

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 18

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1914.

No. 19

City Officials Appointed

Commission Re-appoints Present City Officers.

Plan to Extend the Esterly St. Sewer, Eastward.

Adjourned regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms Tuesday evening, May 5, 1914.

Meeting was called to order by Mayor Cross. Present, Cross, Hudson and Graff. Absent, none.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion by Graff the following bills were allowed:

Harry Hayes, labor on bridge	\$ 2.60
Roland Holmes, repairing roller	11.25
F. W. Giles, cleaning streets	24.00
Ben Sherwood, labor on street	2.80
Elec. Light Co., street lighting	184.20
Elec. Light Co., pumping	167.85
Otis J. Smith, salary	25.00
J. H. Shultz, dog tags	2.56
Henry Cook, salary	75.00
Wm. Johnson, draying	1.85
Enterprise Pub. Co., printing	5.60
E. J. Cabinet Co., mdse	5.39
R. Bingham, draying	7.00
H. L. Winters, surveying and mapping	82.65
W. E. Palmer, sto. watch	8.00
City Treasurer, paym't of labor	32.15
E. J. Hose Co., flooring plant fire	23.50

A petition was presented asking for electric light service to be extended on Fourth Street north of Williams Street, and the matter was referred to Commissioner Hudson.

Moved by Graff, supported by Hudson that the following applications for permission to construct cement sidewalks be accepted and permission granted: J. W. Lalond—w/ lot 7, block 9, Nicholls 2nd add., 70 ft. C. V. Trumbull, lot 12, block 9. 64 ft. E. B. Greenwood, lot 12, block 9, 96 ft; same to conform in width with adjoining walks. Carried.

Moved by Hudson, supported by Graff, that the City Attorney be instructed to draft a resolution defining the powers and duties of all city officials whose duties are not enumerated in the city charter. Carried.

The following appointments were made by a majority vote of the commission: City Clerk—Otis J. Smith, City Treasurer—C. C. Mack, Board of Review—James Gidley and W. E. Palmer.

The following appointment were made by the Mayor: Chief of Police—Henry Cook, City Attorney—Dwight H. Fitch, City Engineer—Henry L. Winters, Health officer—Frank P. Ramsey, Chief of Fire Dept.—Eugene Adams.

Moved by Hudson, supported by Graff that the above appointments be confirmed. Carried.

Resolution No. 1

The City Commission of the city of East Jordan, having under consideration the matter of constructing a sewer upon Esterly Street, Commissioner Graff offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. Seconded by Commissioner Hudson:

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to this Commission signed by the owners of the majority of the land liable to be assessed for the improvement resulting from the construction of a sewer commencing at the termination of the sewer on Esterly Street at a point about 150 feet East of the East line of Main Street and running thence east on the south side of Esterly street to a point 15 feet east of the east line of Fourth street; also commencing at a point on the east side of Second street 50 feet south of the south side of Williams street and running thence south on the east side of Second street to an intersection with said Esterly street sewer; also commencing at a point in the alley between Third street and Fourth street 50 feet south of the south line of Williams street and running thence south along said alley to an intersection with said Esterly street sewer; therefore,

RESOLVED, that it be referred to Henry L. Winters as City Engineer, for the purpose of making the necessary plans, plats, diagrams and specifications, including the necessary ventilations, gutters, man-holes, catch-basins, flush-tanks and all necessary attachments, together with an estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement, and that said City Engineer report the same to this Commission with all convenient speed.

Adopted by the City Commission of

the city of East Jordan, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1914, by an aye and nay vote as follows:
Ayes: Cross, Graff, Hudson.
Nays: None.

Resolution No. 2

The City Commission of the City of East Jordan, having under consideration the matter of the construction of a sewer on Esterly street, Commissioner Graff offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. Seconded by Commissioner Hudson:

WHEREAS, Henry L. Winters, as City Engineer, has reported to this Commission certain plans, plats, diagrams, and specifications for the construction of a sewer commencing at the termination of the sewer on Esterly street at a point about 150 feet East of the East line of Main Street and running thence East on the South side of Esterly Street to a point 15 feet East of the East line of Fourth street; also commencing at a point on the East side of Second Street 50 feet south of the south line of Williams Street and running thence South on the East side of Second street to an intersection with said Esterly street sewer; also commencing at a point in the alley between Third street and Fourth street 50 feet South of the South line of Williams Street and running thence South along said alley to an intersection with said Esterly street sewer, together with the necessary ventilations, gutters, man-holes, catch basins, flush-tanks and all necessary attachments, and also an estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement therefore

RESOLVED, that the said plans, plats, diagrams and specifications, together with said estimate of cost, be filed with the City Clerk of this City.

Adopted by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1914, by an aye and nay vote as follows:

Ayes, Cross, Graff, Hudson.
Nays, none.

Resolution No. 3

ESTERLY STREET SEWER
The City Commission of the City of East Jordan, having under consideration the matter of a construction of a sewer on Esterly street, Commissioner Graff offered the following resolution and moved its adoption. Seconded by Commissioner Hudson:

RESOLVED, by the City Commission of the City of East Jordan, that said Commission deems that constructing and establishing of a sewer commencing at the termination of the sewer on Esterly street at a point about 150 feet East of the East line of Main street and running thence East on the South side of Esterly street to a point 15 feet East of the East line of Fourth Street; also commencing at a point on the East side of Second Street 50 feet South of the South side of Williams street and running thence South on the East side of Second street to an intersection with the said Esterly Street sewer; also commencing at a point in the alley between Third street and Fourth street 50 feet South of the South line of Williams street and running thence South along said alley to an intersection with said Esterly street sewer; and that said special assessment district be assessed and pay 75 per cent of the cost of such improvement, the said city to pay 25 per cent of said proposed improvement, together with the cost of the intersection of streets and alleys and benefits derived by parks and public places.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the said City Commission meet on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1914, at its regular place of meeting, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of hearing and considering any objections to the proposed improvement or the several amounts to be paid, or the establishing of the said special assessment district, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and be heard. The Clerk shall give notice of this meeting by publication in the East Jordan Enterprise, a newspaper published, circulated in said City for two weeks prior thereto.

Adopted by the City Commission of

the City of East Jordan, on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1914, by an aye and nay vote as follows:
Ayes, Cross, Graff, Hudson
Nays, none.

On motion by Garff, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk

GET POSTED ON THE NEW 1914 FISH LAW AS IT EFFECTS THIS COUNTY

Almost every day we learn of some new interpretation of the new fishing law which went into effect the first of the year and which affects this part of the state. The new law does not affect residents of Michigan. On this all agree. It does not affect the Great Lakes. This is something new. Any one no matter where their home may be can fish off the docks, breakwaters, from boats or any other place in the waters of the Great Lakes and the bays and harbors. Those who fish for perch and herring off the East Jordan docks or from boats in the harbor need pay no attention to the new law as it does not affect them at all. This sport can still be enjoyed to its fullest by every one. Then, too, some have advanced the theory that every man, woman or child, who comes here from any other states for the summer, must each secure one of the new fangled licenses before they can fish on the inland lakes and streams, but this is also a mistake. Every male over eighteen years of age and who is a non-resident, must secure a license. But a husband, his wife, all of his daughters and all of his sons under eighteen years of age can fish under the protection of the husband's license, which, if he does not care to fish for trout, will cost him the large sum of one dollar. Those merchants who sell fishing tackle and sporting goods and boat livermen should understand this new law thoroughly so that it may be easily and quickly explained by them to the summer visitors to this region who want to fish. Get a copy of the new law at once and study it fully so as to be able to give a satisfactory and correct interpretation of it to your patrons and friends.

Ploughing Under the Weeds.

There is many a man with land who allows fields to lie fallow, producing great crops of weeds and brambles which, drying and ripening in the breezes of late summer and fall, rob the soil of its strength. Such neglect is ruinous.

Every farmer knows that land which grows a crop must be strengthened fertilizer or it depreciates in soil fertility. But a great many of them do not appear to know why this depreciation is inevitable. Regardless of the apparent inconsistency of the statement, this is true; the farmer knows full well but doesn't know why.

If the farmer knew why, he would not allow weeds to lift up their rank growth, taking properties from the ground, and then dry in the air distributing those same properties to the four winds. He would plough the weeds under while they are yet green in order that the properties taken from the soil might be returned to it.

Corn, wheat, oats or any other farm product grows better in fertile ground. Why? Because the rich properties in the soil are taken therefrom and made into the growing product by that mysterious process Nature alone knows. Then the ground which produces a growth must yield a certain amount of its strength, the same becoming a part of the vegetation it produces.

And yet another feature of this subject becomes important. The farmer who ploughs under green weeds after cutting his wheat or oats or rye, returns to the soil not only the properties taken from it but properties the vegetation has taken from the atmosphere. Plants will not grow in a vacuum; they must have air, for the reason that the air has properties necessary to them. Hence the farmer, who lets his weed crops ripen and fall, loses more than the strength of the soil which he already had, but fails to take what he may, the properties gathered by the weeds from the open air.

Notice to Property Owners.

By order of the City Commission, notice is hereby given to the property owners of the City of East Jordan to clean up all rubbish within the city limits on or before May 10, 1914.

BOARD OF HEALTH,
of the City of East Jordan.

FACTS ABOUT OUR ENEMY

The fly is a very interesting animal, although he is "the most dangerous wild animal on earth" as he spreads typhoid fever, cholera infantum, dysentery, tuberculosis, spinal meningitis and many other filth diseases.

Only a few young mother flies survive the winter and in the spring they begin feeding and soon commence laying eggs. The fly lays from 120 to 150 eggs at one time and one fly may live to lay six times. The stages in the life of the fly are:

(a) Egg, 8 hours in hot weather to 6 weeks in cold.

(b) Maggot, 6 to 8 days of active feeding upon filth.

(c) Pupa, a resting stage of 2 or 3 days in which the maggot becomes covered with a hard case and completes the great change from maggot to winged insect.

After coming out as a fly, it feeds and flies about for 14 days before it matures its first batch of eggs. A pair of flies in the spring are equal to 191,010,000,000,000,000,000 flies in September.

The most attractive foods to the fly are milk, fish and sweets, and they swarm to any fermenting or rotting matter, garbage, the contents of spittoons, and all sorts of unnamable filth. It is not unusual for a fly to swallow one half its weight of food at one meal and the proboscis or sucking tube is the means by which the food is taken into the body, everything being first dissolved with a drop of saliva sucked back and forth.

There are three ways to fight the fly:

(1) By killing, as fast as they come out, all the winter flies that have been hiding in buildings.

(2) By cleaning up all manure and filth where flies may breed.

(3) By keeping traps set in covers of garbage cans and on porches where the flies are thickest, to catch them before they can enter our homes, and by the use of traps, poisons and fly paper in the house.

EVERY ONE of us has a part to play in this wide movement. It is not only your NEIGHBOR'S duty to clean up his yard and make your town a flyless town, but YOUR duty as well, for the sake of health and comfort.

New Parcel Post Stamps

A number of new stamps will soon be issued by the postal department at Washington. Most of them will be convenient for users of the parcels post, although they are not to be printed for that purpose exclusively.

The colors will vary from black to vermilion and pink. They will be the same size as the standard stamps now in use of the series of 1911.

The 7-cent stamps will be black, 9-cent stamps pink, 12-cent stamps maroon, 20-cent stamps light blue, and 30-cent stamps vermilion.

The 7-cent stamp bears the head of Washington in profile from Houdon's bust. The 9, 12, 20, and 30-cent stamps bears the head of Franklin in profile.

These four denominations have the same border designs as the current 8-cent to \$1 stamps.

Some Sweet Day

In about 1885, when we will have made our stake and can print a paper just as we please, our personal column will be a great deal more interesting than it is now. Specimen locals then to appear.

Nosy old Mrs. Talker is reported to have started another scandal among the women on the west side of town.

Dan Labornott has bought the first fishing pole of the season. Dan is about as lazy as a mortal can be.

The next time we see Jim Clever talking to Mrs. Nighthawk on a street corner at 11:45 p. m. we are going to say something about it.

One of the Gadder kids died last week. Mrs. Gadder had been too busy with her club affairs to give it proper attention, but she did attend the funeral.

It looks like Jim Nogude and Irma Ditto were going to get married. If old man Ditto accumulates a few more worthless sons-in-law maybe he'll forget his checker board long enough to give his family a little attention.

Mrs. John Blatherskite is again putting in one of the largest gardens in town. Her lazy good-for-nothing husband claims he isn't strong enough to work. John did however, spade up most of the ground while digging fish worms.

It is well enough to be a thinker, but too often the man who thinks does nothing else.

It's rather difficult for an easy going man to keep people from using him for a door mat.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

Muslin Underwear for Spring

Warmer days are coming, and lighter underwear is needed by all the family. Comfort and health

suggest that you put away heavy winter undergarments and select a new supply from our fresh Spring and Summer assortment of

Muslin Underwear.

We carry a complete line in prices ranging from 25c. up. Slips from 75c. up.



Fine showing of Curtain Goods



Nothing in the home is more attractive than a well dressed window. We have a complete assortment of Curtain Materials.

The prices range from 12c up to whatever you want to pay. Nothing gives as good values in the home as money spent on the windows.

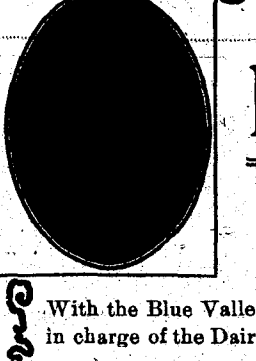
East Jordan Lumber Co.



The Sand Farm Dept.

Conducted By
The Sand Farmer

Mall Suggestions and Inquiries to
Louis P. Haight, Muskegon, Mich.



Department for Dairymen

CONDUCTED BY
E. K. SLATER

234-242 Lyon Street
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

With the Blue Valley Creamery Company
in charge of the Dairy Information Service

done by many. Feed a variety, feed grain in litter, making them work for all they get, and do not forget green food. It may be a little extra work, but it is cheaper and more profitable.

Fresh turned earth has great powers of absorption of filth and the cultivating of the poultry runs is advisable. Even if your space is small for runs, by frequent turning of the soil you are assured of sanitary conditions if you do it.

When little chicks are raised in the brooder, it is one thing important to keep them busy. After they are three to five days old they will begin to scratch and a little light litter may be scattered in the brooder and seed scattered among it and as they grow older add more litter.

Eggs are gathered by many farmers when the cackling of a hen suggests that a search for eggs would reward them. This means fresh eggs, old eggs, dirty eggs, and eggs partly incubated. This method is what tends to put down the prices of eggs during the warm weather.

Gather the eggs often, this assures fresh eggs, has a tendency to keep hens from broodiness. If they are allowed to remain in the nests until six to ten have accumulated the hens soil them more. It is better to gather eggs two or three times a day the year around.

Cleanliness should now, in particular, at this season of the year, be the paramount issue or duty with every poultryman. Do not let filth and droppings remain in the poultry house, dirty scratching litter and nesting material. A little neglect now will give you poorer results later on and a big crop of lice.

You can spade or plow in oats in the poultry runs with a profit. Considerable grain will be scratched out, some will be eaten just as it sprouts and other grains will shoot forth a stalk and it will all be devoured by the hens with a fancy profit. The stirring of the ground will keep the plaster more healthful, the hens busy.

The American Poultry Advocate says: "Fill rat holes with plaster of Paris mixed with powdered glass, or

set dishes of meal and plaster where the rats will find and eat it, always placing a dish of water near by. The plaster will harden in the stomach when they take a drink, and that is the end of the rat."

The secretary of the American English Fencible Runner Duck Club says: "We learn through the English Press that there has been a great outcry against the green egg layers recently introduced into England by two British breeders. They do not believe in sacrificing all the good qualities of the Peniciled Runners for a bird which has a carriage and shape, with nothing else to recommend it. Owing to the feeling existing in England over the introduction of these green egg layers, it is likely that a new Runner Duck club will be formed which will eliminate all breeders of green egg variety."

In a recent article in the Poultry Advocate, Professor James Dryden of the Oregon Agricultural College, says: "It is to be conceded that the cost of maintaining a hen for one year is \$1.50, the necessity of securing better than the average six-dozen egg hen is at once apparent. The yearly production of such a hen has an average value of about \$1.50. The yearly production of a good layer is about twice that number; and most of the increase represents clear profit."

A story is going the rounds of the poultry press that a new variety of chickens is being introduced into the Spokane country by Felix Veran, who has secured a tract at Arcadia, 24 miles north of Spokane, for the purpose of going into the chicken business on a large scale, as well as growing fruit. He is raising a special line of French White Leghorns, and has the only chickens in this country of this particular strain of fowls. Felix Veran is a Frenchman who came to this country as chef for a Russian ambassador and later decided to settle on this side of the water. He has had wide experience in chicken raising in France, and several years ago imported some special French White Leghorns and settled in New Jersey to raise broilers and supply eggs to the New York trade.

(Concluded from last week.)

"The sun was sinking in the West, and the shadow of the mountain began to lengthen out over the valley, and he looked to see the village from whence he had come. To his amazement, the road which to him had been dusty and hot was now thronged with men, women and children, but they were all walking in the shade. The seeds he had planted with so great an effort, had grown into beautiful trees.

"The old man raised his hand to shade his eyes, which had become misty, as he said to himself, 'Is it possible that my little seeds have made so great a change for that great multitude? Thank God, I was permitted to plant the seed.'

"As he listened, the rollicksome laughter of children stole up the mountainside, like silvery bells, and although the children never knew he had planted the elms, and made their pathway more pleasant, the old man was contented, and very happy, for he had loved for others rather than himself.

"The sun set, and the silvery stars twinkled like diamonds in the evening blue, and the old man heard that 'still, small voice' which only those who listen, can hear, say: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'

"Do you think that man was too old to plant trees?" asked the Sand Farmer.

