

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 17

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913.

No. 46

Princess of Poe

At the Temple Theatre Next Thursday Evening.

The rehearsals for the Princess of Poe are going forward most satisfactorily. There will be almost one hundred participants in the beautiful play and they are all enthusiastic over their work. This play is not entirely unknown to the people here as quite a number of them have seen it in other places and they are all unanimous in their praise of it. Mrs. W. S. Berger took a prominent part in it several years ago, at Owosso, Ind., and she speaks of it in the most glowing terms. During the same season it was produced for the Elks at Cadillac, Manistee and Traverse City.

This play can hardly be considered in the amateur class, as the comedy role is taken by Chas. A. Gardier the best and most widely known rural comedian in the business. The participants are instructed, dressed and made up by professionals. There is an experienced stage director, machinist and electrician in charge of the stage and the producing company furnish a world of gorgeous and startling mechanical and electrical effects. The play will be given Thursday evening, Nov. 20th at the Temple Theatre and a big sale of seats is already commenced.

CIVILIZED AND SAVAGE.

There are many points of difference between the civilized man and the savage. Let us point out two. The civilized man has greater powers of foresight and a more highly developed sense of responsibility.

In respect of power of calculation the savage is superior to the brute beast, but he is far beneath the level reached by his civilized brother. His actions are performed with a view very seldom to more than their immediate effects. There is little reflection upon effects of similar actions in the past or calculation upon what the future effects of such actions may be. He is governed more by the impulse of the moment than by any consideration of the after effects.

The civilized man is more prone to weigh and estimate the future consequences of any action, to take into account contingencies that may arise at a later date. A large part of his present is determined by reflection on the past and calculation of the future. In other words, he exercises foresight. He sees beforehand circumstances that may develop later and provides for them. This is one of the attributes that distinguish him from the savage.

Then again, the savage has, comparatively speaking, very little sense of responsibility. For the most part his existence concerns himself. His squaw and his papoose he may love, and love deeply, but his care for them and his love for them are almost all for the present. He does not entertain the same feeling of responsibility for their future welfare which actuates his more highly civilized brother.

The civilized man, on the other hand, appreciates more fully the duties and responsibilities of his position with regard to those who are dependent upon him. His wife and child he looks on as his wards under a most sacred trust. His love may be no greater than that of the savage, but his sense of responsibility is much more highly developed. He takes more thought for their comfort, to see that they are adequately housed, clothed and fed. His foresight also leads him to provide for possible misfortune in the future. He realizes that if he is taken away there will be no one left to provide for their needs; therefore he makes the provision himself by arranging to leave behind him some means for their subsistence.

One of the main results of this combination of foresight and sense of responsibility which characterizes the civilized man is life assurance. Life assurance simply means combining a sense of responsibility with calculation for the future. Man's responsibilities continue after his death, and life assurance enables a man to discharge his full responsibility towards his family after he himself has been taken away.

The savage does not make provision for his dependents after his demise; the civilized man does. The higher a man's civilization, the more provision of such a sort he makes. The man who bestows no thought upon the future of his dependents is not in the real sense of the word civilized.

To which category do you belong?

ORCHARD PEST HAS ARRIVED

San Jose Scale Working in Grand Traverse Region.

The enemy has been discovered in our midst. When he came or how he got here, nobody knows; but that he is here is a certainty and the entire resources of the region must be drawn upon to annihilate the invader before he conquers the people.

This enemy is no other than the San Jose scale. He has been found in our apples and without question has established himself upon some of our trees. He multiplies very rapidly and will ruin the orchards of an entire section in a few years, if not quickly disposed of. The traveler through southern Michigan today often sees the skeletons of what were once valuable orchards. Now they are only dead trunks and limbs, because of the work of this parasite. The scale has been working northward in Michigan for a great many years and it was supposed that he had not yet got north of the northern boundary of Benzie county, but he has, and is already in the Grand Traverse region and furthermore hard at work.

Leon B. Gardener, teacher of agriculture in the Traverse City High school, found what appeared to be scale upon two apples brought to him a few days since for identification and he mounted the suspicious looking speck upon a slide and examined it through the microscope and found that it was the genuine article. The fact that a single scale has been found, is sufficient to call to arms all fruit growers of the region. The thing to be done now is to fight and fight hard. The only successful way of getting rid of this pest is by spraying and spraying with a vengeance. As a result of the recent discovery, no less than 100 of the most approved sprayers should be added to the Grand Traverse Region equipment for the coming season, and every apple tree and every other tree where the scale is likely to find refuge, should be thoroughly and frequently sprayed.

It is really fortunate that the enemy has been discovered while his numbers are still few, because now it will be possible to save many of the orchards, which otherwise he would destroy. If he has a chance to become firmly established it will be next to impossible to rout him out. Some of the largest and what promises to be the most successful orchards in the state are located in the territory between Manistee and Charlevoix and it is the duty of all fruit growers to do their best to save these orchards for the coming generations.—Grand Traverse Herald.

WOULD HAVE FARMER FOR EVERY 40 ACRES

Traverse City, Nov. 10.—In less than two years a single real estate firm has sold more than 1,200 acres of Western Michigan lands to Indiana parties. This information is of value in giving a line on the character of people who are becoming interested in a financial way at least in the Western Michigan country.

John F. Warbritton of Crawfordsville Ind., after an inspection trip through Western Michigan in October, put himself on record as follows:

"If you people thought as much of your country as I do you would have a 'Farmer for Every Forty' in less than ten years. Why not? Can you tell me any place in the United States where more favorable conditions prevail for high grade fruit? You well know your climatic advantages and nearness to the great markets. Then, too, Nature has provided a soil perfectly adapted for the growth of all kinds of farm products. You may not know that you can produce more dollars with an equal amount of labor on your farm lands here than we can on our high-priced land. However, this is a fact and our people are learning about it every day. I know that it is but a short time until this soil will be asked to do its full share in supplying a rapidly growing non-producing population.

"The farmers with limited capital from the high priced districts are going to locate in Michigan—where, and in what county they locate, will depend largely upon the invitation extended."

No man can love a woman as much as she wants to be loved, or admire her as she thinks she ought to be admired.

After a woman has spent twenty years trying to make a man of her son, along comes another woman who proceeds to make a fool of him in twenty minutes.

NOVEMBER 27 SET ASIDE BY FERRIS AS THANKSGIVING.

Just a "thank you" thrills the heart of the receiver and reveals the kindness of the giver. Gratitude is contagious, gratitude enriches the home and the state, gratitude makes life worth living. During the past year Michigan has shared with the Nation in peace and prosperity, in civic and religious progress, in an appreciation of health and sanity. The firesides of Michigan have had the courage and faith that conquer. To God, the source of all power, it is fitting that we devote one day to praise and thanksgiving in the spirit that shall brighten and beautify all the days of all the years to come.

Therefore, I, Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby join the President of the United States in designating Thursday, the 27th of November, as a day for all the people of this Commonwealth to celebrate in thanksgiving and prayer.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-seventh.

WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS, Governor.

By the Governor: FREDERICK C. MARTINDALE, Secretary of State.

Circuit Court Jurors.

List of jurors drawn for the term of circuit court to be held December, 1st, 1913.

Bay Township	Frank Barkley
Boyer Valley	O. L. Magee
Chandler	George Fetterly
Charlevoix	George W. Rose
Evangeline	Ben Gardner
Eveline	Edward B. Dunlop
Hayes	Gustave Jericow
Hudson	William Tousand
Marion	George Ager
Norwood	James Heeres
Peaine	Hugh P. Boyle
St. James	Oscar Martin
South Arm	Hansen E. Hutton
Wilson	Mike Anderson
Boyer City 1st ward	Nick Lorents
Boyer City 2nd ward	Thomas Dewey
Boyer City 3rd ward	Ira Jubinville
Boyer City 4th ward	Jerry Straher
Charlevoix 1st ward	Charles Arnold
Charlevoix 2nd ward	R. H. Fowler
Charlevoix 3rd ward	George Reinhart
East Jordan 1st ward	D. J. Whiteford
East Jordan 2nd ward	Melvin Sheldon
East Jordan 3rd ward	Milo Fay

RICHARD LEWIS, County Clerk.

YOUR HAIR MAY BE YOUR FORTUNE

Beautiful hair has made the fortune of many a woman, by adding charm and loveliness to an otherwise plain face. Nothing means more to good looks than beautiful hair. It adds to the attractiveness of every feature. Without it you can't be beautiful; with it you will at least be pretty.

To have beautiful hair, use Harmony Hair Beautifier. It will improve the beauty of your hair, taking away the dull harshness and stringiness, softening and polishing every hair in your head and making it soft, silky, glossy, easier to put up and keep in place, and at the same time giving it a rich and lasting rose fragrance that will delight both you and those around you.

Very easy to apply—simply sprinkle a little on your hair each time before brushing it. It contains no oil, and will not change the color of the hair, nor darken gray hair.

To keep your hair and scalp dandruff free and clean, use Harmony Shampoo. This pure liquid shampoo gives an instantaneous rich lather that immediately penetrates to every part of hair and scalp, insuring a quick and thorough cleansing. Washed off just as quickly, the entire operation takes only a few moments.

Y. M. C. A. COUNTY WORK PROGRESS.

In the State Committee's report for 1903, the following recommendation on future work appeared: "The inauguration of County Work in one or two selected counties." In October of the same year a County Committee was elected in Lenawee County, and \$1,000.00 raised for the work. January 1st, 1904, C. L. Rowe began work as the first County Secretary.

The results of two years' work in Lenawee County demonstrated the practicability of County Work for Michigan; and in March, 1906, the State Committee added Mr. Rowe to the State Force to supervise and extend the work to other counties.

In the next five years five more counties were organized. From the intensive development of these counties a policy was evolved, which experience had demonstrated should be applicable to the rest of the county fields in the state.

The fundamentals of this Policy are as follows:

- 1—A strong County Committee.
- 2—A County budget of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 annually.
- 3—A trained Secretary as the Executive of the County Committee.
- 4—The work of the County Secretary is the discovery, enlistment, training and directing of leadership.
- 5—That local organizations be supplementary and co-operative with the fundamental institutions in community life, the home, church and school.
- 6—That local activities be of a character to develop responsibility, initiative and the co-operative spirit in the individual.

The large returns from this policy in the organized counties commended itself so well to the business men of the state that in response to insistent calls eight additional counties were organized in 1912-13 and we now have fourteen county organizations.

Even your best friends seldom lose much sleep worrying in your behalf.

A MAKER OF HEALTH
A good honest medicine like Foley Kidney Pills gives health to many families. Mrs. O. Palmer, 635 Willow St., Green Bay, Wis. was seriously ill with kidney and bladder trouble. Mr. Palmer writes: "My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength due solely to the use of Foley Kidney Pills" Hites Drug Store.

From Widow of Suarez

(The following letter is from the widow of the late Vice-President Suarez of Mexico, who lost his life some time ago under tragic circumstances. The original was in Spanish.)

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mexico, 15th April, 1913

Petronilo Romero Mota, Esq., Director of Agencies, SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, City.

Dear Sir:—This is to inform you that today I received from you, before Notary Public Lic. Don. Leovigildo Diaz, a cheque drawn the 20th of March last by the Head Office of the Company which you so worthily represent in this peninsula, in my favor and on account the International Banking Corporation, of Mexico, for \$23,000 pesos, in payment of policies No. 178353 and 187501 under which my late husband, Lic. Don Jose Maria Pino Suarez was assured.

I acknowledge with gratitude the attentions which Mr. Hicks Hawkins, General Manager for the Company in Mexico, paid me by offering me all kinds of facilities to fill up the necessary instruments. I likewise acknowledge the worthy activity shown by the Company in being the first in paying the assurance of my late husband.

Please offer to the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada my most expressive thanks, and I beg to give you my full consent in case you deem convenient the publication of this letter.

Yours most sincerely,
MARIA C. VIDUA DE HINERO SUAREZ.

V. G. HOLBECK, DIST. M'G'R
EAST JORDAN, MICH.



We Guarantee this Flour.

It will make more bread cost you less, make a whiter bread than the bread you can make from any other flour.

Try a sack. If not satisfied after trying, return it to your grocer and he will refund your money without a question.

The ARGO MILLING CO.
At Mill B, East Jordan.

At The TEMPLE THEATRE TONIGHT SATURDAY, NOV. 15

THE DRAMATIC EVENT OF THE YEAR

H.H. FRAZEE PRESENTS.

THE ASTOR THEATRE NEW YORK SEASON SUCCESS THE CORT THEATRE CHICAGO

FINE FEATHERS

BY EUGENE WALTER.

AUTHOR OF "PAID IN FULL" "THE EASIEST WAY" "THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE" ETC.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, 75c AND \$1.00

SEATS ON SALE AT MACK'S

NO ONE WILL BE SEATED WHILE PLAY IS ON. BABES IN ARMS NOT ADMITTED. CURTAIN AT 8:30 SHARP.

Women's Department

Mrs. Mary Wicks, Editor

The Best Wife, The Most Contented Housekeeper, and the Dearest Mother

What kind of woman makes the best wife and mother?

Mrs. John Martin, antisuffragist, writer of books, maker of bon mots and, incidentally, the mother of two curly-haired little adopted boys, believes that as the shoemaker should stick to his last, so the wife and mother should stick to her job, and her job, Mrs. Martin says, is inside her home.

"The woman who tries to do man's work," Mrs. Martin said recently, "can't be the best wife and mother. Making laws is man's work. Going out into the world is man's work. Woman's true work is the four walls of her house. If the mothers of the world turn out half-baked citizens, of course the laws aren't going to be well made, but the way to remedy conditions is not for these mothers to go into politics and try to mend the laws their half-baked sons make. They should begin at the bottom of things and turn out better voters. That is the kind of wives and mothers this country needs."

But Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Queens Village, Long Island, a hard worker for suffrage, is also the mother of a little adopted boy, and she believes it impossible for a woman to be a really good wife and mother unless she is interested in outside things.

"The sensible, practical girl makes the best wife and mother," said Mrs. Eno. "And how can a practical girl, when she marries and has children, help being concerned about the schools, about the drainage, about the hundred and one outside things that affect her child and the children of other mothers and the children who have no mothers? Why, she is no true mother if she doesn't ache to make conditions better—and that needn't make her oblivious of the little intimate home duties. There is time for both."

"The best wife and mother," said Miss Christie Macdonald, the pretty actress who is playing in "Sweethearts"—"the best wife and mother is the business woman or, at least, she who has been a business woman. Because if she can sympathize with her husband when he comes home tired and ragged at night, she knows how it is herself. A woman who has always lived safe and protected at home can't appreciate the worries her husband has out in the world. She can't make an understanding mate."

"The best wife and mother?" said Miss Elsie Mackenzie, the pretty English militant. "The suffragette is the best wife and mother. She suffragette is willing to strive, and die, if need be, for the right to make conditions better for all children."

"The best wife and mother," said Miss Henry Butworth of the Women's Political Union, "is the woman who is not too selfish. These self-sacrificing women make terribly bad wives and mothers, because inevitably their husbands and children are made selfish by them. It's the natural result."

Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett of the National Woman Suffrage Association, who has two small boys of her own, says a sense of humor is the most essential quality in a wife and mother.

"It's especially necessary in mothers," she explained. "For you know, children have such a terrible way of upsetting your theories just as you have them nicely pigeon-holed. A sense of humor helps when your theories are scattered."

"The good, all-round woman, the woman of intelligence and efficiency, makes the best wife and mother. She needn't have been trained for the job all her life, and she needn't spend all her time at the job when she has it. Let father take a hand with the children. The trouble with our homes is that too many women are just parents, and too many husbands are just providers and not fathers, save in name."

