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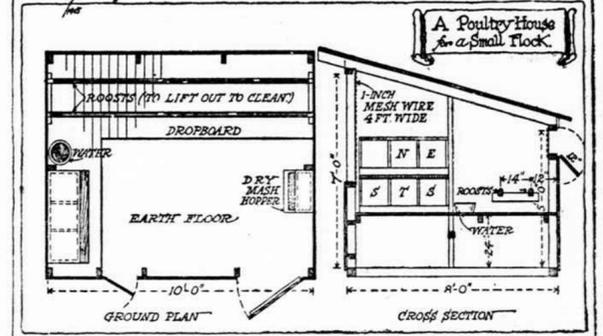
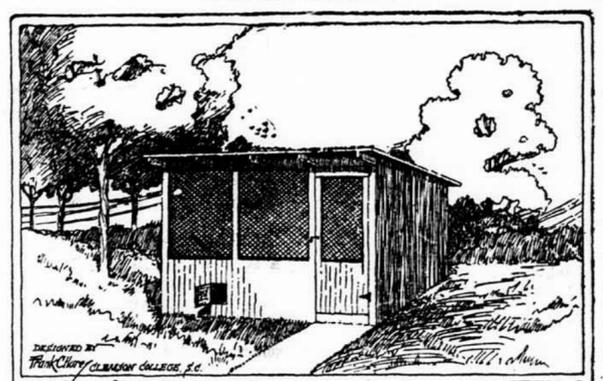
Phone No. 143

If you are in arrears send or bring what you are due us. We need the money and will soon have to place all accounts due the estate of the late Editor and Owner, Mr. C. W. Wolfe, in the hands of an attorney for collection. We prefer not to do this if such a step can be evaded.

THE COUNTY RECORD.

EVERY FLOCK OF CHICKENS SHOULD HAVE A SANITARY HOUSE TO LIVE IN

Poultry Husbandman of Clemson College Tells How Farmer Can Construct Poultry House That Answers Needs, Yet Be Inexpensive.



Every flock of chickens should have a house to live in. It need not be an expensive building but it should be bright and sanitary. The best place to locate it is near some shade or fruit trees, to protect the hens from summer heat. The ground must be dry and preferably of sandy loam.

The front or open side of the house should face the south, so as to have as much sunlight as possible on the floor. Cut 4-by-4-inch lumber for the sills, two pieces 10 feet long and two pieces 7 feet 4 inches long, for the house shown in the accompanying illustration. This will accommodate 40 laying hens. Then erect five front studs 7 feet long and four back studs 5 feet long. Put up the two center studs, the plates and roof rafters. Cover the frame with wide unplanned boards (not recommended unless cheapness is a primary consideration and even then it is better to cover these boards with roofing paper, tongued-and-grooved flooring or weather boarding.) If you use tongued-and-grooved flooring, lay it up and down.

In the front side leave an opening 7 feet long by 4 feet deep and a door space 2 feet 6 inches wide for the open front and door. Both openings extend to the roof and the remaining 3 feet (at the bottom) is closed to prevent heavy wind or rain from blowing on the chickens. The openings are covered with 1-inch-meshed wire netting to keep out sparrows.

Ventilating Door.
The door 12 inches wide near the roof at the north side (see illustration) extends across the house. This door is opened in warm weather to ventilate the house and create a draft to cool the interior. It is closed in winter. This is a valuable improvement for Southern poultry houses and should always be provided.

The interior has at the north side two roosts and a dropboard to catch the droppings. The dimensions are given in the drawing. The dropboard is 3 feet wide.

Nests and Hoppers.
The six nests can be made of old egg crates, orange crates or packing boxes. They can be placed on a raised platform together with the water vessel. This keeps both nests and water clean. Dry mash is fed in a hopper or self-feeding box which will be described in a later article.

The floor of the house should be well-packed dirt filled in till level with the top of the sill. A concrete floor is best of all and you should try to make an earthen floor as near a concrete surface as possible. Chickens are injured by having to live in a house full of dust? Board floors soon rot and harbor rats and mice unless raised high off the ground, as in a squab plant. Cover the earth floor to a depth of 6 inches with straw or clean litter. Scatter the grain in this litter and make your hens scratch for every kernel.

FRANK C. HARE,
Extension Poultry Husbandman,
Clemson Agricultural College.

ORCHARD WORK FOR EARLY FALL

Have you a supply of fruit on your farm? If not, why not begin now to make arrangements for it? On almost every farm of the state there are a few trees, producing a small quantity of fruit. In most cases all the fruit ripens at once and is soon gone, giving a supply for only a short time and leaving none to put away for winter use. No southern state is better adapted than South Carolina to producing fruit for home use, yet millions of dollars leave the state every year for canned fruit.

Preparing Soil.
At this season of the year (September 1 to October 15) orchards are usually neglected. Farmers seem to think that there is nothing to be done then that will be of any material help. Nevertheless, now is the time to begin to prepare soil for the trees that are set out this fall and winter. Select the orchard site, break the soil as deeply as possible and harrow thoroughly. This work will greatly reduce the later labor or setting the orchard.

Choosing Varieties.
What varieties are you going to plant? This is a point of great importance. Be sure to make selections that will provide fruit throughout an entire season. If you are not familiar with the varieties that are adapted to your particular section, write to the Extension Division, Clemson College, for Bulletin No. 15. In this will be found lists of varieties suitable for the various sections of the state.

Buying Trees.
Where are you going to get your trees and what are you going to pay for them? If you are not in touch with a reliable nursery and if you are not familiar with the prices of trees, the Extension Division of Clemson College will be glad to help you in this matter. Beware of the tree agent. The nurseries they represent may be all right, but you are not always sure of what you are getting and in most cases you are paying the agent's salary and the expense of delivering the trees. If you are thinking of setting out an orchard this fall, let us help you.

Improving the Orchard.
If you already have an orchard, why not begin to improve it now? A cover crop sown now and turned next spring will help wonderfully. Twenty pounds of crimson clover seed per acre, sown and disced, will make a good cover, provided the seed are inoculated. Three pecks of rye and 20 pounds of hairy vetch to the acre will also make a good cover for the orchard. If these are turned next spring at the first cultivation they will add a lot of fertility to the soil will also help to hold moisture.

There are a good many mummy fruits hanging to the trees. These are full of spores and if left in the orchard will cause more rotten fruit another year. Now is a good time to get these out of the way. Pull and burn them.

Borers may have been giving you trouble. You were advised to paint and mound the trees early in summer. The mounds should be pulled down on October 15 and the trees examined for borers. The young borers are just entering the trees the middle of October and will be found going in just above the level of the hill of dirt you pull down. If you find any of them, scrape the bark off with a knife and the little borers will be destroyed.

The work at this season consists largely in cleaning up and preparing for winter and spring. If done properly, the trees receive much benefit.

C. F. NIVEN,
Assistant in Horticulture,
Clemson Agricultural College.

Farmers can obtain a circular on the growing of wheat and oats by writing to Sidney S. Rittenberg, Clemson College.

If you don't know what you give your cows and you don't know what your cows give you, why do you keep cows? Keep records.