

STOP BIRD MURDER

Scientists Protest Against Wanton Slaughter.

Farmers Fail to Appreciate the True Value of Their Feathered Helpers—Their Work Extolled as Foes of Insects.

St. Michaels, Md.—"If all the birds were destroyed the world would be overrun with insects in from seven to nine years," says Michelet, the French historian.

The slaughter of the bobwhite, better known here as quail and partridge, has ceased, as the season is over and the bird is about extinct. The gunners have been persistent and every covey that nested in the woods last summer was trailed and shot this winter. Maryland is one of only six states, with the District of Columbia, which has an open season for quail. Forty-six states realize that the bobwhite is a valuable asset and protect him from the gunner.

The biological survey has been and is making efforts to teach the farmer that birds are his best friends and that without them farming would be impossible.

There is something more than game-ness and six ounces of delicately flavored meat to bobwhite. Dr. Sylvester Judd of the biological survey has held autopsies over hundreds of dead, and Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice of Clark university has played detective on bobwhite living. They have discovered that bobwhite is marvelously beneficial to human kind. Nature has not provided such another scourge to insects and exterminator of weed seeds. He is nonmigratory and will be found at his business place twelve months of the year.

On his ordinary bill of fare will be found 114 kinds of insects and 129 of weed seed. The gunner who shoots him imagines that grain is about all he eats, but as a matter of fact it amounts to only one-sixth of his food for the year, and this is taken not from the standing crops or among the sheaves at harvest time, but from what escapes the reaper. When grain is sprouting in the fields bobwhite has other matters to attend, for late in the spring and summer two-thirds of his food consists of the grain's insect foes, which make 15 per cent on the year's total in the wild, or more than a third in captivity. It is an important list, too, for birds not of his kind eschew many of his favorites. He likes the potato beetle, the cucumber beetle, squash lady bug, corn bill bug, cutworms, tobacco worms, clover weevil, cotton boll weevil, imbricated snout beetle, May beetle, plant lice, grasshoppers, Rocky Mountain locust and chinch bug.

The bobwhite chicks, eating 44 per cent of their weight daily, live for six weeks on insects, and in this time consume 20,000 each. One, a week old, ate 2,325 plant lice and 20 meal worms, and was not done for the day. Here are some single meals for adults:

Boll weevils, 47; potato bugs, 101; chinch bugs, 100; squash bugs, 12; army worms, 12; cutworms, 12; mosquitoes, 568—all in three hours. And as a sample of a day's work, in addition to seeds, grain and green food, note 1,350 flies and 1,286 rose slugs, or 5,900 plant lice.

In the winter months the bobwhite turns to weed seeds, which form more than half his food for the year, and here are samples of one bird's consumption for one day:

Barnyard grass, 2,500; beggar ticks, 1,400; black mustard, 2,500; burdock, 600; crab grass, 2,000; curled dock, 4,175; dodder, 1,560; evening primrose, 10,000; lambs' quarters, 15,000; milkweed, 770; pepper grass, 2,400; pigweed, 12,000; plantain, 12,500; rabbit's foot, clover, 30,000; bush clover, 1,800; smartweed, 2,250; white vernal, 18,750; water smartweed, 2,000. The year's consumption by one pair in captivity was 130,905 insects and 10,442,688 weed seeds.

If bobwhite was an expensive piece of machinery farmers would mortgage their lands rather than be without him. But as a friend provided by nature they fail to appreciate his value.

"The cure for lessening game is less gunning, and it is the only cure," said Prof. M. Llewellyn Rane of Johns Hopkins university. "When a gunner can be made to stop firing long enough to realize that, it is possible that he may listen to the economic ornithologist, who is earnestly telling what the real function of the bird in the world is. The time was when the southern rice grower was justified in warring on what he called the reed bird because of his depredations on the crop in the spring and autumn. But this basis for his classification as a game bird in the eastern states has been swept away, because this industry has vanished. In the North it is an economic factor of great importance, for in May, June and July 85 per cent of its food is insects.

"It ought to be a pleasure for the South to treasure for the North this efficient and melodious harlequin of the meadows, just as the North should foster the swallows and orioles, the blackbirds and meadow larks, which work so bravely on the cotton boll weevil of the South.