"The best wife and mother," said Mrs. Nora Blatch De Forest, who has a little girl of her own, "is she who takes an intelligent interest in the world movements. There is such a different feeling, now, about the rights of children, there is such an advance in methods of education. And how can mothers know these things if they stay 'shut up' in their homes?"

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, antisuffragist, agrees that a good wife and mother a woman "needs more liberty, needs to think more, to know more." But there is certain work that is man's and certain work that is woman's.

"She is the world's educator; he is the world's executive. Her work is to make and mould human character, while man's is to support and protect her, and to give public opinion—which she moulds—shape in the practical form we call government."

Mrs. John A. Church, treasurer of the New York State Association Opposed to Women Suffrage, says that Solomon expressed her ideal of the wife and mother in Proverbs, when he described the woman whose husband's heart "doth safely trust in her," whose children "arise up and call her blessed."

Old Fashioned Ideas of Suffrage

The following anecdote seems suitable for this time. The witty Duchesse De Bourgoigne once asked Louis XIV. of France, "Why is England always so well ruled, although in that country the Salic law does not exist and women are allowed to reign, and why is France so badly ruled, although only men are allowed to reign?"

"Well," said the king, "because the women who reign in England are always advised and ruled by men, so that in reality the country is guided by men, whereas the French sovereigns are always under the influence of women, and the country is, therefore, ruled by women."

The Cold Water Thrower

The most trying woman among our acquaintance is the woman who cannot resist what might be termed "the cold water habit." She is the woman who throws cold water upon our most pleasant moments. She is the woman who tells us that we "look so tired," which immediately makes us feel that we look a hundred. There is nothing more disastrous to our peace of mind than to meet with a woman of her type. There is

no disguising the fact that our well being, both mental and physical, depends on being in tune with those around us.

How Best to Exterminate The Very Annoying Bed Bug

A pest that is dreaded by all housewives, but whose presence is not necessarily an indication of carelessness, is the Cimex lectularius commonly known around here as the bed bug. This insect is called by many names in different localities. An old English name is "wall-louse." In Boston these parasites are called "chintzes" or "chinchies." In Baltimore one hears them called "mahogany flats," and in New York they are styled "red coats." "Cimex" is a name given to the bug by the Romans who were well acquainted with it; "lectularius" refers to its habit, being a derivative of "lectus" meaning "bed" or "couch."

The Cimex lectularius is not likely to be very active in winter in a cold room, and ordinarily hibernates in its place of concealment, but in warm rooms it may continue its activities the year around.

It is an animal that displays a certain degree of wariness and intelligence from its long association with man. Like nearly all insects parasitic on animals, having had slight necessity for extensive locomotion, it has, after many ages, lost its wings. The absence of wings is a most fortunate circumstance, since otherwise there would be no safety from this pest, even for the most careful and thorough housekeeper. Another characteristic feature of this insect is the very distinct odor which it exhales, an odor characteristic of many plant insects as well. The possession of this odor, disagreeable as it is, is also a fortunate circumstance, as it is of considerable assistance in detecting the presence of its own kind. This characteristic odor is supposed to have been originally the means of protection against birds that feed on insects, but it has long lost this special value for the Cimex lectularius. The natural enemies that might be kept away by the odor are already kept away by the conditions under which the "Cimex" lives, and the roach and house ant, which sometimes feed on these vermin, are not evidently deterred by this characteristic.

The "Cimex," though normally feeding on human blood, may subsist on much simpler food. No other explanation would seem to account for the fact that houses long unoccupied are still infested with this pest. The insect, however, is quite capable of leaving any quarters where it is unable to thrive, and will often migrate to an adjoining house if the residents leave its present habitation vacant. It displays such apparent intelligence in using every means of escape, as windows, walls, water pipes and gutters, that it may be the misfortune of any housewife to have her premises invaded, despite the best of care. The insect also displays a surprising facility for concealment, and will abandon beds before daylight and go to distant quarters for protection far beyond the reach of the most diligent search.

From its habits of concealment this pest is usually beyond the reach of powders such as pyrethrum are of practically no value. The eradication of the insect is comparatively easy from iron and brass bedsteads, but wooden bedsteads offer a much more difficult problem. Very liberal applications of benzine or kerosene, or any petroleum oil, is the most practical way to meet this difficulty. This must be introduced into all crevices with small brushes or feathers, or by injecting with small syringes. Corrosive sublimate is also of value, and oil of turpentine may be used in

the same way. The liberal use of boiling hot water, wherever it may be employed without danger to furniture, etc., is also an effectual method of destroying both eggs and active adults.

Various remedies and mixtures for this pest are for sale, most of them containing one or another of the ingredients mentioned, and these are frequently of value. A daily inspection of beds and bedding and all crevices and locations about the premises is the best method to use. A vigorous campaign should, in the course of a week or so at the outside, result in the extermination of this very noxious and embarrassing pest. In the case of rooms containing

Following its policy to aid farmers and housewives the Department of Agriculture, has recently issued a list of free publications which apply particularly to women's work. This list is furnished free on application to the Editor and Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as are the bulletins which it describes. The bulletins are divided into over 100 special classes, there being sometimes as many as a dozen pamphlets for a subject. There is one class of bulletins dealing with dairying, while others specially concern butter, cheese, cream, and milk. Among the bulletins dealing with milk are the following: "The care of milk its use in the home," "Ropy milk and cream," "Butter milk," "Clean milk," "Milk supply of cities," "The covered milk pail," "Cost of market milk," "Lactation—a new and healthful frozen dairy product." Bulletins on the subject "Drugs" are entitled: "Harmfulness of headache mixtures," "Habit-forming agents; their indiscriminate sale and use a menace to the public welfare."

There is a set of bulletins dealing with bees; a set dealing with birds and another set dealing with such household insects as the ant and the flea. Guinea pigs, rabbits and rats also have each a bulletin devoted to them, and particular attention is given to poultry under the following heads: "Poultry accounting; Poultry diseases and pests; Ducks and geese; Eggs; Poultry feeding; Guinea fowl; Incubation; Poultry marketing; Pheasants; Squabs; Turkeys." Many conveniences in general have one set of bulletins to describe them, and Farmers' Institutes another. Hints on how to prepare foods over a wide range of sub-

jects, including apples, banana flour, bread, cereal breakfast foods, clams, coffee substitutes, and corn. There are 12 bulletins devoted to canning and preserving; while the fireless cooker is of a separate bulletin.

Fruits and flowers each receive their merited share of attention. Annual flowering plants, directions for making window gardens, china asters, garden sweet peas, peonies, and rose slugs, are subjects treated in the floriculture set; while the blueberry, grape, melons, the mulberry, the raspberry, the rose, and the strawberry make up the fruit culture set of publications. Vegetable culture includes bulletins on asparagus, celery, cucumber, mushrooms, radish, and tomato.

The housewife who wishes to know about helpful organizations for boys and girls, such as the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A., may learn about them by sending for the list of pamphlets included under the heading "Agricultural Clubs."

Trees, school gardens, roads, paint and white washes, industrial alcohol, and water, are samples of the wide range of subjects of these publications which the Department will send free to the farm woman on application.

Because of the limited supply, applicants are urgently requested to ask only for those bulletins in which they are particularly interested. The Department cannot undertake to supply complete sets nor may the applicant ask for more than one copy of any publication of herself.

In applying for these publications, first send for the list and then indicate from this the name of the series and serial number of the bulletins or circulars that are desired.

Free Publications of Special Interest to Many Farm Women

True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

How to Clean and Cook Game

With the opening of the game season the inexperienced housekeeper is apt to be confronted with the problem of cooking unfamiliar meats. It is for the benefit of the inexperienced that these recipes are given in such detail.

Remember that in serving game the natural flavor of the meat must not be masked by the seasonings used; simple cooking and serving with a few well chosen accompaniments is the epicurean recipe for enjoying game. Colonel Carter's recipe for cooking and serving duck would develop the appetite of an invalid.

Game is usually more digestible than domestic fowl, as there is very little fat distributed among its fibers. Plover and duck are an exception to this rule.

Birds are best dry pickled, being careful not to break the skin. Ducks usually require scalding to remove the down, especially at the height of the season, as it is then very thick and if singeing is depended on to remove it a flavor or burnt taste is apt to pervade the meat.

All birds should be carefully drawn as soon as possible after killing. Many sportsmen neglect this under a mistaken idea that the flavor is enhanced. The contents of the digestive organs decompose very rapidly and the taint may extend to the meat.

If the game has been left for some time before drawing wipe the cavity very carefully with a cloth dipped in strong salt water, then dry. If any of the intestines are broken wash the bird thoroughly in salt water, then dry.

If game is clean and fresh wipe with a damp cloth only, being careful to remove any trace of sand or dust. The red meats, such as duck and venison, are best if hung for a few days, if the weather permits or a very cold refrigerator is available. White meats must not be kept too long, as it deteriorates very rapidly.

The dark meats are best served rare. Rabbit being very dense requires long slow cooking. Venison must be served the moment it is cooked; if allowed to cool it becomes dense and tough.

Partridge Pie

Pick, singe and wash if necessary six partridge cut them in half, put in an enameled saucepan and cover with boiling water. Add two teaspoons of salt, three slices of salt bacon cover and cook gently until tender, one-half teaspoon of white pepper and more salt if needed. Set on the back of the range until the crust is ready. Take one-half of the crust and roll it into a sheet one-eighth inch thick. Select a round pan about four inches deep, line the sides of the pan with the paste; place the pan on the stove and turn in the chicken, first removing bacon. Cut the bits of crusts remaining on the board into small pieces and drop into the pie for dumplings. Roll the remainder of the crust into a sheet one-eighth of an inch thick, lay it over the pan, which should be kept open, and trim the crust into shape, prick with a fork, making a hole an inch in diameter in the center of the crust. Put the pie in a hot oven and bake for 20 minutes, then pour in three-fourths cup of cream or rich milk, return to the oven for a few minutes and serve in the pan in which it was baked.

For the crust use two cups of flour, two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt, two tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons of lard, about three-fourths cup of sweet milk. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together, put in the shortening, add enough milk to make a soft dough, knead very lightly and roll. The quantity of milk used depends on the flour.

Roast Wild Duck

Wipe the duck carefully inside and out with a damp cloth. If to be roasted unstuffed split down the back and it will be more easily cleaned. Make a stuffing, fill the cavity, but do not pack the dressing in, or it will be dense and heavy when cooked. Dampen the outside slightly, rub with salt; place in a baking pan on a rack and cook in a hot oven with salt place in a baking pan on a rack and cook in a hot oven from 30 to 35 minutes, basting frequently.

If duck is served as a game course, serve with crisp celery. For the family dinner serve browned potatoes, mashed turnips, celery or lettuce salad and a tart jelly, in carving remove the breast in two portions.

Jelly to Serve with Game

Turn a glass of plum or grape jelly into a bowl and with a fork break it in small pieces, but do not beat or mash it. Sprinkle over it two tablespoons of chopped mint and a grating of orange peel.

Fried Rabbit

Cut the rabbit in pieces suitable for serving. Put it in a small deep pan and pour over it six cups of water, in which you have dissolved four teaspoons of salt. Let stand in a cool place for three hours or over night. When ready to cook, drain and dry it on a cloth, sprinkle very lightly with salt, and pepper if desired; then dredge well with flour. Put a heavy frying pan on to heat with enough bacon fat (if possible lard may be used, enough to cover the rabbit; brown both sides quickly, then lower the heat and cook until tender, turning often. Rabbit requires careful cooking to be tender and appetizing.

Plants Should Not Be Placed Near a Radiator

Dry heat is injurious to plants, so they should never be placed near a radiator. Rubber plants and palms are apt to dry up. Wash the leaves once a week with a sponge wet with milk. Another help is to pour either olive or castor oil on the roots every two weeks. Plants also are injured by too much water. When there is any doubt as to whether it needs water or not, pour the water into the saucer. The roots will take it up if the plant needs it.

Apply Polish to Stoves with a Brush

Instead of soiling the hands with ordinary blacking there are several kinds of improved polishes on the market which are to be applied with a paint brush and which keep attractive for a couple of weeks. This polish also comes for the nickel part of the stove and costs 25 cents for a small can,

May Manton Fashion Hints

In the Fashionable Balkan Style

Balkan effects continue to be extremely smart. This illustration shows a semi-princess dress made in flat style from one of the new plaid materials that are to have great vogue throughout the season.

The plaid is green and blue. The collar and cuffs are made from a brocaded silk and the tie and belt are black velvet. In the small view, there is a suggestion for the combination of checked and plain materials that is exceedingly good. The blouse is a simple one with a tuck over each shoulder. It is joined to the smooth-fitting pleated at the long waist line and the two are opened together at the left of the front. The skirt is cut in three pieces. The edges at the left of the front are overlapped and can be made either straight or curved. The skirt is joined to a separate belt if preferred, the two belts can be attached to each other to form one garment. If preferred, a draped belt can be substituted for the plain one. There is a separate chemisette that can be worn when needed.


For the 16 year size, the blouse and pleated skirt require 2 1/2 yards of material, 2 3/4 yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1-2 yard for the collar and cuffs, 1-2 yard 18 for the chemisette; the skirt 3 1/2 yards 27, 2-3 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1 3/4 yards.

The May Manton pattern of the dress 7884 is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. It will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

No. _____
Name _____
Address _____
Size _____

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7884 Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

7884 Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



Poultry Department

CONDUCTED BY
ERNEST B. BLETT
Campus Bldg., 59-63 Market Ave.
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

SPROUTED OATS NOT A FOOD

So many poultry raisers have gained an idea by "cheap food advertisements" for poultry that sprouted oats is a valuable food. This is not so. Sprouted oats is a stimulant and aid to the digestive organs in force feeding for laying hens and pullets.

The Maine Agricultural College carried on some experiments which are very interesting and we print what they say in regard to green food and sprouted oats.

There is a general unanimity of opinion amongst experienced poultrymen that poultry do best upon some form of green or succulent food during the winter months. The function of such succulent food is probably largely in the nature of a digestive stimulant, rather than as an addition to the actual food constituents of the ration. Formerly mangolds were used as a source of winter succulent food at this Station. They did not, however, prove entirely satisfactory. The chief difficulty with the mangolds was found in getting them properly grown so that they would keep fresh and plump during the winter. If mangolds are not ripened off and harvested in the proper manner they will not keep through the winter but will shrivel and become unfit to use as a succulent food. In the experience of the Station it is much better not to feed any green or succulent food at all than to feed withered, shriveled mangolds which were harvested before they were thoroughly ripe.

On account of this difficulty with mangolds as a source of winter succulent food, the Station began in 1908 some experiments with green

sprouted oats as a source of such food. Green sprouted oats have been very widely exploited in recent years as a green food for poultry. There are some so-called "sprouting" systems on the market which really consist of very little else than the use of the food. The first experiments with this material at the Station were not satisfactory.

It was found difficult to get the oats to make a sufficiently quick growth. Experience here has indicated that in order to make a satisfactory green food the oats must be grown very quickly. In order to get quick growth it is necessary to have three things:—first, warmth; second, plenty of moisture; and third, sunlight. After a number of experiments to get the right combination of these three factors the plan to be described was finally worked out and has proven very satisfactory.

The oats are fed when they are from 4 to 6 inches in height. They are fed at the rate of a piece of the matted oats and attached green stalks about 6-8 inches square for each 100 birds per day. In feeding, this 6 to 8-inch square piece is broken into smaller pieces and scattered over the pen, so to ensure that all the birds shall have an opportunity to get some. Fed at the rate indicated, this material has never caused any bowel trouble among the birds.

It should be clearly understood that the purpose for which green sprouted oats are fed is their tonic and stimulative influence on the digestive organs. They are not fed for the food value of the oats themselves. If one wishes merely to feed oats they can be most economically fed not sprouted. The point of sprouting is to furnish fresh, succulent, green food during the winter months.

