

RUNNING AHEAD!

Our values are leading all opponents by a wide margin and with Quality Merchandise Plus Trimmed Profits, we expect to win the Good Will and Patronage of the trading public. We are receiving daily large shipments of Men's, Young Men's and Boys' Suits, in the latest weaves and models and they are offered to you at very attractive prices.

Men's and Young Men's Suits	-----	\$15.00 to \$30.00
Boys' Suits, in desirable fabrics	-----	\$5.00 to \$15.00
Men's Extra Trousers	-----	\$2.50 to \$6.00
Boys' Pants in wear resisting fabrics	-----	\$1.00 to \$2.50
Men's Shoes in the popular lasts	-----	\$3.50 to \$8.50
Boys' School Shoes	-----	\$2.50 to \$5.00
Men's Hats, all the new ones	-----	\$2.50 to \$7.00

Early returns indicate that our values have been endorsed by a handsome majority. The people of Clarendon are good judges of merchandise. They are quick to appreciate values of Merit. We thank them for their continued support.

THE O'DONNELL DRY GOODS CO.

Sumter, S. C.

List of Birds of Clarendon County

(Continued from page two)

two months, and is abundant until late October.

Pipits

111. American Pipit. A common bird in winter, from October to March. It is a plain little grayish-brown, streaked bird; and is found only in flocks. It is a walker. When fields are being plowed in winter, the Pipits often come and settle on the freshly broken ground to secure small insects.

Mockingbirds, Thrashers, Wrens, Etc.
112. Mockingbird. Too well known to require description.

113. Catbird. About the same size as the Mockingbird; dark slate gray with a black cap and reddish brown under tail coverts. This bird arrives here toward the end of September and remains until the middle of May.

114. Brown Thrasher. This well known bird is a common permanent resident, and breeds plentifully. It generally nests in jessamine vines, bushes or small trees, but on May 18, 1922, I found a nest on the ground, which contained four young, nearly ready to leave. Many people regard the song of this bird as equal to or superior to the song of the Mockingbird.

115. Carolina Wren. This is our commonest Wren; it is a permanent resident, and places its nest in a variety of places, such as hollow trees and stumps, in bird boxes, on sills under houses, in bunches of "Spanish" moss and caves of houses. This Wren measures 5 1/2 inches in length and its general color is reddish-brown with a conspicuous white line over the eye.

116. House Wren. Smaller than the preceding and grayer in color. It is a winter visitant, but is not common.

117. Winter Wren. Still smaller than the Carolina Wren, but much like it in color. This bird is fairly common in winter.

Creepers

118. Brown Creeper. Length about 5 1/2 inches; upper parts mixed white and buff; a white line over the eye; wings with a band of cream-buff; under parts white; bill slender and curved. The Creeper spends its time climbing up the trunks of trees, and, like the Woodpeckers, uses its tail as a support. The dull, striped plumage of this bird closely resembles the bark of trees. The Creeper is a winter visitant, October to April.

Nuthatches and Titmice
119. White-breasted Nuthatch. This bird was common ten years ago, but at present it is rare. The Nuthatches are tree creepers, but do not use their tails as supports in climbing. The White-breasted Nuthatch prefers heavily timbered deciduous woods. They are stocky little fellows, with very short tails. The White-breast is bluish gray above and white below; top of the head and back of the neck, black; sides of the head, white; outer tail feathers black and white. This bird measures about six inches in

length.
120. Brown-headed Nuthatch. A very common bird, especially in the pine woods; it is about 4 1/2 inches in length. The upper parts are bluish gray; top of the head dark brown; a white spot on the back of the neck; under parts white. This Nuthatch is a permanent resident; it excavates a cavity in a dead tree, stump or decayed fence post, and builds its nest therein.

121. Tufted Titmouse. Common permanent resident in wooded land. It builds its nest in dead trees; it does not, however, excavate the nest-cavity, but uses deserted Woodpecker holes or natural hollows. This bird has a conspicuous crest; it measures 6 inches; its color is gray, forehead black and sides light reddish brown.

122. Carolina Chickadee. Length about 4 inches. Top of the head and throat, black; sides of head white; upper parts gray, under parts white, with light buff sides. This little bird also nests in dead trees, but it

excavates its own cavity; it begins nest-building about the middle of March, and is a permanent resident.

Kinglets and Granteaters
123. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. This little bird is 4 1/2 inches in length; it is olive-green in color, with two white wings bars and a concealed red spot on top of the head. It is a very active bird and has the habit of constantly flitting the wings. The bill is very small and weak. This Kinglet is a winter visitant, late October to late April.

124. Golden-crowned Kinglet. A little smaller than the preceding; the crown is orange and yellow, bordered by black. This is a more mid-winter bird than the Ruby-crowned Kinglet, and remains from early November to March.

125. Blue-gray Granteater. Length 4 1/2 inches; bluish-gray in color, tail black, outer feathers white; forehead black. This bird is a common summer resident, March to September; its nest is generally placed in oak trees, often very high up; it resembles the nest of the Hummingbird, but is, of course, larger. This bird is extremely active; it darts about through the foliage with its long tail wagging up and down and from side to side.

