

ARREST FIVE ALLEGED WHISKY VENDORS

Ann Arbor And Whitmore Lake Men
Are Bound Over To October Term
Of The Circuit Court.

Edward Kuhn, Walter Armstrong, and Earl Sperry, of Ann Arbor, and Herbert Fletcher and Jacob Schild of Whitmore Lake were arrested the last of the week, charged with selling whisky, as the result of investigations by state officers working in conjunction with the sheriff's office.

All five men waived examination and were bound over to the October term of the circuit court. Bail was set at \$1,500, and was furnished by all of the quintet excepting Armstrong, who was committed to jail.

Early in the week the two state inspectors from the department of public safety arrived in the county and arranged to stay at Whitmore Lake. They soon made it known that they would like to get a quantity of liquor for themselves and it is alleged that this liquor was furnished them by Fletcher and also by Schild.

Edward Kuhn of Ann Arbor also disposed of a quart of whisky to the men, they charge, and information was given the sheriff's office which is said to have resulted in finding Earl Sperry and Walter Armstrong with the goods in the car which these men were driving.

Similarity of the labels on all of the whisky sold leads to the belief that it all came from the same source.

ACCIDENT IN MANCHESTER.

Wednesday morning as Mr. and Mrs. Henry Palmer of Manchester were driving west of that town another car passed them near the cemetery and sped on past the cross roads. When a short distance beyond the crossing, the driver of the car ahead evidently decided to take the road south and, backing up suddenly, hit Mr. Palmer's car.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Palmer were thrown from their car and the latter's wrist and knee cap were broken, and she suffered bruises about the head. A passing physician took Mrs. Palmer to his office where her injuries were cared for.

KEUSCH FAMILY REUNION.

A reunion of the Keusch family was held Sunday at Schneider's landing, on the north shore of Pleasant lake, Freedom township, about 45 being present from Chicago, Detroit, Grand Lodge, Lansing, Clinton, Jackson and Chelsea.

The old Keusch home was on the south shore of the lake Martin Keusch and family having settled there upwards of 80 years ago. Mrs. Frank Staffan and Philip Keusch, of this place, are the only members of the pioneer family now living, and many changes have taken place in the old home place, although the old log house is still standing.

Those present from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. H. Holthofer and three children, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Keusch, of Westphalia; Lawrence Keusch, of Westphalia; Mr. and Mrs. Southerland, of Grand Lodge; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Keusch and Mr. and Mrs. Townley, of Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. E. Keusch and daughter; Mrs. Wortley, of Detroit.

AUTO-TRUCK OVERTURNED.

An auto-truck from Saginaw, which came here for J. E. McCloskey's household goods, overturned yesterday afternoon at the foot of Skinner's hill just north of town. There were two trucks, one a large van, and the other with a stake body, the latter being the one overturned. It is said that neither of the two trucks were equipped with brakes, which was largely responsible for the accident. The roadway is narrow at that point, but smooth, and there never before have been any accidents there.

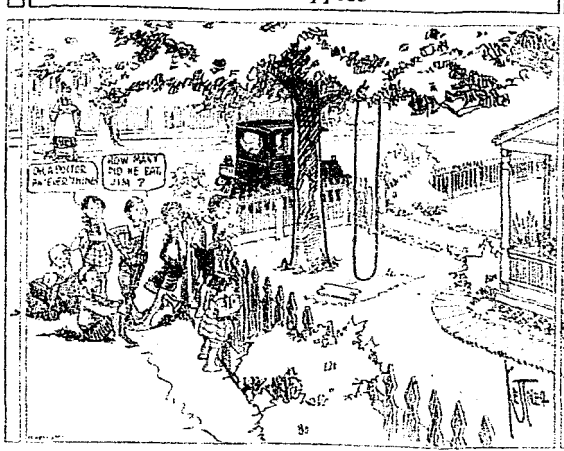
IN JUSTICE COURT.

Richard Hieber of Freedom was arrested Saturday evening for driving his car with an open muffler cut out, and was fined \$5 in Justice Cummings' court.

A stranger, who told the officers he was visiting friends here who are employed at the cement plant, was arrested last evening in an intoxicated condition and arraigned before Justice Cummings. He paid a fine and costs totalling \$8.

Phone us your news items; 190-W.

Green Apples



OLD WASHTENAW HOUSE

Hotel Built in Ann Arbor in 1832 Is
Closed By Building Inspectors.

The old "Washtenaw House," one of the few pioneer buildings still standing in Ann Arbor, was closed Thursday upon the order of building inspectors, who declared it unsafe.

The old building is located on Broadway street, Ann Arbor, and was built in 1832 for a tavern, serving that purpose for many years. For several years past it had been used as an apartment house.

The old building has been a good deal of a "rockery" for some time and is in such poor condition that extensive repairs will have to be made if it is again used as a tenement.

