

Every Dot represents Ten Satisfied Delco-Light Users

## More Than 75,000 Satisfied Users

DELCO-LIGHT was designed and built by men who were raised in farm homes—who experienced the discomforts and inconveniences of farm life—and who set out deliberately years ago to develop an electric plant that would provide city advantages for rural communities.

They were the same men whose engineering talent had made DELCO Starting, Lighting and Ignition Equipment for automobiles the standard of the world—

They knew electricity—and they knew the needs and limitations of farm life—

They knew that an electric plant to give service in a farm home must be simple, so that it would not get out of order and require complicated repairs—

It must be easily operated and require little attention—

It must be very economical in operation—

It must be built to stand hard usage and it must last indefinitely—

It required five years to develop a plant that would measure up to these specifications.

There were five years of hard engineering effort back of DELCO-LIGHT before the first plant was put on the market three and a half years ago.

Today DELCO-LIGHT is furnishing the conveniences and comforts of electricity to more than Seventy-five Thousand farm homes.

It is providing an abundance of clean, bright, economical electric light for these homes. It is furnishing power to pump water, operate washing machine, churn, separator, vacuum cleaner, electric iron, milking machine, and other small machinery.

And everywhere it is demonstrating its wonderful efficiency—and actually paying for itself in time and labor saved.

# DELCO-LIGHT

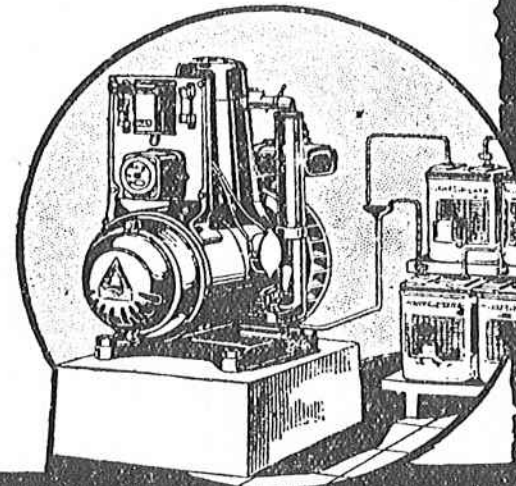
A complete electric light and power plant for farms and country homes, self-energizing—air cooled—ball bearings—no belts—only one place to Oil—Thick Plates—Long Lived Battery—RUNS ON KEROSENE

T. M. BRADLEY, Sumter, S. C., Dealer

Home Light & Power Co., Box 276-281, Columbia, S. C., Distributors.

The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio, Makers of DELCO-LIGHT Products.

No matter where you live there is a Delco-Light representative near you



connection with a scratch combination of 2 pounds cracked corn, 1 pound of wheat, 1 pound of oats, and 1 pound of barley.

The scratch mixture should be fed twice daily, preferably in litter from 3 to 5 inches deep on the floor of the henhouse, feeding about one-third of the mixture in the morning and two-thirds in the afternoon. The mash may be fed dry or wet, although the dry mash is more common, it being kept constantly before the fowls in the hopper. If hens show a tendency to become too fat, make them work for their feed by feeding the scratch grain in a deep litter, by feeding less scratch grain, and by reducing the quantity of meat scrap in the mash.

The feeder must exercise his own judgment in deciding how much grain to supply, as the amount should vary with the different fowls and at different seasons of the year.

Generally a good standard is to feed about one quart of scratch grains and an equal weight of mash (1 1-2 quarts daily) to 13 hens of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, or Wyandottes, or to 16 hens of the smaller or egg breeds. This would be about 7 1-2 pounds each of scratch of scratch grains and of mash daily to 100 Leghorns. If hens have free range or large yards containing green feed a general-purpose hen will eat about 75 pounds of feed in a year and a Leghorn will eat about 55 pounds, in addition to the green stuff consumed.

### Hens Need Plenty of Protein.

Meat scrap or some animal feed high in protein is one of the important constituents of the mash. In the Government experiments a pen of pullets on free range, which received no meat scrap or animal protein feed, laid only 90 eggs each in a year, compared with yields of from 125 to 150 eggs each from fowls fed rations containing meat scrap. The eggs from the pen no meat scrap was fed cost 2.2 cents more a dozen for feed than when the meat scrap was used in the ration. Fish meal or fish scrap can be used to replace the meat scrap and compares favorably with the good grade of meat scrap containing the same per cent of protein. Skim milk or buttermilk, either sweet or sour, is excellent for replacing part or all of the meat scrap. The milk may be used in mixing the mash if a moist mash is fed, or it can be kept before the fowls as a drink. If clabbered and fed thick or like cheese, hens will eat enough of it to replace all the meat scrap needed. A little bone meal makes an excellent addition to the mash or it can be used to replace part of the meat scrap. Green cut bone, if fresh and sweet, will also take the place of meat scrap if fed daily at the rate of one-third to one-half ounce to the hen.

