

CAPONS BRING BETTER PRICES THAN COCKERELS

Caponizing Should be Done When Birds Weigh from One and One-half to Two and One-half Pounds—Capons Grow to Larger Size.

Caponizing the surplus cockerels is growing in favor with poultrymen and some farmers in this country, for the capon grows larger than the cockerel and in addition commands a much better price.

It is impossible to say just how long the operation of caponizing has been performed. It seems quite certain, however, that the practice was familiar to the Chinese more than 2,000 years ago. Later it was practiced by the Greeks and Romans, and through medieval times by the people of mid-

dle and southern Europe. In recent years it was introduced into America. At present capons are most universally known and appreciated in France although the business of producing them has advanced gradually in America. This industry is most important in that portion of the United States east of Philadelphia, though increasing numbers of capons are being raised in the Middle Western States on general farms.

In selecting the breed best suited for caponizing several factors must be taken into consideration. Large capons bring the best prices. Consequently, the breed should be large. It does not pay to caponize small fowls, poultry experts of the United States Department of Agriculture say. Yellow legs and skin, as in other classes of poultry, are most popular. The Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Cochins, Indian Games, Langshans, and

Stop Buying So Much Gas!



The Overland Sedan

*Costs by the Month, Saves by the Mile!
Eats Up Distance, Saves Dollars!*

On a railroad, it is the trip and not the ticket that completes the transaction; and it is so with an automobile. No institution can build up goodwill on good-byes.

The Willys-Overland Organization is just as interested in Overland owners after they have bought as before they are sold.

Saving you money on up-keep is just as important as saving you money on the price of the car. And when gasoline began to go up four years ago, word went out to our designers that Overland owners must be protected, and the price of gasoline must be brought down—but not at the price of comfort!—get that, for that was the crux of the problem.

Hypothetically, it was impossible, and yet—

Under stimulus of a great public need, and spurred on by the pride of a great reputation, the designers of the Overland have Done the Thing that Couldn't be Done!

they have unraveled still another insoluble secret of mechanics, by creating that marvel of mechanism, the new Suspension Triplex Spring, permitting the use of light alloy steels for economy, and acting as a pneumatic buffer between the Road and You!

What the new Overland car and its remarkable improvements cost to create we shall never know. But we do know that it cost \$6,000,000 to get ready to incorporate them into the new Overland car, and that the Overland car was a great car before these improvements were initiated and adopted.

So it seems a fair conclusion: That an institution that will voluntarily upset the ramifications of one of the greatest automobile manufacturing plants in the world, in order to reduce the gasoline bills of Overland owners, justifies the past, the future, and the immediate confidence of the American people.



The Economy SEDAN

Ninety-seven cities recently reported ninety-seven Overland Sedans as averaging 25.2 miles per gallon of gas . . .

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Cotton going to be late this year, you will have to gin a good deal after dark, be prepared by installing our Gin Delco-lighting plants and avoid disastrous fires. Better place your order early, thousands being sold. Call at 10 East Liberty St, Sumter, S. C., or phone 649 L.

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DEALER

STOP IN

and look over what we have to show you in our line next time you come to town. It may be you are not in the market just now for what we have for sale, but would give us the privilege and pleasure of showing you thru anyway. We will show you only such goods as will give you service. Prices and terms always in line. Stop with us when in town.

D. M. Bradham & Son.

Wyandottes are al recommended by different producers as are also various crosses of these. The Orpington also makes fine capons, but the white legs and skin are somewhat of a disadvantage in this country.

Best Price in Winter.

In so far as the effects of the operation and the rapidity and ease of healing are concerned, the time of year when the operation is performed is of little importance. The capons seem to recover well at any time. Certain other considerations, however, influence the time. The age and size of the cockerel are very important. As soon as the cockerels weigh 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pounds, or when 2 to 4 months old, they should be operated upon. The lower age and weight limits apply particularly to the American breeds, while the higher apply to the Asiatics. Capons are in greatest demand and bring the best prices from the Christmas season until the end of March.

