

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 18

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

No. 42

Bumper Crops

State's Monthly Report Shows Remarkable Yields.

Lansing, Mich., October 7, 1914. WHEAT.—The estimated yield of wheat in the State is 18.71, in the southern counties and Upper Peninsula 19, in the central counties 21 and in the northern counties 16 bushels per acre. The estimated total yield for the State, sections and counties will be given in November Crop Report.

The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in September at 89 flouring mills is 271,023 and at 88 elevators and to grain dealers 267,413 or a total of 538,436 bushels. Of this amount 375,364 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 146,635 in the central counties and 16,337 in the northern counties and Upper Peninsula.

The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed in the two months August-September, is 3,000,000. Forty one mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in September.

The per cent. of acreage sown this fall as compared with last year is 101 in the State, 98 in the southern counties, 107 in the central counties, 103 in the northern counties and 106 in the Upper Peninsula. The average date of sowing wheat in the State is September 19th, in the southern counties the 23rd, in the central counties the 17th, in the northern counties the 14th and in the Upper Peninsula the 11th.

RYE.—The per cent. of acreage sown this fall as compared with last year is 99 in the State and central counties, 98 in the southern counties, 103 in the northern counties and 101 in the Upper Peninsula.

BARLEY.—The estimated average yield per acre in the State is 25, in the southern counties 24, in the central counties, 29, in the northern counties 25 and in the Upper Peninsula 31 bushels.

OATS.—The estimated average yield per acre in the State, southern and central counties is 32, in the northern counties 31 and in the Upper Peninsula 35 bushels.

CORN.—The estimated average yield in the State is 34, in the southern counties 33, in the central counties 37, in the northern counties 35 and in the Upper Peninsula 31 bushels per acre.

POTATOES.—The estimated average yield in the State is 110, in the southern counties 103, in the central counties 107, in the northern counties 112 and in the Upper Peninsula 176 bushels per acre.

BEANS.—The estimated average yield in the State and southern counties is 11, in the central and northern counties 12 and in the Upper Peninsula 13 bushels per acre.

SUGAR BEETS.—The estimated average yield in the State, southern and central counties is 9, in the northern counties 8 and in the Upper Peninsula 11 tons per acre.

BUCKWHEAT.—The estimated average yield in the State is 16, in the southern counties 15, in the northern counties 17 and in the Upper Peninsula 21 bushels per acre.

FREDERICK C. MARTINDALE, Secretary of State.

Wise and Otherwise.

The war may at least save us some torture in keeping the grand opera singers at home.

Take it from us, we really can see nothing sweet about the advance in the price of sugar.

America doesn't have to go to war to reduce her population. Over here we have football and automobiles.

Even in these days of quick-firers and automatons there is something about a line of charging bayonets that doesn't look good to the man in the trenches.

Mother Eve was nude until the apple episode, but when she ate apple a change for the better took place. Judging from the kinds of dresses many of the women are wearing nowadays, it's about time to pass the apples again.—EX.

Card of Thanks.

To the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted during the death and burial of our father, we desire to extend our heartfelt thanks.

J. H. Graff and Family,
Geo. Chaddock,
Wm. Chaddock.

CAPTURED CITY

Co. "X," East Jordan's Splendid Military Organization Stormed Charlevoix.

Capt. Henry L. Winters, and his infantry company, of East Jordan, fifty rifles broke through the outer defenses captured the water-front, and entered the city at 8:30 Tuesday evening.

Considering it useless to resist the invasion, the keys of the city were handed over to Capt. Winters and Co. "X" had peaceful and welcome possession for two hours. The company was put through the manual of arms, and occupied the street in a most excellent drill that exhibited a precision, alignment and accuracy that would do credit to any company of the Michigan National guard. After inspection the company broke ranks and spent a half hour about town.

East Jordan has something good in Co. "X," and we hope it appreciates the fact. A good military company in a town is an asset, and Co. "X" is certainly quite up to the standard. It can go anywhere and line up with the best of them.—Charlevoix Sentinel.

Y. M. C. A.

The result was satisfactory, more than satisfactory when viewed in the light of conditions as they existed up to September thirteenth when the County Committee of the Charlevoix County Young Men's Christian Association met in East Jordan to consider arrangements for suspending for an indefinite period, the work of the Association. At that time the finances of the organization were in a very deplorable condition but the committee voted to take the matter up with the people of the county thus ascertaining whether the necessary financial support was available. October tenth was the date fixed for the conclusion of the financial canvass. When the committee met on the eleventh they went over the result of the work finding that \$3009.00 had been raised in new pledges, thus insuring the continuance of the work another year, and 186.00 paid in old pledges.

MICHIGAN APPLES

The production of apples in the State of Michigan for the year 1913 was 19,356,029 bushels, which means about 6,500,000 barrels of apples. There is every indication at the present time that the crop in Michigan this year will be fully 33 per cent greater than last year, and in many sections of the State the farmers are not picking the apples because it is claimed there is no market for them. Apples and potatoes to Michigan are what cotton is to the Southern States, and if the South is going to be relieved at the present time by disposing of its cotton in single bale lots in order to provide a market and to provide funds for the grower with which to meet his living expenses, why should not the Michigan producers be cared for in the same patriotic way. A barrel of cotton costs about \$50.00. A barrel of apples would cost two or three dollars, at least half of which go to the grower. If every family would immediately purchase a barrel of apples it would give an immediate stimulus to the apple growers of the State and would enable them to market this year crop, a considerable portion of which is yet unpicked. If one million barrels of apples could be disposed of in this way within the next two weeks, it would mean the placing into circulation among the farmers of Michigan at least a million dollars and would prove a wonderful benefit in the fruit growing districts of the State. Michigan is producing fruit which in the matter of flavor is far superior to that brought in from outside States, and every effort should be used to stimulate the consumption of the home product.

A Good Character After All.

Someone has advanced the opinion that the letter "e" is the most unfortunate character in the English alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and in hell all the time. For some reason, he overlooked the fortunate of the letter, so we call his attention to the fact "e" is never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life and no heaven. It is the center of honesty, makes love perfect and without it there could be no editors devils nor news.—"Fourth Estate."

"OBSERVER" DEFENDS PRESENT DRESS WHEN COMPARED WITH PAST

By "OBSERVER."

Did you ever try standing in one spot on any of our up-town streets, for half an hour and listen, unobserved, to the conversations that are sure to reach your ear? I have, and really it's worth while.

Only this week I heard a number of "good old souls" ripping a younger woman up the bank because of her "outlandish" clothes. This incident, and one of those "Backward, Turn Backward" poems which I read just a short time ago, induce me to write this letter.

It seems the guy that wrote that poem was yearning for the good old times, especially the good-old-time girls the twenty-five-years ago kind that dressed so sensibly, etc. You know that talk. The way he had it doped out they all looked like gentle, modest angels. And the way he scolded the terrible up-to-the-second fashions was something awful.

But say, I happen to know the guy that got that off, because an aunt of mine was in his high-school class, and she has got a photograph of the bunch. One of the girls in the outfit shows up with a bustle that projects twelve inches to the rear; one has a set of false bangs one has a switch made up in the dizzy mountains on the top of her head and one has her hair cut short and frizzed out in a cloud—something like they wear in the Fiji islands. All of them have on hoop skirts that would require considerable skill to sit down in.

It was this same crop of angels that bloomed out in the tight waisted effects only five years later. Their next stunt was bloomers, or sometimes "half skirts" for bicycle wear; same girls, remember. And it was "stylish," of course, to have two or three perfectly sound front teeth extracted and gold ones put in their places. Twenty-five years ago, my aunt says, was right in the midst of the whalebone era. Remember those whalebones?

Oh the dear, sweet, simple "natural" girls of twenty-five years ago. They were sure innocent and unsophisticated some.

Whenever an old geezer has to look a military bill in the eye he remembers the dames of yesteryear, and he gets the idea that they were different then. He forgets that the flighty fashions were started about six-thousand years ago by Mrs. Adam and that there has been something new and fierce, as well as expensive every season since.

My idea is that the fashions are worth the money. They always give you something to talk about. Of course you have to be mighty careful sometimes what you say and where you say it, but matters in that respect are improving.

Another compensation is that the fashions go in circles so if you live long enough you know what to look for. In another twenty years I expect to see all the modern peel-tight and sunlight affairs over again and that's saying and seeing a great deal. The "turn-backward" poems don't interest me a little bit. I have troubles enough right now without diving into history for them.

Got What They Deserved.

You remember Noah had to work a long time on that ark. It was up-hill business, too, at best, building a boat away out on dry land while the local anvil and hammer club sat around spitting tobacco juice upon his lumber, whittling up his pine boards with their jackknives, and telling him what a fool he was for expecting rain in a country that was to dry to grow alfalfa but he kept at it. Finally the flood came; every mother's son of the croakers were drowned. This is the only instance we know of in either sacred or profane history where a bunch of knoekers got exactly what was coming to them. Tipton. (Mo.) Times.

Some people will pay \$25 a week hotel board to live in a resort where the principal excitement is going to the post-office twice a day to get letters and papers from home.

Stop those Early Bronchial Coughs.

They hang on all winter if not checked, and pave the way for serious throat and lung diseases. Get a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and take it freely. Stops coughs and colds, heals raw inflamed throats, loosens the phlegm and is mildly laxative. Best for children and grown persons. No opiates.—Hites Drug Store.

FORWARD MARCH!

That the first effect of a sudden great war should be to shock and stun even neutrals is natural.

But, the war is now two months old and it is high time for American business men to brace and build for the future.

It's awful, war is; and it knocks old plans galley west. But we're out of it, we're not going to be drawn into it, and it's therefore plumb foolish to go around with jaws down instead of working in a brave, bold way toward the sunlight ahead.

We are reminded of this by a statement from one of the biggest authorities in the country on advertising.

"It is inconceivable," he says, "that any merchant or manufacturer should cease, or even curtail, his advertising just when the country is on the threshold of a tremendous double harvest the natural harvest of our own unprecedented crops, and the logical harvest consequent on the war in Europe. It is under such conditions as these that advertising reaches the zenith of its power."

"To all my clients—I have sent this message.

Keep the columns of the newspapers bristling with your announcements and thus open wide your doors for the flood of prosperity that is bound to rush in. Make hay while the sun shines.

A wave of prosperity, the like of which nobody now living has ever seen is getting ready to sweep over United States. It cannot be otherwise when ours is the only big nation left free to do the business of the world. It's coming as sure as Thanksgiving and Christmas—it's just bound to come!

Therefore, away with doubts crawling and funk, and forward march! Arms out for opportunity!

Marketing in Siberia.

The markets of Irkutsk, Siberia, are an interesting sight, for the products offered for sale are in most cases frozen. Fish are piled up in stacks like so much cordwood, and meat likewise. All kinds of fowls are similarly frozen and piled up. Some animals brought into the market whole are propped up on their legs and have the appearance of being actually alive. But stranger yet even the liquids are frozen solid and sold in blocks. Milk is frozen into a block in this way, and with a string or a stick frozen into and projecting from it. This it is said, is for the convenience of the purchaser, who is thus enabled to carry his milk by the string or stick handle.

The Weeks In History

Monday, 5—Spinning wheel invented, 1530.
Tuesday, 6—Firts German immigrants arrive, 1633.
Wednesday, 7—First horse power rail way in United States, 1826.
Thursday, 8—Chicago fire, 1871. New York's greatest rainfall, 1903.
Friday, 9—Chicago fire continues.
Saturday, 10—First overland mail, 1858.
Sunday, 11—Padlock invented, 1540.
Monday, 12—America discovered 1492. King John dies, 1216.
Tuesday, 13—First Pullman car built 1867. Murat shot, 1815.
Wednesday, 14—William Penn born, 1644.
Thursday, 15—Pocket watch invented 1510. Bank panic, 1857.
Friday, 16—New York's first newspaper, 1725. Mrs. Jefferson Davis dies, 1806.
Saturday, 17—Battle of Saratoga, Burgoyne surrenders, 1777.
Sunday, 18—Telephone Chicago-New York, 1892.

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 "Doctrine of Atonement."
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.

There are times when the truth is about as inspiring as a cold fried egg. Death must be a welcome relief to the man who is compelled to hustle eighteen hours daily in order to keep his life-insurance premiums paid up.

War and Women.

Over in Canada, they will not permit a married man to go to war unless his wife consents. Wherein Canada is just that much ahead of some other countries that boast of their advancement.

In not one of the countries at war do women vote. Though they are war's chief burden-bearers, they have not only had no voice in starting the war, most of the men involved had none, either but they will be equally ignored when it comes time to fix up a peace.

A fine mess the men have made of things over in Europe, haven't they? It can't be helped now, till the war heat is over. But it will be very strange indeed, if the women of Europe shall not in a near time insist upon an arrangement like that of Canada.

A shortage in drugs is one of the ways in which America will feel the effects of the European war.

Various drug houses announced that advances in prices to date had ranged from ten to twenty per cent. They are preparing to limit orders to smaller allowance.

Opium, which is supplied by Turkey, made a leap of fifty five cents on the pound.

The tartaric acids, which are developed for almost the entire world by France, have also shown the effect of the European strife.

Hamburg, Germany, produces a big part of the world's quinine supply, and there the war has halted all commerce.

County Normal Notes.

The first class meeting of the year was held Wednesday Oct. 7, and the following officers were elected, viz: Cora Driggett, president, Fred Gregory vice president and Bessie Allen, secretary and treasurer.

One day last week the class enjoyed a trip on the government dredge, the General Meade, and through the kindness of the captain received valuable information concerning the workings of it.

The metamorphosis of the milkweed worm, which we have witnessed with such interest was finally completed Thursday morning when it emerged as a full grown butterfly.

The members of the Normal class greatly enjoyed the address given by Governor Ferris Tuesday afternoon at the Opera House.

The editors for the week are Ward Genett and Cora Driggett.

Clara Thorsen and Cleo Thorne are serving on the house keeping committee.

The class had the privilege of listening to a talk given by Judge Correll in the high school room Friday morning. Piano solos were rendered by Margaret Saunders and Perry Mason.

We are continuing the work in soil experiments in agriculture.

It has been said that a wise man never makes the same mistake twice. Yet the wisest may marry the second time.

