

The Chelsea Standard

CHELSEA, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911.

VOLUME 46. NO. 48

Stops The Hair From Falling Out

Dandruff is not only disagreeable—it is dangerous—it means scalp disease and loss of hair. You may have but little dandruff at the present time, but if neglected it will increase in quantity, close up the pores of the scalp and rob the root of the hair of proper nourishment.

NYAL'S HIRSUTONE

will soon relieve this condition—loosen up the dandruff and prevent the bacterial action. It supplies proper nourishment to the scalp and hair, stimulates its growth and dandruff disappears.

Grocery Department.

Blue Label Patent Flour is wholly unlike any other Flour ever milled. It's better, unquestionably better. No other brand imparts to the bread a taste so appetizing; no other makes lighter or more wholesome bread. Only

65 CENTS PER SACK.

HENRY H. FENN COMPANY

A Good Recommendation

Any young man with a growing Bank Account, needs no better recommendation.

If you can manage your own affairs successfully, you are in line to run the affairs of other men.

Men with money are looking for successful managers. We invite your savings account.

Farmers & Merchants Bank

OFFICERS:

JOHN F. WALTRIOUS, Pres. PETER MERKEL, 1st Vice Pres.
CHRIS. GRAU, 2d Vice Pres. P. G. SCHAIBLE, Cashier.

FARM MACHINERY

Haying and harvesting time is with us and we can sell you Binders, Mowers and Haying Tools cheaper than any one else. We have all the leading makes such as the Champion, Milwaukee, John Deere, Clean Sweep, Ohio Rake Co., and others. We have the best machine expert in the state. Prices talk. See us before buying.

HOT WEATHER GOODS.

We have a large assortment of Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Chairs, Lawn Swings, Hammocks, Croquet Sets and Lawn Hose.

FURNITURE.

We have two car loads of new and up-to-date Furniture for your inspection.

IMPLEMENTS, BUGGIES, HARNESS.

In Implements and Buggies we have every thing. Harnesses of the best makes and every one is guaranteed to be O. K.

NICKLE PLATED GOODS.

See our large line of Nickle Plated Ware, Aluminum Ware, Cut Glass and China. We have a large line of Ivory Enamel Ware. Something new and good.

See our Savory Double Boilers. Cooks by steam. Call and try one, try it ten days and if not as guaranteed bring it back to us and your money will be refunded without any kick.

HARDWARE DEPARTMENT.

Builders' Hardware of all kinds. If you are building get our Hot Water, Steam and Hot Air Furnaces. We can give you the best of satisfaction in these lines.

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE.—We sell this Twine, the best made, at the same price you will have to pay for the cheap kind.

One more car load of Woven Wire Fence just received. We have every thing in Mixed Paints, Oil and Lead.

HOLMES & WALKER

WE WILL ALWAYS TREAT YOU RIGHT.

The Extreme Hot Wave.

The loss of more than 500 lives is to be credited to the great heat wave of July 1 to 5, which, official weather advices say, will abate somewhat today. The torrid period will be memorable in weather annals for its wide extent, its long duration, its record-breaking temperatures in many places and the long list of fatalities which it has caused.

The hundreds of news dispatches from the Atlantic seaboard west to the plains states, have been exchanged during the last five days, according to a careful review this morning, for the deaths of 431 persons from the heat and 80 from drowning—a total of 511.

Incomplete as the record is from the failure of many points to report specifically the number of deaths, it is as serious a showing as is remembered for many years, if not a record.

The number of prostrations is still more difficult to compute, but from the review of the dispatches it appears that thousands have been seriously overcome by the heat in the large cities.

During the last five days in Chelsea reports from thermometers in various parts of town indicated from 96 to 106 and while none of the citizens have not been prostrated, everyone has suffered from the effects of the extreme heat.

Arlington Guerin.

The announcement was made in Chelsea early this morning that Arlington Guerin, of Lima Center, had been found dead in bed at his home by his sister.

Mr. Guerin worked all day Wednesday at the farm of Eugene Freese and when he retired last night did not complain of feeling unwell. About an hour before his sister, Miss Estella Guerin, with whom he resided, went to call him she heard him moving in his room. About 5:30 when she entered his room she discovered that he was dead. A physician was called and pronounced apoplexy as being the cause of his demise.

Arlington Guerin was born in the state of New York 61 years ago last March and his parents located at Lima Center many years ago and he has resided at the old home ever since then. He was unmarried. The deceased was a member of Chelsea Castle, K. of P., and was held in high esteem by a large following of friends.

He is survived by one sister, Miss Estella, and two brothers, Samuel, of Chelsea, and Frank A., of Detroit.

The funeral will be held from the late home at 2:30 o'clock, standard time, Saturday afternoon. Interment Oak Grove cemetery, Chelsea.

Webber Wants a Divorce.

Battle Creek is enjoying a divorce suit, in which a former Chelsea resident and his wife are involved unpleasantly as principals. The couple are Mr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Webber, and they were married in 1893. Mr. Webber is a barber, and lived at Grass Lake and Jackson for a time after they left Chelsea several years ago.

The case involves a former boarder of the couple, who solicited life insurance, when he was not making love to Mrs. Webber, according to the husband. He ordered him out of the house, but he afterwards continued his visits to the home, the husband declares. Now Webber wants a divorce, and seems likely to get it, too, as he has entered other evidence of his wife's unfaithfulness, among other things a letter from a Grass Lake man, referring to Mrs. Webber as "dear," "sweetheart" and "loved one."

Wholesalers' Visit.

One hundred members of the Wholesalers and Manufacturers Association of Detroit visited Chelsea this morning. They came in two cars over the electric line, and were met at the station by a committee from the Business Men's Association, who escorted them to automobiles, in which the visitors were taken about the village. At the end of the ride they were taken to Seltz' ice cream parlors where a committee of ladies served them with lemonade, after which they scattered and visited the various business places, getting acquainted with the trade. After about an hour and a half here they took the cars for Grass Lake.

Princess Theatre.

The Saturday night show at the Princess will have two feature pictures. "Weighed in the Balance," a strong story by the Thanhooper company, with a big explosion scene at the climax is feature number one. "The Light House Keeper" by the Imp company is feature number two. "Bill as Toreador" and "Fashion and its Consequences" two Lux comedies are also on the bill.

PREVENTS JAIL DELIVERY

Catches Two Prisoners Sawing Bars of Their Cell in Two.

Ann Arbor Times News: What might have been a jail delivery was stopped Sunday by Deputy Sheriff Stark when he found Frank and George Moun, two young fellows who were arrested June 22, busily engaged in sawing their way through the bars of their cell as a preliminary to making a getaway.

Stark thought he heard somebody sawing at the bars the evening before. He investigated the matter on the quiet and found his suspicions were correct. As there was no immediate danger he waited until the opportune moment and strolled into the cell to meet a pair of crestfallen would-be fugitives from justice. The saw appropriated and the boys removed to safer quarters. The officers are in the dark as to where they got the saw.

They have been in jail since June 22, when they were arrested in Ypsilanti in the act of burglarizing a store. One, is 19 and the other 17, and both claim to hail from St. Louis, Mo.

As no one offered bail when they were arrested, the boys had the prospect of waiting until October before they knew what would be done with them, but Monday morning they were bound over in the circuit court and both pleaded guilty. Judge Kinne gave them a 1 to 5 year sentence.

Cars Jump Track.

Several persons were slightly injured when the 10:34 a. m., D. U. R. limited car ran off the track at the corner of Cross and Washington streets in Ypsilanti, Tuesday and crashed into the corner of the Baptist church.

The car was going down Cross street at a good rate of speed and it is said that the air brake refused to work at the sharp curve. The car ran across the church yard plowing up the ground and struck the corner of the church tearing off a good many bricks. The fender of the car and several windows were broken but it was not badly damaged. There were only a few people in the car and while they were badly shaken up and bruised most of the injuries were from flying glass. One man had his wrist cut and three young men were hurt about their faces and heads.

Grandfather Fooled.

Allegations of fraud and the use of undue influence on an old man of eighty-nine years to keep a grandson out of an inheritance of \$6,000 were filed in the county clerk's office, Ann Arbor, on the complaint of John A. Valentine, of Webster, against his grandfather's children, Cassius and William Valentine, of Webster and Catherine Winans, of Livingston county.

The complainant alleges that the defendants induced the old gentleman to believe that he had never had a son named Albert, the father of the complainant, and persuaded him to deed to them about \$20,000 worth of farm land in Webster and other townships. This happened in 1900. Albert Valentine, the complainant's father, died in 1895, and the complainant asks the court to force the defendants, his uncles and his aunt, to re-deed to his grandfather the property in which he should have his father's share at the old gentleman's death.

Good Enrollment.

The university summer session enrollment is 26 per cent ahead of what it was last year at this time and there is every indication that it will go far ahead of previous years.

Up to closing time Saturday night, the latest obtainable figures, there were 528 enrolled in the entire summer session. There were 240 in the literary department, including 50 in the graduate school; 132 in the law, 125 in the engineering department, 24 in the medical and seven in the pharmacy department.

Early Monday morning, before the doors were open a crowd of students had gathered to register. Work in earnest began in all departments Wednesday morning.

Large Attendance.

The records at Ypsilanti now show an attendance of over 1,300 students at the Michigan State Normal college summer school. This number is far in advance of the number in attendance at a corresponding time last year. A large number of the surrounding counties send their teachers there instead of maintaining a summer normal, as it is the custom in other parts of the state. A large number of teachers from the southern states attended the summer term there on account of the weather being cooler and more pleasant.

Edward McNamara.

Word was received here Wednesday evening announcing the death of Edward McNamara at his home in Traverse City.

A telegram was received by D. H. Wurster yesterday morning stating that Mr. McNamara had been stricken with apoplexy and that he was in an unconscious condition. This was the third stroke he had suffered in the last two years.

Mr. McNamara was born in Ireland 67 years ago last Christmas. At the age of 7 years his parents settled in Lyndon, and until about 30 years ago he was a well known resident and business man of this place. He removed from here to Traverse City where he was engaged in the shoe business for a number of years. After retiring from the shoe business he entered the real estate field, which business he was conducting at the time of his demise.

He was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Crowell about 42 years ago. To this union three children were born all of whom are deceased. Mrs. McNamara died in the spring of 1888. He is survived by two brothers, one of whom resides near Perry, Mich., the other one at St. Louis, Mo., and a number of nephews, nieces and cousins.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster left for Traverse City yesterday forenoon, but they did not reach there until 11 o'clock last night, and Mr. McNamara died at 6 o'clock. The remains will be brought here for burial. The funeral will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wurster at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, Rev. M. L. Grant officiating. Interment Oak Grove cemetery.

Mrs. J. L. Harlow.

Miss Matilda Begole was born in Sylvan, May 13, 1835, and died at the home of her brother, Davis Begole, in Gibbs, Mo., Sunday morning, July 2, 1911, aged 76 years, 1 month and 19 days.

The deceased was a daughter of W. A. Begole, a pioneer resident of Sylvan. She was united in marriage with J. L. Harlow May 7, 1856. Mr. Harlow died about 11 years ago. To this union two sons were born, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Harlow resided in Chelsea for some years, and later removed to Ypsilanti when the deceased resided until about three years ago when she removed to Gibbs to make her home with her brother. She was stricken with paralysis last Saturday morning.

