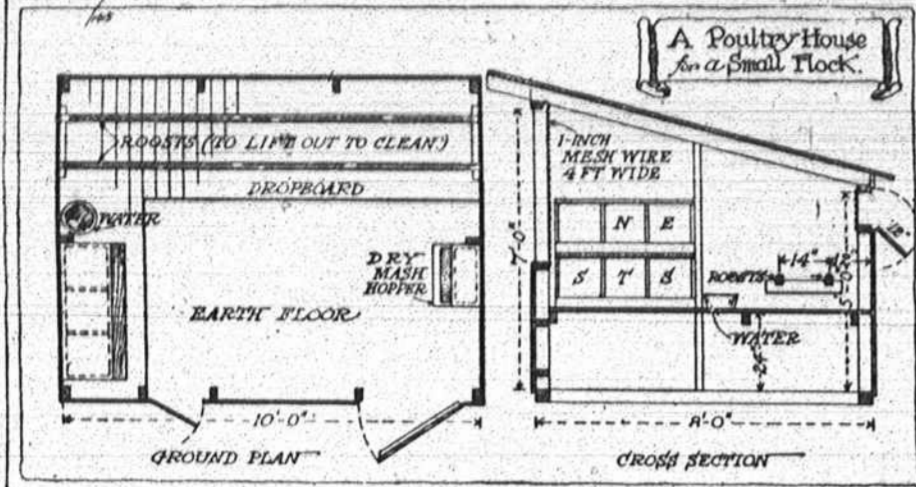
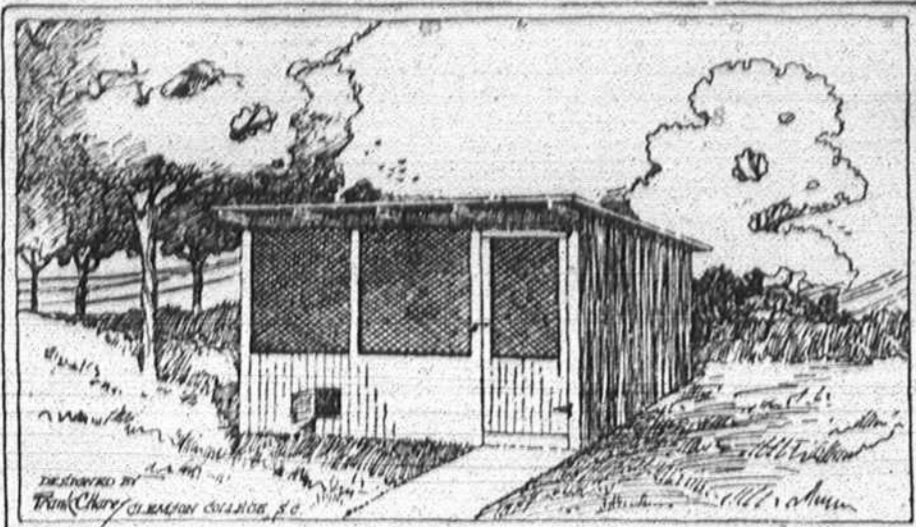


# EVERY FLOCK OF CHICKENS SHOULD HAVE A SANITARY HOUSE TO LIVE IN

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 of 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.

## BY-LAWS OF CAMDEN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Section 1. This Association shall be known as Camden Public Library.  
Section 2. The Association shall consist of such white resident citizens of the City of Camden, S. C., above the age of sixteen years who may enroll themselves in the Association and pay an annual fee of one dollar in advance.

Section 3. The Association shall be controlled by a Board of Directors of nine persons, to be elected by the Association annually.

Section 4. The powers, purpose and duties of the Association shall be: First, to establish and maintain a free library for the white people of the town of Camden, S. C., to be used without charge by them. Second, to collect and preserve records of historic character, which are of interest to the people of the County of Kershaw, South Carolina. Third, to encourage and develop in our people, especially the young, a fondness for choice literature, and a love for the true, and beautiful and good.

Section 5. The officers of the Camden Public Library shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor, who shall be elected annually from the Association. The President shall perform the duties generally pertaining to that office. The Vice President shall in the absence or disability of the President perform the duties of President.

The Recording Secretary shall record all the official actions of the Board and have custody of all its official records except those in current use by another officer.

The Corresponding Secretary shall carry on all correspondence and notify members of meeting of governing board of said Association.

Treasurer—All funds collected shall be turned over to the Treasurer, who shall deposit in bank or banks chosen by the Board of Directors. The Treasurer shall pay and receipt all bills and report at monthly meetings.

The Auditor shall audit the books of Treasurer annually and report on same at annual meeting.

Section 6. Meetings—The regular meeting of the Association shall be the third Monday of each month at 6:30 p. m., summer months, and 4 p. m., winter months, at Library. The annual meeting shall be on the third Monday in June. Special meetings shall be called by the President or by request of any two Directors for the transaction of only of business stated in call. Four members of the Board of Directors and three members of any standing committee shall constitute a quorum.

Section 7. Committees—Annually the President shall appoint four standing committees, viz.: a committee of five on Library, a committee of three on Finance, and a committee of three on rooms, and an entertainment committee.