Anyway, when a man accuses his wife of having married him for his money, he pays tribute to her good sense.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

Governor—
Chas. S. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie,
Lieutenant Governor—
Loren D. Dickinson.
Secretary of State—
Coleman C. Vaughn of St. Johns.
State Treasurer—
John W. Haarer of Ann Arbor.
Attorney General—
Grant M. Fellows of Hudson.
Auditor General—
Oramel B. Fuller of Ford River.
CONGRESSIONAL
Congressman—
Faank D. Scott of Alpena.
LEGISLATIVE
State Senator—
J. Lee Morford of Gaylord.
Representative—
Herman I. McMillan of East Jordan.
COUNTY
Sheriff—
Charles Novak of Charlevoix.
County Clerk—
Richard Lewis of Wilson Township.
County Treasurer—
Geo. W. Weaver of Charlevoix.
Register of Deeds—
Romeo A. Emrey of Charlevoix.
Prosecuting Attorney—
Rollie L. Lewis of Charlevoix.
Circuit Court Commissioner—
Robert W. Kane of Charlevoix.
Coroner—
William H. Marshall of Boyne City.
Allan M. Wilkinson of Charlevoix.
Surveyor—
Ernest Robinson of Boyne City.
Drain Commissioner—
Lewis E. Smith of Charlevoix.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

"Quality first!" That's just as important a cry in the drug store business as "safety first!" We believe absolutely in quality first. So you will find our large and reasonable stock of toilet articles and perfumes our soda and ice cream, our drugs and proprietary medicines, our prescriptions and our general service all offered on the basis of quality first. Shun imitations. Our reputation is your guarantee.

W. C. SPRING Drug Store.



Dorothy Dodd
SHOES

Have You a Dorothy Dodd Foot?

That means a foot without an ache or pain. It means a neat, trim, stylish foot.

We are making more feet comfortable and fashionable every day. We fit them scientifically and with the idea of making a customer rather than a sale.

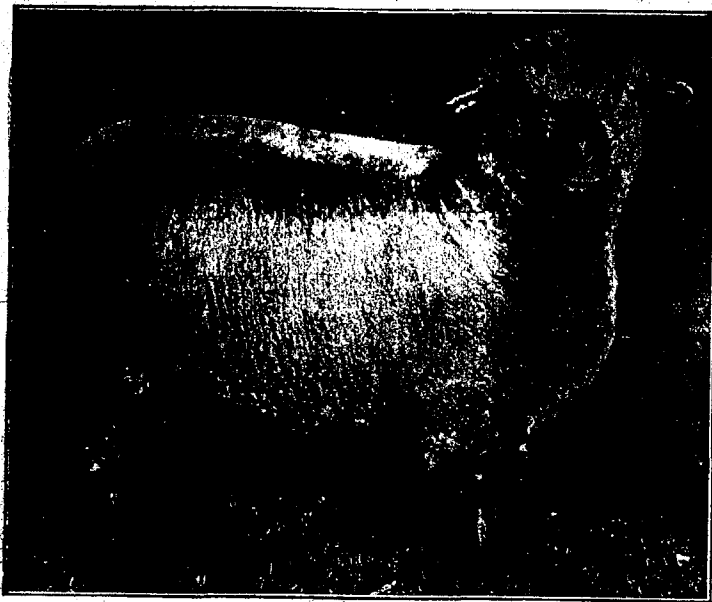
CHAS. A. HUDSON
PIONEER SHOE DEALER

BREEDS OF SHEEP FOR THE FARM

By F. R. MARSHALL

U. S. Animal Husbandry Division

A SERIES OF ARTICLES FROM FARMERS' BULLETIN NO. 576



A HAMPSHIRE EWE.

The square and rugged appearance shown is peculiar to the Hampshire. The nose does not show as strong as is usual. The ears are typical.

THE HAMPSHIRE.

The strong point of the Hampshire is the rapid rate of growth in the lambs when well fed. This quality is associated with unusual size, the breed being the largest of the middle wool class. Because of this feature the breed is favored by persons wishing to get lambs upon the market at an early age and who are prepared to furnish feed and care to insure this rapid growth.

The ewes rank with other middle wools in the number of lambs produced, and are fully average in milking qualities and mothering their lambs. On account of its size and weight the Hampshire is not adapted to very rough or scanty pastures.

In appearance the Hampshire is large framed, rather tall, heavy boned, rugged and somewhat coarse looking. Apart from the size, the

head is the most distinctive feature. This is large, strong in the nose in both sexes, black in color, and the ears are large and seldom erect. A fine or a small head is not associated with the qualities upon which the breed's popularity is based. The face is sometimes woolled below the eyes, though commonly only over the crown.

There is considerable variation in the length and closeness of the fleece, the opener ones running more to length, but a fairly close and rather coarse fleece is most common and does not shrink heavily in scouring. Associated with the dark color of face and legs, the skin is usually inclined to be blue.

The breeders' association for this breed is American Hampshire Sheep Association, C. A. Tyler, secretary, 310 East Chicago street, Coldwater, Mich.

Everlasting Watering Tank

How Stockmen Build Their Own Concrete Troughs.

Many farmers and stockmen want to know how to build their own concrete watering tanks and troughs. The method is easy and a tank is not expensive. To explain the plan, a horse and cattle tank is described below which holds 30 barrels of 31½ gallons each. If desired, smaller or larger troughs, round or square, may be built in exactly the same manner. Such tanks, well made, never crack, wear out or cause mudholes.

To build an oblong tank like the one shown in the picture, mark out the ground plan 5 by 14 feet. Within these lines scrape away all trash and

the foundation trench with concrete. Set the outside form in place. See that it is level, so that the tank will be level and can be entirely filled with water. Lay the six-inch bottom reinforced 1½ inches from the under side with the short lengths of woven wire crosswise and 1½ inches from the upper side with the long strip of fencing. Bring up the extra length of wire so that the ends will project into the future side-walls and can be fastened to the reinforcing rods. (This wire reinforcing in the bottom will prevent possible cracking due to heaving by frost.) Finish the surface



Concrete Tank with Removable Tank Heater.

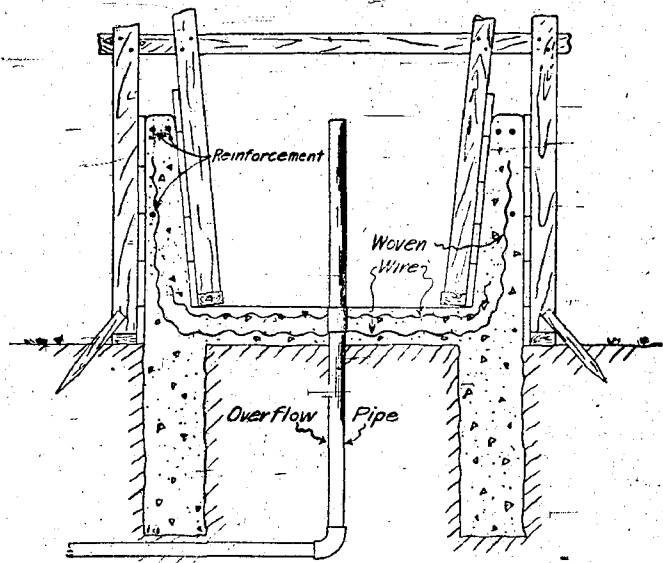
dig a foundation trench ten inches wide and 2½ feet deep around the entire tank. Lay all in-flow and overflow pipes (not less than 1½ inches in diameter) so that the ends, fitted for connections, will be even with the finished bottom of the tank.

Before digging the foundation trench, build the forms and have all materials on hand. For forms use one-inch siding on 2x4-inch uprights spaced two feet apart. The outside form is a bottomless box five feet wide by 14 feet long, inside measurements. Make it three feet high to provide for a six-inch floor and a clear depth of 2½ feet. The inside form must be narrower and shorter to make provision for walls five inches thick at the top and flaring to a thickness of eight inches at the bottom of the tank. When ice forms, this slope allows it to slip up the tank walls instead of pushing directly against them. The sides and ends of the forms may be made separate and put together in place; or, if there is sufficient help, each form may be en-

of the bottom the same as for a sidewalk. Do not let concrete get into the in-flow and overflow pipes.

With the bottom finished, immediately set the inside form in place and fill the wall space with concrete masonry. Half-way up the side, and one inch from the outside, lay a ¾-inch rod (or several hooked together) entirely around the tank. Again two inches from the top and one inch from both inside and outside, imbed two more ¾-inch rods in the concrete. Round the top edges of the tank with a trowel or a sidewalk tool. If a tank cover is desired, insert ½-inch bolts, heads down, in the soft concrete with sufficient length above the top of the wall to pass through the wooden cover and to receive a nut and washer.

When the tank is three days old, remove the inner form and paint the inside of the tank with a mixture of cement and water as thick as cream. Screw into the overflow connection the necessary length of overflow pipe. The tank may be used in



Cross-Section Showing Forms and Tank with Reinforcement.

tirely completed and set up as one piece. The forms are held in position by 2x4-inch liners at top and bottom and, if necessary, by sloping braces nailed to stakes driven in the ground. Cut strips of heavy woven wire fencing long enough to cover the bottom of the tank crosswise and to project up into the walls to within six inches of the top, and likewise a strip four feet longer than the inside length of the tank.

With the forms ready, mix the concrete one part Portland cement to two parts sand and four parts crushed rock. In measuring the materials, count one bag of cement equal to one cubic foot. If bank-run gravel is used, mix the concrete one part cement to four parts gravel. Fill

ten days provided the outside form is left in place. If the outer form is removed at the same time as the inner, do not use the tank for two weeks.

Bill of Materials.	
Crushed rock.....	6½ cu. yds. @ \$1.10 \$7.15
Sand.....	3¼ cu. yds. @ 1.00 3.25
Portland cement.....	10½ barrels @ 2.50 26.25
12 Rods ¾"x10", 45 lb @ 0.02¼	1.00
Total.....	\$37.65

By getting prices from local dealers, the cost may be found to be less. Such a tank is by far the cheapest to be had, since it never needs repairs and never wears out.

Don't Kill The Birds

"A bird in the farmer's field is worth three in the hands of a hunter," is the new adage of The Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal, which is trying to educate the farmers and fruit growers of the country to protect the song and insectivorous birds now on their places and induce others to come and stay.

"Don't kill the hungry bird in your field and orchard until you know what it is after," the club warns the farmer and insists: "Birds must be studied so that agriculturists may know and protect from destruction those birds which are of service to them, and detect and drive away those which do damage."

While not advocating this method of bird study, The Liberty Bell Bird Club points to the proofs of the Government Biological Survey, which has examined 50,000 birds obtained from scientific collectors in the last twenty-five years, to show what and how many destructive insects, birds with big, healthful appetites will devour

in a short time. A tree swallow's stomach was found to contain 40 entire chinch bugs and fragments of many others, besides many other species of insects. A bank swallow in Texas devoured 68 cotton-boll weevils. Thirty-five flycatchers had taken an average of 18 boll-weevils each. Two stomachs of pine siskins from Hayward, Cal., contained 900 black olive scales and 300 plant lice. A killdeer's stomach taken in November in Texas contained over 300 mosquito larvae. A flicker's stomach held 28 white grubs. A nighthawk's stomach collected in Kentucky contained 34 beetles, the adult form of white grubs. Another night hawk from New York had eaten 24 clover leaf weevils and 375 ants. Still another night hawk had eaten 340 grasshoppers, 52 bugs, three beetles, two wasps and a spider. A boat-tailed grackle from Texas had eaten at one meal; about 100 cotton-boll worms besides a few other insects. A ring-necked pheasant's crop

from Washington contained 8,000 seeds of chickweed and dandelion heads; more than 72,000 seeds have been taken in Louisiana in February. The quail, between his cherry calls of "Bob-White" is busy consuming 135 varieties of insects. He will eat on an average 75,000 insects and 6,000,000 weed seeds a year. He is the natural enemy of the boll-weevil and

the potato-bug and the best friend of man, who is trying to destroy him in nearly every state. If we do not protect the quail, it will not be long until his cheerful whistle will be heard no more, and in its place we will have the unwelcome buzz of destructive insects as they settle on the farmer's crop to devour it.

Canning Club Girls Make Booklets; Explain Methods

Each Girl Summarizes Her Summer Work and Her Successes and Failures in Gardening and Canning, for Record in the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—The Canning Club girls are making booklets describing their successes and failures in gardening and canning during the past year. These young women, under the supervision of the United States department of agriculture's office of Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work, have been busy during the summer transforming the products of vegetable gardens into bank accounts, and supplying the home table with first-class products.

Now that the summer work is over, they are outlining their methods in detail in attractive booklets which will be sent to Washington as a matter of record for the department. The club members have learned to be bookkeepers along with their gardening, and have been keeping a daily record book showing the progress of their crops and the business accounts. These records will be of great assistance to them in writing up a summary of their experiences. The assistant in girls' demonstration work has sent out a letter to all the young women, giving them suggestions regarding the making of these records. In simple language of their own choosing, the young women are advised to write out all the interesting things relating to their summer's experiences. The following subjects are suggested to direct the general line of thought.

1. Why I joined the Canning Club.
2. Description of my garden, size, location, kind of soil, why selected.
3. Preparation of soil, best way of doing this and reasons for same.
4. The fertilizers used, kind, quantity, and when applied.
5. How tomato plants were grown, including hotbed and cold frame making, transplanting, etc.
6. Cultivation, pruning and staking of plants.
7. Insects and diseases which attacked my garden, how I fought them.

8. The harvesting of tomatoes, how to grade, pack and market.

9. Description of other vegetables grown on my tenth acre.

10. How I did my canning, preserving, etc.; the girls' club label and meaning of the emblem.

11. Some of the good times our club had at meetings, etc.

12. What I have learned about the use of vegetables, cooking and serving them; some recipes I have used.

13. A brief account of yield in pounds, how many vegetables at home, sold fresh, canned, fruits canned.

14. Cost of work, receipts and profit on one-tenth acre.

15. The ways in which the club work has helped me.

In making her booklet the young club member is expected to draw on such illustrative talent as she may have. Photographs of work, also, inserted in the books, will add to their usefulness and attractiveness. Simple pencil or crayon drawings will give a more vivid idea of the plants or fruits produced, and other drawings of the tools used, the insects that attacked the garden, and such canning apparatus as was necessary, will add variety to the display.

The interest of the club member is increased if she is encouraged to add an artistic touch to her booklet, and a great deal can be done in this line by designing an attractive cover. Nine by twelve inches is considered a good size for the cover, and some quiet, neutral tone is considered better than white or a gaudy color.

The cover should be heavy enough to protect the book, and about one-fourth of an inch longer and wider than the pages inside, says the assistant of demonstration work. Its design, which should be simple, may include decorative lines or figures suggested by the garden, but otherwise, only a neat lettered title, date and name of the club member. Crayon of a soft contrasting color, water colors, or ink, may be used alone or in combination for the lettering and design.

The final touch is added by a neat method of tying the pages together. A substantial cord, a plain narrow ribbon or raffia, in harmony with the rest of the booklet, are suggested for this.

NEW USES SHOWN IN ASBESTOS LINE

Many Purposes Served Besides That of Fire Prevention by the Mineral Which is Found in Few Places Only.

Washington—Some new uses of asbestos, generally known as a fire and heat proof substance, are in filtration, refrigeration and the manufacture of paper, Christmas trees, building material, rope, yarn and clothing. Many of the finished products and samples of the raw material are now exhibited in the division of mineral technology of the older United States National Museum building in Washington.

