

GOOD ROADS PROMISED

Two More State Roads Chosen for County.

One to Pass Through Naperville.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors held last Saturday afternoon, two additional roads for state aid were laid out across the county from east to west and petitions prepared for filing with the State Commission.

Road No. 1, as certified at the last meeting of the board, is the Butterfield road to 12th street, Cook county.

Road No. 2, is the Aurora-Naperville road to this city, crossing the iron bridge and passing through Naperville north on Washington street to High street, east on High street to the Old Plank road, continuing east to Fullersburg, turning north at the York road and crossing the bridge on York road and continuing north to 12th street, there connecting with Road No. 1.

Road No. 3 will be constructed through the north tier of townships and meet the Cook county road at a desirable point.

Something like \$700,000 will be furnished the first year by the state to the various counties of the state. Cook county will receive about 25 per cent of this money, and it is estimated that DuPage will get about 20 per cent of the remaining 75 per cent. All counties will be required to furnish a like amount to that furnished by the state for this building, though the state takes responsibility of keeping the roads in order.

The building of the three proposed roads and their maintenance by the state will relieve DuPage county of the worst of her road difficulties and will leave the county with a considerable larger fund for the building and up-keep of the cross roads in the county.

It is expected that if the present plans carry the building of Road No. 1 will begin next year, though it is thought not possible to begin work on Road No. 2 in less than two years.

It is proposed to make these roads 24 feet wide and with efficient drains. A foundation of concrete with brick or cement top is being talked, but considering the fact that the cost of such road will be about \$30,000 per mile and it will take more than six miles of road to cross the county, this construction may prove too expensive, as about \$70,000 will be available the first year with both state and county aid.

In any case the county is taking advantage of the opportunity to get a number of trunk lines of good roads and will be among the first to file the proposed routes for state aid roads.

MAKE A TEST OF STRENGTH

Peculiar Contest Waged by Elephants in Dispute Over the Companionship of Female.

When two male elephants compete for the companionship of a female, says the duke of Montpensier, in *Wide World Magazine*, they do not forget their dignity so far as to fight for the lady. They simply face each other squarely. Then one of them pulls down a branch from a tree with his trunk and lays it at his feet. The other takes a larger branch, or pulls up a big shrub by the roots, and also lays it at his feet. No. 1 then tackles a still bigger branch, and this strange competition goes on, turn and turn about, until at last the contestant try to pull down trees wholesale, and the one who fails to uproot his tree in turn is abandoned by the lady elephant, who has been an interested spectator of the strange duel. She departs with the possessor of the largest tree, and the vanquished elephant retires shamefaced. This trial-of-strength species of courtship is very remarkable when contrasted with the ordeal of battle of most other animals, and shows the highly developed intelligence of these enormous creatures.

Pain of Wounds.

There is a great deal of misapprehension as to the intensity of the pain caused by the entrance into the human body of various objects. Many persons fancy that if a man is shot at all he must therefore suffer intensely. The reverse is true. A slight wound, a mere abrasion of the skin, is sometimes far more painful than a wound caused by the entrance of a bullet directly into the muscles or even into a bone. The skin is filled with nerves and when any of them are torn by the ball the pain is extreme. If the bullet plunges directly through the skin into the body the only nerves disturbed are those in the comparatively small space the bullet strikes. Since there are few nerves in the muscles, the nerves of the skin convey the sensation of pain to the brain. In the same way the greater portion of the pain experienced in the amputation of an arm or leg is occasioned when the skin is cut, and the subsequent cutting of the muscles and the sawing of the bone, in which all the pain is popularly supposed to be centered, amount to little in comparison. —Harper's Weekly.

Couldn't Go With Him.

A well-known lawyer in Boston had a horse that always stopped and refused to cross the mill dam bridge leading out of the city. No whipping, no urging, would induce him to cross without stopping. So he advertised him: "To be sold, for no other reason than that the owner wants to go out of town."

WEST SUBURBAN CHURCH LEAGUE.

Standing of the Teams.

| | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---------------------|----|----|------|
| Brookfield M. E. | 5 | 1 | .833 |
| Congress Park M. E. | 4 | 2 | .667 |
| D. G. Congo | 3 | 3 | .500 |
| D. G. Meth. | 3 | 4 | .429 |
| D. G. Baptist | 2 | 4 | .333 |
| Hinsdale | 1 | 4 | .250 |

Out of the six teams that were scheduled to play last Saturday only two of them were able to play. The Congos and the Baptists fought their game out with the Congos leading all the way. The final score was 10 to 2 in favor of the Congos. With almost errorless pitching Whitney held the Baptists to one hit and only two runs, while the support given him was fine. At no time did the Baptists threaten to break down their defense to any great extent.

