

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 19.

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915.

No. 4

County Farmer's Institute

Will Be Held In This City Next Week.

Charlevoix County Farmer's Institute will be held this year with a two-day round-up meeting at East Jordan January 26 and 27. Until the recent change in the place of meeting it was generally understood throughout the county that this meeting would be held at Ironton. Later arrangements, however, necessitated making the change, and the opening meeting will be held at East Jordan as stated above.

C. W. Melick of Rochester, Michigan, will have charge of the Institute. The East Jordan meeting will be opened at 9:45, Tuesday, Jan. 26, by introductory remarks by H. L. Olney, president of the county institute. Following will be the discussion of such topics as "Maintenance of Soil Fertility," by E. O. Ladd of Old Mission; "Improving the Quality and Yield of Potatoes," by M. E. Duckles of Elk Rapids; "Alfalfa vs. Clover for Michigan," by C. W. Melick. These gentlemen are fully capable of handling the topics assigned them and a rare treat is in store for those able to be present.

The program for the following day, Jan. 27, will be equally as good as that of the first, the same speakers handling different topics.

Woman's Congress will be held Tuesday Jan. 26 in charge of Mrs. Josephine Ingalls, county chairman, and Mrs. E. J. Cryts of Lansing as conductor. Topics of great interest to the farmwife will be discussed by the conductor, as well as local speakers. The election of officers will follow.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms on Monday evening, Jan. 18, 1915.

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

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion by Graff, the following bills were allowed:

Geo. Spencer, labor and material \$15.31
J. H. Graff, salary 25.00
J. A. Lancaster, rods for cemetery lots 4.64
R. Bingham, snowplowing 5.80
Giles & Hawkins, lunch for firemen 3.00
City Treasurer, payment of labor 7.20

The Mayor appointed James Gidley as City assessor and on motion by Graff, the appointment was confirmed.

On motion by Hudson, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the republican county convention will be held in the city of Boyne City on the 5th day of February, 1915, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting eleven delegates to attend the republican state convention appointed to be held in the city of Grand Rapids on the 12th day of February, 1915.

Each township and ward is entitled to the following number of delegates: Bay township, 2; Boyne township, 3; Chandler township, 1; Charlevoix township, 1; Evangeline township, 1; Eveline township, 3; Hayes township, 3; Hudson township, 1; Marion township, 2; Melrose township, 3; Norwood township, 1; Peaine township, 1; James township, 2; South Arm township, 3; Wilson township, 2; City of Boyne City, First ward, 3; Second ward, 5; Third ward, 7; Fourth ward, 6; Charlevoix, First ward, 2; Second ward, 5; Third ward, 4; East Jordan, First ward, 2; Second ward, 3; Third ward, 5.

WM. J. PEARSON, Chairman.
WILL H. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

BOLTS WANTED.

We want to buy a few hundred cords of four-foot bolts in soft elm, hemlock, spruce, pine and balsam, 6" and up in diameter, smooth, straight stock, all cut 49" long. Will buy same delivered on car on E. J. & S. R. R. or in our yard.
EAST JORDAN, CABINET CO.

The one sure thing is that one can't be sure of anything in this world. You can't always tell. Occasionally the toughest boy in the neighborhood grows up and becomes a minister.

STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE

Will Be Held at Boyne City February 1-2.

The Department of Public Instruction has appointed an institute to be held in Boyne City on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 1-2, 1915.

Prof. G. Masselink acting president of Ferris Institute will have charge of the meeting and will be assisted on Monday by Dr. Stanley L. Krebs, Pres. Institute of Mercantile Art, Philadelphia Pa., and on Tuesday by Hon. H. R. Patengill of Lansing.

Dr. Krebs comes to us very highly recommended and the other instructors need no introduction to the teachers of the state as both their personality and their ability are well known.

Teachers of the county will attend this institute without loss of time and are all urged to close their schools and attend.

The meeting will open at ten o'clock and every teacher in the county should be on hand to hear Dr. Krebs in his opening address.

Respectfully submitted,
J. H. MILFORD, Com'r.

Circuit Court Jurors.

List of Jurors, for February term 1915.

Matt Allen	Eveline Township
Andrew Struthers Jr.	Hayes
Harry Dutcher	Hudson
George Ager	Marion
Joseph Shirk	Melrose
Thomas Cummings	Norwood
Barney McCafferty	Peaine
Herman Perkins	St. James
Moses Lalonde	South Arm
Ira F. Davis	Wilson
Ralph Starmer	Bay
W. J. Gamble	Boyne Valley
Edwin Sage	Chandler
John Martin	Charlevoix
Dell Mitchell	Boyne City, 1st ward
E. Fountain	Boyne City, 2nd ward
William J. Thompson	Boyne City, 3rd ward
Roy Scott	Boyne City, 4th ward
W. Eugene Bedwin	Charlevoix, 1 ward
John Macey Jr.	Charlevoix, 2nd ward
H. Widdfield	Charlevoix, 3rd ward
Thos. Passenger	East Jordan, 1st ward
Fred Bisnett	East Jordan, 2nd ward
A. W. Stewart	East Jordan, 3rd ward

Dated January 20th, 1915.
RICHARD LEWIS,
County Clerk.

SOME PURE FOOD OPINIONS

The Government's Views on Real Fruit Jelly, Good Marmalade and Artificial Mineral Waters

Real fruit jelly must "jell" because of the fruit juice in it and not because gelatin has been added to it, according to a recent government opinion under the Food and Drugs Act. This ruling states that a product thickened by gelatin can not properly be labeled as fruit jelly, but must indicate by its name its true character. The official definition of jelly on which this opinion is based is: "Jelly is the sound, semi-solid, gelatinous product made by boiling clean, sound, properly matured and prepared fresh fruit with water, concentrating the expressed and strained juice, to which sugar (sucrose) is added, and conforms in name to the fruit in its preparation."

Marmalade is harder to define, and government experts are now investigating the subject with a view to determining proper standards for products of this character. The proportions originally laid down were 45 pounds of fruit to 55 pounds of sugar. It was found impracticable, however, to make a satisfactory product that would conform absolutely to this requirement, and the question is being studied further. In the meantime no action will be taken by the government against marmalade that is made from clean, properly matured and prepared fresh fruit and sugar, even if the proportions vary somewhat from the standard already stated.

A third ruling insists upon a clear statement of the fact on the label whenever salts are added to a natural water. The quantity of salts need not be stated, but it must be made quite plain that the water has been artificially treated.

FIVE CENTS PROVES IT

A Generous Offer. Cut out this ad, enclose with 5 cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and receive a free trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for coughs, colds, croup, bronchial and lagrippe coughs; Foley Kidney Pills and Foley Cathartic Tablets. For sale in your town by Hites Drug Store.

SUPERVISOR PROCEEDINGS

January 4th, A. D. 1915.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Charlevoix, State of Michigan met at the Court House in the County of Charlevoix on the above date pursuant to the following call:

To The County Clerk of Charlevoix County, State of Michigan.

We the undersigned, duly elected, qualified and acting Supervisors of said County of Charlevoix, hereby request that a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County be called; said meeting to be begun and held at the Court House in the City of Charlevoix, Charlevoix County Michigan, on the fourth day of January A. D. 1915 at ten o'clock a. m. for the purpose of determining the amount and sufficiency of the bonds of the several county officers of said county to be elected at the November election A. D. 1914 and accepting the same and such other business as may lawfully come before said Board of Supervisors.

Dated October, 22nd, A. D. 1914.
Chas. Hudkins, Sup'r of Wilson Twp.
Frank M. House, Sup'r of Boyne Valley Wm. F. Bashaw, Sup'r of 1st Ward, East Jordan.
Macolm A. McDonald, Sup'r of Eveline Township.
Whitefield Totton, Sup'r of Norwood Township.
T. J. Smith, Sup'r of 4th Ward, Boyne City.

J. E. Chew, Sup'r of South Arm Twp.
Clinton J. Herron, Sup'r of 3rd Ward, Boyne City.
J. M. Snyder, Sup'r of Chandler Twp.
C. M. Miller, Sup'r of Melrose Twp.
Elmer Ingalls, Sup'r of Marion Twp.
Geo. Durance, Sup'r of Charlevoix Twp.
Wm. Townsend, Sup'r of Hudson Twp.
Franklin L. Smith, Sup'r of 2nd Ward, East Jordan.
Frank Clute, Sup'r of Evangeline Twp.
Call read by the clerk.

Roll called, quorum present.

The following communications were read by the clerk, one from the State Tax Association, asking that three delegates from the membership of the Board of Supervisors, be sent to the fourth annual conference of said Association, to be held in the City of Detroit, Thursday and Friday, January 23rd and 24th A. D. 1915, one from the committee of twenty-one of the city of Charlevoix, inviting the board to attend a banquet to be held in the Masonic Temple at Charlevoix, January 6th, said banquet to be given in honor of our retiring Treasurer D. S. Payton.

Motion made by M. A. McDonald, seconded by Elmer Ingalls that the communications be accepted and placed on file. Motion carried.

The following bid for operating the Ironton Ferry was read by the clerk. The Honorable Board of Supervisors, Charlevoix County, Gentlemen:

"The people of Ironton have requested that I send in my bid to run the Ironton Ferry for the next two years. I hereby agree to run the Ferry known as the Eveline of Ironton for \$65.00 a month in the open season of 1915-16 and keep same in repair, the county furnishing materials and supplies.

V. A. Orvis,
Ironton, Mich.

Motion made by Jacob E. Chew, seconded by Geo. Durance that the bid be referred to the Ferry committee. Motion carried.

The following petition was read by the clerk.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County, Gentlemen:

Your petitioners, residents and freeholders of the township of Marion, Charlevoix county, Michigan, respectfully request and petition your Honorable body to alter the Emmett and Grand Traverse State road, where it passes through the Southeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of section four in Township thirty-three North range eight west, Marion township, aforesaid in the following particulars: That you will discontinue that part of said State road lying between the point of intersection thereof with the North and South quarter line of said section four and the East and West quarter line of said section, and that from the point of intersection, of said State road as now existing with the said North and South quarter line, that you will change the course of said State road by going directly West ten rods more or less to intersect with the center of a highway now laid out, worked and existing. The portion of the road above asked to be discontinued is forty rods in length or thereabouts and the portion of road to be laid out in altering the course of said State road is only about ten rods, thus making a saving of thirty rods in the upkeep of the road by the proposed change. Your petitioners further show that there is little travel over the portion of the State road asked to be discontinued for the reason that it leads over a large hill called the Vosburgh hill, and another highway has been laid out by the township of Marion and been improved, which skirts the hill on the West side thereof and which is the highway used practically altogether as it avoids climbing over the hill and is almost a level road.

We understand that the owner of the land over which the proposed new road is to be laid is willing to give a deed to the Public for the highway or if a highway is laid out regularly to release all claim for damages. We therefore being convinced that the above is a public benefit, respectfully request your Honorable body that you will make this change in said State road and alter it

accordingly.

Signed, Bert Elliott, Com'r, and thirty others.

The following remonstrance was read by the clerk.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors for the county of Charlevoix, Michigan.

We the undersigned residents and freeholders of the township of Marion in the county of Charlevoix Mich, have been informed and do understand that your honorable body will be petitioned to discontinue a certain portion of the Emmett and Grand Traverse State road lying and being in the township of Marion and passing across a portion of the property of Arthur Beattie, said portion of said road to be discontinued being the approach to the "hill" known as the Vosburgh hill.

We the undersigned respectfully remonstrate and object to the discontinuance of said road for the reason that, that said road is the direct road to the District School for Alfred Rice, Charles Vosburgh, Ward Anislie, and other property owners and that said discontinuance will work great hardship on the property owners and users of said road and that said road is a public necessity and should not be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted. Dated Dec. 24th, 1914.

Signed, Harry Porter, and 66 others.
Motion made by F. J. Meech, seconded by E. C. Chew, that the petition and remonstrance be referred to the committee on roads bridges and dams. Motion carried.

Motion made by E. C. Chew, seconded by Frank Clute that we adjourn until to-morrow at the hour of 1:30 p. m. Motion carried.

Chas. Hudkins, Chairman
Richard Lewis, Clerk.

January 5th, A. D. 1915.

The board called to order by the chairman.

Roll called, quorum present, minutes read and adopted.

Report of J. A. Dresser the Accountant as follows:

Charlevoix, Mich. January 5th, 1915
To the Honorable board of supervisors, Charlevoix County Michigan.

Gentlemen:

I have examined the books, records and annual statements of the county treasurer, county clerk, superintendents of the poor and county road commissioners, from January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914. Also the criminal dockets of the Justices of the Peace in the cities of Charlevoix, Boyne City and East Jordan and the village of Boyne Falls, from December 19, 1912 to December 14, 1914, and herewith submit my report.

The receipts and disbursements of the county treasurer and balances of cash on hand, as shown by the treasurer's annual statements are correct and agree with the books and records in the offices of the county treasurer and county clerk and with the monthly and quarterly statements of the Auditor General.

The balance of cash on hand at close of December 31, 1914, of \$4,420.96 as shown by the treasurer's cash book is correct. I have counted the cash in the treasurer's office and checked up the bank pass books and find the above balance of cash on hand in the treasurer's office and in the several banks to the credit of the county treasurer at close of business December 31, 1914.

As the treasurer's detailed statements of receipts and disbursements have been submitted to the board of supervisors each year and the statement for the quarter ending December 31, 1914 will be presented, the details are omitted from this report.

I have checked the treasurer's account with the state, with the monthly statements and quarterly reports of the auditor general and find the same to be correct.

The accounts with the townships, cities and village have been correctly kept and they have received credit for all tax collections of the county treasurer to December 31, 1914 and those of the auditor general to September 30, 1914. And they have been correctly debited with the auditor general's refunds and rejected and charged back taxes. And they have been paid their respective portions of the primary school funds and library funds.

The liabilities of the county January 1, 1915 appear as follows:
Townships cities and villages \$9,778.54
State 475.64
Library Fund 234.39
Teachers Institute Fund 119.14
Orders outstanding for loans 15000.00
(Due January 22, 1915)

Advance payments on state and county taxes levy of 1914 1,447.03
Total \$27,014.71
Less cash on hand 4,420.96
Net liability January 1, 1915 22,593.75

I have examined the county clerk's calendar and court journal, which show that the fines and costs amounted to \$236.00. All of which has been paid to the county treasurer.

I have examined the books and annual reports of the superintendents of the poor and find the records of orders drawn and ledger accounts, generally speaking, well kept.

The annual report for the year October 1, 1912 to October 1, 1913 showing amount of orders drawn, \$9,405.04 and amount paid to county treasurer, \$689.81, is correct and agrees with the books of the superintendents of the poor and county treasurer.

The annual report in detail for year October 1, 1913 to October 1, 1914, shows amount of orders drawn, including orders of October 7, 1914 to be \$12,691.02. The total shown at end of report is \$12,553.34.

The correct amount of orders drawn including those of October 7, 1914 was \$12,636.13.

The county treasurer paid orders drawn from October 1, 1913 to October 1, 1914 \$11,590.72

Orders outstanding Oct. 1, 1914:

No. 1686	\$11.50
No. 1682	4.00
No. 1956	10.00
No. 1970	15.22
No. 1972	24.45
No. 1974	17.17
No. 1986	13.99
No. 1989	1.27

Orders drawn October 7, 1914 947.81

Total as above \$12,636.13

As mentioned in a previous report, I think the records of orders drawn by the superintendents of the poor should show the dates of the meetings of the board, the members present and should also show that the orders drawn were authorized by them. The fact that all orders drawn are signed by the entire board is proof that the claims were allowed, but in my opinion the records should also show the same.

I have consulted the secretary of the board and he agrees with me and in the future the records will be complete. I have examined the books and records of the county road commissioners in the county clerk's office, and find them well kept. I notice however that the records do not show that the orders drawn were authorized by them. I consider it very essential that the records should show that all disbursements were authorized. Also that all time books, time sheets and bills or vouchers for disbursements should be on file with the county clerk. This I understand is not the case at present.

The dockets of the Justices in the cities of Boyne City, East Jordan and Charlevoix and village of Boyne Falls, show penal fines collected from December 18, 1912 to December 14, 1914 as follows:

Justice Hammond, Boyne City	\$99.75
Justice Nurko, Boyne City	\$49.50
Justice McCalmon, East Jordan	\$25.
Justice Blount, East Jordan	\$57.75
Justice Blount, since Dec. 18, 1910	\$50.00
Justice Collins, Charlevoix	\$200.00
Justice Cooper, Charlevoix	\$33.00
Justice Felts, Charlevoix	\$83.00
Justice Felts, since Dec. 18, 1910	\$10.00
Justice Davoll, Boyne Falls	\$104.00

The above fines have all been paid to the county treasurer, with the exception of those collected by Justice Hammond who paid the county treasurer \$10.00. He informs me that the balance \$89.75 was paid to the Boyne City treasurer.