"The city chap had been sitting under the old pine, kind of spellbound, looking back over his 65 years of road, trying to see how many trees were growing there, and the Sand Farmer's question rather startled him, for he could not speak. He just struck out into the orchard, and walked as fast as he could go.

"The Sand Farmer turned to me and said: 'Let him alone, Sam. There are some times in life when a man has to fight out a thing like that by himself.'

"Well that city chap wandered around the orchard and the woods, and went over and sat down under the old oak, but he would not go near the aspen. Just about supper time we saw some one coming across the south lot, and the Sand Farmer says to me: 'Sam, are you plantin' trees?'

"Says I: 'I don't know as I ever have, but I'm betting that city chap will begin pretty soon, even if he has not so very many days left to plant them.'

"That's the sad part of it,' says the Sand Farmer. 'So many fail to plant their seeds when they're young, so they can see them grow, and bear fruit. They do not enter into the joy of their Lord because they don't begin early enough to live to see the harvest.'

"Just then the city chap came up, his face all smiles, and he says, like a boy: 'My friend, I never saw the world of trees and growing things before. I've lived a selfish life, and only did that which I thought would pay me, but from this on I'm going to plant trees on that little piece of land, and get as many as I can to plant trees, trees, all along the roads. I may be 65, and have only a few years to live, but the trees I plant will live on after I'm gone, and no one knows where the influence of your elm seed may go. He was working with God, and God's trees, and God works on forever.'

"The Sand Farmer reached out his hand, and said in a kind way: 'You'll do, my friend, for a member of the 'King's Union.' Won't you come in and have some supper before the train goes?'

"I just cut across lots, and went home, but as I passed the old pine tree, and the old oak tree, the Sand Farmer's question kept coming to me: 'Sam, are you plantin' trees?' And as I got the smell of the old pine, I says to myself, 'Sam, that's the pine's incense to God, are you plantin' trees?'

"By the time I got home I was thinking of that white nubbins, and tree-planting meant to me kind deeds done each day, like the first degree in the 'King's Union.'

"As I went into the dining room I noticed mother's face looked tired. I don't know as I had ever looked at mother before to see whether she was tired or not, but that look just made me sick, for she was tired out, and I began to think how hard she had worked ever since father died, to keep the old farm, and help me.

"I couldn't eat much for supper, for I thought if justice was done I ought to have boiled sawdust for supper rather than that nice samp she had made because she knew I liked it. I have heard about 'coals of fire' on your head, but that dish of samp was sticks in my throat, for I kept thinking of the Sand Farmer's story, and his question: 'Sam, are you plantin' trees?'

"Says I: 'Mother, how long has it been since you've seen Aunt Kate?'

"Mother started, and almost turned pale, as she looked at me. I guess she thought I had gone crazy, but she said: 'Not since you were born, Sam. I couldn't get away, you know, and she couldn't come here, so we haven't seen each other for twenty-five years, and we were twins, too.'

"Says I: 'Mother, I'm going to plant a tree this very week, and you're going to visit Aunt Kate, and have a new dress, and hat, and a lot of nice fixins' to go with them.'

"Why, Samuel, says mother, how you talk. You know we have not the money, and who would take care of the milk?'

"Never mind the milk,' says I.

A Changed Sentiment

It doesn't take so much nerve to buy a pure bred bull or a pure bred animal at any time nowadays as it used to. In fact, when a man spends a hundred dollars or more for a pure bred animal nowadays he is looked upon by his neighbors as a man with good foresight and common sense. He isn't tempted to keep the matter a secret as he used to be.

Not very many years ago the farmer in a community who spent real money and lots of it for a pure bred animal was the subject of cart-loads of criticism by most of his neighbors. They thought him a fit subject for the lunatic asylum.

Nowadays when a man buys a pure bred animal he can have it come by express and then load it in the wagon and drive right down through the main street of the town and go on home without hunting any back streets whatever. Even those of his neighbors who are not willing to spend their money for pure bred animals, know that he is doing the proper thing and at least keep still. A wonderful change in sentiment has taken place the past few years regarding the subject of stock breeding and it is well.

men, the retailers, the wholesalers, the transportation interests, the newspaper publishers, the lawyers, and the doctors. None of these can be expected to neglect their own affairs to further the financial interest of the rural inhabitants. Human nature is naturally selfish and it is not unreasonable to expect the railroads, for instance, to look out for themselves first, believing that the each of the other interests is doing likewise.

So it is for the farmer to look out for the farmer. This can best be done through co-operative efforts. In fact few results can be expected except by united action. Hence it is that the Grange has a great work to do, and therefore it is fortunate in having a leader, who has ability, who understands the problems of the creation and marketing of farm wealth, and who is anxious to perform a work that surely needs to be done.

The battle for "a square deal for the farmer," must be fought by the farmer and his representatives. No comprehensive help can be expected from organized wealth or organized labor. They have their own contests to conduct, and their own interests to protect. Therefore, it is for the farmer to bestir himself, to sharpen up his wits, to organize for the purpose of bettering his economic lot, and then to insist upon a development that will give to each element of the economic structure a fair portion of the fruits of industry.

"You're going, so make up your mind to it, quick."

"With that I went over to her chair, and kissed her just as I used to when I was a little boy, and do you know, she just put her arms around my neck and drew my head down on her shoulder, and cried kind of soft like, because she was so happy. Gosh, I didn't know she was pining for a kiss all these years, but she was, and says I: 'That's one tree planted anyway.'

"She let me go, but her face was all smiles, and she looked 20 years younger as she said: 'What do you mean about planting trees?' So I told her the Sand Farmer's story, and how I was going to do kind deeds, and plant trees.

"She just smiled and said, 'God bless you, my boy.'

"Well, I told her I was going over to the station to see about her ticket, and she laughed as I have not heard her since father died, but she thought I was fooling for she knew we didn't have any money.

"I asked the station agent how much it was to Joyville.

"'Forty-two dollars,' he said, and I whistled. I didn't know it was so much, but mother hadn't seen her twin sister since I was born, so I was the fellow that had been keeping her home.

"Well, I figured a new dress, hat, and fixins' would cost sixty dollars more, and she would need some money to spend down at Joyville, just to make the visit complete. So I got busy, and began to see how I could get the money, and this is the way I figured it: I'm going to sell the cow and heifer, all the chickens, and pigs, so I won't have any live stock on the place. That will give me money enough to send mother down to Aunt Kate's for a four-months' visit. I'm going to shut up the old house, and take the team and go over to the Sand Farmer's and work for him this summer, and see if I can't learn how he makes crops grow out of this white sand."

"So you're going to the Sand Farmer's to work," said Mr. Brown. "I thought you were born on a farm, and knew all there was to farming."

"That's just it," said Sam, "so many farmers think that because they were born on a farm they must have absorbed all the learning on earth, and can't learn any more. The Sand Farmer is asking questions of his soil all the time, and says he don't know the first things about real farming, although he can raise more off that old Sand Farm than any three farms that know all there is to it. I'm going to work for him this summer, if I have to work for nothing and board myself, for I want to see how he does it. Good-night boys, and Sam drove home."

"Did you ever see such a change in a man as in that Sam?" said Mr. Brown to the "heavy setters," who had gathered while Sam was talking. "He has not held down a cracker barrel since he told us about that 'King's Union.' He has stopped chewing and smoking, he keeps his face shaved, and looks clean inside and out. Now he's getting ambition to be a farmer, but the most surprising thing of all to me is that he's getting human. Think of that mother of his going to see that twin sister that she's not seen in twenty-five years."

"What do you think of that tree-planting story of the Sand Farmer's?" Sam said I was "making the road dusty. I suppose he meant I had cut down all the trees I could reach in my life, but I had never planted one to take their place."

"Says boys, have you heard about Arbor Day? All the school-ma'ns are asking the kids to plant trees, and they're sending out letters to the farmers, and what they call 'public-spirited' citizens, to plant trees, and make the school yards more beautiful. They say the state will give any fellow trees to plant if he will pay the postage or express on them."

"I've just been thinking that your fellows might put in some of your time that you spend around this store doing nothing, planting trees, and I tell you what I'll do, if you'll agree to put in Arbor Day planting trees, I'll shut up this store and go with you and we'll plant trees either side of the highway from here into Smithville."

"I see the Sand Farmer is going to set out a half-mile along his fence, and it won't hurt us any to do a little tree planting, too."

"I'm with you," came from all of the "heavy setters." "We'll plant trees like other folks next Arbor Day."

"That's a go," replied Mr. Brown, as he began to put up the window and turn down the lights, as he closed up the store.

Next Arbor Day saw the road clear into Smithville set out with little trees, and the whole town began to clean up, and improved from that day on.

Grange Ginger

By A Granger, Traverse City

The Grange is moving on a pace in Michigan. State Master Ketcham is giving his time and his brains to the problems of rural life. He is traveling from end to end of the state urging the farmers to co-operate in working for those things that are essential to a successful prosperous people. Master Ketcham is a hard worker and a clear thinker and it is safe to predict that when the annual state meeting is held in December that the order will have more members than ever before and that the attitude that he State Grange should take upon important questions will be more clearly defined than at any time in the past.

The Grange should grow and it should become more of a factor in all matters pertaining to industrial developments. Civilization is constantly becoming more complex. Interests and counter interests are becoming more numerous. More and more of the officers of everyday life are settled in consequence of a matching of wits. In olden times the battle was to the strong; now the spoils go to the men who represent organized wealth and organized labor; the losses are sustained by those elements in society that are unorganized and just at the present time the people of the rural population are the least banded together for mutual advancement. The bankers have state and national associations, so do the commission-

Sandy Soils Of Western And Northern Michigan

J. A. Jeffery
Michigan Agricultural College
Experiment Station.

At the present time considerable areas of sandy soil are being offered for sale in Michigan. Many calls for information concerning the value and management of such soils are coming to the college. This circular is prepared to provide in a concise way the information asked for.

These soils range from the coarser Dune sands to the finer Miami fine sands. The greater part of the soils offered for sale are properly embraced under what is known as Miami sands.

The Dune sands possess little or no agricultural value.

The Miami fine sandy soils are sufficiently valuable for agricultural purposes to require little attention in this place.

The Miami sands vary from soils that possess much intrinsic agricultural value to soils that can never be made profitably productive under ordinary methods of management.

Intrinsic Value.

The value of Miami sand will depend chiefly upon four things:

1. Its origin. Whether made up largely of material produced from the breaking down of granite rocks and other rocks rich in plant food constituents, or whether made up of material chiefly siliceous—pure quartz.
2. From the fineness of the material. The finer the material the greater is its waterholding capacity and the greater, also, the amounts of plant foods which it will give up for the use of the plant.
3. The subsoil. The finer the subsoil the more valuable are these lands for cropping purposes. It is not an uncommon thing to find areas of these Miami sands so coarse in appearance as to cause the observer to wonder at the excellent crops which they produce. The secret is found usually in an underlying subsoil of clay located 18 to 60 inches below the surface, and having a depth of a few to several feet. This subsoil of clay is of value in that:
 - (a) It acts as a reservoir to hold the water in the soil above, and in itself, which otherwise would disappear downward by gravity, and
 - (b) In that when close enough to the surface the roots of the growing crop above find their way into the clay itself, and thus procure a larger supply of plant food.
4. The distance of the water table from the surface, regardless of the kind of underlying subsoil. That is, the distance which we should have to dig or drive to secure a well.

Indications of Cropping Values.

The possible cropping value of these lands is indicated by the original vegetation which they are supporting or have supported.

1. Nearly all of these sands originally covered by hard wood—such as maple, oak, beach, elm, etc., can be depended upon to produce fair to good crops.
2. Areas which originally supported good growths of white pine usually prove reasonably productive, and for some crops such as potatoes and clover, quite productive.
3. Areas originally covered with Norway pine are uncertain.
4. Areas originally covered with Jack pine can rarely be depended upon for profitable crops, and never under ordinary methods of soil management.
5. Where the original forest vegetation has been removed the productiveness of these soils is indicated by the density of the growth of grass,

shrubs, brakes and other plants which occupy the ground.

It sometimes happens that the prospective purchaser of wild lands may form a fair estimate of the cropping value by observing the crops growing upon near-by cultivated areas having the same formation.

Crops.

The crops best suited to these soils are: potatoes, clover, rye, buckwheat, and in some cases wheat, oats and barley. Truck crops do well; corn and beans do fairly well. Alfalfa promises to prove a very valuable crop for these soils. They are not adapted to the growing of sugar beets.

Mr. O. K. White says of these soils: Potatoes, grapes, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and a few varieties of apples, pears and plums can be grown profitably upon a sandy soil, if:

1. The location provides sufficient air drainage so that the trees, bushes, fruit buds, or crops are secure from severe winter freezing, or late spring frosts and early fall frosts, as the case may be.
2. The location has good natural surface and soil drainage.
3. The soil is deep and fertile and underlaid with a strong subsoil of clay or loam so that it will support a healthy vigorous growth.
4. The soil is so managed as to conserve moisture and maintain a fertile condition by the judicious use of barnyard manures, cover crops, and commercial fertilizers.

Management.

In the handling of these soils the farmer should keep in mind always the great importance of the presence of organic matter in the soil. To this end he should adopt methods that will result in introducing into and retaining in these soils the greatest possible amount of organic matter.

Clearing and Breaking.

In clearing these lands all logs and loose stumps should be hauled off and disposed of by burning or otherwise. Logs and stumps should not be burned in place. The rotten portions of logs and stumps should be retained and scattered over the surface. The surface should not be burned over, but all material that can possibly be plowed under should be carefully saved. The best time for breaking is said to be the month of July after all vegetation has reached its full growth, but before the perennial plants have begun to store up food material in roots or stems for future use.

In breaking a chain should be used to assist in covering up all vegetable material. The depth of the first plowing, according to the best authorities, should not much exceed four inches. The depth should be sufficient to cover the material being plowed under, but if possible without turning up the subsoil. This leaves the organic matter near the surface where it belongs, to anchor the soil, and to be most available and most useful to the future crop. It is recommended that the plow be followed with a heavy roller, and the roller with a light drag.

(Continued next week.)

Keep little chicks off from cement and wood floors. Better cover same with ope or two inches of earth and better still to put them on the ground and cut out forcing food for leg trouble.

Ducklings require a different diet than chicks. Ducks require soft food and plenty of drinking water.

Parcel Post has opened the door for a strictly fresh egg trade to city customers. Are you making the best of the opportunity?

The Guinea fowl, owing to their dainty habits of feeding, living largely on insects and weed seeds, give their flesh a gamey flavor, unlike any other domestic fowl. The flavor is fine and is enjoyed by most people. The Guinea is a hardy fowl and a profitable fowl to raise when confinement is not necessary.

Columbian Wyandotte breeders claim that breed will lay as many eggs as Leghorns and have the advantage by being heavier, making them more profitable as a market fowl. Some of the Leghorn breeders may be asking the Columbian breeders to prove this statement at some egg laying contest.

A shortage of nests, compelling some of the hens to deposit their eggs on the floor of the poultry house, usually breaking some, causes the hens to get into the habit of eating eggs. Once they get this habit it is hard to break them. Better provide plenty of nests and make sure that they contain plenty of nesting material.

It is better to hatch and raise a small number of chicks than to hatch and lose several hundred for want of proper care.

White shelled eggs are much easier to test than brown shelled eggs.

It is better to separate the runs with a 12-inch board at the bottom of wire. The male birds are not so apt to pick trouble as they would be with only wire running to the ground.

The Indian Runner Duck is known as the Leghorn of the duck family. The reason for giving them this name is on account of their activeness, being small and great layers.

Chickens will eat everything, no matter how filthy. See that nothing impure is left within reach of them. Give them all good wholesome food and you will find them disdainful of filthy, strange food. It is only birds that are left to find what they can that eat filthy food.

There is a difference in the hatching of different color shell eggs and from different breeds. If possible, to secure the best results, use eggs of one color and from one breed for each incubator or hen set.

Taking particular pains in trimming and filling the incubator and brooder lamps may save you much in the long run and no accident is so liable to occur as when done in a hurry and any old way.

Plan to raise more and better poultry this season. No breed will pay better than the one you have if it is suited to your purpose. It's the man behind the breed that makes them pay, as much or more so than the breed.

Do not forget to plant some sunflower seed. Possibly there is ground around the poultry yards where it may be sown. It will then furnish shade for the poultry and you can raise some good feed for fall and winter feeding.

It is a very bad policy to feed the hens nothing but corn; but it is being

done by many. Feed a variety, feed grain in litter, making them work for all they get, and do not forget green food. It may be a little extra work, but it is cheaper and more profitable.

Fresh turned earth has great powers of absorption of filth and the cultivating of the poultry runs is advisable. Even if your space is small for runs, by frequent turning of the soil you are assured of sanitary conditions if you do it.

When little chicks are raised in the brooder, it is one thing important to keep them busy. After they are three to five days old they will begin to scratch and a little light litter may be scattered in the brooder and seed scattered among it and as they grow older add more litter.

Eggs are gathered by many farmers when the cackling of a hen suggests that a search for eggs would reward them. This means fresh eggs, old eggs, dirty eggs, and eggs partly incubated. This method is what tends to put down the prices of eggs during the warm weather.

Gather the eggs often, this assures fresh eggs, has a tendency to keep hens from broodiness. If they are allowed to remain in the nests until six to ten have accumulated the hens soil them more. It is better to gather eggs two or three times a day the year around.

Cleanliness should now, in particular, at this season of the year, be the paramount issue or duty with every poultryman. Do not let filth and droppings remain in the poultry house, dirty scratching litter and nesting material. A little neglect now will give you poorer results later on and a big crop of lice.