### EMMA GOLDMAN RELEASED

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 28.—Upon the release here today of Emma Goldman from the Missouri State Penitentiary, prison officials announced the receipt of telegraphic advice from Washington that a bond of \$150,000 had been given for her appearance at Ellis Island October 3 to answer to a charge of being an undesirable citizen. She issued a statement criticizing conditions at the prison, some of which matters she said she would lay before federal authorities.

### SPEED UP FALL EGG FLOW BY WELL-PLANNED FEEDING

Carefully Selected Pullets and Hens Will Produce Plenty of Egg if They Are Given Properly Balanced Rations Generously and Regularly; Some Tested Mixtures.

Mrs. Hen, veteran, and Miss Pullet, "rookie" of the laying flock, will produce plenty of eggs during the fall and winter months if they are properly fed and carefully managed.

Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture show that general purpose pullets will consume

in a year an average of 6.7 pounds of feed to one dozen eggs produced, while yearlings will eat about 9.6 pounds of feed. In these experiments the Leghorn pullets ate 4.8 pounds and the yearlings 5.5 pounds of feed for the production of one dozen eggs. The general-purpose pullets ate 1.9 pounds more feed in producing one dozen eggs than the Leghorn pullets, and the difference increased very rapidly with the age of the stock, the general-purpose yearlings consuming 4.1 pounds more feed to a dozen eggs than the Leghorn yearlings; therefore, the Leghorns produced eggs more cheaply than the general purpose breeds. This is in accordance with the generally accepted standards which value

the general-purpose breeds most highly for market or for the hatching and breeding purposes of the general farmer and backyard poultry raiser, while the Leghorns are especially adapted for use on commercial egg farms.

Profitable egg production is largely the result of properly balanced rations of wholesome feeds. A balanced ration is a combination of feeds furnishing just the necessary amount of nutrients to produce the highest and most economical egg yields and maintain the body requirements at the same time. A good egg-laying ration should include a scratch mixture and a mash composed of palatable feeds containing some animal protein and

considerable bulk. Corn and wheat are the two best grains for poultry feeding, although wheat can be fed alone better than corn, which is inclined to be fattening. Oats and barley, on account of their higher fiber content, are not as good as corn and wheat, while rye is not well relished by fowls and is seldom fed. Moldy grains should never be fed poultry, although wheat screenings or slightly damaged grain sometimes may be used to advantage.

### Menu Makeups for Biddy.

A good mash consist of 16 pounds of meal, 6 1-2 pounds of meat scrap, 1 pound of bran, and 1 pound of middlings, which should be fed supplementary to the scratch mixture of 1

pound each of cracked corn, wheat, and oats. Another good mash consists of 2 pounds of corn meal or barley meal, 1 pound of middlings, 1 pound of meat or fish scrap, which should be fed in combination with a scratch mixture of 2 pounds of cracked corn, 1 pound of oats, or 1 pound of wheat or barley. A third valuable mash consists of 3 pounds of corn meal, 1 pound of meat scrap, which should be fed in combination with the scratch mixture of 2 pounds of cracked corn and 1 pound of oats. Still another practical mash mixture consists of 9 pounds of corn meal, 5 pounds of middlings, 4 pounds of bran, 2 pounds of cottonseed or gluten meal, 2 pounds of meat scrap, 2 per cent bone meal, fed in



Boyce Street

Phone No. 20

# The Thomas Live Stock Company

MANNING, S. C.

Horace M. Thomas, Manager

### COLUMBIA SIX

Touring -----\$1,850.00 Delivered  
Speedster -----\$2,000.00 Delivered

### VELIE

Roadster -----\$1,685.00  
Touring -----\$1,685.00

### DORT

Touring -----\$1,090.00  
Roadster -----\$1,090.00

### CORBITT TRUCKS

1 Ton ----- 1 1/2 Ton  
2 Ton ----- 2 1/2 Ton  
3 1/2 Ton

### RACINE TIRES

All Sizes Cords and Fabrics

Good Gulf Gasoline

Gulf Lubricants

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We have on hand at all times a big stock of  
MULES and HORSES  
Buggies, Wagons, Harness and Farm Implements.

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