"SOUR MILK CURE" ADVOCATE IS DEAD

Famous Bacteriologist Passes Away in the City of Paris, France.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

PARIS, July 15—Professor Elie Metchnikoff, the famous bacteriologist, is dead.

Professor Elie Metchnikoff was world-famed as an exponent of theories for the prolongation of human life. He was most popularly known as the great advocate of the "sour milk cure" for old age, believing that the principal agent in senile decay was the continuous auto-intoxication of the body through the puterefaction of matter in the large intestines and that the bacteria which cause the putrefaction could be effectively combatted by preparations of milk soured by cultures of selected lactic bacilli. Later Prof. Metchikoff went so far as to declare that the large intestine was as useless in the human body as is the appendix, and prophesied that the day would come when it would be a commonplace operation to remove it.

Finds New Microbe.

He was the discoverer in 1912 of a new microbe which he called the "Glycobacteria" in the intenstines of a dog and in a paper before the French Academy of Science he announced his belief that the inoculation of the large intestine in human beings with this germ would go still further than the sour milk treatment toward the prevention of senile decrepitude. The "glycobacteria," it was explained, were sugar bacilli of which the large intestine stood in need because the sugar that was ordinarily taken into the body had already been digested and absorbed by the blood before it had reached the large intestinal tract.

Of this discovery, Prof. Metchnikoff himself said: "In the course of my recent researches I found that there exists in the large intestine of human beings a certain quantity of poisonous substances, which are called indols and phenols, and which have been proved responsible for the gradual decay of the system, known as old age. These can be destroyed only by sugar, but in the ordinary way any sugar or sugary substances taken into the system are digested long before they can reach that far. This applies to some extent to the lactic acid treatment which I have advocated for some time past. The problem has been, therefore, to discover some means of producing sugar within the colon by some means after digestion, and my present claim is that I have found a sugar-producing microbe, which I call 'glycobacteria' and which is only to be found in the intestines of the dog. It may be obobjected that dogs are not especially long-lived. My answer to this is that the dog is a carnivorous animal and it is proved beyond doubt that animal food produces the largest quantity of these poisonous substances which it is our aim to distroy. Should it be possible to give the dog a large quantity of vegetables, he would undoubtedly be immune from a great many diseases which are now caused by the presence in his intestines of poisonous indols and phenols."

Experiments on Self.

In the course of his study, Prof. Metchnikoff experimented upon himself to some extent as well as upon animals, and it is said that he inoculated himself with the new "glycobacteria." His theory as to the sour milk treatment may be traced in part to the environment of his youth. He was a Russian, born at Kharkoff, May 15, 1845. In that region and particularly in neighboring Bulgaria a surprisingly large portion of the inhabitants live to be centenarians, and Metchnikoff believed that their longevity was due largely to the fact that their diet included the bacilli of sour milk.

Following his education at Kharkoff, Metchnikoff studied at Giessen and Munich, and in 1870 he was appointed professor of zoology at Odessa. He held this post until 1882 when he resigned to devote himself to private researches into the anatomy of invertebrates. It was while working at lowly organized forms of life such as sponges that he first made the observations which constituted the basis of all his subsequent work. In 1888 he had attracted the notice of Louis Pasteur, the founder of the famous Pasteur Institute for the treatment of rabies in Paris, and he was invited to become one of Pasteur's associates. In 1895 he succeeded as the director of the institue, a post which he held to the time of his death.

Old Age Possible.

In his study of longevity, Professor Metchnikoff came to the belief that it should not be uncommon for people to live to the age of 150 years. He found every indication that the human mechanism was calculated to last far longer than it actually does. His research showed among other things that animals which had no large intestines lived to an advanced age, particularly birds, which preserve their youthful agility and spryness to the end of their long span. In the case of human beings he found that even among those whose sufferings were terrible, there were few who wanted to be rupt out of their agony by death. They all wanted to live. "This," said Metchnikoff, "shows that death between the ages of 60 and 80 should be is not natural. It should not occur so soon. There is some cause for it, which should be discovered and remedied." If the normal specific longevity were attained by human beings he believed the old and degenerate individuals would lose the instinct for life and acquire an instinct for death and that as they had fulfilled the normal cycle of life, they would accept death with the same relieved acquiescence as they now accept sleep.

