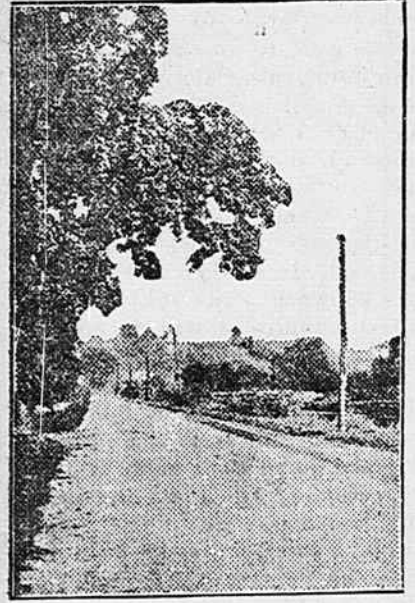


GOOD ROADS

IMPROVING THE POST-ROADS

Four Hundred and Sixty-Five Miles of Experimental Highways Are Now Under Construction.

Four hundred and sixty-five miles of experimental post-roads of different types, benefiting 28 different counties, are now under construction in 13 states, which are co-operating with the federal government. These roads, which are being built under the supervision of the department, are authorized by the act of congress of Au-



Ohio State Highway, Brick.

gust 24, 1912, which appropriated for the post-road department \$500,000, to be expended in an experiment to test out the value of improved rural-carrier routes. The federal government pays one-third and the state or county benefited must defray two-thirds of the cost. The entire sum of \$500,000 of federal funds and \$1,000,000 of local funds will be expended under the supervision and checking of federal highway engineers.

The following work on post-road improvement has been undertaken, according to a bulletin dealing with the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, issued by the department:

- Lauderdale county, Alabama, 30 miles of earth road.
 - Boone and Story counties, Iowa, 51 miles of earth road.
 - Dubuque county, Iowa, 20 miles of gravel road.
 - Bath and Montgomery counties, Kentucky, 11 miles of macadam road.
 - Montgomery county, Maryland, 5.4 miles of macadam road.
 - Cumberland county, Maine, 21 miles of bituminous macadam road.
 - Leflore county, Mississippi, 24 miles of gravel road.
 - McDowell county, North Carolina, 16 miles of earth road.
 - Davis, Forsyth and Iredell counties, North Carolina, 48 miles of sand-clay and top-soil road.
 - Licking and Muskingum counties, Ohio, 24 miles of concrete road.
 - Jackson county, Oregon, 51.4 miles of earth road.
 - Aiken county, South Carolina, 27.3 miles of sand-clay and top-soil road.
 - Loudon county, Tennessee, 6.4 miles of macadam road.
 - Montgomery county, Tennessee, 7.6 miles of macadam road.
 - Bexar, Comal, Aravis, Hays and Guadalupe counties, Texas, 71.6 miles of gravel road.
 - Fairfax county, Virginia, 12.3 miles of gravel road.
 - Spotsylvania, Caroline and Hanover counties, Virginia, 38.2 miles of sand-clay and top-soil road.
- As rapidly as these roads are constructed the department is endeavoring to interest the local authorities in inaugurating systematic maintenance to keep them in condition. The county engineer has undertaken the maintenance of the Virginia post-road in Spotsylvania county, and another will supervise the upkeep of the completed part of the Ohio post-road. It is believed that this local maintenance system will be extended to the post-roads to be built in Maine, Tennessee, Texas and Alabama.

Bulletin on Roads.
The United States department of Agriculture bulletin, No. 220, is upon the subject of roads, and it is well worth reading. It tells of Roman roads, French roads, and treats not only of road surfacing, but of road grading and foundations for roads. Send for it, it's free.

Keep Roadside Clean.
Roadsides and fence rows free of weeds, rank grass and rubbish, are not only pleasing in appearance, but injurious crop pests cannot start housekeeping in such places. Neither is there a chance for noxious weeds to mature or dangerous plant diseases to start on clean roadsides.

Greatest Single Factor.
The greatest single factor in national economics is transportation, and the greatest single factor in economical transportation is good roads.

TORTOISE OUTLIVES THE HARE

Rabbit May Get to Be Five Years of Age, but the Other May Reach Four Hundred.

The ages of living things vary from a moment to hundreds of years. The tortoise is said to take the prize among all land animals for length of years. This animal lives, under favorable conditions, 300 or 400 years. One died in London in 1906 which was said to be at least 350 years old. The crocodile, too, sometimes lives to be 300.

The tortoise has to give in to the whale, however, for the latter often lives to the age of five hundred. That is probably the oldest age reached by any creature which exists upon the earth today.

The common little English sparrow lives longer than most of us imagine. Scientists tell us that some of them get to be forty years old. This is a ripe old age for so small a bird. The robin, which is much larger, lives only ten or twelve years. The eagle holds the record for age among the birds. It may live to be 100.

The elephant lives, on the average, about as long as the eagle. The oldest age among our common domestic animals is reached by the horse, which often reaches 30 or more. This is practically the same as the age of lions and camels. The cow may live to be 25, the dog 15, the rabbit about five. Most of us know, however, of cases in which common beasts or birds have lived to much greater ages than are allotted them ordinarily.