FAREWELL VERSES.

At the farewell party given by Harmony chapter of the Congregational church, in honor of Rev. P. W. Dierbecker, June 28th, Mrs. J. N. Dancer read an original farewell poem, which we publish herewith by request of a number who heard it and who are anxious that it be preserved in print:

In 1915, I've forgotten the day,
We wanted a preacher, for one we did pray.

We wanted one pious, yet up to snuff,
Just a common one wasn't good enough.

They came in flocks, in droves, in pairs,
Some gifted, but pokey; others putting on "airs."

One told just how a church should be run,
But we picked a flaw with every one.

At last you came, we could not refute,
You were spic and span in your palm-beach suit.

You gave us sermons that put Spurgeon's to shame,
And every Sunday you gave us more of the same.

We liked you at first, we kept liking you better,
We thought our friendship would last as a fetter.

And bind you to us forever and aye,
That you never would think of going away.

But, seems you tired of Chelsea, you tired of us,
A "Haven" you sought, without word or fuss.

We're sad at the thought that from us you are going,
But we thank the good Lord, it was none of our doing.

And when you have gone, and we are missing you so,
We hope you'll be homesick through and through.

May memories haunt you and make you hawl,
Specially when you think of "Jimmie Butler and the Owl."

There's not much seen in Chelsea, from day to day,
Just the big maple trees adown the way.

The church and the chapters and the supper place,
Lit up by many a friendly face.

You have passed us by a thousand times,
And never thought of us in rhymes.

Or fit for poets' singing—yet these are the things you won't forget.

The people here ain't much to see,
Just common folks, like the rest, and me.

Doing the ordinary tasks,
Which life of everybody asks.

There's Dr. Schmidt still faring around,
To where his patients can be found.

And Deacon Mapes, serene of face,
Follows the doctors' most every place.

We all seem plain close to view,
Ed. Genter and his brother too.

And Chauncey, who keeps the grocery store,
Yet, they are men you'll hunger for.

And the Holmes', men of respect and rank,
Because they chance to run a bank.

Yet friends of every one 'round here,
Quiet and kindly and sincere.

Not much to brag about or praise,
Living their lives in modest ways.
Yet, in your memory they'll stay
When you have gone so far away.

And brothers Walker so fat and bald,
Win so bold on his bean,
And Irving Davis so skinny and lean,
And Frymuth and Boyd, though not very tall.

All are ready to answer afflictions
call,
And all the rest of the Brotherhood
clan.

You have talked with them often as
man to man,
Thoughtful of others, and kind, and true.

May you miss them, and they will miss you.

And may you think of the eye we carried
pie to your house,
And scattered your floor with crumbs,
And marked the leaves of your choicest books.

With the prints of our greasy thumbs,
How we piled the dishes high and thick
With a lot of home-made cake,
How we gobbled the salad and buttered rolls.

Which your good wife did make.

How funny the pranks and the escapades,
How every one laughed as we guessed
the charades,
How Wurster, with basket and ball,
but no bat.

Looked perfectly silly in my very best hat.

And how the next morning you went
down on your knees
With your wife—but not to pray.
Oh no! 'Twas to clean the grease and dirt
From the rugs and the chairs away.

And may you think of the church and
the old village choir
And the squeaky old organ you longed
so to fire.

As it went wheezing and puffing and
grinding along
At the heels of the ones in the rear
of the song,

May you think of the leader who
leaped into the tune
Far ahead of all others around the room.

And of dear Sister Campbell, with
more goodness than grace
Rose and fell on the tune, as she stood
in her place.

To the land of the dead she soared in
the song,
Where the choir and the chorus to-
gether belong.

But she kept to the words though she
sang through her nose,
And she reached the high notes on the
tips of her toes.

May you mean, "Oh ye Gods, let me
hear them again
And the voice of Jabez, the deacon, as
he shouted 'Amen.'"

Yes, these are the things and the
women and men,
Some day may you long to see us
again.

Now we're so near you scarcely see
Same as the beauty of the maple tree.
But some day later on you will,
And wonder if we're living still.

And if the birds return to sing
And build their nests here every
spring.

Maybe you're tired of us now, but
say,
We'll bring you back again someday.

But, we know, change is written on
flower and face,
We can't stay always in one little
place.

We each have a ladder that we must
climb,
Though the task is hard, we must
waste no time.

So go to South Haven, in peace there
dwell,
Your friends in Chelsea wish you
well.

With your knowledge and charm and
faith sublime
Build your ladder and climb and
climb!

Tribune "liner" ads; five cents the
line first insertion, 2½ cents the line
each subsequent insertion.

OUR NEIGHBORS' DOINGS

What's Happening in Neighboring
Towns and Localities.