On his seventieth birthday, 1915, Professor Metchnikoff was presented with a golden book forming a unique record of the latest scientific researches, signed by men of science of the day. Although there was much controversy in the scientific world regarding his original ideas, he was fully recognized as one of the most eminent bacteriologists.

Author of Many Books.

He was the author of a number of books, including: "The Nature of Man," "Immunity in Infective Diseases," "Prolongation of Human Life," and "Optimistic Essays."

In 1908 the Noble Prize for medical research was divided between the late Dr. Paul Erhlich, of Berlin, and Prof. Metchnikoff. The $20,000 which he thus received he devoted entirely to the furtherance of his scientific researches. Personally he was not well off, and throughout his long life sacrificed all but the plainest living necessities to the cause of science.

Prof. Metchnikoff had been in poor health for several months. The first news of his serious condition reached this country in January, when it became known that he was seriously ill with heart disease. His life was despaired of for a time, but he rallied. His physicans announced a few weeks later, that the affection had not yielded to treatment, and in May they said there was no hope of saving the life of the patient.

ORPERT ACQUITTED

(Continued from page 1, first sec.)

wooded bluffs along the west shore of Lake Michigan from Chicago to Waukegan, for Frank Lambert, father of Marion, was superintendent of the Kuppenheimer estate, and Edward O. Orpet, father of the defendant, superintendent of the estate of Cyrus McCormick, both at Lake Forest.

Last summer young Orpet, then a pallid, slender youth of nineteen, of sharply regular features, somewhat vain of his college opportunities and undisciplined as to character, returned from the University of Wisconsin at Madison for a vacation at home. He fell madly in love with Marion, according to his letters. She had completed her junior year at the Deerfield high school and was then seventeen and known for her gaity and laughter—"the life of the party," as one witness put it.

Girl in Fear.

When Orpet returned to college in the fall of 1915 frequent letters were exchanged. Orpet destroyed her's; she saved his and they remained after her death to speak of the great fear of exposure that came upon her. Orpet, in testifying, said that he was certain that these fears were groundless. Once he mailed her a bottle of molasses and water "to ease her mind," and he brought a similar compound with him for the same purpose when he entered Helm's woods, near Lake Forest, with her on the morning of Wednesday, February 9, last.

Orpet testified that he made the trip to allay her fears and to explain a story which had reached Marion that he was engaged to one Celestia Youker, but the elaborate efforts which he made to keep the trip secret, and his subsequent conflicting statecmnts of it to officers of the law developed into the most damaging evidence against him. It led to the menacing question of Mr. Joslyn, reiterated again and again—"Why? Why? Why? Why did you come? You brought no relief; you brought no medicine; you brought no tenderness——no words of love! Why did you come?"

"Alibi" Letters.

On February 8 Orpet at Madison left three letters, post-dated February 9, with his friend, Otto Peterson, to be mailed on the latter date. One was to his mother, one to Marion, and the third to Marion's friend, Josephine Davis. They were worded to make it appear that the writer was in Madison on February 9, the day he kept his tryst in the woods with Marion, and she came to her death.

Orpet explained on the stand that the alibi letters, as they came to be known, were written so that if by accident he were seen at Lake Forest and word of the fact reached Marion's parents, who objected to him, or his own parents, who expected him to remain faithful to college duties at Madison, they would accept the letters as conclusive evidence to the contrary. The letter to Josephine was to corroborate that to Marion. Josephine testified that she never received it.

Sleeps in Garage.

On the afternoon of the eighth, in a dark overcoat which he said he had borrowed to wear with a dress suit to a party which he expected to attend on the twelfth, carrying the bottle of moalsses and water in his pocket, and leaving behind him the alibi letters and a bed rumpled to deceive his landlady, the student proceeded by way of Milwaukee, where he spent a half hour or so between trains, to Lake Forest. Arriving there he arranged by telephone to meet Marion on her way to school the next morning, walked about for a while to make certain that his parents had retired, and entered the McCormick garage where he spent the night on a cot.

In the morning he and Marion met and walked through the snow into the woods. Orpet testified that there was little conversation, and he could recollect only the purport of it. He offered her the "medicine" and she refused it. He started to leave but she called him back and asked if he was going to write to her any more. He said there seemed to be no use of it, and started away again.

Tells of Moist Powder.