Games scheduled for July 26 as follows: Congress Park vs. Downer Grove Meth. at Downer's Grove; Downers Grove Congo. at Brookfield; Downers Grove Baptist vs. Hinsdale at West Hinsdale.

(Continued from page 1.)

ESSENTIALS FOR ALFALFA GROWING

soil with a gravity or sandy sub-soil is generally well drained naturally unless in a low depression or slough.

Alfalfa will not live in standing water and since half the alfalfa plant is root growth the free water in the soil must be removed before the plant can live. The alfalfa roots go down into the ground many feet and consequently this plant will do the best of any plant we can grow on the dry, gravelly hill tops and on all the higher lands.

The soil must be sweet or in other words it must have a good lime content. A hill top with a limestone clay and gravel composition makes a very good alfalfa land without treatment, but a black or brown soil rich in organic matter and a soil farmed for many years with cultivated or hay crops, with but few exceptions show an acid content. The reason for this is that plants in their growth give off acids and these together with the large amounts of humic and other acids in the soil organic content use the available lime not used by the plant in its growth. When these acids are present in the soil the nitrogen gathering bacteria—so essential for the best alfalfa growth and so essential for leaving our soil richer in our highest priced fertilizer, nitrogen—will not do their best work in fixing nitrogen gathered from the air in the soil in the land for use by future plant growth.

To sweeten a soil not having plenty of natural lime content we should apply ground limestone rock screenings at the rate of at least two tons to the acre on most of the corn belt farm land, every four or five years. The average soil will lose when cultivated 800 pounds of lime each year and we must replace this loss.

The third main essential, inoculation, is very important where alfalfa or sweet clover have not been grown in the fields. We know of successful fields of alfalfa on soil naturally rich in nitrogen that show no inoculation, but even these fields would show better results with inoculation and would add nitrogen fertility to the soil instead of robbing the soil of nitrogen as they are now doing. By inoculation we mean the adding to the soil of bacteria adapted to growth in the cluster or nodule form on the alfalfa root. Alfalfa and sweet clover have a nodular bacteria growth common to these two plants but different from those found on the other clovers. These bacteria when present on the roots of the clovers gather the nitrogen from the air in the soil and fix it or leave it in the soil for future use by all plants.

The three methods of inoculation commonly used are, the taking of soil already containing these bacteria and spreading it over the soil to be seeded, the gluing of inoculated dirt to the seeds before sowing, and the treatment of the seed by a laboratory preparation advertised under the name of artificial cultures such as "Nitrogen."

The first is probably the most reliable method but it takes a great deal more work than the other two methods. It consists in the spreading of from two to four hundred pounds of dirt taken from an old inoculated alfalfa field or from where sweet clover has been growing and spreading this dirt some cloudy day or in the evening before seeding, and simply harrowing it into the seed bed. Care must be exercised that the dirt is not exposed to the hot sun or the bacteria will be killed.

The second method is one coming into use of late years and consists of the use of furniture glue and dirt from the inoculated alfalfa or sweet clover field. The dirt is shaken and thoroughly dried in the shade and then mashed up very fine by the use of a brick and a smooth board. A glue solution of one pound of glue to two and one-half gallons of water is prepared and sprinkled very thoroughly over the seeds. As soon as this is done the finely pulverized dirt is carefully spread over the seed, care being taken that each seed has a fine piece of infected dirt on it and that sunlight is avoided while the work is being done.

The third method is similar to the glue method, each preparation having its special directions which must be carefully followed.

In the preparation of a seed bed the best results will be secured where

the longest time has been used in preparing the ground. Fall plowing and early and continued working of the soil in the spring up until the first part of June, and then the seeding, is a very good plan. Spring or fall plowing and summer fallowing to keep down and kill the weeds and seeding from the middle of July until the middle of August has probably given the best results in the corn belt.

All or spring plowing with spring seeding with a light nurse crop of barley or oats has been very commonly practiced with good results in the northern portion of the corn belt as in northern Illinois, northern Iowa and Wisconsin.

A seed bed for alfalfa as for all the clovers must be fine and very firmly rolled for the best results. The roller is the best aid we have to successful clover seeding.

The best seed for the northern portion of the corn growing country has been found to be the northern and northwestern grown seed, but beware of seed from an irrigated country. Farther south more southern varieties can be grown.

The rate of seeding will depend on the germination of the seed. A good seed will furnish a good stand with from 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre while a poorer seed and a poorer seed bed will take 20 pounds. Any good grass seeder is all right to use.