DENTER—A large tarantula, the body of which measured about 2½ inches in length, was killed by Fred Slayton, who found it on the floor of his store Tuesday. It is supposed to have come in a bunch of bananas.—Leader.

BRIGHTON—The Greenville Gravel Co. of Green Oak township is now working both day and night shifts and is shipping 100 to 125 cars of sand and gravel each 24 hours, according to the Argus. Forty-five men are employed.

PINCKNEY—Work on the new Masonic and Read buildings ceased Monday morning when the mason's tenders and laborers struck as the result of their wages being reduced from \$3 to \$2.50 for eight hours. The matter was finally compromised and the men went back to work Wednesday morning at a rate of \$3 for nine hours.

ANN ARBOR—Mrs. Sidney Smith fell Thursday afternoon in her home and broke both bones of her left arm just above the wrist. Mrs. Smith, while in the west a few months ago, fell and broke her ankle. She was just regaining the use of it, being barely able to bear her weight upon it, when the second accident happened.

HOWELL—Four thousand dollars in Liberty bonds and other securities belonging to Christina Schaible, 74, which were stolen by four men who attacked her May 16, were recovered by Sheriff Teeple and Judge Joseph H. Collins, Friday. The bonds were concealed in a sand pile near the Highland road. Sheriff Teeple and Judge Collins were directed to the cache by George Fornelli, one of the four men convicted of taking part in robbery and who is now awaiting his sentence.

HUCKLEBERRIES EXPENSIVE.

A few huckleberries cost three Detroit men pretty dear a few days ago, when they went into John L. Carter's swamp, near Hamburg, without permission and refused to leave when told to do so.

Mr. Carter went to Hamburg village, where he swore out a warrant, which was served by Deputy Sheriff A. B. Corbett. The men were taken to Howell, where they paid a fine of \$20 dollars each and costs.

One of the men threw a large stone at Fred J. Burnett, who was with Mr. Carter, when he told them to leave the swamp.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS

Five cents the line first time, 2½ cents per line each consecutive time.
Minimum charge 15 cents.

TRY A "LINER" AD
when you have a want, or something for sale, to rent, lost, found, etc. The cost is trifling.

WASHINGS neatly and promptly done. Mrs. Albert Galardi, 106 North St. 9513

FOR SALE—8-day mantle clock, leather rocker, and electric reading lamp. Mrs. H. G. Spiegelberg, 409 South Main St. 9511

FOR SALE—New, small cannon type soft coal heating stove. D. H. Adams. 9413

VILLAGE TAXES—1 will be at the Kempf Com. and Sav. bank each Saturday afternoon and evening during the month of August to receive Chelsea village taxes. D. L. Rogers, Village Treas. 9417

PIANO TUNING—Victor Almen-dinger, tuner for the University School of Music, St. Thomas Conservatory, of Ann Arbor, and St. Mary conservatory of Chelsea. Thursday is piano tuning day at Chelsea. For your convenience, leave orders at Holmes & Walker's, or write 418 No. Division St., Ann Arbor. Country work attended to. I have my own car. 9414

PAINTING by the day or job, in town or country. Schanz & Slocum, phone 182, box 415. 921f

WANTED—Piano pupils; reasonable terms. Wilamina Burg, 334 Garfield St. 86112

JACKSON NEWS for sale at the Tribune office. Paul Axtell, Chelsea agent. 231f.

FOR SALE—Old newspapers for wrapping, shovels, etc. Large bundle only five cents at the Tribune office.

SIGNS—Printed signs; No Hunting, No Trespassing, For Sale, For Rent, Rooms, etc., 10 cents each or 3 for 25 cents, at the Tribune office. 101f

WANTED—People in this vicinity who have any legal printing required in the settlement of estates, etc., to have it sent to the Chelsea Tribune. The rates are universal in such matters, and to have your notices appear in this paper it is only necessary to ask the probate judge to send them to the Chelsea Tribune.



TEACH THE BANKING HABIT to your children early in life and let them learn the value of money.

EVERY DOLLAR YOUR CHILDREN ADD to an account of their own increases their knowledge of the value of money.

GIVE THEM THEIR START TODAY by opening an account for \$1.00 or more. We welcome the accounts of boys and girls.

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Member Federal Reserve Bank. Chelsea, Michigan

PURE HOLSTEIN ..MILK..

Those who wish to purchase Absolutely Pure

Tuberculin Tested Milk
10c per Quart

will find it on sale at the following stores:—

H. H. FENN

FREEMAN'S

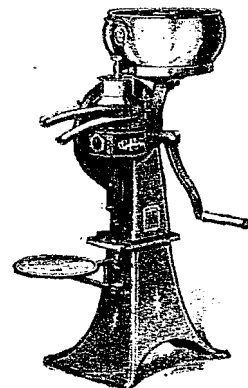
C. F. SMITH CO.

or call Phone 123 for regular daily delivery at your home.