She is survived by one brother, one sister, one half brother, Geo. A. Begole of this place and one half sister. The remains were brought here Tuesday morning and a short service was held at the cemetery Rev. M. Lee Grant officiating. Interment Oak Grove cemetery Chelsea.

Family Reunion.

Seventy one attended the reunion of the Leak and Goodyear families at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Gorton of Waterloo, July 4th. At noon all were seated at the tables which had been spread under a large canopy in the yard and made great inroads on the eatables which had been prepared. After dinner the time was spent in renewing old acquaintances, and the occasion was one that will long be remembered by the participants.

At a business session it was decided to make these gathering an annual event, and E. A. Croman of Grass Lake was elected president, Miss Bessie Howlett of Gregory, secretary, and Miss Inez Leak of Ann Arbor, treasurer. Committees were appointed to look after various things and it is anticipated that the next reunion will be a record breaker in point of attendance.

Want the Insurance.

Etta B. Dale and Nellie Beadle, of Ypsilanti township, began suit last Thursday morning against the Washenaw Mutual Fire Insurance Company on a policy for \$1,100 which was originally taken out by William Beach and continued in the name of his estate after the estate had been closed up.

The complainants allege that Beach took out the policy a number of years before his death, which occurred about 11 years ago. Etta B. Dale was appointed administratrix and the policy was renewed either by the administratrix or Nellie Beadle until last year. Last September it was again renewed for another year. In December the house and contents were destroyed. Then it was discovered that the policy had been issued for seven years in the name of the Beach estate, when as a matter of fact the estate had been closed up in 1904. The complainants are suing to recover the face of the policy.

Coffee and Tea

Are the two articles that have done more toward building up our immense grocery business than any other cause.

It has always been the policy of the FREEMAN STORE to buy the very best grades of Coffees and Teas on the market and sell them at a small profit. As a result we are today enjoying the biggest Coffee and Tea business that we have ever had, and are supplying hundreds of satisfied customers with Tea and Coffee.

Try at Our Expense.

Order a pound of Coffee or Tea, (the kind you want) use half of it in your home. If it doesn't satisfy you we will call for the remaining half pound and return to you your money for the whole pound.

We Are Selling:

Choice Pine Apples at.....\$1.00 per dozen

Drug Department.

Our Drug Department is in charge of competent Registered Pharmacists.

We have all the Good New Things as well as the Reliable Staples.

FREEMAN'S

Harness Shop--Shoe Shop

GORMAN BUILDING

I have opened a harness and boot and shoe repair shop in the Gorman Building on East Middle street, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage. Mr. Robert Page, the well-known harness-maker, will have charge of the harness department, while I will take care of the boot and shoe repairing. Yours Resp.,

M. A. SHAVER



GEE BUT
IT'S HOT

WE don't blame any woman for not wanting to spend time over a hot kitchen stove. But it's our business to work for you and we have prepared a number of cold delicacies that will appeal to your appetite this hot weather. Let us send you something for supper.

FRED KLINGLER.

Phone 59.

FRED H. BELSER

Full Line of GALE Farm Tools

Boydell and Lowe Brothers' Prepared Paints

National and Iowa Cream Separators

Walker Buggies

Harness Goods

ONE PRICE TO ALL

FRED H. BELSER

UNIVERSITY SENDS OUT LARGE CLASS

Nearly 900 Graduates at Ann Arbor Get Diplomas.

BIG PARADE OF THE CLASSES

Harry Pratt Judson, Head of Chicago College, Delivers Commencement Address to the Members of Graduating Class.

Lansing.—An immense army of young men and women were graduated from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Diplomas were presented to about 900 graduates at University hall.

The graduating classes formed in line at their respective buildings at 8:30 under the direction of the class presidents. There was a procession to University hall under the direction of Chief Marshal Dean Cooley.

President Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D., president of the University of Chicago, delivered the commencement address.

"The average university graduate," said Dr. Judson, "represents an investment of about \$5,000, and whether in every case the money spent on his education has been on the whole well applied is perhaps an open question."

"The American college has too far become divorced from vocational training under the pretext of being cultural in intent, but this defect calls for reform and not the destruction of the college."

"We are not so much in need of new laws as of higher social standards. When the ambition of thousands of homes scattered through the land is set on a college education for the sons and daughters rather than a large balance in the bank, when music, art and literature rank higher in popular estimation than bridge whist or motor cars, then we shall have less trouble with our politics and our business. Lofty social ideals are all that will really remedy disturbed public conditions."

For Exhibition at State Fair.

At a meeting of the manufacturers committee of the board of commerce at Detroit, the principal subject was a discussion on the advisability of holding an industrial exhibition in connection with the state fair, which is to be held this year September 18-27.

"Resolved, That the manufacturers committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce hereby heartily indorses the proposed industrial exhibit to be given this year in connection with the Michigan state fair, and urges upon Detroit manufacturers the desirability of supporting such exhibit to the end that a permanent manufacturing building be erected on the state fair grounds, whereby Detroit manufactured product may be shown annually to the people of Michigan and surrounding cities."

Not only did the committee indorse the project, but they also agreed to aid the State Fair association in securing exhibitors for the show this fall. Letters will be written by the committee of forty or fifty Detroit manufacturers, giving them first opportunity to secure space at the exhibition, which is rapidly filling up.

The board of commerce committee fully appreciates the advertising value of such an exhibit and is very anxious to make a deep impression on the state fair management so as to make it possible to have a building erected for industrial exhibits annually. This will undoubtedly be done if the exhibit this fall is a success along industrial lines.

State to Wage War on Auto Violators.

Due to the fact that the police officers about the state are not generally observing the state law in arresting offenders of the state automobile law, which requires that each machine be equipped with a license tag, Secretary of State Frederick Martindale will send a man from the department over the state, who will instruct the police relative to the law. The representative of the department will visit almost every town of any size in the state and will consult with the police departments relative to the state law governing the use of automobiles. He will also take the number and name of the drivers of all machines not equipped with the state license and make such report to the nearest police officer.

By this means it is thought that the police will be more careful in the future to arrest offenders of the law, and as a result the department will receive a number of thousand dollars in license money that should be paid into the department.

New State Appointments.

Governor Osborn announced the following appointments: William Oates of Laurium as state game, fish and forestry warden, to succeed Charles Ferber; Perry Powers of Cadillac as state labor commissioner, to succeed Richard H. Fischer of Bay City; DeWolf Traverser of Flint, to succeed William B. Oates as the governor's private secretary; Alfred O. Joplin of Marquette was appointed a member of the board of control of Mackinac Island.

Injury is Done by Twig Blight. L. R. Taft of M. A. C., state inspector of orchards and nurseries, is sending a circular to those owning orchards telling of the method to employ in checking the outbreak of the twig blight which is getting annoying people in this section of the state. He says:

"Serious outbreaks of twig blight upon apple, pear and quince trees are reported from all parts of central Michigan, and the disease has also been noticed to a less extent in other parts of the state. It is generally first noticed at the ends of the branches, where the new leaves suddenly become brown and dry, and the branches themselves die."

Great injury is often done to pear, quince and young apple trees, and whenever it is noticed that the leaves are discoloring the twigs the branches should be cut off several inches below where the discoloration shows. There should be no delay, as the disease spreads in the sap and the delay of a few hours may allow the germs to work down into the larger branches and even into the trunk of the trees when an attempt to save them may be useless, or at any rate will seriously injure the trees."

Twig blight seldom does much harm to old apple trees, being generally confined to the new growth, but this year it is unusually severe and the large orchard trees have the appearance of being burned with fire, the ends of most of the branches having been attacked.

Would Increase Cement Prices.

Cement which sells in the eastern part of the United States for \$1.25 per barrel is sold in Michigan at 55 cents a barrel. This is the condition from which the Michigan cement manufacturers are asking the interstate commerce commission to be relieved. The selling price of cement in this state barely covers the cost of raw materials and labor, declared Attorney Smith, representing the Michigan firms.

"We are not asking protection from the commission against factories which from a superior situation or because of better methods are enabled to make their product cheaper than we can make it in this state," declared Mr. Smith. "We believe that the railroads have no right to give the Lehigh Valley mills access to the territory adjacent to our mills by affording a freight rate which enables them to ship cement and sell it here at 30 per cent. below cost."

"The same rate of freight on cement will carry it east and north from the Lehigh Valley mills in northern New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania only one-half the distance which it will carry it westward."

In giving a resume of the cement industry of the state, Attorney Smith said that the cement factories of the state are worth from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. They have a capacity of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 barrels of product a year, but are putting out only from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 barrels a year. Approximately \$1,000,000 is paid the railroads in freight, it is claimed.

Pardon Board Declines to Interfere.

The state board of pardons declined to interfere in the case of Robert Milburn of this city, before the expiration of the minimum term of a reformatory sentence for petit larceny. Milburn was sentenced in October of last year and will be eligible to appear before the parole board of the reformatory at the October meeting. His prison record is clear. Milburn's mother, an aged woman, petitioned for the release of her son, saying that she needed him to help support her.

Other cases considered by the board were the following: George W. Folk, Delaware county, sentenced in 1908 for burglary; Elijah Williams, sentenced from Laporte county in 1903 for murder; Lewis Wilhite, sentenced in 1909 from Warren county for assault and battery with intent to kill; Thomas Davidson, sentenced from Whitely county in 1890 for murder, and Richard Hutton, sentenced from Delaware county in 1908 for burglary.

Osborn Plans to Oust Many.

Governor Osborn is about to go on the warpath again, with a view of eliminating from the state service certain appointees who are holding their places by virtue of the fact that they were interim appointees; in other words, that they were appointed during the time the legislature was not in session. The governor will act, it is understood, under an opinion by the attorney general to the effect that such appointments are only good until after the legislature adjourns, and then the places are held subject to the will of the chief executive of the state.

It is understood that there are about 15 members of state boards and men holding other positions subject to this ruling. The story goes that the governor does not intend to remove all of them, but in some instances will make a clean sweep of control or certain boards in order to open the way for new regimes.

Big Attendance at Ypsilanti.

The records now show an attendance of over 1,300 students at the Michigan State Normal college summer school at Ypsilanti. This number is far in advance of the number in attendance at a corresponding time last year. A large number of the surrounding counties send their teachers here instead of maintaining a summer normal. A large number of teachers from the southern states attend the summer term here on account of the weather being cooler and more pleasant.

MICHIGAN BREVITIES

Lansing.—Oklahoma City was chosen by the national council of the Alpha Omega fraternity, at the closing session here, for the third annual convention of the society in 1912. The following officers were elected: President, Donald Francisco, Lansing; vice-president, David Rath, Dubuque, Ia.; Merel Uquardt, St. Louis; Harry Williams, Detroit; secretary, Carl Milliken, Denver; recorder, Harris Burns, St. Louis; treasurer, Andrew Smith, St. Louis; librarian, Harlan Bartels, Denver. It was announced that the grand inter-fraternity congress would be held in Buffalo in 1912.

Saginaw.—The annual convention of the Michigan Music Teachers' association came to a close with a superb organ recital given at the auditorium by Richard Keys Briggs of Detroit, Edwin Barnes of Battle Creek, Earl N. Moore of Ann Arbor, L. L. Renwick and Alle D. Zuidema of Detroit. The vocal numbers were contributed by Mrs. Alice Calder Leonard of Detroit. The 1912 meeting was awarded to Detroit.

