TALK IS CHEAP!

BUT when it comes to genuine bargains and good goods, we lead all others. It is conceded by the general public that our prices are far below any in this part of the State. We buy in bulk and with our buyer always on the spot, we naturally get goods that no other merchant gets a chance at. As you know, we will move into our new quarters the first of the year and not caring to handle our mammoth stock twice, we have thrown everything on the market at Sensational prices. Come, and be convinced.

THE NEW IDEA CO.

MORRIS NESS, Manager

HERE AT HOME

Manning Citizen Gladly Testify and Confidently Recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

It is testimony like the following that has placed Doan's Kidney Pills so far above competitors. When people right here at home raise their voice in praise there is no room left for doubt. Read the public statement of a Manning citizen:

W. N. Hill, says. "I was troubled with my kidneys. There were pains across the small of my back and it felt as if someone were sticking a knife into me. My nerves were all unstrung and often times I had dizzy spells. I felt as if I wanted to sleep all the time. A friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills so I bought some at Dickson's Pharmacy. Doan's entirely cured me and I haven't been bothered since."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Hill had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWSY NOTES OF SUMMERTON

News is plentiful but your humble scribe is right much under the weather on account of hard work, financial strain etc., but since the advance in the price of cotton and we begin to hear the farmers say cotton "shore is going back to 30c," we begin to feel a little easier over the financial situation of the country and have just about decided that our trouble is not going to be low prices but how to live with the boll weevil or without cotton. But one afternoon right recently we got a pretty clear vision of what will overcome the "bug" and yet make no cotton, we went with our good friend W. C. Williams to his plantation near Davis Station, on this plantation we saw that very little cotton would be made, but corn in abundance, we also noticed something like 75 head of hogs and some 12 or 15 cows with calves. Mr. Williams showed us one field of thirty odd acres under fence totally covered with velvet beans but after looking closely under these vines was very likely you would find something like 30 bushels of corn to the acre and every other row of this field is peanuts and a very large potato "patch" on one side. Mr. Williams thinks there is sufficient food in this one field to get this bunch of hogs ready for the pork barrel as well as taking care of his cows a greater part of the winter. We doubt not but that many of our substantial farmers will pattern after Mr. Williams another year.

The most of the ginneries have started up, but are not very busy as the cotton is coming in very slowly and the prospects for much increase is very discouraging.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. LeGrande of North Carolina is spending sometime with friends in town.

Mrs. Lizzie Tennant of St. Matthews, is visiting relatives and friends in this community.

Mr. Roy Williams of Bishopville, was down here on personal business Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Wilkie is visiting kinsfolks in Columbia.

Miss Myrtle Allen of Florence spent the week-end with her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Allen.

Miss Martha Walker left here last Friday for Pelzer, where she will teach school again this session.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose of Charlotte, N. C., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. A. James.

Mr. Workman of Sumter, is spending sometime with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Done of Woodrow, spent Saturday and Sunday with the latters sisters, Mesdames C. R. and J. T. Touchberry.

Messrs. J. A. James, Jr., Julian Scarborough, Fred Barnes, Tom Rogand and W. J. Wilkie left here Tuesday to attend the State Convention of the American Legion at Newberry.

Miss May Bethune one of Summerton's most efficient train nurses left here this week for Gaffney to assist Dr. R. T. Ferguson in his hospital. Miss Bethune has many friends here who will regret to know she has left our town.

Mrs. Webber is in Charleston, for medical attention, she was accompanied by her physician, Dr. T. J. Stukes and Mrs. Gertrude Tisdale.

Messrs. George Joseph, Joe Shaleuly, John Joseph and Rubin Gordin is spending sometime in Gastonia on business.

The 1921-22 session of Summerton Graded School opened Monday morning, the exercises in charge of Prof. Phillips, the new principal, who succeeds Prof. N. Gist Gee.

In addition to the large number of pupils who were on hand to begin the work of a new school year, many patrons of the school, were present.