You can spade or plow in oats in the poultry runs with a profit. Considerable grain will be scratched out, some will be eaten just as it sprouts and other grains will shoot forth a stalk and it will all be devoured by the hens with a fancy profit. The stirring of the ground will keep the plaster more healthful, the hens busy.

The American Poultry Advocate says: "Fill rat holes with plaster of Paris mixed with powdered glass, or

shrubs, brakes and other plants which occupy the ground.

It sometimes happens that the prospective purchaser of wild lands may form a fair estimate of the cropping value by observing the crops growing upon near-by cultivated areas having the same formation.

Crops.

The crops best suited to these soils are: potatoes, clover, rye, buckwheat, and in some cases wheat, oats and barley. Truck crops do well; corn and beans do fairly well. Alfalfa promises to prove a very valuable crop for these soils. They are not adapted to the growing of sugar beets.

Mr. O. K. White says of these soils: Potatoes, grapes, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and a few varieties of apples, pears and plums can be grown profitably upon a sandy soil, if:

1. The location provides sufficient air drainage so that the trees, bushes, fruit buds, or crops are secure from severe winter freezing, or late spring frosts and early fall frosts, as the case may be.
2. The location has good natural surface and soil drainage.
3. The soil is deep and fertile and underlaid with a strong subsoil of clay or loam so that it will support a healthy vigorous growth.
4. The soil is so managed as to conserve moisture and maintain a fertile condition by the judicious use of barnyard manures, cover crops, and commercial fertilizers.

Management.


In the handling of these soils the farmer should keep in mind always the great importance of the presence of organic matter in the soil. To this end he should adopt methods that will result in introducing into and retaining in these soils the greatest possible amount of organic matter.

Clearing and Breaking.

In clearing these lands all logs and loose stumps should be hauled off and disposed of by burning or otherwise. Logs and stumps should not be burned in place. The rotten portions of logs and stumps should be retained and scattered over the surface. The surface should not be burned over, but all material that can possibly be plowed under should be carefully saved. The best time for breaking is said to be the month of July after all vegetation has reached its full growth, but before the perennial plants have begun to store up food material in roots or stems for future use.

In breaking a chain should be used to assist in covering up all vegetable material. The depth of the first plowing, according to the best authorities, should not much exceed four inches. The depth should be sufficient to cover the material being plowed under, but if possible without turning up the subsoil. This leaves the organic matter near the surface where it belongs, to anchor the soil, and to be most available and most useful to the future crop. It is recommended that the plow be followed with a heavy roller, and the roller with a light drag.

(Continued next week.)



Poultry Department

CONDUCTED BY
ERNEST B. BLETT

Campus Bldg., 57-58 Market Ave.
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

shrubs, brakes and other plants which occupy the ground.

It sometimes happens that the prospective purchaser of wild lands may form a fair estimate of the cropping value by observing the crops growing upon near-by cultivated areas having the same formation.

Crops.

The crops best suited to these soils are: potatoes, clover, rye, buckwheat, and in some cases wheat, oats and barley. Truck crops do well; corn and beans do fairly well. Alfalfa promises to prove a very valuable crop for these soils. They are not adapted to the growing of sugar beets.

Mr. O. K. White says of these soils: Potatoes, grapes, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and a few varieties of apples, pears and plums can be grown profitably upon a sandy soil, if:

1. The location provides sufficient air drainage so that the trees, bushes, fruit buds, or crops are secure from severe winter freezing, or late spring frosts and early fall frosts, as the case may be.
2. The location has good natural surface and soil drainage.
3. The soil is deep and fertile and underlaid with a strong subsoil of clay or loam so that it will support a healthy vigorous growth.
4. The soil is so managed as to conserve moisture and maintain a fertile condition by the judicious use of barnyard manures, cover crops, and commercial fertilizers.

Management.

In the handling of these soils the farmer should keep in mind always the great importance of the presence of organic matter in the soil. To this end he should adopt methods that will result in introducing into and retaining in these soils the greatest possible amount of organic matter.

Clearing and Breaking.

In clearing these lands all logs and loose stumps should be hauled off and disposed of by burning or otherwise. Logs and stumps should not be burned in place. The rotten portions of logs and stumps should be retained and scattered over the surface. The surface should not be burned over, but all material that can possibly be plowed under should be carefully saved. The best time for breaking is said to be the month of July after all vegetation has reached its full growth, but before the perennial plants have begun to store up food material in roots or stems for future use.

In breaking a chain should be used to assist in covering up all vegetable material. The depth of the first plowing, according to the best authorities, should not much exceed four inches. The depth should be sufficient to cover the material being plowed under, but if possible without turning up the subsoil. This leaves the organic matter near the surface where it belongs, to anchor the soil, and to be most available and most useful to the future crop. It is recommended that the plow be followed with a heavy roller, and the roller with a light drag.

(Continued next week.)

shrubs, brakes and other plants which occupy the ground.

It sometimes happens that the prospective purchaser of wild lands may form a fair estimate of the cropping value by observing the crops growing upon near-by cultivated areas having the same formation.

Crops.

The crops best suited to these soils are: potatoes, clover, rye, buckwheat, and in some cases wheat, oats and barley. Truck crops do well; corn and beans do fairly well. Alfalfa promises to prove a very valuable crop for these soils. They are not adapted to the growing of sugar beets.

Mr. O. K. White says of these soils: Potatoes, grapes, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and a few varieties of apples, pears and plums can be grown profitably upon a sandy soil, if:

1. The location provides sufficient air drainage so that the trees, bushes, fruit buds, or crops are secure from severe winter freezing, or late spring frosts and early fall frosts, as the case may be.
2. The location has good natural surface and soil drainage.
3. The soil is deep and fertile and underlaid with a strong subsoil of clay or loam so that it will support a healthy vigorous growth.
4. The soil is so managed as to conserve moisture and maintain a fertile condition by the judicious use of barnyard manures, cover crops, and commercial fertilizers.

Management.

In the handling of these soils the farmer should keep in mind always the great importance of the presence of organic matter in the soil. To this end he should adopt methods that will result in introducing into and retaining in these soils the greatest possible amount of organic matter.

Clearing and Breaking.

In clearing these lands all logs and loose stumps should be hauled off and disposed of by burning or otherwise. Logs and stumps should not be burned in place. The rotten portions of logs and stumps should be retained and scattered over the surface. The surface should not be burned over, but all material that can possibly be plowed under should be carefully saved. The best time for breaking is said to be the month of July after all vegetation has reached its full growth, but before the perennial plants have begun to store up food material in roots or stems for future use.

In breaking a chain should be used to assist in covering up all vegetable material. The depth of the first plowing, according to the best authorities, should not much exceed four inches. The depth should be sufficient to cover the material being plowed under, but if possible without turning up the subsoil. This leaves the organic matter near the surface where it belongs, to anchor the soil, and to be most available and most useful to the future crop. It is recommended that the plow be followed with a heavy roller, and the roller with a light drag.

(Continued next week.)

Keep little chicks off from cement and wood floors. Better cover same with ope or two inches of earth and better still to put them on the ground and cut out forcing food for leg trouble.

Ducklings require a different diet than chicks. Ducks require soft food and plenty of drinking water.

Parcel Post has opened the door for a strictly fresh egg trade to city customers. Are you making the best of the opportunity?

The Guinea fowl, owing to their dainty habits of feeding, living largely on insects and weed seeds, give their flesh a gamey flavor, unlike any other domestic fowl. The flavor is fine and is enjoyed by most people. The Guinea is a hardy fowl and a profitable fowl to raise when confinement is not necessary.

Columbian Wyandotte breeders claim that breed will lay as many eggs as Leghorns and have the advantage by being heavier, making them more profitable as a market fowl. Some of the Leghorn breeders may be asking the Columbian breeders to prove this statement at some egg laying contest.

A shortage of nests, compelling some of the hens to deposit their eggs on the floor of the poultry house, usually breaking some, causes the hens to get into the habit of eating eggs. Once they get this habit it is hard to break them. Better provide plenty of nests and make sure that they contain plenty of nesting material.

It is better to hatch and raise a small number of chicks than to hatch and lose several hundred for want of proper care.

White shelled eggs are much easier to test than brown shelled eggs.

It is better to separate the runs with a 12-inch board at the bottom of wire. The male birds are not so apt to pick trouble as they would be with only wire running to the ground.

The Indian Runner Duck is known as the Leghorn of the duck family. The reason for giving them this name is on account of their activeness, being small and great layers.

Chickens will eat everything, no matter how filthy. See that nothing impure is left within reach of them. Give them all good wholesome food and you will find them disdainful of filthy, strange food. It is only birds that are left to find what they can that eat filthy food.

There is a difference in the hatching of different color shell eggs and from different breeds. If possible, to secure the best results, use eggs of one color and from one breed for each incubator or hen set.

Taking particular pains in trimming and filling the incubator and brooder lamps may save you much in the long run and no accident is so liable to occur as when done in a hurry and any old way.

Plan to raise more and better poultry this season. No breed will pay better than the one you have if it is suited to your purpose. It's the man behind the breed that makes them pay, as much or more so than the breed.

Do not forget to plant some sunflower seed. Possibly there is ground around the poultry yards where it may be sown. It will then furnish shade for the poultry and you can raise some good feed for fall and winter feeding.

It is a very bad policy to feed the hens nothing but corn; but it is being

shrubs, brakes and other plants which occupy the ground.

It sometimes happens that the prospective purchaser of wild lands may form a fair estimate of the cropping value by observing the crops growing upon near-by cultivated areas having the same formation.

Crops.

The crops best suited to these soils are: potatoes, clover, rye, buckwheat, and in some cases wheat, oats and barley. Truck crops do well; corn and beans do fairly well. Alfalfa promises to prove a very valuable crop for these soils. They are not adapted to the growing of sugar beets.

Mr. O. K. White says of these soils: Potatoes, grapes, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and a few varieties of apples, pears and plums can be grown profitably upon a sandy soil, if:

1. The location provides sufficient air drainage so that the trees, bushes, fruit buds, or crops are secure from severe winter freezing, or late spring frosts and early fall frosts, as the case may be.
2. The location has good natural surface and soil drainage.
3. The soil is deep and fertile and underlaid with a strong subsoil of clay or loam so that it will support a healthy vigorous growth.
4. The soil is so managed as to conserve moisture and maintain a fertile condition by the judicious use of barnyard manures, cover crops, and commercial fertilizers.

Management.

In the handling of these soils the farmer should keep in mind always the great importance of the presence of organic matter in the soil. To this end he should adopt methods that will result in introducing into and retaining in these soils the greatest possible amount of organic matter.

Clearing and Breaking.

In clearing these lands all logs and loose stumps should be hauled off and disposed of by burning or otherwise. Logs and stumps should not be burned in place. The rotten portions of logs and stumps should be retained and scattered over the surface. The surface should not be burned over, but all material that can possibly be plowed under should be carefully saved. The best time for breaking is said to be the month of July after all vegetation has reached its full growth, but before the perennial plants have begun to store up food material in roots or stems for future use.

In breaking a chain should be used to assist in covering up all vegetable material. The depth of the first plowing, according to the best authorities, should not much exceed four inches. The depth should be sufficient to cover the material being plowed under, but if possible without turning up the subsoil. This leaves the organic matter near the surface where it belongs, to anchor the soil, and to be most available and most useful to the future crop. It is recommended that the plow be followed with a heavy roller, and the roller with a light drag.

(Continued next week.)

shrubs, brakes and other plants which occupy the ground.

It sometimes happens that the prospective purchaser of wild lands may form a fair estimate of the cropping value by observing the crops growing upon near-by cultivated areas having the same formation.

Crops.

The crops best suited to these soils are: potatoes, clover, rye, buckwheat, and in some cases wheat, oats and barley. Truck crops do well; corn and beans do fairly well. Alfalfa promises to prove a very valuable crop for these soils. They are not adapted to the growing of sugar beets.

Mr. O. K. White says of these soils: Potatoes, grapes, cherries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, and a few varieties of apples, pears and plums can be grown profitably upon a sandy soil, if:

1. The location provides sufficient air drainage so that the trees, bushes, fruit buds, or crops are secure from severe winter freezing, or late spring frosts and early fall frosts, as the case may be.
2. The location has good natural surface and soil drainage.
3. The soil is deep and fertile and underlaid with a strong subsoil of clay or loam so that it will support a healthy vigorous growth.
4. The soil is so managed as to conserve moisture and maintain a fertile condition by the judicious use of barnyard manures, cover crops, and commercial fertilizers.

Management.

In the handling of these soils the farmer should keep in mind always the great importance of the presence of organic matter in the soil. To this end he should adopt methods that will result in introducing into and retaining in these soils the greatest possible amount of organic matter.

Clearing and Breaking.

In clearing these lands all logs and loose stumps should be hauled off and disposed of by burning or otherwise. Logs and stumps should not be burned in place. The rotten portions of logs and stumps should be retained and scattered over the surface. The surface should not be burned over, but all material that can possibly be plowed under should be carefully saved. The best time for breaking is said to be the month of July after all vegetation has reached its full growth, but before the perennial plants have begun to store up food material in roots or stems for future use.

In breaking a chain should be used to assist in covering up all vegetable material. The depth of the first plowing, according to the best authorities, should not much exceed four inches. The depth should be sufficient to cover the material being plowed under, but if possible without turning up the subsoil. This leaves the organic matter near the surface where it belongs, to anchor the soil, and to be most available and most useful to the future crop. It is recommended that the plow be followed with a heavy roller, and the roller with a light drag.

(Continued next week.)

Keep little chicks off from cement and wood floors. Better cover same with ope or two inches of earth and better still to put them on the ground and cut out forcing food for leg trouble.

Ducklings require a different diet than chicks. Ducks require soft food and plenty of drinking water.

Parcel Post has opened the door for a strictly fresh egg trade to city customers. Are you making the best of the opportunity?

The Guinea fowl, owing to their dainty habits of feeding, living largely on insects and weed seeds, give their flesh a gamey flavor, unlike any other domestic fowl. The flavor is fine and is enjoyed by most people. The Guinea is a hardy fowl and a profitable fowl to raise when confinement is not necessary.

Columbian Wyandotte breeders claim that breed will lay as many eggs as Leghorns and have the advantage by being heavier, making them more profitable as a market fowl. Some of the Leghorn breeders may be asking the Columbian breeders to prove this statement at some egg laying contest.

A shortage of nests, compelling some of the hens to deposit their eggs on the floor of the poultry house, usually breaking some, causes the hens to get into the habit of eating eggs. Once they get this habit it is hard to break them. Better provide plenty of nests and make sure that they contain plenty of nesting material.

It is better to hatch and raise a small number of chicks than to hatch and lose several hundred for want of proper care.

White shelled eggs are much easier to test than brown shelled eggs.

It is better to separate the runs with a 12-inch board at the bottom of wire. The male birds are not so apt to pick trouble as they would be with only wire

Michigan's New Power Plant Will Cost One-Third of a Million Dollars When Completed

Ann Arbor.—Michigan's new power plant, now practically completed, is a model of efficiency. It embodies the latest methods of construction. When fully in all its details it will cost a third of a million dollars, of which the state has appropriated \$285,000.

The plant is intended to make available for the use of all the departments of the University heat, compressed air and electrical energy, distributing in the form desired at all the various points of demand. High pressure steam is required for laboratory use for the operation of the engines driving electrical generators

and for pumping water. Low pressure steam is required for the heating systems of the various buildings, and in the heating of water for domestic service, and for the boilers themselves. Compressed air is required for the operation of thermostats giving automatic heat regulation in the various buildings, as well for the care of electrical machinery and apparatus. Electrical energy is required in the form of an alternating current at 2,300 volts for general distribution, and at 110 volts for lighting, and 220 volts for power. A direct current is also required at 125 volts for excitation, at 250 volts for present direct current motors and laboratory use, and at 500 volts for electric railway service.

From first to last, it has been the aim of the designers to do away with all the labor possible, and to this end every possible labor-saving device has been employed. From the time when the coal is taken from the mines to the time when the ashes are hauled away, not a man's shovel will touch a particle of coal or refuse. A thirty-ton electrical locomotive brings the coal cars to the plant from the Michigan Central tracks, an electrically operated traveling crane unloads the coal into an outside storage bin of 2,000 tons capacity. From there it is elevated, crushed and dumped into the steel bunkers of 500 tons capacity over the boiler room, from which the proper number of pounds are let into the grate beneath each boiler by means of a lever. From the grate the ashes drop into a large pipe from which they are sucked, cinders and

all, into a twelve-ton ash container, situated just above the railroad spur on the west side of the building. Fifteen thousand tons of coal a year will be handled in this way.

Into each of the boilers the coal is weighed separately, so that a record of the cost of firing each boiler is possible. In addition to these boilers, which supply steam for the power plant and for heating purposes, there are two large feed water heaters, which bring the water to the boiling point before it is turned into the boilers, in this way avoiding the waste of heat, which results when cold water must be brought to boiling in the boiler itself. Each of these heaters will have a capacity of 12,000 gallons per hour at a temperature of 212 degrees. They will also supply hot water for the gymnasiums and the Nomocephalic hospital.

Only three men will be required to run the plant at any one time, an engineer, a stoker and a water-boy. They will work in eight-hour shifts, so that a total force of but nine men will be needed for the operation of the plant.

SOIL TESTING CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED IN MICHIGAN.

Traverse City.—The campaign against the apple tree tent caterpillar, which has been conducted in Western Michigan during the past three months, under the direction of Prof. Myron A. Cobb of the agricultural department of the Central Michigan Normal, has been so successful

that Prof. Cobb is now planning a second campaign. This will be a constructive, rather than a destructive, campaign. Prof. Cobb has the printed matter nearly ready for distribution. It deals with methods for testing the soil for acidity and for lime. The plan is to furnish the teachers of the rural schools throughout Western Michigan, with full information regarding methods for soil testing, and to have these instructions so simple that any teacher can test soil with a fair degree of accuracy. As soon as the teachers become expert testers, the children will be invited to bring samples of soil to school, that these may be pronounced either alkaline or acid. Prof. Cobb has noticed in his travels over Western Michigan, that many acres are being sown to alfalfa, which are so strongly acid that the prospects of getting a good alfalfa crop is small. It is his idea that all farmers before sowing alfalfa, should send to the nearest school-teacher samples of soil from the proposed field, that the teacher may render a statement as to the need of the soil as regards lime.