A I P L L Y S H O W
The West Michigan Poultry Association will hold its next annual show in January. The show will be held in Grand Rapids and is expected to occupy the Coliseum and be a large show every held in West Michigan. Universal cooping, comparison judging by the World's best judges, with liberal premium will make this the best show ever held. The premium list will be out soon, and by addressing the secretary of the association, at Grand Rapids, a premium list will be sent you.

On account of this difficulty with mangolds as a source of winter succulent food, the Station began in 1908 some experiments with green

Work Roads Now For The Winter

Use of Split-log Drag Important in Putting Roads in Shape for Winter Use—How to Build and Use Log and Plank Drags.

This is the time of year, according to road experts of the Federal Department of Agriculture, when the earth road should be prepared for the winter. The use of the split-log drag is important in putting the roads in shape for winter use.

There are over 2,000,000 miles of earth roads in the country, and the split-log drag is of great service in keeping them in economical repair. The drag is used in many States and in foreign countries. It is used with two, three, or four horses, and is easily constructed.

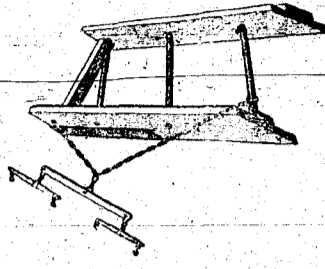
The two-slab log and plank drags have proven the most satisfactory. Double drags for working both sides of the roadway

simultaneously have been tried with only limited success. The reason for this is that both sides of an earth road are never exactly alike. This causes the two parts of the drag to work unevenly and to interfere with each other.

How To Build A Log Drag
It is a mistake to construct a heavy drag. A dry red cedar log is the best material for a drag. Red elm and walnut when thoroughly dried are excellent, and box elder, soft maple, or even willow are preferable to oak, hickory, or ash.

The log should be 7 or 8 feet long and from 10 to 12 inches in diameter and carefully split down the middle. The heaviest and best slabs should be selected for the front. At a point on the front slab 4 inches from the end that is to be at the middle of the road locate the center of the hole to receive a cross stake, and 22 inches from the other end of the front slab locate the center for another cross stake. The hole for the middle stake will lie on a line connecting and halfway between the other two.

when thoroughly understood and intelligently applied make road working with this implement very simple. The first concerns the length and position of the hitch, while the second deals with the

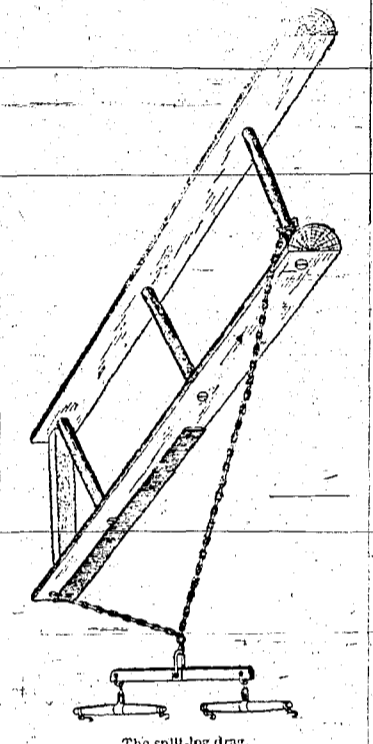


The Plank Drag

position of the driver on the drag. For ordinary purposes, the snatch link or clevis should be fastened far enough toward the blade end of the chain to force the unloaded drag to follow the team at an angle of 45 degrees. This will cause the earth to move along the face of the drag smoothly and will give comparatively light draft to the team, provided the driver rides in the line of draft.

If small weeds are to be cut or a furrow of earth is to be moved, the doubletree should be attached rather close to the ditch end of the drag. The drag will now move nearly ditch end foremost, and the driver should stand with one foot on the extreme forward end of the front slab. This will swing the drag back to the proper angle and will cause the blade to plow. This hitch requires slow and careful driving in order to prevent the drag from tipping forward. If the blade should plow too deeply, the driver should shift his weight toward the back slab. If straw and weeds clog the blade, they can usually be removed if the driver shifts his weight to a point as far as possible from the ditch or blade end.

Usually two horses are enough to pull a drag over an ordinary earth road. When four horses are used they should be hitched to the drag by means of a four-horse oxen. The team should be driven with one horse on either side of the right-hand wheel track or rut the full length of the portion to be dragged, and the return made over the other half of the roadway. The object of this treatment is to move earth toward the center of the roadway and to raise it gradually above the surrounding level. While this is being accomplished all mudholes, and ruts will be filled, into which traffic will pack the fresh earth.



The split-log drag.

The back slab should then be placed in a position behind the other. From the end at the middle of the road measure 20 inches for the center of the cross stake, and 6 inches from the other end locate the center of the outside stake. Find the center of the middle hole as before. When these holes are brought opposite each other, one end of the back slab will lie 16 inches nearer the center of the roadway than the front one. The holes should be 2 inches in diameter. Care must be taken to hold the auger plumb in boring these holes in order that the stakes shall fit properly.

The two slabs should be held 30 inches apart by the stakes. The stakes should taper gradually toward the ends. There should be no shoulder at the point where the stakes enter the slab. The stakes should be fastened in place by wedges only. When the stakes have been placed in position and tightly wedged, a brace 2 inches thick and 4 inches wide should be placed diagonally to them at the ditch end. The brace should be dropped on the front slab, so that its lower edge shall lie within an inch of the ground, while the other end should rest on the angle between the slab and the end stake.

A strip of iron about 3-1/2 feet long, 3 or 4 inches wide, and 1-4 of an inch thick may be used for blade. This should be attached to the front slab, so that it will be one-half inch below the lower edge of the slab at the ditch end, while the end of the iron toward the middle of the road should be flush with edge of the slab. The bolts holding the blade in place should have flat heads and the holes to receive them should be countersunk.

An ordinary trace chain is strong enough to draw the implement, provided the clevis is not fastened through a link. The chain should be wrapped around the rear stake, then passed over the front slab. Raising the chain at this end of the slab allows the earth to drift past the face of the drag. The other end of the chain should be passed through the hole in the end of the slab. One and one-half trace chains are sufficient.

The Plank Drag
Drags are often constructed of planks instead of logs. The plank should be strengthened along the middle line by a 3 by 6 inch strip. A triangular strip may be used under the lower edge of the blade to give it the proper cutting slope.

Operation Of The Drag
The successful operation of the drag involves two principles, which

suits, but the real value of each one is to be measured actually and practically by just her individual yield, not the average of the herd as a whole, at the end of a full season's work.
Over and over again when dairy farmers have checked up the production separately of each cow there have been found wonderful surprises and serious disappointments. Those "good lookers" have turned out to be poor pro-

ducers; the despised cow of insignificant appearance has often proved a money maker when her moderate cost of feed has been deducted from the large total yield of milk and fat. Some cow testing figures show great contrasts. For instance, two cows yielding the same weight of milk may differ in the production of fat by 15 pounds of fat. Two cows of the same age may differ in profit by \$25. The aged cow may do far better than the five-year-old.

Two mature cows in the same herd have been known to differ in production by eight thousand pounds of milk.



There are many things for which the Western Michigan country is famous. Among these are the thousands of inland lakes scattered throughout the counties and the hundreds of thousands of fine orchard sites. The above is a view of the H. B. Connine farm, Leelanau county. The orchard overlooks the water and the air drainage is perfect.

Those dairy farmers who are

carefully noting the total production of each of their cows for the season are finding some curious differences. For instance, in one herd the yield of a 9-year-old grade that freshened March 5 was 4,870 pounds of milk up to the end of July; her stable mate, also 9 years old, that freshened March 12, receiving the same feed and care, gave only 2,370 pounds of milk. Over half a ton of milk in that short period indicates a con-

siderable difference in income between the two cows.
In another herd at the same factory, between the 6-year-olds that calved April 3rd and 4th there was a difference of 1,000 pounds of milk and 60 pounds of fat up to the end of July. This means between \$14 and \$15 that one cow earned more than the other. How are these vital points to be definitely ascertained by the practical dairyman? Such facts are brought to light when figures are used. It is just as simple as A B C. Keep records of individual production, it takes scarcely 10 minutes per cow per month, and abundantly pays the dairyman.

Cement Surfaces Should Be Rubbed with Carborundum or Cement Bricks Instead of Plastered

In this northern region, the practice of plastering concrete surfaces to remove form marks and smooth up the roughened surfaces left by the forms has proven anything but satisfactory. The variations of temperature aided by variations in moisture, soon play havoc with a plastered concrete surface. We frequently see structures which were plastered or brush-coated with cement mortar to cover up the form marks and the imperfections in the surface of the concrete, which, after about a year, present a very patchy and spotty appearance, due to the flaking-off of the mortar, says the Cement World.

The causes of these defects are numerous and it is therefore difficult to say just what cause may have been in any particular case. In general, when a concrete wall is poured, the surface is coated with a film of cement, if the concrete is mixed wet; and this film produces a relatively smooth surface, to which it is difficult to make a mortar coating stick. If the mortar does stick for a time, it gradually loses its grip, owing to shrinkage of the mortar while hardening coupled with the effect

of the difference in the coefficients of linear expansion of mortar and concrete due to temperature changes.
It is a fact that a rich mortar, such as is generally used for this work shrinks considerably more than the leaner mixture of concrete upon which it is plastered. This difference in shrinkage, with greater relative movement in the finish causes the latter to lose its bond to the mass of concrete in places and it drops off, leaving unsightly patches and spots in the surface.

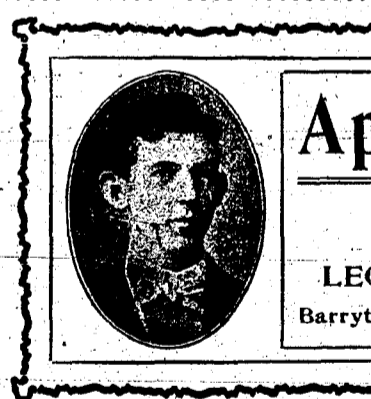
Even when a mortar facing placed at the same time as the concrete is used, cases arise where the difference in contraction between the facing and the backing causes cracking and spilling of the surface. The same is true of concrete surfaces coated with a cement wash applied with a brush. Even when care is exercised in roughening the concrete surface and removing the surface film of cement, the results in many cases are unsatisfactory. Various preparations are advertised which are said to give a positive bond between a concrete surface and plaster coat, but in some cases even the use of these is not attended with marked success.

If a concrete surface as left by the forms must be finished in same for appearance sake, it can be said with truth that plastering or brush-coating is simply flunking from the frying pan into the fire. Plastering concrete surfaces has been tried and been found wanting too often.
A surface finish which is better, cheaper and more durable, is the concrete surface rubbed with carborundum or cement bricks before the concrete is very old. The cost of finishing concrete surfaces in this manner ranges from 1/4 to 3 cents per square foot depending on the nature of the work, that is, whether plain or broken up by reveals, panels and moldings. The surface produced by rubbing is of lighter color than the ordinary concrete surface, is more nearly impervious, does away with form marks, and, in fact, is the ideal method of low-cost finish for concrete work.
Brush-hammering, sand-blasting and acid-washing are used to some extent, but any of these methods of finishing is too costly for use on the ordinary concrete structure and is limited to use on the finer class of concrete structures where cost is of secondary importance.

Workers or Shirkers Among Dairy Cows

Real Value of Cow, Measured by Her Individual Yield, Not Average of Herd as a Whole

By H. B. BLANDFORD
Because a man keeps a herd of dairy cows it does not necessarily follow that each one in the herd is especially adapted for dairying. The type and general appearance may be good, the temperament and disposition may promise fair re-



Apiculture

CONDUCTED BY

LEON C. WHEELER

Barryton Michigan

The Principal Honey-producing Plants

It is of considerable importance to know just what plants are honey producers and when to look for them, and also what the quality and color of honey is produced from such plants. Knowing this one can intelligently plan their work to be ready each flow as it comes. The following is a list of the principal honey plants of Michigan and their approximate time of blooming etc.

Alfalfa, (*Medicago sativa*) has become one of the most celebrated honey plants known of late years but as grown in Michigan is not a heavy producer as in the dry regions of the west. The honey from alfalfa is of a very slight amber color in some places while in others it is a very nice white honey. In either case the flavor is fine although it is not a honey that will wear as well as clover. As it is cut in most places at least three times in the year there is usually at least three distinct flows from this source and consequently where it does yield honey it is a very valuable plant. The first flow from alfalfa is usually at the time or a little before the clover flow and after that as often as it can grow up and blossom.
Bee-keepers who grow alfalfa will find it to their advantage to leave it to bloom a little longer than the average farmer does

as it does not yield honey very much until about the time when it is usually cut.
Alsike, (*Trifolium hybridum*) is Michigan's greatest honey plant. It has come into so general a use on the farms that it has largely displaced the white clover which used to be our standby, and as the honey is identical with the white clover honey there is no loss in that direction.
Alsike usually blooms at least in this part of the state from about June first until the first of July. All honey bees will work on this as well as white clover which is a thing they very seldom can do on red clover.
Apple Blossoms—Under this head we will consider all fruit blossoms that they bloom along at the same time and the honey is about the same thing in all of them.
The honey is slightly amber or golden in color and of a very fine flavor. This flow coming just before the clover flow when bees are using lots of honey for brood rearing creates a great activity in this direction and is consequently of almost inestimable benefit in securing a crop of honey. As there is very little of this honey ever gets in the upper stories, few bee-keepers realize how much they are indebted to fruit blossoms for their crop of honey.
(To be continued)

ANTRIM FRUIT BROUGHT GOOD PRICE IN CHICAGO

Elk Rapids—The highest priced carload of apples that will be shipped from Antrim county this year left here recently for a residence suburb of Chicago.
John Western, manager of the Ray Lake fruit farm bought this lot consisting of 202 barrels for a retail dealer, paying for the same \$608 or \$3.00 per barrel, for all varieties, including 33 barrels of No. 2's.
The list of varieties included in the car are as follows: Grimes

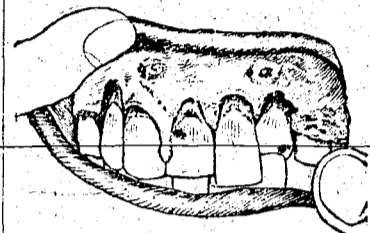
Golden, 4 barrels; Snow, 5 barrels; Ren Davis, 16 barrels; Talman Sweet, 14 barrels; Golden Russet, 27 barrels; Salome, 22 barrels; Northern Spy, 92 barrels; Wagener, 19 barrels; Late Blush, 1 barrel; Striped Winter, 1 barrel; Jonathan, 1 barrel.

Considering the fact that this list includes 43 barrels of two varieties not usually considered an unusual one even for this year, but the apples were grown by a first-class orchardist and Mr. Western watched the packing of the same and was fully conversant with the quality of the contents of the barrels.

An important lesson may be learned by comparing these results from one orchard with the fact that many general farmers who have taken very little care of their orchards have sold their apples at \$1 per hundred pounds.

SORE TEETH, FOUL BREATH

Bad Teeth—Loose Teeth—Gum Disease—Foul Breath—All Due to Carelessness or Ignorance



Thousands of Mouths Like This are Seen Every Day. The Trouble is known as Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease. These Soft, Discolored, Bleeding, Foul-Smelling and Spongy Gums, Loosened and Decayed Teeth can be Made Firm, Strong and Healthy by

A SIMPLE HOME REMEDY.
Stop Despairing! Don't Give Up Hope of Saving Your Teeth.

A simple home treatment—the result of 21 years of research—will today bring you the relief and comfort you desire. Stop spending money with dentists who do not cure you. Don't waste your money on drug store remedies that are invariably, as you know, disappointing.

