

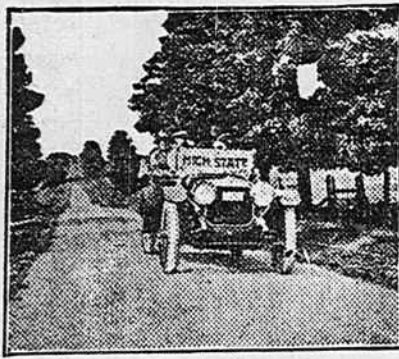


COST OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

Much Depends on Amount and Character of Grading Necessary—Other Factors Considered.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cost of a road is dependent upon not only the type of construction, but the amount and character of grading to be done, the cost of labor and materials, the width and thickness of surfacing, the character and amount of drainage required, and other factors of equal variability. Based upon general averages, it has been ascertained by highway specialists of the United States department of agriculture that under average conditions macadam roads can be built in southern states at from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per mile, gravel roads at from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per mile, and sand-clay and top-soil roads at from \$800 to \$1,500 per mile. In New England and the other eastern states, macadam roads are reported at from \$6,000 to \$9,000 per mile, gravel roads at from \$3,200 to \$5,000, and bituminous macadam from \$8,000 to \$13,000, according to the character of construction, whether surface-treated, penetration, or mixing method. The bituminous type is quite general in the eastern states. As indicating costs in other sections of country, the state highway commissioner of Michigan reported in 1913 the average cost for macadam roads \$4,300 per mile, clay-gravel roads \$1,500 per mile, and concrete roads about \$10,000 per mile. The average cost of



Improved Michigan Road.

state highways constructed in Ohio in 1913 was \$8,383. According to types in 1912, the brick-paved highways averaged \$14,650 per mile and the macadam highways \$5,950. In California the first 356 miles of the state system of highways cost an average of \$8,143 per mile and consisted principally of thin concrete with a thin coat of bitumen. The maximum and minimum figures given in this paragraph are not absolute, but are intended to present the usual range of costs. The rates given include grading, drainage, surfacing, and engineering costs.

BOOSTER FOR BETTER ROADS

Cost of Transportation of Produce to Market is Lessened—Ditch, Drain and Drag Roads.

Good roads not only cheapen the cost of transporting farm produce to market, but make the country a desirable place to live in.

We hear much talk about federal aid for good roads, yet if we wait for this movement to crystallize into a reality, the people of the country will be riding in mud for some time to come. The thing to do is to take off coats and buckle into a plan for local road improvement. Be a booster for the grading of roads and follow up the work with the King road drag for maintenance.

The principle of all good roads in all States is the same, viz., keeping the water out and off of the roadbeds. Ditch, drain and drag the roads. This is the tripod of good road building.

ADVANTAGES OF GOOD ROADS

Scarcely Secondary to Rail Transportation in Their Far-Reaching Effect on Civilization.

The two great necessities of modern life are education and transportation, for civilization travels in the wake of good schools and good roads. Good roads lead in more good directions than the most far-seeing can contemplate. Commerce begins on the country roads and byways; they affect school attendance and literacy; they control markets and prices, values of land, the development and contentment of the people, the cost and pleasure of living, and are scarcely secondary to rail transportation in their far-reaching effect. They determine the character and growth of the community, and the necessity for them cannot be overestimated, for a country that isn't worth a good road isn't worth living in.

Idaho Boosts Good Roads. The Southern Idaho Motor association was perfected at Boise, Idaho, for the purpose of making a good roads campaign in southern Idaho. This marks an important step toward giving impetus to the good roads movement in the state.

Keep Weeds Down. It does not take long to mow the growth along the roadside, ditch banks and fence rows. You could do it going to and from the fields oftentimes, or when you have an hour to spare.

BEAUTY AND GOOD HABITS

Too Few Seem to Recognize the Part That Health Plays in Matter of Appearance.