Most of the asbestos mineral fibers were obtained from the large deposits of asbestos found in the Province of Ontario, Canada, which supplies practically the whole world. This substance occurs in veins varying in width from a small fraction of an inch to three and four inches. The fibers lie across the vein, so that their length is determined by the width of the vein, the usual width being from one-half to three-quarters of an inch. The rock containing the fiber is quarried by surface methods, such as is limestone. After being blasted down, the rock is usually hand-sorted, the material containing fibers over one inch in length, being hand-cobbed or carded, a process which tears the fiber from the rock. The larger fibers are then packed into 100-pound sacks and shipped to the market. The usual price per ton is about \$300.

The minute individual fibers of asbestos are not even microscopic, being finer than any other organic or inorganic fiber known, thus necessitating special machinery for spinning and weaving.

Uses of Asbestos.

The hand-cobbed raw material of long fiber is used in making asbestos gasbags, spun into yarn, twisted into rope used by fire departments, and woven into fireproof cloth for theater curtains, clothing, etc. The theater curtain manufacturing business alone is an enormous one, over 1,000 curtains of different sizes being made annually. The largest one of these is that at the Hippodrome in New York. Other theatrical uses for asbestos are wall coverings and linings, and scenery where municipal regulations demand absolute fire precautions. This same form is used with rubber coating in steamfitting, for valve and bearing packing, gaskets and sheet packing, as well as to cover mangles in steam laundries. It enters into automobile construction for general packing and heat insulation, and as brakeshoe lining.

All the material with fibers less than three-fourths of an inch in length goes through a milling process to separate it from the rock; first it is passed through a crusher which breaks it up into one-inch sizes, then into a dryer where all the moisture is removed, and over a set of screens separating the fibers into various sizes, which are again crushed and sorted. The finest screenings with

fibers less than one-sixteenth of an inch are called asbestos sand, from which wall plaster and shingles are made, and when mixed with cement building material and mill board. The coarser material from the screens is fed into a cylindrical tub called a "fiberizer," which beats up the rock, tearing loose the fibers, which are drawn out at the top by means of a suction fan. These fibers are sorted by shaking screens into what is known as mills No. 1 and No. 2, the former being over one-half of an inch in length, sell at \$100 the ton, while the latter, the small, sell for about \$50 the ton.

In Manufacture of Paper.


Milled material is used in the manufacture of paper, mats for stoves and other kitchen utensils; heat insulating materials, such as pipe covering, boiler plate and fire brick; building material, including roofing boards and shingles, laths, plaster and paint; besides gloves, clothing for firemen and socks said to be very cheap and practically indestructible. One firm is trying to make writing paper, but so far has not succeeded on account of the blotter-like absorption of the paper, and the fact that while the paper does not burn, the inscription in ink or pencil disappears at a red heat. With the perfection of this phase of paper making, future generations will be enabled to preserve manuscripts without fireproof safes and vaults.

In refrigeratory systems asbestos serves equally well to keep heat out, as it does in steam and heating plants to keep it within, and in this way proves most valuable. When used as packing, through its absorption qualities, it proves an ideal substance. When a joint starts to leak the asbestos quickly swells and prevents further leakage. A new use is as a filtering medium, in which its minute particles form extremely fine screens and remove the smallest microscopic particles, since it is not attacked by acids or alkalis.

In the new museum building there is a collection designed to illustrate the origin of asbestos, its manner of natural occurrence in the earth and its various natural forms. This latter collection therefore constitutes an introduction to the purely industrial one which has just been added to the division of mineral technology in the older building of the National Museum.—Houston Post.

Words Well Chosen.

Among the presents lately showered upon a dusky bride in a rural section of Virginia was one that was the gift of an old woman with whom both bride and groom were great favorites, says Lippincott's Magazine. Some time ago, it appears, the old woman accumulated a supply of cardboard mottoes, which she worked and had framed as occasion arose. So it happened that in a neat combination of blues and reds, suspended by a cord of orange, there hung over the table whereon the other presents were displayed the delectation of the wedding guests this motto: "Fight on; fight ever."



Poultry Department

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

One of the most popular words of the present age is efficiency, says Fred Westfall of the Colorado agricultural college. Economic conditions have forced us to be more careful of what we waste, both as individuals and as a nation. Especially is this true of manufacturing establishments. They are constantly trying to do away with the waste in little things, items that seem insignificant in themselves, but which amount to thousands of dollars in the course of a year. Lately this movement has spread to the farm and farmers are becoming enthusiastic disciples of this gospel of efficiency.

Dr. M. E. Pennington of the United States department of agriculture points out one way in which the farmer can watch the small leaks in the matter of eggs. According to careful estimates about ten per cent of the eggs produced fail to reach the consumer. This means an annual loss of fifty million dollars. Part of this is due to carelessness in handling and part to carelessness in the matter of gathering the eggs. Even after the eggs get to market, they deteriorate a great deal before they are consumed. But think of what fifty million dollars would do if applied to rural education, to agricultural colleges, experiment stations, or to any one of a number of other things of which the farmer stands in need, today. How much of this fifty millions do you contribute? Do you contribute as much towards the support of the country church as you do to this fund?

As the breeding season is drawing to a close you will probably have many breeders to dispose of and right now there are many who will buy stock to get a start. Even if hatched in July and August, with good care, they will make good spring and summer layers. If you have breeders to sell advertise at once.

There is altogether too much "fancy" in poultry literature and not enough "utility." Both are necessary, as the mongrel tolerated by our grand parents did not produce the results that the birds of today do. And same may be said, nor did the old way of feeding produce the results as the methods of today, yet there are many who follow the old practice of our grand parents, simply because they have not learned the more practical way.

Do not plan to build the most expensive kind of poultry buildings, nor have them too warm, but to get a good looking and comfortable house for the fowls as cheap as possible, and have the buildings uniform in size and

shape. This will make a better appearance and will be better. Paint is cheap, and adds to the looks of the buildings. If you can not afford to buy the paint, you will find the White House Whitewash extra good and it lasts a long time. This receipt is in this issue.

Minnie G. Stearns, a writer in Poultry Topics, says: "It is little short of deliberate waste, the way that the average farm flock is permitted to shirk the various sidelines, which, after all, are really the part that is real profit. The average egg production of each hen in the United States is little more than five dozen eggs. Counting the fact that the professional poultryman does far better than this, would cut the flocks kept on farms, and under common farm conditions, far below these figures. The poultryman who depends on the poultry for his bread and butter, fully realizes the situation and cannot afford to lose out in the smallest part of the business."

A writer says: "I think we have the best way of caring for broody hens that I have ever seen. We built a small house and yard beside the other chicken house and here we confine the hens. Place oyster shells, clean water and two or three kinds of feed in the yard. The house contains only roosts with no nesting material. The hens stay in the yard all day seeing the other chickens run around and here they have exercise, plenty of feed, fresh air and something to divert their attention. It takes not more than three days at most to break up a hen in this way and she comes out with her system built up ready to begin laying again."

If you failed to set out some trees last spring, set out some fruit trees in the poultry yard this fall. Shade is essential and no better place to raise poultry than in an orchard. And no better fruit can be raised than where poultry is permitted to run in among the trees. Every poultryman should study the fruit that does the best in his locality and plant that which will give him the best returns.

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Apple Growers Strongly Advised To Use Cold Storage

Department of Agriculture Tells of Method for Keeping Apples and Prolonging Marketing Period. Especially Useful in View of Interference with European Market for American Fruit.

Washington, D. C.—In view of the interference with the European market and the large production of American apples this season, specialists of the department of agriculture call the attention of apple growers to the advantages of cold storage for steadying the market at harvest and for lengthening the selling period. Glutting of the market will result,

it is feared, in many thousands of barrels of good apples rotting in the orchard or being disposed of at prices which figure a net loss to the grower.

The following are the directions given by the apple handling specialists of the department for using cold storage successfully in handling apples:

The proper function of cold storage is to retard the ripening processes of the fruit and the development of decay organisms and skin blemishes. The first responsibility for the keeping quality of his fruit rests with the grower since it is his growing and handling methods that largely determine its vitality, freedom from disease, and general condition when stored. Cold storage is not a remedy, or a restorative for poorly developed, weak, imperfect fruit, but it is the most effective method of preserving the quality, flavor and appearance possessed by the fruit at time of picking.

The first step in successful cold storage of apples has been found to lie in the practice of such cultural, spraying and pruning methods as insure production of sound, healthy, well colored fruit, free from disease. Assuming this as the first requisite, the following factors have been found to most influence the keeping quality of the fruit, and furnish best conditions for long storage:

1. Proper maturity at time of picking.
2. Care in all handling operations.
3. Prompt storage after picking.
4. A proper storage temperature.

Maturity Tests.

Careful and extensive investigations have demonstrated that fruit picked at full maturity can be held for a longer period in storage, and is less affected by scald and decay than that picked when somewhat immature. Two important commercial varieties, Rome Beauty and Winesap, have been found to be especially susceptible to scald during storage, if picked prematurely. There is no doubt that several thousand dollars are lost to the industry each year through the improper picking of these two varieties alone. The results emphasize strongly that more care and attention should be paid to this detail of the harvesting operations than is usually the case.

By full maturity, however, is not meant over-maturity, which may cause fully as heavy losses as immaturity. Each grower should study his own fruit and his own conditions in order to determine the proper picking stage. Probably the most reliable single indication of maturity is the whitening or slight yellowing of the "ground color" of the fruit. This is the color underlying the bluish or red color and should not be confused with the latter.

Careful Handling.

Care in all handling operations is the second important requisite of successful storage. A class of fungi, of which the common blue mold is an example, are known to be unable to attack and cause decay of healthy, uninjured fruit. In spite of this fact, very serious rots, both in storage and in transit to market are the work of fungi of this type, and the largest contributory cause in all cases is bruising or skin breaking suffered by the fruit in the picking and packing operations. Microscopic bruises and breaks in the skin are large enough to afford entrance to the spores of these fungi and the necessity for the utmost care in all operations connected with the handling of the fruit to avoid bruising and mechanical injuries is more urgent than most growers realize.

Prompt Storage.

There is a marked difference in condition between fruit stored promptly after picking, say not more than two days later, and otherwise comparable lots of which the storage is delayed ten days or two weeks. Such delay is especially injurious

during a period of warm, humid weather. The delayed fruit at withdrawal from storage is ripier, yellower and duller than the corresponding "immediate" stored fruit and in addition develops more serious scald and decay. The importance of eliminating all avoidable delay in storing cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Storage Temperatures.

Thirty-one degrees to 32 degrees Fahrenheit is the standard storage temperature for apples, and this has been found to be the best for long keeping of the fruit. Higher temperatures permit the ripening of the fruit to advance more rapidly than at 31 to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, with the result that the fruit at these temperatures reached the end of its storage life much sooner. In addition the lower temperature retards most effectively the development of fungus decays and skin blemishes. For a short storage period higher temper-

atures may be used without serious trouble especially with the better keeping varieties, but for long keeping 31 to 32 degrees Fahrenheit will best maintain the color, quality and texture of the fruit.

Apples should be withdrawn from storage while still firm, and in this condition can be held on the market in satisfactory shape for several days or weeks. If allowed to become excessively overripe in storage, however, they will break down very fast on withdrawal. Apples from 32 degrees Fahrenheit will as a rule hold in better condition after withdrawal from storage than will comparable lots from higher temperatures.

There are several other factors affecting the behavior of apples in storage, but those discussed have been found to be of greatest importance, and their proper control will solve a large percentage of present, serious storage difficulties.



Bees are important in raising fruit. Scene on Henry Dzieubanek farm near Thompsonville, Benzie County. Bees are not only of value in orchards because of the honey they secure from the flowers, but they greatly aid in securing thorough fertilization.

Housewives Urged To Buy Mutton

By Buying Mutton in Quarters or Whole Sheep and Lambs and Share With Neighbors Cost of Living Can be Reduced Considerable.

Washington, D. C.—Food specialists of the department of agriculture who have been investigating the subject find that there is a wide variation in the prices asked for lamb and mutton in different cities and towns and even in different butcher shops in the same locality. In many places the prices asked by the pound for these foods closely approach those asked for beef and pork. In other places, owing to conditions of local supply, there is such a price difference between mutton and beef as to make mutton a relatively cheap food. The specialists of the department of agriculture find that in nutritive value and digestibility mutton is practically interchangeable with beef. The waste is about the same percentage although mutton has a slight advantage over beef in containing less water.

In many markets where the pound

price of mutton and lamb is high, careful shoppers will find that they can obtain this form of meat very much lower by buying hind quarters or half carcasses instead of buying chops and roasts separately by the pound. In the case of a hind quarter the chops can be cut off and served for one meal and the roast will serve for another meal. In this way the family frequently will obtain chops at a price per pound lower than that asked for roast alone by the pound. Where a half carcass is bought, in addition to the chops and roasts, the family will have a fore quarter and meat for stewing. The sheep is very convenient for purchase in this way as it is small and can be kept in an ordinary refrigerator. Frequently families combine and buy a whole carcass and divide it, and in this case get still better prices and obtain expensive cuts at a low average per pound. The specialists of the department advise women who find the cost of other meats oppressive to investigate these quantity buying methods and also to look into the differences in prices charged for lamb and mutton by different retailers in their neighborhoods.

WEXFORD COUNTY FARM BUREAU NOW REALITY

J. F. Zimmer of U. S. Department of Agriculture Stationed at Manistee is Secured as County Manager.

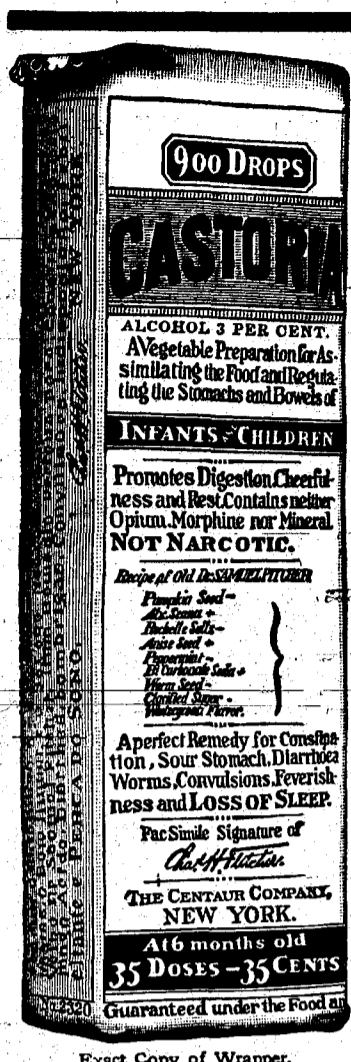
Cadillac—The Wexford County Farm Bureau has been organized and James F. Zimmer of Manistee has been hired as county agriculturist for the succeeding two years. The officers of the farm bureau are Glen A. Brigham of Buckley, who is president, and Henry Knowlton of Cadillac who is secretary and treasurer. The bureau has vice presidents for each one of the townships in the county. The work of this bureau will be to promote the agricultural interests of Wexford county, and the carrying out of the several campaigns which have been started with this end in view. The county agent will devote his entire time to the work and will be at the call of farmers needing help in order

to solve their more difficult problems and he will be ever ready to encourage those in need of encouragement. The promoters of the bureau desire that Wexford County shall become one of the strong agricultural counties of the state and they are willing to spend money for this purpose, knowing that it will be well invested, and that when the county does become strong agriculturally, the prosperity will be so general that all will share in the same.