Jackson.—Neither Assistant Attorney General McGill nor myself are in favor of bringing Frank Wagner, James Harvey and James Fitzgerald to trial for complicity in the prison dynamite plot," said Prosecutor Bailey. "McGill will take the matter up with Attorney General Kuhn, but I don't believe he will order that the cases will be brought to trial. Indictments are out for these three men, but as the jury refused to believe Burke, Boyle and Thompson in the Murphy cases, and as these three men would be the strongest witnesses against Harvey, Fitzgerald and Wagner, I believe it rather doubtful if we could secure convictions."

Sturgis.—A valuable horse belonging to Sheridan Osborn of this city fell dead when a whistle on an approaching train was blown suddenly. Osborn had driven his horse near a railroad crossing that was obstructed by buildings. He did not see the train and when the warning whistle was blown for the crossing it so frightened the animal that it fell dead.

Centerville.—While his sisters were picking strawberries near by, three-year-old Dexter Wing, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mahor Wing of Mendon, wandered away and fell into Portage creek. Although the water is exceedingly shallow, the babe must have drowned immediately. His body was recovered soon after his little sisters discovered that he had wandered away.

Grand Rapids.—Petitions were filed in the circuit court for a large number of furniture strikers who participated in a parade demonstration in the Godfrey avenue factory district. Over 200 men will be cited for contempt in violating the anti-picketing and intimidating injunction of Judge McDonald.

Pontiac.—After four witnesses had testified in the examination of George Campbell, accused of manslaughter, the hearing was adjourned. The evidence offered was that Benjamin Day and Campbell had some argument while both stood at the bar of Meldrum & Koon's saloon. Day invited Campbell outside and both started, followed by others.

Lansing.—The state board of auditors awarded the contract for supplying the state department with paper and stationery for the ensuing fiscal year. The Dudley Paper company of Lansing, the Dressel Paper company of Detroit, and the Hling Brothers and Everardt company of Kalamazoo, received contracts for about \$25,000 worth of paper.

Belleville.—The flour mill of James R. Clark & Son was totally destroyed by fire. The blaze started in the top of the building and is supposed to have started from either a hot box or spontaneous combustion. The loss is \$20,000, and as it is not likely the plant will be rebuilt, the blow to the village will be a hard one.

Grand Rapids.—Dr. John H. Walsh, the physician who is charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Hilda Gustafson of Fritland, appeared in court for his examination.

Easton Rapids.—The churches here have joined in a movement to hold open air union services in Grand Army park during the months of July and August. All of the churches in the city with their choirs are to take part in the Sunday evening services for two months.

Grand Rapids.—Charles O. Smith, alleged by the police to have robbed many residents while working under the guise of a tea salesman, has been arrested. The detectives have recovered a great quantity of goods found in Smith's home.

Ann Arbor.—Arletta, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Otis of Geddes avenue was accidentally shot with a shotgun in the hands of Jimmie Forbes, a young lad. The charge of shot struck her in the left leg, tearing the flesh terribly.

SPRAYING FOR CONTROL OF INSECT AND FUNGUS ENEMIES

Marked Increase Has Been Noted Within Past Decade—Work Largely Due to Work of Experiment Stations in Demonstrating Effectiveness of Operation and Profit Attending It—Some Injury.

By W. W. BONNS, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

The spraying of economic plants for the control of insect and fungus enemies has markedly increased within the past decade. This is largely due to the work of experiment stations in demonstrating the effectiveness of the operation and the profit attending it. Great improvements in spray machinery and materials have helped much towards the adoption of spraying as an annual farm operation, and especially in this true of the fruit growing industry. The progressive orchardist today recognizes the necessity of timely, thorough and intelligent application of insecticides and fungicides in order to sell his fruit in the best and most profitable markets.

The increase of spraying operations has, however, been accompanied by serious problems for the solution of which the grower turns to the experimenter. The use of bordeaux mixture, for many years the standard orchard spray, and even today recognized as the best all-around fungicide known, has been accompanied by injury to fruit and foliage.

Complaints of such injury have been increasing with each season and are not confined to any section of the country. The severity of the injury varies in degree and in different seasons. It has long been known that bordeaux mixture cannot be used with safety on the peach and Japanese

reled and kept from freezing can be stored indefinitely. Home made lime-sulphur can also at present be made cheaper than the home-prepared bordeaux mixture, so far as cost of ingredients are concerned. The choice on grounds of economy is, therefore, merely between the expenditure of money or time and labor.

Home made boiled concentrated lime-sulphur may be made as follows: Sulphur 100 pounds Lime, best grade 55 pounds Water sufficient to make 60 gallons.

Slake the lime, mix the sulphur into a thin paste with a little water, add it to the lime, add sufficient water to make 60 gallons, bring to a boil and boil vigorously for 30 to 45 minutes. The sediment is then allowed to settle, after which the clear dark amber-colored liquid is drawn off and may be stored in casks for future use.

In making this solution a large iron kettle or cooker of some sort is necessary. A stock feed cooker of large capacity will answer. Fig. 1 shows a satisfactory form. The solution can also be made with the use of direct steam, and this means has been frequently employed when large quantities of the material are made.

With our present knowledge, the strength of lime-sulphur to use depends upon its density. This may be determined by a cheap and simple instrument called the hydrometer. This consists of a hollow glass tube,

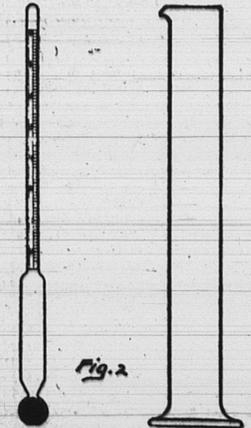


Lime Sulphur Cooker.

rior to concentrated home made stock solutions when these are properly made and stored. The former are, moreover, considerably more economical when the tree is in leaf, although Cordley and Cato report the use of 5-6-50 and 3-6-50 formulae on peach foliage without injurious results.

Commercial lime-sulphur preparations now on the market are not su-

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Hydrometer and Cylinder.

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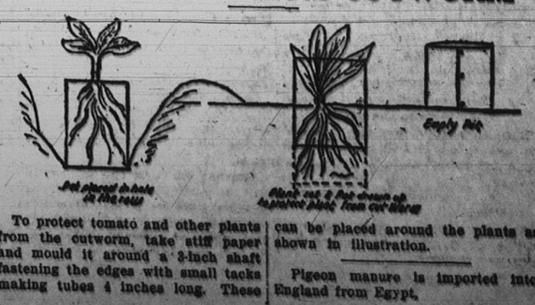
Kohlrabi.

The kohlrabi is one of the most popular vegetables in European countries. In America this vegetable has never been popular because very few people have tried it, and, therefore, are not familiar with its merits. When produced under proper conditions it is more delicate in flavor than turnips. This vegetable should be planted in moist soil and the plants thinned in the row so that they will not stand more than six or seven inches. The rows should be about 15 inches apart, if to be cultivated with a wheel hoe, while they should be 28 to 30 inches apart if a horse cultivator is to be used.

Making Clover Hay.

My method is to cut it down after the dew is off in the morning or late in the afternoon. Before it gets very dry I start the tedder and run over it three or four times with this machine. Late in the evening I put it up in tall, slender shocks, which stand there until next morning, when it is hauled into the barn and a large quantity of it put together—the more the better, but it is not tramped in. If the weather is fair I often allow it to stand in the shock for two or three days and it dries out in the shock.

PROTECTION FROM CUTWORM



To protect tomato and other plants from the cutworm, take stiff paper and mould it around a 3-inch shaft fastening the edges with small tacks making tubes 4 inches long. These can be placed around the plants as shown in illustration. Pigeon manure is imported into England from Egypt.

SPARKS FROM LIVE WIRES

Paul de Longpre, the noted painter of flowers, died in his home at Hollywood, Cal.

Residents of Kearney, N. J., are experimenting with dynamite for the extermination of mosquitoes.

King George has issued a message of thanks to his subjects throughout the British empire for the loyalty expressed during the coronation.

Hoke Smith was inaugurated governor of Georgia for the second time in his life. He was the immediate predecessor of Gov. Joseph M. Brown, who in turn was relieved by Smith. Provisional warrants have been issued in London for David H. Kaplan and M. A. Schmidt, wanted in connection with the Los Angeles Times dynamiting. The men have not been found.

The Bethlehem Steel company, which was fined \$40,000 for antitrust unlawful concessions on demurrage charges on freight cars, paid the fine in the United States court at Philadelphia.

The Supreme Council of the United Commercial Travelers of America concluded its twenty-fourth annual session at Columbus, O., with the election of Counsellor B. Griffith of Denver, Colo.

President Taft would have been presented with an \$1,800 roll of "yellow-backs" by Andrew Tomaso of McKees Rocks, Pa., if the capitol police had not arrested him and sent him to the Washington Asylum hospital.

Polygamy no longer is practiced by Mormons and the man who is caught taking a plural wife is promptly excommunicated, said Joseph Smith, venerable president of the Mormon church, in an interview in Washington.

Judge Denison in the United States circuit court adjudged the American Fuse company of Muskegon, Mich., a bankrupt. This is the concern of which Frank G. Jones, in jail on a charge of forgery, was president. Liabilities are placed at \$700,000.

Robert Swasey, a Canadian, was burned at the stake by Mexican bandits near Fort Sumner, N. M., June 15, because he refused to reveal the hiding place of a large amount of money that had been left in his care by a Mexican railroad.

The forced resignation of Dr. John W. Abercrombie as president of the University of Alabama, which was accepted unanimously by the board of trustees, is attributed to the displeasure of the alumni on the stand taken by Doctor Abercrombie against professionalism in college athletics.

H. G. Neville of Trenton, N. J.; his wife and a son, aged sixteen, were instantly killed when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Boston & Albany passenger train at a crossing about twenty miles east of Albany, N. Y. A daughter, Marion, is in a critical condition from injuries received.

Two hundred and fifty feet above ground, suspended by a rope that was burning and his clothes blazing from naphtha and carbon oil, Chris Sinkas, a stack painter, thirty-six years old, made his way down, hand under hand, to earth, while a crowd of men stood horrified at the Westinghouse Electric company's plant in East Pittsburgh.

BOAT BURNS, GIRL DROWNS

Engine of Launch Explodes on Oconomowoc Lake and Pauline Alexander Dies—Two Saved.

Oconomowoc, Wis., July 1.—Leaping from a blazing gasoline launch, the engine of which exploded, into the waters of Oconomowoc lake to escape the flames, Miss Pauline Alexander, daughter of Lewis M. Alexander, of Milwaukee, former president of the General Paper company, was drowned.

With her were her brother John, who swam ashore badly burned, and her mother and Miss Fanny Jones, daughter of a Milwaukee insurance company president, who were rescued uninjured.

THE MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various commodities including Live Stock, Flour, Grain, and Butter. Columns include item names and prices.

CHURCH AND STAGE ALLIED

Youngest Son of Bishop Samuel Fallows Weds Eda Leska Brunas, the Actress.

New York, July 3.—There was a notable alliance of church and stage when Rt. Rev. Bishop Samuel Fallows of Chicago performed the marriage ceremony uniting his youngest son, Charles Samuel Fallows, a lawyer, and Eda Leska Brunas, until recently an actress in "The Fortune Hunter". The wedding took place at the First Reformed Episcopal church, Madison avenue and Fifty-first street, where Bishop Fallows preached. Only immediate members of the families of the contracting principals were present.

