

LONDON MOURNS FOR ITS KIWI

Only Apteryx in England Is No More
—Wingless Bird Is Believed
Nearly Extinct.

The total extinction in England of the kiwi (or apteryx) has become a reality. The London Daily Mail announces the death of the Regent's park zoo's only specimen. The species is nearly extinct in New Zealand now, but the British Zoological society has written to the New Zealand government asking if just one more kiwi can be spared from the island sanctuary. Zoologists will mourn the loss of the dwarf wingless ostrich more than the zoo-visitors, for not one in ten thousand ever saw it while it lived there more than nine years. The keeper would turn out this queerest of birds every now and then, but the long-billed bundle of atrophy and sleepiness scrambled back into its box as soon as released.

A curious point about the kiwi is the fact that its nostrils are at the tip of its long worm-hunting beak, and in the arduous of the chase it emits an unpleasant snuffling noise. Its mating call is a pig-like squeal.

England is responsible for the virtual extinction of this rare bird. British ships brought rats to New Zealand, so weasels were sent to exterminate the rats. When they had nearly wiped out the kiwi, the New Zealand government found a ratless island and consecrated it to the poor bird. But the problem of saving an idiot bird that puts all its eggs into one shell, so to speak, was a difficult one. The kiwi laid one egg a season, nearly as big as itself. Exceptional mothers would lay two eggs and then find it almost impossible to hatch both, as the ends would project out beyond their feathers as they sat on them.

FEW IDEAS OF REAL VALUE

Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony
Are Still Comparatively in the
Stages of Infancy.

"As every one knows, it is a comparatively simple thing to get a patent on anything, so long as you have a good patent attorney and are able to incorporate a few new knickknacks in your device. But such a thing as a really new idea, not to speak of a basic one, is scarcer than the proverbial hen's teeth."

Thus H. Gernsback, in the Radio Amateur News, comments on the rarity of anything new in wireless telegraphy or telephony. Inventors, he says, content themselves with making improvements in existing devices. These are good, but inventors should not get the idea that the last word has been said in basic principles. He says some one will probably discover a more sensitive detector than the vacuum tube; some one will devise a better transmitter; some one will invent a receiver that makes use of the eyes instead of the ears. "Get off the beaten path," he says.

To Give China a Bible.

Americans have spent \$132,000 so far to give China a Bible in its own language, the Mandarin. And just now they are agreeing to spend \$31,000 more to put the Bible into type and plates and to print and bind an edition. However, it is expected that copies will be sold to sufficient value to pay the printing bill, and it is further explained that these sums for expenditures are Mexican, which money is the standard of China at this time. It has been found by American scholars that the Chinese Mandarin is a wonderfully flexible language, capable of expressing almost every shade of meaning. More than twenty-five years has been the period of preparation, and foremost American and Chinese scholars have had part. The aim has been not only to give the Chinese people a Bible but to give them one that is pure in language and will set the standard for the republic that English translations set for the English-speaking world. This new Bible is for people who number more than a fourth of the world population.

Palestine to Have Stamps.

Palestine is the only country which has no postage stamp of its own. But representatives of the Zionist government have informed London philatelists that this anomaly promises soon to be rectified, for, with the establishment of Palestine as the national home of the Jewish nation, it is believed little time will be lost in emulating the examples of other small nations called into being by mandates of the peace conference by the issuance of distinctive stamps. Stamps sold by British army post offices in adjacent former enemy territory are being utilized by overprinting with the word "Palestine."

Material for Bridges.

Bridges now needed in national parks and forest reserves are to be built of the steel girders and trusses, and other bridge material, which was ready to be shipped to France, for the use of the American army, when the war ended. There is a vast amount of this material on hand, ready drilled and quite portable, 2,856 pounds being the maximum weight of any part.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Burden of Public Debts.

The annual interest on the debt of Great Britain is 12.92 per cent of her income, that of France 22.17 per cent, that of Italy 14.43 per cent, that of the United States 2.53 per cent, that of Germany 20.96 per cent, that of Austria 25.92 per cent, that of Hungary 24.78 per cent, that of Bulgaria 21.80 per cent, and that of Turkey 17.60 per cent.

FARM ANIMALS

KILL ALL HARMFUL ANIMALS

Annual Loss Wrought by Predatory,
Wild Beasts and Rodents Mounts
Up Into Millions.

Live stock and wool valued at \$20,000,000 are lost annually through the depredations of wild animals. The value of farm produce and forage destroyed each year by rodents is approximately \$300,000,000. It is estimated that the households of this country sustain an annual loss from rats and mice of \$200,000,000.

These figures sum up certain of the larger losses due to destructive wild life which the biological survey of the United States department of agriculture is engaged in reducing as rapidly as possible. A force of between 400 and 500 experienced hunters was employed by this bureau during the past year to kill predatory animals, many of which were infected with rabies;



Live Stock and Wool Valued at Millions of Dollars Are Destroyed Annually by Predatory Animals, Chief of Which Are Wolves and Coyotes.

this disease often is spread from the wild creatures to domestic animals, and frequently endangers humans. In this work of extermination the states and numerous private organizations have had an important share.

