

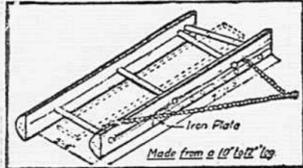


ROAD MAKING IS IMPORTANT

Work Should Be Done in Late Spring or Summer to Get Well Settled Before Cold Weather.

Road making is a matter of a lot of importance to the city man and the farmer alike. Many thousands of dollars are expended annually in this work. Far too great a per cent of the work is done in the fall, sometimes running clear into the winter, for the good of the road and for the judicious expenditure of the money.

The road that is made in the late spring or summer becomes well settled and solid before the freeze of the winter season, and if properly taken care of is a good road all winter. We have driven over a good



Road Drag Is Essential in Putting Roads in Good Condition.

many miles of roads during the last winter, made in the late fall, that were all but impassable practically all winter.

A new road made in the late fall can hardly help but be rough all winter. This kind of road means a lot more wear on the auto, a higher gasoline expense and a very much general wear on the car. It also means that the farmer cannot haul nearly as heavy a load with his team and a quicker wearing out of the wagon.

In the rural districts a lot of road work is done by voters working out their poll tax. This work is generally done when they can best spare the time, which is in the fall. If the men who do this work would consult their best interests we believe they would arrange to do it in the summer, even if it were not so convenient and it cost them more.

Road overseers who have this work in charge can help in this line more than anyone else. If they will but try, a lot of this work now done in the fall can be done when it should be. This official should look more to good roads than to his own convenience.—*Twentieth Century Farmer.*

"GOOD ROADS DAY" WORKERS

Governor of Pennsylvania and Others Contribute Their "Bit" to Improvement of Highways.

Governor Brumbaugh was one of the 150,000 Pennsylvanians who gave May 25 to the cause of better highways. The photograph shows him doing "his bit." Many womenfolk of the community gave their day's work to the improvement of the roads. Not only did the governor make the dirt fly



Governor Brumbaugh Riding a Log Drag.

with his shovel, but he also drove a split-log drag, which is one of the most effective road machines yet contrived.

Making Roads Better.

Only 10 per cent of the estimated 2,300,000 miles of roadway in the United States can be classed as "improved" according to the American Highway association. But road improvement is going forward in 1916 faster than at any previous time in the history of the country.—*Goodrich Magazine.*

Another Highway Link.

A new connecting highway has been proposed leading from Savannah, Ga., to Seattle, Wash., crossing the Lincoln highway at Omaha. An invitation will shortly be extended to all the cities along the route to send delegates to a convention to be held in Omaha in February.

Courtesy on the Road.

Being courteous on the road does not cost anything, but it makes the trip much more pleasant for you, and the other fellow, too.

The Cecil Manuscripts.

There is a rare mine of interesting matter in the new volume of the papers in the possession of the Marquis of Salisbury, which has been published by the British Historical Manuscript commission. Take, for example, the petition of the Calvacanti to King Henry VIII for an extra duty on wool to be paid to them "to recompense their past services to the crown, and to enable them the better to continue them." There is something that sounds very modern in the argument. "Complaints by Englishmen may be met by pointing out that they still pay less than foreigners, and that the price of cloth will not be sensibly altered." The Calvacanti, however, seem to have had their doubts whether the Englishmen would swallow that tale, for they go on to say that "In order not to endanger the honest report that they believe they have in the kingdom, they pray that the grant be made not to them, but to others who will transfer it to them." The Calvacanti wanted the money for themselves and the trouble for other shoulders.—*Westminster Gazette.*

Party Names Explained.

The American party names, "Republican" and "Democrat" seem to convey distinction without difference to the English mind. As with other party names, however, their significance may be extricated from their history. The original "Republicans" were actually the ancestors of the present Democrats. Jefferson's party appropriated to themselves the name of "Republicans," suggesting that the Federalists were anti-Republican. The Federalists then nicknamed the Jefferson party "Democrats," and the hostile nickname, as with our own Whig and Tory, was eventually adopted with pride by the Jeffersonians themselves. Meanwhile the Federalists were long known as Whigs. The modern Republican party deliberately adopted its name when the various antislavery sections coalesced in Lincoln's time.—*London Chronicle.*

Biblical Diction Perfect.

The whole Bible is a revelation of perfection in speech. The writings of Paul, for instance, can be taken as examples of perfect diction. The description of the shipwreck when he was making his way to Rome will stand for all time as the most thrilling narrative of a storm at sea. His appeals to the members of the various congregations with whom he corresponded may be accepted as the best writings we have upon teachings of the Nazarene. The poems or psalms of David, written hundreds of years prior to the time the New Testament was written, are still the choicest bits of sentiment and imagination that can be found, inspiring in their faith and beauty and enchanting in their eloquence.

Plastering Without Laths.