EUGENE F. WARE SUCCUMBS

Former United States Pension Commissioner Dies of Angina Pectoris at Casco, Colo.

STEEL REPORT OUT

SMITH SAYS TRUST OWNS 75 PER CENT. OF ALL LAKE ORES.

MUCH 'WATER' IS ELIMINATED

Strength of United States Corporation Is Shown to Be Due to Its Ownership of Large Portion of Crude Product.

Washington, July 1.—The long expected and much discussed report from the bureau of corporations on the United States Steel corporation, recently submitted to President Taft, was made public here.

Signed by Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, the report makes no recommendations and is almost wholly narrative in form. Mr. Smith declares that restriction of competition was a prime object of the organizers of the steel corporation, or so-called "trust."

Capitalized at \$1,402,000,000, the corporation, he asserts, had tangible property worth only \$682,000,000. By constant reinvestment of earnings, however, the report points out, much of the "water" in the company has been eliminated.

Owens 75 Per Cent. of Lake Ores. The steel corporation now owns 75 per cent. of the lake ores, having recently concentrated its efforts to securing these properties. On this point the report says:

"Indeed, in so far as the steel corporation's position in the entire iron and steel industries is of monopolistic character, it is chiefly through its control of ore holdings and the transportation of ore."

Discussing in detail how "the impending struggle of the giants" was averted almost over night by the formation of the great combination of combinations, taking in 250 subsidiary companies controlling 60 per cent. of the total crude and finished steel production of the country, the report says:

"Until 1898 the bulk of the business was distributed among a very considerable number of concerns. There was sharp competition, modified by frequent pools of greater or less duration and effectiveness."

Era of Combinations Begins. Then came an era of great combinations, the report continues, with capitalizations ranging from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000, mergers of many smaller companies, which, instead of eliminating competition, threatened to bring price cutting on a larger scale than ever before.

In 1899-1900 there were three great companies—the Carnegie company, Federal Steel and National Steel—dominating the production of crude and semi-finished products, and six concerns—the American Steel and Wire, American Tin Plate, American Steel Hoop, American Sheet Steel, National Tube and American Bridge—controlling the lighter finished products.

This was the period when the "struggle of the giants" was impending and when the formation of the United States Steel corporation was conceived and brought about. All nine of the companies named were combined, and later the Union Steel company, the Clairton Steel company, and in 1907, the Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad company were taken over. The promoting syndicate putting the deal through netted \$23,500,000 in cash.

Dinners Modify Competition. The commissioner finds that competition, so far as prices are concerned, has been modified by the policy of "co-operation" inaugurated at the "Gary dinners," about which so much has been said before the congressional steel investigating committee.

The present valuation of the combine's tangible property is placed at \$1,187,000,000, as against \$1,468,000,000 outstanding securities, an increase of about \$287,000,000 in property, while only about \$26,000,000 has been added to capitalization.

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EUGENE F. WARE SUCCUMBS. Former United States Pension Commissioner Dies of Angina Pectoris at Casco, Colo.

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 3.—Eugene F. Ware, poet, jurist and United States pension commissioner under Roosevelt, died at Casco, Colo., 12 miles west of here, of angina pectoris.

The body will be taken to Fort Scott, Kan., where the funeral will be held Wednesday.

Mr. Ware is survived by a widow, three daughters and a son. He was 72 years old.

SERIAL STORY

The Girl of My Dreams

A Novelization of the Play by Wilbur D. Nesbit and Otto Henschel

Copyright by W. D. Nesbit

Harry Swifton is expecting a visit from his fiancée, Lucy Medders, a Quakeress whom he met in the country. His auto crashes into another machine containing a beautiful woman and a German count. The woman's hat is ruined and Harry goes to the store to buy a new one. His sister, Caroline, arrives at his home to play bridge. Socrates Primmer, cousin of Lucy, arrives with a hat intended as a present for Lucy.

CHAPTER II—(Continued.)

"Make yourself at home, old chap," Harry said. "What's that? Your bag?" "This" Primmer sighed, indicating the hatbox. "This is a present I bought for Lucy. I happened to see it in the window of a store near here, and I purchased it and had it sent to this address. It just came, so I want to put it away and later give it to her with my own hands. Alas, my poor, poor Lucy!"

CHAPTER III.

For a moment the couple looked at Harry and Harry looked at them. It would be difficult to say whether they were felt the greater surprise. "I want that hat!" spoke the lady, in determined tones. "Yes, 've vant dot hat!" said the gentleman.

"I haven't a hat," Harry explained. The German was about to explode in a few belligerent remarks, but the lady put her hand on his arm to restrain him, and said in milder tones: "You can help me out of a most distressing situation, sir."

"How so, madam?" Harry asked. "We have just come from the new milliner's around the corner. I recognize you as the gentleman who figured in that unfortunate accident this morning, and strangely enough the milliner says that she sent to this house within an hour the perfect duplicate of my hat, which your auto ruined."

"Yellow it was," interrupted the German. "Yellow, mit red puppies on it," Popples, not puppies, count," said the lady. "Now, sir," to Harry, "I must have the hat which was sent here. Mine was an imported model and the milliner had but this one duplicate."

"There has been no hat delivered here," Harry replied. "But it was," the lady argued. "And I must have it."

"I will go now, if you please," said the German, who had been growing more and more nervous, evidently being anxious to be well out of the scrape as soon as possible.

"No," Harry said, sternly. "Wait a minute. If the hat was sent here, I should know it. There may be a mistake. Ring up this milliner person and find out just what there is to it. Use the phone there, madam."

The lady smiled with relief, went to the phone and called for a number. "Hello," she said. "Is Ma'melle Daphne Daffington there? Is this you, Ma'melle?"

"Daphne Daffington?" Harry muttered. "Can't be little Daphne I used to flirt with?"

hat in here, evidently. And I must have it." "Yes," the German belligerently added. "Ye must haf it." But Harry had by this time divined who the German was—he could be no one else than the dapper Count von Fitz, whose flirtatious escapades were discussed on all sides. And, this being Mrs. Blazes, and the General being worried because his wife had not yet come home, Harry could put two and two together and reason that the Count and the dashing Mrs. Blazes had gone for a jolly little ride through the park, which ride had been spoiled by the untoward accident which destroyed her hat.

"Why don't you go and get a hat—any kind of a hat?" he asked. "I'll be glad to pay for it, as I was partially at fault when your hat was ruined."

"Oh, sir," Mrs. Blazes answered, "I wouldn't dare to go home without that particular hat, or its exact duplicate. My husband is very jealous. He would be sure to want to know where the original hat had gone—in fact, it is his favorite hat. Please, please give me the hat."

"But I tell you I haven't it. I'd give it to you in a minute if I had it." "Vat a nonsense!" the Count cried. Mrs. Blazes was about to say something, when a strange voice was heard outside.

"Right up here? Thank thee." It was the voice of Amos Medders. "Great heavens!" Harry hissed. "They've come. My future father-in-law, and my future fiancée!"

"Aha!" the Count said, malevolently. "Unless you give us der hat ve vill make some trouble."

"Please go!" Harry begged. "Please! I haven't the hat. I'll get you a whole hat store, if you'll only go!"

But they were adamant. Mrs. Blazes, nerved to desperation because she knew she simply could not go home without her hat, planked herself into a chair and announced that she would stay right there until he gave her her own hat.

An inspiration came to Harry. Taking Mrs. Blazes by the arm he said: "I'll send out and get you the hat. I'll get that milliner to rush another duplicate for you. Here, hide in here for a while. You understand there'd be no end of talk if you were found here."

He rushed Mrs. Blazes to the door of his own room and pushed her in and slammed the door, then turned to the Count.

"Now you may go," he said. The Count was only too willing, but Lucy and her father could be heard coming nearer. Bewildered, Harry grabbed him into the library on the other side from his own room.

"I can't meet them while I am in this condition," he said, looking about the room. "I'm so nervous they'd think I was guilty of something terrible or that I didn't want them here. If I were guilty I could carry it off easily. Thus does innocence get the hooks!"

And as Lucy and her father came into the room he slipped out the door leading to the back hallway.

Wonderingly, Lucy Medders and her father parted the hangings and entered Harry's den. They gazed about them, at the stents, the boxing gloves, the pipe racks, the pictures and all the other fittings of a bachelor's den.

On the table lay a deck of cards, a half smoked cigar, an opened box of cigarettes, and some scattered red white and blue chips.

"Oh-h!" Lucy gasped. "Isn't it lovely, father?"

"And this"—Mr. Medders said—"this is Harry's home?"

"It seemeth different from our own home, doth it not?" Lucy asked, shyly. "Verily, daughter," Medders remarked, coming to a stop before the

Count von Fitz, whose flirtatious escapades were discussed on all sides.

highly colored picture of the ballet girls, "there be nothing like this at home."

"Why," Lucy said, looking at the picture, "see the ladies in the rainy day skirts!"

"I see the ladies," Medders said, drily, "but where are the skirts? Verily, daughter, they must have feared a flood."

"Perhaps," Lucy offered, seeing that her father viewed the picture with disapproval, "perhaps it is a biblical scene."

"Nay, daughter. If it were, more people would be buying Bibles."

Medders turned from the picture, and his attention was caught by the statuette of the Venus de Milo. He looked at it intently.

"This is a sad sight, daughter," he remarked. "Because her arms are broken, father?" Lucy asked, innocently, not understanding that her father was expressing a dislike to such works of

art. "Peradventure she broke them off trying to hook her dress in the back," she continued, merrily. "She hath no dress to hook." Medders said, solemnly. "But, aside from these, the place hath a seemly look."

CHAPTER IV.

From the hallway came gliding in the sorrowful figure of Socrates Primmer. He caught his breath sharply at sight of Lucy, and then advanced, with his hands outstretched.

"Ah, my poor, poor cousin Lucy!" he wailed. "Oh, cousin Socrates!" Lucy cried. "How nice of thee to come."

Medders looked on with kindly amusement. He had long known of Primmer's unrequited attachment for Lucy, and to him it seemed that the best course to pursue was to allow Primmer to weep it out. Primmer looked mournfully at Lucy and said: "As Riley might have written:

"Now my heart is full of sorrow and my soul would fain repine For another fellow's courting that old sweetheart of mine."

"But," Lucy smiled, "I am not old, and I am not thy sweetheart, cousin Socrates."

"Verily, Socrates," Medders said, "thou wouldst make a poor sort of husband, weeping continually about the house. Thou mightst dampen the clothes on ironing day, though."

"Don't mind father, cousin Socrates," Lucy said. "He doth but jest."

"Harry said for me to ask thee to allow me to show thee to thy room," Uncle Medders, Socrates observed.

"The ease with which a crop of hay can be removed depends greatly upon the surface of the field. Uneven places, abrupt ditches and furrows not only jolt machinery, but make it impossible to draw large loads easily and safely. If a leveler is used in preparing a field for grain which is to be seeded for hay the next year, the loader and side-rake will work

enough easier to pay the expense of the operation. Special attention should be given the end of the field nearest the barn where the loads are finished, because any unevenness there will cause the wagons to go to the barn not fully loaded. Fewer men are required in a level field because hay can be cut in long strips and windrows made straight, making it possible for a good team to load the loads without a driver. It takes very little more time to load a ton than it does a "jag" and the farm lane should be so graded that it is as easy to take the one to the barn as the other.