Write to Dr. Willard today. His 21 years of practice, study and research have finally enabled him to find the simple, painless, speedy, inexpensive remedy that you can use at home. It is pleasant, convenient and remarkably simple. There is no fuss, no pain, no need for you to undergo the long, painful or expensive dental treatment. Bridges, Crowns and False Teeth are unhealthily and never satisfactory, and through his treatment of the causes of bad and decaying teeth, gum disease and foul breath they will be unnecessary.
If you are suffering with Pyorrhea, Riggs Disease, gingivitis, receding gums, twisted or loose teeth, soft, discolored or spongy gums; if your breath is foul; if your teeth pain while eating; if you are subject to bad tastes—then for your own sake, send for Dr. Willard's book and learn how easy his method is—how painless and speedy—how this simple remedy will quickly and permanently give you sound, healthy teeth.
Just sit down NOW and write Dr. Willard for his great book. A check enclosed will cover the cost of your own copy, sent for free. We have received scores of letters from people stating they would have given hundreds of dollars had they known of Dr. Willard's Home Treatment in time. Address Dr. P. W. WILLARD, 21-22 Temple Court Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

BELOW is a list of reliable Michigan Real Estate Dealers compiled for the benefit of our readers. If you want to buy, sell, lease or rent or information concerning business, lands, etc., write them. No names will be run under this heading unless they are connected with a reliable and honest, and if found otherwise the name shall be removed from list at once. For information in regard to space in this column write to UNITED WEEKLY PRESS ASSOCIATION, 59-63 MARKET AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

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After Dark Chores are Easy for Jones

Jones has a big enclosed Acetylene light in his barn.

A big, round, brilliant, white light.

A light he calls "the sun's little brother."

This big light is solidly fastened to a heavy timber, and unlike Jones' old oil lantern, it can't be tipped over.

Jones turns this high candle power light on without a match, by simply pulling a little wire rod that hangs from the light.

On cold winter nights when it's dark at 4:30.

When he gets home from town late—

Or when he has a sick "critter" to look after, Jones finds his big barn light a great convenience.

He says he wouldn't take \$1,000 for it.

Mrs. Jones too, shares in the good thing.

She has acetylene light in every room in her house, and her light fixtures are handsome ornaments of brass and bronze.

Mrs. Jones cooks also on a big gas range—an acetylene range that furnishes heat on tap—just like millions of gas ranges in big cities.

The acetylene which feeds this range and the lights on the Jones' place is, of course, home made.

Jones makes it himself with the aid of a Pilot Lighting Plant.

He fills the light machine with UNION CARBIDE and plain water, once a month.

This Pilot Lighting Plant gives Jones the safest and most practical light and cooking fuel available for country home use.



These Pilot Lighting Plants

Are not storage tanks. They make Acetylene—a very little at a time—as the burners use it.

The Pilot is one of hundreds of patented Acetylene machines.

All built on different principles to do the same work. The test of time has brought "The Pilot" out on top.

The principle on which it works has proved to be the correct one.

Today we sell more Light machines than all other manufacturers in this country put together.

We sell these Pilot plants complete—through three factories and 3,000 local representatives.

We have a big eastern factory in Newark—a big central factory in Chicago and a Western Warehouse in Los Angeles.

A complete plant includes the machine, gas pipes, light fixtures and the cooking range.

Such a plant costs much less than a water or heating system. It is as permanent as either, and as necessary to make your home modern.

Our 3,000 representatives are residents in the districts they serve.

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CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR
Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan, Michigan, as second class mail matter.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913.

Paving Completed

Extensive Addition Made to East Jordan Pavement

Work on the extension paving of Main and Esterly Streets was completed last Saturday afternoon—just as the big storm was setting in.

Owing to the lateness of the season in finally letting the contract, the successful bidders—Clark & Rogers of this city—were compelled to contend at times with freezing weather and snow. Considering the handicap, the work under the management of Contractor A. G. Rogers, has gone forward with expediency and is a credit to his efforts.

An expert in cement was in charge of the "mixer" and City Engineer H. L. Winters looked after the job in the city's interest. The addition to our pavement is a credit to our progressive city and the contractors, Clark & Rogers.

The bid which won the job was for \$611.39, and work of excavating was started the week of Sept. 15th. Work completed Nov. 8th.

Death of Henry Rodewald

Henry Rodewald was born in Preston, Iowa, October 28th, 1859, and died at East Jordan November 11th 1913, being past fifty-four years of age. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rodewald who were both born in Germany. At the age of four he moved with his parents to Elmwood, Wis. In 1901 he moved to East Jordan.

In 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Ada Wentfield of Elmwood, Wis., who died September, 18th, 1896. Two children were born to this union of which one is living, Roy Rodewald of East Jordan.

September 30th, 1904, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Lola King Stone of East Jordan, who with the son, and four brothers and five sisters, and an aged mother are left to mourn his loss. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon at the South Arm Grange Hall, conducted by Rev. T. Porter Bennett, of the Methodist church. Interment took place at Jones Cemetery.

The steamer Scotia, which belongs to the White Lumber company of Boyne City, and which was sunk recently in the Detroit river, is being raised this week. The steamer will be placed in commission again Saturday of this week for the remainder of the season.

The city has been at the height of excitement since Tuesday morning over an alleged case of a party of young men breaking into the skating rink on Monday night, ostensibly after a portion of a barrel of cider that had been placed there during the day to be used as a part of the harvest home feast. While it is thought there was none of the cider taken, the fact of their breaking into the place puts them in a serious position and, the fact that there had been more serious offences committed in the rink on the night previous, causes a demand on the part of a large number of people that something be done in the matter.—Boyne City Times.

STRENGTH FOR OLD PEOPLE

A Simple Remedy Which Favors Longevity.

You act as though you just wondered how you are going to get through this trying season and do your work.

You may be overworked or have had a bad cold which has left you without strength, ambition or much interest in life; in fact you are all run-down.

Let us tell you that Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, is just the remedy you need to rebuild wasting tissues and replace weakness with strength.

A prominent Boston lawyer says: "My mother, who is 76 years of age, owes her good health to Vinol as since taking it she can walk farther and do more than she has for years. I consider it a wonderful blood making and strength creating tonic."

We have such faith in Vinol that if it does not quickly build you up, restore your strength and make you feel well again, we will return your money. Try Vinol on our guarantee.

P. S. If you have Eczema try our Sazo Salve. We guarantee it.

W. C. SPRING DRUG CO.

Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.
When in need of anything in my line call in and see me.

POMONA GRANGE ELECT OFFICERS.

At the meeting of Charlevoix County Pomona Grange No. 40, held with Peninsula Grange, Thursday, the following officers were elected:

Master, J. E. Chew
Overseer, John Knudsen
Treasurer, John Newville
Secretary, L. D. Wilson
Steward, F. B. Hammond
Ass't Steward, Arthur Grant
Ass't Lady Steward, Fanny Knudsen
Ceres, Pomona and Flora—Sadie Hammond, Essie Shepard, Mrs. Samuel Persons.
Chaplain, Mrs. Fred Heller
Gate-keeper, Fred Heller
Lecturer, E. H. Clark
Delegates to the State Grange—Wm. Mears and wife.

W. C. T. U. Program

The W. C. T. U. will hold its regular monthly meeting with Mrs. Thos. Joynt, Friday, Nov. 21st at 2:30 p. m. Devotionals led by Mrs. Grigsby. Minutes, Roll call to be answered by some temperance fact or anecdote. Business, Reports, etc. Program:—Duet by Mesdames Bretz and Malpass.
Reading—Mrs. Sloan
Vocal solo—Mrs. Kirby.
Report of District Convention—Mrs. Hall.
Instrumental trio—Misses Vera McMillan, Lenore Kenny, and Helen Hilliard.
A ten cent tea will be served. Visitors welcome.

The only way to get your money's worth is to live a cheerful life.

Pain in Back and Rheumatism.
Torment thousands of people daily. Don't be one of these sufferers when for so little cost you can get well rid of the cause. Foley Kidney Pills begin their work from the very first dose. They exert so direct an action on the kidneys and bladder that the pain and torment of backache, rheumatism and kidney trouble is soon dispelled. Hites Drug Store.

At the Temple Theatre
FRIDAY, Nov. 21st
Evening.

An Evening of Mirth & Melody

The Old Southland Sextette

AMERICA'S PREMIER COLORED JUBILEE CONCERT COMPANY.

PRICES: 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c

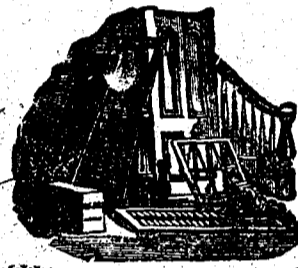
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE Methodist Church

Organized To Suit An Exacting Management and a Discriminating Public.

East Jordan Planing Mills Co.

B. E. WATERMAN, Manager.

Custom Planing Mill.



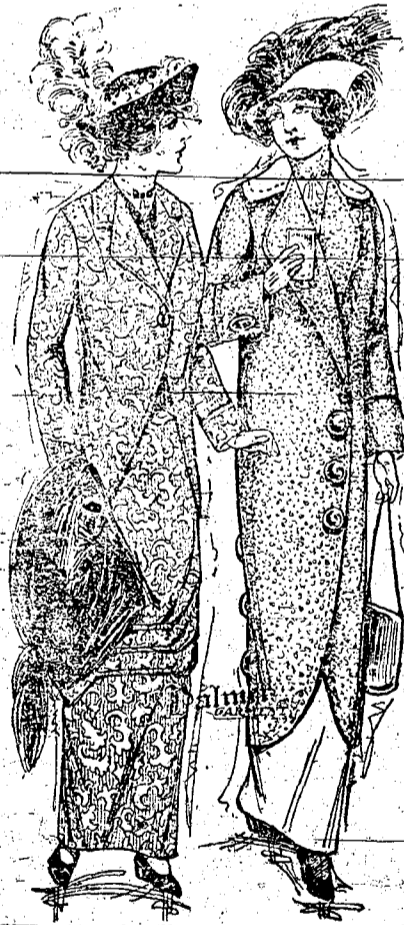
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Doors, Windows and Glass,
Siding, Ceiling and Flooring
Mouldings, Turned Work,
and Scroll Sawing.
FINISHED LUMBER, FRAMES, CASINGS

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

Fine Autumn Showing
Of The Celebrated

"Palmer Garments"

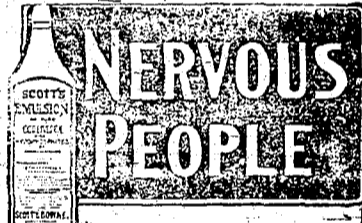
Now on at this store.



The Very Latest and Most Authentic Styles in
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
COATS and SUITS

There is a newness and originality about these garments that bespeak individuality and good tailoring. When you try on a model that is becoming to you, you need have no further concern about the style and the quality for we guarantee every garment sold.

East Jordan Lumber Co.



are usually thin and easily worried, sleep does not refresh and the system gradually weakens from insufficient nourishment.

Scott's Emulsion corrects nervousness by its force of concentrated medical nourishment—it restores the healthy action of body cells, enriches the blood, sharpens the appetite, and feeds the nerve centres by distributing energy and power all over the body.

Don't resort to alcoholic mixtures or drug concoctions that stimulate and stupefy.

Get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion for your nerves—nothing equals or compares with it, but insist on Scott's.

EVERY DRUGGIST HAS IT



NEMO THE NEW CORSET

with extremely long skirt, having elastic extensions at the back, which produce superb style with absolute ease.

Greatest figure-reducing corset, and greatest corset-value in the market.

For Sale at
M. E. ASHLEY & CO.'S.

Its Time To

Plant a Tree

We are prepared to furnish you Shade Trees of any description. Lawns Grade and put in first class condition. Sodding a specialty

Wm. Tate

East Jordan, R. F. D. 4

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday, Nov. 16
8:00 a. m. Low Mass. Communion for Ladies of the Altar Society.
Monday, Nov. 17.
7:30 p. m. Meeting of the Altar Society.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Pastor.

10:30 Sermon by pastor.
11:45 Sunday School, R. T. McDonald Superintendent.
6:15 Epworth League, Mrs. Wm. Howard, Leader.
7:00 Evangelistic Sermon by the pastor. You are invited to all of these services. You will be welcomed to this home-like church.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

Public worship in the morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:00.
Sunday School promptly at 11:45.
The Young People's Society meets at 6:15.
The Public are warmly invited to all or any of these services.

Christian Science Church Notes.

Christian Science Society hold services in their room over the postoffice Sunday morning at 10:30; Subject of lesson "Mortals and Immortals."
Sunday School at 12:00 m.
Wednesday evening meeting at 7:30.
Reading room in the same place open every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 4.
All are cordially invited to attend the services and visit the reading room.

It is easier to love a woman in spite of her faults than because of her virtues
Many a woman can't remember what her husband said when he proposed, because she did the proposing.

No, Alonzo, a woman never loses her temper. If she has one to begin with, she retains it as long as she lives.
No matter how good a figure a woman may have, she never overlooks an opportunity to change the outlines.

Would Make Them Better if They Could.—The makers of Foley Kidney Pills know that they have absolutely the best combination of curative and healing medicines for kidney and bladder ailments and urinary irregularities that it is possible to produce. That is why Foley Kidney Pills are the best medicine for the purpose you can buy. Hites Drug Store.

Briefs of the Week

"Fine Feathers" at Temple Theatre, tonight.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Addis a son, Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Hector McKinon a son, Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Seth Lavalley a daughter, Tuesday last.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brintnall a daughter, Wednesday.

Clayton Webb, a kindergarten pupil, received a broken arm while at play, Monday.

Myron Durand lost a couple of fingers from one of his hands in an accident at Cooperage, Thursday.

"The Old Southland Sextette" under auspices of the Methodist Church, at Temple Theatre, next Friday night.

The barn of Wm. Crosby, north of the city, was badly damaged during the recent storm—the roof being blown entirely away.

Since printing the first forms of this paper, the management of "The Princess of Poe" have decided to postpone their date from Nov. 20th to Monday evening, Nov. 24th.

Bert Reinhart is in trouble at Bellaire and confined to the county jail awaiting trial on a larceny charge. He was arrested at Charlevoix last Friday for Antrim county officers.

Marriage licenses issued this week were to, Albion Woodard, age 25, and Evelyn Birgham, age 18, both of Boyne City; Clyde C. Smith, age 21, and Lola Flanders, age 17, both of Boyne City.

During the month of September there were forty-two births and thirty-three deaths in Charlevoix County. East Jordan contributed seven births and four deaths to the total—Boyne City 20 and 15; Charlevoix 3 and 3.

A musical society was organized Wednesday evening at a meeting held at the high school building, officers elected were: President, Mrs. Charles Malpass; vice president, Mrs. D. H. Fitch; secretary, Miss Eva Waterman; treasurer, Frank Bretz.

Owing to the big storm sweeping the country first of the week, Detective W. J. Burns, was unable to keep his appointment to lecture at the Temple Theatre last Monday evening. He was in the East and arrived in Grand Rapids too late Monday morning to get a north-bound train.

During the fierce gale Saturday night the Norwood store owned and operated by Allen Campbell, formerly manager of the Charlevoix telephone exchange, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Partially insured. Mr. Campbell had but barely started out for himself in the mercantile business, and the store was the only one in the village.

A spewing from the mouth of Hell is cursing East Jordan with his presence this week. His "stunt" is to stop our young ladies and girls on the street and inquire the location of some place in town. His stock inquiry is "where is the West Side depot located." He endeavors to have his informant accompany him to "show him where it is" and failing endeavors to make a "date" for that evening. Such cattle as this ought to be run out of town on rail.

Realizing the value of such a gathering as the State Y. M. C. A. Boys' Conference the high school boys are anxious to have as many delegates as possible attend and are making arrangements to hold a Rummage and Baked Goods Sale in the Zitka Building on Saturday, Nov. 22nd, from 9:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m. All money raised in this way will be used in sending delegates to the conference and all delegates will be elected by popular vote. If you have anything to contribute and will phone the high school, arrangements will be made to collect it.