Capons are usually kept till they are about 10 months old. At this time the market is at its best and the birds have made their most profitable gains. The feeds used and the methods of feeding vary greatly, so much so, indeed, that it is futile to give specific directions. For several months after the operation a good growing ration, not a fattening one, is required. It may consist of whole grains, ground grains, or a combination of the two, as each feeder finds most profitable and best suited to his locality. As with other poultry, variety must be given for best results. Late in the

fall, when the capons have no pasture, green feed, such as cut clover or vegetables, should be provided. A somewhat more fattening ration than that required for laying hens seems to give good results.

Free Range Desirable.

As capons are not usually marketed before Christmas, or the 1st of January, they have to be housed during late fall and early winter. Because of their quiet disposition they stand crowding quite well, and have been successfully housed with only 2 or 3 square feet of floor space to a fowl. Free range for capons, however, is very desirable, as it promotes their continuous, rapid, and economical growth. The cost of rearing capons to 10 months of age is a big item with present high feed prices, unless a good range is available.

During the last month and a half before marketing the corn in the ration should be gradually increased until the capons are on a full fattening ration. For the last two or three weeks they may be shut up and fed in crates, for every possible ounce at this stage adds to appearance and profit.

GROW FALL ONIONS

Clemson College, September 6.—Many carloads of onions are shipped into South Carolina annually, yet this crop can be grown to perfection throughout the state. Onions will grow on a great variety of soil, but thrive best on a very fertile, sandy loam. They should not follow a grain crop, as volunteer grain will give considerable trouble coming up about the same time that the onion seed germinate.

The soil for onions should be plowed to a depth of from eight to ten inches, sub-soiled, and repeatedly harrowed until thoroughly pulverized and a perfect seed bed has

been made. The onion, being a gross feeder, requires very fertile land and heavy application of fertilizer and barnyard manure. The manure should be applied at the rate of from 20 to 40 tons per acre, and thoroughly incorporated into the soil by repeated disking. The commercial fertilizers applied at the rate of 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre, may be applied broadcast and harrowed with a spike-tooth harrow into the first few inches of soil.

On an extensive scale, onions grown from seed are much cheaper than those grown from sets. In the South, onion seed may be planted either in fall or spring, with best results from the fall plantings. Planted during the month of October the seedlings will become well established before cold weather. If the tops are injured by cold, the bulbs will not be seriously injured, as growth will begin as soon as weather conditions are favorable.

Onion rows are laid off 12 to 15 inches apart, seed sown in the drill, with an ordinary seed planted at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds per acre. When large enough to handle, the seedlings may be thinned 3 to 4 inches in the row.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS SUMMONS FOR RELIEF

(Complaint Served)
Harman P. Strange, J. Spilman Strange and S. Elizabeth James, Plaintiffs,

against
Martha Strange, Sudie Rowe, May Lite, Maria Mitchell, Ollie Ayer, Blanche Jolly, Thomas J. Black and Willie Pearl Strange, Defendants.

TO THE DEFENDANTS:
Martha Strange, Maria Mitchell, Ollie Ayer, Blanche Jolly, Thomas J. Black and Willie Pearl Strange.

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber at his office in Manning, S. C. within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the Summons and amended complaint in the above stated action were filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for said county and State on August 17, 1920.

Dated August 18, A. D. 1920.
Fred Lesesne,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Ugly, Unsightly Pimples Are Signals of Bad Blood

Give Heed to the Warning.

Pimples on the face and other parts of the body are warnings from Nature that your blood is sluggish and impoverished. Sometimes they foretell eczema, boils, blisters, scaly eruptions and other skin disorders that burn like flames of fire.

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trouble. This remedy is the greatest vegetable blood purifier known, and contains no minerals or chemicals to injure the most delicate skin.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. today, and get rid of those unsightly and disfiguring pimples, and other skin irritations. If you wish special medical advice, you can obtain it without charge by writing to Medical Director, 105 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.

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