COUNTY AGENT BLANDFORD AND BUSINESS MEN TOUR CO.

Fremont Business Men Surprised at Results of Scientific Farming Methods.

Fremont—Under the direction of county agent H. B. Blanchford, 100 business men made an automobile inspection of Newaygo county recently, visiting those farms where modern scientific methods are being taken ad-



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Wells

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Opportunity

Your opportunity is Now. Educate for Business and Secure a Splendid Position. 204 Students were placed in Steady positions during past 182 days. Does it not pay to attend The Best?

McLachlan Business University
110-118 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oxweld Acetylene Welding

Why discard your broken Castings when they can be welded, making them as good as new, at less than half their first cost.

Iron, Steel, Brass And Aluminum

Welded by expert factory men. All work guaranteed. Special attention given P. P. orders. WEST MICHIGAN MACHINE & TOOL CO. LTD. 231-233 Ionia Ave., N. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.

CLEANING and DYEING

Ladies and Gents Clothing and Household Goods

Accordian Plaiting--Buttons

Mail orders Promptly attended to.

Economy Dye House

150 Fulton St. E. Grand Rapids, Michigan. Either Phone 2424.

Hong Ying Lo Co.

(Chan Hoy). The Greatest Chinese and American Restaurant in the State. Monroe Ave., Cor. Pearl St. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Gillett's Antiseptic Remedy

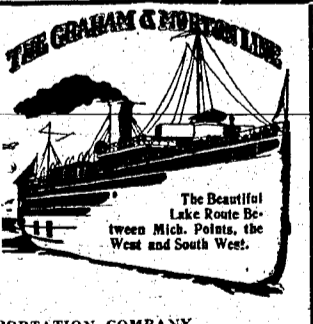
FOR Inflammation of the Lungs and Throat, Catarrh, Colds in the Head, Hay Fever, Headache and Deafness Caused by Catarrh. Price prepaid: 1 box 25 cents, 2 boxes 45 cents, 4 boxes 80c. Stamps or Silver. GILLETTE CHEMICAL CO., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

POTATO CRATES FOR SALE

WELL MADE POTATO CRATES, 10c. F. O. B. CAR AT CHARLOTTE. Fenn Mfg. Co. CHARLOTTE, MICHIGAN

TAKE THE CHICAGO BOAT TO

Connections with Railroads at GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND, BENTON HARBOR & ST. JOSEPH. From Grand Rapids via Grand Rapids, Holland and Chicago. Electric Cars every hour and special boat cars to connect with boat at dock. One way, \$2.50; round trip, \$4.75. From Holland, boat dock, boats leave 9 P. M. daily; Interurban Pier, 10:30 P. M. daily; leaving Chicago 7 P. M. daily, except Saturday, via St. Joseph, Saturday, 7 P. M. direct. One way, \$2.00; round trip, \$3.75. On Benton Harbor and St. Joseph division, boats leave Central Dock 10 P. M. daily, except Saturday; no boat Saturday; leave Chicago, 9:30 A. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; 7 P. M. daily, except Saturday; Saturday, 11:30 P. M. One way, 85 cents; round trip, \$1.50. All steamers equipped with Wireless Telegraph. THE GRAHAM & MORTON TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.



In the management of estates this Company renders accounts that are complete and easily understood. The books of each estate are always open to the inspection of those interested. Accounts are filed promptly and in accordance with the law.

Consultation Cordially Invited.

GRAND RAPIDS TRUST COMPANY

123 Ottawa Avenue, N. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.

COME TO GRAND RAPIDS

The Story & Clark Piano Co., are closing their Grand Rapids Branch and are selling Pianos and Player Pianos at less than wholesale. Don't wait come right away today if you possibly can or tomorrow. YOU CAN SAVE MONEY IF YOU BUY A PIANO NOW. Your note is good if you haven't the ready cash.

<p>Former Price \$350 Sale Price \$69</p>	<p>Former Price \$325 Sale Price \$158</p>	<p>Former Price \$375 Sale Price \$195</p>	<p>Former Price \$300 Sale Price \$65</p>
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Round Trip Railroad Fair Allowed To All Out Of Town Purchasers

Story & Clark Piano Co. 114 Pearl St., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PIANO STOOLS ANY WOOD \$1.65
PIANO BENCHES ANY WOOD \$5.95

M. E. Ashley & Co.

PRICES SLASHED

THE OPPORTUNITY OF THE YEAR!

\$1200
Stock of Ladies' COATS at below cost prices.

1 LOT NEWEST COATS IN LATEST STYLES and FABRICS

Regular values \$15, \$18, \$20, **\$9.90**



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1 LOT SPLENDID COATS worth \$12.50 to \$15, now only **\$7.50**

Come in while the assortment is good. No trouble to show goods.

M. E. **ASHLEY & CO.**

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, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

First Methodist Episcopal Church
Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Pastor.

10:30 "Forsaking Christ" will be the subject that the pastor will take for the morning service. Come and worship with us.

11:45 Sunday School. Let the whole family attend the Sunday School. There is a class for you, where you will feel welcome.

6:15 The Epworth League. Have you ever attended this live organization? Mr. Nelson Crandall, Leader.

7:00 "Boldness" will be the theme that the pastor will take for the evening service. Did you note the large congregation last Sunday night? Why not worship at a live, up-to-date church. Good music, bring your friends.

REGISTRATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registration of the several wards of the City of East Jordan, State of Michigan, will be in session on **Saturday, Oct. 31, A. D. 1914** at the places in the several wards of said city as designated below, viz.:

First Ward, at Bissett Building
Second Ward, at Town Hall
Third Ward, at City Hall

for the purpose of registering the names of all such persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors who may apply for that purpose.

WOMEN ELECTORS.

The Boards of Registration of said city will register the names of all women possessing the qualifications of male electors who may make PERSONAL APPLICATION for such registration; PROVIDED that all such applicants must own property assessed for taxes somewhere within the county above named, except that any woman otherwise qualified who owns property within said county jointly with her husband or other person, or who owns property within said county on contract and pays the taxes thereon, shall be entitled to registration. Following are qualifications of male electors in the State of Michigan:

Every male inhabitant of this State, being a citizen of the United States; every male inhabitant residing in this state on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred thirty-five; every male inhabitant residing in this state on the first day of January, eighteen hundred fifty; every male inhabitant of foreign birth who, having resided in this state two years and six months prior to the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred ninety-four; and having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States two years and six months prior to said last named day; and every civilized male inhabitant of Indian descent, a native of the United States and not a member of any tribe, shall be an elector and entitled to vote; but no one shall be an elector or entitled to vote at any election unless he shall be above the age of twenty-one years, and has resided in this state six months and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote twenty days next preceding election.

IMPORTANT

Any qualified elector may register and be eligible to vote if he shall appear in person before the City Clerk or other person in charge of the Registration Books, and take the oath required as to qualification, and request that his name be registered.

Blanks for this form of registration can be had at the City Clerk's office. Said Boards of Registration will be in session on the day and at the places aforesaid from 8 o'clock in the forenoon until 8 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated this 4th day of October, A. D. 1914.

OTIS J. SMITH,
Clerk of said City.

"A SHINE IN EVERY DROP"
Black Silk Stove Polish is different. It does not dry out; can be used to the last drop; liquid and has one quality; absolutely no wax; no dust or dirt. You get your money's worth.

Black Silk Stove Polish
is not only most economical, but it gives a brilliant, silvery lustre that cannot be obtained with any other polish. Black Silk Stove Polish does not rub off—it lasts four times as long as ordinary polish—so it saves you time, work and money.

Don't forget—when you want stove polish, be sure to ask for Black Silk. It is the best stove polish you ever used—your dealer will refund your money.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works, Sterling, Illinois. Use Black Silk Air Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stove-pipes, and automobile fire rings. Prevents rusting. Try it.

Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, tin-ware or brass. It works quickly, easily and leaves a brilliant surface. It has no equal for use on automobiles.

Get a Can TODAY

BRIEFS OF THE WEEK.

Mrs. Harry Price returned from Grand Rapids Monday.

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

Mrs. E. A. Gibson entertained the Electa Club, Friday evening at her home.

On Wednesday supper, on Thursday dinner and supper at the catholic ladies bazaar.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury of Eveline Orchard were in the city, Saturday and Sunday.

A. Clapp of Grand Rapids was visiting his granddaughter, Mrs. A. W. Clark this week.

Mrs. Petrie of Grand Rapids was in the city over Sunday on her way to Eveline Orchard.

Henry Black of Charlevoix is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Ruhl-ling for a few days.

The Metropole Orchestra will give a free concert at the catholic ladies' bazaar on Thursday evening at 6:00 o'clock.

Mrs. R. Risk, as delegate from the Local Chapter, attended Grand Lodge of the Eastern Star at Grand Rapids this week.

Mrs. Bessie Greenwood left Thursday for Mobile, Ala. to visit her daughter, Bessie, she will stop at Chattanooga, Tenn., for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Milo Fay left Thursday for Chattanooga, Tenn., where they will visit their daughter, Mrs. Andrew Suffern and family for some weeks.

Mrs. E. A. Gibson visited her daughter at Belmont this week returning Thursday, accompanied by her grandson, Edwin, who will remain here and attend school.

Word has been received from Fred Whittington, now of Jackson, that he received a check of \$77.00 won by him in a suggestion contest given by the firm where he is employed.

Edward Chaddock returned to his home at Breedsville, Mich., Monday.

Folks who say the right thing at the right time are as popular as they are scarce.

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

Leonard Thompson, engineer on the Str. Hum, was seriously burned Wednesday morning while using kerosene to start a fire under the boilers of the boat. The Hum reached Charlevoix in morning on her regular trip and had gone to the coal docks for coal. While loading, the fire under the boilers nearly burned out, and in an effort to make a quick fire, Thompson poured kerosene oil from a can into the fire box. An explosion was the result, the flames shooting back into his face, burning him, about the face, neck and arms.

St. Joseph's Church
Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday, Oct. 18th.
8:00 a. m. Low-mass. Holy Communion for the Ladies Altar Society.

Presbyterian Church Notes
Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

Public worship Sunday morning at 10:30. Evening at 7:30. The pastor will preach.

Sunday School at 11:45.
Y. P. S. C. E. meets at 6:15. A very cordial invitation to all services.

Checks Kidney Trouble at Once.

There is such ready action in Foley Kidney Pills, you feel their healing from the very first dose. Backache, weak, sore kidneys, painful bladder and irregular action disappear with their use. O. Palmer, Green Bay, Wis., says: "My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength, due solely to Foley Kidney Pills. Hites Drug Store."

You Won't Waste Your Dough



when you exchange it for our toothsome and wholesome Bread, Pies and Cake, for all these are known to be the standards of excellence in this neighborhood. Purity is the chief feature of their constituents, and we exercise the greatest possible care and vigilance in the baking. Buy our products and people will think they are all home made.

R. N. SPENCE

A fatted calf maketh a full stocking. They say that happiness is a habit. Well, here's hoping you get the habit.

Indifference is the one thing capable of freezing the milk of human kindness.

No man ever lived long enough to do all the things his wife wanted him to do.

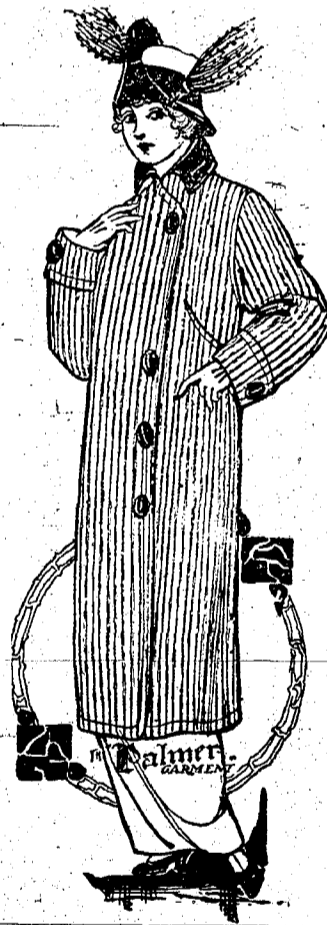
Some men wait for things to turn up, and some others turn them up while they wait.

W. T. Hutchens, Nicholson, Ga., had a severe attack of rheumatism. His feet, ankles and joints were swollen, and moving about was very painful. He was certainly in a bad way when he started to take Foley Kidney Pills. He says, "Just a few doses made me feel better, and now my pains and rheumatism are all gone and I sleep all night." Hites Drug Store.

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

Put Yourself on our list of satisfied customers.

Satisfied? Yes! Every "Palmer Garment" wearer shows their satisfaction by continuing to purchase these garments



The PALMER Garment

contains in its makeup the ripe experience of over half a century. Our list of customers grows larger each year because the "Palmer Garment" grows better. The "Palmer Garment" represents the best combination of style, fit, quality and value that you can obtain anywhere—and you can choose the exact garment you need because we provide the variety.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

Briefs of the Week

Louis Bender received a broken leg in an accident at the Nicholls camp, Tuesday.

Ruth V. Doane is the new editor of the Central Lake Torch. Here's luck to you, Ruth.

If you are in want of a RUG of any size you will be amply rewarded by looking over Empey Bros. stock for they are carrying a full line.

In a football game played in the mud East Jordan High School lost to Boyne City on the latter's grounds Saturday afternoon by a score of 61 to 0.

Mrs. Lucy Ellis, a well known resident of Boyne City, dropped dead from acute heart failure last Saturday evening at the B. C. G. & A. depot.

Charlevoix Pomona Grange will meet with Marion Center Grange on Thursday Nov. 5. Pomona delegates to State Grange will be elected at that time.

Insurance adjustors were here this week and made a settlement with Mrs. Prior for the partial burning of her property—the Russell House. Workmen were immediately set to work clearing up the debris. When rebuilt the building will be a two-story structure instead of three.

South Lake Lodge, K. P., enjoyed their annual game hunt on Tuesday last under the captaincy of Ira Bradshaw and Laurence Monroe, the former side winning out by about 1200 points. The supper was held the next evening, Wednesday, about 150 participating.

At the Charlevoix Granger's County Convention held at Pine Lake grange on Tuesday Oct. 6, the following were elected as delegates to the State Grange. Dist. No. 1, E. E. Stroud and wife. Dist. No. 2, James Willis and wife. Dist. No. 3, Herman Barber and wife. The next convention will be held with Maple Grove Grange.

