

THE MODERN WAGON

Constructed Alike

Fifty years ago, Wagons and Bridges were built of oak, hickory and maple. Now we know better, and use the strongest shapes of good steel, and build them for the heaviest lifetime service.

THE DAVENPORT ROLLER BEARING STEEL WAGON

Constructed of I-beams, channels and angles, solidly riveted together with large rivets, put in hot. The gear parts and wheels are braced and trussed like the modern steel railway bridge. In the DAVENPORT you have a wagon of

FIVE THOUSAND POUND CAPACITY

Stronger, more durable and of lighter draft than any other wagon of equal capacity.

The wheels of steel, with strong, round spokes, forged solidly into the hubs and hot riveted into the tires, do away with the resetting of tires, loose spokes, and cracked felloes

NO BREAK-DOWNS

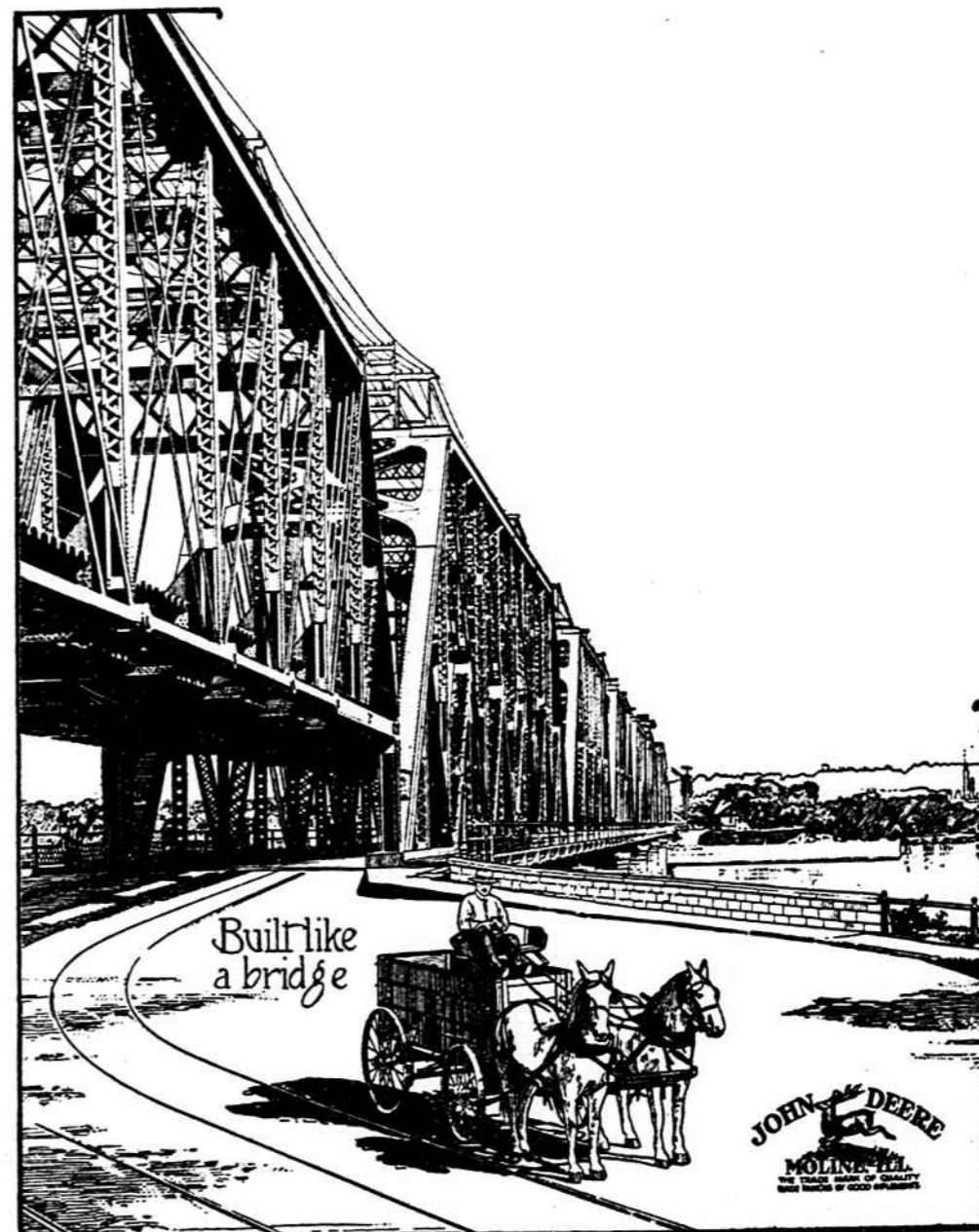
Lasts a Life Time

Oil Without Removing Wheel

No Repair Bills to Pay

Gears of Steel

Built for All Kinds of Weather



THE MODERN BRIDGE

See the DAVENPORT ROLLER BEARING before purchasing another wagon

G. Frank Bamberg

Telephone Number 49

Bamberg, South Carolina

Wonders of the Insect World.