Justice Nurko paid the county treasurer \$91.50. He informs me that the balance \$8.00 was paid to the Boyne City treasurer.

Justice Felts paid the county treasurer \$80.00 and \$10.00. The remaining \$3.00 consists of three one dollar fines.

Justice Felts was not in town when I inspected his docket, and probably the \$3.00 in fines was paid to the city treasurer.

In my last report of January 1913 I called the attention of the board to the fact that the justices, particularly in Boyne City were paying a large part of the penal fines collected to the city treasurer.

I find at present time that these fines are paid to the county treasurer with the exceptions before mentioned.

I quoted from the statutes and Supreme Court decisions in my last report to show that these fines all belonged to the library fund and I would refer you to that report for my opinion which remains the same.

In conclusion I desire to say that the county officers have promptly rendered me any assistance required. Respectfully submitted.

J. A. Dresser, Accountant
127 Woodland Ave.,
Detroit, Michigan.

Motion made by Jacob E. Chew and seconded by Michael J. Bolen that we accept and adopt the report of J. A. Dresser. Motion carried.

Motion made by F. J. Meech, seconded by Frank C. Burnett that the bill of J. A. Dresser amounting to \$220.26 be allowed and that the clerk be authorized to draw an order on the treasurer for same. Motion carried.

The Plat of Oneonta Beach was presented to the board by Jacob E. Chew for approval.

Motion made by E. C. Chew, seconded by F. J. Meech, that the Plat be referred to the committee on roads, bridges and dams. Motion carried.

The following contract was placed before the board by the Ferry committee State of Michigan) S. S.
County of Charlevoix)

Articles of Agreement.

This contract made and entered into this 28th day of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, between the board of supervisors of the county of Charlevoix, Michigan, by its Ironton Ferry committee for this purpose duly authorized, as party of the first part and Samuel Alexander of the township of Eveline, County and State aforesaid, party of the second part.

Witnesseth that the said party of the second part and in consideration of the sum of seventy-five (\$75) dollars per month to be him duly paid, at the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned, hereby agrees to operate the Ferry between the two shores of the South Arm of Pine Lake, known as the Ironton Ferry, 13 hours each day, that is to say from six o'clock a. m. until 8:30 p. m. standard time.

Provided however that the said Samuel Alexander, party of the second part shall have from 12 o'clock until one p. m. for dinner and from six until 6:30 p. m. for supper each day. And shall keep the scow, rowboat and engine in good repair, without extra expense to the county, except for material used in making such repair.

The said party of the second part agrees that in case of unavoidable absence he will not substitute any person without the consent of the said Ferry committee, also that he will make the Ferry building his permanent habitation during the Ferry season and that

he will observe and enforce decency and decorum about the premises of the said Ferry at all times while in charge of the same, and that he will use the Ferry property in his charge with strict care, without necessitating a continual outlay for material not needed in making repairs for the proper and successful operation of the said Ferry.

Further the said party of the second part agrees to be gentlemanly in his deportment, courteous to the public and use all possible means to facilitate travel.

The said party of the first part agrees to supply the said party of the second part with all the needed material for repairs and operation of the said Ferry and to replenish and furnish all machinery and tools that may be needed for the successful operation of the said Ferry at its own proper cost, an expense except where such expenses shall be made necessary through the negligence and fault of the said party of the second part.

The said party of the first part further agrees to pay to the said party of the second part for his services duly and faithfully performed, according to the stipulations of this contract, on the first Monday of each month, the sum of seventy-five (\$75) dollars for each month operated and the county clerk of the county of Charlevoix is hereby authorized and directed to draw orders on the treasurer of the said county for the said amount and the said treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same out of the general funds of said county.

It is further agreed, that the said party of the second part may charge 25 cents for each foot passenger and 25 cents for each vehicle crossing the said Ferry between the hours of 8:30 p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. and may retain, the same as his compensation in full for such extra service performed.

In witness whereof the party of the first part and the party of the second part, have hereunto respectively set their hands and seals in the day and year first above written.

Signed and sealed in the presence of Wm. Townsend and Romeo A. Emrey.
Malcolm McDonald) Ferry committee
Elmer Ingalls)
Chas. J. Zeidler)

Sam Alexander, Ferryman.
Motion made by M. A. McDonald, seconded by Chas. J. Zeidler that we accept and adopt the contract. Motion carried.

Report of the committee to settle with the County Treasurer.

Charlevoix Michigan Jan. 5, 1915.

To the honorable board of supervisors of Charlevoix County, Gentlemen:

Your committee to settle with the county treasurer would respectfully report they have checked and cancelled all orders paid by the county treasurer from October 1, 1914 to December 31st, 1914 and find them correct.

The county treasurer report submitted herewith becomes a part of their report.

Wm. F. Bashaw)
M. A. McDonald) Committee.
C. H. Miller)

Cash on hand Sept. 30	\$11331.68
Del. Tax	3885.61
Redemption	37.95
Gen. Fund	15111.48
Poor Fund	69.40
Library Fund	205.00
Institute Fund	30.50
Interest	84.94
Mortgage	298.00
Hunting license	65.00
Reward E & GTSR	1576.00
Deer license	183.75
Rebate on E. J. & C. R.	57.60
State and county tax	1447.03
Circuit court	8.00
Probate court	43.56

\$33936.50

Gen. Fund	\$13130.28
Poor Fund	227.50
Circuit court	1046.20
Probate court	121.04
Soldiers relief	251.79
Co. roads	7263.67
Criminal fee	3.20
C. T. & V.	2947.61
State	1396.62
Survey tax	7.63
Bal	4420.96

\$33936.50

Bay Township.

1914 Dec. 31 To bal	\$ 70.90
Sept. 30 By bal	\$48.75
Oct. 31 Del tax	1.75
Oct. 31 Tax col AGO	3.45
Nov. 30 Del tax	16.95

\$ 70.90

December 31, by bal \$ 70.90

Boyne Valley Township.

1914 Nov. 19 To cash	\$ 14.80
Dec. 31 Bal	126.10
Total	\$140.90

Sept. 30 By bal	\$108.68
Oct. 31 Del tax	

THE BLUE BOMB

BY J. V. GIESY

"A Story Of Humor, Mystery, Romance, and Adventure"

Copyright, by the Frank A. Munsey Company

A small, brawling torrent furnished him with a refreshing drink. He crossed it on the bole of a fallen tree and went on. He was searching for some place where he could lie without chance of being seen. There would then remain the task of getting to close quarters. At the worst he had decided that he would walk boldly up to the plant and apply for work. That, indeed, had been his original intention, but the sight of the convict-train had given him food for thought.

He was not quite decided as to what status to assume. It now looked as though in all probability but a few skilled artisans were employed; the remainder of the work being done by the prisoners, such as had gone by him yesterday. While passing as a coolie, he could scarcely claim a knowledge of skilled workmanship.

Presently he came to a ledge of rock and a cave. It was a dry shallow hole, reaching back under an overhang of rock. Before it the lip of the ledge was covered with fallen fragments of rock and bushes and weeds. Gafford hailed it with delight. He promptly placed his blanket and the remains of his food in its shelter. Then, taking a pair of glasses which Spiry had given him before he left the yacht, he crept to the edge of the cliff and lay down in the weeds.

From his acerie he could look down to the plant from an unobstructed view. He focused the binoculars and swept the scene. His admiration grew as he continued his inspection. It was an extensive plant. Great buildings were funged wide before him, their walls of concrete, their roofs largely of glass, to judge by their sheen. Huge cupolas and mighty stacks belched the cloud of smoke which veiled the valley. Spiry trays were led to the forms, and he could see men moving tiny push-cars along their rails.

To one side he could mark the line of the railway he had followed, and also a switch, which seemed to lead off to the works in the direction of the hill on which he lay. He followed it with his glasses, and there swam into his vision an immense circular structure, something like the roundhouse of a railroad. In fact, that was at first what he believed it to be, and turned his glasses back to the factory itself. Then, for the first time, he took particular notice of another structure on the far side. It was a vast, low-walled compound, inside of which were several heavily constructed buildings with barred windows.

In the wall of the compound, next to the plant proper, was a massive gate, and upon the walls paced what he made out to be armed men. It was the prison-house in which were kept the convict laborers at night. Between the walls of this prison-bunk-house and the nearest of the factory buildings was a low, bunral-like structure, with a pagoda-like roof.

It attracted Gafford's attention for two reasons. First, there floated above it the sun-ray flag of Japan. Secondly, it was the only structure boasting any attempt at ornamentation in the whole grim place. He decided that it was probably the home of the commandant or superintendent of the works. With a leap of the heart he wondered if it might be the prison of Shiela McRae.

While he lay there the sound of a bugle came faintly to his ears. The great gate of the prisoners' compound opened, and a line of human forms began to creep out of it and across the space to the factory buildings.

They moved with a swaying rhythm, and beside them at intervals walked guards carrying guns. They disappeared among the smoke-belching buildings, but the gate remained open, presently Gafford saw other lines of men returning from their night of toil. It was then that he witnessed a peculiar phenomenon.

The sun had crept sufficiently high over the mountains so that its rays no longer struck under the pall of smoke, but through it. Suddenly the scene upon which he looked turned red. It was as though the lenses of his glasses had been flooded with a crimson film. The great buildings, the towering stacks, the compound of the prison, the crawling line of men returning from their labors, even the white of the sun-flag itself, took on a hue of ruddy menace. It was as though that valley, where men wrought for men's destruction, had already been bathed in the crimson blood of their victims, and the swaying line of convicts marched from their labors over a blood-soaked ground.

The whistle of a locomotive called him from his contemplation of the weird scene. Turning from his inspection of the great plant, he became aware that a train had drawn out from among the buildings and was approaching the circular structure below him along the spur of switch he had observed before.

It consisted of a small engine and a string of flat-cars, and upon the latter were a number of the strangest objects he had ever seen. To his starting eyes it seemed that they were a cross between an aeroplane and a Whitehead torpedo.

They were long, slender, cigar-shaped, as Gafford judged them some ten feet in length. They stood on what looked like skids, something similar to those of an aeroplane. From each side of the slender bodies there stretched an expanse of wing, such as he had seen in the vans of monoplanes in the years gone by, save that these were

fan-shaped and made of some fabric stiffened and stretched over several ribs, instead of inside a frame. And each rib ended in a long, curved hook, which was evidently designed to serve as a grapple on anything which the machines might strike. At the back of each was a small propeller with several blades, and from the top there projected a couple of short uprights, between which stretched what looked like a wire.

So far as Gafford could see, they resembled nothing so much as a series of duplicate models of a new form of flying-machine.

But the thing which arrested his attention above all else, sent his heart into his mouth and understanding to his mind was the fact that the things were blue! The bodies, the wide-spread wings, the little runners of the skids, even the tiny propellers, were a bright, semi-transparent blue, like that of the sky!

In that moment Gafford knew that he was looking at the blue bombs and knew all that Oshitu had meant. Here they were—finished, ready.

Launched against an enemy, their color alone would make them practically invisible on a clear day. Only by catching them against a background or a cloud could their menace be seen; and then only by an expert eye; for they would move swiftly, and their irregular outline of body and wing and skid might easily be mistaken for a rift in any cloud they crossed.

Gafford's heart pounded in his breast as he watched their approach on the train and foresaw all that they might mean. Sent against a fleet or an army, they could hover above the doomed with never a sign of their presence.

Not until from a seemingly clear sky came the flash of their explosion and their death burst over the heads unsuspecting, would it be realized that they were there. The fiendish ingenuity of their design appalled him. The horror of their potential power gripped his breath in his throat. At the same time he realized that the circular structure was a magazine in which they were stored against the time of their need.

The sight of the train-load of death spurred him to action. He wriggled back from the lip of the ledge and crawled into his cave. Once there, he drew out his little mirror and the bottle of stain and went carefully over his face, arms, body and limbs, renewing their tint, as he now did each day.

That finished, he rolled his blankets and threw them over his shoulder, left the cave, and plunged into the undergrowth, slanting down the side of the mountain toward the railroad. Consciously or unconsciously, he had determined to reach the track and walk openly into the bomb plant. There he would apply for work and risk all he thought.

The sight of the things in their finished form had made him impatient of all delay, fired all the adventurous spirit which had thus far led him to the place, determined him to risk everything in an attempt to destroy them and remove their menace from his race. In that moment when he left the cave he had not one thought of self.

So for some time he went onward in a line which led obliquely forward and down. In fact, he had almost regained the right-of-way of the service railroad when a new sound arrested his ear. It was the pant of a motor ascending a hill. With the instinct of caution returning, he sank down and listened screened by a friendly bush. The throbb of the approaching car came on, turned off just below him, and died in a last wheeze. Gafford straightened and began to slip toward it through the trees and bushes. Presently he came in sight of a recently built hut.

It was of concrete construction, like the factory buildings, and he could see that it stood on the banks of the little brook which had given him drink earlier in the day. His eyes picked out the reason for this in the raceway of a water-wheel, through which foamed a stream of water. Before the hut stood a powerful roadster auto, and a man was just unlocking the door.

He was tall, with a first impression of great physical strength, clad in brown khaki, with a figure unusual in its breadth of shoulder for Japan. Then, as he turned, Gafford all but cried out, for the face he looked upon was white. A black beard, cut squarely, covered his lower portion, and above it a flat, Slavie conformation rose to a shock of black hair, half concealed by a round cap.

The man made some remark to the chauffeur of the car, and the machine swung and fled away along a well-defined road. The white man stood and gazed after it for a moment, nodded his head slowly, turned and went into the hut. Gafford watched him in a passing speculation which climaxed in the muttered "Karloff" which passed his lips. He felt certain, beyond doubt, that this was the man whom Oshitu had named as the inventor of the bombs.

Gafford crouched down and waited to see what might happen. Almost at once there came to his ears the purring hum of a dynamo. He nodded. The purpose of the water-wheel was explained. It was its power which turned the electric generator. He strained his ears to hear more. It came in a crackling, crash, "Cra-a-sh! Cra-a-a-sh!"

He started. He knew the sound. It was the hiss and snap of a wireless spark. He glanced hurriedly from his spot of concealment and became conscious of what his low-focused gaze had not before observed. Beyond the hut, opposite a wide break in the trees of the hillside, two straight trunks had been trimmed of branches so that they might serve as masts. Between them hung the laterals of a wireless installation. He drew back and pondered the thing and shook his head. He had hardly expected to find such things as this in the hills.

The volleying spark was changing its singing, as the operator tuned it down. It was taking on a regular rhythm of beat. Gafford crept half out of cover and fastened his eyes on the laterals beyond the hut. They held a fascination which drew him. He wondered if they were even now reporting to headquarters the progress made on the bombs. He stood and gazed upon them and clenched his hands.

Beyond them something swam into his field of vision. At first he could not believe his eyes. It was a strange shape hanging against the smoke-pall of the valley, and it seemed to him that it was blue. It darted up like a strange bird with wide-spread wings, paused, and seemed to hover over the valley, turned and flew sidewise, turned and swung back, paused again.

In a swooping sweep it darted far out until it seemed to poise above the great plant itself. It whirled around in steadily rising circles and came back. Then, in a long, gliding slant, it seemed to slide along an invisible plane toward the valley floor and was gone. The crash of the wireless died.

Trembling in every limb, Gafford drew back once more. At last he held the complete secret. The silence of the wireless had given him the last clue to the whole. The thing he had seen had been one of the bombs.

It had risen and flown and alighted in sympathy with the force which controlled it, and that force he now knew was the spark. The blue bombs were flown and directed by wireless power! He no longer doubted that they were exploded by the same force. Now he knew what Oshitu must have meant by the secret of the firing device.

He trembled and quivered. Before him in the hut he knew was the mind of the matter. Impulse urged him to creep out and kill the evil genius, and so put an end to the affair. Yet some inner voice prompted caution. There was no proof that Karloff's death might put a stop to the manufacture or use of the bombs. Oshitu had said they had all the plans, save those of the firing devices. Might these not be installed and so obtainable by him? If so, to kill the man in the hut would be but to serve warning upon them that an inkling of their plan had leaked out.

Such thoughts held him as he crouched in concealment. With them came another. To kill and give an alarm would almost certainly prevent his hope of entrance to the plant and keep him from his attempt to rescue Shiela McRae. His land, which had closed about the butt of Yamata's revolver, loosened its grip, and at that moment Karloff came out of the hut.