After a song, the Scriptures were read by Rev. T. E. Morris, of the Methodist church, and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Davis of the Presbyterian church. Prof. Phillips made a brief talk expressing his pleasure at coming among the people of Summerton, and outlining the policies of the school for the future, saying that he proposed to continue the same high standards the coming year that had been upheld by his prededessors.

Most of the teachers were members of the faculty last year, and the people of Summerton are glad to welcome them back for another session. Prof. Phillips and the other teachers who are here for the first time all made a splendid impression, and our people are looking forward with pleasant anticipations for one of the most successful sessions in the history of the school.

Mr. Phillips requested the co-operation of the patrons with the teachers in the school work for the coming year. Needless to say this will be heartily given, as is characteristic of our community.

Cotton Seed!

Phone, wire or write me when you have any seed to sell.

J. P. COMMANDER,

Sumter, S. C.

BEST RETURNS FROM PULLETS SECURED IF THEY LAY EARLY

Maturity Can Be Hastened by the Right Kind of Care and Feeding —Free Range is Desirable, Also Liberal Use of Mash—Milk Helps.

A flock of pullets that can be brought to laying in the fall will give the largest yearly profit. The average poultry keeper fails either to hatch early enough in spring, so that the pullets may reach laying maturity in October, or he does not keep them growing rapidly enough to bring this about. Pullets that do not get to laying well before the arrival of cold weather and the short days of December will seldom start egg production before February. Thus two or three months of additional feeding are required, and the advantage of this period of highest egg prices is lost.

Separate Cockerels and Pullets

Very few eggs are secured on the average farm during autumn and early winter, but experienced poultrymen by better management secure a fair egg production during these seasons. It is advisable, althoug hnot essential, that the cockerels and pullets be separated as early as possible and given separate free range.

Avoid overcrowding, especially at night. A coop that will hold 100 young chickens will not house properly more than half as many growing pullets. Their maturity will be retarded if too many are kept together, or if they are annoyed by lice or mites. Frequent inspection of the houses, especially after the pullets have gone to roost, is advisable. If mite sare seen crawling on the perches or are found by a careful inspection of the house, prompt measures must be taken to kill them by spraying the interior of the house, as adsed by the United States Department of Agriculture, with crude petroleum, kerosene, cresol solution, cattle dip, or some other effective solution. Body lice frequently cause much annoyance and retard growth and maturity. Individual treatment of each pullet with sodium fluorid or mercurial ointment will clean up these pests on the birds themselves.

Feed freely of a good egg-laying ration, give plenty of range, and be sure they get plenty of mash. It is a help to keep it in hoppers where they can have free access to it. A light feeding of moist mash, especially if mixed with milk, may induce them to eat a little more. If 25 per cent of buckwheat middlings is added to the allotment of mash to be moistened with milk or water it will be eaten eagerly by the pullets and force them along a little faster. A liberal amount of meat scrap in the mash is advisable at this time, particularly if plenty of milk is not available.

Corn and Wheat Best Grains

Corn, wheat, oats, and barley are the principal grains fed. Kafir and buckwheat also are used, but are not so generally available and usually cost more. Corn and wheat are the two best grains and are about equal in value, although wheat can be fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Oats and barley, on account of their hulls and higher fiber content ,are not so good as corn or wheat. Rye is not well relished and is seldom fed.

Wheat screenings or slightly damaged grains sometimes may be bought to advantage, their value depending entirely upon their quality and condition, but as a rule only sound grains in good condition should be fed and moldy grains should never be used. The locally grown grains which poultry will eat freely may generally be used to the best advantage. A scratch mixture, consisting of whole or cracked grains made of a combination of any two or more of those mentioned, can be fed to advantage. It is not advisable to feed continuously and single grain, especially corn, owing to its fattening properties.

Corn meal, wheat bran, whea middlings, and meat scrap form the basis of a good mash, while corn chop, corn-and-cob meal, ground oats, and low-grade flour also may be added or substituted to advantage. Just as good results can be obtained from a simple mash containing three or four ground grains and meat scrap as fro ma highly complicated mash containing 10 or 12 products.