"Something made me look around—I don't know what—and I saw Marion lying in the snow," related the defendant on the stand. "I returned, kneeled over her for maybe a minute. I noticed the moist powder in the lines of her hand. Her eyes were glazed. Then a kind of fog came on my brain and I don't remember much after that except that on reaching the road I threw away the 'medicine' and made my way on foot to Highland Park, caught a train, and that evening arrived back at Madison."

Marion was missed that night and her body found the next morning. Orpet was arrested and told numerous conflicting stories prior to the trial, these being used against him at the trial. During his cross-examination, which lasted three days, he repeatedly took refuge in "I don't remember." He spoke in a low voice, with apparently studied effort, but nevertheless became involved at times and extricated himself by "correcting my previous testimony." His manner was nervous, and he rarely looked at his inquisitor, Attorney Joslyn.

State's Theory.

Early in the case the state developed the theory that Orpet purchased a two-ounce bottle from Charles Hassinger, a friend employed in a drug store at Madison, obtained cyanide of potassium from an alleged supply in the greenhouse on the McCormick estate, and made a solution of it before retiring to bed in the garage. It was charged that he either forced Marion to take it or deceived her with the explanation that it was medicine.

The state was unable to persuade an ywitnesses to come from Wisconsin, and repeatedly hinted that a sinister influence of the defense was at the bottom of it. Hassinger, wanted with reference to the bottle, was among those who declined to testify, and no bottle or other container for the poison was even found. Otto Peterson likewise became a persistent absentee, despite the need for his testimony regarding the alibi letters and as having seen Orpet, according to the latter, concoct the molasses and water.

State Experts Wrong.

Dr. Ralph W. Webster and Dr. W. J. McNally, chemists, testified for the state that Marion died of liquid cyanide of potassium, and that the spots on her coat were left by drops of the solution. Three defense chemists testified that the poison was taken in powder form and that the important and accusatory cyanide in the greenhouse was not cyanide of potassium at all, but cyanide of sodium, with only a faint trace of potassium. Dr. McNally, having made further experiments, voluntarily appeared for the defense and corrected his previous testimony to agree with that of the defense, and Dr. Webster, recalled by the state, did so in reply to a hypothetical question on cross-examination.

It was shown further without contradiction by every chemist who had a hand in the examination of Marion's stomach contents that cyanide of potassium caused her death. Only an inconsequent trace of sodium appeared. When it was shown in addition that to have taken in the amount of cyanide of potassium found in her stomach, Marion would have to have eaten two pounds of the substance in the greenhouse, or to have drunk two quaarts of a solution made from it, it was admitted generally that this substance as the instrument of death had disappeared from the case.

Girl Familiar With Poison.

The fact that young Orpet might have obtained the greenhouse cyanide had its parallel in the laboratory of the Deerfield high school attended by Marion. The instrument of murder and the instrument of suicide were equally available. The laboratory substance was ninety-seven per cent pure cyanide of potassium. Marion, on the day before her death, was alone in the laboratory out of hours in violation of a school rule.

The parallel of knowledge of cyanide did not run so straight. Orpet, according to his testimony, had not looked at a chemistry text book for two years, while Marion's next lesson which she was preparing included the subject of cyanide of potassium. Orpet, however, knew of its use in the greenhouse as fumigator, and had read an article on its use in horticulture.

SECOND

(Continued from page 1, first sec.)

been in the temporary recruiting service. This selection will not be made until the department of the East has disposed of the complications following the release of Captain Jackson.

The best field inspection passed by the regiment since camp was formed was that of today. All the units had the required equipment, with the exception of the Third battalion, which has not received a few articles necessary before it is "reasonably" equipped. These will be issued tomorrow.

Because of the few United States army orders, actual information concerning operations of the West Virginia troops is not forthcoming for even the officers. It is said unofficially that the organization contains more officers of the rank of captain than can be used in compliance with the regulations. The situation will be corrected in time, but just now the means of correction are problematical.

Investigation in several instances have shown that some of the men, whose relatives are making the most insistent efforts to have them discharged, are better off in every particular in the military service than if they were at home. In many instances actual destitution has followed the enlistment of men with families. It was estimated today that one out of every five men in the regiment is married, and the majority of these left nothing at home with which to support their families. These are the ones who are to be given organized assistance so long as the soldiers are in service.

The program for camp tomorrow is short. Chaplain W. T. Willis will conduct services, and there will be a regimental parade, without band, in the afternoon.