R. B. WALTRUIS

CHELSEA HDW. CO.

A De Laval Cream Separator



Will Make More Dollars
For You

during the present summer than for any other corresponding time during the year. You will find the De Laval easy to clean, satisfactory to use and keep in good running order. Nothing about it requires expert knowledge or special tools.

Call us up—phone 32—and let us demonstrate a De Laval for you.

CHELSEA HDW. CO.

Mill Feed

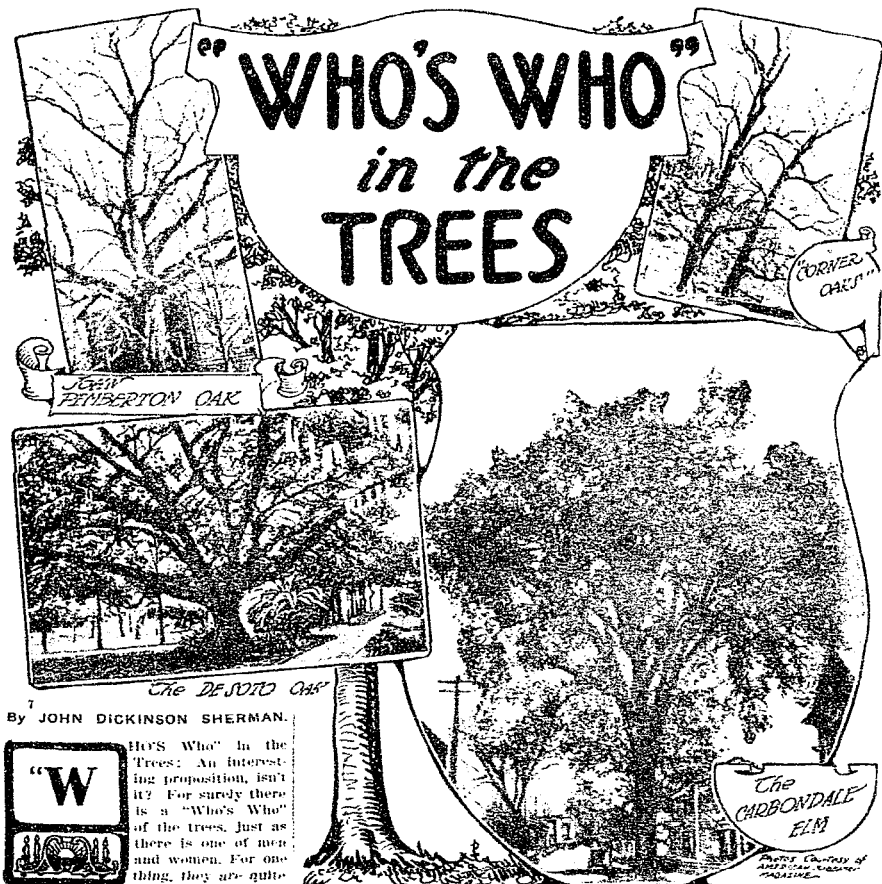
Poultry Feed

PRICES PER HUNDRED-WEIGHT

BRAN	\$1.40
WHEAT MIDLINGS	1.50
RYE MIDLINGS	1.25
SCRATCH FEED	2.50
CHICK FEED	3.00
DRY MASH	3.00
MILK MASH (for baby chicks)	3.50
CORN	1.50
CHOP	1.50
WHEAT SCREENINGS	1.50

Wm. Bacon-Holmes Co.

"WHO'S WHO" in the TREES



By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

"Who's Who" in the Trees: An interesting proposition, isn't it? For surely there is a "Who's Who" of the trees, just as there is one of men and women. For one thing, they are quite as individual as men and women. Again, like men, some are born great, others achieve greatness and others have greatness thrust upon them. A nation which has no memory of its departed great is in a bad way. So also is that nation which has no thought of its historic landmarks. And how often is that historic landmark a tree!

Anyway, the American Forestry association of Washington is compiling a "Who's Who" of trees in America and people all over the country are nominating worth-while trees for a Hall of Fame for Trees. The movement is popular. It should be. Many a tree has associations worth preserving for posterity.

If a tree can be said to be born great, here is one. It is the Stratford-on-Avon oak in Central park, New York city, nominated for the Hall of Fame by Miss Viola Overman. This tree was sent to Walter Hines Page, when he was ambassador to the Court of St. James, by the mayor of historic Stratford. It was forwarded to the Shakespeare Garden committee of Central park and planted, with appropriate ceremonies.