TO GUIDE TROOPS AT NIGHT

Prismatic Compass Is Declared to Be of Great Value to Military Commanders.

Leading troops across country by compass bearing with as much certainty by night as by day is made possible through the use of a prismatic compass just brought out in England. The name given this compass is due to the prism fitted to one side of the frame, although this is not the most important feature of the instrument. The dial, which is made of mother-of-pearl, has a center coated with luminous paint, and in addition to this there are luminous patches on the lid by which the instrument is readily sighted at night. When a night march is to be undertaken the instrument is opened and exposed to the daylight for half an hour. This is sufficient to make the dial center and sighting patches luminous for from six to nine hours. In the latest form of the instrument this exposure to daylight is unnecessary, owing to the use of a phosphorescent substance that is always self-luminous.—Popular Mechanics.

Lazy, That's All.

New York women are lazy housekeepers. All experiments with public markets, co-operative food stores and direct-from-farm-to-kitchen projects come sooner or later bang up against the fact that housewives hereabouts will not take the thriftiest means of getting food supplies. Every now and then municipal markets start off with a flourish. But in a short time it is found that they are doing mainly a wholesale business. The housewives they are supposed to benefit are buying their food from the corner store and paying the same old prices, however high they go. New York women are too proud to take their baskets and go to market as do the women of Pittsburgh. Women in this city talk "high cost of living." It is the fashion to groan about it. But it is not the fashion to fall to and help reduce it.—New York Times.

Acid Pyrography.

Artistic designs can be burned in wooden surfaces by the use of an acid solution formulated properly with equally as good results as are obtained with the pyrographic needle. A 20 per cent solution of sulphuric acid should be mixed in an ordinary ink bottle, and the liquid tinted with red ink or other coloring matter, so that the acid line will be visible when it is applied. After the design has been printed or drawn on the wood surface a tailor's iron should be rubbed carefully over it until the desired shade is obtained. The acid should be painted over the design with a small camel's-hair brush.—World's Advance.

Sugar, Sir?

Sugar was not known as an article of commerce among the Greeks, and it is not mentioned in the Bible, showing that it was not known to the Hebrews. The sugar cane is believed to have grown wild in India, and while no reference to sugar can be found to 300 A. D. there is no doubt that the juice of the cane was in use long before that period. The art of the evaporation of the juice to a solid substance is an Indian invention of about the seventh century, and was spread all over the then known world. The Arabs and Egyptians prepared candy at an early date by recrystallizing the sugar obtained from the pressed cane.

His Unsatisfied Yearn.

"I have long desired to be a sheriff and capture a blonde wood nymph who in form and trimmings resembled the Venus de Milo," confessed J. Fuller Gloom. "Two obstacles have prevented. I couldn't be elected sheriff if there was no other candidate in the race against me, and there are no blonde wood nymphs running loose anywhere except in the imaginations of the correspondents."—Kansas City Star.



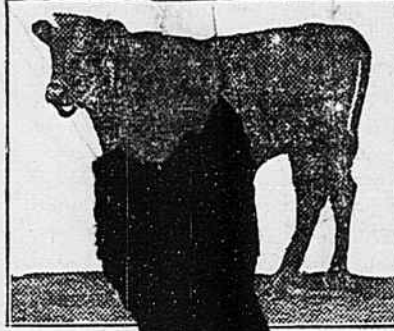
SERIOUS DISEASE OF CALVES

Diphtheria Is Due to Specific Infection and May Appear in Animals Only a Few Days Old.

(By DR. M. H. REYNOLDS, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Calf diphtheria is due to a specific infection, and is always a serious matter. The trouble may appear with calves from three to five days old. Such calves refuse to drink milk or suck. They show more or less discharge of saliva from the mouth and inflamed patches inside the mouth. These patches gradually develop into ulcers covered with a dead, granular, or cheesy mass, which does not peel easily from the raw surface underneath. There is considerable rise of temperature and an offensive odor from the mouth. The trouble may easily extend to neighboring parts, to the lining membrane of the nose, and then there appears a yellowish discharge. In some cases the lining membrane of the digestive tract is similarly affected and then there is tendency to diarrhea. Little pigs show similar symptoms.

So far as now known the germ is a normal inhabitant of the intestines of healthy hogs and cattle and prob-



ably always virulent. In the disease is prevalent, is, of course, scattered. Very young animals are especially and most seriously affected. Cases have been reported in and pigs six or eight months of age even occasionally. The disease is always self-luminous.—Popular Mechanics.

The sores may be cleaned with two per cent creolin in warm water, and then treated with Lugol's solution, applied twice a day to the ulcers. Permanganate of potash may also be used, two ounces to each gallon of water; make up fresh each time, as the mixture cannot be kept from day to day. Either treatment should be given to valuable animals about twice a day for from four to six days. Frequent and thorough disinfection of calf pens and calf yards is one of the first essentials in management.

DATA ON BREEDING FOR SEX

Expert of Maine Experiment Station Gives Result of Investigations He Has Made.