PUT TO DEATH

Is a Former Socialist Member of the Austrian Parliament for Treason.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

BERLIN, July 15 (via London 7:13 p. m.)—Word was received here today from Innsbruck, Austria, that Dr. Cesare Battisti, former Socialist member of the Austrian parliament from Trent, has been put to death for treason. Dr. Battisti was captured while serving as an officer in the Italian army, during the offensive in the Tyrol, and sentenced to death by a court martial.

Dr. Battisti was a leader in the movement of the union of Trent and Triest with Italy. He fled to Italy before the outbreak of the war and joined the Italian army.

EARLY MORNING FIRE.

The central fire department was called to the Fordyce building on West Pike street at 12:30 o'clock this morning to put out a small blaze which had started in some old rags and waste papers in the rear of the building. The department had little trouble in getting the fire out. There was no damage done to the building.

OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT OF TRI-STATE

Latest Reports of Operations in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Important neld developments in the eastern fields were almost a minus quantity at the close of the week. Interesting discoveries had no place in the week's work in the various sections under development or the wells completed with a view to securing new producing territory. Operators are still at a loss to know where to drill to secure new productions. The extreme lower southwest West Virginia counties furnished the greatest number of good producers and it is in that section that operators are most hopeful of discovering a new pool. The old districts can supply some new production but it must come from defined territory and the average size of the wells very small. For the number of wells completed the year promises to break all former records and the result will be but a little increase in new production So far the increase in production is far below what it should be when the amount of work completed is taken into account. Just a very few of the larger companies have a higher production now than at the first of the year.

Batson Well a Good Producer.

On Dent's run, Mannington district, Marion county, W. Va., the W. F. Bartlett well on the Z. E. Batson farm is holding up at 325 barrels a day. It has not as yet been drilled any deeper into the pay, consequently there is some doubt as to what it will do when drilled deeper. The way it has been holding up would indicate that its produtcion should increase. Southeast of this well one mile, the Higginbotham farm well, which came in a gusher last month, is producing fifty-five barrels a day. Between the two producers there is room for active development work and holders of leases will not be backward about starting new work. On Dents run, the Hope Natural Gas Company is building the rig for a test on the Ella Kinsey farm.

Ira G. Sayer has drilled a test on the J. C. Mace farm, located on Narnes run, a branch of Steer Creek, Birch district, Braxton county, through the salt sand and to a depth of 1,965 feet and found nothing. At the depth named the hole was abandoned.

Good Producer in Kanawha.

On Long Bottom Run, Cabin creek district, Kanawha county, the Columbus Producing Company claims to have a 200-barrel producer at its No. 29 on the Williams Coal Company's tract. The same company has completed and shot No. 40 on the same tract and it is not showing for better than a ten-barrel pumper. This is below the average size of the previous completions on this tract.

In Buffalo district, Brooke county, south of the Beech Bottom pool, the Miller Oil Company drilled No. 5 on the Robert Miller farm through the Berea grit and found it barren. On Bull river, Sherman district, Calhoun county, G. L. Cabot has now drilled his test on the Charles Yoak farm through the Berea grit and it is dry. On Rowells run, Lee district, C. L. Cabot's test on the Isaac Archer farm is dry in the same formation.

On the Little Kanawha river, Sherman district, Calhoun county, the Hope Natural Gas Company drilled its test on the W. F. Plant farm into the Berea grit and it shows a little gas. On Long Drain run, Church district, Wetzel county, the Carnegie Natural Gas Company has a light gasser at a test on the Grant Thomas farm. The same company got a light gasser in the Gordon sand at its test on the W. E. Higginbotham farm, located on the same stream and in the same district.

On Dry run, Freeman's creek district, Lewis county, the Columbia Carbon Company drilled a test on the Thomas Lovett farm into the Gordon sand and developed a fair gasser. On Fink creek, Fink district, the Clarksburg Light & Heat Company has the rig material on the ground for a test on the Berget-Rinehart farm. On Walnut Fork, Troy district, the same company has made a location on the Lewis McCuster farm.

Drilling and Starting Tests.