He stood for a moment with face raised to the sky, lifted his hands and shook the toward the west and north, and dropped them to his sides. Then, without warning, he turned and began to walk along the brook-bank directly toward the spot where Gafford crouched. He moved slowly, with head bowed and hands clasped behind him, as though lost in thought.

Gafford found himself trapped. To seek to escape would be to invite almost certain detection. He adopted a different course. With a purposeful crash of the bushes, he pushed out into full view.

Karloff lifted his head in startled surprise and surveyed him in silence. Gafford approached.

"Good morning, worthy Karloff," he said in greeting, changing the identification. "Thou art Karloff, art thou not?"

"Aye," said the man of the hut. "But who art thou? How dost thou know my name?"

"I am a man from Kobe, who slept last night on the hillside," returned Gafford in Japanese. "Am on my way to the place below here, where they make thy bombs. Passing in down from my bed in the weeds, I heard strange sounds from the hut and paused to listen. I witnessed the flight of the bomb from behind yonder bush. It was a thing of magic. I laugh when I think how surprised these Americans will be when they burst over their stupid heads."

Karloff started. "The Americans?" he repeated. "It is not the Americans whom my pets will sting. It is the Czar of the Russias, whose iron heel grinds the necks of the groaning peasantry into the dust, against whom they shall fly, my little friend."

Gafford chuckled. "Perhaps later, yes. But the Americans come first, clever Karloff," he sneered. "You have been misinformed, perhaps; but I know. It is the Americans whom we will first destroy."

"But I have no quarrel with America," protested the big man. "You?" cried Gafford. "It is Nippon of whom I am talking. What have you to do with it? You make the bombs. We fire them. When they are finished, then we will make war on these superior whites and wipe them away."

Karloff smiled slowly. "It is you who have been misinformed," he said. "I have planned this thing for years. I have talked it with representatives of your government. The war will be on Russia. I wish only to overthrow the government of the Czar and free my people from bondage. It was for that I invented these bombs."

Gafford smirked in superior fashion. "What is it to you?" he inquired. "You receive your price. But I know. Already have steps been taken which, when the bombs are ready as they will be in a few days, shall force America to fight. In proof of this, my Karloff, did not Oshitu, when he returned from his last trip, bring a white girl to the works?"

"A white girl?" gasped Karloff. "He brought no white girl, but a shameless woman of his people—a geisha, whom he keeps in his house."

"A white girl disguised as a geisha," insisted Gafford, while a tremor shook him at the other's words.

A puzzled frown grew on Karloff's heavy face. "But why should you want war with them?" he asked. "Why? Because they will not recognize us as equals. They will not admit that we are their equals in every way and their superiors in most."

Karloff's frown deepened. "Neither are you," he said. Gafford laughed in derision. "Are we not?" he challenged. "Karloff, we of Nippon are the superiors of all other men, yellow or white. Look what we did to your people a few years ago. They were as chaff before a wind—when we blew upon them."

"They died by thousands, and the rest ran away. They trembled when we cried 'Banzai!' and they trembled at night for fear they would hear the cry. When Nippon piped, all Russia danced. And now the bombs are finished, as I myself heard the honorable Oshitu tell a friend of his but lately. Nippon shall rule the world."

"It shall be her heel which will grind the neck of the world of whites. Not one of them shall remain. First shall come the puffed-up Americans. We shall take all he has; we shall sail to his shores, take his cities and his broad countries from ocean to ocean; and we shall destroy his manhood and bring the blush of shame to his cheek, in that his women shall soon bear sons but half white."

"When the sun-flag shall float over that country, and our sons may do as they please in that land, then shall we turn from east to west. Then will Russia fall before us, and all the other nations, one by one, until the sun-flag shall circle the world, and 'Banzai!' shall ring a universal cry."

"Stop! God of my father's stop!" cried Karloff, with a gesture of clenched fists. "Thou art a fanatic, little man of Nippon. You dream dreams. This thing shall never be. I, Karloff, know. America is the hope of the nations, from which glows the torch of freedom, enlightening the world. Our people have gone to her in thousands and learned how to live as men and women, not cattle. Rather than see her touched, I would destroy what I have made."

Again Gafford neered. "Be not so foolish, Karloff," he taunted. "True, thou hast made the bombs, but of them we have the plans. We can make more of them as the necessity arises. The days of the whites are numbered. The men of Nippon shall soon possess the world. The American fools shall come first; the cowards of thy race must take second place."

Karloff turned away. Watching him, Gafford became aware that his heavy face was convulsed with awed horror. He added the last taunt. "Be not dismayed," he assured him. "Thou wilt have thy money, and for what you have done we shall permit you to live."

The Russian's hands clenched. He lifted them and thumped his breast with the gesture of a savage ape. "No!" he thundered. "God of the cross, no!" The eyes which he turned upon Gafford glittered wildly with a deadly light. "If I have been deceived I still live," he cried in a tone of defiance. "What I have done I can undo. If I live it shall be as I have lived, not as the Judas of my race."

"Why worry?" said Gafford. "Already you stand traitor to your country."

The face of the other came closer. His great arms lifted slightly. "What are you?" hissed Karloff, panting. "You have strange knowledge for a coolie. Are you a spy?"

Gafford threw all caution to the winds of fate and risked all on one cast. "Yes," he said firmly. "I am a spy. But, Karloff, my friend, I am not what you fancy. Under this stain my skin is as white as your own. I am an American."

CHAPTER X.

Converting a Russian.

"Thou liest," snarled Karloff. "This is some trickery which I do not understand. Thou art a paid jackal, and I shall kill you and none will know." He lunged forward with reaching hands.

Yamata's revolver swung upon him as Gafford sprang back. "Wait a bit, Karloff," he snapped sharply. "Come to the brook and I will prove that I am white."

The Russian stopped and stood shaking his head. "If you speak truly," he questioned, "what do you here?"

"I came to find you and wake you from the dreams which hold you," said Gafford. "All I have told you is the truth. Come to the brook." He turned and walked to the bank of the stream. Stopping, he moistened his fingers and began rubbing the back of his other hand.

The color of his skin lightened and presently showed a white spot. The Russian on the bank above him gasped with a heave of the chest.

(Continued next week.)

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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, kiddies, we'll have the rest of our story this week, "The Return of Greyball," and then we will have our letters. Here is the story:

THE RETURN OF GREYBALL.

A week passed—a very long, lonesome week for Bessie and Katie. They missed Greyball so dreadfully; and they were always wondering to each other where she was and if she missed them as much as they missed her.

One morning while Bessie and Katie were eating their breakfast they heard a faint scratching at the front door and then a weak little meow.

Bessie and Katie looked at one another as though they could hardly believe their ears. "Then they looked at Mama, and then they both gave a little cry and rushed to the door like small whirlwinds.

There was Greyball—a little forlorn bedraggled Greyball huddled all shivering on the doorstep.

"Oh Greyball, you darling!" cried Bessie.

And "Oh Greyball, you sweet, sweet little kitty!" cried Katie.

Both little girls tried to pick up the kitten at the same time, but Bessie succeeded in carrying her in the house to Mama.

Mama cried out in great surprise when she saw Greyball in Bessie's arms, but when Bessie put her on the floor she gave an exclamation of pity.

"Why, the poor little thing is nearly starved," she said.

"Starved!" cried Bessie.

"Starved!" echoed Katie.

"Yes," said Mama, "feed her some nice warm milk right away."

"It is wicked to leave a kitty starve, isn't it, Mama?" asked Bessie after Greyball had been warmed and fed and was purring contentedly in Katie's lap.

"Yes, Dear, it is certainly wicked if it is done intentionally," answered Mama.

"But—that boy didn't look wicked, Mama," said Katie soberly.

Mama smiled.

"I expect he wasn't wicked, Katie Dear," she said. "Just a wee bit forgetful, mabe—as you and Bessie are sometimes. And he may have been sick, in which case he wasn't to blame, you know."

"But his papa or mama could have taken care of Greyball," spoke up Bessie quickly.

Mama looked thoughtful.

"So they could Dear," she answered finally. "But—if the little boy was very sick his papa and mama were probably too much worried to think of kittens, however much they may have intended to do so. Besides—"

Here Mama smiled a teeny teeny smile—"as long as we don't know who is to blame, or that there really was any one to blame, I expect we'd better be making up our minds to do the right thing ourselves, which means that we must never forget to take care of Greyball as long as she stays with us."

Bessie and Katie looked at one another and then clapped their hands.

"We will take the very best care of her in the world, Mama!" they

cried. "And we will never forget—NEVER! And do you really think we may keep her for our very own?"

"Yes, I really think you may," said Mama laughing. "For I'm sure Greyball likes to stay with you the best, and that is what counts when it comes to keeping pets."

And that is what DID count; for Greyball couldn't be coaxed anywhere else; and that is how she came to be Bessie's and Katie's very own kitty.

Now how do you like this story, children? Write and tell me which story you like the best, then I will know what kind of stories to write for you. And I want you to write me lots of letters, too; for I just love to get letters from you little folks—don't forget that. Now we will have our letters. The first is from Loyde Holmes, Baldwin, Michigan.

Dear Editor—I have been reading the Story Telling Club and think it is just fine, so I thought I would send in a name for the Story We Are To Name. I think "How Ponto and the Cat Family Became Faithful Friends" would be a good name. I am nine years old, have one brother and two sisters. I go to school at Baldwin. I like to go to school and I like my teacher. My brother and I have some traps set for muskrats. We have caught five muskrats. I had a bad cold and couldn't go to school today. Will say good bye.

Loyde Holmes, Baldwin, Mich. I am very glad you wrote a letter for the Club, Loyde. It was a very interesting letter, and I hope you will write again soon. The name you sent was a good one, but came too late for the contest. I have been receiving so many fine names since the contest closed, and so next time we have a contest we will have a "time limit" then every little boy and girl will have an equal chance. Our next letter is from Sarah Cryslar, Bitely, Michigan.

Dear Editor—I was reading all the nice stories that were in your paper. I like them very much. I think the stories that have been written for the club are very nice, indeed. I have three sisters and two brothers going to school besides myself. We all like school very well. My teacher's name is Otto Smith. We live on a farm of a hundred acres and have lots of stock. I live in the township of Lillie. I hope my name wins the prize. My address is Miss Sarah Cryslar, Bitely, Michigan, Route 2.

This is your second letter to the club, isn't it, Dear? And a very nice letter it is, too. I am very glad that you like the club so well, Sarah; indeed, I hope all the little folks enjoy it. For that is what it is for—The Entertainment of our little readers.

Please don't forget to write me heaps of nice letters. This means YOU. I want to hear from every one of my big circle of little friends. Don't forget to write. Remember your editor invites you to join the CLUB and she promises to send you a nice membership card just as soon as she gets your letter.

Now best wishes to you all, and good bye.

Chocolate Pudding.
One cup sugar, 2 tablespoons of flour, 3 eggs, 2 squares sweet chocolate, 3 pints of milk. Flavoring. Let cook until thick, and serve cold.

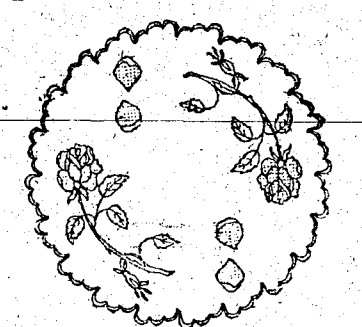
Chocolate Fudge with Peanut Butter
Boil 3 cups of brown sugar, 1 cup of milk and 2 squares of chocolate, grated, until a soft ball can be formed in water; take from fire, add 2 tablespoons of peanut butter and heat until creamy. Pour into a but-

tered pan and mark in squares when cool.

Creamy Fudge
Mix 2 tablespoons of Baker's Cocoa with three cups of granulated sugar. Add 1 cup of milk and let boil until dropped from spoon it forms soft ball in water. (Do not stir, while boiling.) Remove from fire and add vanilla, and butter size of a big walnut. Let stand until cold, then beat until quite stiff. Pour in buttered platter and cut in squares.

Late Embroidery Designs

Prepared Especially for Our Paper



11194. Centerpiece in Rose Design.

This beautiful centerpiece is for punch work embroidery.

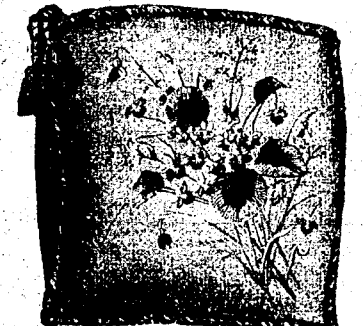
Stamped on 18x18 inch pure imported white linen, 35 cents; stamped on 22x22 inch pure imported white linen, 50 cents; stamped on 27x27 inch pure imported white linen, 65 cents; stamped on 36x36 inch pure imported white linen, 85 cents.

Stamped on 18x18 inch pure imported ecru linen, 35 cents; stamped on 22x22 inch pure imported ecru linen, 45 cents; stamped on 27x27 inch pure imported ecru linen, 60 cents; stamped on 36x36 inch pure imported ecru linen, 75 cents.

Perforated pattern of 17-inch size,

price, 15 cents; perforated pattern of 21-inch size, price, 25 cents; perforated pattern of 26-inch size, price 40 cents; perforated pattern of 35-inch size, price 50 cents.

Perforated pattern includes necessary stamping materials. Punch work needle, 5 cents.



003. Pillow Top.

Size 22x22 inches. A handsome pillow for the "cozy corner." To be worked in solid stitch.

Tinted in colors on tan art ticking, 35 cents; perforated pattern, including necessary stamping materials, 20 cents; pillow cord for finishing edge, 30 cents extra.

Our Fashion Department

Address all Pattern Orders to this Paper



1151 Ladies House or Home Dress, with Long or Short Sleeve.

For a simple cotton gown suitable for home or business wear, this design is very practical and pleasing. It portrays an ever popular "one piece" style, and is easy to develop, with a choice of long or short sleeve. It could be made of cashmere, voile, poplin or serge, and with a neat linen collar and smart bow, is just right for service; while at the same time it is stylish in its simple graceful lines. The waist closing is under the box plait in front and the skirt joined to the waist, at raised or normal waistline, is fastened invisibly under the panel. This style makes an ideal shirt waist suit. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt

measures two yards at the lower edge. A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

1168-1171

A Simple Dress of Quiet Elegance
Comprising ladies' waist pattern 1168 and ladies' skirt pattern 1171. This smart model is good for serge, velvet, corduroy, cashmere, crepe or voile. It may be pleasingly developed in a combination of checked suiting and serge, or velvet and poplin. If made of one material, a trimming or binding of braid would be very stylish. The waist is in simple shirt style with a new collar and coat closing. The sleeve, in wrist length has a flare cuff. In short length it is finished with a shaped turn back cuff. The skirt is trimmed with a tunic portion over the

back, that forms a flounce at the sides and front. The waist pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure, and the skirt in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 7 1/2 yards of 40-inch material for a medium size.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern, in silver or stamps.

1171 A Stylish Becoming Frock for the Growing Girl.

How jaunty, up to date and becoming this design is, in all its simplicity. It will require little by way of decoration. The right front crosses over the left in unique shaping. The long shoulder is comfortable, and a popular style feature. The sleeve, in wrist length with a band cuff, or in short length with turn back cuff, is equally good. Shaped trimming pieces are added over the fronts, and meet a wide collar. The skirt joins the waist under a wide belt. As here shown Burgundy cashmere with striped silk for belt and trimming, was used. In brown galatea, with brown and white checked trimming this style would make a neat school dress. It will also develop nicely in Russian green serge, with facings of ecru or white pique. In linen, ratine, voile, crepe, velvet or corduroy it is equally attractive and desirable. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 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.

1165 Dress for Misses and Small Women

The new basque lines, flaring tunic, and becoming vest, are attractive style features of this model. Its youthful and becoming lines will assure its popularity. The fronts are cut low, and outline the vest, which is finished with a flare collar. The waist is lengthened over the back in basque style, and is finished with a broad belt, that may be trimmed with sash ends as illustrated. The tunic is joined to the waist in redingote style, and so forms a separate garment, that may well be worn over any skirt. The sleeve gives a choice of wrist or 3/4 length, each finished with a becoming cuff. This dress is good for serge, cashmere, or broad cloth, and may be effectively combined with satin, velvet, faille, poplin, plaid or checked suiting. The pattern is cut in four sizes:

14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for the skirt and 3 1/2 yards for waist and tunic for a 14-year size.