It is impossible to be beautiful without being healthy. Health is the foundation of beauty. If one wants to be really beautiful, the beauty must be more than skin deep. The trouble with most people is that they are quite satisfied with a beauty that is superficial enough to deceive the onlooker. Beauty includes vigor and efficiency.

To be really beautiful one must have not only a beautiful face, but beautiful hands as well; not simply a good complexion all over. Not infrequently a person's body is covered with pimples. With such blemishes on the face one would feel very badly, but so long as they are out of sight, they are not regarded. However, they mean the same thing as if they were face pimples. They mean that the whole body is in a state of uncleanness and of low resistance because of this uncleanness.

The only way to be really beautiful is to live beautifully, to live rightly. That means to live naturally. For example, if one is aiming to be beautiful, one must eat beautiful things, because our bodies are made of what we eat. If one eats corpses, how can one expect to be beautiful? But if one eats the beautiful fruits and nuts that are hung from the trees, inviting us to reach up and partake—if one eats these and other natural foods that nature has prepared for us, that are all pure and sweet and good and clean, then one may have normal, clean blood, and the result of good, clean blood will be a clear skin and a good complexion. A lady once asked the writer what was good for her complexion, and we told her oatmeal. She said, "Do you mean rub it on?" "Yes," we said, "rub it on, and rub it in—swallow it."—J. H. Kellogg, M. D., in Good Health.

LITTLE DANGER FROM BOOKS

Infectious Diseases Not Likely to Be Transmitted, is Opinion Officially Expressed.

The fact that infectious diseases may sometimes be conveyed by books has led to exhaustive investigations to determine just how much danger there may be from this source, particularly in public libraries and waiting-rooms. The particular disease investigated as the one most likely to be transmitted, was tuberculosis, and the conclusions reached are gratifying and reassuring, as follows:

There is probably no material risk involved in handling books recently read by consumptives unless the books are obviously soiled. Even then the risks are slight. But in order to provide against possible infection it is suggested that suspected books should be placed in "quarantine" for a month—that is, placed in a room where there is free circulation of air, such as one with a window open. At the end of 30 days all germs of tuberculosis, and probably all other germs likely to be found in the books, will have been killed.

Air for the Human House.

Your body is a human house, the place in which you live. Food alone cannot make this house a healthy place. The lungs, the ventilators of the house, must be filled and refilled many times each minute with pure, fresh air.

The air breathed deep into the tiny cells of the lungs, meets and purifies the blood which has been sent there by the heart, the great pump in your human house. This pump is kept busy every moment. It must gather the wasteladen blood from every part of the body and send it to the lungs, then it must take the purified blood back to the farthest point of the human house.

Sometimes invisible enemies, the microbes, creep into the human house and try to steal our health away. Nothing can do more in the way of driving these little enemies out than our ventilators, the lungs, when they are allowed an abundance of fresh air.

Tyranny of Power.

No citizen can do a higher duty than to resist the majority when he believes it wrong; to assert the right of individual judgment, and to maintain it; to cherish liberty of thought and speech and action against the tyranny of his own or any party. Till that tyranny, yearly growing more burdensome as the main object of an old party becomes more and more the retention or the regaining of power, instead of the success of the fresh, vivid principles on which new parties are always organized—till that tyranny is in some measure broken, we shall get few questions considered on their merits, and fall—as we are falling—to bring the strong men into the service of the state.—Whitelaw Reid.

William Morris and Paul Pointet.

We pay homage daily to Paul Pointet as an apostle of good line and brilliant color in dress, but the world does not half know or praise what William Morris did in interior decoration. Working as did Pointet he banished the superficial, artificial, superfluous adornment of personal belongings. Down went the spurious, up came the genuine, under his teachings. And yet, the most that the many know of him is that he gave his name to a reclining chair. The very phrase "Nottingham curtains" would discourage him in the same way as it pains Pointet to see a woman wearing a string of pearls with a tailored suit, as so many hundreds of American women, unfortunately, have a habit of doing.