The illustrations in this article were taken on a level forty acre field. The surface was such that a six-foot mower worked easily and a moderate sized team handled large loads without any trouble. The work was all done by two men, one man doing most of the loading alone, while the other took care of the mowing and raking.

ly with the ball of the thumb and should feel slightly springy. Cherries are usually picked when they are ready to eat, but for marketing are usually picked just before they ripen. If there is difficulty with rot or birds it will pay the home grower also to pick at this time.

There are many growers who do not realize the profit from their crops that they should because of carelessness in picking their fruit. In picking fruit it should be handled like eggs, as each and every bruise of the skin or pulp becomes a rotten place sooner or later. The practice of shaking or knocking off with poles apples and pears that are to be shipped or stored in the cellar is a very wasteful one. Hand picked and the handling of the fruit with extreme care is the only successful way.

The time of picking influences greatly the quality and storing of the fruit. As a rule the greener the fruit is when picked, the longer it will keep and also the poorer it will be in quality. With the exception of the pears all our common fruits reach their ripest quality only when allowed to ripen on the tree. If they are picked too early they are apt to be sour, stringy, mealy and dry; they lack the color, flavor and aroma of naturally ripened fruit.

Apples may be picked when they are well colored and have reached full size, but are not yet soft. Summer apples, if allowed to soften or ripen on the tree after they are mature, are apt to become water cored.

Pears should be picked when they are full-size, well colored and will snap easily from the spur, by taking the fruit in the hollow of the hand and bending it straight upward. Pears, if allowed to ripen on the tree, either become dry and stringy or not at the core.

Plums should be allowed to hang on the trees as long as possible. When they are going to be shipped they are picked when they are nearly ready for eating. When necessary, however, in commercial growing they may be picked sometime before ripe, especially the Japanese varieties, which may be picked while they are still hard and will color and ripen well in storage. When home grown for home use plums should be allowed to ripen on the trees.

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Open to Engagements. "Miss Gwendolen, they say you have won high honors in golf. Do you represent any ladies' athletic club or association?"

"No, Mr. Ketchley, I am entirely unattached."

Then there was a timid, faltering question, a soft voiced answer, and the status was changed.

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Time Saving in Haying

By R. J. BALDWIN, Michigan Agricultural College



Large Loads Count.

The haying season is usually a strenuous time in Michigan during which men are in great demand and farmers work long hours to save the crop. Improved machinery has done much, but more can be done on the farm itself to relieve the season of its rush and worry.

An effort should be made early to have all machinery, mows, wagons and other equipments in first-class shape before the haying begins. A neglected break such as loader-slats, mower-sections or pulleys might easily cause delay, meaning damage to tons of hay.

The ease with which a crop of hay can be removed depends greatly upon the surface of the field. Uneven places, abrupt ditches and furrows not only jolt machinery, but make it impossible to draw large loads easily and safely. If a leveler is used in preparing a field for grain which is to be seeded for hay the next year, the loader and side-rake will work

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Haying in Comfort.

Picking of Fruits

By C. P. HALLIGAN, Asst. Horticulturist Michigan Agricultural College

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The Relief Expedition

By R. J. BALDWIN, Michigan Agricultural College

If any one falls downstairs or gets run over on the street or encounters any mishap necessitating instant succor Crapple is always the unfortunate individual on the spot. Possessing a troublesome kindness of heart, he cannot manage the rapid melting around a corner that saves others, so he hies to the rescue.

This being so, it was entirely in the order of things that, glancing from his office window across the court one blistering hot afternoon, he should see a man seize hold of a girl as she crumpled before her typewriter and fell. The man, noting Crapple, beckoned violently for him to come over. So Crapple hastened over.

"I was just going by the open door," the man told Crapple, "and I saw her topple over—there isn't a soul here. What'll I do?"

"Put ice on her wrists and temples and I'll find a doctor," said the capable Crapple.

There was no physician in that building, so he rushed out and headed for a building a block away. The girl was a slight little thing and she certainly looked desperately ill.

"Got doctor?" asked the elevator man blandly to Crapple's inquiries. "Any doctor?" shouted the exasperated Crapple. "And take me to him, quick!"

Three doctors were not in and the fourth was deep in work. "See here," said the busy doctor. "You run across to the health department in the city hall and you can get a doctor for her for nothing!"

Crapple, mopping his forehead, hastened to the city hall. His face was purple and his collar was melted. Pedestrians in irritated surprise as they dragged along the street made way for the apparently insane man who was rushing along on that hot day.

Only the memory of the limp little girl, who perhaps was dying back in the stifling office, spurred Crapple on, for he is a stout man and averse to violent exercise.

Crapple successively burst into and disorganized the marriage license bureau, the dog license department and a tax office before he finally reached the proper spot. By this time large streams of perspiration were galloping down his face and making furrows in the dust which he had accumulated on his countenance. He could only gasp.

"No, no!" he roared to the energetic young man who grabbed him and forced him into a chair and then called for ice and began jerking at his collar as he inquired soothingly where he felt worst. "I'm perfectly normal, but there's a girl prostrated by the heat in an office—"

"Well," said the young man, severely, "as he relaxed his hold on Crapple's collar, you should explain clearly what you want when you come in instead of wasting our time! Now, if you will go to the office on Market street—"

"Market street be hanged!" said Crapple, violently. "Do you suppose this is a case of lingering illness and that next week will do?"

He dashed out, and, mistaking an express elevator, got into the local. The elevator man stopped at each floor to exchange repartee with various friends. Each time before he started up again he paused to mop his forehead and murmur reproachfully that it was a mighty hot day. Once he went back two floors for some one with a big voice who howled accusingly after the vanishing elevator.

After Crapple at last reached the street he was so wet with perspiration that he looked as though he had just emerged from the lake. He stormed into another building where there were men of medicine and found one.

"What you should have done," said that individual, shaking his head, "was to phone for the police ambulance and have her taken to a hospital where her temperature would be properly reduced and the right sort of attention bestowed upon her. You'd better get the ambulance now and—"

"No," said Crapple with cold sarcasm, "I think I'd better go out and get a good, lively undertaker, for no doubt the girl passed away long ago. I'll just run back to the office and see!"

Fuming, bedraggled, hot and limp, Crapple tore back to the scene of disaster. He shrank from seeing that limp, hopeless little creature, now probably beyond all help.

The office seemed quite calm and two persons were busily at work. They seemed bewildered when Crapple begged to know the condition of the stricken girl. Presently the brow of one cleared.

"Oh, yes," he said, "Miss Lester did feel the heat a little, but she was well enough in a few minutes to go home. How did you happen to know about it?"

"Why," said Crapple, grimly, "I have a habit of soaking in information. Now, if you will direct me to a large chunk of ice—I shall be infinitely obliged!"

Woman's Bank Account. "John, didn't you tell me that all savings banks are run in practically the same way?"

"I believe I did. What's wrong, now?"

"Oh, nothing; only if they are all about the same, why did I have to go to a certain one today when I wanted to draw some money?"

UNDERTAKING FOR MISSIONARY.



"There are a good many thankless jobs." "Such as trying to make vegetarians of the cannibals."

BABY'S HAIR ALL CAME OUT

"When my first baby was six months old he broke out on his head with little bumps. They would dry up and leave a scale. Then it would break out again and it spread all over his head. All the hair came out and his head was scaly all over. Then his face broke out all over in red bumps and it kept spreading until it was on his hands and arms. I bought several boxes of ointment, gave him blood medicine, and had two doctors to treat him, but he got worse all the time. He had it about six months when a friend told me about Cuticura. I sent and got a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent, a cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment. In three days after using them he began to improve. He began to take long naps and to stop scratching his head. After taking two bottles of Resolvent, two boxes of Ointment and three cakes of Soap he was sound and well, and never had any breaking out of any kind. His hair came out in little curls all over his head. I don't think anything else would have cured him except Cuticura."

"I have bought Cuticura Ointment and Soap several times since to use for cuts and sores and have never known them to fail to cure what I put them on. I think Cuticura is a great remedy and would advise any one to use it. Cuticura Soap is the best that I have ever used for toilet purposes." (Signed) Mrs. F. E. Harmon, R. F. D. 2, Atoka, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1910.

A New Sensation. Little Jean had visited one of the large summer amusement parks for the first time, and with the courage possessed only by those girls whose playmates are boys and girls older than themselves, she had not hesitated, when invited, to take a ride on one of the "thrillers" that abound in such places.

To her mother, on her return from the park, she confided the emotions she had experienced as she swept round the curves of the "figure eight" with her elder brothers.

"Mamma," she said, "when I went round those awful turns so fast I felt just as if I had freckles on my stomach!"—Youth's Companion.

The really great never seek novelty, neither do they like to have thrust upon them. They are too busy to want to be taken notice of.

Religion, which was once an institution of the state, is becoming more and more the faith and ideal of the individual soul.

OWES HER HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Scottville, Mich.—"I want to tell you how much good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash have done me. I live on a farm and have worked very hard. I am forty-five years old, and am the mother of thirteen children. Many people think it strange that I am not broken down with hard work and the care of my family, but I tell them of my good friend, your Vegetable Compound, and that there will be no backache and bearing down pains for them if they will take it as I have. I am scarcely ever without it in the house."

"I will say also that I think there is no better medicine to be found for young girls to build them up and make them strong and well. My eldest daughter has taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for painful periods and irregularity, and it has always helped her."

"I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for the Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies. I tell every one I meet that I owe my health and happiness to these wonderful medicines."—Mrs. J. G. JOHNSON, Scottville, Mich., R. F. D. 3.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cases of female diseases.



Count von Fitz, whose flirtatious escapades were discussed on all sides.

highly colored picture of the ballet girls, "there be nothing like this at home."

"Why," Lucy said, looking at the picture, "see the ladies in the rainy day skirts!"

"I see the ladies," Medders said, drily, "but where are the skirts? Verily, daughter, they must have feared a flood."

"Perhaps," Lucy offered, seeing that her father viewed the picture with disapproval, "perhaps it is a biblical scene."

"Nay, daughter. If it were, more people would be buying Bibles."

Medders turned from the picture, and his attention was caught by the statuette of the Venus de Milo. He looked at it intently.

"This is a sad sight, daughter," he remarked. "Because her arms are broken, father?" Lucy asked, innocently, not understanding that her father was expressing a dislike to such works of

art. "Peradventure she broke them off trying to hook her dress in the back," she continued, merrily. "She hath no dress to hook." Medders said, solemnly. "But, aside from these, the place hath a seemly look."

CHAPTER IV. From the hallway came gliding in the sorrowful figure of Socrates Primmer. He caught his breath sharply at sight of Lucy, and then advanced, with his hands outstretched.

"Ah, my poor, poor cousin Lucy!" he wailed. "Oh, cousin Socrates!" Lucy cried. "How nice of thee to come."

Medders looked on with kindly amusement. He had long known of Primmer's unrequited attachment for Lucy, and to him it seemed that the best course to pursue was to allow Primmer to weep it out. Primmer looked mournfully at Lucy and said: "As Riley might have written:

CHICHEN ITZA, THE HOLY CITY OF THE ITZAS

By SYLVANUS G. MORLEY

LONG before the discovery of America there flourished in southern Mexico, Guatemala, and parts of Honduras a great civilization, which has been called the Maya. It may be said at the outset without exaggeration that this civilization had reached a height equalled by no other people of the western hemisphere prior to the coming of the white man. In architecture in sculpture, and in printing the Mayas excelled. Their priests were astronomers of no mean ability, having observed and recorded without the aid of instruments of precision such as are known to us the lengths of the Solar and Venus years, and probably the lengths of the Mercury and Mars years. In addition to this they had developed a calendar system and perfected a chronology which in some of its characteristics was superior to our own.