A large number of commercial mixtures both of scratch grains and of ground grains are prepared for poultry feeds, but the value of any mixed commercial feed depends upon its composition and the quality of the grains used in its preparation. If a poultry raiser does not produce any grain and keeps a comparatively small number of fowls it is often better for him to buy commercial mixed feeds. The average farmer, however, should feed home-grown grains supplemented with mill feeds and meat scrap, and the large poultryman usually can mix his own feeds to best advantage.

Fresh Water Essential

A scratch mixture should be fed morning and night and light feed in the morning. All then will eat at night so they will go on the roosts with full crops. An abundance of fresh, pure water is needed. The importance of this matter is not so generally recognized as its value demands. It is not enough to fill up the water vessels in the morning—it will pay to give a fresh supply along with the evening feed. Grit and oyster shell are needed, ror fowls on free range soon exhadst the natural supply of small, sharp stones that have any grinding value in the gizzard.

Green feed must be provided if the pullets are to grow rapidly. Thed seldom get enough even chen on free range in early fall, for most of the plants and herbage have long since passed the succulent stage. A newly mowed field of grass or a patch of rye, wheat, oats, barley, or rape sowed especially for the poultry gives the best supply. Cabbage, chard, or beet tops may be used.

The essential thing to secure early maturity is to remove everything that c uses annoyance or retards growth and induces the pullets to eat heavily of a well-balanced ration.

HAIRY VETCH

Clemson College, Sept. 5.—Hairy vetch is the safest and surest legume that may be used in the South as a winter cover crop, according to N. E. Winters, extension specialist in soil fertility. Just as the velvet bean twines round the corn stalk and waves in triumph over the top of the highest corn field, so does hairy vetch entwine a field of rye or oats. Hard clay or poor sand where crimson clover fails, will produce hairy vetch successfully. Vetch also successfully resists drought, frost and heat.

Time and Methods of Planting

Any time in September or October when conditions permit (September is best), sow about 20 pounds of vetch seed and 60 pounds of oats or rye per acre in a corn or cotton field or any other cultivated field that would otherwise be left bare all winter.

The seed may be sown broadcast and harrowed in, or planted with a small grain drill. Vetch and rye seed mix nicely; but vetch seed tend to settle to the botto mof the hopper and drill out in bunches or patches in the field, when mixed with oats. Carefully keeping the seeds uniformly mixed will overcome this trouble.

Inoculation

Hairy vetch uses the same inoculation as narrow leaved vetch and common vetch, also the same as English peas or sweet peas. The following method of inoculation has proved successful. For inoculating three bushels of seed get about one bushel of dirt from the top six inch of a field that you know is well inoculated and has been successfully growing either vetch, sweet peas, or English peas. Spread the soil out in the shade and let it dry. Be sure not to spread it out in the sun, which will kill the inoculation germs. Pulverized thoroughly and sieve out the sticks and rocks. Moisten the seed with water to which add enough molasses to make it a little sticky. Now sprinkle the dry dust over the moistened seed and stir it in. This will coat every seed with inoculated dust and give sure results. Do not expose inoculated seed to direct sunshine any longer than is absolutely necessary. If you are not sure that your field is already inoculated you had better play safe and inoculate your seed before planting them.

Lime Valuable

Vetch responds to lime about the same as cowpeas, peanuts, and crimson clover. Although vetch does well on an acid soil, it does much better on a soil sweetened with lime, especially if we are trying to build up and make a productive soil in the incorporation of large amounts of organic matter by means of green manuring and stable manure.

Value of Vetch

A crop of hairy vetch and small grain will, if turned under in the spring for corn take from the air and add to the soil 50 pounds of valuable nitrogen to every acre and will save another 50 pounds from leaching out during the winter and spring in the drainage water and going away in the run-off through the gullies. About 100 pounds of valuable nitrogen, which has been costing us so much in commercial fertilizer, will thus be saved and added to each acre by means of this winter cover crop.