DAIRY



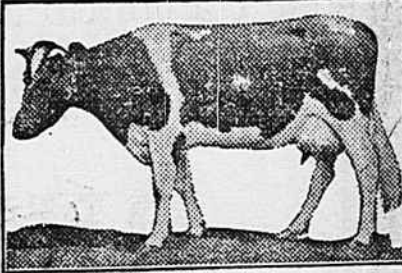
MISTAKE TO CHANGE BREEDS

Start With the Kind Liked Best and Stick to It—Cull Poor Specimens and Buy Better Ones.

To change breeds every now and then is poor practice. One should be very careful before the particular breed is chosen. To use a Holstein sire one year in order to obtain a large flow of milk, a Guernsey sire another year to secure richness of milk, and a Shorthorn sire the next time, is the wrong principle to employ in the breeding and raising of good cows.

Undoubtedly some good cows will be obtained in the herd from such methods of procedure, but there will be no uniformity of size, form, appearance and production, and the owner has no assurance of what he is going to get in the future. It is a case of too many in the mixture, and it is guesswork as to which one will come to the top.

First, select the breed with great care, then stick to it. If a mistake is made the first time in obtaining poor specimens and poor producers, then rectify the mistake as soon as possible by selecting the right kind of a sire belonging to the same breed to head the herd, or by selling the animals



Typical Dutch Milker.

already bought, and purchasing better individuals belonging to the same breed.

It is usually safer to try to improve within the same breed than it is to improve by changing to a different breed. There are good individuals and good strains within any of the breeds intended for a particular purpose.

INFLUENCE COLOR OF BUTTER

Markets Demand Yellow Tint Which is Supplied by Use of Dyes or Character of Cow's Feed.

Although it is a fact that some dairy breeds give yellower milk than others, even though it may be no richer in fat, the thing of greatest influence in color is the kind of feed the cows are getting. Market demands call for a yellow butter, which is supplied in the creamery by the use of certain harmless vegetable dyes, the use of which dairy laws rightly permit.

The color also can be fed into the milk and make the use of dyes unnecessary. Carrots, for example, color milk and cream quickly. One of the natural coloring materials in milk and butter is called carotin, from carrots, and this material is found in many food materials. It is plentiful in fresh green grass, hence the milk colors up well in early spring. Alfalfa hay, cured to have a bright green color, contains good supplies of carotin, which appears in the cream as a result.

Hay which has lost this green color, dry corn fodder, silage, straw, yellow corn and white, wheat, wheat bran, cottonseed meal and other milled feeds contain practically none, and cream from cows so fed will produce a light colored butter unless artificial coloring is supplied. The color adds nothing to the value or digestibility of butter, save in one's mind, but the market demands a yellow butter all the year round and the color must either be supplied in the feed or in the creamery.

SEPARATION OF SOUR MILK

Pour From One Pan to Another, Breaking Up Curd as Fine as Possible—Prevents Clogging.

Milk that has curdled will separate with difficulty. Such milk should be thoroughly mixed previous to separating, by pouring from one can into another. In this way the curd is broken up as finely as possible, so that it will not clog the machine. The separation of curdled milk finally clogs the skim-milk tubes, with the result that more skim milk passes through the cream outlet, making a thinner cream. On the other hand, when sour milk which has not curdled is separated, the cream produced will be thicker. This is due to the fact that cream from sour milk has a high viscosity, or is less fluid, and a smaller proportion of cream is delivered, containing a higher per cent of fat.

Ordinary Cow Stalls.

The ordinary cow stalls should be five feet long from the stanchion back to the gutter. This is the standard distance and does for all except abnormally large or small stock. The width of the stall varies somewhat with the breed and size of the cows, from three feet four inches to four feet. Three feet eight inches is a good average.

COMMUNITY PRIDE AN ASSET

The Town That Cares for Its General Appearance is the Town That Will Prosper.

Community pride is an asset, and it is one of the greatest of all assets.

The town that improves its streets, cleans up the alleys, paints the houses, cuts the grass, rakes the lawns and plants its flowers is not only encouraging cleanliness, but is making for itself a name among the peoples of the outer world.