Of course, the finest example of achieved greatness is the Gen. Sherman sequoia in Sequoia National park, California. It is the biggest and oldest living thing on earth. It is 365 feet in diameter and 279.9 feet high. It is more than 4,000 years old. A tree that has achieved greatness of a different kind is the Carbondale (Pa.) elm, nominated by E. M. Dock; it is believed to be the most perfectly proportioned elm tree in the United States.

A tree that had greatness thrust upon it—or at least notoriety—was the giant cottonwood that stood in the middle of the street in Pueblo, Colo., until it was cut down in 1883. Its age was estimated at 350 years. Its circumference was 28 feet. Beneath this tree the first white woman who died in Colorado was buried. Thirty-six people were massacred by Indians under it. Fourteen men were hanged on its branches.

Many of our historic trees are dead; more's the pity. For the Old Mulberry tree at St. Mary's, Md., the claim is made that it was the most famous tree in the colonies. The claim will be disputed by many, particularly by the friends of the great trees on Boston common, which saw so much history written. Both trees fell in 1876, one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence. All the history of Maryland is written around the Old Mulberry, for it was there Lord Calvert landed and it was for years the site of the capital of Maryland. The old Mulberry tree is nominated by Mrs. Della Harris Maddox, who has written a poem about the famous tree.

Of the historic Boston common it has been written: "Probably no other spot in the United States has seen so many thousands of men recruited for military service . . . or so many millions of dollars contributed for the cause of human liberty." None of the trees on the common today is of primeval origin. All have been planted, and range between one hundred and

two hundred years of age. The two greatest were Liberty tree and the Great elm. The former was marked in 1775 and its place is now marked by a memorial table. The Great elm was the native king of the common and was full-grown about 1722. It was destroyed in a gale in 1870.

It was only last May that the famous Morse elm at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, one of the oldest landmarks in the national capital, was removed, after a long, but losing fight for its life, which began when Fourteenth street was widened.

This tree had looked down upon every inaugural parade held in Washington. It was named for Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. Under the Lafayette elm at Kennelmont, Me., General Lafayette lunched while touring the United States. The tree is nominated by Miss Ellen Parry of West Philadelphia.

Soldiers of five wars have been drilled beneath the John Pemberton oak, nominated by Mrs. H. E. Lewis, secretary of Virginia for the D. A. R. Under this tree Col. John Pemberton mustered his troops for the battle of King's mountain in 1781. A marker has been placed on the tree by the Sycamore Sheds chapter.

The DeSoto oak at Tampa was nominated by J. E. Worthington of the Tampa Times. It has a spread of 120 feet with a height of 80 feet. In 1539 Ferdinand DeSoto was appointed governor of the provinces of Florida and Cuba, and with about 1,000 of Spain's most wealthy and adventurous young men set out for the conquest of the New World.

The Corner oaks at the foot of Marlborough mountain at Marlinton, W. Va., are nominated by Andrew Price. These oaks were marked "General Andrew Lewis, October 6, 1761." Gen. Lewis was the hero of Point Pleasant and was the military trainer and patron of George Washington, who tried to get Lewis appointed commander in chief in the Revolution.

Other candidates announced as having been given a place in the association's records are as follows: The Battle Ground oak, marking the battle of Guilford (N. C.) courthouse in the Revolutionary war. The Sycamore tree, shading the headquarters of Gen. Washington at White Plains. The Cornwallis-Aaron Burr oak at Charlotte, N. C.

The Lewis Cass tree in the City park of Elyria, O.

The McDonough oak at New Orleans, named for the man whose fortune helped to found the public school systems in New Orleans and Baltimore.

The Crosswicks oak in New Jersey, marking the site of a Revolutionary war hospital and headquarters of the Hessian troops. The Live oak at Pomona, Cal., marking the spot where in 1837 the first white settlers camped in Pomona valley.

The White oak that marks the site of the battles on Kettle's hill in King Philip's wars and "Hassanahmoo," now Grafton, Mass.

The Vaulting Pole cottonwood, Hosen Pierce returned from the War of 1812 to his home, near Norris City, Ill. It was in the spring of 1815, and on January 8 of that year he had helped Gen. Jackson whip the British in the battle of New Orleans. He left a vaulting pole sticking in the soft ground; it lived and grew.

The Gen. Johnston oak on the Shiloh battlefield. Under this tree Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was killed.

The Washington oak near Santee, S. C.

The San Diego mission palm. This is the only one remaining of the four planted in 1769.

The Blumston oak. Just over the Philadelphia line. This tree was mentioned in a deed in 1683 and from beneath it in 1777 General Washington watched his army march from Philadelphia to Chadd's ford. The Sasfras tree at Harrisburg, now 298 years old. It was 15 years old when John Harris, Jr., son of the man who founded the Pennsylvania capital, was born.

The AMERICAN LEGION

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

ACTOR BECOMES LEGION MAN

Frank Tinney, Member of New York City Post Lines Up Many of His Buddies.