CITATION NOTICE

The State of South Carolina,
County of Clarendon.
By J. M. Windham, Probate Judge:

Whereas, Purlie E. Thomas made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of Henry D. Thomas.

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the Kindred and Creditors of the said Henry D. Thomas deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Manning on 19th day of September next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand this 29th day of August, Anno Domini, 1921.

J. M. Windham.
Judge of Probate.

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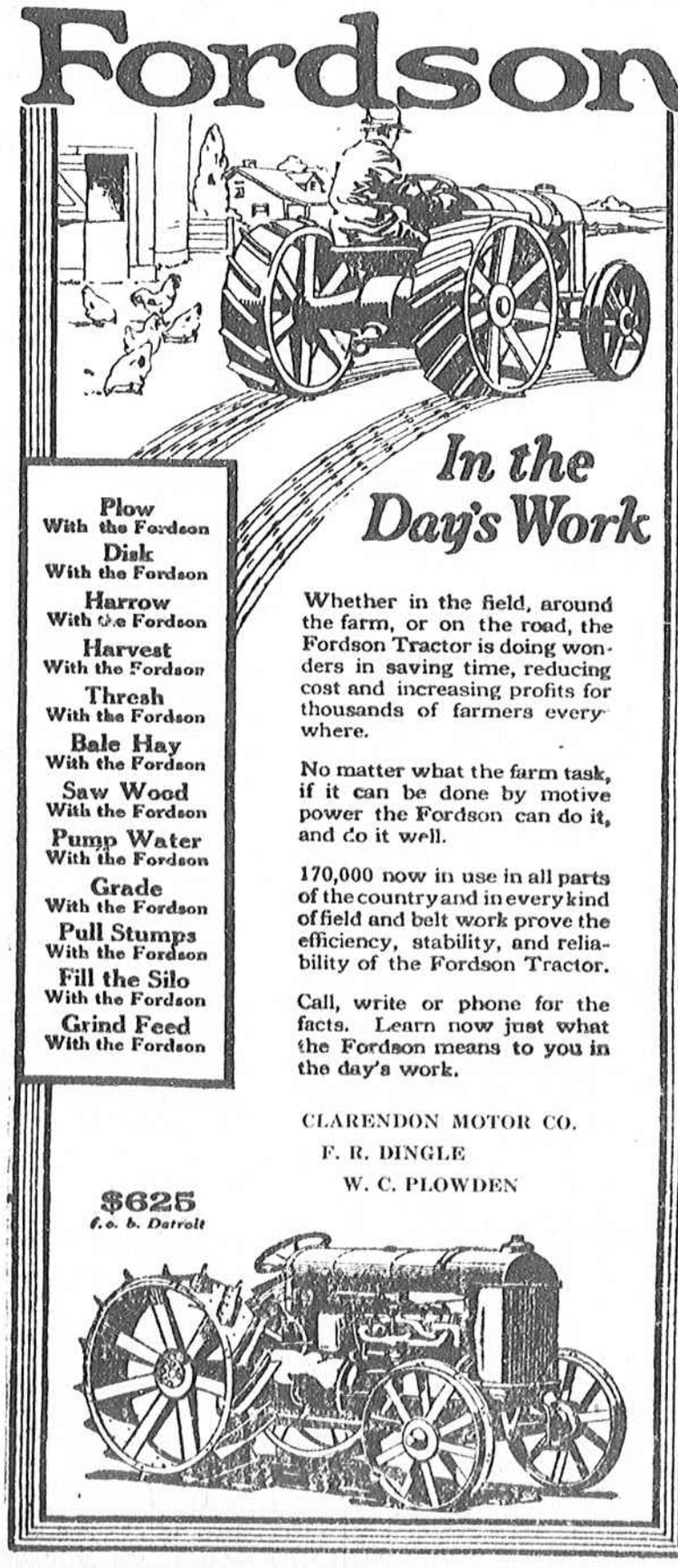
Fordson