A County Sunday School Conference was held at Charlevoix, Friday afternoon conducted by E. K. Mehr, Supt. of the State Sunday School work. Among those from here attending were Thomas Joynt, Ed. Mackey, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Porter, Miss Agnes Porter, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Sherman, Nellie Mad-daugh, Rev. Grigsby and daughter Miss Violet.

The Republican County Committee met at the Wolverine Hotel at Boyne City last Saturday evening and formulated plans for campaigning for the November election. There were representatives present from various parts of the county and all were enthusiastic over the prospects of a sweeping Republican victory in the State at the coming election.

At West Branch last Friday Miss Olive Hunsberger and Perry Snook were united in marriage by Rev. Merrill. Both young people are well known and popular East Jordan young people, the bride being chief operator at the local telephone office for some time. Their many friends here unite in extending sincere congratulations. They will make this city their home.

Jewelry of High Degree

Rings, Necklaces and Scarf Pins, Ornaments in Silver and Gold.

"Experience be a jewel," wrote Shakespeare, and he was a philosopher as well as a playwright. Your experiences in purchasing anything in our line will be jewels. Our wares are exactly what they are represented to be.

C. C. MACK
JEWELER

John Munroe is at home this week. Born to Mr. and Mrs. VanHoven, a daughter, Oct. 7th.

Miss Nellie Holt is visiting her parents south of the city.

Mrs. John Hacket and Mrs. J. Holly were at Bellaire Thursday.

Miss Emma Lenoskey returned home from Charlevoix Saturday.

Mrs. Alice Kenyon was confined to her home with illness this week.

Dr. Parks and Will Kenny were at the Central Lake Street fair, Friday.

Lyle and Orden Keller left last week for Flint where they are now employed.

Mrs. W. Hunsburger was at Petoskey this week visiting her son and family.

Mr. and Mrs. James Payne are moving on the Clink farm near Boyne City.

WOOL BATS—The finest line in the city at the East Jordan Lumber Co. Store.

Joe Clarambeau has moved his family to Frederic where he has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornell and daughter of Kalkaska, visited friends in the city, Sunday.

A. E. Sleeper of Bad Axe was in the city Friday looking after business interest here.

E. C. Madison of Cadillac is visiting his daughter, Mrs. A. Hilliard and family this week.

Mrs. E. L. Burdick leaves next Monday for Flint where she will represent the local Rebekah's at the State Assembly Meet.

Mrs. Enoch Giles leaves this Saturday for Mackinac City for a ten days visit with relatives.

Mrs. W. S. Webb of Ironton and daughter Shirley were visiting friends in the city Friday.

Orrin Stone returned Wednesday from a month's visit with relatives near Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Kling and family returned from Bay City Thursday where they visited relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Gilmore of Traverse City are visiting at the home of Frank Zoulek north of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Lechner and Mr. and Mrs. Stover of Kalkaska visited Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ashley Sunday last.

Miss Mary Miller left Monday for Traverse City where she has a position in the Northern State Hospital.

Miss Flora Porter went to Lansing Friday to attend the Foot Ball game between the M. A. C. and U. of M.

Floyd Close of Detroit is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lanway and other relatives for a few weeks.

Contractor A. G. Rogers was home from Harbor Springs over Sunday. He was accompanied by Mr. Cornell of above village.

Miss Bertha Dunson returned to her home at Mark Center, Ohio after spending the summer here with her cousin H. L. Dunson and family.

Monday evening Oct. 19 occurs the installation of officers of Soronian Hive No. 452 L. O. T. M. Each member has the privilege to invite one friend.

County Y. M. C. A. Secretary A. B. Ball and wife moved their household this week from Boyne City to Charlevoix where they will remain for the winter.

You can buy at EMPEY BROS. a nice Medicine Cabinet for bath room with Glass Shelves for \$1.50—also you can buy a nice V-shaped Glass with glass towel rack, Nickle Holder for \$1.00.

Miss Lydia Blount was pleasantly surprised Wednesday evening at her home by sixteen young friends. The evening was spent with games and refreshments. The occasion was a belated birthday celebration.

W. H. Gay of the Berkey and Gay furniture store of Grand Rapids, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Meech, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Meech and Miss Marion Harris of Charlevoix were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Meech Sunday. They drove up from Charlevoix in Mr. Gay's car, where he is visiting F. J. Meech.

The "Golden Rule Club" of the Rebekah Lodge were entertained at the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Chew last Wednesday. We arrived in time for dinner and well do we all know how Mrs. Chew can prepare a good dinner. The dining room was very daintily decorated with wild flowers and autumn leaves well suited for the occasion. All came home reporting a grand time and will long be remembered.

R. T. McDonald was at Deward Thursday.

Mrs. L. G. Balch was at Traverse City, Monday.

L. C. Madison was at Charlevoix, Friday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Crossman are in Detroit this week.

Mrs. Henry Sheldon returned last week from Chicago.

A. H. Frost returned to San Diego, Cal., Wednesday last.

Mrs. R. N. Spence visited her mother at Green River Friday.

R. O. Bisbee returned Monday from his visit at Ann Arbor.

Att'y F. R. Williams returned from Elk Rapids, Wednesday.

Mrs. E. Smatts is visiting her daughter at Central Lake this week.

Miss Mina Hite and Miss Belle Roy were Bellaire visitors, Monday.

Clyde Danforth and Henry Pringle went to Grand Rapids this week.

Att'y E. N. Clink was confined to his home by illness fore part of the week.

Empey Bros. are closing out their BABY CARRIAGES and GOCARTS at actual cost.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bartlett and Mrs. Chaplain will drive to Springvale and spend Sunday.

Geo. Smatts returned to his home in Ohio, Monday, after two months visit with his brother here.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bush of Charlevoix visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hudson, Monday.

E. W. Abbott was over from Boyne City this week in the interest of the Harvest Festival in that city.

Your FALL SEWING—take to Mrs. L. C. Barlow at M. E. Ashley & Co. Store and receive satisfaction.

CIDER BARRELS—We sell strictly sound whiskey barrels for cider; write Krell Brothers, Detroit, Mich.

We are the only people that are carrying a regular line of Trunks, Suitcases and Grips.—EMPEY BROS.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hughes returned from Smyrna, Wednesday, where he has been employed the past season.

Mrs. John Gilmartin and children of Bay Shore visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ericks, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Beardley, formerly of Boyne City, but now moving to Detroit to reside, are visiting Mrs. Harry Price.

Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Waterman and daughter, Miss Eva, Mrs. Spring and Mrs. McArthur enjoyed dinner at Camp 6, Thursday.

The M. E. Ladies will hold their annual election of officers on Wednesday Oct. 21, at the M. E. parsonage. Members be sure and be present.

Mrs. Frank Burmeister and daughter, Alberta, returned to Milwaukee, Monday after a short visit here with Mrs. C. Cook and family, going by way of Saginaw and Detroit where she will visit relatives.

The Cemetery Improvement Association met with Mrs. C. H. Whittington, Thursday afternoon for the last time this year. After the business was over a pot-luck supper was much enjoyed by all present.

Have you seen the window display of WOOL BLANKETS at the East Jordan Lumber Co's.? Take a look at them; come in and examine them; they will stand the most rigid examination and the prices are reasonable.

Dr. A. N. Howe of Boyne Falls, has been notified to appear before the state medical board this month to show cause why his license should not be revoked.

Last summer Dr. Howe was arrested and convicted in the federal court of "selling liquor in less than five gallon quantities, without having paid the government tax as required by law." He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 which he did.

Dr. Charles Beaver of Mancelona plead guilty before the district court at Grand Rapids to selling liquor without a government license. He was sentenced Monday by Judge Session to serve sixty days in the Detroit house of correction. On the previous Friday he was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Laubert in the jail parlors. The ages given were 54 and 24 years.

The Grand Annual Bazaar for the benefit of St. Joseph's church and parish house, now under construction, will take place at the Russell House on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21 and 22. On Wednesday and Thursday evening supper will be served from 5:00 o'clock on and Thursday also dinner, beginning at 11:00. The big meals will be 25 cents. The other features of the bazaar will be a fancy-work and apron booth, a canned fruit and farmers' booth, also fish-pond, candy-booth and many other things. Be sure to come and enjoy yourself.

PROFIT-SHARING SALE!

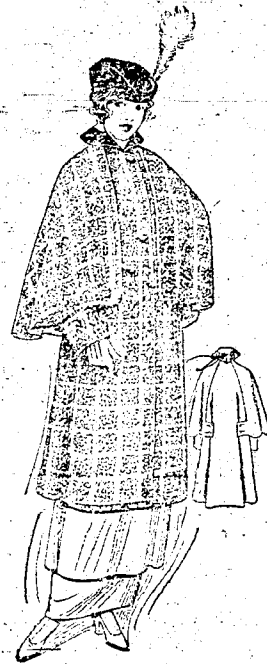
AT L. WEISMAN'S

Five Days Only from Oct. 20 to 25

We are not giving only one person a chance with a lucky number, but everyone stands the same chance. You are all cordially invited. Notice the few prices quoted below. Remember, Sale lasts only 5 days, Oct. 20-25.

COATS COATS COATS

There has been a shipment of Coats lost in transit for about two months. They have just been received and the company have placed them here on sale to be closed out for below cost. It will pay you to see this assortment before purchasing.



COATS and SUITS

All this fall styles at 1/4 Off.
Some from last year at 1/2 Off.
Children's Coats at 1/4 Off.

Wool Dress Goods

\$2.00 values at \$1.48
1.50 values at \$1.19
1.25 values at 98c
1.00 values at 79c
.50 values at 38c
.25 values at 18c

Silks

\$2.50 value \$1.89 \$2.00 value \$1.50
1.50 " \$1.19 1.25 " 98c
1.00 " 79c .75 " 58c
.50 " 38c .35 " 28c

Embroideries, Laces

AT MORE THAN 1/4 OFF

Sample Shoes ONLY ON SALE.

Ladies' Skirts

One Lot at 1/4 Off.
One Lot, \$6 and \$8 value, \$1.98
\$1.25 Wash Skirts at 78c.

House Dresses

\$1.50 and \$1.25 values at 79c.

Ladies' Dresses

One Lot 1/4 Off One Lot at 1/2 price

Pocketbooks 1-4 off

ALL KINDS.

Wash Goods at cost

Muslin Underwear

at 1-4 off.

Men's and Boy's Suits

at 1-4 off.

Linens, kid gloves, blankets and yarn, stamped goods, embroidery threads, crochet cottons, and ribbons not included in sale.

To Sew and Sew Right Use the Rotary 'WHITE'

For Sale by EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.

L. WEISMAN

The Man In The Well

By Pierre Sales

Interesting From Start to Finish. "The Story Now Being Played In America."

Copyright, by the Frank A. Munsey Co.

There was no trace of emotion now on Mme. Caesle's beautiful face as she spoke to Jacques. Her husband watched her narrowly. He was convinced that she had met the young southerner before. The few remaining guests were taking refreshments at the buffet and talking scandal, divorce, and politics.

Mme. Caesle seemed to be well informed. She had the air of a true Parisian. Mersins looked at Velizay in a puzzled manner, as much as to say that he could hardly believe the story his friend had just told him. This beautiful, distinguished woman dancing before an intoxicated crowd in a Calcutta dance-hall!

"It is late," said Jacques, "we will wish you good night, madame." But she kept them chatting still for some minutes. Then Caesle strolled down the garden with a few of his friends. The other men lingered on the veranda.

"Come, I want to show you a beautiful piece of stuff I brought from India," she said suddenly, turning to Jacques. "You have never seen anything like it elsewhere, I am sure."

She went with Jacques into a smaller room leading out of the salon, which served her as a boudoir. Everything in the room had been brought from India. On an inlaid table was a little tambourine, the frame of which was of exquisitely chased silver. A few minutes later Mme. Caesle and Jacques returned to the drawing room. Jacques's good-natured face wore a serious expression, while Fadejah's nonchalant manner had left her and her eyes gleamed strangely. The two friends bade her good night. Jacques ordered their cabman to drive slowly up the avenue and they followed on foot.

"What did she want to show you?" asked Mersins when they were outside the grounds. "The embroidered veil which she had worn the first time that I met her," replied Jacques.

Paul looked at his friend fixedly. The situation was grave, but he knew that Jacques was loyal and honorable and the advice he was going to give was left unsaid. Instead he remarked casually:

"One can hardly believe that that charming woman is the dancing girl you once knew."

"It is Fadejah," replied Jacques pensively. "She is very intelligent, and she has studied very hard since I last saw her. That is why she has accomplished so much."

He lapsed into silence and Mersins refrained from questioning him. They got into their cab and were driven to their respective apartments.

Some days passed. The police seemed to be accumulating more proofs against the two brothers. On the third day, when Mersins called upon his friend, he found him sitting in his armchair gazing into space.

"You have seen Fadejah again," said Paul quietly. "No, I haven't."

"Then you have written to her." "No, she has written to me. You can read the letter if you like," Mersins read:

The Hindu maid has not forgotten the man who twice rescued her from slavery. If he has not forgotten the one who loves him, will he not come to her? The master is absent. The servants have been sent away. There will only be the stars and the flowers to see us meet.

Mersins read the note and handed it back to Jacques. "You are not going, I should hope?" he asked.

"No," indeed. Beautiful Fadejah has no charm for me, now. I have met little red-haired Jeanne. Ah! I was sure of you, Jacques!" cried Mersins, giving his friend's hand a grip. "There is something strange about these people. Pecheret looks an out-and-out scoundrel, and that sarcastic Caesle would not like to get into his claws. I have never really trusted the man—and now this wife of his turns out to be a dancer, and she has been posing as the daughter of a prince. They are a suspicious lot."

"Nobody seems to know what sort of business Caesle is engaged in," said Jacques.

"He is on the Bourse. He is a sort of commission agent. I have met him several times."

"Bourse—commission, one or the other, or perhaps neither one nor the other," replied Jacques. "You don't know, neither does any one else. He must do tremendous business to live in such style. Where is his place of business?"

"In the Rue de Banque."

"Rue de Banque!" cried Jacques, starting up from his seat. That was all he said. For some minutes he seemed to be following a train of thoughts.

"Rue de Banque," he said at last slowly; "that is where he does his business, and he also has business relations in Calcutta."

"Whatever do you mean?" "I scarcely know. Everything seems cloudy, but I am piecing things together. Caesle has his office in the very street that Jean Farades wished to find on the day that he went to his death, and Caesle's wife comes from Calcutta, where the victim lived for years. Didn't you think it strange for Caesle and Pecheret to speak of the crime in that cold-blooded manner. I wonder if Caesle and Fadejah—Oh, mon Dieu! If she had a hand in the murder it would be a terrible thing for me to arrest her. How could I, of all men, do that, but I must—I must!"