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

1148 A Comfortable Dressy Suit for Mother's Boy.

This trim little suit is splendid for serge or flannel, and equally good for galatea, linen, linene or gingham. The left front is made with a box plait over the centre, and laps over the right front. The blouse is finished with a "Dickens" collar, and the sleeve is plaited at the wrist. As here shown blue and white striped galatea was used. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 4-year size.

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

1155 Child's Bonnet and Coat with or Without Cape and Cuffs.

In serge, chevot, Bedford Cord, novelty or fur cloakings, velvet, silk or corduroy this design will be equally lovely and becoming. The fronts are lapped at the closing, which may be finished in high neck outline or with rever facings, to meet the rolling collar. The sleeve portions are cut in one with the body and may have the cuff or a simple hem for a finish. The cape is most becoming, but may be omitted. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. It requires 3/4 yard of 27-inch material for the cap, and 3/4 yard for the coat, for a 4-year size.

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

1146 A Comfortable Negligee or Lounging Robe.

Figured cotton crepe in white and blue, with facings of plain blue crepe was used to make this inviting model. The shaped yoke is cut with the sleeve combined, and is joined to the body portions. Flannellette, silk, lawn or organdie are all suitable for this design. The pattern is cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size, in full length style or 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for the medium size, in sack length.

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

How To Make The Farm Kitchen an Effective Workshop

Department of Agriculture Issues Bulletin Giving Information as to the Proper Size and Location of This Important Feature of the Country Home.

Improvement in the arrangement of the farm kitchen will result in saving the energies of some 8,000,000 people and make their work less heavy and more enjoyable, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 607, issued by the United States department of agriculture.

This bulletin, entitled "The Farm Kitchen as a workshop," discusses not merely the proper location of the kitchen with reference to other parts of the house, but gives details as to the best methods of treating its floors and walls, and gives well tested floor plans for the step-saving arrangement of the sink, stove, table and other kitchen utilities.

The author of the bulletin, in her introduction, states that a small, compact kitchen saves many steps, and much useless labor in the preparation of food. This, however, is in homes where the kitchen is merely a workshop, and not used also as a general purpose room where meals are served and where the family gathers to enjoy the warmth of the stove. Even where a large kitchen is needed for such purposes, however, a logical arrangement of its various features with relation to each other will enable the housewife to do her work much more efficiently.

Whether the chief exposure of the kitchen shall be north, east, south or west, is a matter governed by individual preference and local conditions. A kitchen which receives the morning light is usually desirable. Effort should be made, however, to secure light from two directions and cross ventilation. For this purpose, the kitchen should be located either in a corner of the house or in a narrow part where there can be windows on opposite sides. It is well, also, to locate the kitchen so that clouds of dust may not be blown in from the road, and it is of even greater importance that the kitchen

be so located with reference to barns and other outbuildings that the prevailing winds will not bring unpleasant odors or flies from them.

In many farm houses a very large kitchen is provided, because it must handle the unusual cooking for harvest hands. The writer points out that it will be better to provide a temporary shed or a kitchen on the porch, with oil stoves or other cooking devices, to handle this unusual rush and thus allow the housekeeper to have a smaller kitchen during the rest of the year.

The size of the kitchen, unless a large pantry or a storeroom is provided, is also governed somewhat by the amount of supplies which must be stored. In the case of a farm distant from town, supplies necessarily must be bought in bulk and need sufficient storage space. In such cases, it is sometimes wise to provide an extra pantry or storage room. In arranging the pantry, however, especially if it be between the kitchen and dining room, care should be used not to make it too large, as a long passageway between these two rooms adds necessarily to the labor of the woman.

True and Tried Recipes

Fancy Work and Cooking for the Season

Cocoa Cake.

With 1 1/2 cups of flour mix 1/2 cup cocoa and 1 rounding teaspoon of baking powder, 1 cup of sugar, 1/2 cup of sweet milk, 1/4 cup butter, 2 eggs. Cream sugar, butter and yolks of eggs. Add beaten whites, and flavor. Bake in two layers.

Fruit Cake

One-half cup Baker's cocoa and 3/4 teaspoon of cinnamon, mixed with 1 1/2 cups granulated sugar. To this add scant 1/2 cup butter, mix well, then add 1 egg well beaten, 1 cup of sour milk, and 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Sift 1 teaspoon of soda with flour and add enough flour to make mixture of medium thickness. Add to this 1 pound of seeded raisins well dredged with flour. Bake slowly. This cake is better if baked several days before serving.

Chocolate and Nut Sandwiches

Take two tablespoons of sweetened chocolate mix with a little water and beat to a thick paste; chop fine a half pint of English wal-

nuts or hickory nuts; stir the chocolate paste while cooling; add the nuts, and spread thinly on narrow wafers. Let harden, then press two wafers together.

Chocolate Cake

One-fourth cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 3/4 cup milk, 1 1/4 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 2 ounces chocolate (melted), 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Cream the butter, add sugar gradually, and yolks of eggs well beaten; cream again. Add milk, flour, mixed and sifted with baking powder, and beat thoroughly. Add the whites, then chocolate and vanilla. Bake 40 minutes in a shallow cake tin.

Chocolate Cream Pie

Line a pie-pan with rich pie crust, putting on an extra edge of crust the same as for custard pie. Fill with chocolate filling made after the following recipe. Bake in a hot oven until crust is done; remove, and when cool, cover with a meringue and brown very slowly in a moderate oven.

FREE READ THIS

Big introductory offer to introduce our wonderful New York Blend Coffee. Send us only one dollar for four pounds of this elegant twenty-seven cent coffee and we will include free of charge one pound can Ferris' Guaranteed Baking Powder, all sent by prepaid parcel post and guaranteed.

CUT THIS OUT

and send it to us with one dollar and your name. Biggest Coffee bargain you ever saw. Money back if you don't think so. Don't miss this.

FERRIS COFFEE HOUSE
Established 35 years.
Grand Rapids, Michigan

FASHION CATALOGUE
Price, 10 Cents.
JUST OUT. LATEST STYLES
LEAVE ORDERS AT OFFICE.

COULD NOT SLEEP, COULD NOT EAT

Woman So Weak and Nervous
Could Not Stand Her Children
Near Her—Vinol
Changed Everything for Her

Plant City, Fla.—"I wish I could tell everybody about Vinol. For nine years I was in bad health. I got so I could not sleep, and I could not stand it to have my children come near me. I could not even sew or do any heavy housework. I was simply tired all the time. I tried so many medicines I could not recall them all, but nothing did me any good. One day a friend asked me to try Vinol and said it was the best tonic she ever saw. I did so, and soon got the first good night's sleep I had had for a long time. Now I sleep well, my appetite is good, my nervousness is all gone and I am so strong and well I do all my housework and work in my flower garden without feeling tired or nervous. Vinol has made me a well and happy woman."
—Mrs. C. H. M... Plant City, Fla.

Vinol contains the curative, healing principles of fresh cod livers (without oil) and tonic iron.

We ask every weak, run-down, nervous person in this vicinity to try Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil, on our guarantee to return their money if it fails to benefit.

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Physician and Surgeon.
Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.
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AND KIDNEY TROUBLE IS
"The Best Remedy
For all forms of
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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

To the Republican Electors of
Charlevoix County.

I wish to announce that I will be a candidate for re-election to the office of County Commissioner of Schools. I believe that my experience in the office and my knowledge of the condition of the schools of the county will make it possible for me to render efficient service.

If elected to the office I will do my best for the boys and girls of the county.
Respectfully submitted,
J. H. MILFORD.

OUR BOYS and GIRLS

TRUANT ROB.

Robbie was down by the willow tree fishing for minnows.
It seemed to him a shame to be in school when the robins were singing and the old apple trees in the orchard were covered with beautiful white blossoms.
He asked a robin if it would not be a good plan to go fishing.
"Chee, chee!" sang the robin.
"That means 'yes, yes,'" said Robbie; so he hid his bag under a bush and promised himself a good time.
By-and-bye he heard a short, croaking noise close behind him, and turning, he saw a sight which caused him to say, "Oh, my!" in a very dismayed tone.
There were grandpa's six Alderney calves standing a respectful distance from him and saying as plainly as calves can say, "We're playing truant, too, Robbie. Isn't it fun?"
"To think that I forgot to put up the bars!" cried Robbie.
Then he made a dash, and the calves made a spring, all at once. But the bossies had each four long legs, and Robbie only two short ones.
"I guess those calves have come to stay," he sighed; after he had chased them for half an hour.
Not a calf would go near the bars. Clearly they thought grandpa's orchard was nice a place as he did.
But help came to him at last in the form of his dog, Shep.
"Dear Shep!" he cried, heartily. "Dear doggie! Help me drive those calves home!"
Shep understood and started after the calves with such firmness and method that every bossie went boobing over the rails in considerably less than five minutes.
"Splendid fellow!" declared Robbie, as he put up the bars.
"Ah, but a very naughty boy!" said a very familiar voice from the wagon-house. "You've had a fine holiday with the calves, my laddie, and now you must go to school."
"Oh, Uncle Ned!" cried Robbie, hanging his head, while Shep's tail wagged in sympathy.
But there was no help for it, as Robbie very well knew. Uncle Ned popped him into the spring wagon without another word, and started directly for the school.
"Who told you I was there, Uncle Ned?" he asked, very soberly.
"Boo-boos and bow-wows!" replied Uncle Ned, with a twinkle in his eyes.
"Oh!" said Robbie.
That entrance into the busy school-room at half-past ten, and the ache in his poor, tired little legs cured Robbie of truaney. The bossies never had such a good chance again.—The Child's Hour.

Sunflower Philosophy.
We are all fools; the only question is, who is the greatest one.
Every man seems to make a different noise when he sneezes.
A woman can always find a good excuse for going down town.
A man always has money enough to buy things not good for him.
Any boy can fool his mother, but any man cannot fool his wife.
After a thing is started, it always goes slower that was expected.
What do the people do on Sunday to make them feel so tough on Monday?
When we look at some men who say they were sent to save the world, we can't help laughing.—Achtison (Kan.) Globe.

While in 1886 there were 18 species of hummingbirds in Trinidad there are now only about five.

LIFE INSURANCE REFUSED
Ever notice how closely life insurance examiners look for symptoms of kidney diseases? They do so because weakened kidneys lead to many forms of dreadful life-shortening afflictions. If you have any symptoms like pain in the back, frequent, scanty or painful action, tired feeling, aches and pains, get Foley Kidney Pills to-day.—Hites Drug Store.

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, JANUARY 23, 1915.

SCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE COUNTY

Charlevoix-county school children number—5849.

Charlevoix county has 5849 children between the ages of 6 and 20 years and 4197 or 71.8 per cent of them attend school, according to a recent census bulletin. The data contained in the report relates to the year 1910 and has only recently been made public. The distribution, by age groups, and the number attending school is as follows:

Age	Total No.	No. Attending.
6 to 9	1751	1477
10 to 14	1882	1814
15 to 17	1101	703
18 to 20	1115	203

County Normal Notes.

Cora Driggett substituted in the south ward school, Thursday and Friday during the absence of Miss Hanshew's absence.

Miss Himes gave a talk at the W. C. T. U. meeting held in the Methodist church last Thursday afternoon.

The normal students surprised Miss Himes with a pot-luck dinner, and presented her with a new desk chair.

A letter was received from Miss Velma LaCount of last year's class. She is now teaching near Boyne Falls.

The class had pictures taken last Thursday afternoon.

The class had the pleasure of hearing a very interesting address given by Mr. Robert Craig, in the high school assembly last Thursday morning. Mr. Craig is a brother of Supt. Craig, and is a forester in the national forests of Oregon.

Mr. Clarence Hanshew visited the normal room Monday.

The children in the training room have begun the interesting study of Eskimo life.

WHAT SHE WANTED

"I want to stop my baby's cough," said a young mother Tuesday, "but I won't give him any harmful drugs. She bought Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. It loosens the cough quickly, stimulates the mucus membranes and helps throw off the choking secretion, eases pain and gives the child normal rest. Hites Drug Store.

If She Were a Fairy.
"I'd love to be a fairy."
"Said little Stella May;
"I'd make all people happy,
And happy they should stay.



"I'd drive frowns from all faces,
And bring smiles there instead;
In fact, I'd wave my little wand
O'er everybody's head.

"And ask what most was wished for;
And each wish should granted be—
Unless some evil person
Made a wicked wish, you see."

"Jinks."
"Jinks" is a collier, faithful to his friends, civil to strangers, and obedient to little Phillip.

He does not like to have strangers touch little Phillip. He will say, "Woof!" and if they do not regard this objection, he comes nearer and barks sharply. Phillip and Jinks will play for hours together without any disagreement.

One night mother was away, and Mary was sitting at the door of Phillip's room, reading. Jinks lay near her, apparently happily settled for the night. Phillip was soon fast asleep, and Mary started to go down-stairs. "Woof!" said Jinks, lifting his head. "ow-wow!"

Mary, fearing he would wake Phillip, sat down again. In a few moments she again started to go, but "Woof!" went Jinks, warningly; and after several attempts, Mary began to read again, and waited for mother to come home.

She told Phillip's mother about it. "Jinks thought I'd been told to stay with Phillip, and he's so faithful himself that he was not going to sit by and see me desert my duty."—Alice Turner Curtiss.

TWO HEADS CONFUSE CHICK.

Staten Island Freak Whines Every Time it Tries to Walk.

Stories of freak chickens that have come along in the spring brooding season have been read with much interest by farmers on Staten Island, but they had not heard of any freaks in their vicinity up to yesterday. Then August Woeckner, who has a farm on Willow Brook road, Port Richmond, met several of his neighbors in Bitterli's restaurant on Richmond turnpike and informed them about a wonderful two-headed chicken born a few hours before on his farm.

"This is the most unusual chicken you ever saw," he explained. "It has two heads, one in front and the other where the tail ought to be, so you never can tell which is the front head. The body is long and it only has two legs.

"It stands on its feet, all right, but then it has trouble. The legs start to walk in one direction when the front head wants them to start moving. Then the back head wants to go somewhere else, and the chicken keeps walking forward and backward at the time, keeping in a straight line only a few inches long. Every once in a while the mother hen comes back to get the chicken, because it can't follow the brood when the two heads get opposite notions. When she cackles for it to follow her both heads try to go after her. Well, the head that's furthest away from the mother hen starts to turn round, putting the other head at the further end. Then that head starts to turn round, and finally the chick is going around like a whirling dervish."

All the farmers were eager to see the freak, so they asked Woeckner to take them to the farm.

"It's no use," he said. "My cousin, who lives way out in Long Island, came in for a visit this morning. He took a fancy to the chick and I gave it to him. He took it home and is going to try to raise more like it."—New York Press.

Weight of the Brain.
Prof. Frederick W. Mott, lecturing before the Royal Institution of Great Britain on "The Brain," said

that although in 88 per cent. of the cases in which the brains of great men had been weighed the weight was above the average, brain weight itself did not always mean brain quality.

When there was lack of the functioning tissue, the lecturer explained, the structural material might receive more than its normal share of nourishment and the extra weight be due to overgrowth of "brain scaffolding." This accounted for the very large and heavy brains sometimes found in congenital idiots. Pointing out that the brain weight of a race long civilized surpassed that of aborigines, the lecturer stated that whereas the ordinary European hospital patient had a heavier brain than a savage, the Chinese coolie laborer's brain, developed by centuries of use, weighed 1 1/2 ounces more than that of the European hospital patient.

Referring to the relative brain weights of Caucasian men and women, Prof. Mott said that the female brain had a good start, weighing nearly 1 1/2 ounces more than the male brain at birth. In adult life, however, the average man's brain weighed about 5 1/2 ounces more than the woman's.

The average weight of the European male brain was 2 pounds 15 ounces 9 drams to 2 pounds 16 ounces 9 drams and of the female brain 2 pounds 10 ounces 11 drams to 2 pounds 10 ounces 14 drams. Among savages there was not this difference since in the struggle for existence the female had to apply her brain as fully as the male, hence it has developed at practically the same rate.—London Globe.

DEMAND FOR THE EFFICIENT

Alert, keen, clear headed, healthy men and women are in demand. Modern business cannot use in office, factory or on the road, persons who are dull, lifeless, inept, half sick or tired. Keep in trim. Be in a condition that wards off disease. Foley Cathartic Tablets clean the system, keep the stomach sweet, liver active and the bowels regular. Hites Drug Store.



We have just received information that the First National Nurseries of Rochester, N. Y., wants lady or gentlemen representatives in this section to sell all kinds of Roses, Shrubs, Trees and Seeds. They inform us that without previous experience it is possible to make good wages every week. Any one out of employment write them for terms and enclose this notice.

