

For Man and Beast We Advertise:

Car load of Mother's Flour---one of the very best grades made.

3 cars of No. 1 Timothy Hay going at \$1.00 less on the bale than it can be bought for at wholesale today. We must move it; we need the room.

Car load of the famous Purina Poultry, Cow, Horse, Mule and Hog Feed. The best in the world and guaranteed as represented.

Rice and Grits in ton lots if you want it that way. Can save you money on it by the sack.

Come to see us when in need of any of the above Articles.

S. F. EPPS & CO., KINGSTREE, S. C.

Township Board of Assessors

The Governor has appointed Township boards of assessors for Williamsburg County as follows:

Hope.—W. M. O'Bryan, Hienneman; J. F. Montgomery, J. B. Paylor.

Laws.—J. E. Davis, Dr. I. N. Poyd, Walters; W. N. Clarkson, Hienneman, Penn.—J. B. Clarkson, J. A. McCullough, S. E. McCullough, Lane.

Suttons.—S. L. Parsons, O. C. Hinant, Suttons; S. B. Gordon, Andrews.

Anderson.—E. R. Rowell, J. S. Wheeler, W. W. Boyd, Trio.

Sumter.—S. J. Gasque, R. B. Fitch, Lake City; B. M. McElveen, Cades.

Mouzon.—J. F. Williamson, Cades; T. E. Duke, J. R. Pendergrass, Kingstree.

King.—J. P. Shaw, J. F. Rodgers, T. Tisdale, Kingstree.

Turkey.—R. D. Gamble, Nesmith; T. Armstrong McCrea, W. Gordon Cantley, Kingstree.

Mingo.—R. W. Marshall, R. W. Smith, Kingstree; R. J. Nesmith, Nesmith.

Ridge.—W. I. Hodges, W. C. Wilson, J. E. McFadden, Cades.

Indian.—C. C. Daniel, Cooper; S. D. Hanna, R. E. Wilson, Hemingway.

Johnson.—E. F. Prosser, Johnsonville; J. M. G. Eaddy, D. B. Chandler, Hemingway.

Kingstree.—P. G. Gourdin, P. S. Courtney, W. C. Claiborne, Kingstree.

Clarendon.—J. R. Barrow, New Zion; R. E. Burgess, A. L. Burgess, Kingstree.

A shoe does not contain the sole of honor.

American soil is a poor place to plant the bolsheviki.

STOMACH PAINS DOUBLED HIM UP

His Kidneys Caused Pains in His Back Also. Claims Dreco Gave Relief.

Many letters are received stating the good Dreco has done. We print this one coming from Mr. S. G. Deane of 1012 Main St., Columbia, S. C., which says:

"I suffered awful pains in my stomach that would draw me double. My kidneys were deranged, the urine being of high color, feverish and painful. I have taken three bottles of Dreco and all these troubles are completely eased. My wife is also taking Dreco now."

Dreco acts on the kidneys and stops the backache, dull, tired dragging down pains; relieves constipation; assists the stomach to digest the food; ends gas misery; relieves dizzy spells; biliousness; coated tongue; bad taste in the mouth; increases the appetite and induces sound sleep.

Dreco is a combination of many medicinal plants, which have a direct effect on the vital organs. Being a natural herb medicine, it acts in a natural way, so that the effects are permanent.

Dreco is now sold by all good druggists throughout the country and is highly recommended in Kingstree by the Kingstree Drug Company.

HOLDERS OF LIBERTY BONDS
are advised to hold them. If you must sell, deal only with responsible bankers. We

Buy and Sell LIBERTY BONDS
All Issues and Denominations.
Write us if interested.

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA
Capital and Surplus, \$2,000,000
Member Federal Reserve System
ATLANTA, GA.

Seed Corn
Wood's White and Yellow Dent Seed Corns are all rubbed selected stock of high germination. For the past five years our Bellwood strain of Boone County has won first prize at the Virginia State Fair for best ten ears of white corn.

Wood's Virginia Ensilage Corn is one of the best and largest yielding varieties for the silo.

WOOD'S SEEDS
For Farm and Garden are of high-grade quality—tested for both purity and germination. Write for Catalog and "Wood's Crop Special," giving prices of

Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats, Grass and Clover Seed—Garden Seeds.

T. W. Wood & Sons
SEEDSMEN,
Richmond, - Virginia.

IS AN ANCIENT CUSTOM USE CREOSOTED FENCE POSTS.