W. J. Ellison is on a hunting trip near Marquette.

John Monroe will spend Sunday with his family here.

R. O. Bisbee was at Engadine this week on business.

Mrs. Jesse Allen returned home from Beulah on Tuesday.

Mrs. Eliza Bowman returns to Bay City on Monday next.

Fred Bennett was at Boyne City on business, Wednesday.

Mrs. Leo Lalonde visited friends at Traverse City this week.

Miss Amy Doerr is guest of Boyne City relatives this week.

Archie Menzies was up the Manistee on a hunting trip this week.

Mrs. A. E. Cross was visiting friends in Traverse City the past week.

Contractor A. G. Rogers leaves first of the coming week for Harbor Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gremel spent last Sunday at Boyne City guest of friends.

Att'y M. Silverstein of Boyne City was in our city on business, Wednesday.

Joseph Clorobon and family now occupy the Robert Price house on Division-st.

Civil Engineer H. L. Winters now has his office located with the Loveday office.

R. T. McDonald and family now occupy the Sutton residence on Fourth street.

J. B. Gebolt of Ashville, N. C., was guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hilliard over Sunday.

Mrs. E. P. Dunlap with daughter, Miss Dorothy, left Wednesday for her home at Holly.

Mrs. Edward Moblo and daughter, Inez of Traverse City are guests of relatives here this week.

Hiram Ensign and family have moved from their farm to the Mrs. Rose Collins house on State-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Malpass returned from Traverse City, Thursday, after a few days visit with relatives.

During the heavy wind storm of last Sunday a barn belonging to Jos. Duplisse, on the West Side, was damaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Price and daughter Miss Marie, left Tuesday for Jackson, where they will remain for some time.

Miss Emma Nachazel entertained the members of the Young Ladies Sodality of St. Joseph's Church, Friday evening.

Mrs. M. Hite and daughter, Miss Mina, will leave first of the week for an extended visit with friends at Chatham, Ont.

Miss Reva Supernaw entertained about twenty of her young lady friends to a taffy-pull at her home on State-st, Monday evening.

Howard Porter and Wm. Sloan went to Benton Harbor on Wednesday as Delegates to the Sunday School convention held there.

Miss Flora Porter has presented the high school with a beautiful photograph of the Coliseum—which she purchased at Rome last summer.

Mrs. Ed. Price and Mrs. R. F. Steffes entertained a few friends at the home of the former Thursday evening, in honor of Mrs. E. Bowman.

Mrs. E. Henry and children will leave on Tuesday next for their home at Belmont, Mich., Miss Emma Gibson will accompany them for a short stay.

A hunting party consisting of Fred Palmiter, George Chaddock, Samuel Persons and Walter Martin left Wednesday for Kenneth, Mackinac County.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Crossman returned home from Grand Rapids, Saturday, where they have been visiting their son Earl and family for some weeks.

Mrs. Wm. T. Boswell will entertain the Electa Club at the Masonic Hall Thursday evening Nov. 20. All members with their husbands, Masons and wives are cordially invited.

Rev. T. Porter Bennett and Rev. A. W. Shumaker will attend the Grand Traverse District Ministerial Ass'n meet at Lake City, next week. Mr. Bennett is secretary of the organization.

Mrs. Ella Barkley was surprised by a number of her lady friends on Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being her birthday anniversary. A pot-luck supper and a pleasant time reported by those present.

Miss Mildred Drescher, teacher at the West Side school, is giving a course of Friday afternoon talks to pupils of that building on her recent trip in Europe. Last Friday her subject was "Switzerland Lakes and Mountains" and she used over 100 postal cards of scenes in Switzerland to illustrate her talk.

Henry Pringle went to Mancelona on business, Monday.

Ray Benson of Alba spent Sunday with his family here.

Miss Lois Voss returned home to Grand Rapids, Friday.

George Dupont returned home this week from Oyster Bay.

Mrs. M. Misner is confined to her home with rheumatism.

Suits and Overcoats only \$9.99 at WARD'S Men's Wear Store.

O. Larson and family have moved on their farm near Central Lake.

Justice Charles McCalmon was a Boyne City visitor, Thursday.

Miss Jane Porter is now living with Mrs. John Sutton for the winter.

Wayne Cook of Bellaire was an East Jordan business visitor, Tuesday.

Mrs. Frank Brotherton and daughter Gwendolen were at Alba Tuesday.

Henry Miner of Grand Rapids is in the city this week guest of friends.

Mrs. Geo. Ramsey of Traverse City is guest of relatives here this week.

Mertie Crowell is home for a short time from his studies at Big Rapids.

Miss Ann O'Neil of Charlevoix is guest of her sister, Mrs. Peter Hipp.

George Ward and family moved into the Jos. Cummins house on the west side.

Tom Carr of Traverse City is guest of his sister, Mrs. Freeman Walton this week.

Mrs. Jardine of near Ironton was guest of Miss Florence Barrett over Sunday.

Mrs. G. Hammond of Ironton was guest of her sister, Miss Edna Smith, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bruce of Central Lake were East Jordan business visitors, Friday.

Bert Hart left last week for Detroit, stopping enroute at Alba for a visit with friends.

Mrs. Stafford has rented rooms in the Eagle apartment house on the West Side.

W. G. Probost of Jackson, Mich., was guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. McMillan over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Marvin left Tuesday for the Upper Peninsula where they will spend the winter, guests of their son.

Miss McManus of Petoskey visited the Sisters on Saturday and Sunday returning home to Petoskey on Monday afternoon.

Miss Leila Clink entertained a number of her friends on Tuesday evening at her home with cards. Refreshments were served at the close.

The ladies of St. Joseph's congregation thank their friends and all those who assisted them during the bazaar, which was one of the most successful ever held.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hubbard returned to their home at Montague last week, after spending some weeks here at their farm north of the city, and visiting friends.

Cadillac turpentine company's plant is again running after a shut-down of considerable duration, and may now run through the winter. The company has nearly 10,000 cords of Norway pine piled up in its yards awaiting the process of being reduced to turpentine and bi-products.

Mrs. Sigrid Oleson, mother of Stenius and Andrew Oleson, died at the home of the former son, in this city, Tuesday Nov. 11th, of tuberculosis. Deceased was nearly 78 years of age. Funeral services were held from the Norwegian Lutheran Church, Friday morning, conducted by Rev. Maakstad. Interment in the East Jordan cemetery.

Mrs. Wm. G. Moore died at her home in Jordan township, Monday, Nov. 10th, aged 45 years. Deceased was born in New York State, her maiden name being Viola Adams. She was united in marriage to Mr. Moore twenty-seven years ago. She leaves her husband, an adopted child—Christina, four brothers—Christopher, Wilborn, Asa and Horace; and one sister, Mrs. Cass Moon. She had been ill for some time, and was a great sufferer. Funeral services were held Thursday morning, conducted by Rev. T. Porter Bennett, and interment was made in the Morehouse Cemetery, Echo township.

While Sheriff Chapin was away on Wednesday evening the prisoners confined in the county jail made an attempt to get away, which came near being successful. When discovered by Mr. C. L. Cleveland they had loosed the bars from one of the north windows and in fifteen minutes more would have been at liberty. They had removed a heavy piece of iron from one of the cell doors and used this for a lever with which to loosen the bars in the window. There were four prisoners in the jail at the time and undoubtedly all of them were implicated in the attempt to escape.—Bellaire Independent.

Suits and Overcoats only \$9.99 at WARD'S Men's Wear Store.

Seven Bay Shore people paid \$12.50 each for killing a deer out of season.

35 Children's FELT HATS at 50c while they last.—M. E. ASHLEY & CO.

Dry Pole Wood for sale by J. A. NICKLESS, good measure and the right price.

Petoskey has fire bugs, seven at attempts having been made recently to burn up a factory.

Twenty-five White Wyandotte PULLETS for sale.—E. H. CLARK, East Jordan, Route 1.—Phone No. 252-3-1.

HOUSE WIRING—We are now prepared to do your Electric Light Wiring, either for a new system or repairing. Work guaranteed to be first class.—GEORGE SPENCER.

FOR RENT—My farm residence just south of fair grounds. Every thing in good condition, good well, cellar, woodshed and out building and an extra fine hen house, also private telephone line. Small family only, \$5.00 per month.—IRA D. BARTLETT.

On a cruelty to animals charge, Melvin Laird of Alba, who has been employed in the Deevy livery barn, was arrested Tuesday. According to all reports the load the team were pulling was too heavy and one of the horses balked. Laird, it is claimed, flew into a rage and knocked out its teeth, one eye and fractured its skull. The horse cannot live. A warrant was sworn out and Laird was taken before Justice Burdick. He pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned until next Monday, Laird, in the meantime, being released on bail. Considerable feeling is manifest at Alba over the affair.

BECHTOLD-KENNY NUPTIALS

Popular East Jordan Young People United in Marriage

Miss Gladys Irene Kenny, daughter of Commissioner and Mrs. J. F. Kenny, and George W. Bechtold, D. D. S., son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bechtold of Bellaire, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents on Estery Street, at eight o'clock, Wednesday evening. The bridesmaid was Miss Lois Voss of Grand Rapids and the groom was attended by his brother Rudolph, of Ann Arbor. The Episcopal form of service was used, Rev. A. D. Grigsby, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating.

The bride was gowned in crepe meteor with trimmings of lace and pearls, and carried bridal roses. The bridesmaid wore white chiffon and carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums.

The home was prettily decorated for the occasion in a color scheme of pink and white. Only the contracting parties and a few friends of the bride were present. Miss Verschel Lorraine presided at the piano, playing the wedding music.

Guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bechtold with sons, Victor, Herbert and Rudolph, of Bellaire; Mr. and Mrs. W. Richards, and Miss Lois Voss of Grand Rapids, and Mrs. R. J. Patrick of Valparaiso, Ind.

Following the ceremony, the wedding party repaired to the dining room where delicious refreshments were served. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful and valuable tokens of esteem from their many friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Bechtold left the following day for Ann Arbor and Detroit, and other places, and will be at Home to their many friends after December first, in this city.

C. ROSS BROWNELL DOCTOR OF MUSIC

Pupil of Edw. Barnes, London, Eng.

will be at EAST JORDAN WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

Teacher of Singing Voice and Piano. Also Theory, History, and Analysis.

Beginners accepted.

RATES Instrumental, \$1 per hour. Preliminary Vocal, \$1 per hour. Advanced vocal, \$2 per hour. Beginners one-half hour lessons 50c.

Telephone calls for appointments received at the

RUSSELL HOUSE

Phone 86

No Substitutes

RETURN to the grocer all substitutes sent you for Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for ROYAL. Royal is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder, and healthful. Powders offered as substitutes are made from alum.

Silver of Quality

Rely on your own judgment as to patterns, but remember durability is the most important feature.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

Is the name stamped on the back of spoons, forks and fancy serving pieces in silver plate of proven quality.

"Silver Plate that wears"

Wide latitude for choice is offered in the many exquisite designs.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue showing all designs.

International Silver Co. Successor to the Rogers Silver Co. Waterbury, Conn.

Furs! Furs!

We have now on Hand a New and Complete Line of Up-to-date Furs, which will be sold at SPECIAL PRICES.

Come in and examine this beautiful line

L. WEISMAN

TO FUR SHIPPERS FREE

The most accurate, reliable and only Market Report and Price List of its kind published.

"The Shubert Shipper"

Mail Absolutely Free to Fur Shippers—Send "Shubert"

You want this valuable publication—it is worth hundreds of dollars to you, issued at every report of the Fur Market, giving you an accurate and reliable report of what is doing in all the Markets of the World in American Raw Furs.

Write for it—now—it's free

A. B. SHUBERT, INC., 15-17 WEST AUSTIN AVENUE, DEPT. 712 CHICAGO, U. S. A.

STARK TREES

AT LOUISIANA MO. SINCE 1816

Generation after generation of men and women who plant trees have sent to Louisiana, Mo. for their nursery stock. The name of Stark and the name of their town—Louisiana, Mo., are inseparably linked with the history of American tree growing.

Stark Trees Are Bearing in every tree-growing soil in every land; people have learned to say "Stark Trees" when they refer to nursery stock. Those who want trees that are sure to grow and bear and please, buy Stark Trees and avoid all worry.

Stark Year Book Free.—Finest color plates ever issued showing fruit in actual size and color. Wonderful Stark Delicious and Stark Early Elberta records best ever made by any apple or peach. Complete encyclopedia of all fruit trees that should be grown in America; also shrubs, vines and ornamentals.

Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co., Louisiana, Mo. Box 400

STATE BANK OF EAST JORDAN

Capital \$50,000 Surplus \$6100

4 PER CENT

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Officers
W. P. Porter, President
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Directors W. P. Porter, W. L. French, Chas. M. Schaffer, F. M. Severance, M. H. Robertson, Carl Stroebel, Fred Smith, B. E. Waterman, Geo. G. Glenn

WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.



CALEB CONOVER RAILROADER

A STORY OF LOVE, POLITICS, INTRIGUE, OF A RICH & POWERFUL BOSS AND AN INTREPID YOUNG REFORMER.
by Albert Payson Terhune



From time to time newspaper accounts of beaten cabmen, supporters that ended in police stations, and similar feats of youthful gaiety and culture had floated to Granite. Yet Caleb Conover otherwise so rigid in the matter of appearances, read such accounts with relish and boasted loudly of the swash his son was cutting in Gotham society. For, on Gerald's word, Conover was firmly assured that this was the true career of a young man of fashion—it represented all he had missed in his own poverty-fighting early manhood, and he rejoiced in his son's good times.

Getting rid of Gerald as soon as he decently might, Standish made his way to the supper-room. At a hundred tables sat more or less bored guests. Waiters selected wildly to and fro. In a balcony above blared an orchestra. At the doors and in a fringe about the edges of the room were grouped the Conover political and business hangers on. The place was hot to suffocation and heavy with the scent of flowers.

Suddenly through the volume of looser sound came a succession of sharp raps. The orchestra stopped speaking, and craned their necks.

At the far end of the room, under a gaudy floral piece, a man had risen to his feet.

"Speech!" yelled Shelvin, enthusiastically, from a doorway. Then, made aware of his breach of etiquette by a swift but awful glance from his chief, he wiled behind a panel.

But Shelvin had read the signs aright.

Caleb Conover, Railroader, was about to make a speech.

CHAPTER II

Caleb Conover Makes a Speech

Conover had broken that night, two miles that had for years formed inviolate levels of his life. In the first place, he whose back had for the most part been bent by the cold eye that told nothing, and by the colder brain that dictated the words of his every-day speech as calculatingly as a diplomat dictates a letter of state—he had forced himself to throw away his guard and to chatter and make himself agreeable, like any bargain counter clerk. The effort had been irksome.

In the second, he had departed from his fixed habit of total abstinence. The love of a strong drink ran high in his blood. Early in life he had decided that such indulgence would militate against success. So he had avoided even the mildest potations from henceforward. To-night (this usually stolid nerves tense with the excitement of the grand cast he was making for "social recognition") he had felt, as never before in campaign or in business climax, the need for stimulant to enable him to play his awkward role. More over—he had his son. Gerald's high authority for the statement—total abstinence was no longer in vogue among the elect.

As soon, therefore, as he had taken his seat in the supper-room he had braced himself by a glass of champagne. The unwonted beverage sent a delicious glow through him. His puzzled brain cleared, his last doubts of the entertainment's success began to fade.

Supper was still in its early stages when a fourth glass of heady vintage champagne followed the other three. From doorways and walls his political followers looked on with amazement. To them the sight of the Boss drinking was the eighth wonder of the world.