Prof. Cobb recently gave expression to the following sentiments upon this point: "It is folly for the high schools and the agricultural colleges to allow the farmers to continue to sow alfalfa on fields that are lacking in lime, and to eventually make a failure of their efforts, when the condition of the soil can be so easily determined."

Lansing.—Governor Ferris has issued a requisition on the governor of California for Joseph W. Humphrey, now in that state, who is wanted at Flint on the charge of having sold stock of the Michigan-Arkansas Lumber company under false pretenses. The particular case on which the requisition is issued is that of Helen V. Walker of Flint, to whom Humphrey sold 13,500 shares of the stock.

lins will be advanced to the position. Battle Creek.—Official announcement is made that the Adventist tabernacle, the largest church in Michigan, will not be sold to the chamber of commerce for a convention hall.

Hillsdale.—George A. Mark, the oldest county surveyor and drain commissioner in continuous service in Michigan, died Thursday. He was 84 years old and a member of the class of '83, the first engineering class to be graduated from the University of Michigan.

Battle Creek.—William Rook, a city teamster, dependent over poor health, took his own life by swallowing poison. Rook, 30 years old, lived with his widowed mother, who says he has complained of late of inability to stand his work. He was unmarried.

Battle Creek.—Municipal ownership of a water works system has paid in Battle Creek. The income of the local plant in the past year amounted to something like \$77,000, while the expenses were \$21,957. Battle Creek has 78 miles of mains and 6,235 meters.

REYNOLDS ASPHALT SHINGLES

Resemble Slate. Fire and weather proof. A reliable substitute for wood shingles at a low price. Write for illustrated catalogue.

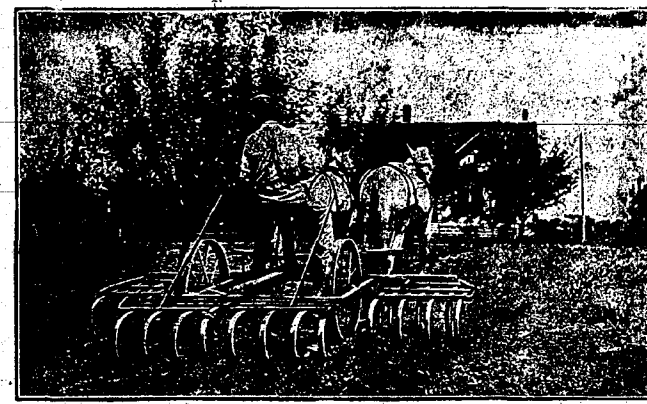
FULLY GUARANTEED R. M. Reynolds Asphalt Shingle Co. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Dept. 7

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.

MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWER'S ENDORSE LIGHT DRAFT HARROWS



PEACH VIEW FARM—E. E. Shaw, Proprietor, Grand Junction, Michigan.

"GREAT LABOR SAVER."
I am enclosing \$100 taken while I was using the harrow in my young orchard. It is a great labor saver. The dumping device is a great convenience. Unlike the ordinary harrow if one sets too close to a tree in a turn, or otherwise the teeth may be lifted and can back out without doing damage to the tree, and with very little trouble. E. E. Shaw, Grand Junction, Mich.

"MUCH PLEASED WITH HARROW."
We have used your Light Draft Harrow this past season in our orchard and are very much pleased with the same. The Buckeye Douglas Lbr. Co., Manistee, Mich. "HOWARD CITY FRUIT GROWERS ENDORSE LIGHT DRAFT HARROW."
Your orchard harrow has taken the best of care of thirty acres of young orchard and twenty acres of old orchard this season and has given entire satisfaction. S. Lisk & Son, Howard City, Michigan.

The "Light Draft Harrow" is recommended and used by the best fruit growers. This is sufficient evidence that it is a labor saver and that you should investigate. A postal request will bring catalogue and lowest prices. Write today. The Light Draft Harrow Co., 608 Nevada St., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Overland

WE PRODUCE
**50,000 CARS
PER YEAR.**

NO OTHER MANUFACTURER
EQUALS THIS RECORD.

We hereby save you from
**\$200.00 to \$300.00 a car
on any other 35 H. P.
114 inch wheel base machine.**

\$950.00

WITH GRAY DAVIS ELECTRIC STARTER
\$1075.00

SEE OUR NEAREST DEALER

G. R. Overland Co.
WESTERN MICHIGAN DISTRIBUTORS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

The Muskegon Knitting Mills,
Muskegon, Michigan.

Are you buying wool directly from the farmer, or taking his wool, sorting, scouring, and carding it into bats, or spinning it into yarn for him at low prices, and any farmer who would like to wear a few socks next winter, or good warm underwear, should write the Mills for prices.

ARE YOU USING Hansen Type

The "Diamond notch" kind. If not you are missing a good thing—ask us.

Grand Rapids Electrotype Co.
240 Lyon St. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Cadillac MOTOR CARS

"Better to buy a Cadillac than wish you had"

Western Michigan Cadillac Co., Ltd.
Grand Rapids, Mich.

WELCOME VISITORS

HONG YING LO CO.
(CHAN HO)

THE GREATEST CHINESE
AND AMERICAN RESTAURANT IN STATE
Monroe Ave., Cor. Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

B. H. Hannaford W. W. Long

Cody Hotel Cafeteria

Entrance 10 W. Fulton St. or through Cody Hotel

MUSIC DURING MEALS

Breakfast 7:00-9:30 Noon 11:30-1:30 Night 6:00-7:30 Including Sunday

Grand Rapids, Mich.

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE-MARK WHEN BUYING OVERALLS, WORK SHIRTS, COTTON PANTS



M. C. M. STUDENTS UNDERGROUND IN A COPPER MINE.

The senior class at the College of Mines has just made the annual trip to the Calumet & Hecla mine. Conglomerate lode. This company extends to each class once during its course, usually during the last term, the privilege of a day underground at this greatest of all copper mines. It is a privilege granted to no other mining college and usually not even to the great mining engineers who visit the Copper Country. Mr. James McNaughton, General Manager of all the Calumet & Hecla properties, is a member of the Board of Control of the College, and General Superintendent John Knox graduated from the College in 1899. The class this year spent the forenoon at about the 60th level, and in the afternoon received a lesson in the use of rescue apparatus.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS
CLOSING OUT

WAX RECORDS
TWO AND FOUR
MINUTE AT
ACTUAL COST

We have decided to close out a large part of our Edison Phonograph business and offer high grade machines at extremely low prices. Free catalogue and our low prices mailed on request.

YOUNG & CHAFFEE FURN. CO.
"Michigan's Greatest Housefurnishing Store"
122-128 Ottawa Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES. STUDENTS FINISH UNDERGROUND WORK IN 1 WEEK

Houghton.—The first-year class of Michigan College of Mines students has finished out its beginning course in the Principles of Mining by spending a week underground in the copper mines of the district. In other years, these trips have been taken on Saturdays throughout the term.

The mines visited this year were as follows: Calumet and Hecla (amygdaloid lode), Franklin, Champion, Winona and Isle Royale. In order to take these trips, the students have to arrive at the mines in time to go down with morning shift of miners. The captains, shift-bosses and other mine officials guide them through the workings and explain to them the details of mining practice. The mining companies of Michigan have always co-operated ungrudgingly with the College in its task of "teaching the students how to mine."

New Corporations.

Marolf-Oberg Real Estate company, Iron River, \$10,000, incorporated to deal in real estate, principal stockholders William H. Marolf and M. E. Oberg; Master Plumbers' Specialty company, incorporated to deal in plumber's supplies, principal stockholders E. A. Newman and H. R. Mauren; Barkume & Starke Concrete company, Detroit, \$5,000, incorporated to construct cement walks, principal stockholders E. J. Barkume and F. H. Stark; Globe Realty company, Grand Rapids, \$100,000, incorporated to deal in real estate, principal stockholders Fred N. Rowe and L. E. Smith; Franklin Theater company, Saginaw, \$60,000, incorporated to operate a theater, principal stockholders J. B. Kirby and J. D. Pilmore.

GOVERNOR FERRIS MAKES APPOINTMENTS.

Lansing.—Governor Ferris has appointed the following county agents: Iron county, Charles Neugebauer, Crystal Falls; Manistee county, Joseph Schneider; Keweenaw county, Dr. A. N. Chatel, Phoenix; Iosco county, Alfred J. Noel, East Tawas; Osceola county, Frank E. Turner, Ewart.

He has also appointed Marl T. Murray of Lansing delegate to the American Association of Officials of Charities and Corrections; to be held at Memphis, Tenn., May 7 and 8; also to the National Conference of Correction and Charities at the same place May 9 to 16.

SHORT STATE STORIES

Battle Creek.—Messages to local relatives of C. W. Post announce his arrival at Santa Barbara, Cal., with the appended information that he is in good health, following his operation at Rochester, Minn.

Jackson.—Edward A. Finney has resigned as captain of Company M, First infantry, M. N. G., located here. He retires from the service for business reasons. First Lieut. L. J. Col-

S

"S" is for "Soggy," avoid it in bread;
It makes indigestion and aches in the head;
Avoid it you can by this little foresight—
Just say to the grocer, "I want LILY WHITE,"

"The flour the best cooks use."

Every Sack Sewed and Tied for Your Protection.

Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Smash The Cyclopaedia Trust!
That Is Our Determination

Read the TRUTH About the Cyclopaedia Business

TRUST PRICES WRECKED!
Yes, We Mean Wrecked!

You can now secure a high grade cyclopaedia at less than 1/4 the former extravagant monopoly price. This response to the offer is overwhelming. From present indications we shall sell at least 1,000,000 copies. To prove our claims we have decided to smash the Trust. To prove our claims we have decided to smash the Trust. To prove our claims we have decided to smash the Trust.

NEW UNIVERSAL CYCLOPEDIA

Direct to You. No Middlemen's Profits. Trust-Smashing Price and Easy Terms. Get a High-Grade Cyclopaedia at a Big Saving

Here is the Truth: Up to this time the cyclopaedia business has been absolutely controlled by a few companies, backed by Wall Street, who inflated the prices to suit themselves. Although a cyclopaedia is practically a necessity, it has been impossible for you, or anyone else, to obtain a high-grade work without paying an extravagant monopoly price, until now.

We are proving that with a large sale, and by eliminating middlemen, it is possible to put a cyclopaedia within reach of every American Home, Office and School. From the very beginning, we have planned to sell—not the usual 5,000 or 10,000 sets—but at least 500,000 sets. Indications now are that we shall sell a great many more than this—probably 1,000,000. In this huge quantity—never before even approached—it was no longer necessary to make a large profit on each set. We were also able to make a great saving in materials and manufacturing cost. This made possible a tremendous reduction from the old trust prices. We are now able to offer to the American People, a cyclopaedia of the very greatest merit, at a price which is within the reach of all. Simply use the free inspection coupon.

Six Massive Volumes of Authoritative World Knowledge

Thousands of sets of this great work are already in use in Public Libraries, Schools, Homes and Offices. Even when price was not a factor, this work has been selected above all others. It is edited by Marcus Benjamin, Ph.D. F. C. S., Editor of U. S. National Museum at Washington, assisted by the highest authorities. Every one of the 16,382 subjects is brought right down to date—not 10 years ago or a year ago, but right down to 1914.

Every subject is fully illustrated with photographs and drawings. It is complete enough for the most exacting scholar, yet so simple a child can understand it; and so interesting that everybody will read it with pleasure. These six superb volumes contain over 3000 pages and are printed from large, clear, new type on highest quality paper and bound in heavy buckram. 1500 text illustrations, 24 full page colored maps, 24 full page color plates, 24 full page half tones. Leading educators and librarians everywhere agree that this is the finest reference book available anywhere. Highest endorsements.

Limited Free Inspection Privilege.—To demonstrate the genuineness of our claims—to prove beyond possible doubt the tremendous value in this work, we are sending sets out, express prepaid, absolutely free and without obligation, to all persons who fill out and mail the coupon below. There are no formalities of any kind. You may hold the books ten days on approval, examining them at leisure. If you are not more than satisfied, we will send for them at our expense. You will not have been put to any inconvenience and it will not have cost you a cent.

Mail Coupon At Once—
Do not fail to act while the free inspection privilege is still in force. It may soon be withdrawn. Simply send in your name and address on the "Free Inspection Coupon." Read me on the back of this coupon. All charges prepaid. The New Massive Volumes, probably the best ever published, will come to you all at a large saving. If not satisfied, we will send you a full set on approval, examining them at leisure. If you are not more than satisfied, we will send for them at our expense. You will not have been put to any inconvenience and it will not have cost you a cent.

DeBower-Elliott Company, Dept. 7014
431 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois

If a man would be honest he must keep in training.

A man who is satisfied with himself does not want much.

\$100 REWARD FOR WOMEN'S BRAINS

Every Housekeeper in America has a Chance to Win It.

We are continually seeking ideas to develop a new Quaker Valley Household Labor Saver... We have received just the kind of assistance we needed to turn to women for this sort of thing... We now you will be delighted with the Standup Scrubber...



One Hundred Dollars in Gold. Every lady purchasing a Standup Scrubber is entitled to share in this \$100 prize... The Standup Scrubber is a man's invention...

HIGHESTER PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND. Refuse all substitutes. Beware of counterfeits. Ladies! Get your Diamond Brand Pills in the Gold Metal Box, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for HIGHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TIME TRIED EVERYWHERE WORTH TRYING.

POPULAR MECHANICS

300 ARTICLES 300 ILLUSTRATIONS. A GREAT Continued Story of the World's Progress which you may begin reading at any time, and which will hold your interest forever. You are living in the best year of the most wonderful age of what is doubtless the greatest world in the universe. \$1,000 FOR ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION. POPULAR MECHANICS CO., 318 W. Washington St., CHICAGO.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c. Scientific American. A bi-weekly illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York.

Death of Mrs. Jacob Keller.

After an illness of about ten years Mrs. Cordelia Keller wife of Jacob Keller passed away at her late residence on Sunday evening. She was born in Wayne County near Detroit, Nov. 6th, 1867, and would have been forty-seven years of age next November. Twenty six years ago she was united in marriage to Jacob Keller, to this happy union was born five children, Liel, Aura, Orden, Merl and Vivis all of East Jordan, who with the husband and mother, Mrs. Jane Ensign and three sisters, Mrs. Net Curkendall of East Jordan, Mrs. Ada Germaine of Chicago and Mrs. Elden Mast of East Jordan, with three brothers, Dell Ensign, John Ensign, both of Chicago and Hilda Ensign of East Jordan, and with a large circle of friends are left to mourn the loss of a kind wife a faithful mother, a true sister and a loyal friend. Mrs. Keller has been a resident of this city about twenty eight years. The funeral services were held on Wednesday afternoon and were conducted at the Methodist Episcopal church by the pastor, Rev. T. Porter Bennett. Interment at East Jordan cemetery.

Death of Arthur Wm. Graves.

Arthur W. Graves was born in Kent county, Can., fifty-six years and eleven months ago. After an illness of about three months he died at Cochrane, Ontario, where he had been residing for about a year. He was married to Ella Graves of Sanilac county, Mich. Four children were born, two of whom are living, Edward of East Jordan and Mrs. Eva Downey of Wilmont, Mich., who with the wife and three brothers, Thomas of Wilmont, Mich., Alex of Wilmont and Alonzo of East Jordan and three sisters, Mrs. Carmel Green of Carsonville, Mrs. Amy Moul of Wilmont, and Mrs. Mabel Brintnall of Twining, Mich., with a large circle of friends are left to mourn his loss. The body was brought to East Jordan and the funeral was conducted on Sunday afternoon at Afton by Rev. T. Porter Bennett. The body was taken from the residence of his brother, Alonzo Graves. The interment took place near Afton.

HENS VS. INCUBATOR

"The hen is having the cackle at the expense of the poultry raiser and the incubator of these days," remarked an observing poultry man. "When the mechanical incubator came the cry went up 'Hens for laying, incubators for incubating.' Why waste the time of a valuable hen for weeks keeping a small number of eggs warm when it can be done more efficiently and on a much larger scale by a wooden box with a lamp inside it?" "Of course, every hen with the sense of a chicken quit setting, or setting. She saw that her days as a setting hen were about to be numbered and she preferred to do the counting herself. She quit instant. The result is that we have now a race of hens that flatly refuse to sit. They are entirely willing to lay the eggs and when that is done they quit as promptly as the man working on a union schedule. They leave the hatching of the eggs to any old wooden or iron contraption that man cares to invent. "And now it is found extremely awkward to have hens that will sit. There are some jobs of incubating that can best be done by a hen. Suppose a poultry raiser has a setting of fancy eggs for which he paid \$2 apiece. He does not wish to put them into an incubator with 200 other eggs. There would never be any way in the world to distinguish the chick costing 20 cents a dozen. There is no other way to incubate those chicks but to put them under a sitting, or setting, hen. And there are no sitting or setting hens. The hens are standing pat on that. "The demand for good sitting or setting hens can be heard from everywhere. Some have tried to borrow them, some have offered fabulous prices for them. But the hens do not show the slightest disposition to resume the drudgery of brooding over a batch of eggs thru hot and cold, rain or shine, hungry and thirsty, and after the chicks are hatched out to be burdened for weeks with a lot of family troubles which would drive a chick to drink." It is explained that the disappearance of the sitting hen is due to breeding and not to notions of equal rights which the hens have imbibed. Poultry raisers have been breeding for hens that will lay and not for hens that will sit, and the result is that the sitting hen has been eliminated. The matter of breeding has been simply overdone. For general poultry raising purposes the artificial incubator is better than the natural one, but there are circumstances in which it is very desirable that the half mother become a whole mother.