Building in Naples and in the southern part of Italy, generally, are of "tufa," a soft or porous stone. The walls are, as a rule, from one to four feet in thickness and are treated externally with stucco work. Strips and laths are not used for interior work, but the wall to be plastered is first thoroughly wet and the first coat of plaster is then applied, having nothing to adhere to except the tufa. Later the putty coat is applied. It is doubtful if there is an opportunity at present for the sale of expanded metal laths in the vicinity of Naples. Cement, however, for building purposes is coming gradually into use, the last figures available showing that in one year, 2,392 tons were imported into Naples.

Uses of Feldspar.

The feldspar quarries in the United States, with the exception of those in California, are restricted to nine of the eastern seaboard states. Most of the feldspar mined in the eastern states is of the potash or the soda variety or a mixture of the two, and these varieties are used in the pottery industry because after being melted and cooled they form a glass. Feldspar of the lower grade is used as a binder in making emery and corundum wheels, in manufacturing opalescent glass, as a poultry grit, as a constituent of roofing material, and for surfacing concrete work. Small quantities of the purest grades of potash feldspar are used in the manufacture of artificial teeth.

Poverty a Stimulant.

The stings of poverty are often the incentives that stir to action. A fellow will bestir himself mighty hard before he will starve. And if he has the right self-respect he will go the limit before he will resort to charity. All over the land there are men looking for fellows with the right metal for big enterprises. When they see a fellow trying to make good they usually see that he gets the chance. In the hustle for bread and butter habits are formed that often lead to marked efficiency. Necessity often starts movements that result in untold good. What is compulsion at first often becomes privilege and pleasure later on.

Easily Explained.

Some time ago a countryman went to the parish priest and told him that he had seen a ghost at the wall near the church gate. The clergyman only laughed at him and asked: "What shape was it in?" "It was for all the world like an ass, sir." "Go home, my man," said the clergyman. "You must have been afraid of your own shadow when you saw it on the wall."

Story of Atlantis Island.

Plato tells the story of the great island of Atlantis and puts its existence 9,000 years before his time. His location of it is about half way between the western projection of Africa and the Gulf of Mexico. Its civilization was supposed to be very advanced and its powerful armies were said to have penetrated Africa as far as Egypt. The whole island, according to this legend, was engulfed by the sea in a day and a night. Another story says that a great earthquake destroyed the island. The legend was ascribed to Egyptian priests, and on some old Italian maps Atlantis is placed to the westward of the Azores. Among some tribes of South and Central America there is the legend of a vast cataclysm which engulfed a great extent of land. Eminent scientists have found nothing impossible in the existence at some time of a great Atlantic island, but the story of Atlantis is generally regarded as a myth.

Need More Training.

This is what one college president says in an address: "With the multiplicity of subjects it is only to be expected that some anxiety may be felt as to the results from present-day methods of teaching. I must confess there is some need for this suggestion of anxiety. Perhaps the pendulum has swung too far, or we may have discovered the correct scientific method of dealing with the subjects taught in the elementary school. I feel convinced that training is not receiving its fair share of attention. There was much wastage of time in the past, but the old-fashioned grinding was not without its good points, one of which was the cultivation of the faculty of sticking to a task until it was known."—*Princeton Review.*

Tin Can or Canteen?

Popular etymology is always more interesting than the learned explanations of philologists. For instance, take the barrack-room derivation of the word "canteen." It is no use trying to convince Tommy Atkins that it comes from the Italian "cantina," a small cellar. He has his own derivation, which he finds quite satisfactory. "Canteen" is simply "tin can" said backwards. To justify this theory he simply invites one to look around. Certainly tin enters largely into the utensils and furnishing of the average canteen. The drinking vessels are tin, the counter is tin, and in many cases the tables also are covered with block tin. No wonder Tommy holds that the word has some connection with the metal that is so much in evidence.

Oldest Weather Reports.

The oldest weather diary known to be in existence was kept by a Lincolnshire (Eng.) parson, William Merle, close on 600 years ago. From 1337 to 1344 he wrote it up, often day by day, in Latin, and his manuscript, being on vellum, was somehow preserved and is now in the Bodleian. Merle did not trouble himself with the popular lore about "skye influences," but stuck to an accurate record of fact, in the spirit at least of the modern meteorologists. And from his jottings it seems that he had pretty much the same kind of weather to deal with as folks in his parish of Friby experience now. Contrary to theory, the changes of six centuries have not reduced the number of wet days in the year.

Nobility of Labor.

It is the mission of the United States to ennoble toil and honor the toiler. In other lands to labor has been considered the lot of serfs and peasants; to gather the fruits and consume them in luxury and war, the business of the great. Since the medieval times European society has been organized on the basis of a nobility and a people. . . . Thus has been set on human industry and stigma of perpetual disgrace. Something of this has been transmitted to the new civilization in the West—a certain disposition to renew the old order of lord and laborer. Let the odious distinction perish; the true lord is the laborer and the true laborer the lord.—*John Clark Ridpath.*

No Joy in Invalidism.