Thrushes

126. Wood Thrush. This Thrush is a common summer resident in wet, swampy woods; it arrives during the first week of April and remains sometimes until October. The song of this bird is very loud and flute-like and the opening notes resemble the words, "come to me," with the accent on "me." The Wood Thrush is 8 1/2 inches in length; it is olive-brown in color, the head being more reddish; the white under parts are heavily spotted with black.

127. Wilson's Thrush. Rather rare spring and fall migrant. This Thrush has cinnamon colored upper parts; the breast is very faintly streaked with the same color as the back.

128. Olive-backed Thrush. One record, September 13, 1916.

129. Hermit Thrush. A very common winter visitant, from late October to the middle of April. It is known by its reddish brown tail, which is quite distinct from the olive brown back.

130. Robin. This familiar bird occurs here from October occasionally as late as April. In February large flocks gather around houses to feed upon the berries of the Pride of India trees.

131. Bluebird. This common and well known bird is a permanent resident; it nests in dead trees or in bird boxes. It raises three broods a year; the Bluebird is a valuable insect destroyer and should be encouraged to nest around houses by the erection of bird boxes.

RAIN CAUSES POSTPONEMENT

Toronto, Sept. 11.—Rain today caused the postponement until tomorrow of the opening play in the 17th annual Canadian women's golf championship.

SOUTH CAROLINA MAKES GOOD SHOWING IN TOBACCO

Virginia and North Carolina Tobacco Growers Organize Association Locals.

First advance payments to members of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association in South Carolina on nine markets for the first nine delivery days this year, averaged more than the total receipts under the auction system, according to figures just compiled by the South Carolina offices of the Association.

At Bamberg and Hartsville member growers averaged two cents a pound more in advance than the averaged paid by the "auction" system in 1921. In the face of these figures and the fact that the Association has increased its advance payments to South Carolina members and is urging them to make early deliveries in order to hasten the second payment, only growers with short memories find any reason to cling to the out of date "auction" system. That many of them still remember 1921 is shown by the way new contracts are being signed in the Palmetto State.

More than twenty Virginia Counties have perfected local organizations in school districts or townships and the five hundred locals are holding regular meetings at which problems of the member growers are discussed and plans made for holding the Association with a united front in its fight against the old auction system.

Growers in four counties in Western North Carolina have requested assistance from headquarters in perfecting some 200 local community organizations on the eve of the opening of warehouses in this territory. In response to this call the Association has sent L. E. Rogers of Virginia, R. J. Works of Kentucky, and Field Representatives L. V. Morrell, J. B. Farley and H. H. Lawly of North Carolina to co-operate with the growers under the leadership of Director J. W. King and J. B. Swain, district representative in these counties.

Sentiment for Co-operative Marketing is overwhelming tobacco growers in Western North Carolina and leaders among the growers expect through their local organizations to assure 100 percent deliveries among members of the Association.

Aaron Sapiro is to speak in Danville, Va., Friday, September 15th, and in South Hill, Va., Saturday, Sept. 16th at mass meetings which are expected to break all attendance records.

Mr. Sapiro says that California Co-operatives are much impressed by the remarkable story of the Kentucky Burley Association in its first year, and that H. G. Coykendahl, head of the California Prune and Apricot Growers Association, is going to Kentucky to study the operation of the Burley Association, which has made a great record in handling tobacco at a minimum cost to members.

PECA NSCAB

Clemson College, Sept. 11.—The Botany Division has received a number of specimens and inquiries concerning pecan scab, which is distributed throughout the region of pecan culture and in many places is destructive. It can be recognized by the brown spots which are produced on leaves and nuts. The spots usually have quite definite borders, but early in the season they are apt to drop off before maturity. Later infections are apt to cause the nuts to be undersized and faulty.

Professional Cards

JNO. G. DINKINS
Attorney-at-Law
MANNING, S. C.

DURANT & ELLERBE
Attorneys-at-Law
MANNING, S. C.

R. O. Purdy S. Oliver O'Bryan
PURDY & O'BRYAN
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
MANNING, S. C.

FRED LESENE
Attorney-at-Law
MANNING, S. C.

J. W. WIDEMAN
Attorney-at-Law
MANNING, S. C.

H. C. CURTIS
Attorney-at-Law
MANNING, S. C.

J. A. Weinberg Taylor H. Stukes
WEINBERG & STUKES
Attorneys-at-Law
MANNING, S. C.

to be undersized and faulty. Dr. C. A. Ludwig, Associate Plant Pathologist, advises that the chief points to be considered in control are three:

1. The disease is worse in the warmer, more humid sections. This means, in general, that it is worse near the coast; 150 miles or more inland it is of comparatively little importance. Where practicable, this fact should be taken into consideration in locating a new grove.