No One Knows Who Originated the "Round Robin."

Long in Use on Shipboard for Determining Each Sailor's Watch—Often Employed in the Form of a Petition.

That watch kept on board ship at night, while lying at anchor, is called the anchor watch. Generally speaking it consists of one officer and one seaman, whose duties are to watch out for the safety of the ship, see that the anchor light is kept burning brightly, and take care that the vessel does not drag her anchor. If there are eight hours of darkness to be covered and eight men constitute the crew, these men are required to watch one hour each. If there be more or less men the question arises who is to go on watch first or last, or perhaps, who is to "lay over" until the next day.

It thus becomes necessary to ascertain who is to go on duty at a certain hour and each man must know when his turn comes. Arrangement for this is made by forming a "round robin," or putting it in another way, by "chalking for watches," which is accomplished in such a way that each sailor has the time for keeping his watch determined by lot, one not being favored more than another. The thing is decided in this way: One man draws a large circle on the lid of a chest, or, if that is not convenient, the deck. The circle is subdivided into as many divisions as there are men; and each man makes his mark in one of the spaces. This may be a cross, a circle, a triangle, or any other sign that will suffice to identify him.

During the time the sailors are placing their marks within the division of the circle, one of their number is detained outside on deck and kept in ignorance of the identity of any author of any mark. When all have made their marks the round robin is complete. The man who was on deck is now called, someone else having made a mark for him. This man now proceeds to erase the marks, one by one. The owners of the marks are numbered from number one up, in succession, as he erases them, and their numbers are chalked up on the sides of the berths; those above number ten lying over until the next night. As the man who erases the marks does not know who made this or that, he cannot show any partiality.

The round robin is sometimes put to other use when the crew of a vessel at sea wish to present a grievance in the form of a petition to the captain. Their complaint is made out in writing, and the signature put in the form of a round robin, which prevents the writer of the document from being singled out and treated, as a ringleader, with undue severity. A famous case in example of similar use of the round robin in the army within recent times was the "Roosevelt Round Robin" during the Spanish war.

Where the custom originated no one knows.

Spain Is Buying Planos.
The American government is buying mules and blankets in Spain and paying for them with planos made in the United States, according to George W. Pound, manager of the National Piano Manufacturers' association, in calling attention to one of the striking developments at the present time in this country's export trade.

"As is the case with neutrals generally," Mr. Pound said, "much of Spain's population has profited largely by the war, and the demand for planos has persisted in spite of the fact that the prices of all musical instruments in Spain have doubled and trebled since the war began."

Mr. Pound said that the American manufacturers were thereby offered an unusual opportunity to help the government pay the war bills as well as to meet the foreign demand for our goods. In this connection, Mr. Pound said, piano manufacturers can only export their planos through government license.

New Generator Finds Favor.
An acetylene generator supplying fuel for propelling motorboats is the device of a Norwegian captain and is reported to be in great demand, although the average cost is 21 cents per horse power hour. The gas given off as water is dropped upon calcium carbide, is led to the carburetor, where it is purified and fed to the motor. Though this apparatus is adapted only for the ordinary gasoline motor a modification is being worked out that is expected to serve for engines designed to burn kerosene.

"Tacking Down Edges of Fight."
Things were stirring along the front. Miles away we could hear the battery heavies thundering and drumming and once in a lull we detected the hammering staccato of a machine gun tacking down the loose edges of a fight that will never be recorded in history, with the earnestness and briskness of a man laying a carpet in a hurry.—Irvin S. Cobb in the Saturday Evening Post.

Much Lumber Wasted.
It is estimated that American lumbermen, accustomed to a wealth of material, waste two-thirds of it; and that by utilizing all parts of the tree the long-leaf pine industry would yield daily 49 tons of paper, 3,000 tons of resin, 200,000 gallons of turpentine and great quantities of ethyl products.

Clemson College.—With the development of our livestock industry and the resulting increased need for pastures, fencing becomes an important problem. A troublesome phase of this problem is lasting fence posts. Long-lived fence posts can easily be made from most of the common inferior woods by a simple preservative treatment on the farm. Properly creosoted, these non-lasting woods make posts good for 15 to 20 years, says W. R. Mattoon, Extension Specialist in Forestry.