Bring us your HIDES, FURS, PELTS and WOOL and receive the Highest Market Price.—HARRY KLING.

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, MAY 9, 1914.

CLEAN UP DAY PROCLAMATION

Most of the American people can make things and do things on a gigantic scale, few people have enthusiasm for taking care of things. Eliminate waste and the problem of the high cost of living is solved, eliminate waste and the longevity of the people is lengthened.

The annual loss of property and life by fire in Michigan is appalling. This loss arises very largely from carelessness, a kind of carelessness that is criminal.

All winter long, in our villages and cities and sometimes on the farm, rubbish accumulates in out buildings, in alleys and by-the road side, in store rooms and in attics, furnishing fire traps for the dry season. Furthermore, the accumulation of rubbish, especially of vegetable origin, is a breeding center for disease producing bacteria. Cleanliness is absolutely essential to health. Cleanliness is a kind of patriotism that needs all possible encouragement.

I, Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor of Michigan, do hereby designate Friday, the 15th day of May, 1914, as "Clean Up Day." I heartily recommend all officials, mayors, fire marshals, health officers, etc., to use all possible diligence in awakening all of the people under their jurisdiction to a realization of the importance of putting their premises in order against the day of needless fires and epidemics. Officials should not only urge the importance of this work, but enforce impartially the laws of the state to this end. I, furthermore, urge that the schools of Michigan, both public and private, recognize this day through fire drill exercises, and discussions of the best methods of preserving property and life. All civic organizations should share in this work of conserving life and property. The press with its mighty engine for good, will, without urging, do all in its power to make this day a beacon light for all the other days of the year.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of State, at the Capitol, in the city of Lansing this 29th day of April, A. D., 1914. Signed, WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS, Governor.

Wilson.

Farmers are hustling their summer work. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Todd visited relatives in Jordan township last Sunday. Miss Glennie Vrondran was on the sick list a few days this week. Geo. Jaquays has been laid up with a very sore hand the past two weeks. Loren Frost and family visited relatives in Central Lake Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. E. S. Nowland's father who is stopping with her has been quite bad with rheumatism this week. A. R. Nowland has been having the interior of his house re-modelled and improved recently. Willard Warden doing the carpenter work.

All who are interested in organizing a Union S. S. will please meet at Wilson Grange Hall next Sunday at 11 a. m. o'clock. The Field Meet conducted by Mr. Ball was well attended in Afton last Wednesday. Afton school proudly won three banners or pennants, the 1st in each class besides several small badges.

Mrs. Loren Frost received a visit last week from her brother, Charles Church, who is taking a short furlough from his services in the navy to which he recently re-enlisted. He started with his wife for San Francisco, Calif., this week.

The Ladies Auxilliary of Wilson Grange met at the hall last Wednesday afternoon and elected officers for the ensuing year. The following is the list for 1914.—President, Mrs. Minnie Sheppard; Vice President, Mrs. Ethel Jaquay, Secretary and treasurer, Esther Sheppard; Chaplain, Mrs. Mabel Holland. It was decided to hold the next meeting at the hall at the usual date.

The funeral services of Arthur W. Graves, an old resident of this place, who died at New Ontario last week, was held at Wilson Grange hall last Sunday afternoon conducted by Rev. T. Porter Bennett, of East Jordan. Interment was made in the Todd cemetery. The many friends and neighbors extend their sincere sympathy to the afflicted family in their bereavement.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Pastor. 10:30 "Honor Thy Mother" will be the subject of the sermon for the morning service. 11:45 Sunday School. Mother no doubt taught you to attend Sunday. Come to Sunday School. 3:00 Junior Epworth League. A welcome awaits all the boys and girls. 6:45 Senior Epworth League. "Income and Property" will be the Social Study at the Epworth League Service. 8:30 "Only One Mother" will be the subject that the pastor will take for the evening address. This is Mother's Day and let us honor her by attending church. Wear some white flower. Carnation if you can but any flower answers the same purpose.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor. Pray don't forget "Mothers Day" next Sunday morning at 10:30. Everyone is earnestly invited to be at church and show your love of the good mothers. And if they are infirm or old try and arrange to bring them. Every man and woman, boy and girl be here, all wearing a white flower in honor of mother. The pastor will give an appropriate address. Evening topic "The Fruit of Light." Services begin at 10:30 and 7:30. Sunday School at 11:45. The Superintendent is glad to welcome outsiders. There are many both young and old not attending this or any Sunday School. Come and find a hearty welcome. Y. P. S. C. E. meets at 6:45. A very interesting meeting with a large attendance last Sunday, and Miss Grace Malpass proved to be an excellent leader.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Krobath. Sunday May 10th. 8:00 a. m. Low mass. Holy Communion for the Junior and Senior Holy Name Societies. 10:30 a. m. High mass. 7:30 p. m. Holy Name Society. Lecture and Benediction.

Christian Science Church Notes.

Christian Science Society hold services at their meeting place on North Main-st, west side, second door south of Division-st, Sunday morning at 10:30; Subject of lesson: "Adam and Fallen Man." 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.

Rock Elm.

Mrs. Orvis spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Boyd Hipp. Mrs. Carrie Cox and two children are visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Metz. Mrs. Kitson and children spent Saturday and Sunday at Mrs. Robinson's. H. E. Hutton and daughter, Ina drove over to Boyne City, Sunday. Miss Marjorie Cleland and Mr. Orvis spent Sunday evening at Mr. Secord's. Miss Olga Hipp celebrated her seventh birthday by entertaining a number of her small friends. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson drove to East Jordan, Monday morning with Mrs. Kitson and family, who started enroute for their new home. Mr. Flagg and family are now occupying their new home and we extend to them a welcome in our midst. Miss Marjorie Cleland spent Sunday with Mrs. H. E. Hutton. Grange meeting Saturday evening the ninth. All members should be present and visitors always welcome.

A Stubborn Cough is Wearing and Risky. Letting a stubborn cough "hang on" in the spring is risky. Foley's Honey and Tar Compound heals raw inflamed surfaces in the throat and bronchial tubes—makes sore, weak spots sound and whole—stops stubborn, tearing coughs. Refuse substitutes.—Hites Drug Store.

Don't pass your worries on: chloroform them. Gossip is a deadly gas that is fatal to friendship. A brunette may be fairer than a blonde in some ways.

Dull Feeling-Swollen Hands and Feet-Due to Kidney Trouble. Your kidneys need help when your hands and feet thicken, swell up, and you feel dull and sluggish. Take Foley Kidney Pills. They are tonic, stimulating and strengthening and restore your kidneys to healthy normal action. Try them.—Hites Drug Store.

THE "PRUDENT MAN" ALWAYS SEES HIS BANK BALANCE GROW

The man who has never had a bank account has one great pleasure in life yet left to him—STARTING one. Banking money and seeing the balance GROW bigger and bigger month by month is a continuous joy. As his bank balance GROWS a man takes more interest in his work or his business and earns more and gains self-respect and the CONFIDENCE of his firm and of himself.

Make OUR bank YOUR bank. We pay FOUR per cent. interest. State Bank of East Jordan. CAPITAL, \$50,000.

An ounce of boost more than discounts a pound of obituary. Success seldom comes to a man who is too lazy to go after it. Nearly all wise men are married. That is how they got their wisdom. If you have a skeleton in your closet you are lucky if you can keep it there.

OLD PAPERS—The Herald has a quantity of old papers which will be disposed of at 5c per bunch, while they last.

"Mighty Pretty Feet"

That's what many young men have said when gazing at a neat pair of Dorothy Dodd low cuts. Cinderella won a prince with her dainty slipper. American princes are being captured by modern Cinderellas everyday. We are not running a matrimonial bureau but we are helping Dan Cupid a lot. CHAS. A. HUDSON. PIONEER SHOE MAN. Exclusive Agent for Dorothy Dodd Shoes.

Nobody Needs to Beat

our Meats, for they are tender enough without clubbing. In flavor and delicious taste they are far superior to some of the meats sold hereabouts. Steaks, chops and cutlets are praised by all our customers as toothsome morsels. We have the best joints of Fresh Roast Beef, also Legs, Loins, Shoulders and Saddles of choice mutton and lamb. J. M. MILFORD. PROMPT DELIVERY. Phone No. 49.

Briefs of the Week

School Festival, May 15th.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Will Scheffles a daughter May 7th.
The East Jordan Dancing Club closed their season's series of dances Thursday evening.

The East Jordan Creamery & Ice Cream Co. are now receiving cream on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
The Metropole Orchestra will give another one of their popular dancing parties one evening this coming week.

We're wondering if our Board of Health had in mind that May 10th was Sunday when they ordered all property owners to clean up their premises "on or before May 10."

A number of our citizens are making marked improvements on their residence properties this spring in the way of parking, etc. The north Main St. stretch, which was paved last fall, is presenting a fine appearance.

Since our grocers and market men decided to close at 7:30 p. m. (except Saturdays and Pay Days) our dry goods, clothing and shoe merchants have swung into line making the closing of our stores at 7:30 practically unanimous.

The Ellsworth Produce Co's warehouse at Ellsworth was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning at a loss of probably about \$10,000. It will be rebuilt immediately. The building was erected five years ago by Ralph Davis of this city who with Homer Chatterton and Miner Walt of Mt. Pleasant comprise the company.

The larger majority of our business men keep their stores and surroundings in a neat and tidy condition. Unfortunately a few are negligent, but we trust they will see the error of their ways and start house-cleaning at once. Our City Commission are endeavoring to have a "spotless town" and every citizen should co-operate with them.

John Arnold who has been confined in county jail awaiting trial on a charge of assault with intent to do bodily harm, was taken to the hospital at Petoskey this week where an operation was performed for appendicitis. His condition is critical. It will be remembered that Mr. Arnold was an inmate at the county farm, just before his arrest, suffering with a severe case of typhoid fever.

Many people in the community will be pleased to learn that arrangements have been completed for a most splendid Lyceum Course for next winter. It consists of three very strong musical numbers, and two exceptionally good lectures and will cost about one-third more than last season's course which gave such universal satisfaction. About a dozen of our business and professional men came to the front and made it possible; about three hundred purchasers of season tickets will insure its success.

Mrs. Ada Proctor received a telegram last week announcing the death of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Lalonde, at Clovis, New Mexico. Mrs. Eleonore Lalonde was well known here having spent most of her life here since she was three years old. She was born in Cheboygan, September 1st, 1884. Peritonitis was the cause of her sudden death. She leaves a husband, and two small children of Clovis, N. M., a mother, Mrs. Proctor of this city, three sisters, Mrs. A. E. Montiehi, of Iuka Kansas, Mrs. Dan Morgan, of Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Lillian of this place and two brothers, Robert and John, also a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

Mrs. M. E. Heston is in Charlevoix this week.

M. Lalond returned to Charlevoix Wednesday.

Atty. Williams returned from Elk Rapids, Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. D. Healey, a daughter May 6th.

Perry Snook went to Rose City Thursday to work.

Mrs. S. Hayden was at Petoskey this week at the hospital.

Mrs. D. Fitch was at Boyne City Thursday visiting friends.

J. E. Miller of Boyne City was in the city this week on business.

The Temple Cafe has opened its ice cream parlors for the season.

Harley Hammond is expected home from the Ferris Institute Friday.

Mrs. L. Johnson of Big Rapids is visiting her daughter, Miss Frederica.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have moved into the house vacated by G. W. Kitsman.

Most Complete Line of WALL PAPER in the city. HITE DRUG CO.

C. H. Stevens of Phelps visited his daughter, Mrs. R. Maddock over Sunday.

Mrs. Hausler spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Kent at Boyne City.

Mrs. E. A. Lewis and Mrs. C. Malpass and son, were at Charlevoix last Friday.

Mrs. M. Hagerman returned from Charlevoix Thursday where she visited friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Moblo of Ellsworth were in the city Wednesday on business.

Pros. Atty Fitch and Com'r Milford were Charlevoix business visitors, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Spence of Echo, are visiting at the home of his son, R. N. Spence.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kitsman now occupy the Tindle residence on north Main Street.

Mrs. C. J. Bisbee of Port Hope is visiting her son, R. O., and family for some weeks.

R. O. Bisbee was at Charlevoix Friday, transacting business at the probate court.

Mrs. W. Reitzel of Bay City visited her sister, Mrs. Clarambeau here a few days this week.

John McEachron and family have moved from Main Street into the Burdick tenant residence.

Frank Shepperly and daughter Emily spent Sunday here with his daughter, Mrs. John Dolezel.

Mrs. A. B. Meech returned home from Chicago Saturday last accompanied by her son, Lavater.

Mrs. Wm. Doyle and children spent this week at Charlevoix guest of her mother, Mrs. G. A. Young.

Mrs. Grigsby was at Charlevoix Wednesday and Thursday to attend the W. C. T. U. convention.

Miss Carrie Orvin of Grand Rapids, who has been visiting friends here, returned home first of the week.

W. P. Porter returned home from Chicago Thursday, where he attended the National Forestry Exhibition.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Clink, Miss Liela Clink, Miss Raino and Mrs. L. Johnson drove to Boyne City, Wednesday.

Atty's Clink and Williams were among those who attended the Republican banquet at Alba, Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Scott returned Thursday from Vestaburg where they made an extended visit with relatives.

James Gidley was at Grand Rapids this week attending the Woodman's Convention as delegate from the local lodge.

Jos. Lindenberg of Bellaire, manager of the County Farm there, spent Wednesday here guest of E. L. Dunson and family.

Mrs. Nettie Huggard and son, who have been visiting relatives at Newberry and Munising, for some weeks, returned home last week.

Mrs. Eugene Chadwick who has been in the city since February taking care of her sister, Mrs. Jackman, returned to her home at South Haven, Friday.

Among those from here attending the Republican banquet at Alba last night were, H. I. McMillan, Atty D. L. Wilson, Harry Curkendall, E. E. Hall, and John Hartt.

Mrs. John Dolezel was pleasantly surprised Wednesday evening by a few friends the occasion being her birthday anniversary. Games were played, refreshments served and all spent a pleasant evening.

Miss Neva Jenkins is nursing tonsillitis.
J. J. Trombly is at home from Chicago.

Fred Smith of Elk Rapids was in the city this week.

Claude Reynolds returned from the East last week.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper at the HITE DRUG STORE.

Geo. Spencer was at Charlevoix on business, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Weikel were at Central Lake Monday.

B. E. Waterman spent Saturday at Petoskey on business.

Mrs. John McArthur is under a physician's care this week.

Mrs. Ella Tillotson, Dep'y, returned from Pellston Thursday.

M. Lintner has moved his family into the Ted Henry tenant house.

Clyde Danforth went to Greenville Friday to work for Price Bros.

Ed Chaddock of South Haven was visiting relatives here this week.

John O'Connor of Boyne Falls spent Sunday guest of friends in this city.

Mrs. I. Saperston and daughter of Alba visited Mrs. L. Weisman Tuesday last.

Mrs. C. Taylor is visiting her sister Mrs. L. Peppin at Sutton's Bay for a time.

Mrs. J. J. Votruba and son are in Charlevoix visiting her parents this week.

Wm. White and family now occupy the Henry Clark tenant house on Esterly street.

Mrs. Fannie Tillotson and Mrs. Johnstone visited at Mrs. B. E. Waterman's over Sunday.

Miss Grace Keenholts who is teaching at Clarion spent Sunday at home with her mother.

Mrs. Earl Gould and children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jones at Mt. Bliss.

Miss June Hoyt is under a physician's care and will not be able to finish her school this year.

Mrs. H. A. Tape and mother, Mrs. Wm. Richardson, will go to the former's home at Milan, Saturday.

Your attention is called to Weisman's adv. elsewhere in this issue. You can save money by the bargains offered.

B. Swab returned to his home at Stewartville, Minn., Wednesday after a short visit with his daughter, Mrs. B. L. Lorraine.

Mr. and Mrs. James Reynolds are receiving a visit from their daughter and son, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Dougherty of Twinning.

Mrs. Frank Zoulek was severely burned about the face by a covered kettle of boiling water exploding on the cook stove, Friday last week.

A number of girls on the West Side surprised Miss Gertrude Grant at her home Wednesday evening the occasion being her 17th birthday anniversary.

Mrs. Munderbecker of Traverse City who has been taking care of her sister Mrs. Ed. Lavalley during her sickness, returned home Wednesday. She spent Tuesday guest of her old time friend, Mrs. H. C. Swafford.

The W. C. T. U. will hold its regular meeting Friday, May 15, (not 22nd as noticed in annual program) with Mrs. A. D. Grigsby, at 2:30 p. m. This is a Mother's meeting and every mother is invited to be present.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ericks, a son, Tuesday.
New CANDY at Spences Bakery, Orange Blossoms.

SEWING MACHINE for sale. Inquire of Mrs. S. Ramsey.

Sheriff Kettle was over from Bellaire on business Wednesday.

Mrs. John Cummins goes to Detroit hospital for treatment Monday.

Mrs. L. Weisman was confined to her home with illness a part of the week.

Mrs. C. Taylor and daughter Miss Ruby, returned from Detroit Thursday.

CUT-OUT BORDERS in stock. Wall Paper from eight cents up. HITE DRUG CO.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Downey and Thomas Graves returned home to Wilmont first of the week.

Visit the bake-sale of the Catholic ladies in Beckman's meat market on Main street, this afternoon.

Miss Mae Stewart attended the W. C. T. U. convention at Charlevoix, Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ima VanLeuven of Boyne City visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Clark Sunday last.