The committee on Library shall supervise the selection, buying, exchange and binding of books and periodicals and have general supervision of the administration of the Library and Reading room.

The finance committee shall have charge of all library finances, examine and report upon all bills against the Association and make an annual report upon the financial condition of the Association. This Committee shall also consider and make recommendations to the Board of Directors as to the amount to be spent by each department at the beginning of the fiscal year. It shall submit a budget based on the yearly income of the Library. A member of the City Park Committee shall be appointed annually to serve on this committee; the Treasurer of the Library to be chairman of this committee.

The Committee on Rooms shall have general charge of heating, lighting and arrangement and care of rooms.

Section 8. Claims.—All claims against the Association must be presented at a meeting of the Board of Directors, and referred to committee on Finance for investigation and report. The City Treasurer will turn over \$500 per annum guaranteed to the Treasurer of the Library.

Section 9. Librarian.—The Librarian shall have charge of the Library and be responsible for care of books and other library property, classify and arrange all books and publications and keep the same catalogued according to plans approved by Board; promptly report any delinquencies to the committee on Library; keep exact accounts of all moneys received from fines and other sources and report amount to Board of Directors at regular monthly meetings, and pay all balances to Treasurer at meetings and discharge such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors, provided that in performance of her duties she shall not incur debt or liability of any kind without express authority from the Board of Directors.

Section 10. A Juvenile Department shall be formed and Volunteer Library assistants asked to assist.

Section 11. White strangers and visitors shall be allowed the privileges of the Library upon the payment of one dollar per month.

Section 12. White persons living in the vicinity of Camden, outside the City limits, shall be entitled to the privileges of the Library, upon the purchase of an annual membership card, the price of which shall be one dollar.

Section 13. These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting, by a two-thirds vote of those present, provided notice of one month shall be given of said intended action.

WHISTON, N. D.—When Kenneth Jordan, an 8-year old prisoner in the county jail, secured the keys from the sheriff and opened the doors, telling the prisoners they could escape, only one of the twelve took advantage of the offer. The one who escaped was rearrested.

Chester, Pa.—When William Downs was entrapped by blue dye in a vat which he was mending, he was overcome by fumes and taken out for dead. After the undertakers had prepared the body for burial and removed it to Downs' home, the corpse arose on his bed and screamed: "I'm not dead, and don't you think I am."

## ROADS IN CHINA.

They Remind One Very Much of the Snakes in Ireland.

BECAUSE THERE ARE NONE.

What Apologies There Are For Them Are a Great Deal Like the Bed of a Stone Quarry—The Torture That Goes With a Trip in a Peking Cart.

Describing the roads, or, rather, the lack of roads, in China and the torture that is undergone by the tourist who, used to the luxurious modes of travel we may employ, trusts himself to the uncertain joys of a trip in a Peking chair, a writer in the Wide World Magazine says:

"Now, a Peking cart is a very venerable mode of progression. When our ancestors were lightly dressed in wool and had no conception of any wheeled vehicle the Chinese lady was paying her calls in the back of a Peking cart, the seat of honor under the tilt, well out of sight of the passers by, while her servant sat in front, the place of comfort, if such a word can be applied to anything pertaining to a Peking cart.

"In spite of its long and aristocratic record if there is any mode of progression more wearying and uncomfortable I have not met it. It is simply a springless board set on a couple of wheels with a wagon tilt of blue cotton over it and a place for heavy luggage behind. The Chinaman sits on the floor and does not seem to mind, but the ordinary westerner, like myself, packs his bedding and all the cushions he can beg or borrow around him and then resigns himself to his fate.

"The Peking cart has one advantage, people will tell you—it has nothing to break in it. But there are moments when it would be a mighty relief if something did break, for if the woodwork holds together as it tosses you from side to side you yourself are one sore, bruised mass. No; I cannot recommend a Peking cart, even on the smoothest road.

"And the roads in China are not smooth. We all know the description of the snakes in Ireland. 'There are none,' and much the same might be said about the roads in China. There are so called roads, certainly, upon which the people move about, but I have seldom met one that was any better than the surrounding country, and very, very often on this journey I met roads where it was ease and luxury to move off them on to the neighboring plowed field.

"The recipe for a road there in the north seems to be: Take a piece of the country that is really too bad to plow or to use for any agricultural purpose whatever, that a mountain torrent, in fact, has given up as too much for the water, upset a stone wall over it—a stone wall with good, large stones in it—take care they never for a moment lie evenly, and you have your road.

"Leaving Peking for the eastern toms, you go for the first two or three hours along a paved way of magnificent proportions planned and laid out as a highway should be. The great stones with which it is paved were probably put there by slave labor, how many hundred years ago I do not know, but the blocks are uneven now, some of them are gone altogether, though how a huge block of stone could possibly disappear passes my understanding, and whenever the carter could he took the cart down beside the road, where at least the dust made a cushion for the nail studded wheels, and the jarring and the jolting were not quite so terrible.