The work of killing rodents—prairie dogs, ground squirrels, jack rabbits and cottontails, pocket gophers, native mice, wood rats, cotton rats, etc.—is also carried on with the co-operation of the states. During the past fiscal year ground squirrels were poisoned on more than 14,000,000 acres. In one Idaho county alone 40,000 rabbits were killed. In the same period from 75 to 95 per cent of the prairie dogs found on a total of 2,200,000 acres were destroyed.

BANK FAVORS BETTER SIRES

Concern at Fond du Lac, Wis., Urges
Its Patrons to Improve Quality
of Stock.

With the publication of a four-page farm news leaflet, of which a current copy is a "Duroc Sale and Pig Club Number," a bank at Fond du Lac, Wis., is encouraging its patrons to improve their live stock. The editor of the sheet has the unique title of "bank agriculturist," and his activities are devoted largely to financing farmers who wish to acquire well-bred animals or to become joint owners in valuable sires.

In a letter to the United States department of agriculture the bank agriculturist calls attention to the support being given hog-cholera control, pig-club work, and other activities in which the government is active. The leaflet contains a "For Sale and Want Column," relating especially to live stock, gives current news among breeders, and contains discussions ranging from the cure of cattle to the handling of bees. An expressed purpose of the bank's activities is "to make Fond du Lac county a land where milk and honey flows."

RATION OF COTTONSEED MEAL

One Pound Per Day for Each 1,000
Pounds Live Weight Is Most
Satisfactory.

One pound of cottonseed meal per day for each 1,000 pounds live weight is the most satisfactory quantity to feed work animals, according to recent experiments conducted by the United States department of agriculture. A test in feeding cottonseed meal to work horses and mules at the government farm, Beltsville, Md., was begun in 1918, and continued last year. When the meal was fed in large quantities harmful effects were apparent, however, indicating that cottonseed meal, like any other high-protein feed must be fed with care to horses and mules.

BLACKLEG VACCINE IS FREE

Department Report Shows That 3,339,
815 Doses Were Distributed
During Last Year.

Vaccine for immunizing cattle against blackleg is still in great demand. A report of the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, shows that 3,339,815 doses were distributed free to stock owners during the last fiscal year. The vaccine sent out by the bureau is in the powdered form.

USING THE SUN AS A STOVE

Device Invented by American Scientist Is Acknowledged Valuable
Fuel Saver.

Baking bread and roasting meat on the summit of a mountain without fuel is possible by the use of a device invented by a scientist of the Smithsonian institution, Washington, D. C. The intensity of the sun's rays is harnessed, the unusual energy is capitalized, and food can be cooked beyond the line of perpetual snows.

An astronomical mirror at the Smithsonian institution is capable of receiving and measuring the energy of the sun rays, calculating that in summer the solar luminary transmits upon each acre of land energy equivalent to 7,500 horse-power.

The so-called "solar cooker" consists of a half-cylinder of iron lined with mirror glass, which catches the rays of the sun and concentrates them upon a metal tube that is the half-cylinder's axis. The tube contains oil, which expands and becomes lighter, by the heat as it passes through the tube. The latter is continued to form a loop outside the half-cylinder, thus making a sort of endless chain.

Passing through the loop, the oil cools. However, the sun's heat forcing the oil through the portion of the tube inside the half-cylinder, compels the cooled oil to follow it, otherwise there would be a vacuum. So while the sun shines there is a continuous circulation of oil. The "loop" passes through a box which contains an oven. Heat from the oil warms the oven and does the desired cooking.

POSITION CALLS FOR ABILITY

Englishman Chosen to Administer Affairs in Jerusalem Has Been
Given a Hard Task.

The office of governor of Jerusalem, once occupied by Pontius Pilate, is now held by Col. Ronald Storrs, a graduate of Cambridge university and son of the dean of Rochester college, England.

His task is one to test the administrative ability of any man. Jerusalem is a city of disunions, where whatever may come of the future, for the moment Zionists and Arabs are passionately divided, and to steer a just path between them and induce them to join him on that path is thankless work.

It is to that task, however, that he chiefly devotes himself. Twice a week he has meetings of his favorite pro-Jerusalem society, where French, Italians, British, Americans, rabbis, Zionists, leaders, commercial men of standing and others who are in any way prominent in the life of the city are brought together and in the course of debate led to see that they have in common a single citizenship. His motto as governor is "unify and be friends."

Colonel Storrs was one of the prime movers in the establishment of an independent Arab kingdom. He is thirty-eight years old.

Searching for the Point.