Tom Nestor, Floyd, Frank and Myron Durand went to Rose City Thursday to work for the Cooperage there.

Closing out the McCall Patterns. Any best pattern in the line 5c.—The Leader, H. Rosenthal Proprietor, Madison Bldg. Main-st.

"Teaching Children to Safeguard Themselves," is the title of an article under, "Talks to Mothers," on the Woman's page.

SEED OATS—Fine Swedish Select Oats for seed at 65 cents per bushel. Inquire at the COUNTY FARM, J. Momberger, Manager.

Our lady readers will find some very interesting offerings in the Embroidery department this week. Among them is a beautiful pillow top "Home, Sweet Home."

Those contemplating the purchase of a Monument can save money by interviewing Mrs. Geo. L. Sherman who is local agent for a well-known manufacturer of high grade monuments.

At the regular missionary meeting held Friday at Mrs. P. Lalonde's a very fine report was given by their delegates, Mrs. J. Jamison and Mrs. W. P. Porter of the Petoskey Presbytery Missionary Society held at Lake City last week.

Did you read the opening chapters in last week's issue of our new serial? It is a winner. The writer received \$1,000 for the exclusive rights to the story. It has never been run only once and this was in a southern daily. It is the latest and you should not miss it.

Complete information on fertilizing, planting, cultivating, harvesting and marketing onions is given in Special Bulletin No. 67 published by the Michigan Experiment Station. Many small areas of muck are especially adapted to this crop and can be made to return great profits. Write for a copy of the bulletin to Director R. S. Shaw, East Lansing, Michigan.

John A. McTavish of Petoskey, State Factory Inspector, was an East Jordan business visitor this week inspecting our various manufactories. Mr. McTavish was an East Jordan resident in the days gone by when our city was not yet named. He owned at one time the former Jacob Graff farm. In his inspection of The Herald office he commended us highly on conditions as he found them and reported same "excellent" to the State Department.

BAD FIRE AT COOPERAGE
Dry Kiln and Contents Destroyed Wednesday Morning.

Fire, which evidently originated in the fan-room, destroyed the dry kiln of the East Jordan Cooperage at an early hour Wednesday morning entailing a loss of several thousand dollars. The kiln was nearly filled with partially dried heading and the burning of this made such an intense heat that the fire was hard to combat. The plant has its own fire fighting apparatus with pump and in the hands of our firemen and a volunteer brigade proved effective in confining the fire to this part of the plant.

This is the second time the kiln has been destroyed. The Cooperage here is owned by Grief Bros. of Cleveland, Ohio, and is under the management of M. Snook.

Notice of Board of Review.
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Review for the city of East Jordan will meet at the City Hall on Monday, May 18, 1914, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock a. m. and remain in session at least four days.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

The Fact Remains

No amount of misrepresentation by the peddlers of alum baking powders, no juggling with chemicals, or pretended analysis, or cooked-up certificates, or falsehoods of any kind, can change the fact that

Royal Baking Powder has been found by the official examinations to be of the highest leavening efficiency, free from alum, and of absolute purity and wholesomeness.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for making finest and most economical food.

Card of Thanks

We desire to express our appreciation of the many acts of kindness extended by the people of East Jordan and Afton to us in our bereavement in the loss of our husband and father.
Mrs. ARTHUR GRAVES and family.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank the many friends for their kindness and sympathy in the hour of our bereavement in the loss of our dear wife, mother and sister, to the singers for their services and also for the beautiful flowers presented.
JACOB KELLER and Family.

Two interesting photos of the Parental School at Spokane, Washington are shown on another page of The Herald. Do you remember how your plans went up in smoke when you started out to set the world on fire?

There is as much kicking in baseball as there is in football, but it's different. A lazy man may shut his eyes when looking for work and bark his shins on it.

Just a Few More Left of the celebrated LaVogue Suits and Coats --- to go AT COST.

A rare opportunity for the ladies to secure High Grade Outer Garments at a minimum price.

For Next Week

we offer the following specials:
COTTON RATTANAY
25c @ 19c 50c @ 39c
HOUSE DRESSES
Ginghams and Percals, all colors and sizes—\$1.00, \$1.25.

L. WEISMAN



Have you tried our SCHUST BUTTER CRACKERS

One of the best crackers on the market today. Only 10c per pound. In order to introduce them we are giving coupons with each pound, redeemable in Cracker Jars and Berry Bowls.

H. L. DUNSON

Prompt Delivery STATE STREET Phone No. 202.



DIVORCE YOURSELF From Dirt, Dust and Drudgery

by using a **Duntley**

Combination Pneumatic Sweeper

Release from broom drudgery—from the strain of moving and lifting furniture and from the dangerous scattering of dust and germs that are raised by the use of the broom and the old-fashioned carpet sweeper, can be obtained by the use of the Duntley Combination Pneumatic Sweeper, which, although easily operated by hand, creates powerful suction force which draws out all the dirt and dust found in your rugs and carpets and at the same time the revolving brush picks up all lint, pins, threads, ravelings, etc.

THE DUNTLEY SWEEPERS are made in three sizes and sold under a rigid guarantee for one year. You may try a Duntley in your own home for 10 days Free of Charge.

For more detailed information write TODAY

AGENTS WANTED!
Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co.
6501 S. State St., Chicago

Choose a Watch as you Choose a Friend

"Some friendships are made by nature, some by contact, some by interest and some by souls," wrote Jeremy Taylor. Yes, and some are made by service. Select your watch for service. Our judgment may help you.

C. C. MACK
Temple Theatre Block.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

An Evening with our young Musicians

June 5th.

MISSING \$81,500

By Varick Vanardy

(Copyrighted)

Thrilling, Mysterious and Interesting

"In Shaughnessy, from headquarters," the operative announced was admitted to the green was Moreaux's favorite in his perfectly ap- He was a clean- good-looking chap, and with a complex- He wasted no time preliminaries.

"I have told me what he knows. What about the newspapers, Mr. Branton? Was one of them missing?"

"No. Sit down. There they are. I brought them down-stairs for you to see. Two Heralds, a Times, a Sun, and a Tribune."

"Why two Heralds?"

"An accident. I wanted a paper to read on the train. All of the morning papers are in my office. As I was about to leave it for the station I picked up a Herald and shoved it under the rubber band, on top of the other papers that made up the package."

"I am to understand, then, that you had already pinned the envelope containing the money inside of another Herald?"

"Where did you place that paper, relative to the others in the pack- et?"

"Before I picked up the extra one it was the second paper down from the top. When I shoved the extra paper under the rubber band it was in the middle, of course."

"Who put the papers together and snapped the rubber band around them in your office?"

"I did, arranging them as I have described."

"Bingham thinks that he pinned the envelope that contained the money inside of a Herald also. He says he laid it on the table beside the other papers, for you to arrange. This envelope here that contained the bond, was in a Herald, wasn't it?"

"Yes. In the middle of the packet where I had put the one that contained the money. Now, you just hold your horses for a minute, Shaughnessy, and I'll make you understand this thing. You know how I arranged the papers before I left my office. Well, that extra Herald that I brought along, to read on the train, must have contained the envelope that Bingham thought held the money, and pinned into it forty-five new bills, don't take up much space. A hundred of them laid down side by side makes a package only five-sixteenths of an inch thick. So I must have pinned up the paper that Bingham had used, and not have noticed the presence of the envelope inside of it—and so I put that one on top of the packet."

"But you would have discovered it when you read the paper on the train?"

"I didn't read it. That's the point. I did pull it out from under the hand interlocking to open it and read it, but I laid it upon the seat beside me instead. I fell to thinking of other things. I was so absorbed that I didn't realize that we were at Monterey until the train pulled up. I grabbed the paper and shoved it back into its place under the band, and hurried out."

"I held the packet under my arm while I stood on the station-platform waiting for the car that was to meet me there. I didn't take it from under my arm until I threw it upon the couch in my room up-stairs, and dropped my coat over it. After that I was in the bath-room with the door closed, fifteen or twenty minutes. When I came out I put on my coat, ripped the rubber band from the packet-of newspapers, opened the one that was in the middle, took the envelope that I found pinned inside of it, and came down here where Moreaux was waiting."

"When the envelope that I brought with me to this room was opened, it contained the bond. Moreaux went up-stairs with me to examine the other Herald. There was no envelope in that one, but—there it is; look at it—you will find pin-holes through it showing where an envelope had been fastened to it. Hold on a moment till I get through."

"What happened? This? While I was in the bath-room somebody entered the outer room and stole the envelope that contained the money. He found the bond, first, and looked deeper. Then he found the cash."

"You mean, of course, that he discovered both envelopes, the operative interjected; "this one, containing the bond, first, then the other, with the cash? That he helped himself to the envelope containing the money, and restored the packet of newspapers to its original shape, with the Herald containing the envelope with the bond in the middle?"

"Precisely."

"That would suggest previous knowledge. Also that the thief knew of your unusual method of carrying large sums in cash pinned inside of newspapers."

"Who's so likely to have acquired such knowledge as Moreaux's valet?" Branton retorted. "Only three persons knew that I was to bring that cash with me—Bingham, Moreaux, and myself. Only two persons knew that I was to come out by the 12:40; Bingham and myself. Not until after that train had left the station in New York did Bingham notify Moreaux of my departure, and ask him to send to the station to meet me." Branton turned sharply toward his secretary. "Who answered your telephone-call?" he demanded.

"The valet, Feltner. I gave him your message for Mr. Moreaux." Bingham replied.

Moreaux had flushed hotly during Branton's latest announcements. The flush was succeeded by an expression of amused contempt accompanied by a half-smile.

"Feltner knew nothing of your coming, Branton, until Bingham telephoned. He brought the message to me, and I sent him to the garage with the necessary order. He knew nothing of any case, or that you intended bringing any with you. I have made no mention to him, or to any other person, of the business in hand," he said. "I would be as logical to charge me with the theft as Feltner."

"Quite so," Branton retorted coldly.

CHAPTER IV

The Finger of Guilt.

Birge Moreaux pressed the electric button that hung suspended from the chandelier above the table. The footman who responded summoned the valet.

"Feltner, you are charged with theft," Moreaux said, without preface. "When Mr. Branton arrived I sent you to his rooms to offer your services. He sent you away. Did you, nevertheless, enter that room while we will say—he was in the bath-room?"

"I did, sir, Feltner replied, apparently unmoved by the abrupt charge made against him.

"What did you do there?"

"I carried Mr. Branton's coat to the window and brushed it. It was thick with dust. I replaced it as I had found it, upon some newspapers that Mr. Branton brought with him. I also dusted his hat. Then I came away."

"Why did you do all that after being told that you were not wanted?"

"Because you told me to, sir."

"For the enlightenment of all, tell us exactly what directions I gave you."

"You said, sir: 'Attend upon Mr. Branton. He will probably send you away, but don't mind that. It is his manner. He needs brushing.' So I did as I have said. But I hadn't a desire to thrust myself personally upon the gentleman, sir."

"Did you notice the newspapers that were under the coat, particularly?"

"Only that there were several of them held together by a rubber band. I am under the impression that the top one was a Herald. I did not examine them."

"Did any other person enter that room while you were there, Feltner?"

"Yes, sir. You did."

"Thank you. That will suffice for the present. You need not concern yourself about my first remark to you."

"Mr. Shaughnessy," he added quietly to the operative when the valet had gone, "when Mr. Branton arrived here I was already aware of two things concerning him, these: that he was to bring with him \$81,500 in cash, and that it was his habit to carry large sums like that pinned inside of a newspaper. I noticed the bundle of papers under his arm, and I assumed that the money was concealed among them. I sent Feltner to wait upon him. Then, I followed up the stairs and went to my own room."

"Feltner was dusting Branton's coat when I came out of my room two or three minutes later. I don't think he saw me then. I saw him replace the coat upon the bundle of newspapers. I entered the room while he was dusting the hat. Feltner went out of the room. I remained. So, if anybody in this house stole the envelope containing the money, I am the only one who could have done it."

"One moment, if you please; I haven't finished."

"Mr. Branton has charged my servant with the theft. Feltner and I are the only persons who had opportunity to steal it. I am positive that Feltner did not take it, and I know that I did not."

"Branton says that he removed the top paper from the bundle while he was on the train, but that he did not read it. He put it down upon the seat beside him, and looked deeper by his thoughts, and picked it up again and returned it to the bundle, hastily, only when the train rushed in at Monterey station."

"He assumes—he has not said so, but it is plainly his assumption—that the envelope containing the bond was pinned inside of that paper which he intended to read on the train coming out; that the thief discovered it first, and found it to be substituted the Herald with the bond in the middle of the bundle, and edged into your own place side-ways," Moreaux said, musingly. "If there had been a newspaper lying upon that seat when you approached it, you would have seen it."

"What in the name of goodness are you driving at now, Birge?"

"Why, this: If Shaughnessy's theory is correct, you probably sat down upon another Herald that somebody else had dropped there. While the train was passing through the tunnel, didn't you pull your own paper from under the rubber band so that you'd have it ready to read as soon as you were in the daylight again? Wasn't that the time when you laid your own paper down upon the seat beside you?"

"Maybe it was. I guess so."

"You shifted to the opposite end of the seat after the train had passed

when Branton's back was turned, substituted the old with the bond-envelope for the Herald with the cash-envelope, in the middle of the bundle, and slipped the cash-envelope into his pocket.

"That, it strikes me, is the only way to account for the pin-holes in the newspaper at the top of the package."

"I don't really believe that Bingham stole that money, but I return the compliment which Mr. Branton has paid to me in the matter of my servant, by showing that his secretary might have taken it. Plainly the money was taken before it left Mr. Branton's office, and there are only two men who could have taken it while there: Branton, himself, or his secretary."

Moreaux turned calmly to Branton as he concluded his rather long speech, and, with a deprecatory shrug of his shoulders and a half-smile upon his comelike features, but with none in his eyes, added:

"So I say to you, Branton, practically the same thing that you said to me before the arrival of Mr. Shaughnessy. Fire the fellow, and let's see what comes of it. I point the finger of guilty knowledge at Bingham."

Bingham, white with sudden rage, started to his feet.

CHAPTER V

Shannon the Shadow.

G. Mortimer Branton's apparent anger was never deeper than the surface. It existed in his demeanor, and was used only as a buffer. It was never real. Policy would have forbidden him to be angry even if his natural inclinations had not been the antithesis of ill-temper. He could be oddly moved to laughter, at times, and he was so then. But he ventured no further opinion.

After he had laughed, he turned to Shaughnessy.

"It's up to you, now, Mr. Detective," he said with characteristic bluntness. "I have always said that you fellows weren't worth your salt. Here is an opportunity for you to prove that you are. Moreaux has turned the tables upon me nicely. What have you got to offer about it?"

"It seems plain enough to me that you left the money in the seat you occupied in the train that brought you out here, Mr. Branton," the operative replied with the cool assurance of one who is convinced of the correctness of the statement made.

"This is utter and abject nonsense, of course."

"Let us see if it is. Have you telegraphed to the conductor of that train or to anybody, concerning your loss?"

"No. Of course I didn't leave the cash in the car seat, but even if I had done so, what would be the use of telegraphing now? Poo! If the cash-envelope had been in that paper, I pulled it out of the bundle, and didn't read it, would have remained in that paper when I returned it to the bundle. If it had dropped out of it, I would have seen it, or heard it."

"The Occidental Express, due in New York at one o'clock, was late today," Shaughnessy remarked reminiscently. "I was at the station when it got in. I know the features of a good many crooks, and I saw one that I did know leave that train. I also know that the same man was in the city last night so he couldn't have come very far on that particular train."

"All of this is suggested by the thought that Shannon—that's the crook's name—might have gone out on the twelve-forty with you, might have secured the envelope, and might have caught the Occidental back to New York, at the next station beyond here, where it was, no doubt, held up for orders. Such a thing is barely possible, you know."

"I know it to be wholly absurd." The angry mannerism had returned to Mr. Branton. "What you say is simply damfoolishness. There were twelve passengers in that coach besides me. Every one of them was in front of me. There wasn't a soul behind me in that car. I sat with the bundle of newspapers on my lap, all the way out to Monterey. I don't think that both of my hands were off it at the same time all the way out."

"If Shannon, as you call him, and a dozen others like him, had been in that car, they couldn't have got hold of the cash. I didn't leave the seat until the train got to Monterey. If I knew positively that Shannon was in that car, I'd swear that he didn't get the money, because he couldn't."

"Wait a moment," said Moreaux. "Which end of the car did you enter, at the station in New York?"

"The rear. I got aboard just as the conductor gave the signal to start. I told him who I was, and directed him to stop at Monterey to let me off. The train was moving when I sat down."

"Which end of the seat did you occupy? Nearer the aisle, or the window?"

"Both. I sat near the window, at first, but the sun came into it a trifle, so I shifted to get out of it. But what's the use of all this? What difference does it make which end of the car-seat I occupied?"

"You're a large man, Branton. You approached that seat from the rear of the car. No doubt you stopped at the seat with your hand on the back of the one in front of it, and edged into your own place side-ways," Moreaux said, musingly. "If there had been a newspaper lying upon that seat when you approached it, you would have seen it."

"What in the name of goodness are you driving at now, Birge?"

"Why, this: If Shaughnessy's theory is correct, you probably sat down upon another Herald that somebody else had dropped there. While the train was passing through the tunnel, didn't you pull your own paper from under the rubber band so that you'd have it ready to read as soon as you were in the daylight again? Wasn't that the time when you laid your own paper down upon the seat beside you?"

"Maybe it was. I guess so."

"You shifted to the opposite end of the seat after the train had passed

from the tunnel. Your mind was occupied—but I have never known it to be so occupied that you do not instinctively remember the crease in your trousers. In other words, to move from one end of the seat to the other, you first stood up, then moved along and sat down again. You sat down upon the paper you had laid upon the car seat, and you left exposed the paper that was already there."