FOR MEN AND WOMAN
Backache? Feel tired? Not so spry as you used to be. Getting old? Many persons mistake kidney trouble for advancing age. Kidneys out of order make you feel old before your time. Foley Kidney Pills tone up and invigorate the kidneys, banish backache, rid your blood of acids and poisons. Sold by Hites Drug Store.

25 Post Cards 10 cents. Assorted

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

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New York

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Come in and let us show you the Bargains we are offering.

East Jordan Lumber Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

EAST JORDAN, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1915

Annual Tax Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
County of Charlevoix,
The Circuit Court for the county of Charlevoix, in Chancery.

In the matter of the petition of ORAMEL B. FULLER, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, for the sale of certain lands for taxes assessed thereon.

On reading and filing the petition of the Auditor General of the State of Michigan, praying for a decree in favor of the State of Michigan, against each parcel of land therein described, for the amounts therein specified, claimed to be due for taxes, interest and charges on each such parcel of land, and that such lands be sold for the amounts so claimed by the State of Michigan.

It is ordered that said petition will be brought on for hearing and decree at the February term of this Court, to be held at Charlevoix in the County of Charlevoix, State of Michigan, on the first day of February, A. D. 1915, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that all persons interested in such lands or any part thereof, desiring to contest the lien claimed thereon by the state of Michigan, for such taxes, interest and charges, or any part thereof, shall appear in said Court, and file with the clerk thereof, acting as register in chancery, their objections thereto on or before the first day of the term of this Court above mentioned, and that in default thereof the same will be taken as confessed and a decree will be taken and entered as prayed for in said petition. And it is further ordered that in pursuance of said decree the lands described in said petition for which a decree of sale shall be made, will be sold for the several taxes, interest and charges thereon as determined by such decree, on the first Tuesday in May thereafter, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, or on the day or days subsequent thereto as may be necessary to complete the sale of said lands and of each and every parcel thereof, at the office of the County Treasurer, or at such convenient place as shall be selected by him at the county seat of the County of Charlevoix, State of Michigan; and that the sale then and there made will be a public sale, and each parcel described in the decree shall be separately exposed for sale for the total taxes, interest and charges, and the sale shall be made to the person paying the full amount charged against such parcel, and accepting a conveyance of the smallest undivided fee simple interest therein; or, if no person will pay the taxes and charges and take a conveyance of less than the entire thereof, then the whole parcel shall be offered and sold. If any parcel of land cannot be sold for taxes, interest and charges, such parcel shall be passed over for the time being, and shall, on the succeeding day, or before the close of the sale, be reoffered, and if, on such second offer, or during such sale, the same cannot be sold for the amount aforesaid, the County Treasurer shall bid off the same in the name of the State.

Witness the Hon. Frederick W. Mayne, Circuit Judge, and the seal of said Circuit Court of Charlevoix County, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1914.

FREDERICK W. MAYNE,
Circuit Judge.

Countersigned,
RICHARD LEWIS, Register.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Circuit Court for the County of Charlevoix, in Chancery:

The petition of ORAMEL B. FULLER, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, respectfully shows that the list of lands hereinafter set forth and marked "Schedule A," contains a description of all the lands in said County of Charlevoix upon which taxes were assessed for the years mentioned therein, and which were returned as delinquent for non-payment of taxes, and which taxes have not been paid; together with the total amount of such taxes, with interest computed thereon to the time fixed for sale, and collection fee and expenses, as provided by law, extended against each of said parcels of land.

Your petitioner further shows to the Court that said lands were returned to the Auditor General under the provisions of Act 206 of the Public Acts of 1893, as delinquent for non-payment of said taxes for said years respectively, and that said taxes remain unpaid; except that lands included in said "Schedule A" for taxes of 1890 or prior years were returned to the Auditor General as delinquent for said taxes under the provisions of the general tax laws in force prior to the passage of Act 200 of the Public Acts of 1891, and which taxes remain unpaid.

Your petitioner further shows that in all cases where lands are included in "Schedule A" as aforesaid for taxes of 1890 or of any prior year, said lands have not been sold for said taxes or have been heretofore sold for said delinquent taxes and the sale or sales so made have been set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction, or have been cancelled as provided by law.

Your petitioner further shows and avers that the taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses, as set forth in said "Schedule A," are a valid lien on the several parcels of land described in said schedule.

Your petitioner further shows that the said taxes on said described lands have remained unpaid for more than one year after they were returned as delinquent; and the said taxes not having been paid, and the same being now due and remaining unpaid as above set forth, your petitioner prays a decree in favor of the State of Michigan against each parcel of said lands, for the payment of the several amounts of taxes, interest, collection fee and expenses, as computed and extended in said schedule against the several parcels of land contained therein, and in default of payment of the said several sums computed and extended against said lands, that each of said parcels of land may be sold for the amounts due thereon, as provided by law, to pay the lien aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, etc.

Dated November 24th, 1914.
ORAMEL B. FULLER,
Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for
and in behalf of said State.

SCHEDULE A.

TAXES OF 1910.

Section.	Acres.	Amount of Taxes.	Interest.	Collection Fee.	Charges.	Total.
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	36 80	19.99	10.00	.80	1.00	31.79
TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 10 WEST.						
ne 1/4 of nw 1/4	34 40	1.69	.85	.07	1.00	3.61

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

A piece of land beginning at a point 40 rods north of 1/2 post between sections 1 and 12, thence east 6 rods, thence south 7 rods, thence west 6 rods, thence north 7 rods on 1/2 line to place of beginning.

Und 1/2 of lot 5	2 24	1.90	.21	.03	1.00	2.03
Und 1/2 of nw 1/4 of nw 1/4	3 38.99	7.72	2.01	.31	1.00	11.04
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of sw 1/4	3 80	4.19	1.09	.17	1.00	6.45
Und 1/2 of e 1/2 of nw 1/4	4 318.01	25.91	6.74	1.04	1.00	34.69
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of fr 1/2	4 318.01	28.75	7.48	1.15	1.00	38.38
Und 1/2 of fractional	5 629.82	39.47	10.26	1.58	1.00	52.31
Und 1/2 of fractional	6 606.40	53.44	13.89	2.14	1.00	70.47
Und 1/2 of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	7 40	1.82	.47	.07	1.00	3.36
Und 1/2 of nw 1/4 of fr 1/2	7 145.04	10.46	2.72	.42	1.00	14.60
ne 1/4 of se 1/4	7 40	8.21	2.13	.33	1.00	11.67
Und 1/2 of ne 1/4	9 160	8.44	2.19	.34	1.00	11.97
Und 1/2 of n 1/2 of nw 1/4	9 80	6.86	1.73	.27	1.00	9.86
Und 1/2 of se 1/4	9 160	7.79	2.03	.31	1.00	11.13

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

e 1/2 of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	10 5	.79	.21	.03	1.00	2.03
w 1/2 of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	10 35	5.50	1.43	.22	1.00	8.15
Und 1/2 of nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	10 40	2.09	.54	.08	1.00	3.71
Und 1/2 of nw 1/4	10 160	10.82	2.81	.43	1.00	15.06
Und 1/2 of s 1/4	10 320	17.12	4.45	.68	1.00	23.25
Lot 1	10 35.41	13.19	3.43	.53	1.00	18.15
Und 1/2 of lot 3	11 26.15	1.36	.35	.05	1.00	2.76
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of nw 1/4	12 80	1.38	.35	.05	1.00	2.78
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of nw 1/4	12 160	8.52	2.22	.34	1.00	12.08
se 1/4 of se 1/4	13 40	15.51	4.03	.62	1.00	21.16
Und 1/2 of e 1/2 of se 1/4	14 77	6.08	1.58	.24	1.00	8.90
Und 1/2 of n 1/2 of nw 1/4	16 80	4.05	1.05	.16	1.00	6.26
se 1/4 of ne 1/4	17 40	6.09	1.58	.24	1.00	8.91
ne 1/4 of ne 1/4	17 40	6.09	1.58	.24	1.00	8.91
Und 1/2 of sw 1/2 of sw 1/2	17 40	2.02	.53	.08	1.00	3.63
Und 1/2 of ne 1/2 of sw 1/2	22 40	1.42	.37	.06	1.00	2.85
Und 1/2 of lot 2	22 32.50	1.14	.30	.05	1.00	2.49
Und 1/2 of w 1/2 of sw 1/4	24 80	2.84	.74	.11	1.00	4.69
n 1/2 of s 1/4	29 160	23.14	6.02	.93	1.00	31.09

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

ne 1/4 of se 1/4	10 40	5.34	1.39	.21	1.00	7.94
w 1/2 of se 1/4 except south 19 acres	10 61	16.91	4.40	.68	1.00	22.99
sw 1/4 of fr 1/2	18 153	38.67	10.05	1.55	1.00	51.27
se 1/4 of ne 1/4	19 40	7.09	1.84	.28	1.00	10.21
n 1/2 of nw 1/4	19 80	16.10	4.19	.64	1.00	21.93
se 1/4 of se 1/4	19 40	3.41	.89	.14	1.00	5.44
nw 1/4 of nw 1/4	25 40	7.4	1.87	.27	1.00	10.54
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4	25 40	7.4	1.87	.27	1.00	10.54

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 4 WEST.

se 1/4 of nw 1/4	29 40	6.83	1.78	.27	1.00	9.88
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4	29 40	6.83	1.78	.27	1.00	9.88
w 1/2 of sw 1/4	29 80	34.14	8.88	1.37	1.00	45.39
se 1/4 of sw 1/4	29 40	34.14	8.88	1.37	1.00	45.39

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

w 1/2 of se 1/4	2 80	7.29	1.90	.29	1.00	10.48
sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	5 40	3.75	.98	.15	1.00	5.88
nw 1/4 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4	14 20	6.33	1.65	.25	1.00	9.23
nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	30 40	5.98	1.55	.24	1.00	8.77
nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	31 40	9.97	2.59	.40	1.00	13.96
sw 1/4 of ne 1/4	31 40	3.99	1.04	.18	1.00	6.19
n 1/2 of ne 1/4	36 80	17.66	4.59	.71	1.00	23.96

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

Commencing at south-east of section thence north on east line of said section 464 3-10 feet, thence west parallel to south line of said section 2034 feet to shore of Walloon Lake, thence southeasterly along shore of said lake 527 5-10 feet to south line of said section, thence east on south line of said section 1790 feet to place of beginning.

Section	6 20.51	63.76	16.58	2.55	1.00	83.89
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TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 5 WEST.

ne 1/4 of nw 1/4	10 160	8.01	2.08	.32	1.00	11.41
nw 1/4 of sw 1/4	11 40	4.01	1.04	.16	1.00	6.21
s 1/2 of nw 1/4	15 80	3.99	1.04	.16	1.00	6.19
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4	25 40	10.05	2.61	.40	1.00	14.06
se 1/4 of nw 1/4	25 40	7.82	2.03	.31	1.00	11.16
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	25 80	12.29	3.20	.49	1.00	16.98
s 1/2 of se 1/4	26 80	13.38	3.48	.54	1.00	18.40
n 1/2 of nw 1/4 and s 1/2 of s 1/2 of ne 1/4	28 120	17.79	4.63	.71	1.00	24.13
s 1/2 of s 1/2 of ne 1/4	32 40	6.41	1.67	.26	1.00	9.34
ne 1/4 of nw 1/4	34 40	5.15	1.34	.21	1.00	7.70
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4	34 40	5.15	1.34	.21	1.00	7.70
w 1/2 of ne 1/4	35 80	13.38	3.48	.54	1.00	18.40
e 1/2 of w 1/2 of ne 1/4	35 40	4.47	1.16	.18	1.00	6.81
w 1/2 of w 1/2 of ne 1/4	35 40	4.47	1.16	.18	1.00	6.81
se 1/4 of sw 1/4	36 40	4.47	1.16	.18	1.00	6.81
w 1/2 of se 1/4	36 80	8.93	2.32	.36	1.00	12.61

TOWNSHIP 32 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

n 1/2 of ne 1/4 of fr 1/2	4 82.27	40.34	10.49	1.61	1.00	53.44
s 1/2 of nw 1/4 of nw 1/4 of fr 1/2	5 22.06	1.93	.50	.08	1.00	3.51
s 1/2 of ne 1/4 of ne 1/4 of fr 1/2	6 22.29	3.03	.79	.12	1.00	4.94
n 1/2 of ne 1/4	10 40	10.31	2.68	.41	1.00	14.40
e 1/2 of nw 1/4	10 80	35.63	9.26	1.43	1.00	47.32
e 1/2 of sw 1/4	10 40	12.91	3.36	.52	1.00	17.79
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4	11 40	15.49	4.03	.62	1.00	21.14
w 1/2 of sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	11 20	5.16	1.34	.21	1.00	7.71
e 1/2 of ne 1/4	15 80	28.36	7.37	1.13	1.00	37.86
e 1/2 of nw 1/4 of fr 1/2	19 63.99	7.29	1.90	.29	1.00	10.48
ne 1/4 of sw 1/4	30 40	32.34	8.41	1.29	1.00	43.04

TOWNSHIP 33 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	9 40	4.65	1.21	.19	1.00	7.05	
se 1/4 of sw 1/4	9 40	5.30	1.38	.21	1.00	7.89	
A piece of land 40 rods square in northeast corner of se 1/4 of nw 1/4 of fr 1/2	Section	12	2.31	.60	.09	1.00	4.00
se 1/4 of nw 1/4 of fr 1/2 except piece 40 rods square in northeast corner	Section	13 24.30	6.47	1.68	.26	1.00	9.41

sw 1/4 of sw 1/4	16 40	5.57	1.45	.22	1.00	8.24
se 1/4 of sw 1/4	16 40	5.57	1.45	.22	1.00	8.24
e 1/2 of ne 1/4 of sw 1/4	23 20	8.68	2.26	.35	1.00	12.29
w 1/2 of sw 1/4 of se 1/4	23 20	7.32	1.90	.29	1.00	10.51
s 1/2 of se 1/4 of nw 1/4	25 20	6.76	1.76	.27	1.00	9.79
n 1/2 of sw 1/4	25 40	9.24	2.40	.37	1.00	13.01
n 1/2 of se 1/4	25 80	11.56	3.01	.46	1.00	16.03
e 1/2 of sw 1/4	31 80	24.21	6.29	.97	1.00	32.47

TOWNSHIP 34 NORTH OF RANGE 6 WEST.

nw 1/4 of ne 1/4	20 40	11.77	3.06	.47	1.00	16.30
sw 1/4 of nw 1/4	21 40	25.22	6.56	1.01	1.00	33.79
s 1/2 of sw 1/4	21 80	21.03	5.47	.84	1.00	28.34
n 1/2 of n 1/2 of sw 1/4	28 40	20.61	5.36	.82	1.00	27.79
nw 1/4	31 160	35.28	9.17	1.41	1.00	46.86

Briefs of the Week

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ray Grossett twin sons, —Lehi and Nephi—Tuesday last.

The thermometer went down to zero Thursday morning, the coldest we have had so far this winter.

Grandma Tucker, who will be remembered by many people here, died at Manvelona, Jan. 6, age 95 years.

Fred H. Bennett is moving his feed store from its present location on Main street to the Zitka building on State-st.

Stinus Olson this week purchased the residence and two lots of Charles Daugherty through the Goodman agency.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Atkinson at Detroit a daughter, Jan. 13th. Both Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson were formerly of this city going to Detroit a few years ago.

Mrs. Mary Steenburg of Finkton received injuries to one of her eyes last fall when a hat pin was accidentally driven into it. Drs. Vardon & Parks performed an operation Saturday last, removing the eye.

Former Superintendent of our public schools H. H. Fuller was in our city on business, Thursday. After Aug. first next Mr. Fuller becomes manager of Wisconsin and the upper peninsula for his firm. He will reside at Madison Wis.

Mrs. William Lynn, who lives near East Jordan, was operated upon for appendicitis last Wednesday at the home of Mrs. J. M. Clark, on State street, by Dr. Armstrong, assisted by Dr. Nichols of Bellaire. Mrs. Lynn is reported as doing nicely.—Charlevoix Courier.

A Revival meeting will begin Tuesday evening Jan. 26th, at the Church of God Chapel. An able evangelist, Mr. Otis Austin of Kalamazoo, Mich. and other Gospel workers are expected. Services will begin each evening at 7:30 local time. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Marriage licenses issued by County Clerk Lewis during the past week. Herbert G. Scott, age 23, of Boyne City Leona D. Noddax, age 19, of Manvelona Earl D. Griffin, age 22, of Evangeline township; Mable Barkley, age 19, of Bay township; John McCall, age 26, of Onaway; Alvira Vandercook, age 18, of Boyne City.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Bowen a daughter, Saturday last. Dr. Dicken accompanied Mrs. Bowen to Petoskey latter part of last week, where at the hospital there Drs. Dicken and Reycraft performed what is known as a "Caesarian" operation. The operation was successful and both the mother and child are in normal health.