West Virginia operators are very busy looking for new producing territory. At the present time there are more test wells drilling than at any time since the first of the year. On Scaffold run, Spencer district, Roane county, G. L. Cabot is drilling on the J. H. Burgess farm and has the rig completed for a test on the H. D. Givens farm, located on Leafbark run, Center district, Calhoun county. On Leading creek in the same district the Hope Natural Gas Company has a rig up on the E. J. Snyder farm. On Spring creek in the same district, the United Fuel Gas Company has started to drill on the T. D. Burdett farm. In Washington and Curtis districts, the same company has made locations on the C. H. Parrish, M. Hunt and David Ice farms. On Stock creek, Sherman district, Calhoun county, the Hope Natural Gas Company has made a location on the L. W. Robinson farm.

Wetzel county is not slow in starting experimental work. On Fishing creek, Grant district, the Hope Natural Gas Company is drilling on the Rachel L. Lowe farm. On Long Drain run, Church district, the same company is starting tests on the A. P. and J. P. Morgan, Mary A. Teagarden and H. D. Garner farms. On Dent's run, Mannington district, Marion county, the Clayton Oil Company is building the rig for a test on the W. Z. Hays farm. On Kinchloe creek, Union district, Harrison county, the Vesper Gas Company has its rig completed on the George Lowther farm. On Hall's run, Ten Mile district, D. J. Carter and Company have a rig up on the Eliza Young farm.

Southeastern Ohio.

On the Ohio side in the Payne district, Lawrence township, Washington county, W. M. Hune and Company completed No. 8 on the J. Lee Hall farm and have a light pumper in the Keener sand. In the same district, O. S. Reckard and Company are due in the sand at a second test on the J. Moffatt farm. E. P. McCutcheon and Company are starting a second test on the John Henning farm. In Penn township, Morgan county, the Cluster Oil Company's No. 11 on the W. B. Daugherty farm is a light pumper in the Cow Run sand.

NEW SYSTEM IS INSTITUTED

For Check Collections and Clearings in Federal Reserve Bank.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A check collection and clearing system became operative today in the banks of the federal reserve system. Although no reports had been received by the board tonight most of the banks are known to be confident that the system would meet with favor at once by bankers and business houses.

Banks have been asked to make a report early next week of the business transacted during the first few days and as to the general reception of the new scheme by the public.

The system provides that every federal reserve bank shall receive at par from its members or from other federal reserve banks checks drawn on members of any district and check upon non-member banks, which can be collected at par.

Some objection to the system was made by small banks, which feared that collection at par would take from them a considerable source of revenue from the collection of checks.

MURDER

Arson and Burglary Charged against a Marlinton Restaurant Keeper.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

CHARLESTON, July 15—Murder, arson and burglary are the charges made in five indictments returned by the Pocahontas grand jury against L. H. Haroff, who operates a restaurant in Marlinton. It is alleged that Haroff resorted to incendiarism to work vengeance on his personal enemies. He is charged in one instance with having fired the home of George Doyle, at Cass, while it was occupied by the sleeping family. Two children of the family were burned to death. A number of specific instances of firing residences, business houses and barns is pointed out in the indictments.

ANOTHER "FIRST"

Case of Infantile Paralysis in State is That from Reader.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS)

WHEELING, July 15—The first case of infantile paralysis in West Virginia since the outbreak of the disease has been received at a local hospital. The victim is the one-year-old child of A. A. Anderson, of Reader. The public health authorities are preparing to enforce special regulations here to ward against an outbreak here and the state authorities are preparing to take similar action at Reader.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Education of Union District, Harrison County, at the West Milford School House, West Virginia, until Two O'clock Monday, July 24, 1916, for the completion of alterations and additions to the Public School Building at West Milford in said District, according to plans and specifications and under the supervision of S. W. Ford & Co., Architects.

Plans and specifications are on file at the offices of the Architects, S. W. Ford & Co., No. 706 Prunty Bldg., and also at the Public School Building at West Milford, where they may be examined an diligured during working hours by persons desiring to submit bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check for three per cent of the amount of the bid, made payable to the Board of Education of Union District, as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter contract and give the required bond.

Bids to be sealed and addressed to S. W. Ford & Co., Architects, Clarksburg, W. Va., and must be in their hands not later than two o'clock Monday, July 24, 1916.

The successful bidder will be required to furnish a satisfactory bond according to law.

At the same time and place bids will be received for heating and ventilating the above building.

Each contractor figuring on this work mu tsaccompany his bid with a certified or cashier's check for three per cent of the amount of the bid made payable to the Board of Education of Union District, Harrison County, W. Va., as a guarantee that the successful bidder will enter into contract and give the required bond.