"It takes as long to get beyond the environs of Peking in a cart as it does to get out of London in a motorcar. First we passed through the Babylonish gate, and the great walls were behind us; then, outside the city, all looking dusty, dirty and khaki colored in the brilliant sunshine, were numerous small houses, and the wayside was lined with booths on which were things for sale.

"Along the roadway came an endless array of people, clad for the most part in blue cotton—men walking, men with loads slung from a bamboo across their shoulders, donkeys laden with baskets or sacks of grain, with fat Chinese on their backs. There were Peking carts, there were mules, there were ponies, and this busy throng is almost the same as it was a couple of thousand years ago.

"But it was a long, long while before I could feel I was really in the country. There was the khaki colored land, there were the khaki colored houses, built of mud apparently, with graceful tiled roofs, and blue clad people everywhere and everywhere at work.

"Always the fields were most beautifully tilled. There were no fences. The Chinese are too civilized to need fences, and when you see stone walls it is only because, since they can't be dropped off the planet into space, the stones must be disposed of somehow."

Paris For Politeness.

Translated rather crudely and literally, this is the notice in a Paris trolley car: "Messieurs the passengers descending from the carriage are urged (literally "prayed"), before renouncing the shelter which the carriage they are about to quit offers them, to assure themselves, as a preliminary, that no carriage coming in the opposite direction is in proximity."

Hope for the best, but work hard for the result.

Alken county has found it necessary to borrow \$6,000 with which to tide over until tax money begins to come in to relieve stringent conditions in that county.

**ESTATE NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Saturday, October 16th, 1915, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Henrietta Wages, deceased, and apply to the said Court for a final discharge as said Administrator.  
NEWTON KELLY,  
Administrator.  
Camden, S. C., Sept. 16, 1915.

**ESTATE NOTICE.**  
State of South Carolina,  
County of Kershaw.  
Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Saturday, October 9th, 1915, I will make to the Probate Court of Kershaw County my final return as Administrator de bonis non, cum testamento annexo of the estate of Mrs. Susan Watkins, deceased, and apply to the said Court for a final discharge as said Administrator.  
W. R. WATKINS,  
Administrator.  
Camden, S. C., Sept. 9th, 1915.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
On improved farms. Easy terms Apply to B. B. Clarke, Camden, S. C.

**Estate of E. D. Boykin.**  
Notice is hereby given that one month from this date, on Saturday, October 23rd, 1915, we will render final account of our dealings and actings as Executors of the Estate of E. D. Boykin, deceased, in the County of the Probate of Kershaw County, at 11 o'clock a. m., and on the same day ask for a final discharge from our trust as such Executors. All persons having demands against said Estate will present them for payment on or before that day, proven and authenticated, or be forever barred.  
D. A. BOYKIN,  
H. D. BOYKIN,  
J. T. HAY,  
Executors.  
Camden, S. C., Sept. 23, 1915.

**EXCURSIONS**  
Via Atlantic Coast Line, Standard Railroad of the South.  
\$15.00 to State Camp, Fla.  
Near Jacksonville and return, count of National Rifle Tournament. Tickets on sale Oct. 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th and 14th. Extension final limit to November 25th may be obtained by deposit of ticket at agent Union Station, Jacksonville, later than Oct. 13th and payment of 50c.  
For rates, reservations or any information, phone or write R. L. Banta, agent Coast Line, Camden, S. C.

**SHE NEEDS NO COAXING**

Wherever the sign of the "Ice Cream" is, there is the average girl's interest centered. And who can blame her? What is so cooling and delicious this hot weather as a heaping plate of our matchless Ice Cream? Old and young alike find it pleasant and palatable. Ours is pure, fresh made and delicious, and we have it in all the popular flavors. Standard prices. Best quality.

**CAMDEN CANDY KITCHEN**  
Spero Beleos, Proprietor.  
Phone 78. Camden, S. C.

**Buggies, Wagons and Harness**

I am offering to sell you Buggies, Wagons, Harness Mules and Horses at lowest prices. You can get anything in my line at most reasonable figures.

Highest market prices paid for cotton in exchange for payment on accounts.

**W. C. MOORE**  
Camden, S. C.

**FOR SALE**

The TEAM PLANTATION in West Wateree, seven miles from Camden; 2 miles from Lugoff, S. C. This tract contains 1,373 acres; 800 acres open land, a good portion of which is under cultivation and producing well; some good timber on place; one 6 room dwelling; 26 tenant houses, several barns and a house. This property is situated in one of the best farming sections of Kershaw county; good neighborhood and healthy locality. Piece of labor on place; about 300 bales of cotton produced on place annually; some good pasturing land for stock raising. We have this place for sale at a bargain and the terms are very easy. Also the following: 75 acres 8 miles Southeast of Camden, adjoining lands of A. J. Boykin, West and Burrows. About 40 acres under cultivation; the balance in wood and timber. Two-room dwelling on barn on premises. Price \$1,650, cash or terms. 252 acres belonging to T. S. Dunlap, 8 miles from Camden in the Antioch section. This is a good tract of land with some also timber on it. Lands adjoining this property have been in demand and we have this for sale at a reasonable price.

**DuBose & Boykin**  
Real Estate and Fire Insurance  
Telephone No. 43 Camden, S. C.