C. Ross Brownell has purchased what is known as the Purvis place on the West Side, consisting of about twelve acres on the Ellsworth road just inside the city limits. The deal was through the Goodman Agency. We understand Mr. Brownell intends to use his spare moments from his music teaching in raising fancy poultry.

Your Money Comes Back To You

When you invest it in the quality diamonds that we carry. These gems are the most suitable gifts—rings, scarfpins, bracelets, pendants etc.

Guaranteed by Experts.

C. C. MACK
JEWELER

Leon Giffen of Grand Rapids is visiting his relatives here.

Mrs. C. Cook visited her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Heller this week.

Miss Maude Snook is confined to her home with illness this week.

Amos Young of Bay City was in the city this week on business.

Roy Vansteinberg is now at Flint where he has employment.

Vern Crawford and family returned Thursday from Rochester, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Boyd left Friday morning for Cadillac to visit friends.

W. M. Spinner of Bay City was transacting business in our city this week.

Ray Pelton of Traverse City is visiting J. A. Hockstad and family this week.

Mrs. B. E. Waterman returned home from a visit with relatives at Galesburg, Friday.

M. Muma and Frank Green have formed a partnership in the retail milk business.

Mr. McPhersons and family now occupy the J. J. Votruba residence on Second-st.

Miss Grabe Howard received a broken finger last Saturday while at basketball practice.

Mrs. Carver of Elk Rapids returned home with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Bell Monday last.

Hurbert Pinney, has gone to Flint where he has employment in the Buick Auto Factory.

Mrs. John Dailey is expected here first of the week to visit her mother, Mrs. H. F. Roy.

Mr. Kelsey of Kelsey Lumber Co. of Tonawanda, N. Y., was in the city this week on business.

Frank Kake has purchased a dwelling near the West Side school house of Herman Goodman.

The Electa Club were entertained at the home of Mrs. Sam Coulter south of the city Thursday afternoon.

The Needle Craft Sewing Circle were entertained at the home of Mrs. John Runney Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Anthony Kenny gave a shower for Miss Victoria Steimel at her home on Garfield-st, Thursday evening.

Miss Lydia Cook gave a miscellaneous shower at her home Wednesday evening, in honor of Mrs. D. L. Wilson.

The Womens Improvement Club were entertained at the home of Mrs. C. C. Vardon, Thursday afternoon.

Att'y J. E. Converse of Bay City was an East Jordan business visitor, Monday, and renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Grace Light returned home from Walton Junction Wednesday, after a months visit with her sister, Mrs. Roy Hilton.

Mrs. Geo. Carr entertained the Whist Club with a sleigh ride, followed by refreshments at her home, Thursday evening.

Margaret Sherman entertained her little friends at her home Tuesday afternoon in honor of her fourth birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Reinhart left Monday for a fortnights visit with relatives at Traverse City, Barryton and Grand Rapids.

Mrs. J. McArthur has rented her residence on Second street to Mr. Zeluff and his mother who will take possession first of the week.

Miss Drescher, Miss Malpass and Miss Smatts of the West Side school gave their pupils a sleigh ride over to Ellsworth on Saturday last.

Mrs. McDonald of Central Lake was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo. Ramsey, and son, R. T. McDonald this week, returning home Wednesday.

B. E. Waterman returned home from Grand Rapids, Tuesday where he has been for several weeks with an exhibit of tables for the East Jordan Cabinet Company.

Miss Fern Howard returned to her school—Dist. No. 7 South Arm—Monday, after a weeks absence. She received injuries in a coasting accident near the school.

The M. E. Ladies Aid will be entertained by Mrs. Ida Price and Mrs. Housknecht at the home of the former on upper Main St. Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2:30 p. m. Visitors welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Heinzelman entertained the former's father, John Heinzelman of Gaylord, and uncle, Wm. Taylor, over Sunday. Mr. Taylor is home from Alaska and expects to return there about the first of March.

Elmer Grennon leaves Saturday for Detroit.

Orin Bartlett returned from Vanderbilt, Saturday.

Mr. Rouch's visiting friends at Flint for some weeks.

Mrs. Claude Wood is visiting friends at Bellaire this week.

Miss Cora Cook is visiting relatives at Clarion this week.

Mrs. M. Garfield visited relatives at Kalkaska this week.

Miss Mamie Churchill is visiting friends at Boyne City.

Miss Carrie Porter spent Thursday visiting friends at Bellaire.

Geo. Glenn was at Petoskey a couple of days this week on business.

FURS greatly reduced sets and separate Muffs.—M. E. Ashley & Co.

Mrs. John McKinnon entertained the Ladies Auxiliary Thursday afternoon.

J. M. Milford and wife of Springvale visited relatives here over Sunday last.

Music and Song, Feast and Fun, Monday Feb. 15, 1915. Watch for it.

George Wiggins of Kalkaska visited Manley, Winters and family over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Shepard returned from their southern trip Monday last.

See our new chiffon and silk PARTY GOWNS—just arrived.—M. E. Ashley & Co.

Stanley Bush of Charlevoix was visiting at the home of C. Hudson first of the week.

Frank Marvin and family went to Minnesota, Wednesday to remain for the winter.

Mrs. John McLean visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kenney Wednesday.

Mrs. Chas. Hudson went to Grand Rapids, Thursday for a few days visit with friends.

Mrs. C. G. Isaman and son visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Flannery east of the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams and children of Grayling visited his brother Eugene and family here this week.

Mrs. Lon Sheldon entertained some of her lady friends at her home on the West Side Thursday with a dinner.

William Crosby of Eveline returned home Wednesday from a visit with friends at Lansing, Albion and Mason.

Miss Elizabeth Lenhardt of Gagetown is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. Hipp and brother, J. Lenhardt for a fortnight.

Mrs. M. Chaplin returned Wednesday from Springvale where she visited her daughter, Mrs. James Milford and family.

Remember—Weisman's annual January Sale closes next week. A final opportunity to secure seasonal merchandise at a minimum price.

Next Saturday Jan. 30th, in the afternoon, the Catholic ladies will have a bake sale in Frieberg's Clothing store on Main St. Everybody is invited to come in.

Supt. Holliday and the boys' and girls' Basketball teams arranged for and ran an excursion to Bellaire on the E. J. & S. R. R. last evening where they played the teams there.

Charles Earl and family have returned from Saginaw where they have resided the past three years. They have bought the O. D. Wood farm in Eveline and will occupy same.

Geo. Stenke has purchased the eighty acres in Wilson township known as the Bills farm. He will move onto same in the near future. The purchase was made through the Goodman Agency.

A team which Fred Crowell was driving took fright while near the Three Bells school house, and ran away throwing out the occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Crowell and child, who escaped injury. The team ran about three miles jumping a wire fence and landing up in George Jardine's yard.

The scholars and teacher, Miss Norma Johnson, of the Pleasant Valley school, met at the home of J. S. Holly, five o'clock Friday evening from where they started for East Jordan. An enjoyable sleighride carried them and refreshments served after which the trip home was made. Each expressed themselves as "thoroughly enjoying the evening."—Boyne Citizen.

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

We Buy Furs And Hides

Everyone knows that the market in FURS is low, but HARRY KLING will buy your stock and pay in spot cash the best prices obtainable anywhere.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. T. Porter Bennett, Pastor.

10:30 "The Value of a Definite Aim."

The pastor is anxious that all the members and friends attend this service. 11:45 Sunday School. What side are you on in the contest. Did you get your contest button? There were 232 present last Sunday. Will you come next Sunday.

6:15 Epworth League. A social program, be sure and attend.

7:00 "Weighed in the Balances" will be the theme for the Evangelistic service in the evening. Good singing a live up-to-date service. Come.

The Evangelistic services will continue another week. The interest and the attendance have warranted the continuation of the services. Be sure and attend. The pastor spoke at Mill A. and Mill B., the Seed House, Furnace and the Flooring Plant this week. The services were very satisfactory to all concerned. The pastor is planning to hold these meetings every two or three weeks.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Rev. A. D. Grigsby, Pastor.

The pastor is hoping for a still larger attendance at church at both morning and evening service as a result of the house to house visitation of last Sunday. You will make his heart glad to see you there, and you may feel sure you will be made welcome by all.

"Come thou with us and we will do you good."

10:30 and 7:00.

11:45 Sunday School. We hope that it too will see the difference in a further attendance and a deepened interest.

Young Peoples Society meets at 6:15. Miss Maddaugh had charge last Sunday and made the meeting lively and interesting by her intelligent leadership.

Any who failed or forgot to bring their annual offerings to the Board of Ministerial Relief for the help of aged and disabled ministers and to the Board of Missions to Freedmen are urged to bring them in next Sunday without fail or hand same to pastor, that the amounts might be forwarded without delay.

Mr. R. O. Bisbee who has been the very efficient church treasurer for the past two years, has resigned that position, and Mr. W. E. Malpass has taken over its duties. All friends who wish well to the church and are willing to help financially can have envelopes for their subscriptions by applying to Mr. Malpass.

Mr. Peck is now acting as clerk of the board of trustees by election at its last meeting.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday Jan. 24.

8:00 Low mass. Holy Communion for the Sodality and for the Children of Mary.

10:30 High mass.

Monday Jan. 25.
7:30 p. m. Meeting of the Young Ladies Sodality.

And some men get as tired of being married as some woman do of single blessedness.

Quail from Egypt.

A record consignment of 100,000 live Egyptian quails, requiring special conveyance, from Alexandria to London by way of the Manchester Ship Canal, left Alexandria on March 25, and reached Manchester last Saturday; when they were transferred to a special express for London. Twenty drays were required to convey them from King's Cross to their destination.

It is most extraordinary that although on many occasions search has been made, the breeding ground of the quails is absolutely unknown. They are trapped by Arabs, who deliver them in half dozens in boxes and baskets to the Egyptian Quail Syndicate's collecting depots, situated at all stations on the Egyptian State Railways between Alexandria and Assiout and Khartoum, and sent to the warehouse in Alexandria to await shipment. This warehouse is used exclusively for the purpose of keeping the quails until a sufficient number has been received, and is as large as the Agricultural Hall.

The quails are placed in crates six feet long with six tiers and capable of holding 600 birds for shipment. As the syndicate only receives payment for birds which are alive when delivered, very great care and attention has to be paid to them during transit.

Six Arabs are told off whose special duty it is to feed and water the birds twice every day, and during the present journey 100 bags, each weighing two hundred-weight of millet seed were consumed. One fine day the crates are brought up to a sheltered position on deck for airing.—London Express.

CAUSE OF DISCORD

She—so they do not live very happily together, you say?
He—No. It's the eternal struggle between Religion and Society. He is as straight-backed as she is straight-front.

One More Week

in which to avail yourself of the many bargains offered at our annual January Sale. This is THE opportunity to purchase high grade merchandise at cost prices. Come in and look them over.

L. WEISMAN

A Good Growing Pig Ration

For young pigs just being weaned, and just learning to eat grain, the following is an excellent ration: Corn meal, three parts; oats from which the hulls have been sifted out, three parts; shorts, three parts, and oil meal, one part. We would feed this in the form of a slop, using skim milk to help make the slop where it is available.

The young pigs may be given this feed in the same troughs with their mothers or they may be fed separately. This ration is not one of the cheapest, but it is one of the best. Bran is too bulky to feed except in small amount to young pigs. Tankage can be used in place of oilmeal or can be alternated with the oilmeal. In connection with the slop mentioned above we would feed small amounts of shelled corn. The young pigs seem to relish part of their corn in this form, and it prevents scours.

This may be improved considerably in palatability if a greater variety of feed is given. Under varying market conditions oilmeal, oats, barley, red dog flour, shorts and skim milk may all be used to advantage with pigs of this size. Corn, of course, forms the bulk of the economical ration. On pasture it is not necessary to use so much of the other feeds in connection with corn, as it is in a dry lot.

After weaning the pigs will of course be on pasture. For a short time we would continue the slop above mentioned, or any similar one which contains about one part of protein to every five or six parts of carbohydrates and fat, but would gradually change it until the corn is given mostly in the ear form, and tankage is substituted for the oilmeal, shorts and ground oats.

A most efficient ration for growing pigs on pasture would be one composed of about six parts of corn to one of tankage. It is possible that large gains might be secured by feeding a greater variety of feeds. But at present prices corn and tankage would almost certainly produce the cheapest gains.

Deadheads on a Russian Railway.

The Russian minister of ways and communications recently requested the management of the Nikolai railway (St. Petersburg-Moscow) to furnish him with a list of passengers traveling without tickets over the lines during 1908. The return is now published. From this it appears that 32,834 so-called "deadheads" used the line during the twelve months, some without tickets, but the larger number with passes irregularly obtained. Of these passes 716 were confiscated and the bearers compelled to pay their fares, and £1,849 was recovered by legal process. Seventeen guards and other officials were dismissed for collusion in the frauds.—London Evening Standard.

Some of the Parisian suburbs where much laundry work is done have become veritable hotbeds of consumption, many of the laundrymen being infected.

Everything has a bright side—even a dark lantern.

Some men were born asleep and forgot to wake up.

Central School Mother's and Teacher's Club.

The following program will be given at the next meeting of the Mother's and Teacher's Club at the Central School next Thursday, Jan. 28, at 3:15. Song, Sixth Grade.

The teaching of Morals in the school room, Primary, Miss White, Grammar, Miss Maddaugh, High school, Miss Coulthard. The teaching of Morals in the home, Mrs. Kitsman, Mrs. Harry Price, and Mrs. Wm. Malpass.

Solo, Mrs. Kenyon.

This will be an interesting meeting and all ladies are invited to attend.

ECHO BRIEFS

A sleigh load of young people from the Bennett school attended Epworth League service last Sunday evening, an enjoyable time was reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Murray visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Hennings Sunday last.

Scott Bartholomew and son Carol took supper with his brother Thos Bartholomew Sunday last getting tired of his own cooking we guess.

Mrs. John Hennings who was reported ill a week ago Sunday is better now.

John Carney caught two coons last Saturday. John is a hunter right; he simply goes out after them and the coon comes back with him.

Scott Bartholomew and son Carol made his mother a visit last Tuesday evening at Mrs. Phebe Wolvertons. His mother is real well this winter. Mrs. Bartholomew and her granddaughter Gladys Thompson are staying with Mrs. Wolverton on account of Gladys going to school.

Mr. John Hennings accompanied by his son-in-law Elmer Murray made a trip to Boyne City to purchase some full bred cows, they brought back four, two Guernseys and two Jerseys. The people of East Jordan now may look for thorough-bred butter in large quantities.

The question of How do you like your Silo, is answered by most of the farmers in Echo—Splendid.

HOW TO CURE A LAGRIPPE COUGH

Lagrippe coughs demand instant treatment. They show a serious condition of the system and are weakening. Postmaster Collins, Barnegat, N. J., says: I took Foley's Honey and Tar Compound for a violent lagrippe cough that completely exhausted me, and less than half a bottle stopped the cough. Try it. Hites Drug Store.

A supplement to the Charlevoix County Herald appears with this issue which contains the Annual Tax Sales for Charlevoix County. Additional copies may be obtained at this office.

It's easy to be happy; all you have to do is to be foolish.

EAST JORDAN CABINET CO.

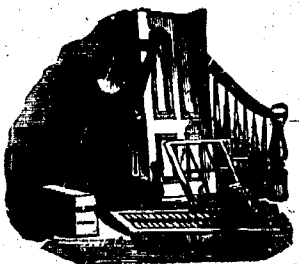
B. E. WATERMAN, Manager.

Custom Planing Mill.

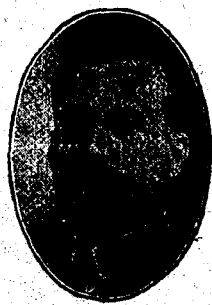
Manufacturers and Dealers in

Doors, Windows and Glass, Siding, Ceiling and Flooring Mouldings, Turned Work, and Scroll Sawing.

FINISHED LUMBER, FRAMES, CASINGS



The White is King For Sale by EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO.



The Sand Farm Dept.

Conducted By

The Sand Farmer

Mail Suggestions and Inquiries to

Louis P. Haight, Muskegon, Mich.