The ancient glory of this people had long since departed when Hernando Cortez first came in contact with them on the coast of Yucatan in 1519. Their star had set. Their great cities had been abandoned and lay in ruins, and their country was prostrated by the quarrels of a score or more of petty independent chieftains, each of whom was waging war on the other. Even the memory of the older cities, of their culture, such as Palenque, Copan and Quiniqua, for example, seems to have passed from the mind of men, their former existence forgotten. Famine, pestilence and internecine strife are all said to have been contributory causes to the decay and eclipse which overtook this brilliant aboriginal civilization several centuries before the Spanish first set foot in the new world.

Probably the largest, and certainly the most magnificent, of the ruined cities which the Spanish conquerors found on their arrival in Yucatan was Chichen Itza, around which even in its desolation there still cluster a thousand traditions of former sanctity and splendor. The name Chichen Itza is Maya, and means Chimuuth, Chen-wells and Itza, the name of the Maya tribe, who lived in the neighborhood of the place. "The Mouth of the Wells of the Itzas" therefore is the meaning of the name; nor could a more appropriate one have been applied to the place by any people. The whole peninsula of Yucatan is a vast limestone formation with little or no surface water. One may travel for miles and miles and never cross river or brook, or even chance upon a modest spring. Indeed, in the northern part, where most of the great ruined cities are located, water is fully 70 feet below the surface of the ground. The modern inhabitants overcome this difficulty by means of wells and windmills, which afford the only source of water supply during the dry season (December to June) excepting what little rain water may have been caught during the rainy months and stored in cisterns.

But of wells and windmills the ancient Mayas knew nothing, and, generally speaking, had it not been for the great natural reservoirs which nature had scattered here and there over the country Yucatan never could have been colonized.

These great natural wells, or, as the Mayas call them, cenotes, are found all over Yucatan. They are usually about 150 feet in diameter, or sometimes more, and about 70 feet in depth to the level of the water. Geologists say that these cenotes are places where the limestone crust, which everywhere covers the surface of Yucatan, has become weakened by the washing of subterranean waters and has collapsed of its own weight, forming great sink holes or natural wells on a large scale. And now it is clear why the ancient inhabitants of Chichen Itza so named their city. In the course of their wanderings, the general trend of which was northward, the Itzas, entering Yucatan from the south, finally reached the two cenotes, around which Chichen Itza later was built, but which then was probably nothing but wilderness. Here the striking contrast afforded by such an abundance of water in a country so generally parched could not fail to have attracted their attention. The place must have seemed to the thirsty wanderers a God-given site for the location of their new home. By right of discovery they claimed the place, and to the city which grew up around the cenotes they gave the name of Chichen Itza, "The Mouth of the Wells of the Itzas."

The two cenotes at Chichen Itza have been known by the Mayas from time immemorial as the Cenote Grande and the Cenote Sacra, or the large Cenote and the Sacred Cenote, respectively. The first of these only in former times was used for the water supply of the city, the Sacred Cenote being reserved for religious use exclusively. It is the latter, however, and the religious observances held in connection with it, which gave the city its holy character. From far and near all over Yucatan, and probably even from points more distant, pilgrimages were made to the Sacred Cenote. It seems to have been the most holy shrine of the Maya people, comparable only in importance to the Mohammedan Mecca and the Christian Jerusalem. In time of drought offerings of all kinds were thrown into it—treasures, and in cases of extremity even living human sacrifices.

Chichen Itza today is somewhat changed in appearance from the time when pilgrims came from far and near to appease with human sacrifice the wrath of offended deities. Now the city lies buried in a thick jungle, which has steadily won its way into the very heart of the holy place. Colonnades have been overthrown and pyramids covered with trees to their summits; courts have been lost in a tangle of thorn and creepers; and palaces stripped of their sculptured embellishment. Desolation has spread everywhere in the wake of the encroaching vegetation.



END VIEW OF THE MONJAS OR MONASTERY



BUILDING CALLED THE IGLESIA, OR CHURCH



VIEW OF TEMPLE CALLED CHICHANCHOB



THE CASTILLO OR CASTLE



PANORAMA OF THE RUINS OF CHICHEN ITZA

To visit the ancient city now, one jolts for 15 long and weary miles in a two-wheeled covered cart drawn by three mules over the roughest kind of a highway imaginable. This present inconvenience fortunately is not to be one of long standing. A new and straight road is about to be built and an automobile service to the ruins probably established, which will shorten the present length of the trip from four hours to about half an hour. Now, however, this ride from Citas, the nearest railroad point, seems interminable. The road, so called by courtesy only, winds through the impenetrable bush, which everywhere in the natural state covers northern Yucatan. Through this the creaking cart finds a dubious way mile after mile until every muscle in one's body groans an agonized protest. Finally, when it seems that the limit of physical endurance has been reached, the cart suddenly lurches around a sharp turn in the road and as if by magic the lofty Castillo flashes into view, towering high above the plain and the rest of the city in its lonely magnificence.

This imposing structure, the highest in Yucatan, rises 78 feet above the plain. The pyramid on which the temple stands is 195 feet long on each side at the base and covers about an acre of ground. The Castillo would seem to have been the center of the ancient city, and probably its chief sanctuary. To the north lies the Sacred Cenote and the causeway, just mentioned, leading to it. On the east is a vast group of buildings, colonnades, courts and pyramids. "The City of a Thousand Columns," as some one has picturesquely described it. Due west is the group of structures known as the Ball Court. To the south for half a mile or more, scattered through the jungle, are pyramids, courts, temples and palaces. The central location of the Castillo with reference to all of these, as well as its great size and commanding height, argue strongly that it was the chief sanctuary of the Holy City.

Another interesting group of structures at Chichen Itza, perhaps slightly less sacred in character than the Castillo, is the so-called "Ball Court," mentioned above as lying just west of the Castillo. This group is composed of two parallel masses of solid masonry, each 272 feet long, 27 feet high and 16 feet wide, placed 119 feet apart from each other. These two great walls, for such they really are, form a court nearly 300 feet long by 119 feet wide. High on the side of each at the middle point from end to end there is attached a stone ring four feet in diameter with a hole through it. These rings are fastened to their respective walls by tenons of stone, and are so placed that the surface of each is perpendicular to the vertical face of the wall. The arrangement is very similar to the baskets in our modern game of basketball, except that at Chichen Itza the "baskets" have their openings perpendicular to the ground, while in our game the openings in the baskets are parallel with the ground. To make a basket at Chichen Itza court a somewhat horizontal throw, as in baseball, was necessary, while nowadays it is a toss that wins the goal.

At the open ends of the court formed by these two walls stand temples, which in effect inclose the area, definitely marking its boundaries. On top of the east wall, at its southern end, there is a beautiful temple, which affords a commanding view of the entire court. This has been called "The House of the Tigers," because of a frieze of stalking tigers, which is sculptured in alto-relievo around the

most part of the stones lie just where they fell. In its entirety this section of the city must have presented an imposing appearance, being literally a forest of columns surrounding and connecting the various courts. As to the use of these great colonnades, tradition and history are equally silent. Some think that they were the law courts of the ancient city, where justice was administered and punishment meted out. Others say that they were the market places, where the produce of the surrounding country was bought and sold. This latter explanation has one strong recommendation in its favor in that the descendants of the builders of the ancient city of Yucatan, the present Maya Indians, still hold their markets under the portals surrounding the plazas in the towns and villages throughout the country today.

South of the Cenote Grande there are a number of well-preserved structures, most of them presenting beautifully sculptured facades. To these fanciful names have been given, which probably have little or nothing to do with the original-uses of the buildings. One large structure, for example, has been called "The Akabtsil." The name is Maya and means "The House of the Dark Writing." This building was so called, because of the fact that one of its interior doorways there is a lintel inscribed with hieroglyphs. This lintel is so placed that the hieroglyphs can only be seen by artificial light, hence the name, "The House of the Dark Writing." Nearby is a round tower, with but one exception the only structure of its kind in the Maya area. This is called "The Caracol." Caracol is the Spanish word for snail, and since the interior circular corridor and spiral stairway of this structure bear some remote resemblance to the convolutions of a snail shell, the name was applied to the building. The Manjoes (Spanish for monastery) is perhaps the most beautiful building at Chichen Itza. It is composite, showing three different periods of construction. The above are only a few of the many structures at Chichen Itza. But in all directions for several miles the brush is strewn with ruins. Crumbling walls and jungle-ridden courts are to be encountered on every side; disintegration so far advanced that these once splendid palaces and temples are now but little more than shapeless mounds of fallen masonry. The total area covered by ruins which may be assigned to this center of primitive population has been estimated by some as high as ten square miles. That larger Maya cities yet remain to be discovered now seem highly improbable so thoroughly has the general exploration of the area been done. Consequently we may affirm with but little hesitation that "The Holy City of the Itzas" was the largest and most important of the Maya civilization and probably of aboriginal America as well.

THE SIGN FOR LEISURE.
Lives there the man who has not sighed for leisure? And lives there the man who in his more sober moments, has not been honestly glad that he must work? Human nature, which sweats under toil, sighs in leisure. And it is by no means sure that the fall from innocence which first brought work into the world "and all our woe" was not bringing salvation disguised as labor. Faithfulness will dignify and beautify even drudgery; no matter what the work is, provided it is honest, if it is done well it commands our instinctive respect. Besides, if we did not all have to work so hard to keep alive the jails would have standing room only.

To the east of the Castillo lie a great group of courts, pyramids and colonnades, "The City of a Thousand Columns," already mentioned.

Here desolation is widespread. It seems as though an earthquake must have shaken the Itza capital at some time.

Row after row of columns have been overturned and now lie prostrate within a foot of their original positions. Perhaps a capital or a drum here and there is broken, but for the

most part the stones lie just where they fell. In its entirety this section of the city must have presented an imposing appearance, being literally a forest of columns surrounding and connecting the various courts. As to the use of these great colonnades, tradition and history are equally silent. Some think that they were the law courts of the ancient city, where justice was administered and punishment meted out. Others say that they were the market places, where the produce of the surrounding country was bought and sold. This latter explanation has one strong recommendation in its favor in that the descendants of the builders of the ancient city of Yucatan, the present Maya Indians, still hold their markets under the portals surrounding the plazas in the towns and villages throughout the country today.

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The KIDNEY CABINET

IT IS not the good that we do, but the spirit in which we do it that counts in our character building.

There are some people that never do a kind act without acting as if it were a great drain upon them.

VEAL DISHES.

Veal should be at least six weeks old to be wholesome, one reason that it is so often hard to digest is because it is imperfectly masticated.

Veal With Tomatoes.—Cut two and a half pounds of veal in cubes and salt them. Heat in a kettle some sweet fryings or fresh butter. Put in the meat and brown; add an onion, two tomatoes, one carrot and a piece of celery root or stalk, all cut fine. Add four tablespoonfuls of sour cream, a tablespoonful of vinegar and let the whole simmer for an hour or two. Just before serving add a tablespoonful of flour cooked with a little cream.

A veal breast makes a nice roast. Cut slits in the meat next the bone, to make pockets to hold the stuffing, and roast with a slice or two of salt pork laid over the meat while roasting.