Alfalfa should be cultivated each year at least once after one of the cuttings. The first year after seeding a common harrow may be used, after that a spring tooth harrow is probably the best tool to use and especially on a clay or firm soil. Where the soil is sandy and very rich in organic matter and mellow, the common pulverizer disc has given good results. If given a thorough cultivation the weeds and June grass will not bother.

The time of cutting the alfalfa cannot be too strongly emphasized. Do not wait for the bloom but cut when the new shoots at the base of the plant have started. If you wait until these new shoots have grown four or five inches you have injured your second crop and set it back two weeks. Alfalfa does not branch out from the stems like sweet clover but grows from the crown of the plant each time.

In regard to the curing, each man will have to work out his own method. Alfalfa is not as hard to cure as red clover and it handled in the same way makes a very good hay. A side delivery tedder and a hay loader are common means of handling with large areas. With smaller areas the hay cock with the hay cap gives very good results and is the ideal way to cure it properly as it is with all hay. The alfalfa should be tedded or put in the cock when just wilted and while it is tough so that the leaves will be saved.

Alfalfa on every farm in the corn belt is our motto because in this crop we have the most profitable and best nitrogen gatherer of our leguminous crops.

Legal Notices

ADJUDICATION NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM J. HERRING DECEASED. All persons having claims against the estate of William J. Herring, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present such claims to the County Court of DuPage County, for the purpose of having the same adjusted, at a term of said court to be held in the County Court Room in Wheaton, DuPage County, on the first Monday of September, 1913, being the first day thereof.
Dated Downers Grove, June 15, 1913.
RALPH B. HERRING,
ANNIE M. HERRING,
Executors.
Carnahan, Elsdon & Slusser,
Attorneys.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Peter Johnson, Deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Peter Johnson, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DuPage County at the Court House in Wheaton, at the September term, on the first Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1913.
CHARLES MOCHEL,
Administrator.
ALBERT E. WOLF, Attorney,
437 County Building, Chicago, Ill.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Emerson D. Stanley, deceased. The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Emerson D. Stanley, late of the county of DuPage and state of Illinois, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of DuPage County at the court house in Wheaton, at the September term, on the first Monday in September next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this 9th day of July, A. D. 1913.
Lee E. Stanley, Executor.
Arthur M. Anderson, Executor.
Burton T. Jones, Attorney, West Chicago, Ill.

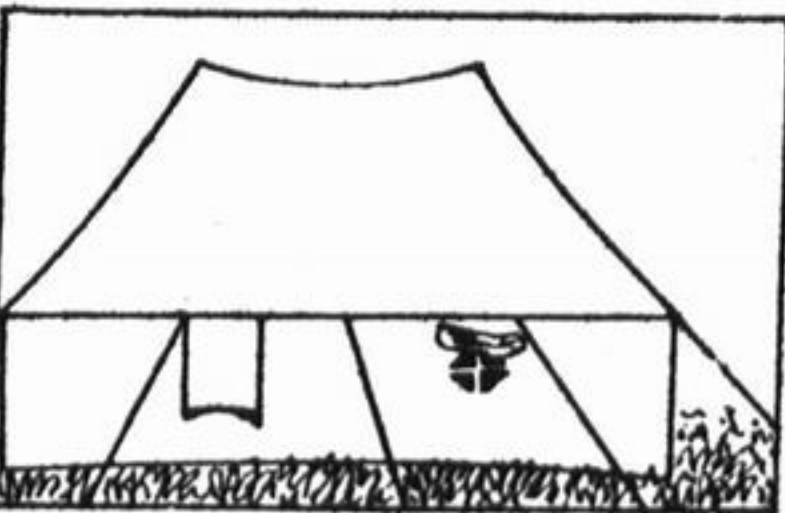
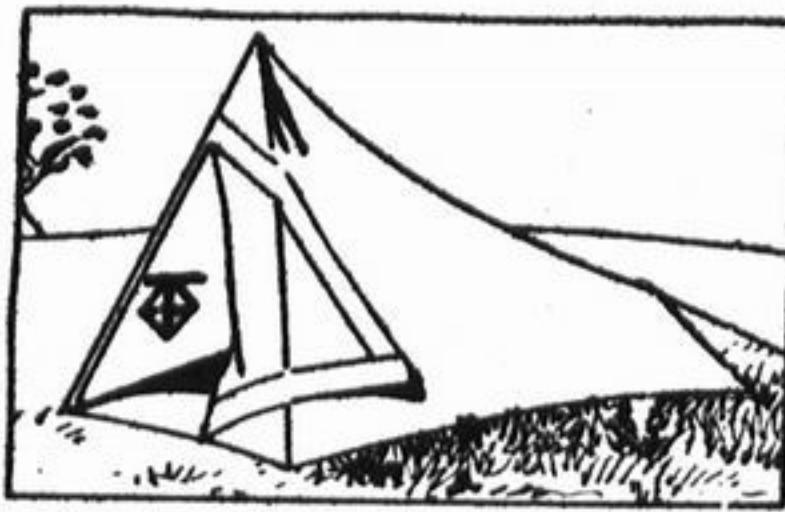
Saw for Newlyweds.
Many of the small towns in Europe have distinctive wedding customs which must be observed, and of these the old mountain town of Wildermann, in Germany, claims one that is particularly interesting and quaint. On the day before the wedding the young men interested in the couple place a sawhorse on the top of the house where the bride is lodging, usually up on a chimney, and the bridegroom has to take it down before the wedding.
On the wedding day the couple find a rope barring their way after they leave the church, and they are not allowed to pass until they have sawed in two the knotty log lying upon the horse. The inhabitants of the town gather around to watch the sawing which is supposed to show whether or not the couple will pull well together.—*Popular Mechanics.*