A satisfactory bond, according to law, will be exacted of the successful bidder.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board.

PIERCE SIDEBOTTOM, Pres.
L. R. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
S. W. FORD & CO., Architects.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CAPITOL BUILDING, CHARLESTON.

Regular session of The Public Service Commission of West Virginia for the month of July, 1916, held on Tuesday, July 11, A. D., 1916.

Case No. 415.

Clarksburg Light & Heat Company. Application for Authority to change Rates.

Whereas, application to change rates was filed by the above named Clarksburg Light & Heat Company with this Commission on the 14th day of October, 1915, and,

Whereas, on April 26, 1916, the said Clarksburg Light & Heat Company lodged in the office of the Secretary of this Commission an amended and supplementary petition asking for an additional increase in its rates, and counsel for said petitioner now appears and asks that said amended and supplementary petition be formally filed and proceedings be had thereon.

It is hereby ordered that said amended and supplementary petition be and the same is filed, and it is further ordered that leave be granted to any person interested to file objection to said amended and supplementary petition before the Public Service Commission at any time before July 26, 1916.

It is further directed that a copy of this order be published by the applicant for ten days in two newspapers of opposite politics, if such there be, and of general circulation in the county of Harrison, and that a copy of said proposed rates be filed for public inspection in the office of the Mayor of the City of Clarksburg and at the office of the Clarksburg Light & Heat Company, and that due return be made to this Commission.

A Copy,
Teste: R. B. BERNHEIM,
Secretary.

NOTES FROM COUNTY AGENT ZINN'S DIARY

John Patton, of Mt. Clare, is growing soy beans and is well pleased with the crop.

Jessie Kennedy, of Lost Creek, will sow crimson clover and hairy vetch in his corn.

J. T. McKinley, of Bridgeport, is growing soy beans for the first time.

A. N. Lawson, of Bridgeport, will sow crimson clover and hairy vetch for a cover crop.

E. E. Lawson, of Bridgeport, has a small piece of alfalfa that was sown in August, 1915. It has been cut and will soon be ready to cut again.

Long Brothers, of Bridgeport, are pushing their hay harvest. Most farmers now believe timothy should be cut as soon as the bloom falls if the sod is to be maintained and the best hay made.

F. B. Davisson's meadow was not pastured last winter and the crop was never better. It pays to take care of the meadow.

Porter Maxwell, of Lost Creek, has a fine stand of clover and alfalfa in his rye stubble. He will seed his corn ground to hairy vetch and crimson clover.

Ira Post, of Lost Creek, has a good piece of alfalfa sown in the rye last spring.

James Davis and Brother, of Lost Creek, are growing soy beans for the first time.

Samuel Lewis, of Lost Creek, is building a new barn and has purchased a silo.

W. A. Davis and Son, of Lost Creek, are growing their second crop of soy beans. They believe bean hay makes the best feed they have ever fed.

Roy Martin, of Lost Creek, is a corn demonstrator and his corn looks very well.

O. M. Shuttleworth, of Mt. Clare, has a fine field of soy beans.

C. A. Hinkle, of Mt. Clare, is planning to tile drain his wet land.

Howard Martin, of Lost Creek, is building a new barn and has purchased a tile silo.

Charles Lynch and Brothers have a fine field of alfalfa, which is nearly ready fo rthe second cutting. It made two tons of hay per acre at the first cutting.

B. F. Mills, of Mt. Clare, is growing a large acreage of soy beans.

H. D. Sommerville, of Lost Creek, is growing soy beans and will build a silo.

Walter Elb, of Lost Creek, is building a new barn and is putting up a silo.

Jackson Arnold, of Lost Creek, had been taught from boyhood that it was wrong to plow a meadow. Two years ago he broke away from his training and plowed a meadow, growing corn that year and wheat las season. This season he says he cut five times as much hay off it as he had cut in one year before. He will turn out a part of his meadows for pasture and cut much more feed off the other half than he has been growing. He is enthusiastic over the new methods of farming.

E. H. Bond, of Lost Creek, has a very promising field of soy beans.

D. G. McWhorter, of McWhorter, has seventeen acres of soy beans. He built a new barn last year which he thought would be big enough to hold all the feed he could ever grow on the farm. This season the barn will be filled to overflowing. He will build a silo.