John George, executive secretary of the High street M. E. church of Muncie, who is a Scot, was listening attentively to a story about two fishermen who had been having good luck fishing from a boat in a lake. They wished to remember the spot where they had caught the fish, but looking shoreward they saw no landmark that would assist them in finding the spot on another day.

"Finally," said the story teller, "one of them had a happy thought and cut a notch in his boat at this spot."

The crowd laughed, except George, who appeared puzzled. Finally, he, too, burst out laughing.

"I was just thinking," he explained, "what a good joke it would have been on those fishermen if the next day they were unable to get the same boat!"—Indianapolis News.

Incendiary Bullets.

The incendiary bullets used during the war, mostly fired from machine guns carried by airplanes, were in effect miniature high explosive shells. Those supplied to our armies (millions of them were made at the Frankford arsenal) were of brass, hollowed out to hold a composition of which the principal ingredient was barium nitrate. To set this off, each bullet had a priming charge of magnesium and red lead.

An ordinary rifle bullet, of course, is solid. The incendiary bullet is of wholly different construction, though of the same caliber, being meant to carry flame. Its discharge sets fire to the explosive stuff contained in it.—Kansas City Star.

New Grade of Rubber.

Chrysil, a new high grade rubber, is vulcanized without difficulty. It is produced by the Chrysothamnus, or rabbit bush, a genus of shrubs yielding in different species from 1.93 to 2.83 per cent, and in one individual plant as high as 6.57. Of Chrysothamnus nauseosus, the chief species, 22 varieties are known. 12 of them containing chrysil. The plants are large shrubs, maturing in six or eight years, with an average weight of four to six pounds, and abound in many parts of North America. The rubber occurring in the cells and not as a latex concentrates near the soil line.

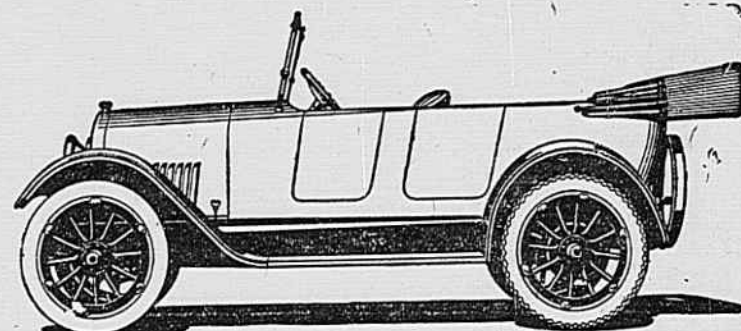
A Strike.

"I'll show 'em," said the hen as she kicked the porcelain egg out of the nest.

"They can't make a brick layer out of me."—Carnegie Puppel.

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BEEF PRODUCED FOR FAMILY

More Is Bought From Village Butcher
Than Is Raised on Farm—Little
Veal Killed.

The farmer buys more beef than he takes from the farm. Only about 10 per cent of meat furnished by the average farm is beef. In the north and west the average consumption of beef per family is nearly 300 pounds and in the south it is less than 100 pounds, according to the United States department of agriculture.

The beef animal killed for home use may be a beef steer or an unprofitable cow, or a heifer that does not promise to be a good producer and would not bring a good price for beef on the market. Very little veal



A Steer, An Unprofitable Cow or a Poor Looking Heifer May Be Used for the Family Table.

is killed on the farm for home use. Much of the beef bought by farmers is bought in the summer from village butchers who operate meat wagons or cars in the country. On the average farm there are no facilities for keeping fresh meat during warm weather.

PLAN TREATMENT OF LAMBS

Attention Attracted in Many Localities to Value of Docking and
Castrating Lambs.

The value of castration and docking of buck lambs destined for market is attracting attention in many localities where the practice has not been generally followed. In Braxton county, W. Va., for example, the farm bureau plans a demonstration of the value of castration and docking by sending to market one carload of buck lambs that have not been thus treated, and at the same time a carload of buck lambs that have been docked and castrated. The prices will be compared, and a forceful object lesson is expected. Farmers in Gilmer county, of the same state, expect to dock and castrate all their buck lambs in the coming year.

Failure to follow this practice generally is regarded by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States department of agriculture, as a weak point in agriculture, and they recommend the practice to all farmers.

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"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for stomach trouble, biliousness and constipation off and on for the past ten years. I have never seen their equal yet. They have strengthened my digestion, relieved me of headaches and had a mild pleasant action on my bowels. I take pleasure in recommending them" writes H. D. F. Parmenter, Cridersville, Ohio.

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TRENTON, S. C.

ROUTE 3

Union Meeting.

Brunson, Rev. W. R. Barnes.
Saturday Afternoon
3rd. How may we secure better attendance upon and derive greater benefits from our union meetings?—J. H. Courtney, J. O. Atkinson.

4th. What should be the term of a deacons office in the Baptist church?—G. W. Medlock, Tom Adams.
Sunday service to be provided for.

P. B. LANHAM,
For Committee.

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