PROTECTION FOR CAMPERS.

Canvas Floored Tents For Hunters and Automobilists.

The larger of the two tents shown in the accompanying illustrations is designed especially for the motorist. The other is an excellent outfit for the hunter or fisherman.

The most important features of these tents are the canvas floor, which forms one piece with the sides and back, the absence of tent poles and the arrangement of protected ventilators. The canvas floor prevents bugs or snakes from entering the tent, and when the floor is stretched over a bunch of leaves and grass a soft, dry



(ABOVE) HUNTSMAN'S TENT, SHOWING CANVAS FLOOR; (BELOW) TENT FOR THE MOTORIST

bed is provided. The ventilators, of which there are four to a tent, are all adjustable from the inside, allowing as much or as little fresh air to enter as is desired.

The tents may be erected by throwing the roof lines over the branch of a tree and making fast. The larger of the two tents folds into a package but seven inches in diameter and twenty inches long.

DAINGEROUS DUSTS.

Accumulations in Factories Cause of Many Fires.

The danger of explosion or inflammation from the dust which collects in the more or less inaccessible places about factories and workshops has of late years claimed more and more of the attention of fire prevention experts. There now seems to be no doubt that such accumulations of carbonaceous dust have been responsible for a great many fires the cause of which in the past was considered very much of a mystery.

In a recent report on this subject Dr. R. V. Wheeler records the results of a long series of tests of dust collected from the roof timbers and other places of dust refuge about factories and workrooms. From most of these dusts he was able to produce inflammable gases by heating at comparatively low temperatures. He found that the finer the dust the greater was the danger of inflammation. The dusts from sugar and dextrine proved the most inflammable in his series of sixty samples. Other dusts which under certain conditions may prove dangerous were shellac composition, cork, chicory, horn meal and mustard.

New Port of Ceylon.

A deep sea port has recently been laid out at Colombo, Ceylon, and it is to be ranked among the great ports of the world. The work started in 1885, and the area included within the protecting jetties is no less than 685 acres, which is somewhat more than for the port of Dover. A vast area had to be filled in so as to obtain ground for erecting the storehouses, quays, repair basins and coal docks. The jetties which protect the port in an almost continuous belt represent a total of two miles length. Good provision for the future is seen in the great size of the repair basin, this having about 700 feet length. The port has a depth corresponding to that of the Suez canal, but it is planned to deepen it to thirty-six feet upon three-quarters of the area. As to the cost, it is counted that the work involved an expense of \$15,000,000, which is not high considering the scope of the enterprise. The present tonnage of the Colombo port is 10,000,000 tons.

Increasing Power of Explosives.

Increasing the power of an explosive by the addition of such metals as aluminum or silicon, whose oxidation during the explosion gives rise to an enormous amount of heat, is the method patented by Roberto Imperiali of Brescia, Italy, announces the *Engineering and Mining Journal*. When tungsten is alloyed with aluminum the thermal energy of oxidation is increased and the aluminum is rendered more resistant to the action of oxidizing salts. Tungsten may be alloyed with both aluminum and silicon and a still more advantageous result obtained, or the tungsten silicide can be used. These mixtures or alloys reduced to powder before mixing increase the power of any explosive to which they are added, due to their great heat of oxidation.

The Red Radish in Science.

An alcoholic solution of the skin of a red radish serves as an excellent indicator or test for acids and bases. In the presence of acids the colorless solution turns pink, while with bases—alkaline solutions—it turns yellow. It is well known that many plant extracts such as litmus and animal products like the cochineal bug possess this property of developing marked colors with acids and bases, but no other indicator is so simply made.

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