The man with the smile is Frank Tinney. Broadway theatre-goers are familiar with the Tinney exposure of countenance and so are various former members of the army and navy, with both of which branches Tinney served in the late innocent guerre. Tinney is herewith snuggled in the very act of joining the American Legion, F. W. Galbraith Jr. post, New York City. C. R. Baines, general manager of the American Legion Weekly fastened the button in Tinney's coat.

The actor's war record is an unusual one. He enlisted soon after the outbreak of hostilities in the navy as seaman, third class. After a hitch in the army passport transport service,



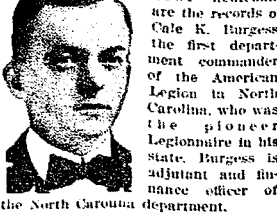
C. R. Baines and Frank Tinney.

he was promoted to ensign and then to lieutenant, junior grade. After eleven months in the navy he was transferred by executive order to the army as captain in the intelligence service and assigned as morale officer to various camps in this country. He was discharged three months after the armistice, with commendations from the chief of the Intelligence Bureau and from the White House.

Tinney has vigorously subscribed to the Legion motto: "Every member get a member" and has rounded up various members of the actors' colony who are eligible to Legion membership.

LEGION MAN LOST NO TIME

North Carolina Lieutenant Rose From Farmer Boy to Numerous Ranks During War.



From former boy to high school teacher and later a lawyer and from buck private to first lieutenant are the records of Cale K. Burgess, the first department commander of the American Legion in North Carolina, who was the pioneer Legionnaire in his state. Burgess is adjutant and finance officer of the North Carolina department.

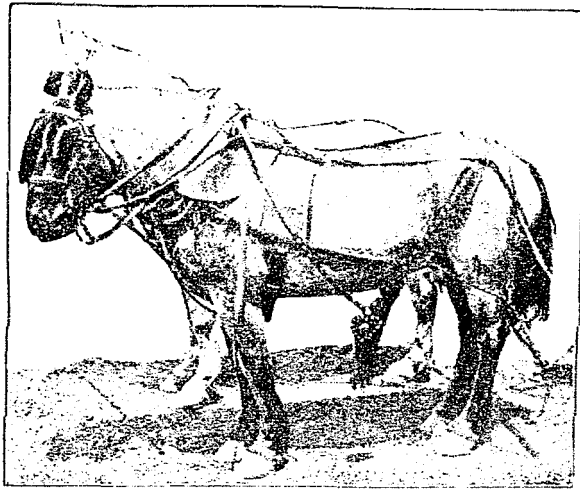
Born July 15, 1891, at Old Trap, Camden County, N. C., Burgess was reared on a farm. He received his early education at the village public school and later was graduated from Whitsett Institute, from which he entered the University of North Carolina. He received his bachelor of arts degree in 1912 and taught science in the public high school at Raleigh two years, studying law at the same time. In September, 1913, he was granted a license to practice law in North Carolina and pursued the practice of his profession until July, 1917, when he enlisted as a private in the First N. C. F. A. N. G., which regiment was soon afterward mustered into Federal service as the 113th F. A. 30th Division.

During the St. Mihiel offensive he served as artillery liaison officer. In the Argonne offensive and until after the signing of the armistice he served as regimental intelligence officer. He was in service eighteen months and served as private, corporal, sergeant, battalion sergeant-major, regimental sergeant-major, second lieutenant and first lieutenant. With the latter rank he served as adjutant of his regiment during the last months of his service.

No Trespassers Allowed.

One of the winners of the plane had broken, and its pilot, after crashing through a mass of planking and plaster, found himself resting on a concrete surface in utter darkness. "Where am I?" he asked feebly. "Where in my cellar," came an ominous voice out of the darkness. "But I'm watching you!"—American Legion Weekly.

SUITABLE CARE WILL LENGTHEN LIFE OF ALL LEATHER PRODUCTS



This harness has been used for 34 years. It has been kept clean and oiled frequently with neat's foot oil. As a result it shows no signs of deterioration and should last 20 years longer. Proper selection and care did it.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is poor business to neglect the care of leather. Every pair of shoes, every machine belt, piece of harness, or other leather product on the farm that is allowed to go to waste or not made to yield its full service must be needlessly replaced, thus adding unnecessary expense to the farm. Say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. On many farms a set of harness lasts less than ten years. Where eight or ten horses are kept this means one new set of harness every year. The department has received many reports, especially from Southern states, showing that harness lasts only from two to five years. But good harness, properly cared for, will last 20 years or more. In every neighborhood there are cases where farmers are cutting their harness bills in half by giving their leather a cleaning and oiling occasionally.