Veal Goulash.—Cut three pounds of veal into pieces and salt them. Fry brown in a kettle with a little butter, with two sliced onions. Add a teaspoonful of paprika, dredge with flour, add stock or boiling water and simmer for an hour or two.

Veal Loaf.—Take three pounds of lean veal, one and a half pounds of uncooked ham, three eggs well beaten, three crackers rolled fine, one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoon of pepper, three tablespoonfuls of cream, three tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Mix all together thoroughly; grease the pan well and pack in the meat. Bake two and a half hours. Serve either hot or cold.

Veal Glace.—This is a good hot-weather dish. Cook two pounds of veal two hours in a pint of water in a fireless cooker; season well and remove. Cut off all the meat from the bones and put it through the meat chopper. Soak a half a box of gelatin in a cup of cold water. Add the juice of a lemon, and when it begins to harden stir in the veal. Place in a mold and set away to cool. This may be served in slices on lettuce as a salad.

WE ARE always complaining our days are few and acting as if there were no end to them.—Addison.

Time is something that everybody wants more of, while few make good use of what they have.

THE CHERRY SEASON.

Try this method of putting up a dozen quarts of cherries, and see how easy it will be when compared to the old way of stewing oneself when cooking the fruit. See that the jars are all perfect, covers and rubbers in good condition. Sterilize the jars by putting them into cold water and bringing the water to the boiling point. Fill the jars with the fresh, uncooked cherries, and when a dozen jars are filled, pour over a hot sugar syrup as rich as one desires for sweetening, seal the cans and put a dozen or more into a boiler that is half full of boiling water. A long-handled skimmer may be used to rest the jar on when putting into the water. After all are in cover to the depth of four inches over the caps with boiling water; put on the cover and throw over the boiler three or four thick-nesses of old carpet. Let them stand twenty-four hours and remove to the fruit closet. You will have fruit of exceptional color and flavor if these directions are carefully followed.

Cherries are delicious preserved, and may be used as a relish. Spiced, as any fruit is spiced, is another addition to the winter's store.

Cherry pie is the pie par excellence, and if care is used in fitting a paper funnel in the opening when put to bake not a drop of the precious juice will be wasted.

Cherry Dumplings.—A delicious cherry pudding may be made with a cup of flour and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt sifted together. Add enough milk to make a batter not too thin, and drop a tablespoonful of it into buttered pudding cups, then a few cherries and more batter. Put the cups into boiling water and cook fifteen minutes. Serve with cherry sauce or cream and sugar.

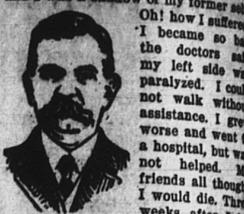
They Eat Much Meat.
The people of the south are large meat consumers, but small-meat producers. Statistics show that southerners consume more meat per capita than any other section of the country. And no section of the country can compete with North Carolina "under forced draught" in raising meat, especially pork.—Frank P. Fogg in National Magazine.

Most Valuable Possession.
I am much disposed, the longer I live, to set less value upon mere cleverness, and to think that the power of endurance, with persistence, is the most valuable of all.—Huxley.

LOST 61 POUNDS.

Another Terrible Case of Gravel Cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Charles Understein, 50 W. 44th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "Kidney trouble ran me down from 196 to 138 pounds and I was a shadow of my former self. Oh! how I suffered."



I became so bad the doctors said my left side was paralyzed. I could not walk without assistance. I grew worse and went to a hospital, but was not helped. My friends all thought I would die. Three weeks after I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills I passed a gravel stone as big as a pea. At intervals the stones kept passing from me. I passed eleven in one day. Doan's Kidney Pills finally cured me. My health returned and I have had no kidney trouble since."

Remember the name—Doan's. For sale by druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

TOO BAD.



Edith—Papa wouldn't let me marry Mr. Stinky because he smokes such cheap cigars.

Edward—He can't say that about me.

Edith—No, he says you smoke too expensive ones.

Ben's Logic.
"Ben," said his friend, waking up from a reverie in which he had been gazing abstractedly at the shiny expanse of Ben's skatin'-rink-for-flies, "is there nothing you could do for your baldness?"

Ben, by the way, is only forty. "No, lad!" he replied with decision. "Fifteen years ago I was courted strong, and I tried lots of things. But about that time 't' prince of Wales—Edward, you know—come to open 't' new hospital, and I said to myself as soon as I saw him 'fiftin' his hat to 't' crowd, 'Ben, my lad, he can give it up as a bad job, and save thy brass. If there was owt 'at 'd cure a bald head they'd ha' cured his.'—Tit-Bits.

Playing Blind.
This is a funny little stunt enjoyed alike by old and young. If one has never tried it it is very amusing to find anything with your eyes shut or to judge distances.

First place a piece of paper on the floor before you, shut your eyes, walk backward two steps; then try to walk on the paper and pick it up. Then stick a pin in the wall about four feet up and try to pick it off blindfolded. Stand about five or six feet away from a table, shut your eyes; then try to walk up to it without knocking against it.—Woman's World.

In Eden.
The Serpent—What's Adam so grouchy about today?

The Ape—Oh, he says that the arrival of woman means that all his plans for universal peace have been knocked in the head for good.—Puck.

Hopeless.
"Why don't you get in line for Miss Hattie's favor?"
"Humph! That line's busy."

To Get Its Beneficial Effects Always Buy the Genuine

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and

ELIXIR OF SENNA

manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Sold by all leading Druggists

One Size Only, 50¢ a Bottle

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cures itching scalp, dandruff, and keeps the hair soft and glossy. Price 25c. Sold by all druggists.

Ho Sars
Cures all eruptions, ion, creates digestion, feeling, g...
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Nine times right the time...
Cap
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Heathen
Bishop missionary and know...
Miss D
propriety the thro...
HA
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BREVITIES

GRASS LAKE—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wolfinger have gone to Rochester, Minn., where Mrs. W. will undergo an operation for goitre at the hands of the celebrated Mayor brothers. They left Sunday morning.

MUNITH—At a bridge hearing between the town boards of Henrietta and Leoni townships it was decided to build a new bridge. The new structure is to be of iron, two fifty foot spans with two fifteen foot approaches.

ANN ARBOR—Arietta, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Otis, of Geddes avenue, was accidentally shot with a shotgun in the hands of Jimmie Forbes, a young lad. The charge of shot struck her in the left leg, tearing the flesh terribly.

BROOKLYN—When found on a ladder picking cherries one day recently Grandma Hess of Napoleon, 97 years of age, pleasantly explained that she was doing it for her boys Murray and Met who said that they were too old and the weather too hot for them to gather the fruit.—Exponent.

DEXTER—The funeral of Alfred Moore, aged 74 years, who died Thursday of paralysis, was held Sunday afternoon with interment in the Lodi cemetery, Rev. D. C. Littlejohn officiating. Deceased is survived by two daughters, Mrs. J. Bruckner of Webster and Mrs. M. Kelly of Lodi, and three sons, Bert and Thomas of Lodi and Frank of Webster.

GRASS LAKE—W. R. Lehman received a black eye and several cuts on the face, Tuesday, the result of a kick from a vicious horse. He also received a blow in the side from the feet of the horse before he could get out of its reach. Mr. Lehman is congratulating himself that his injuries are not worse, as the accident might easily have resulted seriously.—News.

BROOKLYN—A young eagle was killed by Lee Dunn at the Nixon Farms one day last week. The bird was evidently after some fresh poultry. How it happened to permit Mr. Dunn to approach and tuck it over the head with a pole is a mystery. It was at first thought that the bird might have been first wounded by a hunter but no marks were found. The bird measured 82 inches from tip to tip, and had a black head. Eagles of any kind are but rarely seen here and the bird is much of a curiosity.—Exponent.

GRASS LAKE—Thomas Donley had four cows killed by an M. U. R. car Monday evening. The car was evidently running at high speed when it struck the cattle, as three of the animals were killed outright and a leg of the fourth one so badly broken as to necessitate the killing of it. The car ran completely over one of the animals and when brought to a standstill the dead cow lay lengthwise of the track beneath the trucks. Traffic was delayed on the Boland line from eight o'clock until nearly midnight.—News.

YPSILANTI—Spillie driving underneath the Congress street bridge has suddenly been arrested, and Congress street, which the D. J. & C. had summarily closed to traffic, has been opened again. This is because of an injunction which was applied for last week and which Judge Kinne issued, halting and proceedings on the part of the D. J. & C. until they should come forward with explanations as to what course they are intending to pursue and what are their ultimate aims. These questions they will probably answer in the circuit court.

MANCHESTER—Orson McKintzie, who is working the T. J. Thorn farm, west of town, is in hard luck. For the past six weeks or more he has been troubled with a swelling on the side of his neck which has developed into a very large swelling, so bad that he went to Ann Arbor Tuesday where he will remain for some time. He has all his hay and wheat to cut and is not in very good circumstances to hire it all done. He is a hard working, industrious man and is deserving and we have no doubt but that the neighbors and friends will see that his crops are cared for.—Enterprise.

JACKSON—That he had been informed that every police officer in the city of Jackson with the exception of one, had been guilty of entering a blind pig and drinking liquor, and that these men had been checked up by their numbers when they had entered the place, was the substance of a statement made by Ald. Townley in a scathing speech before the common council. "If such a condition exists today we cannot expect an enforcement of the law. If the officers would do as much toward the enforcement of this law as they do minor laws, there would be no blind pigs in Jackson county today." Mr. Townley stated that his authority for the above statements were from men whose word could not be doubted.

TECUMSEH—The County Sunday School Association will be held September 13 and 14 in Tecumseh. Dr. Krapp and other officers of the Association met in Tecumseh June 23 and decided on the date and place of meeting.

MUNITH—A brass band was organized in Munith last week and the residents of the village will soon be soothed to sleep nightly by soft strains of music. A box social for the benefit of the band will be held in Munith Friday night, July 7.

MANCHESTER—The Lake Shore work train is doing considerable work in this vicinity. The bridges and culverts have to be looked after and strengthened year by year as the heavy engines and large cars running at fast speed are destructive.—Enterprise.

MILAN—Elon Gauntlett's new building is nearly ready for the roof, the excavation for the postoffice basement is about completed, work on the new Catholic church has commenced, and the new building for the electric light station is growing rapidly.—Leader.

MILAN—An Interdenominational camp meeting will be held in Perry Palmer's woods, four miles northwest of Scofield and 10 miles west of Carleton, commencing July 21st and continuing ten days. Rev. Charles Stalker, the well known Quaker evangelist, will be one of the principal speakers.—Leader.

Birds Helping Farmers. The demand for the protection of wild birds was once based solely on humane and esthetic grounds; now the demand is coming to be based in addition on economic grounds, which will commend it to a larger number of men and insure it a more careful hearing in the court of public opinion. Bird slaughter not long ago was decried because the native songsters were killed at the behest of millinery fashion.

Now another note is sounded. The increase of insect pest and consequent reduction of the harvests has corresponded with the decrease of the birds. In addition to filling their crops with insects numerous wild birds feed on weed seeds, and weeds are a handicap in agriculture.

In several states increasing safeguards are being thrown around birds because of their worth as aids to agriculture.—Washington Star.

Notice of Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of School District No. 3 Fractional, Sylvan and Lima townships, for the election of trustees and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before it will be held in the town hall, in the Village of Chelsea, Monday the 10th day of July 1911, at seven thirty o'clock p. m.