Commercial travelers and others come, and look, and go away and talk—and the talk is all in favor of the town and its people.

Talk travels, and grows, and multiplies until the town becomes known in many climes for its cleanliness and progressiveness.

In time other men who are looking for a change of location hear of this town—and then they go, and look, and talk, and are pleased, and it becomes their home.

And the town continues to expand and progress, and as the years roll by it gradually assumes larger proportions and a more commanding and dominating position in the world.

When Community Pride comes in Prosperity enters by its side, and the two become the mighty levers that control the machinery of success.

Personal Pride and Community Pride should march side by side, for when these two potent factors join hands in a laudable purpose opposition quickly melts away.—Laredo Record.

Signs That Save.

A decided decrease in the number of traffic accidents is reported from Portland, Ore., since the installation there of a comprehensive system of warning signs. The signs consist of red steel dials 18 inches in diameter mounted on steel rods sunk three feet in concrete at the curbs and standing eight feet deep on the top of the dial. The dials are painted bright red with black letters, and read: "School, Careful," "Caution, Bridge," "Caution, Steep Grade," "Danger, Drive Slowly," "Hospital, Quiet," "Caution, Fire Station," "Danger, No Outlet," "Caution, Dangerous Corner," and so on. The signs are set in pairs about 100 feet from the danger point and in all street directions from it, and are so placed that the street lights will shine upon them at night. Portland has a population of about 20,000 greater than Rochester, and embraces more than twice the area of this city.—Rochester Post-Express.

WAR UPON PAIN!

Pain is a visitor to every home and usually it comes quite unexpectedly. But you are prepared for every emergency if you keep a small bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy. It is the greatest pain killer ever discovered. Simply laid on the skin—no rubbing required—it drives the pain away. It is really wonderful. Melvin H. Soister, Berkeley Cal. writes: "Last Saturday, after tramping around the Panama Exposition with wet feet, I came home with my neck so stiff that I couldn't turn. I applied Sloan's Liniment freely and went to bed. To my surprise, next morning the stiffness had almost disappeared, four hours after the second application I was as good as new." all 25c druggists.—1

Auditor's Notice.

All persons owning property of any kind whatsoever, or in any capacity, as husband, guardian, executor, administrator or trustees are required to make returns of the same to the Auditor under oath within the time mentioned below and the Auditor is required by law to add a penalty of 50 per cent to all property that is not returned or before the 20th day of February in any year.

All male citizens between the ages of 21 and 60 years except those exempt by law are deemed taxable polls. The 50 per cent penalty will be added for failure to make returns.

For the convenience of tax payers, I or my representative will be at the following appointed places on the dates mentioned to receive tax returns:

- Ropers, Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1916.
- Meriwether, Thursday Jan. 13.
- Colliers, Friday Jan. 14.
- Red Hill, Saturday Jan. 15.
- Clark's Hill, Monday Jan. 17.
- Modoc, Tuesday Jan. 18.
- Parksville, Wednesday Jan. 19.
- Plum Branch, Thursday, Jan. 20.
- Morgan's Store, Friday Jan. 21.
- Liberty Hill, Saturday Jan. 22.
- Gleora, Monday, Jan. 24.
- Pleasant Lane, Tuesday Jan. 25.
- Meeting Street, Wednesday Jan. 26.
- Johnston, Thursday, Jan. 27.
- Herring's Store, Friday, Jan. 28.
- Trenton, Saturday, Jan. 29.

The office will be open to receive returns from the first day of January till the 20th day of Feb. 1916, as prescribed by law.

J. R. TIMMERMAN, Auditor, E. C. S. C. Dec. 8—1915.

A. H. Corley, Surgeon Dentist
Appointments at Trenton On Wednesdays.

DR J.S. BYRD, Dental Surgeon,
OFFICE OVER POSTOFFICE
Residence 7Phone 17-R. Office 3.

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See our representative, C. E. May.

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