S. G. Kennedy, of Lost Creek, has been unable to work all summer, but he says he has the best neighbors on earth, and they have done his work for him. He will sow hairy vetch and crimson clover in his corn.

W. E. Davis, of Lost Creek, is planning to build another barn and put up the second silo.

G. W. Stout will sow hairy vetch and crimson clover in his corn. He has faith in the new agriculture.

W. M. Talbott, of Lost Creek, is growing soy beans for the first time.

D. W. Dawson and Sons, of Lost Creek, have a fine field of soy beans.

Burgett Swisher, of Lost Creek, will build his third silo this season and enlarge his barn. He will sow hairy vetch and crimson clover as a cover crop in his corn.

O. F. Allen, of Lost Creek, will build a silo. He is sowing soy beans.

French Young, of Lost Creek, has a fine yield of soy beans. He fed bean hay yast year to his cows and declares it to be the best feed he ever gave them.

J. E. VanHorn, of Lost Creek, plowed a field of oats down and planted it to corn last week. He will harvest the fodder corn for his cows. What a pity he did not sow the corn ground to hairy vetch and crimson clover last year, then he could have turned down a better crop and planted the corn early.

Edward Smith, of Lost Creek, is growing soy beans and is very much interested in better farming.

Luther Bond, of Lost Creek, says age is the only thing that prevents him from adopting the new methods of farming. He has faith in the new agriculture and would like to do up-to-date farming.

C. A. Cookman has two fine fields of soy beans. He will build a silo.

C. M. Right, of Lost Creek, has a field of soy beans.

A. H. Davisson is a corn demonstrator and the corn looks well. He is greatly pleased with his first rye hay.

Howard McDonald, of Bridgeport, is building a residence. He is growing soy beans for the second time.

John D. McReynolds, of Clarksburg, reports that he cut twenty acres of meadow last year with the cutaway harrow and applied lime and phosphoric acid and he got nearly three times as much hay as he had been cutting on the same land. He is greatly pleased with rye hay.

Other farmers visited were Mrs. Maude Randolph, W. A. Randolph, I. M. Swisher, Lee Swisher, S. E. Sheets, Wesley Byrd, O. H. Bond, of Lost Creek; Judge Haymond Maxwell, Claude Maxwell Clarksburg; and Enoch Gaston, Lost Creek.

Of the forty-seven farms visited this week, soy beans are growing on twenty-six, and only four of these farmers had ever grown them before. Sixteen farms had silos and seven others will be built.

Farmers, it is to the interest of every one to have good roads. Let us all turn out on July 18 and 19 and pick off a few stones and level up the ruts.

On Friday, August 4, we want to have the biggest farmers' meeting ever held in Harrison county at the fair grounds. It is to be a regular old-fashioned basket picnic. Everybody is invited. Through the courtesy of the fair association the gates are to be thrown wide open and everyone can go in without money and without price. Begin now to get ready. Good speakers will be present, both to instruct and to entertain. Don't forget the date.

TO OPEN STUDIO.

Miss Burns, formerly of Miss Kennedy's school, announces the opening of her studio in Clarksburg for piano students on September fifteenth.—Advertisement.

MR. PIANO BUYER

Read This Carefully

Here are a few reasons why you should see and hear the Milton Piano or Player before buying:

Because the important parts that make a piano musical are made in the Milton factory.

Take the hardwood back—the sounding board—the strings—these are all made in the Milton factory and are the parts that make up the musical quality of a piano and make for its long life.

These are the things you usually do not see and if you were to see them, they would look alike in all pianos.

The difference of a pound or so in a set of Copper wound brass strings cannot be seen by you—but it is in the Milton.

The difference of a dollar or so in the price of the felt of which the hammers are made cannot be seen by you, neither would you experience it, perhaps, until after several years' use—but this difference is in the Milton.

And so on and so on, throughout the whole piano—its solid brass hardware—not plated—its thick and costly Veneers—not mere shavings—and the many other parts, each the best of its kind, that go to make up the complete instrument.

But it is because these things ARE in the Milton that you have this unlimited guarantee from John H. Parnham, the President of the Milton factory.

If you purchase a Milton and for any reason it fails to measure up to what a good piano should be, return it to us, and we will either repair it without charge or replace it with a new instrument.

Come in at your earliest opportunity and hear these wonderful instruments—now on special sale.

Davis, Burkham & Tyler Co.

Masonic Temple Clarksburg.