Fifty million pairs of shoes could be saved annually if the American people kept their footwear in repair, the specialists say. As a nation we buy some 300,000,000 pairs of shoes a year, but if each individual cared for his shoes properly the needs could be supplied by 250,000,000 pairs. The wasting of a single shoe a year by each person in the United States would cost the country at least \$250,000,000 annually at present prices of shoes.

Any leather improperly used and neglected will deteriorate rapidly. Belts for driving machinery, for example, often become impaired, if not useless, within a few years even on straight drives, but when they are kept clean and oiled they will last from ten to thirty years.

Cleaning and Caring for Harness. Harness that is too light or too poor quality cannot give years of service. In selecting harness, it is more economical to get a set that is too heavy than one which is too light for the work required. Make sure especially that the reins, breeching, headstall straps, tugs or traces, bellybands, and yoke straps are strong. A runaway team cannot be controlled with weak reins, nor will weak tugs and straps stand heavy work. No portion of the harness should show cracks on the grain side when the leather is sharply bent.

Harness should be washed and oiled when it becomes dirty or extremely dry. For washing, use tepid water, a neutral soap, such as castile or white toilet soap, and a sponge or fairly stiff brush. Hardened grease is very conveniently removed by scraping with a dull knife. Rinse in clean, tepid water, and allow the harness to stand in a warm place until it is no longer wet but still damp. Then oil it and leave it in a warm place for 24 hours before being used. Harness should be oiled or greased while still damp; otherwise, it may take up so much grease that it will pull out of shape or take up sand and grit, which will injure it, as well as spoil its appearance. Harness should never look or feel greasy.

Neat's-foot or castor oil or a mixture of these with wool grease is good for driving harness. For heavy harness use a mixture of any or all of these with wool grease to make a paste, having about the consistency of butter. Apply the grease lightly to driving harness and liberally to work harness. Rub the oil or grease, warm to the hand, thoroughly into the leather while it is still damp from washing. After the harness has hung in a warm room overnight, remove with a clean dry cloth the excess of oil which the leather is unable to take up.

Keep Belts Clean. In selecting a belt for driving machinery, make sure that it is wide and heavy enough for the load it is to carry. Ordinarily the competent belt maker's advice as to the proper belt for a given installation should be followed. If the belt is not suited to the work it gives trouble continually, causing shutdown of machinery that will cost more in loss of time and wages than many good belts. It should always be sufficiently flexible to cling closely to the smallest pulley over which it passes. A belt will not give satisfactory results if it slips, does not run true, is not properly sized, or is run too loose or too tight, is

subjected to rapid changes from light to heavy loads, is alternately wet and dry, is run on pulleys that are not true or are too small for the weight and thickness of the belt, or is neglected and allowed to deteriorate for lack of grease.

The belt should be wiped off every night to prevent dust, dirt, or oil from working into it. When the belt needs oiling clean it well, especially on the pulley side, by washing with warm water and a good neutral soap. Wash rapidly and do not permit belt to become wet, as it will then stretch and slip. Apply the dressing lightly and evenly by rubbing it in with cotton waste or a piece of felt, and allow it to soak in the belt overnight. Among the best belt dressings are mixtures of cod and neat's-foot oils with tallow and wool grease, free from mineral acid.

HELPING OUT SHORT PASTURE IN SUMMER

Stock Raisers Face Inconvenience and Stock Loss.

There is Only One Remedy Where Vast Herds Are Kept and That is to Practice System of Deferred and Rotation Grazing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Stock raisers, especially in the Southwest, often, at this season of the year, face much inconvenience and probable loss of cattle through the shortage of pastures. In other sections, where smaller herds and areas are involved, the summer pasture situation can be met in various ways, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Among the ways are the sowing of catch crops for summer forage or temporary pastures. But, with ranges running into thousands of acres, with vast herds grazing, there is only one remedy and that is to put into practice a system of deferred and rotation grazing.

Such a system will necessitate the division of the range into separate pastures, keeping the cattle off of one pasture each year until the seeds of the native grasses are mature, at which time cattle may be turned to graze. In this manner the growth of grass is utilized and the grass seeds are trampled into the soil, which is necessary to germination. By systematic rotation each pasture may be allowed to recover once in each three to five years, as desired.

Where ranges are heavily stocked in the beginning of such a system, it may be necessary to transfer a part of the herd to other ranges, but the ultimate result will be an increase in the carrying capacity of the range, as has been shown in various experiences in the Southwest. Overstocking should be avoided in every instance.

WASHING SPINACH NOT GOOD

Practice Found to Have Unfavorable Effect on Keeping Qualities and Favors Rot.

Washing spinach before shipment has been found to have an unfavorable effect on its keeping qualities. Unwashed spinach, it is said, showed under test practically no soft rot, while washed spinach showed 5.5 per cent. Three days later the washed spinach developed 24.8 per cent rot, while the unwashed developed only 5.7 per cent. It was found.