"Fact decreed that the extra paper should also be a Herald. When you got up hastily to leave the car at Monterey, you picked up the extra paper, and left your own in the car-seat, where you had been sitting upon it."

Branton, always amenable to logic, scowled, and was thoughtful.

"That's all right," he remarked presently; "all but the pin-holes. How are you going to explain the pin-holes in that extra paper that you have created?"

By way of reply Moreaux picked up the two copies of the Herald which Branton had brought with him. He examined them a moment. Then he put one of them down on his knee and held the other one in his hand.

"This is the paper that you brought down-stairs with you, Branton," he said. "It is the one that contained the envelope with the bond. The pin-holes are at the bottom of the first page of the news-section, at the third column, indicating that the paper was simply lifted open as it was originally folded, when the envelope was pinned to it. Is that the position in which you believe you pinned the envelope that contained the money?"

"It's the position in which I always pin such envelopes."

"Bingham, where did you pin your envelope?" Moreaux put down that paper and picked up the other one.

"In precisely the same place. I have seen Mr. Branton do it often enough to know his habit about it."

Bingham was sulky, and his reply was not gracious. It was none the less to the point.

"I'd like you to be certain about that, Bingham," Moreaux insisted.

"I am as positive about it as I am that you charged me a moment ago with having stolen that money," was the half-savage retort. Moreaux smiled, and tossed the paper toward him.

"There lies your exoneration," he said. "The pin-holes in that paper are at the top of the first page of the news-section. And, Branton, I notice something now that escaped our attention before. The pin-holes are smaller. You and your secretary used bankers' pins, which are larger and longer than the pins in ordinary use. The pin-holes in that paper are small, and are much closer together than if you or Bingham had made them for the purpose defined."

"The newspaper now in Bingham's hand was carried aboard of that train by a person who had received it this morning from a news-dealer who had attached his bill to it. Branton, it was Bingham who placed the cash-envelope into the newspaper at your office. It was you who pinned in the bond-envelope, not knowing what your secretary had done. You put the bond into the middle of the packet of newspapers. You put the money at the top of that packet."

"You pulled it out and laid it on the seat beside you while you were sitting up—this paper. Then you shifted over and sat on your own. When you left the train you picked up this paper and left your own in the seat."

Shaughnessy, who had been an attentive listener, bent forward in his chair and seized the telephone.

"Police headquarters, New York. Quick action, please," he said.

Then, a moment later, while the others listened tensely: "Hello, Cleary. This is Shaughnessy. I want Shannon, the 'shadow,' and want him quick. Holderness made a report on him yesterday, and will know where to find him. Send him. Quick action, Cleary. It's eighty thousand this time, if Holdy gets there. I'll be in on the next train. Eighty thousand, cash. Lifted from G. Mortimer Branton."

He replaced the receiver and started to his feet, addressing Moreaux. "How soon can I get a train into the city?"

"Now, if you sprint for the garage. You have about twelve minutes to get to the station," Moreaux replied. Bingham leaped to his feet and followed the operative, calling out to Branton as he went.

"I'll go with him to identify the money. You won't need me here."

A moment later the two who remained heard the whir of the automobile as it fled down the driveway toward the main road to the railway station.

"Birge," Branton said, after a time, "you showed more sense than that detective."

"Oh, I don't know. He suggested the idea in the first place. I followed it up. Besides, he saw that fellow Shannon."

"Who the devil is Shannon?"

"He robbed me once. I have respect for his abilities in that line. That's all."

CHAPTER VI

The Dead Thief.

The deal involving \$81,500 in cash which had taken G. Mortimer Branton to Moreaux's, has no place here. Moreaux's house was merely a convenient location for the transaction, and Moreaux's interest in it was only that of a witness. Bingham took out more funds with him to replace that which was lost. Branton remained overnight with his host, and late in the evening Shaughnessy reappeared at The Pells.

He was shown into the greenroom where the two gentlemen received him. He laid a white envelope upon the table in front of Branton. It had two pin-holes through one end of it. Also, he put down a copy of the Herald of that morning. It also had two pin-holes through the bottom of the third column of the first page of the news-section.

Lieutenant Holderness found

them in Shannon's room in Fourth street," he said. "They seem conclusive. Can you identify the envelope, Mr. Branton?"

"Yes. Where is the money?"

"Gone. Not found. The envelope was empty."

"Where is Shannon?"

"Dead. He was there all right, but he'd been dead several hours."

"Murdered? For that money?"

Shaughnessy shrugged.

"No. He died naturally enough. Morphine, cocaine, et cetera, killed him, the doctors said. Shannon was a 'fiend' in the use of everything in the drug line. That's his record at headquarters. He took too much, or too little, or the cumulative properties of one or more of them did the business. Or, what is more likely, \$81,500, in one dose, settled him. It would be a heart-excitant to most men. Anyhow, he's dead."

(Continued next week.)

The trouble about taking a chance is that you can't always put it back where you found it.

U. W. P. A. 105

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, rent or information concerning business, lands, etc., write them. No names will be run under this head, other than those who are 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 PESS ASSOCIATION, 69-68 MARKET AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

BENZIE COUNTY	Beulah
BRANT COUNTY	Brant
EMMETT COUNTY	Brutus
GOGEBIC COUNTY	Ironwood
GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY	Traverse City
IONIA COUNTY	Traverse City
JENESAU COUNTY	Ionia
KENT COUNTY	Grand Rapids
MANISTEE COUNTY	Manistee
MUSKEGON COUNTY	Manistee
MUSKEGON COUNTY	Muskegon
OCEANA COUNTY	Ocean Springs
J. D. S. Hanson & Son	Hart
OTTAWA COUNTY	Hart
J. C. Jorgensen	Grand Haven
GLADWIN COUNTY	Gladwin
Sager & Co.	Gladwin

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Address all orders for this medicine to the VAN BYSTERVELD MEDICINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., 124 No. Division Ave.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Act

Talks to Mothers

Mrs. Mary Wicks, Editor

Teaching Children To Safeguard Themselves

"There are many new things that we should teach our little ones," said a young mother the other day, "but I believe that I have found out something about it really worth while. A mother can save her child from many a fall, some of which are likely to be bad ones, if, just as soon as the baby begins to 'climb up,' she straightway teaches him also to 'climb down.'"

"The first time my own little youngster climbed 'safely up on the Morris chair and gave his little squeal of mixed delight and fear, my impulse naturally was to seize him and lift him down to safety. But a second thought told me instantly that such a course would not have helped in the slightest in future climbing experiments, and it would have prevented no falls at all except that imminent one."

"Accordingly, I adopted the other plan, the one which has saved him many falls since then. Instead of lifting him down, I held him securely where he was and then made him go through the motion of getting down backwards by himself, I merely keeping him from falling with one hand. He grasped the idea at once, and held on with his hands until one foot and then the other touched the floor, when I praised him highly. We went through with the performance several times, and he gained confidence with each time until in a few minutes, he could climb down as easily and safely as he could climb up, and then I felt no more fear of injuries from the Morris chair."

"Every time that he climbed up on anything after that I had him climb down in the same way, and he has had far fewer falls than the average baby boy of his age and activity. I have never found anything yet that a child could climb up upon that he couldn't climb down just as safely. I never encouraged climbing, but children all do it, and my way seems to have been successful in preventing bad results from their adventures. In a short time after our baby had been taught to 'climb down' all the help he needed was the reminder that he was to hold very tight with his hands until he had secured a foothold."

"We lived in an apartment, and so had not stairs to watch out for. But the first time the baby saw stairs at a friend's house he was half way up before we saw him. I showed him at once how to get down in the same way, and thereafter had no trouble. He has never had a fall down stairs."

"Of course, as I said, I do not encourage climbing, and my first rule in teaching a child to climb down from anything is to be very careful. Naturally the little hands and feet slip once in a while and a little bump is the result, but it is never so severe as a fall from the article itself would be, and these falls are not of much consequence. At any rate, I believe that it is one of the most valuable things that can be taught to a child."

Young Folks Department

LITERATURE

By Viola Bolitho, 335 Marion Ave., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Manuscripts of short stories, poems, essays and etc., (to be written on one side of paper only) will be gladly received for this department.

Spring Rejuvenation

By Omar W. Russell, Casnovia, Mich

When the departing of winter pervades the earth, and the first rays of spring comes forth, bringing sunshine to open the buds, then the first spring birds have migrated with the spring opening and soon little flowers will be nodding their heads in the spring breezes.

At this time of the year the effect of spring seems to permeate man as well as the rest of nature. The season's change makes man restless. The call of the outdoors is stronger than the call of toil.

Men and women should not let this call pass, unheeded. Be a part of the rejuvenation of spring. By undergoing the change of nature, the cares and worries of the past will be obliterated. No better medicine for humanity, than a dose of the glories of nature, gathered in at springtime on a day's jaunt in wood or meadow.

After the day's journey go back to the burdens of the day, rested and refreshed. Do your work well and faithfully, but when the cares of life seem to again be coming your way, let your thoughts go back to the joy of living, the day you spent with nature, and then you will see that the rejuvenation of spring is really a success.

In sylvan woods, where wild flowers grow;
On bright spring days, I love to go
Among the green verdure, I bask in the sun,
And pluck wild flowers, one by one.

On grassy hill, I love to lie;
And watch the birds, as they fly,
In search of food, that they love best;
For their young ones in the nest.

On bank of creek, I love to sit
And in the water, my fingers dip;
Then watch the minnows scamper away,
From the place in which they lay.

In tangled vale, I love to roam;
Farther and farther away from home,
In the woodland far away,
Where all nature holds sway.

Out with nature, I love to go;
Let my thoughts with nature grow;
Spring days like the days of June,
I love with nature to commune.

True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

German Rouladen.
Cut pieces the size of your hand from round steak, sprinkle salt and pepper over them, then spread with mustard. Lay a slice of bacon and some chopped onion upon each. Roll up and fasten together with wooden toothpicks or tie with thread. Fry brown in bacon fat or in butter. Add water, cover and let them simmer from two to two and one-half hours. Add as much water as is needed to make gravy and thicken with cornstarch. A little cream will improve it.

Roast Rolled Steak.
Take a round steak and pound it well. Make a dressing of breadcrumbs, one egg, a small piece of butter, salt, pepper and a little sage. Mix all together and spread on the meat. Roll and tie with a string. Put in a pan

and roast. Baste often with hot water and melted butter. Make a brown gravy and serve with it.

Savory Rolled Steak.

Pound a steak hard on both sides with a wooden mallet until tender. Rub melted butter into the meat, then spread it with one-half cupful of flour seasoned with celery salt and white pepper. Sprinkle this with a few drops of onion juice and roll up the steaks. Tie together with a piece of soft white twine and lay in a covered roaster. Pour in a gill of water in which a teaspoonful of butter has been melted and cover closely. Cook in a moderate oven for an hour. When done, place the rolled steak on a hot platter, thicken the gravy left in the pan and pour it over the steak before sending to the table.

Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper

9633
A Simple and Pretty House Frock. Checked percale in lavender and white was used to make this model. It will look equally well in blue and white striped gingham or seersucker, and is appropriate for any of the season's dress materials. The right front is

crossed over the left in a unique shaping. The skirt has four gores and may be joined to the waist in raised or normal waistline. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.



9918.
Girl's Blouse Dress with Lining. Cream white crepe voile embroidered in blue w s used to make this neat dress. The blouse waist has long drop shoulders, to which the sleeve portions are joined. The right front is shaped and laps over the left in closing. The round Dutch neck has a pretty finish of band trimming. The skirt slightly full, has plaits at the seams. The pattern is good for silk, cloth, linen or cotton fabrics. It is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size.

9907.
A Dainty and Pleasing Negligee Ladies' Dressing Sack. White crepe voile dotted with blue and trimmed with collar and cuffs of "Val." lace insertion and edging, is here shown. The fullness is confined to the waistline under a belt that may be of ribbon or correspond with the collar and cuff trimming. The model is cut with body and sleeve combined, and will lend itself readily to silk, cashmere, voile, challie, dimity, lawn, batiste and similar materials. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3/8 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

9910.
A Dainty Little Model-Girl's Apron. This simple practical garment may do duty as a dress or an apron. It has sufficient fullness, and is cut with body and sleeves in one. The fullness over the back is held in place with a belt. The design is good for percale, lawn, dimity, gingham, cambric, chambrey or crossbar muslin. It may be trimmed as desired, and cut with round or square-neck edge. The pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size.

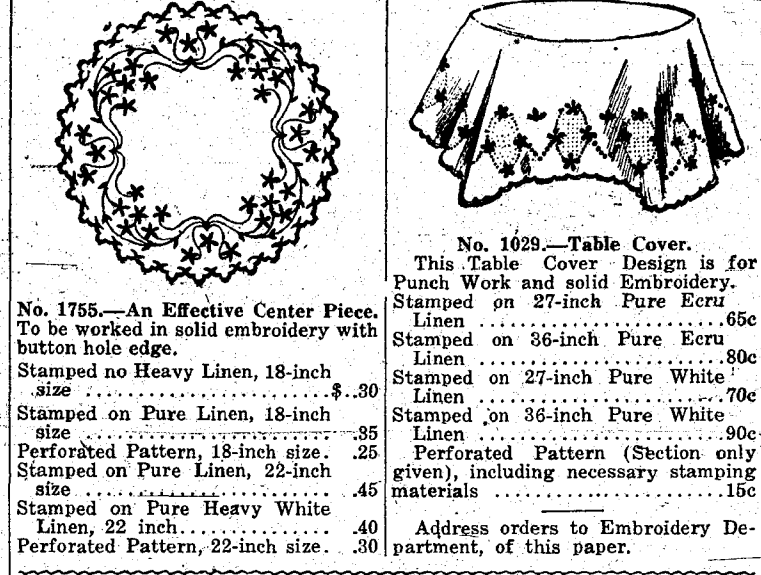
9922-9920.
A Neat Combination for Business, Home or Shopping. Separate waists and skirts are again popular. The designs here shown will lend themselves effectively to any of the materials now in vogue. The skirt is practical and easy to develop, and the waist will look well in tailored style, with long sleeve and revers finish, or in the more dressy mode depicted on the figure view, with short sleeve and gathered fronts. Lawn, linen, chambrey, gingham, madras or tub silk, also batiste and net are good for the waist, while poplin, serge, voile, taffeta, linen, or linen broad cloth or gingham could be used for the skirt. The Waist Pattern 9922, is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The Skirt Pattern cut in 6 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 24-inch material for a 24-inch size. The skirt measures about 1 1/4 yards at the lower edge. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10c for each pattern in silver or stamps.

9917.
Boys' Suit consisting of a Shirt Waist and Trousers. This model may be made of cloth, serge, khaki, galatea or linen entirely, or the waist may be of linen, madras, or cambric, and the trousers of woolen goods or cloth. The waist is laid in deep box plaids over the shoulders, and finished with a tuck at each side of the front closing. The trousers are cut on regulation lines. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2 3/8 yards of 44-inch material for a 6-year size.

9908.
A Simple Stylish Dress for Misses and Small Women. Silk poplin in a new shade of blue, with facings of white braided in blue, was used to make this attractive model. The waist, back and sleeve are cut in one, and join the front of the deep armcave and underarm. The skirt has simple lines, with a slight fullness at the belt, that may be plaited or gathered. The right side of waist and skirt is lapped over the left in closing. A shaped collar trims the low "V" neck edge. The sleeve may be finished in short length, with a turned-back cuff, or in full length with or without the shaped and deep cuff. The dress is also suitable for taffeta, tub silk, voile, crepe, challie, linen, gingham, lawn and other wash fabrics. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 44-inch material for a 17-year size. The skirt measures about 1 1/4 yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10c in silver or stamps.

No. 399. Pillow Top.
Size 22x22 inches.
An ever popular "Home Sweet Home" Pillow Top, portraying the birthplace of John Howard Payne. Tinted in colors on Tan Art Ticking 85c
Perforated Pattern, including necessary stamping material 20c
Pillow Cord 35c

No. 541—Baby's Booties.
Daisy Design in Eyelet Embroidery. Stamped on Linen, per pair 25c
Perforated Pattern, including necessary stamping materials 10c



No. 1755.—An Effective Center Piece. To be worked in solid embroidery with button hole edge.
Stamped on Heavy Linen, 18-inch size \$.30
Stamped on Pure Linen, 18-inch size35
Perforated Pattern, 18-inch size 25
Stamped on Pure Linen, 22-inch size 45
Stamped on Pure Heavy White Linen, 22 inch 40
Perforated Pattern, 22-inch size 30

No. 1029.—Table Cover. This Table Cover Design is for Punch Work and solid Embroidery. Stamped on 27-inch Pure Ecru Linen 65c
Stamped on 36-inch Pure Ecru Linen 80c
Stamped on 27-inch Pure White Linen 70c
Stamped on 36-inch Pure White Linen 90c
Perforated Pattern (Section only given), including necessary stamping materials 15c

Address orders to Embroidery Department, of this paper.