CHAPTER V.

The Accusing Handwriting.

A few days later, Andre Caesle, clean-shaven, well-groomed, and shining like a new penny, rode through the Bois on his way to business. He was thinking of the emotion his wife had shown when she had met Velizay.

"She knew him in Calcutta," of that I am sure," he muttered. "Bah! She is getting unbearable. She is too domineering. I'm weary of her, and she must go. Whatever was it that made me invite that fellow to the house? I don't understand it even myself. I just wanted to see the animal."

He flipped the branches of the trees with his riding-crop and dug his spurs into his horse's flanks. At 10 o'clock he arrived at his office. On the door was a handsome brass plate bearing the words:

CAELESSE & COMPANY

General Merchants

Commission Agents

The clients who came to see him had to pass through a large office on the ground floor, and then up a flight of stairs to the private offices. There was always a porter in livery ready to open the street door. As Mersins had said, it was impossible to define what sort of business Caesle transacted. There were several safes, but the clerks themselves did not know what they contained, and the correspondence was always conducted by Caesle and his private secretary, Pecheret.

He had been seated in his private office only a few minutes when a clerk informed him that a gentleman wished to see him. He took the card and read the name: Jacques Velizay.

The commission agent stared in astonishment at the slip of paste-board.

"What the deuce does he want?" he muttered. Then turning to the clerk he said:

"Let him wait for a few minutes."

This was the rule of the house. All clients were kept waiting some time before they were shown into M. Caesle's private office.

At the end of twenty minutes a bell rang. This was to inform the clerk that he could show up the visitor.

An odd idea had come to Jacques and he had at once begun to carry it out with his habitual daring. Both men were silent as they eyed each other. Caesle pointed to a chair.

"I did not expect this visit, Velizay," he said in somewhat cold tones.

"I owe you a call," replied Jacques, smiling good-naturedly.

"You owe us a call," corrected Caesle, emphasizing the word us. "But I did not expect you to make your call at my office. You and I are not in the same line of business."

"I owe a call to Mme. Caesle, but let me assure you, my dear sir, this is a business call—purely business."

"Indeed," replied the commission agent, his curiosity aroused. "In what way can I serve you?"

"That is a question that I was going to put to you. You call your firm: 'General Merchants—Commission Agents.' That seems rather vague to me. Will you give me some enlightenment on the subject?"

Velizay's frank look was fixed upon the man seated opposite him. The commission agent felt decidedly ill at ease, but he recovered himself quickly.

"Certainly, monsieur, I can tell you in three words what I do: Bourse. Commission. Exportation."

"Exportation—that is just my affair. Bourse and exportation," said Jacques, smiling genially. "I knew that you were the man for me."

"But how can I serve you?" asked Caesle warily. "I only export from India, and you know India as well as I."

"We both know the trade there thoroughly. And it seems to me that we could unite our knowledge, our capitals, and the business relations that we both possess in India."

"But your firm," asked Caesle, wonderingly, "what about that?"

"I am leaving them. I have already sent in my resignation in a position like that? You are the best-known traveler in the French commerce."

India. I know twenty who could fill the position admirably. Then we should want a wide-awake fellow who could travel continually between the various houses."

"That would be you, would it not?"

"If you think I am capable. Now, the next thing is that we should need a large capital to buy the first stock."

"And how much do you think is necessary?"

"Between six hundred thousand francs and a million," answered Jacques. "How much could you put in?"

"I don't know yet; and you?"

"I have three hundred thousand in the Bank of France. It is placed there while I am looking about to see what would be the best business in which to invest it."

Although he was very shrewd and cool, Caesle started when he heard his visitor mention the sum of three hundred thousand francs. Was the man a fool? Was he really going to throw himself into Caesle's claws?

"Well," said Caesle thoughtfully, "I think it's a good idea, and I could put in that same amount, so that we should have the same chances. But it is a serious matter and it requires thinking over. Is your capital ready?"

"I will put it into your hands the day we sign the contract. The great thing is that you consider the idea good. Think it over thoroughly, and then we will discuss the various conditions of the contract."

"Very good. Then when shall I see you again, M. Velizay?"

"Say tomorrow at the same hour. That gives you sufficient time, does it not?"

Caesle seemed unable to believe his own ears. He accompanied his visitor to the street door and warmly shook hands with him. Then he returned to his private office and called in Pecheret.

"Say, Pecheret," he cried, bursting into laughter; "fools never will be wiped out of France."

"Nor sharpers, either," answered Pecheret, with a cunning smile. "But why this mirth? Have you had a lamb here this morning?"

"Yes, that Jacques Velizay. He actually wants to go into partnership with me, and is willing to put down three hundred thousand francs, Caesle said."

"He's willing to do that?" cried Pecheret. "Take care!"

Caesle stopped laughing. "He is from Gascony," said Pecheret. "You should never trust a Gascon."

"But if he puts down the cash? If he has the money?"

"Has he?"

"Yes; it's in the Bank of France, and he only wants the word from me to bring it here."

Pecheret whistled. "If the year goes on as it has commenced," he said, rubbing his hands, "it won't have been a bad one. Have you formed any plan how to get the cash?"

"You dine with me tonight, and we will arrange that then."

"You know your wife cannot tolerate me."

"She is not well today, and she won't appear at dinner."

"Good-then, I'll be there," Pecheret laughed.

While this conversation was taking place between Caesle and his secretary Velizay had taken a taxi and driven rapidly to the Bon Marche. He went at once to the private office of the head of the firm. He had a long, serious talk with him.

Early the next morning he was seen at the Bank of France, and at three-thirty that afternoon he was shown into the office of Caesle & Co. He smiled affably as he shook hands with the commission-agent and said:

"Of course not; this is only a plan," said Velizay.

"Agreed between MM. Caesle and Velizay, etc.—we can put the usual formalities later; we will now just jot down the chief facts. 'M. Jacques Velizay will place in the hands of M. Andre Caesle the sum of three hundred thousand francs. A receipt for said amount will be given by Andre Caesle. M. Andre Caesle will place an equal amount in the business.'"

"But," said Caesle, "you have your money ready, but mine is tied up. Must we wait until I get mine and lose that much time?"

"Certainly not. We will commence operations at once, as soon as we possibly can; but in this case will you add 'Until the date when Andre Caesle will have put in his capital that of M. Jacques Velizay will only be confided to him on deposit.' That will do."

"I'll add that your capital is capitulated in a receipt on the Bank of France," Caesle said.

"No, I speculate a little on the Bourse, and I prefer to give you some stocks. They will be easy to negotiate."

"What stocks are they?"

"Write: 'M. Jacques Velizay's capital is composed of stocks at 3 and 4 1/2 per cent shares in the Chemin de Fer du Nord and in the Chemin de Fer du Midi; also English shares, either in the Great Northern or the London and North Western Railways; or the Metropolitan.' You know as well as I that what I am offering is a good thing?"

"That is true; they are splendid." Then came various clauses relating to the stock, steamboats, figures, etc., which took up two pages. Jacques would have continued to dictate if Caesle had not cried out:

"I think we have covered everything now."

"No. There remains an important paragraph which protects my interests."

"What?"

"If, after one year, the business shows poor results, or even negative results, the contract will be void and my capital will be returned to me on the simple presentation of this contract and without any other formality."

There was a subtle smile on Caesle's face as he answered:

"Why naturally."

He added this last clause. Two copies were made. Jacques read his over to himself in a low voice.

Then, quite suddenly, he picked up a stamp from Caesle's desk and stamped his copy.

"What are you doing?" cried Caesle.

"Oh, nothing," said Jacques; "I only wanted to see your stamp so as to know whether it would be better to leave it as it is or to change the name of the firm."

Each time that Caesle felt suspicious Jacques dispersed his doubts by his frank replies. Yet Caesle tried in vain to fathom the motive which was making this man throw himself into his clutches.

One only seemed plausible. This was that Velizay, upon knowing that his former friendship with Mme. Caesle was known to her husband, was afraid and was trying in some way to cajole him.

"Well, when shall we exchange the final word?" asked Caesle.

"When you like."

"A week from now, then, and if we find anything more to add we will let each other know. In the meantime I hope you will come and see us."

"I shall be delighted if it is agreeable to madame."

Jacques put his paper in his pocket, then rose and took leave of Caesle. When the door was opened he almost ran along the landing to the staircase. It was Pecheret of whom he was afraid. As he had passed into Caesle's office he had seen Pecheret's face peering at him from the next room. However, no one stopped him.

He reached the street. He had had enough business for one day, and he decided to go to Boulogne and see Jeanne. When he arrived at the Farades house he found Mersins already there.

Mme. Farades, who had been to the prison that morning to see her husband, was in a state of collapse. She clung to Jacques's hand and implored him to give them some hope.

"We are doing all we can, dear madame," he said, trying to console her. "You must not give way like this. Just imagine that your husband and Valentine's father have gone on a long voyage. You would have to get along without them then. We have sworn to find the murderer, and we are going to do it. Valentine and Jeanne both have faith in us. Have you not?"

The look that the girls gave him was sufficient answer.

"What have you been doing today?" asked Mersins.

"I believe I'm on the right track this time. See this notebook. I bet you a thousand francs that you can't guess what is in it."

"Something special?"

"I've left my firm to go into partnership with Caesle."

"Are you crazy?"

"I don't think so, for this notebook contains a contract written entirely in Caesle's own handwriting."

"Is it possible? But what an idea!"

"You think so. I wanted a few lines in his own handwriting. The criminal law maxim says, 'Two lines of a man's handwriting are sufficient evidence to hang him.'"

"But your business? How did you arrange that?"

"That was quite easy. Out of the twelve months I have four months vacation. I have taken the firm into my confidence. I have told them everything. The chief is a good friend of mine, and he is allowing me to tell every one that I am leaving. So I have my liberty for the time being."

"And you are going to profit by it—go into partnership with Caesle?"

"Profit by it simply to procure a contract which I shall never sign. Written on this paper are all the words that we found on the victim's receipt."

"But how could such a sharper have fallen into your trap?"

"Because he is a rogue. Rogues think they alone have wits, but they are often taken in by their own tricks. Here we have to deal with two rogues. Pecheret and Caesle belong to the scum of Paris. They are swindlers, and I think I can prove that they are something worse."

"Be careful."

"Oh, never fear. I shall walk gently. Pecheret is a silent partner, and they are fleeing the Parisians for all they are worth. If you had known Jacques Farades, you would know that one man alone could not have dragged him to the well."

"And you suspect Pecheret and Caesle?"

"I'm not sure of anything yet, but I'm on Caesle's trail. I shall soon know if my suspicions are justified. Come to my rooms—and we will examine the papers."

Ten minutes later they were leaning over the table with bent heads. The contract and receipt found by them after the murder were laid before them.

"Look at these words," cried Jacques excitedly; "three hundred thousand" received; and this word 'deposit'."

"Identical," breathed Mersins. "And see here: 'Northern,' 'Metropolitan,' 'Great Western.'"

"Exactly. It is the same handwriting."

"And lastly, see this line: 'On the simple presentation of this contract. Here we have the word 'contract' instead of 'receipt,' like on this paper."

"There is not the shadow of a doubt," replied Mersins. "We'll hand them over to M. Beaulieu at once."

"No, we won't," said Jacques decisively. "These are clues, but not proofs."

"Not proofs! What do you mean? Look at the seal and the ink used for it! It is the same as this one on the receipt!"

"If Jean Farades's murderer is Andre Caesle, you may be sure that he has taken every precaution not to be found out. This might not be sufficient even to arrest him."

"But the writing is the same! What is the good of this receipt and your contract, then?"

"I'll keep the receipt here under lock and key. The contract affords me the opportunity to get more acquainted with Caesle. Perhaps in time I shall find some genuine, convincing proofs, instead of mere clues."

(Continued next week.)

STANTON MAN'S LIFE SAVED.

Stanton, Mich.

"To Whom It May Concern:

"I wish to say that my occupation is farming and I have been very hard and during the past 61 years, that is, from the time I was two years old, I have been ruptured on both sides, and one rupture had gotten to be as large as two fists."

"I had tried all kinds of trusses suffering all kinds of agony trying to wear them together with pain due to the ruptures and during the month of April, 1914, I was induced to try * * * I went to Grand Rapids, and * * * today I find that I can go without the truss and not a sign of rupture shows. I would advise anyone old or young who is afflicted with rupture to procure a truss of Dr. — as I know he has cured me and he has cured several of my neighbors without losing a drop of blood or an hour's time. The expense is very little and the results sure."

"I give this testimonial cheerfully for the simple reason that I feel as good as a man but 20 years of age and I shall always praise * * *"

"Respectfully yours,
"Mr. J. J. Dickinson."

Anyone afflicted with rupture or having some relative or friends so afflicted can secure a valuable book on ruptures and trusses, which will describe the method in which Mr. Dickinson was cured, absolutely free. It will only cost you a two-cent stamp to find out how to be cured. Send today for booklet. Address "Trusses" care of United Weekly Press Association, 59-63 Market Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Hotel Hermitage
EUROPEAN PLAN
Rooms 50c, 75c, and \$1.00
With Bath \$1.00 and \$1.50
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

ARE YOU USING Hansen Type
The "Diamond Nick" kind? If not, you are missing a good thing. Ask us.
Grand Rapids Electrotype Co.
240 Lyon St. Grand Rapids, Mich.

RATS AND MICE
QUICKLY EXTERMINATED
No cats, poisons or traps needed. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to Rats and Mice. Secret originally cost \$3.00, but we will send it post paid for only 25 cents.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. Send me 25 cents for 30 high class assorted post cards, and I will send you the Rat and Mice exterminator receipt FREE. Your money returned if you are not entirely satisfied. Address
MILTON BOSS
6421 17th Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

U. W. P. A. 126

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 PRESS ASSOCIATION, 59-63 MARKET AVE., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

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SEVEN DOLLARS PER ACRE
320 acre cattle Ranch, one mile from town, nice creek, plenty feed, productive farms on all sides. Write if interested.
G. DEACH, VAN, MICHIGAN.

THE BLUE BOMB

By J. V. Giesy.
A STORY
of
HUMOR, MYSTERY, ROMANCE, ADVENTURE.

Ned Gafford, a human derelict in Japan because of an unjust charge against him when a lieutenant in the United States Army, meets Sheila McRea, the daughter of the United States Secretary of State, who is in Japan incognito in an effort to preserve peace. Overhearing a plot to seize Sheila in order to provoke war, Gafford saves her from the hands of the enemy. Sheila then shows him his opportunity to save his country and be an American once more.

With the help of White Kate, another American outcast, Gafford wins in his battle to denounce the opium habit. He disguises himself as a Jap and enlists the services of Karloff, the Russian Nihilist, in saving a nation and a pure girl.

INTERESTING FROM BEGINNING TO END.
What is better than a GOOD STORY
in your
HOME PAPER.

THE BEST STORY YET. TO APPEAR SOON.