A New Thought For The New Year

The Sand Farmer received the following letter as the result of his story, "Little Pete and His Ten Sheep," written nearly a year ago, and it has set him to thinking:

"Mr. L. P. Haight,
Muskegon, Michigan—

"Dear Sir: I saw in the Edwardsburg paper where you gave ten sheep to a boy for a start toward earning his own way through college. I am a girl 13 years old, and am in the Sixth grade. I have lots of time to care for anything like that. I live on an eighty-acre farm. If you have any more sheep to let out I would like to have some to earn my way through college. If you have let me know.

"Yours truly,"

This girl of 13 years has an ambition to fit herself for life, and is willing to work for an opportunity to go to college. While she misunderstood the story of "Little Pete," and did not realize that the Sand Farmer made "Little Pete" this offer to show what ten sheep could be made to do on a Michigan farm, she has opened up a new field of investigation for the Sand Farmer and on this, the last day of the old year, he is making plans for the coming year by which he hopes to help ambitious boys and girls who have time, or will make time to care for sheep, or a half acre of ground, and are willing to agree to place all the money they may earn in some savings bank, and not to use it until they are ready for college, or 21 years of age. These boys and girls have the power of looking further into life than their fathers and mothers, whose eyes have often been dulled by hardship and disappointment. These young people are at an age when they need to hitch their wagon to a star, and use all of their youthful enthusiasm in getting up a momentum which shall carry them over the hard places only too sure to come.

The Sand Farmer has not enough sheep to go around, but he may be able to help some of these young people get some, or perhaps suggest some other way they can earn as much as "Little Pete" with his ten sheep, and the Sand Farmer will try to make the Sand Farm Department of real interest to his young readers this year. He will in no case divulge their name, and would like to feel that as the result of this work he had at least one hundred boys

and girls preparing to go to college. "Jim Smith," "Sam," and all the members of Vacation Farm are willing to work overtime if by so doing they can help only one 13-year-old girl earn her way through college, and merely suggest some of the ways by which these young people will be helped:

First, by friendly advice. The Sand Farmer will write to these young people and find out whether they are willing that he shall write to their parents where it may be necessary, as in this case, to advise with the father as to whether he would be willing to have his daughter keep ten sheep, or perhaps ten hens, or till a piece of ground on which she might raise berries, or some kind of a crop which she could manage. The Sand Farmer will tell her what to do, and in such a case as the Sudan grass, or the new millet produced at Vacation Farm this year, he will send her seeds, which she can plant, and then sell the seeds when the crop is ripe. There is a great demand for the Sudan grass seed, and a number of the new plants that have been lately developed, and in this way these ambitious children can be of real value to any community where they conduct these experiments; but, of course, they will have to have the co-operation of their parents in preparing the land, except in some cases, where they live near the railroads, and have no farms, in which cases the Sand Farmer may be able to secure them a piece of ground to till along the railroad right-of-way.

Secondly, by suggesting some business enterprise which they may be able to carry on, such as making articles to sell, or selling some article in their community.

Other ways may develop from time to time, but the Sand Farmer invites all ambitious fathers and mothers who wish to do something for their children, or ambitious boys and girls who wish to do something for themselves, to write to him if they are willing to agree that the money they earn shall be deposited in some bank, and used only for a college course.

Trusting that 1915 may be a good year for all of us because we have done something for some one else. I am,

Sincerely yours,

THE SAND FARMER.

inch wall on all sides. Join them by nailing together the 2 by 4's at the corners of the sides and ends. Do not drive the nails home. Cross-brace with 2 by 4's and with 1-inch boards from each central end upright to the second side upright.

Quickly begin filling the forms with concrete almost wet enough to pour, and keep it practically the same height on all sides. Puddle the concrete by running a long paddle up and down next to the form. Do not punch the earthen wall. Dirt in the concrete may make a poor wall. If the top of the earthen wall tends to crumble, hold it back with 1-inch boards braced against the forms. To keep out flood water, the pit may be extended 6 inches above the ground by using the lower half of a 1-foot board to hold back the dirt, by allowing the remainder to project above the ground level, and by adding 6 inches to the height of the inside form. Remove the forms after the concrete has set four days by first drawing the nails in the corner 2 by 4's. The pit may be used after 10 days.

Manure Basins.

Where manure must be stored for

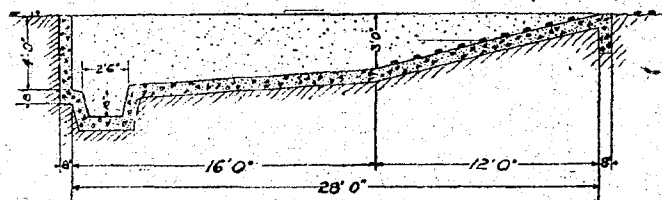


Fig. 1.—Sectional Drawing of Shallow Concrete Manure Pit.

a considerable length of time, larger pits or basins are required. Such pits are seldom made over 5 feet deep (in the clear at the deeper end) and are wide enough that the manure may be loaded on a spreader in the pit and drawn up a roughened concrete incline or run. The slope for such a run must not be steeper than 1 foot up to 4 feet out.

In building such a basin as planned in figure 2, use a team with a

it upward to meet the driveway incline.

In general, the framing of the forms is similar to that of shallow pits. If the earthen walls stand firm, only an inside form will be needed. Otherwise, build an outer form. For the forms use 1-inch siding on 2 by 4 inch studding spaced 2 feet 8 inches. These uprights need not be cut to exact lengths. Save lumber by allowing them to extend above the siding. Stiffen each section of the form by pailing a 2 by 4 inch scantling to the uprights at top and bottom of the forms.

Erect the forms in the pit. Set them on 8-inch concrete blocks or bricks, so that the floor may be built under them. To prevent bulging, cross-brace the forms with 2 by 4 inch timbers. Begin filling with concrete, as for shallow manure pits, and do not stop until the job is completed.

Lay the floor for the bottom and the incline the same as for shallow pits. To give teams a sure footing on the incline, embed in the concrete the turned-up ends of iron cleats bent at right angles, similar to a capital U. Old wagon tires, cut in lengths not greater than 20 inches



Fig. 2.—Large Type of Concrete Manure Pit. Pump Shows at Left Hand Side of Pit.

plow and scraper to make an earthen pit in which to build a concrete basin of the clear dimensions shown.

In laying out the earthen pit, bear in mind that the concrete walls and floor are 8 inches thick and make due allowance for the same. With a spade turn the sides and the deep end vertical.

In order to form a sump hole from which the liquid manure can be pumped, in one corner at the deep end of the pit dig a hole 18 inches deep by 2 1/2 feet in diameter. To protect the concrete floor, at the upper end of the driveway excavate a trench 8 inches wide and 2 feet deep for a concrete foundation apron. Extend it around the corners and slope

incline. Strike the 2 by 4 with a heavy hammer, so as to indent the concrete to the depth of an inch.

If a shed roof is required, insert in the top of the concrete walls while still soft, several 1/2-inch bolts, which should project about 2 1/2 inches above the wall, to which the roof timbering or cover may be fastened.

The better wood engravings are made almost exclusively of boxwood, and the large blocks are made of small pieces glued together. The engraving is done across the end of the grain. Japanese wood prints, on the other hand, are made on lengthwise sections of cherry wood parallel to the grain.

Poultry Department

CONDUCTED BY

ERNEST B. BLETT

Campan Bldg., 59-63 Market Ave.
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

A Comparison

We have before us a booklet entitled "Michigan," published by Augustus C. Carton, commissioner of immigration and public domain commissioner of Michigan. The booklet contains information on agricultural, horticultural and industrial advantages of this great state.

We find one paragraph in the entire booklet of nearly 200 pages devoted to poultry. The paragraph follows in full:

"The number of farms in Michigan in 1910 reporting poultry, amounted to 91.5 per cent, with total valuations of \$5,610,958. This sum, representing values of stocks only on farms, amounts to over half the total valuations of sheep or swine, and represents a very valuable asset, as the returns from the farm poultry flock are almost clear gain throughout the year, procuring a living largely from what would otherwise be waste material. The total number of fowls raised in the state in 1909, including cities, towns and villages, was 12,877,537 head, valued at \$6,191,440. The egg production for 1909 was 59,915,951 dozens, worth \$11,734,799. There is no section of Michigan where the right kind of poultry cannot be made to produce profitably."

We call the readers' attention to the fact that in 1909 the value of the poultry and eggs amounted to \$17,926,239. The author in the above statement says, "91.5 per cent of farms reported poultry, with a total valuation of \$5,610,958." These figures only represent valuation on farms, which is over half the total valuation of sheep and swine for the year and does not include revenue from eggs.

Michigan is considered a natural fruit country and much stress has been made as to this great industry. Organizations have been boosting this industry and thousands upon thousands of dollars have been expended by state and public in general to make a greater industry and boost this state and her horticultural interests. From this same booklet we print a paragraph from the horticultural department, which reads:

"The horticultural interests of Michigan have long given the state a position of national importance in this line of production. In 1910 Michigan ranked eleventh in total number of fruit trees of bearing age, the number being 12,842,827; the products of 1909 amounted to 15,220,104 bushels, rating third, with a total valuation for the year of \$9,020,842, also rating third in this respect."

The reader will note that the entire production from apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries and grapes for 1909 did not reach the value of the production of eggs by \$2,713,957.

Let us take the sugar beet industry of our state and from this same booklet we print the following:

"The beet sugar industry of Michigan has had a tremendous growth. The quantity of beets used in the several large beet sugar factories within the state increased from 205,925 tons in 1899 to 816,609 tons in 1909. Products in 1909 was \$9,756,587. The total value of all other products, including granulated sugar the total value of granulated sugar, molasses, syrup, pulp, and other by-products of the industry, was \$10,476,876 as against \$1,600,266, ten years previous. The last census of the United States show Michigan in 1909 as ranking third with all other states in the union in the beet sugar industry. The latest available figures indicate that the state has taken second place."

The reader again will take note that this industry, including the income, will not reach the value of the production of eggs. We shall quote figures from the booklet in regard to the value of livestock and production from the same. The dairy cows were valued at \$29,312,252. They produced \$26,727,538; bees were valued at \$446,464 and produced \$296,742.

Now go back to the paragraph on poultry and read: "The total number of fowls raised in the state in 1909, including cities, towns and villages, amount to 12,877,537 head, valued at \$6,191,440, and the total valuation of poultry on farms only amount to \$5,610,958."

Dear reader, can you grasp from above figures, what the few dollars invested into the poultry business in our state produced? Can you imagine that with so little investment to our citizens as poultry raising requires and with immediate results, that it is profitable for your state to make an agricultural appropriation from year to year and give the poultry industry about the smallest part of this appropriation? How many business men would not say this is a business principle? But few, and none, if they would investigate. They would all be in favor of it, as it would be good business judgment to make the investment. Put the labor where it would produce the most for amount invested.

In five years previous to 1909 the same amount had been expended for poultry interests that was spent on horticultural interests what would the result have shown in this comparison? It would be marvelous.

We contend the natural conditions of this state, so adapted to poultry raising, would make it one of the foremost states in the union.

Why wait? Let us be up and doing. Let us as poultrymen sound the glad tidings of prosperity and opportunity until it reaches the ears and heart of every man that acts in an official capacity for our state. Then justice will be meted out to this great industry. A State Poultry Board will be elected and an appropriation made for the industry, to be used to help make it greater and more valuable to the citizens of this great state.

Let us not give up, but work, work work, until we win our cause that will make us blessed in future years for our work.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE WAR

By Paul Leake.

In the English bombardment of Dar-Es-Salaam, the capitol of German East Africa, all hostile vessels in the harbor were destroyed.

It is said the Germans have forbidden the use of the French language in Alsace.

British soldiers at the front are receiving many parcels from home by the parcel post.

G. L. Macandie, the newly appointed naval secretary of Australia began as a clerk in the service.

Ariel Commander Hewlett, who assisted in the airship attack on Cuxhaven and who was believed to have been killed, has been picked up by a dutch fishing smack.

London tailors are clamoring against the British government for placing orders for war clothing in the United States while men walk London streets with nothing to do.

Concrete Manure Pits

Every farmer knows the great value of barnyard manure as compared with other fertilizers and he also knows, or should know, that a vast deal of it is wasted when piled in the open or stored in sheds or pens. The purpose of this brief article is to tell him how to preserve its full value at minimum cost.

When left in the open manure deteriorates in fertilizing properties and is washed away by rain.

Stored in sheds or pens, heating or "firing" takes place through lack of moisture. The remedy for these conditions has come with the advent of the concrete manure pit.

The concrete pit when properly made is waterproof, thus insuring the proper degree of moisture and also the preservation of liquid manure that formerly ran to waste.

Will a concrete pit pay?

The answer is that from 30 to 40 per cent of the strength of manure is wasted under the extravagant practices described above. Government experts have estimated that one load of manure stored in a concrete pit is worth from 1 1/2 to 2 loads of manure cared for in the ordinary way. This is a large percentage in favor of the concrete pit.

It is comparatively easy to handle manure from the pit and especially so when liquid manure is needed for the garden or truck patch. It can be pumped from a sump hole made at one end of the pit for that purpose.

In a majority of cases farmers will probably find the shallow manure pit the most convenient and practical. The sectional drawing (Fig. 1), shows the type of construction. These pits are especially convenient when manure is hauled to the fields

frequently. They should be constructed as follows:

The walls and floor are 5 inches thick. The clear dimensions of the pit are: Depth, 3 feet; width, 6 feet; length, 12 feet. Dig the trench 3 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 10 inches by 12 feet 10 inches. By keeping the sides vertical only an inside form will be needed. Frame the sides and ends separately. For the sides cut the 1-inch siding 12 feet long and nail it to four 2 by 4 inch uprights 3 feet long and equally spaced. The end uprights for the sides are 2 by 4 inches nailed flat to the siding; the others are also 2 by 4 but are nailed on edge. It is not necessary to cut these uprights to exact lengths; they may be allowed to extend above the siding. Make the siding for the end sections of the form 5 feet 2 inches long and at the ends nail it to the edge of two 2 by 4 inch uprights. Place a single 2 by 4 upright between each end pair. Cut four cross braces, 5 to 10 inches long, from 2 by 4 inch timbers. Have enough sections of woven-wire fencing, 7 1/2 feet long, to cover the bottom of the pit.

The concrete should be a mixture consisting of 1 bag of Portland cement to 4 cubic feet of pit gravel or 1 bag of Portland cement, 2 cubic feet of sand and 4 cubic feet of crushed stone. Crosswise tamp in a section of concrete (not too wet) 2 inches thick and a little wider than the strip of woven-wire fencing used as reinforcing. Lay the wire with an even division of the extra length, so that it may project upward into the side walls. Tamp in the remaining 3 inches of concrete. Work rapidly and complete the floor. No facing mortar is needed.

Immediately set up the forms on the finished floor so as to allow a 5-

Michigan Farmers Live In Comfortable Houses



The Michigan farmer of today enjoys most of the advantages claimed for his city cousin. He has a fine large house, heated by steam or a furnace, a bath room, often electric lights, a telephone that connects him with his neighbor, and mail delivery at his gate. In addition he has what but few of the city men have, a large yard with trees, and rolling fields beyond. The above view is of the farm home of Mrs. Elizabeth Buell, located near Petoskey, in Emmet county, the northernmost of the twenty that make up the Western Michigan territory. Farm consists of 115 acres with good buildings and orchard.

United States Controls Important Sources of Three Main Elements in Commercial Fertilizers

Washington, D. C.—Present agricultural practice prescribes the use of three chemical elements as a "soil amendment," a "stimulant for plant growth," or a "plant food," as it is variously put. These three elements when applied to the soil in which a crop is growing have been found by practice to afford an increased crop yield. They are phosphorus, potassium, and nitrogen, spoken of by the respective trade terms of phosphoric acid, potash, and "ammoniates."

In the commercial fertilizers phosphoric acid is found in the form of calcium phosphate, which is bone phosphate or rock phosphate, usually treated with sulphuric acid to render it soluble. Potash is found as a salt or salts of potassium, either sulphate of chloride, and the "ammoniates," as the inorganic salt of ammonia, ammonium sulphate, the inorganic salts of nitric acid, sodium nitrate, and inorganic compounds of nitrogen, calcium cyanamide, or the organic compounds of nitrogen, contained in animal or vegetable refuse matter, cottonseed meal, abattoir tankage, or fish scrap.

The usual commercial fertilizers contain these three elements and have the designation of "complete fertilizers." These are sold under various brand names, the various brands frequently being recommended for particular crops. The proportion of the three essential ingredients is varied; as a usual thing that of the phosphoric acid is considerably higher than the other two, which are present in about the same proportion. Thus, for example, a "6-2-2 mixture" contains 6 per cent phosphate acid (P2O5), 2 per cent ammonia (NH3), and 2 per cent potash (K2O). Its selling price in the retail market is based on its

analysis. Little attention is paid to the source of these ingredients so long as the essential compounds are "available," or readily may be decomposed or made soluble for the use of the plants.