2. Some varieties exhibit much more resistance than others to the fungus. The more susceptible varieties should be avoided, especially near the coast and wherever else the disease is severe. In most such cases it will pay to topwork if susceptible varieties have been set. The following list gives a number of varieties in the order of susceptibility, beginning with the most susceptible: San Saba, Georgia, Delmas, Van Deman, Schleyfi Uabst, Belton, Mobile, Alley, Moore, Nelson, Stuart, Frotscher, Money-maker, Teche, Russell and Success.

3. The disease can be controlled with Bordeaux mixture. Use 4 pounds of bluestone, 4 pounds of quicklime (or 5 1-2 pounds of hydrated lime), and 1 pound of rosin-fish oil soap to 50 gallons of water, and apply thoroughly with a first class spray outfit at very high pressure. The best rule to follow as to the time frequency of spraying, is to begin when the nuts are first formed and keep them covered with the fungicide until they are about mature, or from about May 1 until August or September.

Now is a good time to begin planning for clean crops for the future.

PREVENTING PIP

Clemson College, Sept. 11.—"Pip" is a condition, not a disease, say the Extension poultry specialists, who inform us that the condition known as "pip" is usually found associated with avian diptheria or with diseases of the mouth or the respiratory tract, and that if the disease which is responsible for "pip" is successfully treated, the condition will disappear.

When the nasal passages become closed by the presence of mucous secretion or exudate, the fowl is compelled to breathe through the mouth. The constant passage of air over the tongue tends to dry and harden it at the tip. The dry, horny covering contracts and presses upon the soft tissues beneath, causing the fowl much annoyance. The hardened

layer may partially separate from the soft tissues and expose a raw inflamed surface.

This horny tip should not be removed, for this will make the tongue raw, and will sometimes cause bleeding and death of the bird.

An effort should be made to keep the nostrils open. By dipping the head in Per-Sul or Cresol as recommended for sorehead, the condition is removed. Rubbing the tongue with some substance, such as vaseline, cottonseed meal, or glycerine, is also good.

HAVE MORE FRUIT AT HOME

Clemson College, Sept. 11.—Is your home orchard furnishing a succession of fruit with a surplus for canning? If not, plan now to establish during the fall and winter an orchard of this kind. A home orchard of one acre of carefully selected fruit and varieties is usually sufficient to furnish a generous supply of fruit throughout the season and a canning surplus for the winter.

S. S. S. Fills Out Hollow Cheeks, Thin Limbs!



Men and women, whether you are over built yourself up to your normal, full-right weight depends on the number of blood-cells in your blood. That's all there is to it. It's a scientific fact. If your blood-cell factory isn't working right, you will be run-down, thin, your blood will be in disorder, and perhaps your face will be broken out with pimples, blackheads and eruptions. S. S. S. keeps your blood-cell factory working full time. It helps build new blood-cells. That's why S. S. S. builds up thin, run-down people, it puts firm flesh on your bones, it rounds out your face, arms, neck, limbs, the whole body. It puts the "pink" in your cheeks. It takes the hollowness from the eyes, and it fools Father Time by smoothing out wrinkles in men and women by "plumping" them up. S. S. S. is a remarkable blood-purifier. While you are getting plump, your skin eruptions, pimples, blackheads, acne, rheumatism, rash, tetter, blotches are being removed. The medicinal ingredients of S. S. S. are guaranteed purely vegetable. S. S. S. is sold at all drug stores, in two sizes. The larger size is the more economical.

EAGLE "MIKADO" Pencil No. 174

For Sale at your Dealer Made in five grades
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND
EAGLE MIKADO
EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK



How the Bank Serves the Farmer

You, the Farmer, are America's greatest producer of wealth. But before YOU receive the money for your crops many months usually elapse. The crops must be sown, must be fertilized, tilled, reaped and SOLD!

The Bank is your Friend because it helps to carry you over the weeks and months between planting and profiting seasons. It permits you to purchase seed, fertilizer, machinery, on credit.

In times of stress it stands behind you and helps you weather the storm.

Are YOU getting all the benefits which the bank offers farmers?

Learn how we can help YOU. Ask for full information from our officials. They will be pleased to tell you more about our service.

Home Bank & Trust Co.

CHARLTON DURANT, President
T. M. WELLS, Cashier



Facts About Child-Birth

An eminent physician has shown to thousands of expectant mothers just how to be free from the suffering which many mothers experience for months, right up to the moment when the Little One arrives!

Mrs. Wm. Washington, 107 Louisa Ave., Nashville, Tenn., says: "There is positively no woman on earth that would be without 'Mother's Friend' during expectancy if she only knew the value of comfort."

"Mother's Friend" is externally applied to the region of the abdomen, back and hips. It relieves the tension on nerves and ligaments as month follows month. Finally, it makes child-birth a joy instead of a painful dread.

Use "Mother's Friend" as our mothers and grandmothers did. Don't wait, start today, and meanwhile write to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-47, Atlanta, Ga., for a free wonderful book containing information every expectant mother should have. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" today. It is sold by all druggists—everywhere.