J. BACON, Secretary. Dated this 1st day of July 1911.

Turks Must Study German. Germany has gained a diplomatic victory, the consequences of which can hardly be foretold, in persuading the Turkish government to make the study of the German language obligatory in all the elementary schools of the Ottoman empire.

Practical and far-seeing Germans long ago realized that the spread of the German language is one of the best methods of promoting German trade interests in distant parts of the world, and the German government has always given its support to the foundation of German schools in overseas countries.

In recent years great efforts have been made to establish the German schools in China, Persia and many other countries in which Germany has commercial ambitions.—New York Tribune.

Granite of the South. When one speaks of granite the mind naturally reverts to Vermont. It is difficult to associate granite with any section of North America outside New England, yet it must now be acknowledged to the credit of the south that Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia are producing large quantities of stone of good quality which insures the south a place in the market at any rate.

The annual output is now worth about \$3,500,000 and the industry is growing. It may be of comparative interest to know that New England's output is about \$9,000,000 worth of stone annually.

The Negotiations. "Did Lord Lovous propose for your daughter's hand?" "No," replied Mr. Cumrox. "But he gave me to understand that he'd be willing to consider bids from our family for the use of his ancestral name."

RULES FOR LONG LIFE

HUNGARIAN DOCTOR TELLS HOW TO RETAIN HEALTH

Happy Marriage Helps One to Resist Old Age—Cardinal Precepts of Clothing, Diet and Hygiene Given Here.

In his book, lately published in the Hungarian language and translated into almost every modern tongue, Dr. Lorand says that from recent reports of the register offices of Austria, Germany, we are justified in assuming that though life is usually limited to 55 to 60 years it may occasionally be prolonged to 100, or even more, by the operation of certain internal and external agencies.

By studying these we may eventually be able to prolong the lives of many individuals beyond 80 or even 90, and to prolong our term of youthfulness by 10 or 20 years. We need no longer grow old at 40 or 50. This can be brought about by improving the functions of a certain few of the glandular structures of the body, provided one or more of the main organs have not already been too gravely compromised by incurable organic disorders.

To prevent old age coming on too soon the first condition necessary is the possession of healthy ductless glands (chief among them being the thyroid, the adrenals, the pancreas and the liver), and this depends upon heredity.

Marriage is an invaluable aid in the struggle against old age. If married life is one of the best means of resisting the approach of old age on the other hand it is positively certain that unhappy marriages are the surest means of hastening its oncoming.

To avoid premature old age and early death we have to follow the rules: Wear loose collars, because a tight collar presents obstacles to the free circulation of the blood through the thyroid.

Do not take too much meat, because abundance of meat alters the ductless glands. Take large quantities of milk, this being the extract of various glands, and especially that of the thyroid.

Be as much as possible in the open air, and especially in the sunshine; and take plenty of exercise, taking care to breathe deeply and regularly.

Take a bath daily, and, in addition, once a week or every two weeks, take a Turkish or vapor bath.

Wear porous clothing, light hat and low shoes. Go early to bed and rise early. Sleep in a very dark, very quiet room and with a window open, and do not sleep less than six nor more than 7 1/2 hours.

Have one complete day's rest in each week, without even reading or writing. Avoid mental disturbances or worries.

Be temperate in the use of alcohol and also in the use of coffee or tea. Avoid places that are overheated, especially by steam, and badly ventilated.

Replace or reinforce the functions of the organs which may have become changed by age or disease, by means of the extracts from the corresponding organs of healthy animals. But of course the application of this precept must be adapted to the individual case.—The British Medical Journal.

The Question. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, who has been chosen United States senator from Nebraska, owns a morning and an afternoon newspaper in Omaha. One morning he was in the editorial room of the afternoon paper when a cub reporter called up for instructions as to how he should handle a shooting case to which he had been assigned. A man had married a girl at four o'clock in the afternoon before, and at eight the same evening had shot her five times.

"What shall I do?" asked the reporter. "Get an interview from the girl," said Hitchcock. "But I don't know what to ask her," objected the reporter. Hitchcock got up from his chair, walked over to the wall, and beat his head against the plaster three times. "I don't think you understand," he told the cub, with as much patience as he could muster. "Married at four, shot five times at eight. Go get the story." "Well, what shall I ask her?" queried the reporter. Hitchcock, looking pained and grieved, said over the telephone: "Ask her whether she considers the conduct of her husband an insult or merely studied indifference."

Weight for Saddle Horses. At the Paris show recently a special jury of experts was appointed to determine authoritatively just how much a horse of a given weight should carry in the saddle.

The jury brought in the following decision: A horse weighing no more than 225 pounds should not carry a greater weight than 187 pounds, provided the girth of the animal does not exceed 67 inches. A horse weighing 235 pounds or less, with a girth of 69 inches, should not carry more than 209 pounds, and a horse weighing 1,045 pounds, with a girth of 71 inches, should not carry more than 321 pounds.

Association. "The man on deck yonder who has been so sick is a baseball player." "Doesn't seem to be enjoying himself." "No," said it was too much like work. Every time the vessel pitched he felt he wanted to make a home run.

WHEN THE SEINE FLOODS PARIS



"Hey, Janitor, my cellar is full of water!" "You certainly don't expect wine at the rent you pay, do you?"

YOU NEED THAT VACCINATION.

A. D. & C. Coast Line Trip to Mackinac is Most Delightful Now.

You see it's like this—you've hammered away at you work all the season and now you feel the need of that vacation which you've been denying yourself. The D. & C. Line offers the best transportation facilities to Mackinac and the North Country, where every inch of scenery is interesting and where every little lake contains the fish that bite.

Send for the D & C. pamphlet and take the next steamer. Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co., Detroit, Mich.

CRYING FOR HELP.

Lots of it in Chelsea But Daily Growing Less.

The kidneys cry for help. Not an organ in the whole body so delicately constructed. Not one so important to health. "The kidneys are the filters of the blood. When they fail the blood becomes foul and poisonous.

There can be no health where there is poisoned blood. Backache is one of the first indications of kidney trouble.

It is the kidneys' cry for help. Heed it. Doan's Kidney Pills are what is wanted. Are just what overworked kidneys need.

They strengthen and invigorate the kidneys; help them to do their work; never fail to cure any case of kidney disease.

Read the proof from a Chelsea citizen. Roy Dillon, McKinley St., Chelsea, Mich., says: "I used a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and found them to be just as represented. They removed the aches and pains in my back and regulated the passages of the kidney secretions. I can strongly recommend this excellent kidney medicine."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

REDUCED FARES NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES SUNDAY EXCURSION

via Michigan Central JULY 16th, 1911 (Returning same day)

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Fare. Jackson 35c, Battle Creek \$1.05, Kalamazoo 1.35, Grand Rapids 1.75. Train leaves at 8:40 a. m. Tickets accepted in coaches only. Baggage will not be checked on these tickets.

In addition to above fares, tickets will also be sold between all stations (where the one-way fare is \$3.00 or less) at which this train is scheduled to stop, at one and one-half fare for the round trip, with minimum of twenty-five cents.

DID IT EVER STRIKE YOU? Illustration of a man being struck by a piano.

MONEY BACK

Conkey's Fly Knecker. For Horses and Cattle. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. FOR SALE BY PAUL O. BACON, At Chelsea Roller Mills.

SHOE REPAIRING. Quickly and Neatly Done. Work Guaranteed Satisfactory. Prices Reasonable. CHAS. SCHMIDT

Chelsea Greenhouses. CUT FLOWERS. POTTED PLANTS. FUNERAL DESIGNS. Elvira Clark-Visel. Phone 180-2-1-1-a FLORIST

DETROIT UNITED LINES. Between Jackson, Chelsea, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti and Detroit. LIMITED CARS. For Detroit 7:49 a. m. and every two hours to 7:49 p. m.

Try the Standard "Want" Advs. Commissioners' Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of August Zalki, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that four months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of James S. Gorman in the village of Chelsea, in said county, on the 30th day of August, and on the 30th day of October, next, at ten o'clock a. m., of each of said days, to receive examination and adjust said claims. Dated, June 28th, 1911. EDWARD VOGLER, JOHN FARRELL, Commissioners.

Notice to Creditors. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the county of Washtenaw, made on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1911, four months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Sarah A. Wood, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, for examination and allowance, on or before the 24th day of October next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on the 24th day of August next, and on the 24th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days. Dated, June 28th, 1911. EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Probate Order. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. As a season of the Probate Court for said county of Washtenaw, held at the Probate office in the city of Ann Arbor, on the 24th day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. Present, Emory E. Leland, Judge of Probate, in the matter of the estate of James W. O'Connor, deceased. Alice O'Connor, administratrix of said estate, having filed in this court her final account, and praying that the same may be heard and allowed, it is ordered, that the 21st day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate office be appointed for hearing said account. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published three successive weeks previous to said time of hearing, in the Chelsea Standard a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Washtenaw. EMORY E. LELAND, Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) DOUGLAS C. DOWNMAN, Register. 80

Commissioners' Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Washtenaw, ss. The undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court for said county, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Margaret McKune, late of said county, deceased, hereby give notice that four months from date are allowed, by order of said Probate Court, for creditors to present their claims against the estate of said deceased, and that they will meet at the office of H. D. Withers, in the village of Chelsea, in said county, on the 30th day of August and on the 30th day of October next, at ten o'clock a. m., of each of said days, to receive examination and adjust said claims. Dated, June 28th, 1911. GEO. P. STAPPAN, A. E. WINANS, Commissioners.

Don't Wait Until The Last Minute. You Know Right Now Whether You Ought to Fix up Things. If you are going to repair or do any building this season, no matter how small your order may be, we will appreciate it and give you the best service. The Best Price. The Best Lumber. CHELSEA ELEVATOR COMPANY

Cow-Ease. Relieves Cattle and Horses from Flies. This Liquid, when applied to a herd of Milch Cows in Sultry Weather has actually increased the yield in the number of pounds of milk 20 per cent. FOR SALE BY Hummel & Fahrner CHELSEA

Chelsea Roller Mills. Don't pay 90c for a sack of Flour when you can buy just as good or better for 70 CENTS. We guarantee our Flour to be as good a Flour as any on the market and a good deal healthier than a great many. It will go just as far as any Flour. Patronize home industry and save money. Ask your grocer for Phoenix Flour. CHELSEA ROLLER MILLS Phone No. 84

THE "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED ENGINES. The Only Farm Engines That Give the Power Without the Trouble. Guaranteed to cool better than the Water Way. Guaranteed to do hard, continuous work in any climate or altitude. Pumps water, saws wood, runs feed grinder, corn sheller, cob crusher, cuts fodder, fills silo, drills wells. Runs washing machine, churn, cream separator, etc., while the wife gets breakfast.

When engine power is wanted, it should be ready at once. Delays cost money and waste time. The "NEW WAY" is always ready anywhere, any time, in any weather, because there is no water tank to fill, no frozen pump or pipes to thaw out. The best farm engine on the market. Just the one you want. Call at our store and see the engine run. GEO. H. FOSTER & SON Agents for Washtenaw County.

Don't Wait Until The Last Minute. You Know Right Now Whether You Ought to Fix up Things. If you are going to repair or do any building this season, no matter how small your order may be, we will appreciate it and give you the best service. The Best Price. The Best Lumber. CHELSEA ELEVATOR COMPANY