"Another point in favor of birds is their ability to travel long distances, so that in case of a local outbreak of any species of insect they are able to rally quickly to the spot and render good service in checking the further increase of the pest."

TO SOLVE INDIAN PROBLEM

Oneida Princess Is Championing Bill for Autonomous Government of Her Race.

Washington.—Egahthayen, is the name by which Mrs. O. J. Kellogg, an Oneida Indian princess is fondly called by the people of her race for whose advancement she is always struggling. She is in Washington, D. C., at present, working in support of a bill by which the Indians will be provided with a protected autonomous government.

"The Bill," says Mrs. Kellogg, "is an economic solution of the Indian problem. In brief, it organizes Indian life



into industrial communities and in model villages on the reservations, and it provides for the colonizing elsewhere of the elements that prey upon the natives who do not speak the English language."

"Those who support my program most are made up of the full-blooded Indians, who complain that the young generation has not made good, and the thinking Indians. We do not waste our time on the past. Our program is essentially a renaissance. We are going to carry on an educational campaign among all the Indians. All the tribes I have approached have been most enthusiastic about it.

"The government does not and never has understood the Indian's point of view. But it has coddled him and never given him legs to stand on. We want to give him legs and show him how to stand on them.

"I was born in Wisconsin. My grandfather was chief of the Oneidas. He moved out West. The Cherokees gave me my name of Egahthayen, and it means 'The Dawn,' which they think I bring to them. The word Lolomai is a Hopi term meaning 'good, beautiful, wise.'"

FEWER JOBLESS IN PARIS

Most Persons Thrown Out of Employment at Beginning of War Are Again at Work.

Paris.—No more remarkable signs of the business revival in Paris can be furnished than by the figures published of the progressive decline in the numbers of unemployed, especially during the last year.

Between September 23 and October 24, 1914, when statistics are first available, the number of relief tickets issued shows that the total of those who were without work or means was 257,435. This was just after the battle of the Marne, when the crisis was at its height. In the fortnight between February 14 and March 1, 1915, this number had dwindled to 150,864, or a diminution of nearly 70,000.

Since then the decrease has been regular and rapid. Between November 20 and December 4, 1915, there were but 79,791 of both sexes out of work. It is in the liberal professions that this decrease is least marked; but the original numbers, both of men and women, in this category were never very great.

WOLVES ATTACK LIVE STOCK

Wild Animals, Almost Famed, Kill Many Head of Cattle on Colorado Ranches.

Durango, Colo.—Orchards and live stock in southwestern Colorado and in northwestern New Mexico are reported suffering greatly from the attacks of famished wild animals, which are unable, because of the deep snow, to reach the ground for food.

E. D. Smith, county agriculturist, is co-operating with fruit growers to exterminate the rabbits, many thousands of which are said to be eating the bark off the branches and killing the trunks of the smaller trees.

Twelve head of cattle from one herd near Pendleton, N. M., have been slaughtered by wolves. Ranchmen are handicapped in their efforts to protect their cattle because of the lack of co-operation by the Navajo Indians, who refuse to kill wolves or coyotes, which, according to their religious beliefs, are said to be sacred.

RIFLE HAS RECORD

Famous Relic Now in the National Museum.

Derringer Rifle Used by Davy Crockett and in the Graves-Cilley Duel Is Still in Excellent Condition.

Washington, D. C.—Among the thousands of relics in the United States National museum at Washington, there are few objects more replete with historical interest than a certain Derringer rifle, catalogue No. 9,509. This rifle was used by Col. David Crockett of Alamo fame, and was also the weapon fired by Hon. William J. Graves in the duel with Hon. Jonathan Cilley, resulting in the death of the latter. It was made about a hundred years ago, and the curator of the division of technology says it is an exceedingly well-made and finely finished gun, being still in excellent condition.

Col. Wright Rives, U. S. A., who has deposited the rifle in the museum, states that it was made for his father, John Cook Rives, by Henry Berringer. John C. Rives was one of the publishers of the Congressional Globe, now the Congressional Record, and knew many congressmen, several of whom he was accustomed to take out for rifle practice to a field, sometimes used for horse racing, near where the corner of Fourteenth street and Park road now intersect. Among them was David Crockett, pioneer, hunter, soldier and congressman from 1827-31, and 1833-35, who later lost his life at the Alamo in the Texas struggle for freedom.

