, S. C.