THE CHILDREN'S STORY TELLING CLUB

Essilyn Dale Nichols, Editor

1527-35 St., Rock Island, Ill.

Send Manuscript and Letters for this Department Direct to the Editor of this Department.

Well, Dearies, just one letter this week, so I guess I will have to begin another story. I am sure there are dozens of little boy and girl readers of this paper who could write lovely stories if they would try. Won't you try? Now who will be the first to send me a nice story or a letter? A post card will be sent to every one writing a story or a letter for this club.

Lorena Smith, Sheridan, Mich., wrote this week's letter. Here it is:

Sheridan, August 31, 1914.
Dear Editor—I will tell you about my pets. I have a little kitten, its name is Tabby. It likes to play with its mother. Its mother's name is Bessie. We have had her seven years. I have got a dog named Spy. He will shake hands with you. I am trying to get a shetland pony. I have one sister, age nine years, and two brothers, one 16 years and the other is 11 years old; I am 11 years old and we are twins. I have two little pet calves. My brother has ten ducks. I am taking music lessons—have taken fourteen lessons. I saw a little turtledove with her young. I will write my address here: Miss Lorena Smith, Sheridan, Mich. Route 4.

You wrote a nice letter, Lorena. Be sure to write again and tell us about that shetland pony when you get it. Tell us what its name is and what color it is and what kind of good times you have with it.

Now, Kiddies, I am going to tell you a doll story. It is called: Winona's choice—the story of a Japanese doll.

Winona was a Japanese doll with a queer round face and small beady black eyes that were bright enough to belong to a real little geisha girl. Her hair, which was very straight and black, was coiled on the top of her head in a funny knot; and queerest of all, Winona didn't wear any shoes and stockings but went bare-foot all the time.

Now all the other dolls at Kettle-Drum farm (and there was a round dozen at least) made a great deal of fun of Winona on this account. They thought she was very silly to refuse the pretty slippers which her little mistress offered to make for her, and I am sure her little mistress thought she was very silly too.

But Winona was a queer dolly. She went her own way in spite of the rudeness of her companions which

she did not seem to mind in the least.

There were, amongst this large family of dolls at Kettle-Drum farm, two lady dolls named Dolly Grey and Blue-Bell who were very pretty, very proud and very stylish; and although they wore real silk dresses every day and had the finest of ribbons for their beautiful curls, they always laughed the loudest whenever a jest was started about Winona and her bare feet.

One day Blue Bell said to Winona: "Why don't you wear shoes and stockings, Winona? Don't you know that Prince Charlie thinks it is a disgrace for a doll to go barefoot?" "Oh, does he," answered Winona trying to speak indifferently; but two tiny red spots of color burned in each cheek and her poor little heart began to go pitapat, for wasn't Prince Charlie the very handsomest boy-doll she had ever seen, and didn't all the other dolls (with the exception of Date who was a rag-doll and therefore didn't count) vie with one another for Prince Charlie's favor?

You see it is considered a great honor to be noticed by a prince, even among dolls, so small wonder that Winona was disturbed for she was a very human doll although she was Japanese.

Shortly after this the dolls began to notice that Winona was acting very strangely towards Prince Charlie. She never smiled at him as she used nor gave him coquettish glances out of the corners of her little almond shaped eyes, nor spoke to him unless he spoke first; and she made it a point to talk to Date, the rag-doll, whenever she had the chance, which was really very queer, for Date was big and awkward and always had a dirty face. Of course he was a good honest doll, all rag-dolls are, but—he was so dreadfully ugly!

By and by Prince Charlie noticed Winona's strange behavior, but he said nothing although he resented it which was natural for a prince to do, and finally he began to wonder why she treated him in this unusual way.

Now when a doll begins to wonder it's a sure sign that something is going to happen and something did happen.

Well Dearies this is all I can tell you about Winona and Prince Charlie this time, but next week I will tell more about them.

minutes, drain, pour the melted butter over them and serve hot.

Baked Beans with Tomatoes.

Prepare the beans as for plain baked beans, put into the jars to bake, cover with mixture of strained stewed tomatoes and water in equal proportions. A little butter or olive oil may be added.

Baked Onions.

Onions, large, six; crumbs; milk; butter.
Put onions into saucepan of water, or water and milk mixed in equal proportions. Add salt and boil till tender. When done, so that they can be mashed easily, work them up with a little butter into a paste, cover with bread crumbs and bake in a moderate oven.

Stuffed Onions.

Peel the desired number of onions, being careful not to cut off the root end. Take out the insides of the onions and fill the holes with a mixture of bread crumbs, beaten eggs and a little milk. Season with salt and sage. Bake in oven until brown.

Scrambled Tomatoes.

Tomatoes, six; eggs, three; butter; salt.

Remove skins from tomatoes and cut them up in saucepan, add a little butter and salt. When sufficiently

boiled beat up eggs and just before you serve, turn them into the saucepan with the tomatoes and stir one way for two minutes, allowing them time to get thoroughly done.

Bananas en Casserole.

Peel six ripe bananas, scrape off the coarse threads and cut the bananas in halves, lengthwise, and the pieces in halves, crosswise. Put the pieces into a casserole. Melt a small glass of apple jelly in one cupful of boiling water and pour over the bananas; then squeeze over them the juice of an orange; cover the dish and let it cook in a moderate oven for half an hour. Serve from the casserole as a sweet treat with roast beef or mutton or with beefsteak.

Watermelon Cake

White Part—Two cups white sugar, one cup butter, one cup milk, three and one-half cups flour, whites of eight eggs, two teaspoons cream of tartar, one of soda, dissolved in a little warm water.

Red Part—One cup red sugar, one-half cup butter, one-third cup milk, two cups flour, whites of four eggs, one teaspoon cream of tartar, one-half teaspoon of soda, one cup raisins. Be careful to keep the red part around the tube of the pan and the white around the edge. It requires two persons to fill the pan. This is a very attractive and ornamental cake, true and tried.

Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper



1063. Girl's Coat With or Without Cape Portions.

Blue cheviot was used for this model. It is also good for serge, broad cloth, novelty cloakings, velvet, corduroy or zibeline. The fronts are lapped over the center. The sleeve is a two-piece model. The cape may be omitted. A neat cuff and rolling collar finish this trim style. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

9856. A Simple, Neat and Practical Design, Ladies' House or Home Dress.

Serge, cashmere, linen, galatea, seersucker, lawn, gingham, chambray or line are all appropriate for this attractive model. The closing is at the left side of front. The lines are simple, and the design is easy to develop. The sleeve may be finished with a simple band cuff, or as illustrated with the prettily shaped cuff. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1078. A Pretty Style for the Growing Girl.

Brown serge, combined with plaid woolen is here shown. The model would be equally effective in blue velvet, with cashmere for blouse and tunic. The style is smart and becoming. It is joined to an underwaist, over which the blouse is worn. The tunic is attached to the waist under the belt, but it may be omitted. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material for a 10-year size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1060. A Simple Dainty Frock.

Dimity, lawn, crossbar muslin, nainsook, batiste, mull or silk may be used for this style. It is also good for gingham, henrietta, albatross or flannellette. The sleeve is in raglan style, affording comfort and ease to the arm and shoulder. The pattern is cut in four sizes: six mos. 1, 2 and four years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a four-year size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1054. A Popular Serviceable Model Ladies' Apron.

Checked gingham, striped seersucker, figured percale, lawn, drill or mohair may be used for this style. The front is made in panel shape below the belt, widen out over the belt and joining a back portion which is attached to the skirt by a belt. Ample pockets are a good point of this model, which affords splendid protection for the dress beneath. The pattern is cut in three sizes: small, medium and large. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1079. Costume for Misses and Young Women.

This attractive model holds several new style features. The yoke tunic is especially popular. The waist fronts are cut low to outline the chemisette. A jaunty revers collar finish the neck edge. The sleeve is attractive in wrist length, with its

deep cuff, and is also pretty with the neat shaped cuff, in short length. The design is good for cashmere, velvet, velveteen, combinations of woolen, cloth and silk and velvet. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 16-year size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

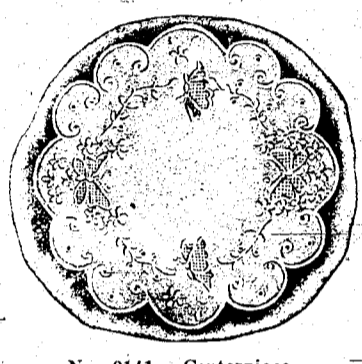
9834. Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This design is good for gingham, madras, chambray, crepe, voile, silk, linen, and all lingerie fabrics also for velvet, flannel and corduroy. The collar may be rolled open at the throat or closed high. The sleeve may be finished with a simple band or with the pointed cuff added. The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material for a 36-inch size.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Late Embroidery Designs

Prepared Especially for Our Paper

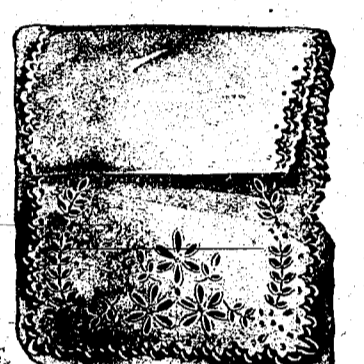


No. 0141. Centerpiece.

A handsome centerpiece in Butterfly design, for punch work, solid and eyelet embroidery, with buttonhole edge.

Stamped on imported Irish linen, 18x18 inch, 35 cents; stamped on imported Irish linen, 22x22 inch, 50 cents.

Perforated pattern of either size, including all necessary stamping materials, 15 cents.

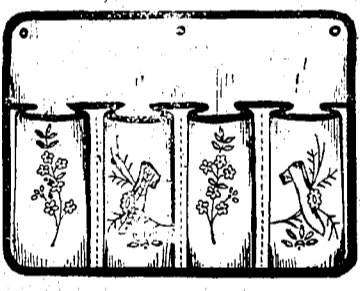


No. 0140. Scarf Design.

A very handsome scarf design to be worked in eyelet embroidery with buttonhole edge.

Stamped on imported linen, size 18x44 inches, 55 cents; perforated pattern including all necessary stamping materials, only one-half of pattern is given. Price, 15 cents.

Perforated pattern of either size, including all necessary stamping materials, 15 cents.



No. 0138. Ready Made Shoe Bag.

This pretty and useful shoe bag is already made up of art cloth bound with red tape, and has brass lined eyelets which will not rip or tear out, also a design stamped on same to be worked in outline embroidery. It also has four pockets. Price, 30 cents.



No. 5. Boy's and Girl's Stencil Outfit.

This outfit was especially made for children's use and consists of twelve different designs, cut on special stencil board ready to use. Three (3) tubes of assorted special stencil oil colors. One (1) stencil brush. Four (4) thumbtacks, also full directions for stenciling, mixing colors, etc. With the aid of this outfit any child can pass many pleasant and instructive hours. The above designs are suitable for nurseries, children's rooms, etc. Price 65 cents.

Cocaine Not Necessary Once In 10,000 Times

The increasing use of narcotics in all parts of the country, and the consequent bulletins by food and drug officials, have influenced the department of agriculture to a decision to enforce treasury decision 33,456—as regards the importation of narcotic drugs—until congress shall enact the Harrison anti-narcotic bill, or some similar measure, says The Pharmaceutical Era.

The chief chemist of the United States, Dr. Alsberg, has assured the legislative committee of the Kings County Ph.S. that it would not be interpreted by the bureau of chemistry as applying to prescriptions; if rigidly enforced it would regulate the importation and sale of cocaine, under authority given the secretary of the treasury under the pure food and drugs act. By this act the secretary is given jurisdiction over any article of food or drugs imported into the United States, if such food or drugs are "adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the act" or are "otherwise dangerous to the health of the people of the United States."

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and Dr. Lyman F. Kebler, chief of the drug division, are quoted by the Era, to the effect that there is not one case in 10,000 where an internal dose of such a drug as cocaine is necessary. Dr. Kebler said that "in spite of this fact, the United States imports 1,202,300 pounds of coca leaves in a year—half of the world's supply which passes through the Amsterdam market. From these leaves 140,000 ounces of cocaine are made. I believe an estimate of a million users in this country is conservative. A large number are due to the ease with which heroin, a morphine derivative, may be procured. This drug was practically unknown when existing drug laws were

made, and few provide any restrictions for its sale. It produces violent convulsions, which often result in death, making it one of the most dangerous drugs."

His Bravery.

"When he saw the enemy coming he turned and ran. I call that cowardice."

"Not at all. He remembered that the earth is round, and he intended to run around and attack the enemy from the rear."

His Report.

Lady—Why don't you get some honest job?
Soiled Sam—Do you see ever read de papers or is dat sarcasm? De only place for a man of my ability is at de head of some big corporation.

A Real Sleuth.

Nervous Lady (in whose street there have been several burglaries).
—How often do you policemen come down this road? I'm constantly about, but I never see you.
Policeman—Ah, very likely I see you when you don't see me, mum. It's a policeman's business to secret 'isself.—Punch.

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By Parcel Post. Postage paid.
3 lb Kent Club Coffee.....\$1.00
3 1/2 lb Fulton Park Coffee.....1.00
4 lb New York Blend.....1.00
2 lb Tea, 60c quality.....1.00
3 lb Tea, 40c quality.....1.00
1 lb Cocoa......25
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Young Folks Department

LITERATURE

By Viola Bolitho, 335 Marlon 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.

In Retrospect

By Omar W. Russell, Casnovia.

As we let our minds pass back over the past centuries, until we halt at the door of creation, we in a mind picture fancy the dawn of light and darkness, and the creating of life. We see the splendor of radiant sunshine glimmering over new green and also of beautiful moonlight lighting up the first creating of night. In the great picture we imagine the great supreme hand moulding and shaping the creations of life and giving them their place upon the scale of existence. As the dying embers of the first day slowly faded and the moon in its full radiance brought forth the beauty of the night, it gave to the world one of the most beautiful pictures painted by the divine hand.

vine hand gave upon the world, in the half of the day, that the glorious moon is giving forth its full radiance and slowly overarching the heavens from dusk until dawn.

- Gone to rest.
- Bird and beg.
- Day into night.
- Shrub and tree.
- Moonlight glories.
- On earth's green;
- Night's stillness.
- Night's sheen.
- Moth on lily.
- Bird on rose;
- Glories of nature.
- In sweet repose.
- Dew on Buttercup.
- Dew on grass;
- As night's embers
- Slowly pass.
- Moonlight passing.
- Toward dawn;
- Moonbeams
- Earthward drawn.
- Night so slowly.
- Fading away;
- Darkness passing.
- The break of day.

True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

Baked Macaroni.

Macaroni two cups; milk, three cups; granola; eggs, four; salt, one tablespoon.

Break the macaroni into inch lengths and boil in salt water thirty to thirty-five minutes. Drain, turn it into deep pan, pour over this a custard made with the milk, beaten eggs and salt. Sprinkle with granola and bake in moderate oven thirty minutes.