SOME TYPES OF CHILDREN'S GARDEN WORK

BY MISS SUSAN B. SIPE,

COLLABORATOR, BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY AND OFFICE OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Spokane Washington

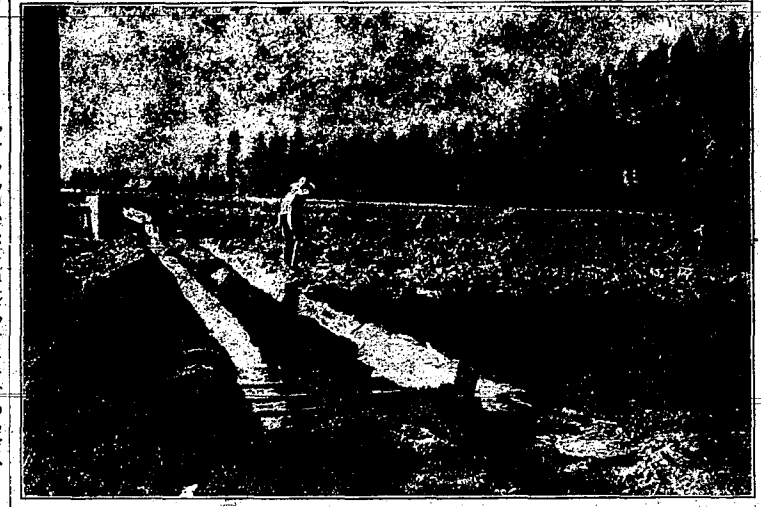


Fig. 1.—Boys of Parental School, Spokane, Wash., Irrigating and Cultivating School Gardens.

More in the line of school gardening is being done in the eastern part of Washington than in the western. Spokane especially has some excellent work, though not as a recognized part of the course of study. The principal of a building, however, who recognizes its value in the growth of the child and in addition to her other duties finds time to have the children plant and cultivate a garden will find her efforts well commended by the superintendent of schools. By the use of water, marvelous lawns are grown in Spokane in an incredibly short time. Several very attractive clover lawns were noted around school buildings. All the schools that have gardens use the same area, 50 feet by 100 feet, and these are generally similar in plan—the individual plot for the child and an observation or educational section. A large potato yield at the Audubon School was to be sold for pictures for the school. This school, following the thought suggested by its name, has made and placed bird boxes in every available spot about the school—in the windows, on poles in the yard, and in near-by trees.

An excellent beginning has been made in Spokane, and when it sees the necessity of a trained teacher to direct the work it will hold a front rank in the best form of school garden, the one on the immediate school grounds, for the board of education is most far-sighted in its purchase of grounds for buildings. It never buys less than a block, 300 feet by 300 feet, and sometimes more. It buys in advance of the growth of population and has now four sites waiting to be built upon. With so much land buildings are properly located, additions can be made as needed, and plenty of space assigned for gardens and playgrounds.

Schools that deserve especial mention other than the Audubon are the Columbus School, in a semi-rural section, and the Cooper School. The remarkably green lawn of the former school was in striking contrast to the dried grasses of the prairie surrounding it. Two hundred and forty children are represented in the Cooper School garden.

As a part of the city school system, Spokane has established a parental school 4 miles from the city on



Fig. 2.—Gathering Crops in Garden of Parental School, Spokane, Wash.

a 45-acre tract of land. The site is perfectly suited to the purpose. Located in a rich valley on the banks of the Latah river, it affords opportunity for boating, swimming, skating, abundance of ice for cutting, and water in plenty for irrigating purposes. The school had been in operation but a little over a year and being under the direction of William M. Baker, a man who received his training at the Chicago Parental School, it is conducted similarly. It is organized on the family plan, with cottages built to accommodate 20 boys to each home. Each family is under the direction of a man and his wife, particularly selected for the place.

The cost of keeping boys in small families is considerable, but it is easily overbalanced by the greater good that can be done. As in Chicago, the classes are kept at the same standard as the city schools. In addition they have manual training, horticulture, laundry work, and military training. The boys have built wagon boxes, hot beds, root cellars, and flumes, and assisted in putting in the telephone and fire alarm system. They have 400 chickens and 200 ducks. They have raised all the vegetables used at the institution in a year except one sack of onions.

The equipment in the horticultural department consisted of three horses, harness, wagons, and the necessary tools for farm and garden. The vegetable garden is planted on the plot plan, each plot measuring 25x83 feet, each boy having one of these divisions as his own garden. Each garden is hoed and weeded by the boy assigned to it and the system of irrigation is so arranged that each boy can handle the water on his own plot. (Fig. 1). Beets, peas, beans, parsnips, lettuce, radishes, onions, celery, cabbage, and potatoes are growing on each plot. About 6 acres have been planted to corn, potatoes, squash, pumpkins, tomatoes, cabbage, beans, and the regular root crops (Fig. 2). A fairly good-sized orchard has been set out and many of the small fruits. This farm life is of unquestioned benefit to boys from the city streets. They soon become healthy, vigorous and bright-eyed under the outdoor treatment.

BRONCHITIS CONQUERED

Royersford, Pa., Man Tells How.

At this season of year with such sudden changes, it is so easy to take cold, and almost before one is aware there is inflammation in the bronchial tubes—a hard cough and unless checked in time chronic pulmonary troubles may result.

Townsend Young of Royersford, Pa., says: "A severe bronchial trouble contracted caused me much difficulty about breathing. My chest felt clogged up and there was considerable soreness. I tried different remedies without help; but I am glad to say that Vinol cured my bronchial trouble which had lasted for three months. My breathing is all right and the soreness entirely gone from my chest."

Vinol contains the curative, healing principles of fresh cods' livers (with-out oil) and tonic iron. We guarantee it to be delicious in taste and to satisfy you with its medicinal effects.

P. S. If you have any skin trouble try Saxo Salve. We guarantee it. W. C. Spring Drug Co.

C. R. Brownell

DOCTOR OF MUSIC

Pupil of DDW. Barnes, London
Will be at East Jordan
Wednesday and Thursday

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

Telephone calls for appointments received by

Phone 31

Dr. G. W. Bechtold

DENTIST

Office, Second Floor of Kimball Block.

Office Hours: 8:30 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.
Evenings by Appointment.

Dr. C. H. Pray

Dentist

Office Hours:
8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
And Evenings.

Phone No. 223.

Dr. F. P. Ramsey

Physician and Surgeon.

Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.

OFFICE SHERMAN BLOCK

East Jordan, Mich.
Phone No. 196.

DRS. VARDON & PARKS

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Office in Monroe block, over Spring Drug Co's Store

Phone 150-4 rings

Office hours: 1:30 to 4:00 p. m.
7:00 to 8:00 p. m.

JORDAN COURT No. 131

TRIBE OF BEN HUR.

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

Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.

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

NEW YORK CLIPPER

THE GREATEST THEATRICAL AND SHOW PAPER IN THE WORLD
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, \$4.00 PER YEAR.

BEST NEWS AND BEST ARTICLES ON AVIATION
BY WELL-KNOWN EXPERTS
SAMPLE COPY FREE
Address NEW YORK CLIPPER, New York, N. Y.

REAL PROGRESS

For many years Kansas has been considered a state where things happen and result to the good of the people who make up the population. Many new fads in government and other activities have originated in that state that have worked out in a satisfactory manner and the time is now at hand when the whole nation can justly look with envy upon that favored commonwealth. Notwithstanding the succession of crop failures that have occurred in the past few seasons the people of the state now deposited in the bank upward of \$200,000,000 which makes a per capita wealth in actual money of \$600 per family and \$750 per family in livestock. In Kansas there are 87 counties without any insane, 54 counties without feeble-minded, 96 counties without any inebriates, 38 counties without any poor houses 53 counties without any person in jail and 63 counties without any representatives in the state penitentiary. In the 10 years ending in 1910 Kansas raised more wheat of all kinds than any other state in the union, or an aggregate of 710,150,000 bushels. She holds the wheat record of the country, and in one year raised more wheat than any two neighboring states combined. This is a record that any state might be proud of and when the whole nation is upon this basis there will be no cries heard about hard times. All this has been accomplished through the overcoming or hard knocks dealt by the people of the state by nature and otherwise, and shows what can be done when a people settle down to business and place good hard work above calamity and howling. Success comes from arduous toil along the line in which people are engaged and when all pull together for better conditions success is sure to crown their efforts. Kansas has eliminated many evils which are tolerated in other states, for the reason that they bring in revenue. The people prefer to pay their own way in Kansas and run their government for the best interests of the people. In doing so they have succeeded beyond their most ardent dreams and other states would profit in a large degree by following her example.

Relieves Bladder Distress and Weakness. Irregular, painful bladder weakness disappear when the kidneys are strong and healthfully active. Take Foley Kidney Pills for that burping scalding sensation-irregular, painful action-heavy, sore feeling and bladder distress. You will like their tonic restorative effect—the relief from pain—quick good results. Contains no harmful drugs. Try them. Hites Drug Store.

County Normal Notes

While the teacher's examination was being held in the normal room, Thursday and Friday of last week, the normal class met in the music room.

Esther Walker substituted for Miss Bon in the north ward and Edna Strigley for Miss Hanshaw in the south ward Thursday and Friday. Miss Hanshaw and Miss Bon were taking the teachers' examination.

Marjorie Weaver substituted in Miss Nold's room for a short time Monday morning.

The normal class visited Miss Manson's room on the north ward Thursday, and Miss Finucan's room on the south ward Friday. They enjoyed these visits very much.

Hattie Hamlin was absent a few days last week on account of illness.

Trout Fishing Law in Brief

Open season May 1 to September 15. Unlawful to have in possession under seven inches in length.

Unlawful to sell.

Unlawful to ship out of State.

Unlawful to take more than 35 in one day.

Unlawful to have in possession more than 50 at any one time.

Non-residents over 18 years, required to procure license to fish. Fee for license to take all kinds of fish, except trout, \$1.00; fee for taking all kinds of fish, including trout, \$3.00. One day's legal catch of fish may be taken or shipped out of state by licensed fisherman. Coupon from license must be attached to package.

Good talkers are usually poor quitters.

Do you try to do those you are dunned by?

The easiest thing for a man to acquire is old age—if he lives long enough.

Most Children's Diseases Start with a Cold. Restlessness-ferverishness an inflamed throat and spasmodic cough may be whipping cough is starting in. Give Foley's Honey and Tar promptly. It helps the children so very much, and Mrs. Shippy, Raymondville, Mo., says: "I got fine results from it and it is a great medicine for whooping cough."—Hites Drug Store.

KNOW YOUR OWN STATE

Did you know that Michigan ranks high among the states in value of her agricultural products, standing first, second or third in many important crops? The state is notable because of its enormous annual production and the unsurpassed variety of its products. The horticultural interests have long given her a position of national importance. In addition to this it is an important fact that the possibilities for future development within the state are very great, for as yet only 51.5 per cent of the total land area is included in farms; with enormous areas of good soil remaining to be reclaimed. Much interesting and surprising information about "Michigan Agriculture" is contained in a new bulletin (Special Bulletin No 70) which can be procured by writing to Michigan Experiment Station East Lansing, Michigan.

Every married man believes that the household expenses could be cut in two if he only had a chance to turn his business acumen loose on the job.

A proud Ohio father was surprised to find that his first born weighed twenty five pounds. He made the mistake of weighing it on the iceman's scales.

A very interesting photo is shown on another page of The Herald. It is a class from the Michigan College of Mines, underground in a Copper Mine.

Helps Kidney and Bladder Trouble—Everybody Satisfied.

Everywhere people are taking Foley Kidney Pills, and are so satisfied they urge others to take them. A. T. Kelly, McIntosh, Ala., says: "I recommend them to all who suffer from kidney troubles and backache for they are fine." Best thing you can take for backache, weak back and rheumatism.—Hites Drug Store.

PROBATE ORDER.

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

In the Matter of the Estate of Margaret Fitzgibbons Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that four months from the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1914, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the City of Charlevoix in said county, on or before the 25th day of August, A. D. 1914 and that said claims will be heard by said court on Tuesday the 25th day of August, A. D. 1914, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Dated April 23rd A. D. 1914.

SERVETUS A. CORRELL,
Judge of Probate.

25 Post Cards 10 cents. Assorted

Best Wishes, Greetings, Lovers, Birthday, etc. Also your NAME in our POST CARD EXCHANGE free on request and free sample copy of the Family Story Paper; also catalogs and premium list. Enclose 10c stamps for return postage, etc.

FAMILY STORY PAPER

24-26 Vandewater Street
New York

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS SHOULD USE

5 DROPS

The Best Remedy For all forms of

Rheumatism

LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, GOUT, NEURALGIA, AND KIDNEY TROUBLES.

DROPS

STOP THE PAIN Gives Quick Relief No Opiates, No Laxatives

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS

SAMPLE "5-DROPS" FREE ON REQUEST Swenson-Rheumatic-Cure Co., 100-108 W. Lake St., CHICAGO

It's Time To

Plant a Tree

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

Wm. Tate

East Jordan, R. F. D. 4

BOY BANDITS RECEIVE FIVE TO TWENTY YEARS

Review of Transgressions Which Landed Youth's Behind Iron Bars.

ESCANABA, Mich.—"Just two fool fool boys" is the only diagnosis of the case of Joe Parent and Clyde Smith, 22 and 23 years of age respectively, who terrorized this entire section of the state for over a week. Impelled by a desire for easy money, they, singly or together, held up and robbed station agents of the Soo railroad stations here and at Gladstone four times in five weeks. Then, their identity as the robbers discovered, they fled, and, for ten days eluded pursuit in the woods and swamps of this and neighboring counties, during that time shooting two of their pursuers. Now they are in the state prison at Ionia for the best years of their lives.

On Thursday evening, March 5, Joe Parent alone entered a store near Escanaba shot a hole in the ceiling of the place, lined up the occupants against the wall, rifled the cash register and escaped. The sheriff was rushed to the scene, but no sooner had he arrived there than another call came into his office that the Soo Line station agent in this city had been held up by a lone bandit, who, after ordering him to stand on the table with his hands high in the air, had taken the money from the cash drawer. On this robbery Parent confessed, he secured \$75 in cash.

Just a week later, near midnight, while the agent was busy, he heard someone at his window and looking up he beheld the same masked face that had appeared just a week before. Complying with the orders of the holdup man the agent handed over \$55 in cash.

Again the officers were called Sheriff T. J. Curran went quickly to the scene and again there was an all-night search in the surrounding woods—an unsuccessful search.

On Thursday night, March 19, a panic stricken farmer rushed into the sheriff's office with the tale that he had been held up by a lone highwayman near the Soo Line station and relieved of \$90 in cash. Before officers reached the spot the bandit had shot out the window of the Soo Line station and, entering, had secured \$30 in cash.

Two weeks later, while the Soo Line station at Gladstone was filled with people two bandits followed the agent into his office after he had met the 11 o'clock passenger and in whispered words ordered him to open the safe from which they secured \$700 of Western Express company money. Walking out through the crowded station, the bandits escaped.

Then followed an original search for the robbers. Careful inquiries were made in every direction. All suspicious characters were carefully watched until one night Joe Parent and Clyde Smith, local characters known to be out of work, were noticed spending money freely. They were shadowed. On Thursday, April 16, the lads secured a rig at a livery barn to go to Gladstone. When they returned the police station was notified and Chief Iverson went to investigate. The boys were followed to a room in a local hotel. The chief knocked on the door and demanded admittance. The door was opened.

"Where did you get the money that you have been spending?" demanded the chief.

"None of your business," said Parent. Noticing a gun in Parent's pocket the chief grabbed for it and while he was grappling with Parent for possession of the weapon, Smith pulled a revolver and ordered the chief to release his hold on his partner, which Iverson did. The two boys dashed from the room while the chief fired shots after them, none taking effect. Down the hall they ran toward the railroad yards, out a glass paneled door and leaped to the alley 15 feet below, whence they ran toward the railroad yards.

The chief returned to the office, organized a posse and with them took up the chase. For ten days and nights it lasted, with officers and bloodhounds always on the trail but always a little behind their quarry. Then came capture confession and quick punishment in the form of sentences to prison for terms of five to 20 years each.—B. C. Tribune.

Feel Doll and Sluggish? Start Your Liver to Working!

It beats all how quickly Foley Cathartic Tablets liven your liver, overcome constipation—make you feel lively and active again. J. L. McKnight, Ft. Worth, Texas says: "My disagreeable symptoms were entirely removed by the thorough cleansing Foley Cathartic Tablets gave me." They're a wonder.—Hites Drug Store.

Most girls would rather pound a piano in the parlor than pound a beefsteak in the kitchen.

There might be danger of another deluge if women could only weep for a purpose without getting their noses red.

FORD AUTO-MOBILES

BUY IT

Because Its a Better Car.

Get full particulars from

R. MACKEY

Phone No. 89 East Jordan.

To insure early spring delivery
ORDER YOUR CAR NOW!

In Your Quest

For the Best

CHALLENGE FLOUR

Buy Sold

by the

City Feed Store

STATE STREET Phone No. 125

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

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"



Silver Of Proven Quality

Rich design and refined beauty in knives, forks, spoons and fancy serving pieces are not attributes of solid silverware alone. The skill born of long experience has produced in the famous 1847 ROGERS BROS. silver plate effects in pattern and design which make its name for beauty second only to its reputation for quality—"Silver Plate that Wears."

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "CL," showing all patterns.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.,
Successor to Meriden Britannia Co.,
MERIDEN, CONN.

FREE SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOUSEWIVES AND JANITORS!

Hines' Rock Glue, Star Broom Holders and Diamond Bright Window or Silver Polish is now being placed with your merchants. Go to any dealer in America and ask for them. All merchants know about them and many have them in stock. They are going to give you a 30 cent jar of Rock Glue, a 25 cent Star Broom Holder, or a 25 cent Diamond Bright Window or Silver Polisher free; ask for these articles at once. Rock Glue mends everything, even broken hearts and pocketbooks. Star Broom Holders, 3 on 1—holds Dust Pan, Brush and Broom, keeps them handy, they will last twice as long and do better work. Diamond Bright Polish ready for instant use, cleans and polishes. If your dealer cannot supply you, send ten merchants' names and ten cents in stamps and name one article, your choice, or 30 cents for all three. Above offer is good only 1 time.

The Retailers can be supplied by jobbers. If not, we will direct a beautiful book of national views worth \$1.00 sent free postpaid for return of trade-marks of above goods and 10 cents in stamps.

THE NORMAN F. HINES CO., Main Office and factory, Lakeland, Md.