The waiter filled his glass for the fifth time. After all, champagne had an effect whiskey could never equal. The fifth draught (for he allowed but one swallow to the goblet) seemed to inspire him even more than had its predecessors.

Then it was that fifty generations of Irishmen who, under the spell of liquor, acquired a flow of language not their own, clamored for voice in this their latest and greatest descendant. Conover rose to his feet and rapped for silence. He would speak while the gift of eloquence was still strong upon him.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," began Caleb, clearing his voice and looking down the great room across the concourse of wondering, amazed, or expectant faces that gently swayed in a faint haze before his eyes. "I guess you all know, without my telling you, how glad I am to see you here tonight, and I want you should enjoy every minute of your evening. Some of you are old friends of mine. There's more'n a few here to-night that remembers me when I was barefooted Cale Conover, without a dollar to my name nor any very hectic prospects of getting one.

"I believe it isn't customary to make a speech any more at parties. But you'll have to forgive me. I'm not much onto the latest frills and fashions. But give me a chance, and I'll learn as easy as a Chinaman. It came to me all of a sudden to say what I've got to say, right here and now, even if it's at the expense of a little etiquette. I've asked you here to-night, mainly, of course, for the pleasure of entertaining you, and I hope you're all having a real good time. But I had another reason, too."

The men at the tables looked perplexed. Was this the Caleb Conover they had met and cringed to in the outer world, this glib, rambling man with the flushed face?

"You see, I've come to be a kind of a feature of this city of ours and of the State, too. I'm here to stay. And I want that my towns-folks and my fellow-residents of the Mountain State should know me. Many of 'em do. There's a half-million folks in this city and State that know all about Caleb Conover. They know he's on the square, that he'll look after their interests, that he's a white man. They know he's a man they can trust in their public life and welcome in their homes. And, as I said, there's a lot of these people here to-night."

"But there's a lot of other folks here who only know me by what slander and jokes they've picked up around town or in the out-of-State newspapers. It's these latter folks I'm talking to now. I want them to know the real me; not the uneducated crook and illiterate fellower my political enemies have made me out. They can't think I'm all bad, or they wouldn't be my guests. Would they now? Ah! a little frankness ought to do the rest."

"Some people say I've risen from the gutter. Well I've risen from it haven't I? A lot of men on Pompton Avenue and in the big clubs are just where they were born. Not a step in advance of where their fathers left 'em. Swell chance they'd have had in their parents had started 'em in the gutter as mine did, wouldn't they? Where'd they be now?"

"What does the start amount to? The finish line's where the score's counted. Gutter or palace."

"A man's a man for a' that, says a poet by the name of R. Burns. And he was right even if he did waste his time on verse-stringing. Only it always seemed to me that we these words wasn't said by someone bigger'n a meastly poet. Someone whose name carried weight and whose words were quoted more. Because taken more folks might hear of it and believe it. I don't suppose one person in fifty ever heard of this R. Burns person. I never did myself, till I bought a Famous Quotation book to use in one of my campaigns. That's how I got familiar with the writings of R. Burns and I bid and Byron and all those rhymers people. Now, if some public character like Tom Platt, or Matt Quay, or someone else that everybody's heard of, had said that quotation about a man being a man—"

Caleb paused to gather up the loose threads of his discourse. This caused him a moment of dull bewilderment, for he was not accustomed to digress, either in mind or talk, and the phenomenon puzzled him. He rallied and went on:

"But that isn't the point. I was telling you about myself. I started in the gutter, just as the 'knockers' say I did. Or down by the freight yards, and that's about the same thing. My mother took in washing—when she could get it. My father went to the penitentiary for freight-lifting when I was ten—he was a stevedore—and he died there. I was brought up on a street where the feller-man or a boy who couldn't fight had to stay indoors. And indoors was one place I never stayed. I began as coal boy in the C. G. & X. elevators; then I got a job firing on a fast freight, and from that I took to braking on a local passenger run. Then I was yardmaster, and then in the superintendent's office, and then came the job of superintendent and after that general manager, and I worked my way up till I ran the C. G. & X. road single-handed. Meantime I was looking after your city's interest. Three times as Alderman and then once as Mayor, for the boys hold they could bank on me. I got hold of interests here and interests there. Cheap, rindown interests they were for the most part but I let 'em up. Take the C. G. & X. for instance. Biggest road in the State to-day. How'd it get so? I made it. It was all run down, and on its last legs when I took hold. I acquired it and—"

He paused once more, fighting back that queer tendency to let slip his grasp on his subject.

"I remember that C. G. & X. deal whispered Greer to his wife. They juggled shares and pulled wires and spread calamity rumors till he was able to smash the stock down to a dollar ten pence. He scared out all the other big holders, gobblers, their stock reorganized, and reaped a clean five million on the deal."

"Hush!" retorted Mrs. Greer.

"This is too rich to miss. I must remember it all to—"

"—So you see," Caleb was continuing, "I fought my way up. Every move was a fight and every fight was a win. That's my motto. Fight to win. An' if you don't win, let it be your executor, not you, that knows you lost. But the biggest fight of all was to come. I controlled the city. I helped control the State. I had all the money any man needed, and I was spending it right here in the town where it was earned. I was a successful man. But the man who's satisfied with success would be satisfied with failure. And I wasn't satisfied."

"There was still one thing I couldn't get. I couldn't get one set of people to recognize me when they met me in the street to ask me to their houses, to come to my house. Why? I don't know. Maybe they don't know. Maybe they didn't want to know. There's a lot of things society folks don't seem to want to know. And one of those things was I couldn't win 'em over. I built this house. Cost \$200,000 more'n any other house in town. If you doubt it, step down to the Building Commissioner's and look over the specifications. Built it on the most fashionable avenue, too. But still you won't. 'Maybe it's my lack of blue blood,' thinks I. 'Though my pile's been made a good deal cleaner than many an aristocrat's. I married a lady of the first families here—a ripple of unintelligible surprise broke in on his ears, but he quickly died. 'What was the result?' She was asked out and I wasn't. But I kept on fighting. And at last I'm in the winning stride."

"I'm not a college man myself. All my education's hand-made and since I was thirty. But I was found my son should be one. And he is. He's in society, too. The best New York affords I'm told. My girl's had advantages too, and you see the result. Do unto others, what you can't do for yourself. That's worth remembering sometimes. And now at last I get my come-back for all my outlay."

"Tonight I guess I cover the final lad of the race, or the bluest blood of Granite is—are—is among my guests here, and I'm meeting 'em on equal terms. All this talk, 'em, isn't what the etiquette looks call 'good form.' But if you knew how many years I've worked for what I've won to-night, you'd sympathize with me for wanting to grow just a little."

"So," resumed Caleb, beaming about him, "I wanted the chance to let you all know me as I really am. Not what my enemies say about me. Is there any reason why I shouldn't be your friend and entertainer to you often? None in the least, you'll all say. It seems a little thing, perhaps, to you who've been in the game always. But it's meant a lot to me."

He paused. There seemed nothing more to say, yet he longed to end with a climax. A glorious, dazzling inspiration came, and he hurried on:

"And now, in honor of this little meeting between friends, let me tell you all a secret. It won't be a secret to-morrow, but you can always be able to say you were the first who was told. I have at last yielded to the earnest entreaties of my constituents and friends and party in general, and have consented to accept the nomination for governor at the coming convention."

From the port that fringed the walls and blocking the doorway arose an excited, exultant hum. Only the wild efforts of certain efficient, if unofficial, sergeants-at-arms prevented a mighty yell of applause. At the tables, however, the women looked bored or puzzled; while the men glanced at each other with the blank look of people who, out for a day's jolly hunting, find themselves caught unexpectedly in a bear trap.

"I have heretofore," went on Caleb after allowing the impression of his words to sink in, "refused all State offices. But now I feel it a social as well as political duty that I owe. And I shall be grateful to you for your honest support."

Caleb bowed, resettled himself and swallowed another glass of champagne at a gulp. He was not ill pleased with himself. He had risen merely to thank his guests for their presence. Little by little he had drifted further than he had at first intended. Yet he was glad he had yielded to this unprecedented, unaccustomed yearning to expand; to show himself at his best before these people with whom he now firmly believed himself on a footing of friendly equality. Yes, on the whole, he was convinced of his success.

He glanced about him. The buzz of talk had recommenced. Dozens of eyes were upon him; not with the bored coldness of the earlier evening, but with curiosity and open interest. Caleb was glad.

his way among the tables to where she sat.

"How'd it go?" he asked. "It seemed to take 'em."

"I think it did," she replied, noting the flush on his cheek and the brightness of his gaze and wondering thereat.

"Wasn't too long to hold their interest?"

"No. They seemed interested."

"You think so? Good! Do you know, if I'd had time to think, I'd rather have made fifty campaign speeches than that one. Pa have been rattled to death. But it was easier than any speech I ever made. Good climax, eh, that announcement?"

"How long ago did you make up your mind to run for Governor?"

"Think it's queer that, as my secretary, you hadn't heard of it? Well, I'll tell you. I decided it just about seven minutes ago. It came to me like a flash, plump in the middle of my speech. I figured out all at once that, if there was any flaw in my plans so far, the governorship was dead sure to slip me in society. Folks'll think twice before they turn up their noses at a governor. It came as an inspiration. A genuine hunch. I never have one of them but what it wins. Why, when—"

"But can you get the nomination?"

"Can I get it? Can I get it? Say, Miss Lanier, haven't you learned yet that there isn't a thing in the city of Granite or in the Mountain State that Caleb Conover, Railroader, can't get it if he wants it bad enough? Tonight ought to have showed you that. Way, with the legislature and every newspaper, and the railroad system and every decent State job right here safe between my fingers, all I've got to do is to turn the wheel, and the little ball will drop into the governor's chair all right, all right."

The girl's big brown eyes were vaguely troubled. The reserve habitual to her when in her employer's society deepened. She thought of Clive Standish and his inspirations. What would become of the young lawyer already desperate, hope, now that she, Boss himself—and not some mere puppet of the latter's—was to be his opponent?

"Yes," reiterated Conover, as he prepared to return to his own table. "It was an inspiration. And an ounce of inspiration discounts a half-ton of any other commodity that ever passed over the counter."

"What was it like?" rhapsodized Billy Shelvin at 2 a. m., as he gazed loftily upon a sentiment of flumby querists in the back room of Kerrigan's saloon. "It was like the King of England and one of them Fashion Journals and a lake of \$-a-bottle suds, all mixed; with a Letter Carriers' Ball on the side. And"—he added, in a glow of divine memories—"it was ace-high with the biggest of the push. If I hadn't a been, would the Van Alstyne dame stand for it so civil when I freads on the train of her Sunday regalia and rips about ten yards of the fancy tatting off'n it?"

"What was it like?" echoed Mrs. Greer to a query of one of her daughters who had sat up to await the parental homecoming. "It was something clear outside the scriptural prohibition of swearing. For it was like nothing in 'the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth.'"

"What was it like?" thought Clive Standish drowsily as he fell asleep. "A dozen people are certain to ask me that to-morrow. It's her-her-eyes have that same old queer way—of making me feel as if I were in church."

CHAPTER III

Caleb Conover Regrets

Caleb Conover, Railroader, was in a humor when all the household thought well to tread softly. It was the morning after his "debut." He paced his study intermittently, stopping now and again at a window to watch laborers at work in the ground below, dismantling the strings of Chinese lanterns and carting away other litter of the festivities. A pile of newspapers filled one of the study chairs. On the front page of each local journal was blazoned a garish account of the Conover reception. Yet Caleb, eager as he had once been to read every word concerning the fete, had not so much as glanced at any of the papers. In fact, he seemed, in his weary pacing to and fro, to avoid the locality of the chair where they lay.

For an hour—in fact, ever since he had left his bedroom—he had paced thus. And none had dared disturb him. For the evil spirit was heavy upon Saul, and the javelin of wrath at such times, was not prone to tarry in its flight.

Caleb's black mood this morning came from within, not from objective causes. He was traveling through that deepest, most horrible of all the multi-graded Valleys of Humiliation—the Vale of Remembered Folly. He had made a fool of himself. An ardent fool. He had drunk until he was drunk. And in that that drunkenness he

had spoken blatant words of idiosyncy. He had made himself ridiculous in the eyes of the very class he had sought to cultivate. His had not been the besottedness that babbles, sleeps and forgets. Even as his drink-inspired tongue had betrayed no thickness nor hiatus during his drivelling speech so the steady brain had, on awaking, remorselessly told him of his every word.

And, over and above all, his declaration of candidacy for Governor—

A knock at the door of his study broke in on the audible groan of self-contempt this last and ever-recurring thought wrung from his tight lips. Caleb stopped midway down the room his short red hair bristling with fury at the interruption.

"What do you want?" he snarled. The door opened and Anice Lanier came in. She was very pretty and young, in her simple white morning frock. She carried a set of tablets whereon it was her custom to transcribe notes of Caleb's morning instructions for reference or for later amplification by his two stenographers.

"Well," raged Conover, glowering across the room at her, "what in hell do you want?"

"To tender my resignation," was the unuffled reply.

"Your what?" he gasped, stupidly.

"My resignation," in the same level, impersonal tones. "To take effect at once. Good morning."

She was half-way out of her room before her employer could hurry after and detain her.

"What's—what's the meaning of this?" asked Caleb, the brutal belligerency trailing out of his voice. "Then before she could answer, he added, "Because I spoke like that just now? Was that it? Because I said—and you'd throw over a good job just because of a few cranky words? Yes, I believe you would. You'd do it. It isn't a bluff. Maybe that's why you make such a hit with me, Miss Lanier. You've not scared every time I open my mouth. And you stand up for yourself!"

He eyed her in a quizzically admiring fashion as one might a beautiful but unclassified natural history specimen. She made no reply, but stood waiting in patience for him to move from between her and the door.

Caleb grinned.

"Want me to apologize, is 'pose?" he grumbled.

"A gentleman would not wait to ask."

"Maybe you think a gentleman wouldn't of said what I did, in the first place, eh?"

"Yes, I do think so. Don't you? Well, I'm sorry. Let it go at that. Now let's get to work. Say—as they moved across to their wonted places at the big centre table, "you oughtn't to take offence at anything about me this morning. You must know how sore I am."

employ spraining his brain to plan for a raise! The man who understands women—if he's ever born—won't need to read his Bible, for there'll be nothing that even the Almighty can teach him.

"But Miss Lanier, let all the routine go over for to-day. I've a bigger game on, and I've got to hustle. That Governorship business—"

"Yes?"

"That was the fooliest thing I ever did. It seemed to me at the minute a grand idea as a wind-up for my crazy speech. But I guess I'll have to pay my way all right before I'm done with last evening. The free lists suspended as far as I'm concerned."

"You mean there's some doubt of your getting the nomination?" she asked a sudden hope making her big eyes lustrous.

"Doubt? Doubt? Say, I thought you knew me better than that. Why, the nomination's right in front of me on a silver salver and trimmed with blue ribbons. And the election, too, for that matter."

"Then—the hope dying—"why do you speak as you did just now?"

"It's this way. I've held Granite and the Mountain State by the nape of the neck for ten years. I'm the Boss. And when I give the word folks come to heel. But all this time I've been standing in the background while I pulled the strings. It was safer that way and pleasanter. That's why I've never took public office since I was Mayor. And then it was only Caleb's black mood this morning came from within, not from objective causes. He was traveling through that deepest, most horrible of all the multi-graded Valleys of Humiliation—the Vale of a stepping-stone to the Leadership. Now I've got to leave the background and pose in the Capitol. There's nothing in it for me, except a better social position. That's a lot, I know. But I'm not so sure that even such a raise is worth the price."

(To be continued)

Woman is seldom merciful to the man who is timid—Edward Bulwer Lytton.

The conversation of women in society resembles the straw used in packing china—it is nothing, yet without it everything would be broken.—Mme. de Salm.