Crockett seemed particularly to like this rifle and often joined the shooting parties to keep himself in practice.

The circumstances which led to the fatal duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley of the house of representatives, in which this rifle figured so conspicuously, were quite unusual and more or less complicated. The report of the investigating committee appointed by the house, covers the story of this duel well; an abstract of it taken from "Notes on Duels and Dueling," by Lorenzo Sabine, follows:

On February 12, 1838, Henry A. Wise of Virginia presented to the house a copy of the New York Courier and Enquirer, charging a member of congress with corruption, and asked for an investigation of the charge. Mr. Wise stated that the author of the article was vouched for by the editor of the paper, and that the house was called upon to defend its honor. Jonathan Cilley, member from Maine, opposed the resolution, and in a debate said that if it was the same editor who once made charges against a certain institution, and later received facilities amounting to \$52,000 from the same institution, which he then gave his hearty support, he did not think the recent charges were entitled to much credit in an American congress. Mr. Cilley was in order; he was quoting a published house committee report on the subject, but a few days later the editor of the paper, Col. James Watson Webb, addressed a note to him asking if he were the editor referred to, and, if so, demanding an explanation.

This note was directly responsible for the duel between Mr. Cilley and William J. Graves of Kentucky, who undertook its delivery on the floor of the house for his friend, Colonel Webb. Mr. Cilley refused to receive the note, because he chose to be drawn into no controversy with Colonel Webb, stating that by so doing he meant no disrespect to the bearer; but he refused to affirm or deny anything in regard to Colonel Webb's character. Mr. Graves was not satisfied, however, and several notes between them were exchanged, with the result that Mr. Graves finally challenged Mr. Cilley because he would not say whether he refused the note on the grounds of any personal exception to Colonel Webb as a gentleman and a man of honor.

Naturally Mr. Cilley denied Mr. Graves the right to demand an absolute "yes" or "no" answer, and accepted the challenge.

The duel was scheduled for 3 p. m., on February 24, 1838, and the two parties met near the boundary line of the District, on the Marlborough road. Mr. Cilley fired first, and Mr. Graves a second or two after him, but both missed. Efforts to adjust the matter were futile and the parties reassumed their positions and exchanged shots again, also without effect. Still being unable to agree after further argument, they went to their positions the third time. This time they fired very nearly together. Mr. Cilley was shot through the body and expired a few minutes later.

The congressional committee found Mr. Graves guilty of a breach of privileges in the house, but held that Mr. Cilley had remained within his rights. They recommended the expulsion of Mr. Graves from the house, and that the seconds and friends be censured.

Wolves Approach a City.
Nevada City, Cal.—The spectacle of wolves coming close to the residence section of the city is the latest development of the heavy storm that has prevailed in this county. While Jack Landsburg was out near his home recently he saw three large timber wolves come down out of the hills and approach as far as the dwelling of J. M. Hadley before they were frightened back into the trees.

Uses and Abuses of Fertilizers

By Prof. R. J. H. De Loach, Director of Georgia Experiment Station.

3. ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENT STATION AND FERTILIZERS.

The Rothamsted Experiment Station is in England, and is noted for the great work it has done along all lines of agricultural work. It has gone into the laws of soil fertility, has been the first to discover many of these laws, and has in all its history been especially interested in working out a plan of farm management by which soil fertility could be maintained at minimum cost to the farmers.

The Rothamsted experiments began in the year 1837, when Sir John Bennett Lawes began experiments on his private estate. He was a man who loved the soil and to experiment with it. Strange to say, he was a fertilizer manufacturer in a certain sense, as he early discovered a process for transforming bone into superphosphate by the use of sulphuric acid, took out a patent for this in 1842, and built an extensive business which he managed for about thirty years. In 1843 he associated with him J. H. Gilbert, and these two men for more than fifty years conducted extensive agricultural investigations in regard to soils and fertilizers, and feeds and feeding of domestic animals. In 1889 Sir John turned over his large estate, which had now grown so important, and had become so well known in all parts of the civilized world, to a board of directors, and endowed it with half a million dollars.