Kinds of Wood to Use.
Most of our common woods readily take in creosote, a product of the distillation of coal which makes wood fiber very resistant to fungi, or rot, and to practically all forms of animal life which injure wood. Sap pine, soft or red maple, black gum, sweet gum, beech, red and black oaks, cottonwood, willow, the poplars, are good examples of non-lasting woods which are easily treated, the wood becoming the container for the preservative fluid. Because of cross bands of tissue of the various white oaks, they are unsuitable for treating. The more lasting woods (black locust, red cedar, mulberry, chestnut, black walnut, orange orange) do not justify the expense of treating for the slightly increased lasting qualities.

Woods differ in checking or splitting when in ordinary use as fence posts. This is important, since such openings allow the entrance of wood-rotting fungi to the inner portions of the untreated wood. For example, black gum, due to its interlocked, twisted fiber, has proved an exceedingly satisfactory wood for treatment. The bay of the southern swamps "checks" badly, giving poor results even in the first 5 to 8 years following treatment.

Method of Treating.
Posts 3 to 4 inches in diameter are sufficiently strong for line posts. Small posts require less creosote, and last practically as long as large ones. Round posts are better for treating than split posts.

It is very important to have the wood thoroughly seasoned. The posts should be cut, completely peeled, and open piled in a dry situation well exposed to sun and wind. Peeling is most easily done in the spring season, always immediately after the tree is felled, before cutting it up into post lengths. Patches of the thin inner bark, if left, retard or prevent locally the desired impregnation of the wood with the preservative liquid. A spade forms one of the best tools for peeling. In late fall and early winter, especially in dry situations, it may be necessary to use an ordinary draw knife.

Tops of the posts should be beveled to shed rain water. Posts should be cut to allow only about 3 inches above the top wire. Posts with long tops are unsightly and more costly in wood used and treatment. A light crosscut saw avoids waste in chipping, and makes smoother ends.

A satisfactory treating equipment for farm use consists of one cylindrical galvanized steel tank 3 feet in diameter by 4 feet high, and one horizontal rectangular steel tank 3 by 8 feet. The treatment consists of soaking the butts in hot creosote (about 200 to 215 degrees F.) for one to two hours, depending upon the density of the wood and time required to get a deep penetration of the creosote, and then immersing the whole post in a "cold" bath, at a temperature of 99 to 110 degrees F.

The butts should be treated for a height of one foot above the ground line. The tops thus get only a shallow treatment but sufficient to make them last as long as the butts.

Cost of Treatment.
A gallon of creosote will treat 3 posts, 3 to 4 inches across the top, or 2 posts 4 to 5 inches. In ordinary times a high grade of creosote can be purchased for 15 to 20 cents per gallon in barrel lots delivered. War time made it cost from 30 to 35 cents. Depending upon the size of the post and price of creosote, this is a cost for creosote of from 5 to 15 cents per post, or average of 10 cents. Other items of cost for the peeled post should not be over 5 cents apiece, and for overhead charge on equipment about 2 cents, or if labor for treating the post is included about 3 cents, bringing the total cost to an average of about 20 cents. This would fall to about 15 cents under ordinary pre-war prices for material and labor.

True Cost.
But the true cost of fence posts on the farm should be reckoned in terms of cost of the post plus cost of labor in replacement. If treated posts are good for 15 years, at least two sets of ordinary untreated posts and two renewal operations are eliminated. Three complete settings of untreated posts would certainly be very considerably more expensive than one operation with treated posts.

The treating of fence posts jointly by several farmers in a community affords one of the best forms of cooperative work possible.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS Life-Like In Tone

HERE'S WHAT THE
MINNEAPOLIS DAILY
NEWS SAYS:

"Experts from the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, with the aid of Madam Marie Rappold, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, demonstrated Friday night in the Auditorium that the inventor has attained such perfection in reproducing the human voice that it was actually impossible for a large invited audience to distinguish between the prima donna's voice and the Edison Recreation of it."

"Those in the audience familiar with Madam Rappold's voice were a trifle astonished—the voice they heard seemed unquestionably hers, although they faced the visible evidence of her closed lips. Then Madam Rappold's lips opened, and her voice poured out. There were two voices in the Auditorium now. Here it became evident that, although Madam Rappold was singing, her voice was matched so perfectly by the voice in the cabinet that it was impossible to distinguish between the two."

We have in stock a nice selection of

Framed Pictures

which we are closing out at cost. If you want a real work of art come and see these PICTURES.



The Steele Furniture Company