STOPPED HIS DRINKING

This Wife and Mother Saved Her Husband Over Ten Years Ago SHE WILL GLADLY TELL YOU HOW FREE

Write to Her Today. Send No Money. She Has Nothing To Sell

For over 20 years Jis. Anderson of Hillburn, N. Y., was a confirmed drunkard. His case was about as bad as it could be, but a little over ten years ago his devoted wife, after years of trying, finally succeeded in stopping his drinking entirely.

Writes to this woman if you have a relative or friend who drinks. Not only did she save Mr. Anderson but she stopped the drinking of her brother and several of her nephews as well. All this she accomplished with a simple, inexpensive, which any one can get and use. And she desires to tell every man and woman who has a relative or friend who drinks, just what it is.

It can be given secretly if desired and every reader of this notice who is interested in curing dear one of drinking should write to Mrs. Anderson at once. Her reply will come by return mail in a sealed envelope. She does this gladly, in hope that others will be benefited as she was. One thing she asks however, and that is that you do not send in any money, but nothing to sell. Her complete address is 10 Hill Ave., Hillburn, N. Y.

Smoke Little Dutch Masters 5c Cigar
It's so good we cannot supply the demand. Ask your dealer.
G. J. JOHNSON CIGAR CO. Grand Rapids, Mich

What Early Settlers in Northern Michigan Had to Contend With

By A. J. Jackson, Mancelona, Mich.

On the 11th day of September, 1872, Nathan Jackson (a brother, myself and wife, and our daughter, then but a year and a half old, left Monroe county in southeastern Ohio with a view of making Northern Michigan our future home and with the hope that the climatic change would be beneficial to me as I had lost my health in army life.

We started out in good spirits and were soon speeding across the state of Ohio on a fast train. At Toledo we boarded a steamer for Port Huron. Here we changed boats and after a four days' trip were landed with our luggage at Northport. There we found that the bay boat had been inspected and condemned, but fortune favored us, for we succeeded in chartering a very small sailboat, possibly sixteen or seventeen feet and in this small craft managed to reach Brownstown (now Torch Lake village) safely, although a stiff breeze was blowing and it was with a feeling of intense relief that we again planted our feet on terra firma.

At Brownstown we found a sawmill and a few houses. Hotel accommodations were poor, however, wife and I were provided with a bed while my brother slept on the floor. The bill—\$4.50, was not exorbitant when you consider that pork was selling for \$40 a barrel and flour for \$20.

The Queen of the Lakes, which at that early day plied our inland waters, was boarded the following morning and we started for Elk Rapids, where I hoped to locate my brother, John Jackson, who had come to Michigan in '69. We disembarked at Clam River and hired an old settler to row us to the nearest point by water. It was up-hill work rowing against the current for five miles, but success crowned his efforts, for he finally put us ashore at what is still known as Grass river landing. He showed us a path, or trail, and said that a mile and a half travel over this trail would bring us to my brother's house. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 17th we reached our destination.

We made arrangements to spend the winter with my brother and in the meantime I located my homestead, cut the logs for my house and engaged a Mr. Swan, who owned a yoke of steers, to haul the logs together. Settlers came a distance of six miles to the raising, but lumber for the roof boards and floor could only be procured at Elk Rapids, twenty miles away. Here we bought a couple thousand feet of mill culls for \$8 per thousand and it cost \$10.25 a thousand more to get the lumber hauled home. Our house was a mansion compared to many of the log shacks which were built very low and with their shed roofs made by splitting logs through the center and following them out, and then placing two side by side, backs down, with the third one covering the joint. These split log roofs were serviceable but not very pretty to look at. My house had shingle siding, and when the house was torn down forty years later the roof was still in good condition. During the mild days of winter I gathered moss from the trees to "chink" the cracks between the logs.

My house finally completed I was obliged to walk to Spencer Creek (now Alden) for a team to go to traverse City for my household goods. It took three days to get the goods and the team cost me \$5 per day.

We were obliged to walk three miles and cross Grass lake for our mail. We found no religious services near that three miles, although services were occasionally held at the homes of Samuel Willas and George and James Leonard.

On the 28th day of March we moved into our house, although it was not out doors and windows. The weather then turned cold and we had two weeks of steady winter weather.

We organized a school district and located a site for the school house at the center of section eleven, now known as Pleasant Grove. Logs were cut and hauled together but the building was not erected till the fall of 73. Our first Sunday school was held in the woods, using the logs we had hauled for the school house for seats. Indoor "smudges" were

often necessary to keep back the intruders (mosquitoes), while we engaged in Sunday school work.

Mancelona at that time was in its infancy. Perry Adress, having been apprised of a contemplated railroad through northern Michigan, came north, located a homestead, put up a log building and opened a hotel. When the railroad survey was finally made, it was half a mile east, along or near the hills. The surveyors put up with Mr. Adress and the land-lord was overheard to say that he would give a hundred dollars rather than not have the survey come past his house. The following morning they went below what is now Antrim and changed the survey to run by his hotel.

In the fall of '73, Rev. Mr. Brown- ing then at Spencer Creek, came to my house and offered to give us a church, and secured twenty-five dollars in pledges for his services for one year. At his request I brought him to Mancelona and the first sermon was delivered in Mr. Adress' log hotel. After the service, Mrs. Kemp (since gone to her reward) called the people together and organized the first Sunday school in the village of Mancelona.

When the railroad finally came the train service was not as good as it is now, although we had one passenger train each way a day, while a freight would go north one day and south the next. Mail for East Jordan and Eastport was carried on foot, on the back of a carrier, George Bechstein, now of Wetzel, was one of our early mailcarriers and many a snow-shoe trip he made through the wilderness in the performance of his duties.

Our teams were all ox teams, but not all of the homesteaders could afford to own an ox team, and as can be imagined the advent of the first horse team in this section caused a sensation.

There was no commercial value to our hardwood timber (aside from birdseye maple) and as a result the settler when he hewed out his little clearing in the woods was compelled to log and burn his timber in order to get it out of his way. Timber that would now be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars was thus destroyed.

Our forests were scoured those days by birds-eye maple and square timber men. The stately elm, if tall and very straight commanded a ready market. Expert broad-axe men squared the timber as perfectly as it could be squared with a band saw. It was all exported. The experienced eye of the professional cruiser would spot a birds-eye as far as he could see it. The logs would be hauled to the side-track and peeled, when they would be shipped to New York for export. These birds-eye and square-timber cruisers were not as particular as they might have been those days about "cutting over the line."

White pine, of course, had a value even forty years ago, but Norway pine was only considered good for bill stuff. The passing of the pine, however, has destroyed the vocation of our most picturesque type of woodsmen. I

Good Road Question Not a New one in Michigan

The good roads question which was recently before numerous boards of supervisors throughout the state is not a new one. In Michigan as early as 1817 a military state road was planned between Detroit and Saginaw to take the place of the narrow, winding trails made by the Indians, which the white men followed. This road was 100 feet wide for the entire distance and is today one of the finest turnpikes in the state. In 1832 the government awoke to the need of better roads in the territory of Michigan and congress directed the president to appoint three commissioners to lay out a road from Detroit through Shiawassee county to the mouth of the Grand river and in 1833-34 there was ten miles of this road built out from Detroit, at a cost

of \$2,500. Two years later, \$2,500 more was expended in the construction of bridges over the Rouge, Huron, Shiawassee and Cedar rivers. This road was also 100 feet in width and before Michigan was admitted as a state it was built as far as the present site of North Lansing.

In 1845 the government approved an act authorizing the use of certain non-resident taxes for improving the Grand river road, between Howell and Jucus Gilkey's home in Ingham county. The session laws of that day show that a road through the county seat of Ingham county was authorized in Feb., 1837, and the next month two others through the same place were ordered, while in 1839 a road running east and west through Leslie and one south from the Clinton county line through Lansing to Mason was ordered built. In 1848 roads from four different directions were built into Lansing, and the same year there were 3,000 acres of state land set aside for the improvement of a state road running from Dexter to Mason by way of Stockbridge. Lansing was connected with Bay City by a good road in 1861, and the year, 1920 acres were appropriated for the improvement of the Ingham and Clinton road. In those days timber was plenty and plank roads became very popular. In 1848 a company was organized to build a plank road from the city of Lansing was then called, to Mason, and not until eight companies had been organized and incorporated was a road of that kind built. Many old residents remember the Detroit and Howell plank road, which was built in 1850.

This road had seven toll gates and was first opened for business in 1852. Plank roads were not as satisfactory as it was hoped they would be, as in that day the material for them lay right at hand and was inexpensive, and this particular road became a gravelled turnpike in 1870. An act of the legislature was necessary to enable the company to abandon the plank system, though the charters permitting them to take toll continued in force until 1903 for the Detroit and Howell road and until 1910 for the Lansing and Howell road.

refer to the old-time river driver. In those days his boots were corked with steel spikes. He wore no coat; his heavy Mackinaw shirt taking its place. The color of the shirt was either a very brilliant blue or a very brilliant red, and the more brilliant the color the more valuable the shirt. And he always wore a red sash. These sashes would be wound several times about his waist, knotted at the side and the ends were allowed to hang to the knee. These sashes frequently cost \$10 or \$15 but no river driver considered himself properly dressed without one. He was not particular about hat or trousers but he would spend the last dollar he had in the world for an expensive shirt, sash or pair of corked boots. He'd rather fight than eat and was looked up to by the ordinary lumber-jack as a very superior type of man. We were glad to be able to sweeten our coffee with maple

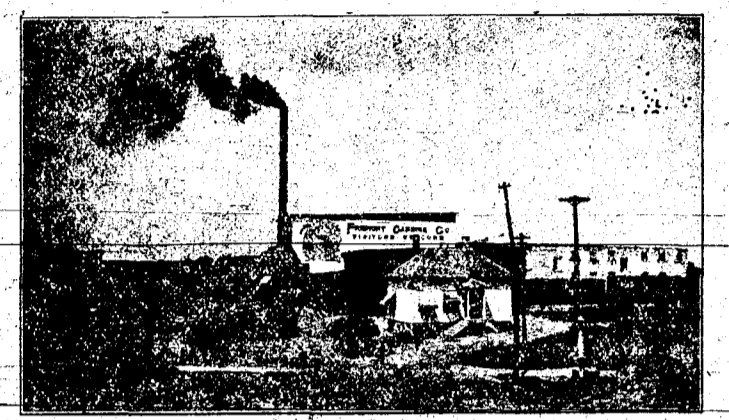
sugar, while maple syrup was used lavishly on fried mush. Pork was a luxury while beef-tack wasn't to be had at all, but potatoes and "bagas" were plenty and the early settler managed to live all right. Butter and milk did you say? No, we did without, for the homesteader who possessed a cow was considered rich. The cow came later.

Those slow, dark days have passed; the time for murmuring has gone by; no more do we see the homesteader plodding for miles

over a blazed trail in the forest with a pack holding fifty to eighty pounds of supplies on his back; clearings have broadened into farms; the log shanty has been supplanted by modern farm buildings; the heavy, slow plodding ox team has given way to the horse and automobile; gravelled highways built according to state specifications now take the place of the sand ruts that wound and twisted among the trees and stumps, until now, traveling about the country is a pleasure. There were no railroads then; four different lines have since been built through to Petoskey, Cheboygan and the straits. The country has developed wonderfully and the surprising thing is that people continue to go to sections not half as desirable in the west and northwest, instead of locating here, where land—good land—can be bought for less than it is actually worth; where they can have so

many advantages that will be denied them in the newer sections of the west and northwest. Tempered by the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron our climate is a mild one compared with what they will find in the Dakotas, in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Our nearness to market, transportation facilities, the adaptability of our soil to fruit and crops, all combine to put Northern Michigan far in advance of those sections of the west which have proven so alluring to the homeseeker.

PLANT OF THE FREMONT CANNING COMPANY



One of the important canning institutions of the Fremont section is the Fremont Canning Company. A recent pack by this company utilized the crops from 800 acres of peas, 36 acres of string beans and 150 acres of lima beans, in addition to using 32,000 bushels of peaches and 30,000 bushels of apples. The company operates pea vining stations at Brunswick, Hesperia and Aetna.

Those slow, dark days have passed; the time for murmuring has gone by; no more do we see the homesteader plodding for miles

HAPPENINGS IN STATE

BEER BARRED FROM DETROIT DANCE HALLS

Detroit, Mich.—The common council recently, by a vote of 27 to 7, overruled Mayor Marx's veto of the ordinance passed to prevent the selling of liquor in public dance halls in this city. The mayor sent the ordinance to the council with the request that it be made less stringent. In his letter he realized the need of such an ordinance to protect the young, but he held that the ordinance could be made just as effective without being so stringent. The council had passed the

ordinance after a bitter fight, the vote being 20 to 2.

The recent session was a stormy one. Before a crowded council chamber speakers denounced the mayor's action and even some of the former opponents of the measure took the floor to urge the passage of the law over the executive's veto. The result of the vote was greeted with tremendous cheers by the advocates of the ordinance.

STATE NOW PROTECTS THE "EDIBLE" FROG

Lansing, Mich.—After Nov. 1, the "edible" frog is protected. The frog act, which is act 170 says: An act to provide for the protection of all species of edible frogs in the state; to regulate the sale, storage and serving of frogs in hotels, restaurants or public eating places, and providing penalties for the violations of this act. "Section 1. Hereafter it shall be unlawful to kill or take in any manner whatsoever any species of edible frogs in this state from November first in any year to June first in the year following; provided, however, that the killing or taking of frogs for fish bait shall not be unlawful.

"Section 2. No person or persons shall have in their possession between the dates specified, any frogs, or any portion of the carcass of said frogs, for the purpose of sale or the purpose of serving for consumption in any hotel, restaurant or public eating place in this state.

"Section 3. Any person or persons killing or taking or selling or offering for sale or serving or offering to serve any frog, or portion of the carcass thereof, between the dates specified in section one of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$10, or by imprisonment not exceeding 10 days, in the discretion of the court."

GRAND RAPIDS ALDERMAN HAS AN OPINION OF DANCE HALLS

Grand Rapids—"The dance halls are just ruining the young girls of this city. If it is disgraceful and ought to be stopped. We have run the women off Bond avenue and are allowing dance halls to run to recruit our young girls for these same kind of places." This was the statement with more which Alderman Fallon handed out at a recent council meeting. He was mad and very mad. He flayed the dance hall evil up and down and demanded that some action be taken to curb them and to prevent dances which he characterized as disgusting and disgraceful.

Alderman Fallon asked that an investigation of the places and the dances be made and the mayor referred the matter to the committee on boards of which Fallon is chairman.

One thousand bushels of potatoes were recently harvested from four acres of high land in Osceola county by Osar and Albin Linstron. This is a return of

250 bushels for each acre. The big crop was secured by carefully preparing the seed bed and by fertilizing heavily.

ACCIDENT BOARD SAYS STATE MUST PAY COMPENSATION

Lansing—The state industrial accident board passed upon two important decisions recently. In one case the board decided that the state can have no casual employees and must therefore pay compensation to any man injured in its service, no matter how short his period of employment may be. The case rested upon an injury sustained by a workman who was repairing the roof of a Michigan Agricultural college building, and who fell while so employed. The state contested the decision of the arbitration committee and the board then sustained the ruling.

In the second case the board ruled against a manufacturing company which sought to remove the hearing to a distant city in order to hear testimony of witnesses who lived there. It was ruled that all hearings must be conducted in the city where the accident occurred, as that is usually the home of the injured man's dependents, and they are put to little or no expense to attend the sessions. To allow cases to be shifted at the request of the defendants, the board decided, would defeat the aim of the law, which is to make it possible for dependents to carry on their case at little expense.