For ages untold the subject of the control of sex has been discussed and studied over, with very little progress except to discover that many theories do not work. At that, knowing what not to expect is a great deal. The most promising theory now relates to the influence on sex of the time of breeding. Of that Dr. Raymond Pearl of the Maine experiment station writes in a private letter which Hoard's Dairyman quotes: "My own investigations on the relation of the time of service in the heat period itself, that is whether early or late, shows that it does have an effective influence on the control of sex. We are collecting extensive statistics on the matter by means of co-operation with breeders all over the country and the more data we get, the more clear does it become that in this matter, time of service related to the heat period is a significant factor."

FEED FOR MILK PRODUCTION

Common Cows Frequently Capable of Returning Larger Yield Than That Secured by Feeders.

(By T. L. HAECKER, Minnesota Experiment Station.)

Common cows are frequently capable of producing a much larger milk yield than the average feeder secures from the average common cow. For ten years back we have always had a number of cows with no dairy heredity in the dairy herd at the university farm. The average of 23 yearly records of these cows is 5,000 pounds of milk and 222 pounds of butter.

The value of 222 pounds of butter at 27 cents a pound is equal in round numbers to \$60. The average common cow of this state produces a return yearly of but \$46. She is, therefore yielding \$14 a year less than if given the same care and feed that the cows in the university herd received.

Lends Zest to Game.
The man who keeps accurate track of his cows' production always has a record to beat, and beating a former record lends zest to any game.

Use Your Whole House this Winter DON'T let cold weather lock you up in one room. A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater will bring glowing warmth and cheer to every room of the house. With the Perfection Heater near, you can dress in comfort, clean in comfort, set the table in comfort, and live in comfort generally. The Perfection gives 10 hours of glowing warmth on one gallon of oil. Clean—quick—convenient. Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain best results in Oil Stoves, Lamps and Heaters.

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A reason for it being handled by us exclusively

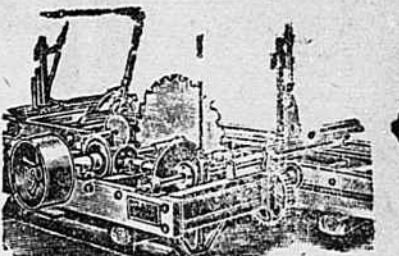
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Treasurer's Notice.

The County Treasurer's office will be open for the purpose of receiving taxes from the 15th day of October, 1915, to the 15th day of March, 1916. All taxes shall be due and payable between the 15th day of October, 1915, and December 31st, 1915. That when taxes charged shall not be paid by December 31st, 1915, the County Auditor shall proceed to add a penalty of one per cent for January, and if taxes are not paid on or before February 1st, 1916, the County Auditor will proceed to add two per cent, and five per cent from the 1st of March to the 15th of March, after which time all unpaid taxes will be collected by the Sheriff.

The tax levies for the year 1915 are as follows:

For State purposes	7 Mills
Ordinary County	6 "
Cons. School Tax	3 "
Bacon School District	4 "
Edgefield School District	5 "
Long Cane S. D.	3 "
Liberty Hill S. D.	3 "
Johnston S. D.	3 "
Collier's S. D.	3 "
Flat Rock S. D.	4 "
Elmwood S. D. No. 8	2 "
Elmwood S. D. No. 9	2 "
Elmwood S. D. No. 30	2 "
Hibler Township	3 "
P. Branch S. D.	5 "
White Town S. D.	4 "
Trenton S. D.	5 "
Ward Township	2 "
Moss Township	3 "
Parkville S. D.	4 "
Modoc S. D.	2 "
Oak Grove	3 "
Red Hill S. D.	4 "
Antioch S. D.	2 "
Shaw Township	4 "
Talbert Township	2 "
R R Bonds Wise T'sp	1 14 "
R R Bonds Pickens	3 "
R R Bonds Johnston	3 "
R R Bonds Fine Grove	12 "
R R Bonds Blocker (portion)	12 "
R R Bonds Elmwood	12 "
Pickens	3 "
Edgefield sch'l bldg.	2 "
Town of Edgefield Corporation purposes	10 "

All the male citizens between the ages of 21 years and 60 years except those exempt by law are liable to a poll tax of One Dollar each. A capitation tax of 50 cents each is to be paid on all dogs. The law prescribes that all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 55 years must pay \$2 commutation tax or work six days on the public roads. As this is optional with the individual, no commutation tax is included in the property tax. So ask for road tax receipt when you desire to pay road tax. JAMES T. MIMS, Co. Treas. E. C.

Southern Railway

Premier Carrier of the South

Passenger train schedules, effective October 24, 1915.

Trains arrive from

No.	Time
108 Augusta, Trenton	8:20 a m
130 Columbia, Trenton	9:40 a m
110 Aiken, Augusta	3:00 p m
106 Columbia, Augusta	8:30 p m

Trains depart for

No.	Time
109 Trenton, Columbia	7:20 a m
129 Trenton, Augusta	9:45 a m
131 Aug-Columbia-Aiken	11:45 a m
107 Augusta, Columbia	7:30 p m

Schedules published only as information and are not guaranteed. For further information apply to J. A. TOWNSEND, Ticket Agent, Edgefield, S. C.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 25c