Macaroni with Apple.

Butter a deep baking dish and put in a layer of mashed and sweetened apple sauce, grate a little nutmeg over and add a layer of cooked macaroni. Repeat till the dish is full, finishing with the apple sauce. Bake till the apples are slightly brown. Serve with sweetened cream seasoned with nutmeg. May be served as a dessert.

Tomato Pie.

Tomatoes, six; chopped parsley; salt, cooking oil, one-third cup; pie paste.

Peel and slice the tomatoes and place them in small baking pans. On top put some chopped parsley, pinch of salt and cooking oil. Cover with thin pie paste and bake.

Noodles.

Butter, one tablespoon; salt, one-fourth teaspoonful; eggs, two; flour to make very stiff dough.
Whip the eggs until light, add the salt and work in the flour, making a smooth, stiff dough; roll out thin in a long, narrow strip, sprinkle with flour to prevent sticking and roll up into a long roll, rolling crosswise. Then, with sharp knife, cut into very thin slices and drop into boiling salted water. Cook about twenty

MOTHER SUPERIOR ROSARY HILL HOME

**Tells How Vinol Restores
Strength and Vitality to the
Weak, Worn-Out Ones in
Her Charge.**

Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y. — "I have been at work among the sick and poor for nearly eighteen years, and whenever I have used Vinol for run-down, weak or emaciated patients, they have been visibly benefited by it. One patient, a young woman, was so weak and ill she could hardly creep to my door for aid, and was leaning on a friend's arm. I supplied Vinol to her liberally and in a month when she returned to thank me I hardly recognized her. She was strong, her color charming and her cheeks rounded out. These words are uttered from my heart, in order that more people may know about Vinol, as there is nothing makes me happier in the world than to relieve the sick."

M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D., Hawthorne, N. Y.

Such disinterested and reliable testimony should convince everyone of the merits of Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic to build up health and strength for all weakened and nervous conditions, whether caused from over-work, worry or chronic coughs and colds. If Vinol fails to benefit we return your money.

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Physician and Surgeon.

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

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fourth Wednesdays of each month
Visiting members welcome.

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We are prepared to furnish
you Shade Trees of any
description. Lawns Grad-
ed and put in first class con-
dition. Sodding a specialty

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ROADS AND ROADMAKING

STATE AID SOUGHT.

Demand for Good Roads Greater than
Ever Before—Equitable Plans.

Farmers from Maine to California have joined the cry for better roads. The Post Office Department has notified road officials that the highways must be put and kept in good condition or rural mail service will cease. The demand for good roads is greater than it ever was before. The discussion shows the farmers of the Middle West they are behind the times and have been carrying a heavy and unjust burden in paying all the money required for good roads.

All through the East and in Maryland and Virginia and as far West as including Ohio, the states pay from one-third to three-fourths of the expense of building and maintaining good roads. This is as it should be. The roads are public property—they belong to all the people, are used for the benefit of all the people as a part of a world-wide system of transportation and all the people ought to help pay the bill in proportion as they are benefited.

The most equitable plan seems to be to have the state pay one-half the expense and the township the other half, leaving the question of deciding whether the roads shall be built entirely with the township. This is as it should be.

Whenever the people of a township are willing to tax themselves for half the expense of building a road it is absolutely certain the road ought to be improved. Thus, the building of roads is governed in each case by local sentiment. The state money is raised by taxing all the property in the state, making the burden light. In Illinois, for instance, the farmers pay only thirty percent of the state taxes. The combined state and local tax for building gravel or macadam roads all over Illinois in ten years, covering all the main roads, will not exceed ten cents per acre per year on farm lands under State Aid.

Roads and Mail Routes.

Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General De Graw says that good roads and rural free delivery go hand in hand. The Post Office Department, in fact, not only encourages communities to improve their roads by the establishment of free rural mail routes, but in frequent cases where the patrons of a route refuse to keep their road in a passable condition, after specific warning, withdraws the route or changes it to some other adjacent section where the roads are in better condition. The department is in receipt of letters of a great variety of character from different rural carriers, in some instances showing that the farmers are willing and anxious to do everything possible to help the carrier in times of flood or snow drifts, while other carriers write that the people of their communities are entirely indifferent and averse to lending any assistance, saying that it is the Government's business and not theirs. On the whole the rural free delivery is a strong factor for better roads.

Culverts Too Short.

A common fault in small country bridges and culverts is that they are too short. As a rule it will be found as cheap to carry the tile entirely across the road, using shorter head walls and widening out the fill, than to use a shorter length of tile with necessarily higher and longer head walls to retain the earth fills. Short span bridges on country roads should always have a width of at least 20 feet to accommodate traffic. It is an improvement in the appearance of such short bridges to extend the wing wall almost straight, carrying them to the top of the roadway and putting on a suitable hand rail. The public sees little but the hand rail of short bridges, and if it is strong and of a good appearance, are impressed thereby. A bridge need not be ornamented, but is often a chief feature of the landscape and should not disfigure it. Though not ornamented, it can, by good design and workmanship, be ornamental to the situation.

Old Roads Remade.

If deep continuous ruts that cannot be rolled out have been formed, the best results can be attained in a reconstruction of the entire road surface by breaking it up with a scarifier and bringing to crown. Add new material if necessary to make a good road. Roll and finish the same as when constructing a new road. This rebuilt road should be as good as new, and even better, as the old structure should furnish a solid base throughout. Maintenance now sets in again, and if good material has been used and good methods have been followed the cost of maintenance will be low.

Apply the Roller.

If the road has passed through a severe winter and shows signs of failure, apply the steam road roller. The road should be cleared of rubbish and dirt before the rolling begins. Intelligent work will efface slight ruts and depressions. Apply water and new material if necessary.

A Stroll in The Park

"As for me," said he, "I should like to take a stroll in the Park."

And looking at her with the raised features of inquiry, he seemed to say, "How about you?"

But as for her, sitting on the step and looking up at the stars, she nothing said.

"Yes, yes," said he again. "I should like to take a stroll in the Park."

And directing to her again the features of inquiry he seemed to say, "That's twice."

"Then," said she, looking at him with all the blandness of incuriosity, her lovely face ethereal in the starlight, her chin upon her hand and her elbow on her knee—"then," said she gently, softly, with a certain sweet air of impersonality, "why don't you, Mr. Gobaug?"

"Ah!" said he with a gesture of satisfaction, "I'll tell you." He drew close to her as though about to deliver confidences of secrecy, looking smugly up at the stars, looking smugly down at her, trying his note with the air of a pampered tenor about to enjoy the plaudits of the multitude, and tuncfully then he turned to her, made a cosy little gesture that was almost a caress and began:

"Last night," said he—"Ah! how long it seems since then—before you came—it is difficult to believe that I met you only two short hours ago—ah, well! Last night," said he, "seeking the cool of the trees and wishing to escape the banality of boarders, I strolled down the Avenue and into the Park. Yes, yes; into the Park."

He made the sad gestures of melancholy, of a young man deservng of pity, of one misunderstood and seeking but for a communion of soul.

"Into the Park," said he, "into the Park. Above were the stars; below was the grass; while all around—"

He paused, his voice vibrating into silence, fluttering like a thread of silk held between the teeth and blown out into a semblance of rigidity, a silence of substance, tangible, appealing, inviting, commanding—

"while all around—"

"Yes?" she whispered.

"—was Love," he whispered back.

Quiet then he sat and lonely, looking over at the Park with an aspect of wistfulness, barely discernible in the shadows, dimly silhouetted against the distance, his shoulders hunched forward with the contraction of weariness and his hands clasped around his knees with all the humility of one who dare not hope.

"—was Love," he whispered.

"Yes, yes. I looked for a seat in vain. Love held them all. I wandered along the winding paths. But Love preceded me and Love followed. Arm in arm, they strolled, or arm in arm they sat, happy, blissful, content. I wandered on in silence while all around me murmured Love. I stopped and Love softly hissed between its tightened lips. Finding a single seat at last I sat me down, but Love arose and went away, grumbling its expressions and piping its opinions of all who came to see. Wherefore I came away and wherefore do I suppose that I must stay away—forever—and a day."

Quiet again he sat and lonely, but now they both looked over at the Park, its dark branches waving against the intrusion of interlopers, waving a wave of happiness and of mystery, beating time to the melody of this one singing, as he again took up the burden of his song.

"Ah—Miss—Miss—Miss—Miss—"

"Miss Proone," she gently told him.

"Ah, Miss Proone," he eagerly exclaimed, "little do you know—you who have just come from the country—"

"little do you know the loneliness of a great city. All around one are the evidences of a gayety and life. Dances—"

He made the gesture of a finished artist, indicating unto her the dreamy figure of a wait, the glow of lights, the ever-climbing melody of countless violins.

"receptions—"

"He gestured anew.

"theatres—"

"Ah, then what eloquence!

"concerts and everything! Hundreds of times have I wished to go, but—there was none with whom I cared to go. None. None—"

His voice almost wept before it died away, and when he sat quiet again and lonely beyond words, they both looked over toward the Park with a mournfulness that verged on open tears. Making then a sudden motion, as though dismissing a subject already discussed too long, he looked at her with affected cheerfulness, saying:

"It's going to be warmer, I think."

But still her eyes dwelled on the Park.

"Cool enough over there," he suggested.

And still her eyes dwelled on the Park, her lovely face ethereal in the starlight, her chin upon her hand, her elbow on her knee; and seeing her so he dared to strike his closing chord:

"If—"

Listening for an answering melody he saw that she was smiling—not unkindly.

"You won't need your hat," he said, arising.—New York Sun.

There is difference of opinion among scientists as to whether ants can hear sounds audible to human ears.

POULTRY

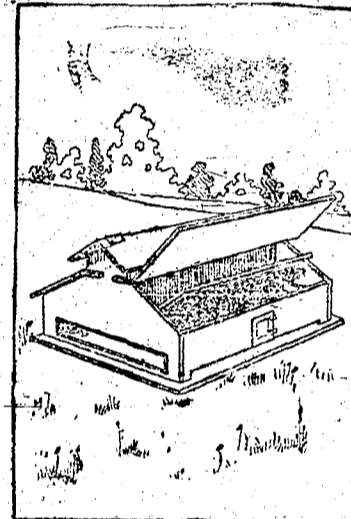
A Cheap Hen House.

An economical plan for building a poultry house is given by T. M. Polk, Jr., as follows: Build foundation two feet from ground and lay on it a double floor of rough boards. Around the ends and north side of this floor, one foot back from edge, nail down 2x4s. To the overhead joists nail another line of 2x4s. To these, at top and bottom, are to be nailed the boxing (boards) for inside wall, if the poultry netting is close enough for a board. Brace the corners securely before attempting to stretch the poultry wire. The outer walls are made similar to one described except that boxing is nailed to sills and plates. The space thus formed is to be packed with straw or other material of like nature. The loft is laid of loose boards, or even small poles and then filled with straw. The front is built on the curtain front plan. The inside may be arranged to suit the individual, though I strongly favor partitions separating roosting room from scratching department. The roosts are built so as to touch no part of the building. The plan here given may also be modified to suit those who prefer a dirt floor. Roof it both ways and the house will be warm and windproof.

CHICKEN BROODER.

Tufts of Feathers for Little Chicks to Snuggle In.

A California man designed the brooder shown in the illustration and any poultry farmer who is handy with tools can make one himself. The general shape of the receptacle can be understood at a glance. The



Ventilated Under Sides.

lower edges of the sides are cut away to permit of the passing of air so the occupants of the brooder do not suffocate. In each side, too, there is a little door that can be opened to permit of the ingress or egress of the baby chicks. The roofs are hinged, and in each side is a hinged "hovering" board, as it is called. The under side of this board is covered with tufts of feathers and the little chicks enter by the door, or are lifted in through the top and snuggle into the feathers as they would snuggle under the wings of the mother hen. A glass window in the end of the brooder enables the owner to look in without lifting either of the lids.

Feed for Chicks.

Feed chickens the first day or two upon a mixture of bread crumbs grated fine and hard-boiled eggs chopped fine. Keep water before them in a small fountain, so they can drink but not get into it. In a few days feed upon rolled oats, finely cracked corn, and any small seeds. Add a little beef scraps to the food. In the course of two weeks whole wheat can be given. This is the dry method of feeding, which is coming into vogue quite extensively. Here is another method of feeding: Mix dry two parts of corn meal, one part of finely ground wheat bran and one part of beef scraps. After they are thoroughly mixed add boiling water in sufficient quantity to make a stiff dough. Cover the vessel and let it cook. Feed the dough warm or cold, but never hot.—Denver Field and Farm.

Stop the Cracks.

Some chicken raisers ventilate their coops through the chinks. Poor plan. Stop up the cracks and provide ventilation through windows or suitable openings. Chickens should have an abundance of fresh air at night, but cold draughts should not strike them. A cloth drop curtain is good for zero weather.

You will find it a better investment if you will train your fowls to come to you instead of running from you with fright.

Chicks should not be allowed to go on the roosts until they are about three months old.

"When roosters crow it is time that they go," is a common motto among many poultry raisers.

Sloppy marshes are not good for feeding chickens and, if kept up excessively they will eventually breed disease.

CITY TREASURER'S NOTICE

The Special Assessment Roll for Sewer District No. 4, of the city of East Jordan, Michigan, is now in my hands for collection, and the taxes due and payable thereon must be paid and returned on or before the 18th day of September, 1914. The said assessment is divided into five parts, and all may be paid at once or parts 2, 3, 4, and 5 may be deferred. Part 1 must be paid or I am required to levy distress and sale upon goods to satisfy the same on or before the date above specified.

C. C. MACK, City Treasurer.
Dated August 4, 1914.

Positively Masters Croup.

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound cuts the thick clogging mucus, and clears away the phlegm. Opens up the air passages and stops the hoarse cough. The gasping, strangling fight for breath gives way to quiet breathing and peaceful sleep. Harold Berg, Mass, Mich., writes: "We give Foley's Honey and Tar to our children for croup and it always acts quickly." Hites Drug Store.

Some men are dough losers rather than breadwinners.

Even the woman who enjoys a good cry may have a perfectly normal sense of humor.

One funny language—A man feels put out when he discovers that he has been taken in.

There are two sides to every story. The victory we win spells defeat for the other chap.

When a man starts out to paint the town the police are pretty sure to catch him red-handed.

It's all right to decorate an old house with paint, but a cynical old face—well that's different.

A man occasionally interferes with the affairs of a woman without getting the worst of it—in a novel.

Foley Cathartic Tablets.

You will like their positive action. They have a tonic effect on the bowels, and give a wholesome, thorough cleaning to the entire bowel tract. Stir the liver to healthy activity and keep the stomach sweet. Constipation, headache, dull, tired feeling never afflict those who use Foley Cathartic Tablets. Only 25c. Hites Drug Store.

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