MANAGEMENT OF BROOD SOWS

Bringing Them Up in Good Flesh Before Breeding Season Is Most Important Factor.

One of the most important factors in brood sow management is that of bringing them up to good flesh condition before the breeding season and furnishing them with an abundance of food, bone and flesh building feed, after they are safe with pig. Large quantities of suitable feedstuffs are needed to develop the uniform pigs and maintain the body vigor of the sow.

Horticultural Hints

PREPARE FRUIT FOR MARKET

Tentative Standard Grades Will Do Much Toward Abolishing Existing Confusion.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Good prices ordinarily are not obtained for inferior products, and the best of marketing facilities cannot overcome the handicap of indifferent handling and packing methods on the part of the grower or shipper. Confusion, dissatisfaction and lack of stability in the markets are caused, in a large degree, by carelessness in the preparation of fruit for the market, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, bureau of markets.

Success in marketing strawberries depends to a large extent upon proper picking, grading and packing. Strawberries of a dependable grade and pack inspire in the trade a confidence that is reflected in a greater demand and higher prices for the product. It is said. To furnish growers, inspectors, and buyers with fairness to each other and to themselves, the bureau of markets has recommended grades, which include what seem to be the best features of the grading rules found in use in the various shipping sections throughout the United States.

The first grade, which is known as U. S. Grade No. 1, consists of firm strawberries of one variety, with the cap and a short stem attached. They must not be overripe, underripe, undeveloped, decayed, or moldy, and shall be practically free from foreign matter and from damage caused by insect, moisture, disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter is set at three-fourths of an inch. In order to allow for variations incident to careful commercial grading and handling, 10 per cent, by volume, of the berries in any lot may be under the prescribed size, and, in addition, 5 per cent, by volume, of the berries in such lot may be below the remaining requirements of the grade.

U. S. Grade No. 2 consists of strawberries that do not meet the requirements of the first grade and do not contain more than 8 per cent, by volume, of berries that have been seriously damaged from any cause.



Pickers Bring Berries to Packing Sheds for Grading and Packing.

When packed and shipped in crates, the boxes should be well filled and the following information plainly and neatly marked on the end of each crate: The grade name—U. S. Grade No. 1, or U. S. Grade No. 2—the name of the variety, and the grower's name and address.

Strawberries that do not conform to the specifications of one of these two grades ordinarily are not high enough in quality to be shipped. When stock that does not meet the requirements of the U. S. Grade No. 2 is shipped, it can be sold only on the basis of the general quality of each individual shipment. The wide variation in value of the different lots of such undergrade stock would preclude the possibility of placing them in definite grades. In the determination of grades for strawberries the factors to be considered are size and quality.

The size of strawberries varies widely with the section and with the variety. However, as size normally would be considered as much as, or more than, any other factor in connection with grades, the minimum size for the No. 1 grade must be definitely stated. In districts where two grades are recognized, size is usually the main difference between them. While it is not practicable to separate all the different sizes in the same manner in which boxed apples or oranges are sized, more careful attention is needed in order to prevent boxes filled with small berries from being mixed with those of desirable size in the shipping crates.

Berries that are water-soaked or have the least indication of decay should not be shipped, and those which in any way have become bruised, crushed, cut, or otherwise damaged for shipping should be kept out of the boxes.

SOIL FOR RASPBERRY PLANT

Will Thrive Best on Sandy or Clay-Loam if Well Drained and Given Plenty of Plant Food.

The raspberry plant will grow on almost any soil, yet it has its likes and dislikes and will do best on a rich, sandy or clay-loam soil if well drained and supplied with plenty of plant food and manure. It will fall if planted in soil that lacks proper drainage and on which water stands for any considerable time at or near the surface.

Quaint Garter Customs.

There are several quaint customs in connection with garters. A description of two, however, must suffice. The one is that prevalent in several mid-European countries, of taking off the bride's garter by the best man at the breakfast, and cutting it up, and distributing the pieces among the guests. The second is, or rather was, the practice in the German Imperial

family of giving the bride thirteen pairs, one pair of which was kept as a lucky charm. This pair is always made of pale blue silk (the maiden's color), and has diamond clasps. Another pair was sent to the museum of Berlin—where there are something like ninety most interesting specimens—and the remaining pairs were given as keepsakes to the young ladies and others who attended the bride's room at the altar.

Judging from the modern specimens, garters are even nowadays scarcely

less dainty, elaborate, or costly than of yore, though perhaps often worn more for ornament and sentiment than for use.—Kansas City Star.

Baby's Play Pen. Have an open lattice work made, or a paling, about 20 inches high, and 10 to 12 feet long. By using hinges it can be folded up out of the way when not needed. Put a rug on the floor, a clean sheet over the top, and the wooden wall around it, and the baby will be safe and happy inside.