The caterpillar of the monarch butterfly—hanging head downward—is ready for the metamorphosis. It hatches from a minute egg in late summer and has grown for two weeks. It stopped eating and wandered restlessly about, and has now chosen a secure spot on which it has spun a small, thick carpet of silk. It walked over this until the hind feet, with their many minute hooks were entangled in the silk; then, letting go its hold with the other pair of feet, it hung head downward, motionless. The skin now loosens, and after twenty-four hours, splits over the head. At this stage the caterpillar becomes very active; by muscular contraction it works the skin off upward into a small, shriveled mass; then, during the few seconds longer that it still remains attached to the skin, it reaches out its slender end (which also is supplied with hooks) and, with great effort and force, pushes it up into the silk carpet. The whole process has taken but three or four minutes by the watch. The creature now rests. Slowly the shape changes, the segments above contracting, the form rounding out—and behold an emerald-green chrysalis studded with golden spots! In this form the insect is wholly immovable—although wonderful changes are taking place within, absorption of structures useful to the caterpillar and perfecting of others necessary for the new life of the butterfly. In two weeks the pattern of the butterfly's brown and orange wings begins to show through; finally the chrysalis skin, in its turn, splits over the head, and the butterfly crawls out. Such is one of the simplest and best known stories of insect metamorphosis.

When you get temporarily weary of studying human beings go to the insects. They will entertain you and give you a lot to think about. They will make you laugh, for they are great mimics and performers. They will make you wonder, for they have strangely wise ways which, if not the result of reasoning, prove that Providence looks out for them more carefully than for us, giving them the results of intelligent thought without the trouble of thinking.

However, if that be so, they are the losers and not we, for it is a delight to run the machinery of the intellect. We have the pleasure of learning for ourselves that the sides of a hexagon form chords equal to the radius of a circumscribed circle,

but the bee is born with that knowledge, and proceeds to make her hexagonal cells on a scheme of intersecting circles by instinct, thus missing the joy of seeing calculations come out correct.

Nowadays it is possible to take along your camera and bring back, with its aid, most interesting photographs of personages and scenes in the world of the insects. Of course, you must have the right kind of camera and know how to use it. Miss Mary Cythia Dickerson has some photographs of this kind in the journal of the American Natural History Museum, which suggested this writing. It is a funny sight to see a meadow grasshopper, perched on a grass pole and performing on his banjo in the attitude of a long-limbed fiddler of the old days, flinging out high-keyed strains to set the dancers in motion on the board floor of an antique New England tavern.

The grasshopper fiddler is more tireless than his human prototype, or imitator. As Miss Dickerson says, he is a true "instrumentalist." He seems to enjoy his own music. If you could only interpret the expression of his face you would perhaps find that he is grinning with delight over his own skill and the effects he produces upon his listeners.

It may be all imagination, but anyhow it is pleasing to suppose that insects that produce music have an esthetic appreciation of it. When the bullfrogs set up their thundering chorus in a swamp, what do they do it for? Do you not suppose that they enjoy it? But a bullfrog is not an insect. Well, then, a katydid, is and the katydids can make a concert capable of driving the sense of loneliness from a country road at night.

Cicadas with their snare drums make a drowsy summer afternoon languorously enjoyable, and may soothe you into a delicious half-slumber as you lie stretched at length under an apple tree. They are not doing it for you, however. They are probably unaware of your existence, and care nothing about you. They are playing for their mates.

It is an unwarranted assumption on our part that the joys of society and of domesticity are confined to the human plane of existence. The insect world is full of musicians, and therefore of lovers of music. The "cricket on the hearth" is a welcome music-maker, even for haughty man. He has got himself into more than one proud literature. I have not heard him for years, but I carry his memory with me.

It is a good thing for us occasionally to get ourselves, with the aid of observation and imagination, into another world than ours, though covered by the same sky and based upon the same earth—a world whose inhabitants are not framed on our plan, though made of similar chemical elements, and capable of their own peculiar enjoyments. We think too continuously, perhaps, of the superiority of the backboneed creatures. The insects have no backbones. But they have heads and limbs, and sometimes they give indications of having affections and passions.

They are as musical as birds, even if their music is usually less agreeable to our ears. I see no reason why a cicada's song would not sound well in heaven, or why the flash of a butterfly's wing would not appear beautiful there.

Notwithstanding the bad habits of the fly we should miss the insects if they were taken away from the earth. Did you ever think of the significance of their numbers? Science knows of about 512,500 species of animal life on this globe, and of these 400,000 are insects! Our well-beloved mammal group includes only 4,500 species. Numerically the insects own the earth!

I do not see why an album of insect photographs, like those made by Miss Dickerson, should not be as attractive as some of the other photograph albums that many amateurs are fond of filling. Pictures of butterflies, beetles, caterpillars, leaf insects, stick-insects, and other imitative forms and of the wonderful metamorphoses that insects undergo, would furnish amusement and instruction, and the making of them would provide a new occupation for amateur photographers.—Garret P. Serviss.

New Quarters and Halves Not Rare.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Reports have reached the treasury department from numerous sources that the newly designed quarters and half dollars coined in 1916 have been sold at a premium by persons representing that the new coins are rare. To correct any impression that the coins are rare, officials today authorized the statement that 2,330,000 halves and 62,000 quarters of the new design were struck off in 1916.

A Meteorological Motto.

The Lord sends the sunshine and the rain, but the farmer must do his own plowing.—Christian Herald.

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