WEATHER CONDITIONS PLAY BIG PART IN PARCEL POST BUSINESS

Lansing—Since the inauguration of the parcel post, temperature seems to make considerable difference in the character of mail matter. The dropping of the mercury means that certain edible things will be sent white a high register on the thermometer means that wearing apparel and such articles not affected by the heat, will fill the mails. The recent drop in the mercury has caused father and mother to send meat from the farm to children in this city where the children have to pay a pretty high price in order to get enough meat to make gravy.

Recently James Potter, postal clerk on the Hillsdale line of the Lake Shore, brought into the city a half-hundred pounds of meat. There was one roast, it is thought, that if retailed, would have cost the purchaser nearly \$2. Potter declares that when real cold weather sets in that Uncle Sam will harvest a big revenue out of the parcel post, as when the butchering season comes on, the "old folks at home" always send out tons of samples to their relatives in town.

In addition to the meat business, Uncle Sam in cold weather has a flourishing trade in parcel post on butter and eggs. According to the local postal clerks, the egg and butter business falls off in the hot months.

P. M. PASSENGER AGENT SAYS WESTERN MOVEMENT IS STOPPED

"Two remarkable conclusions can be drawn from the Pere Marquette railroad's passenger business which reflect conditions on Michigan farms," says General Passenger Agent W. A. Wolfenden.

"The first is that this year there has been a marked decrease in the movement of homeseekers from Michigan to the Canadian west and to the southern and western states. The second is that there is a perceptible increase in inquiries for farm literature pertaining to Michigan as well as a steady influx of homeseekers coming into Michigan this season.

"From conversations with the representative of other lines I am convinced that it is now much more difficult to obtain prospective home-seekers from Michigan

than it has ever been. Michigan farmers are beginning to realize that this state has not only the soil, but advantages in marketing that surpass any other state in the Union."

AUTOISTS TAXED AT RATE 50 CENTS PER HORSEPOWER

Lansing—Secretary of state Martindale sent out 60,000 application blanks to automobile owners of Michigan recently in order that they might secure the information necessary for them to obtain their licenses for 1914. The last legislature eliminated the annual license fee of \$3 and requires that all motor vehicles be taxed at the rate of 50 cents per horsepower. Considerable confusion was expected to result when the new license numbers were placed on sale November 1, and Martindale facilitated matters somewhat by placing the application blanks in the hands of the motorists before they began to write in for their new plates.

There are 14 questions that must be answered and sworn to by a notary public before an automobile license can secure a license for 1914. The law provides a heavy penalty for a false statement, and it is expected that the owners will carefully investigate before making answer to the questions. Secretary Martindale expects that nearly 70,000 licenses will be issued from the state department next year.

SAYS MICH. MARRIAGE LAWS ARE BEST IN THE WORLD

Ann Arbor—Dr. V. C. Vaughan has received an interesting publication of medical-legal questions, written by the eminent Dr. Hans W. Maier of Halle, Germany. It is a book dealing with the marriage laws of every country on the globe, and has the following to say of Michigan.

"On the statute books Michigan has the best marriage laws of the entire world—but these laws are practically a dead letter."

Further on, Dr. Hale quotes from these laws to the effect that no one may marry in this state with any mental disease, or with a specific disease and that each are obliged by the laws of the state to make a statement as to whether or not he is afflicted with such disease. If a false statement is made, such person is liable to a fine of from \$500 to \$1,000, or to imprisonment for five years, or both.

KENT COUNTY ROADS IN GOOD CONDITION

Grand Rapids—The special committee appointed to inspect the road work of the Kent county good road commissioner recently made a report in which there was more commendation than criticism. When the report had been read, Supervisor Goul rose to say he thought it was now up to the board of supervisors to pass a resolution congratulating the good roads commission on its good work, that from the talk of the first day one would be led to believe nothing but streaks of mud were to be found in Kent county. This he said had now been disproved and he thought the knocks ought to be turned into boosts. The report of the committee was accepted and filed.

MOUTON MICHIGAN'S FAMOUS HUMORIST NOW WITH THE NEWS

Grand Rapids—Roy K. Moulton, the famous Michigan humorist, and the creator of "Hoppertown," is now writing a daily column on the editorial page of The Grand Rapids News. Old Cap Whipple, the village milliner, Elmer Spink, Hank Tumms and all the other "Hoppertown" people have followed Mr. Moulton to his new office.

NEWS FROM University of Michigan

By JOHN K. BRUMM

OHIO STATE OFFICIALS VISIT THE UNIVERSITY

Ann Arbor—For the purpose of obtaining a definite idea of what the equipment of a modern state university means, a delegation of state and university officials from Ohio visited the University of Michigan recently. The party included Governor Cox; Lieutenant Governor Crenshaw; Mr. Swain, speaker of the house; Senator Mooney, chairman of the state finance committee; Mr. Cowan, chairman of the house finance committee; Mr. Donohy, auditor of state; Attorney General Hogan; Senator Lloyd; Mr. Pomeroy, University trustee and President Thompson, of the Ohio State University. President Hutchins and Secretary Smith accompanied the visitors on their tour of inspection and extended the courtesies of the University.

6000 TEACHERS ATTEND THE 61ST ANNUAL MEET

The sixty-first annual session of the Michigan State Teachers' Association-Institute was held here in Ann Arbor, under the auspices of the University of Michigan, October 30, 31, and November 1. Among the prominent speakers were the following: Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Public Schools, Chicago; Dr. Earl Barnes Philadelphia, subject "Ninety years of life and how to use them"; Dr. H. H. Coddard, Vineland, N. J., subject "What the backward child has taught us"; Leonard P. Ayres, Director of Educational Research, Russell Sage Foundation, New York City—subject "Comparative standing of the states in public education"; the Hon. J. A. MacDonald, Editor

Toronto Globe—subject: "Our World Obligations." Mr. Hamilton Hot, Managing Editor, The Independent, New York City—subject: "Montessori and other extremes in writing"; the Hon. Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor of Michigan; Professor Chas. E. Bennett, Cornell University; Mr. Henry Lane Wilson, late ambassador to Mexico.

A choral Union Concert with Miss Florence Hinkle as soloist, an organ recital, a dramatic performance, an art exhibit and demonstrations of various kinds were special features of the entertainment provided by the University. Fully 6000 teachers were in attendance.

ENGINEERING STUDENTS NOW HAVE ASSEMBLY PERIODS

For the purpose of developing professional spirit among the students of the Engineering College, Dean Mortimer E. Cooley has instituted assembly periods for the various classes. The classes meet in a body to discuss the various engineering problems that belong to practical life. As a result of these assemblies there has been a noticeable decrease in numbers of failures among Engineering students, the reason assigned being the development of a keener interest in the profession.

Dr. W. P. Lombard will represent the University of Michigan at the inauguration of Lyman P. Lowell as president of Hobart college on Nov. 14, 15.

"The Anarchist Ideal" is the title of a book recently published by Professor R. M. Wentley, head of the department of philosophy. The book consists of a collection of five essays.

Kent Agricultural Agent Skinner Plans System of Nature Study Maps For Rural Schools

Grand Rapids—In an effort to promote the agricultural work in the county schools, Kent County Agricultural Agent Skinner is planning to send a system of weather and nature study maps to all the 205 rural schools in the county, to cultivate the quality of observation among the children, and at the same time promote a deeper interest in everyday occurrences pertaining to farming. The weather charts will be in duplicate. Each day the children in the school will be asked to report on the chart as to the kind of weather, hour of the sun and moon rise and set and a few other interesting things concerning the happenings of that day. At the end of each week the teacher of the school will be asked to send one of the duplicates to Mr. Skinner in the county office, so that he may know how the children are taking up with the work.

Regarding the nature study charts, spaces will be left under each day's date for notes regarding interesting incidents that have taken place that day. As an incentive, blanks will be filled out stating when the first robin was discovered, the first wild geese

going south and north, when the first violets are found and many other interesting facts concerning outdoor life. It is believed this system will result in the children taking a much greater interest in their surroundings and they will also begin to associate nature more closely with agriculture, thus accomplishing the first great lesson to be learned in successful farming, according to Mr. Skinner.

Director of the Weather Bureau Schneider has promised to send daily bulletins of the weather to the different schools if it can be arranged to have mail boxes placed at all the various school houses. Just how to solve this problem is at present worrying Mr. Skinner, but he believes by January 1 he will be able to have his charts installed and mail boxes placed.

This is the first move of the kind ever attempted in the country, and in case it proves successful it will doubtless be adopted in all counties where agricultural education is made compulsory. This is the first year for compulsory agricultural education in this county, and the idea of weather and nature study calendars is an outgrowth of this form of training.

This is the
Stove Polish
YOU
Should Use

IT'S different from others because more care is taken in the making and the materials used are of higher grade.

Black Silk Stove Polish

It has a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts four times as long as ordinary stove polish. Use it on simple stoves and soil by hardware dealers. Advice: Use it on your cook stove, your fire place or your iron range. It will do for the best stove polish you ever used, your dishes and your silver. It is made in liquid or paste—one quality.

BLACK SILK STOVE POLISH WORKS
Sterling, Illinois
Use Black Silk Air-Drying Iron Cream on grates, chimneys, stove pipes—Prevents rusting. The Black Silk Metal Polish for silver, nickel or brass. It has no equal for use on automobiles.

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Try Ralstons once and you'll find the reason so many of your friends have acquired the Ralston habit.

Among our newest shapes and patterns you'll find your style. \$4.00 to \$6.00

C. A. Hudson

"Hard work is beneficial," says a physician.—Of course it is—if the other fellow does not charge us too much for doing it.

The difference between an art, a profession, and a trade is that a man is nearly always able to make a living at a trade.

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And Evenings.
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JORDAN COURT No. 131
TRIBE OF BEN HUR.

Regular meetings second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Visiting members welcome.

An Ingham County Trick.

Over in Ingham county, where they are still allowed to dispense the stuff that warms the cockles of a man's heart a farmer walked into a saloon and handing the bartender a two-gallon jug ordered him to fill it with the very best whiskey in the house. This the bar-keep did, but when the rustic asked to have the amount charged, he immediately began to hit the high spots. "Your credit is no good here" said he, whereat he poured the liquor back into the barrel, handed the farmer his demijohn and told him to beat it while the going was good. The latter took the jug, went out back of the place and with a stone broke off the top. There safely reposing in the bottom was an enormous sponge which still retained several jolts of the precious fluid.

County Normal Notes.

Martha Stolt, of Bay Shore, visited the normal on Tuesday of last week.

Miss Whiting is giving the normal students some games in sense training to teach the small children in their schools next year.

Mrs. Coulter is giving the normal students a few lessons in free hand drawing and free hand cutting. The lesson for Friday of last week was to cut out animals for a circus parade.

Miss Carrie Miller visited the normal on Thursday of last week.

The normal class visited the training room on Thursday and the room occupied by Miss Jarvis on Friday for the purpose of observing the work done by her.

The normal students assisted the children of the training room in planning a surprise party for Miss Whiting's birthday.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1914 Almanac.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1914 Almanac is now ready and will be mailed pre-paid for only 35c. Professor Hicks' fine Magazine, Word and Works, for one year, and a copy of this Almanac for only one dollar. The plain lessons on astronomy, and the correct forecast of storms, drouths, blizzards and tornadoes, make these publications a necessity in every home in America. Send to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

When a man begins by saying you are too wise to get caught for a sucker, look out! He is going to try a new kind of bait.

Some time ago Robert Alexander was arrested at Wolverine for violation of the game law and sentenced to serve time. While he was serving his time his father, James Alexander and brother David entered his home and stole his household goods. Upon his release from jail a warrant was sworn out against the father and brother on the charge of larceny. The case came up at Wolverine and father and son will serve ninety days each in jail.

—Traverse Bay resort region suffered a serious loss Tuesday evening when the Neatawanta hotel, situated fourteen miles north of Traverse City, was destroyed by fire. The hotel was located in a pretty grove on the little bay on the west side of the peninsula and was the summer home each year of about three hundred people. The place was without fire protection, the hotel having been closed for the winter and the water turned off Sunday. The loss is placed at \$30,000, with partial insurance.

—Five or six prominent business men of this city are today ready to "kick themselves around the block" for their gullibility the last few days. They are distressed to think they were such "easy marks" for the machinations of a common ordinary "confidence man." But they take some comfort out of the fact that Alpena business men were even "easier," for Alpena is busy looking for a man who got away with \$700 while Cheboygan's loss was much less.—Cheboygan Tribune: It appears that the fellow put himself up as a lumber inspector from the Soo and wished to locate at Cheboygan. He rented a house, bought furniture, etc. paid for it in checks on a Canadian bank. The checks were always for a larger amount than the bill of goods called for, and he was paid the difference in money. He succeeded in getting away with close to a thousand dollars from Alpena and Cheboygan.

More Bottles Sold Each Year

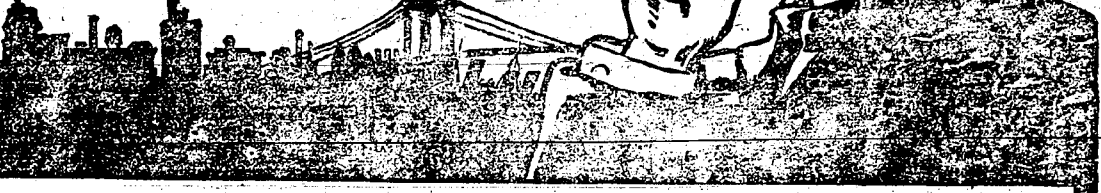
It is easy to understand why an increasing number of bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar compound is sold yearly. Thos. Verran, 286 Edward Street, Houghton, Mich., gives an excellent reason when he writes: "Foleys Honey and Tar Compound has always proven an effective remedy, quickly relieving tickling in the throat, and stopping the cough with no bad after effects. Hites Drug Store."



Scene from "Fine Feathers," at Temple Theatre, this Saturday Ev'n'g.



To prevent disease—
resist disease germs



SMALLPOX is prevented by vaccination — the injection of vaccine.
DIPHTHERIA is prevented by the injection of anti-toxin.
These enable the body to produce substances which prevent the growth of smallpox and diphtheria germs in the blood.
There are many other diseases, nearly, if not quite as dangerous, and far more common — typhoid fever, the grippe, bronchitis, pneumonia, catarrh, rheumatism, and a score of others — that can be prevented less painfully and more easily by making the body strong to resist germ infection.

Rexall

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Olive Oil Emulsion

(With Hypophosphites)

Is designed for the prevention as well as the relief of disease — by enabling the body to overcome the germs. It, at the same time, strengthens and tones the nerves, nourishes the blood, puts the entire system into a proper healthy condition to combat and successfully resist disease.

Every person not in perfect health has incipient germs of some distressing ailment in his or her system.

Cold weather, over-work, excesses of any kind, are liable to bring about just the conditions under which those latent disease germs will get the upper hand, and put you on your back "down sick."

You who are run-down, tired-out, nervous — You who, though not sick enough to give up, still don't feel good —

You who are apparently well, and want to stay well — Take home a bottle of Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion today, and use it as a means to get well and keep well.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion is a real nerve-food tonic.

In this it is different from most other so-called "tonics" which either have no food value and do nothing more than temporarily stimulate you, leaving you in a worse condition than before or, having food value, still

are so unpleasant to take that many people can't keep them down.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion is pleasant to take. The Hypophosphites it contains tone the nerves. The pure Olive Oil nourishes both nerves and blood.

Rexall Olive Oil Emulsion strengthens you, puts snap and ginger and vitality into your system. It makes you feel better and stronger. It improves your digestion and your bowel action.

It contains no alcohol nor any dangerous or habit forming drugs.

It is guaranteed to be just as represented above — to do all that is claimed above — to satisfy you in every way, or your money back without quibble or question. Enough for full two weeks' treatment, \$1.00.

Sold only at The Rexall Stores — the World's greatest Drug Stores — and always with a full guarantee of complete satisfaction, or your money back.

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Rexall means "King of All"