Larry had caught a severe chill which necessitated medical attendance. A milk diet was ordered—"nothing but light food for a few days." At the end of the second day Larry refused "to be starved to death in my long widd thim sups o' milky stuff!" "Well, jewel, what can Oi do?" asked his wife. "The docthor says that's fur the good o' yer hilt." "Ach, bad scran to him fur a naygur!" cried poor Larry. "What's the use o' bein' an invalid if Oi can't git something extra, let alone feedin' me loike a chife? Oi'll git up and go to wurk in the mornin', and thin Oi'll hev to be fed loike a man!"—*Exchange.*

Dogs' Status Under the Law.

"The very fact that they (dogs) are without the protection of the criminal laws shows that property in dogs is of an imperfect or qualified nature and that they stand, as it were, between animals feræ naturæ, in which, until killed or subdued, there is no property, and domestic animals, in which the right of property is perfect and complete. They are not considered as being upon the same plane with horses, cattle, sheep and other domesticated animals, but rather in the category of cats, monkeys, parrots, singing birds and similar animals kept for pleasure, curiosity or caprice."—*Brown, J., in Bentley vs. New Orleans, Etc., R. Co., 166 U. S. 701.*

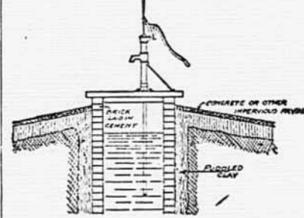
HOME TOWN HELPS

GUARD THE WATER SUPPLY

Subject That Is of Immense Importance in Every Home in the Country.

In thousands of farm homes it is now possible to find up-to-date water systems, providing both hot and cold water for the bathroom, the laundry, the kitchen sink, and various other parts of the house and barn.

When a water system is once installed the farmer and his family usually wonder how they ever managed to get along without it before, and seldom regret the cost. Yet, in spite of the comparative ease with which the average farm home can be equipped with many of these conven-

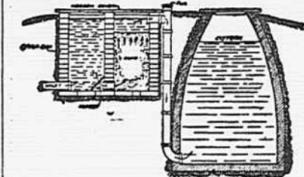


A Well Properly Protected From Surface Water. Brick Laid in Cement and Backed Up With Puddled Clay Makes a Practically Impervious Casing.

iences, how often do we find the country household still depending upon the distant spring, the open well, or at best the out-of-doors lift pump to supply the hundreds of tons of water required for each household every year?

Inquiry usually develops the fact that the old methods are still retained for one or the other of the following reasons, namely: The cost of sewer systems is assumed to be prohibitive, or else the possibilities of fully utilizing the existing water supply have never been carefully explained and brought to the farmers' notice.

A well can be protected from pollution by extending the tight casing or lining six or eight inches above the ground and covering with a water-tight concrete curb having a slope away from the center in every direction. This cover should extend at least one foot beyond the edge of a dug well, and should never be less than seven feet in diameter for a driven well. A drain trough should, of course, be provided to catch the drip and convey it away to a safe dis-



Sand-Box Filter for Cistern. All Water Entering the Cistern Must Pass Through the Filter. The Sand Can Easily Be Removed and Replaced With Clean Sand.

posal. An open drain passing around the well at a distance of four or five feet from this curb and leading off to the drip drain tile will help prevent the entrance of surface waters that wash down from a higher point.

In many cases, however, the difficulty is of a more serious nature. The stratification of the clay, gravel and rocks through which the well is sunk may be such as to cause percolating water from a nearby source of infection to be led directly into the well. In other instances the soil surrounding the well may become so thoroughly and so constantly saturated with polluted seepage waters that it will no longer perform its function as a filter, and germ-laden waters are allowed to pass into the well. For these reasons the location of the well is of prime importance.

Considered from the standpoint of convenience, the well should be located as near the kitchen as possible. But whenever such location would involve any danger of contamination due to surface drainage or to an inadequate kitchen sewerage disposal system, a location on higher ground and above this source of contamination should be selected. Select a site where drainage and seepage from barnyards, stock pens and manure pits lead away from the well rather than toward it.

Gardens in Crowded Cities.

Nothing brings the country more near to the city than a garden. The vacant-lot gardens are good in congested places.

But there are few who can have a vacant-lot garden compared to those who can have window boxes.

Get ready to put up the window boxes in the crowded sections and thus gladden thousands. Gay geraniums and graceful vines that trail their leaves over the sides of the box are the things to plant.

The window-box garden should also contain saucy geraniums, wide-eyed petunias and bright verbenas.

The placing of window-box gardens in crowded city streets is one of the happiest ways of easing the lot of those who must live and work in the city all summer.

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