Twenty Years Experiments on Same Plots.
Among many other things that were done, experiments were conducted with fertilizers, mineral salts, and many forms of ammoniates, also with animal manures, to determine just what soils needed to grow the most crops. For this work plots of ground were set aside, marked off and carefully measured, and then planted to the crop with which the investigator wished to work. Small plots would be used for the different kinds of mineral and animal manures, and in each series one plot would be left unfertilized throughout the entire experiments, while the others would have applied the different combinations of fertilizers, etc. Careful reports were taken from each end of these plots, and with interesting results. The same experiments were continued for twenty years and more.

Many experiments were conducted with hay, and some of these with the following results: The plots that had no manure of any kind averaged in twenty years, 2,383 pounds of hay; the plots which had mineral manure alone, 3,598 pounds; the plots with mineral manure and 400 pounds of ammonia salts, 5,711 pounds of hay; those with mineral manure and 800 pounds of ammonia salts, 6,728 pounds of hay; the plots which received the mineral manure and nitrate of soda 6,407 pounds of hay. Considering the very low cost of the fertilizers in comparison to the increased yields brought about by their use, one could not fail to see the value of the manure salts.

Larger Yields Were Always Obtained.
The Rothamsted station was interested in the permanent improvement of land and the part played in this by the use of fertilizing materials. From the many experiments carried out, there was never a doubt of the wisdom of applying plant food to the soil. Larger yields were always obtained, other things being equal, and the fertilization of the soils throughout England and her possessions recommended. It was decided to ascertain the effects of fertilizers on corn. Seven plots were treated as follows:

- Plot 1. Unmanured.
- Plot 2. Mixed mineral manure, 300 pounds sulphate of potash, 200 pounds sulphate soda, 100 pounds sulphate magnesia, 350 pounds superphosphate lime.
- Plot 3. Ammonia salts, comprising 200 pounds sulphate ammonia and 200 pounds muriate of ammonia.
- Plot 4. Ammonia salts and mixed mineral manures, as Plot 2.
- Plot 5. Five hundred and forty pounds Peruvian guano.
- Plot 6. Two thousand pounds rape cake.
- Plot 7. Fourteen tons farmyard manure.

The results of six years of experiments follow: The greatest increase in yields was obtained with fertilizers richest in ammonia. The ammonia salts, the guano and rape cake gave the largest increase, which was about four or five bushels increase of dressed corn. In Plot 2, where only the mineral manures were used, the increase was least, while in Plots 3 and 5 it was greater, and in 4 greatest. It seems that the mineral manures needed the effect of the ammonia salts in order to help them become available. There was in every case a substantial increase where fertilizers were used over the plots that remained unmanured.

The great object in giving the above information is to bring to the attention of farmers and business men that the question of fertilizers for the average farm crops is a subject as old as any farm of agricultural education, and Rothamsted did much fundamental work on it. In no case was it found that ammonia salts and other mineral manures, when applied together, were not valuable. Farmyard manure was somewhat valuable by itself, but far more so when ammonia salts were applied with it.

A. J. Renkl

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130	Columbia, Trenton	9:40 a m	
110	Aiken, Augusta	3:00 p m	
106	Columbia, Augusta	8:30 p m	
Trains depart for		Time	
No.			
109	Trenton, Columbia	7:20 a m	
129	Trenton, Augusta	8:45 a m	
181	Aug-Columbia-Aiken	11:45 a m	
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Master's Sale.

State of South Carolina,
County of Edgefield,
Court Common Pleas.

Elizabeth C. Cobb—Plaintiff
—against Rilla Williams—Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree in this cause, I shall offer for sale at public outcry to the highest bidder, before the Court House, Town of Edgefield, County of Edgefield and State of South Carolina, on sale-day in May 1916, same being the first day of said month, between the legal hours of sale, the following described realty to wit:

All of that Land situate, lying and being in the Town of Edgefield County and State aforesaid, containing one and three quarter acres, bounded on North by Sallie Dutton, East by lands of W. W. Adams; South by W. W. Adams and West by public road leading to Trenton.

Terms of Sale Cash: If purchaser at said sale shall fail to comply with terms thereof within one hour from the time of said sale, said premises, upon direction of Plaintiff's Attorney, will be re-sold on said day at the risk of the former purchaser.

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March 28, 1916.

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