The nation's supply of these three common ingredients of fertilizer may be summarized as follows: Of phosphoric acid there is an abundant supply in the large deposits of phosphate rock in Florida and Tennessee, and the enormous deposits of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.

Of potash, now obtained exclusively from the German mines, there is little known in this country outside of the desiccated residues in Searles Lake, Cal., and the giant kelps of the Pacific littoral. In the latter there is much more than enough to supply the present demands of the fertilizer trade of the United States, the present annual consumption of potash being about 1,250,000 tons, of varied composition. At present the kelps are not supplying any of this, since it has not been determined by actual experimentation on a commercial scale that they can be used economically as a source of potash. Estimates based on costs of similar operations indicate that they can be so used.

Of "ammoniates" there is a large source in the ammonia produced as a by-product in the distillation of coal for the production of gas or coke, or both. This source is but partially developed, as by the methods most commonly practiced in this country this possible by-product is not recovered. The amount of ammonia now going to waste is almost large enough to supply all of the "ammoniates" now demanded by the fertilizer trade. The abattoirs supply a large amount of tankage and dried blood of high fertilizer value; but of these possible by-products there is still an enormous loss through the lack of organization and co-operation in the small-scale slaughter of animals for food.

GERMANS ON RUSS BORDER AND SUPPLY TRAIN FOR THEIR CAMP



At the top, German soldiers guarding an outpost in East Prussia near the Russian border passing away the time by studying war pictures. The lower photo shows a German supply column making its way to the German base of supplies.

The famous Isleworth painting of Mona Lisa has just been hung in the administration offices of the Boston Museum of Arts, where it was sent for safe keeping by its owner.

An Indiana man has goats which he rents to neighboring farmers who wish to clear their land. It is said they clean up everything except the large trees.

The Federal league has filed a suit in Chicago asking that the National Baseball Commission be declared illegal.

If a man goes to Maryland in an automobile from another state, he must take out a Maryland license before riding over the roads of that state.

Public hearings on proposed freight rates west of the Mississippi will open in Chicago Feb. 15.

President Wilson opened his campaign for re-election by a public speech at Indianapolis.

The Mexican Agricultural College has taken up the culture of silk worms.

The Central Railway of the Argentine Republic is electrifying its entire system.

The American yacht Athene and the British schooner Zeta were the first sailing vessels to pass through the Panama Canal.

The electric railroads of the United States last year ordered 3,010 new cars, a decrease of 45 per cent from 1913.

Chicago business men are of the almost unanimous opinion that the worst is passed and that business prospects are much better than was thought possible a few months ago.

School Commissioner Adopts A Novel Way To Boost Michigan

Mrs. Josephine Reynolds, county school commissioner for Manistee county, has a plan that could be copied by other commissioners.

Bear Lake—Mrs. Josephine Reynolds, county school commissioner for Manistee county, is teaching local geography in connection with the exhibit which she is having the schools arrange for the mid-winter institute to be held in this village. Among the subjects which she has suggested to the teachers of the rural schools of the county in connection with the proposed exhibits, are a number that will help the pupils to become more familiar with the advantages and resources of the county in which they live. She has suggested as topics to be used in preparing the pages to illustrate progress in penmanship, the following: "Illustrated paper on alfalfa" and "What I know about alfalfa" and for subjects for map drawing she has suggested Western Michigan, including railroads; Michigan

birds, fruits, vegetables; Michigan in black and white, indicating products in color. As topics for papers to illustrate specimens of lettering she has suggested an illustrated essay upon "Western Michigan, the Land of Promise." It is her ambition that the graduates of the rural schools of Manistee county shall be familiar with the more important industries of Michigan and shall understand the reasons why these industries flourish and what benefits the people as a whole derive from the same.

Another feature, in connection with the institute will be a display of grasses and insects made by Leon D. Hard, teacher of agriculture in the Manistee city high school. He is having his classes in agriculture arrange exhibits that can be duplicated by the teachers in the rural schools and the display will be presented at the institute. He is also securing the loan of similar collections which have been made in adjoining territory, that these may be available for study.

African wool by the United States has been raised.

England raises 94 per cent of the wheat grown in the British isles.

Shipment to Europe of meat and food supplies handled by Chicago packers has ceased because of the seizure of meat cargoes by Great Britain.

The so-called Filipino revolt has dwindled down to a small sized riot which was easily put down.

It is said the bill in congress authorizing the United States government to purchase ships for commercial trade stands a good chance of passage.

More than \$400,000 was spent by all candidates last November in the first district election of United States senators.

SHORT STATE STORIES

Lansing—That wheat did not suffer during December is evidenced by the monthly crop report issued by the secretary of state, only 22 crop correspondents saying any injury was suffered from any cause, while 321 correspondents report no injury. Livestock is reported in good condition.

Rival military leaders are still keeping Mexico in a ferment and the United States government has issued a warning that all Americans who visit that country must do so at their own risk.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Use Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—Feels Fine—Acts Quickly—Relief for Red, Itchy, Sore Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Oculists—not a "Patent Medicine"—but used in successful eye practice for many years. Now dedicated to the Public and sold by Druggists at 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 5c and 10c. Write for Book of the Eye Free. Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago. Adv.

DOUBLY PROVEN

You Can No Longer Doubt the Evidence.

This grateful woman testified long ago. Told of quick relief—of undoubted benefit.

The facts are now confirmed. Such testimony is complete—the evidence conclusive.

It forms convincing proof of merit. Mrs. Emeline Whitmore, 218 College avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., says: "My health was poor and any little work tired me out. I had a constant, throbbing pain in my head and my heart palpitated violently. My kidneys were irregular in action and the kidney secretions were unnatural. Sharp twinges often darted through my loins and made me miserable. I used Doan's Pills and they made me well." (Statement given September 10th, 1909.)

A PERMANENT CURE.

On October 16th, 1914, Mrs. Whitmore said: "I still have great confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Whitmore had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Whitmore had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

AMERICAN WOMAN IS HELD IN FRANCE AS A GERMAN SPY



Mrs. Clara Lehmann.

Her health failing steadily as a result of imprisonment in the French detention camp, Mrs. Clara Lehmann of San Francisco is undergoing the hardships of a prisoner of war. The French say they have evidence that Mrs. Lehmann is a German spy. She left Germany for the United States three years ago, and was in this country until last summer, when she went to Paris.

NEWS FROM University of Michigan

By JOHN R. BRUMM

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The American Bible society recently presented to the University of Michigan translations of the Bible in 83 languages, and numbering 105 volumes. Of some of these languages these have hitherto been no specimens in the library, and many of these will be of special value to students of linguistics and philology. The complete list of languages follows:

Albanian, Arabic, Arapahoe, Armenian, Armeno, Benga, Bicol, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Bula, Chamorro, Cherokee, Chinese, Choerow, Cratian, Dakota, Danish, Dikele, Dutch, Esperanto, English, Estonian, Finnish, Flemish, French, Gaelic, German, Gilbert, Grebo, Greek, Hawaiian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Ibanag, Icolandic, Ilocane, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Kusien, Latin, Lettish, Lithuanian, Luragoli, Malay, Marshall, Mortlock, Mpongwe, Muskoeko, Navaho, Norwegian, Ojibwa, Pampango, Panayan, Pangasinan, Punjabi, Polish, Ponapa, Portuguese, Roumanian, Ruk, Russian, Ruthen-

ian, Seneca, Servian, Sheetswa, Slavie, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Syriac, Tagalog, Telugu, Tonga, Turkish, Urdu, Visayan, Welsh, Winnebago, Yiddish, Zapoteca and Zula.

University Hall will soon be remodeled into a student theater. From 1872 to 1912, when Hill Auditorium, the gift of the Hon. Arthur Hill, was completed, University Hall served as the college auditorium. It has a seating capacity of 3,000, while the new auditorium seats 5,000. The only stage available on the campus has been that of the Sarah Gaswell Angell Hall, which seats less than 500 persons. The remodeled hall will be used for student dramatics.

The Board of Regents have authorized the purchase of 576 acres of land adjoining the Bogardus Engineering Camp and Biological Station, seventeen miles south of the Straits of Mackinac. The Summer Camp now includes 2,242 acres.

CURRENT EVENTS

By Paul Leake

The Red Cross plans for improving the Yellow river in China must now wait until the close of the war. The order cannot now finance the proposition.

On January 1 the governors of thirty states took the oath of office. Ten of the new governors are dem-

ocrats and eleven republicans. Five of the re-elected governors are democrats, three republicans and one progressive.

Lord Aberdeen, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has been raised to the rank of Marquis.

Italy has decided that raw cotton can again be freely shipped into that country from the United States.

The embargo placed upon South

Howe, Snow, Corrigan & Bertles
INVESTMENT BANKERS
The surest way to get 6 per cent is on a First Mortgage Bond
We sell them in \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 amounts. Write us today.
533-535 Michigan Trust Building, Grand Rapids, Michigan

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK.

In all of the capacities in which it acts for others, whether the word "Trustee" is used in describing its title or office, the **GRAND RAPIDS TRUST COMPANY** is in effect a trustee. It is a broad designation of the relation it holds to the property entrusted to its care—an intimate relation concerning business and personal affairs, in which the rights of those interested are fully protected.

Consultation invited.

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

SUPERVISOR PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from First page)

Evangeline Township.
1914 Dec. 31 To bal. \$46.12
Sept. 30 By bal. \$13.75
Oct. 31 Del tax. 25.15
Redpt. 3.25
Dec. 31 Del. 3.87
Total \$46.12

Eveline Township.
1914 Dec. 31 To bal. \$106.39
Sept. 30 By bal. \$52.83
Oct. 31 Tax col at AGO. 11.23
Nov. 30 Del tax. 39.76
Dec. 31 Del tax. 3.87
Total \$106.39

Hayes Township.
1914 Dec. 2-24 To cash. \$110.97
Dec. 31 Bal. 259.75
Total \$370.72
Sept. 30 By bal. \$110.97
Oct. 31 Del tax. 159.88
Oct. 31 Tax col at AGO. 30.02
Nov. 30 Del tax. 5.96
Dec. 31 Del tax. 63.89
Total \$370.72

Hudson Township.
1914 Nov. 14 To Chand. twp. \$2.93
Dec. 31 Bal. 186.99
Total \$189.92
Sept. 30 By bal. \$146.96
Oct. 31 Del tax. 24.06
Tax col at AGO. 11.34
Nov. 30 Del tax. 7.66
Dec. 31 Del tax. 189.92

Marion Township.
1914 Dec. 31 To bal. \$240.57
Sept. 30 By bal. \$8.09
Oct. 31 Tax col at AGO. 5.18
Nov. 30 Del tax. 27.30
Dec. 31 Cash. 200.00
Total \$240.57

Melrose Township.
1914 Dec. 31 To bal. \$419.91
Sept. 30 By bal. \$204.83
Oct. 31 Del tax. 59.74
Tax col at AGO. 4.48
Nov. 30 Del tax. 117.00
Redpt. 2.74
Dec. 31 Del tax. 31.12
Total \$419.91

Norwood Township.
1914 Dec. 12 To contg. \$20.39
Bal. 357.32
Total \$377.71
Sept. 30 By bal. \$167.69
Oct. 31 Del tax. 10.02
Dec. 31 Cash. 200.00
Total \$377.71

Peaine Township.
Nov. 23 To cash. \$12.66
Dec. 12 Contg. 3.03
Dec. 31 Bal. 105.28
Total \$120.97
Sept. 30 By Bal. \$8 71.95
Oct. 31 Del tax. 12.22
Redpt. 1.48
Tax col at AGO. 9.93
Nov. 30 Del tax. 10.32
Nov. 20 Cash from state. 12.66
Dec. 31 Del tax. 2.43
Total \$120.97

St. James Township.
Dec. 31 To bal. \$8.07
South Arm Township.
Dec. 31 To bal. \$76.37
Sept. 30 By bal. \$50.61
Oct. 31 Del tax. 25.63
Nov. 30 Del tax. 13
Total \$76.37

Wilson Township.
1914 Dec. 31 To bal. \$339.09
Sept. 30 By bal. \$279.05
Oct. 31 Del tax. 10.83
Nov. 30 Del tax. 5.80
Dec. 31 Del tax. 43.41
Total \$339.09

Boyerne City.
1914 Nov. 13 To cash. \$2312.71
Dec. 12 Contg. fund. 17.37
Dec. 31 Bal. 1247.52
Total \$3577.50
Sept. 30 By bal. \$2724.17
Oct. 31 Del tax. 167.35
Tax col at AGO. 23.15
Nov. 30 Del tax. 172.53
Dec. 31 Del tax. 105.36
Cash. 355.00
Total \$3577.50

City of Charlevoix.
Dec. 31 To bal. \$4317.43
Sept. 30 By bal. \$2437.55
Oct. 31 Del tax. 312.37
Nov. 30 Del tax. 22.97
Nov. 30 Cash. 64.37
Dec. 31 Del tax. 480.17
Total \$4317.43

East Jordan.
1914 Dec. 13 To cash. \$419.79
Dec. 31 Bal. 1078.01
Total \$1497.80
Sept. 30 By bal. \$679.71
Oct. 31 Del tax. 22.56
Nov. 30 Del tax. 38.98
Dec. 31 Del tax. 94.52
Dec. 28 Cash. 682.03
Total \$1497.80

Village of Boyne Falls.
1914 Nov. 19 To cash. \$74.02
Dec. 19 Bal. 2.18
Total \$76.20
Sept. 30 By bal. \$74.02
Oct. 31 Tax col at AGO. 2.18
Total \$76.20

Motion made by M. A. McDonald, seconded by Jacob M. Snyder, that the report be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Motion made by Wm. F. Bashaw, seconded by Frank C. Burnett, that the cancelled vouchers be placed in the vault of the register of deeds. Motion carried.

Report of committee to visit county farm.

To the honorable board of supervisors Gentlemen:
Your committee who was appointed at the October session to visit the county farm and report upon recommendation asked for by the county board of poor commissioners for an appropriation for additional building for the care of more stock upon the farm. Did on December 2, 1914 make such an investigation as per instruction of this board and find the arrangements that the committee recommend are feasible.

Your committee after due deliberation and taking into consideration the financial condition and hardships confronting the commissioners deem it best to wait another year. Which is respectfully submitted.

Signed by the committee,
J. E. Chew
Elmer Ingalls
M. A. McDonald.

Motion made by Jacob E. Chew, seconded by Chas. J. Zeidler that the report be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Motion made by Jacob E. Chew, seconded by Frank Clute that the bonds of the several county officers be referred to committee on ways and means. Motion carried.

Motion made by E. C. Chew seconded by Clinton J. Herron that we take a recess for one hour. Motion carried.

After Recess.
Motion made by Clinton J. Herron seconded by Theron J. Smith, that J. A. Dresser be employed to check the time checks issued by the highway commissioners with the order book of the county clerk. Motion lost.

Motion made by Frank M. House seconded by Elmer Ingalls that at the next October session of the board of supervisors a committee of three be appointed to check the highway order book with the time checks and invoices filed by the highway commissioners with the county clerk.

Moved as a substitute motion by E. C. Chew, seconded by Frank C. Burnett that a committee of three be appointed at this session of the board for to do said work. Substitute motion lost.

The vote on the original motion was lost.

The committee on ways and means made a verbal report on officers bonds.

Motion made by Frank M. House, seconded by Whitfield Totten that the bonds of George W. Weaver, county treasurer, Richard Lewis, county clerk, Charles Novak, sheriff, Allan M. Wilkinson, coroner, Samuel Alexander, for operating Ironton Ferry be accepted. Motion carried.

Motion made by Frank C. Burnett, seconded by Whitfield Totten that we adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Motion carried.

Chas. Huddkins, chairman
Richard Lewis, Clerk.

January 8th, 1915.
Board called to order by the chairman. Roll called, quorum present, minutes read and approved.

Motion made by Jacob E. Chew, seconded by Frank M. House that the

Claimant and Character of Claims

Claimant	Character of Claims	Claim	Allowed
Northwestern Mtg. Co.	supplies for jail	\$36.00	\$36.00
Wm. H. Cook	procuring ballots	6.48	6.48
Haze G. Fuller	criminal work	2.00	2.00
R. C. Leavenworth	camera films and finishing pictures	2.05	2.05
R. B. Teachout	justice fees	4.15	4.15
R. B. Armstrong	services at jail	8.00	8.00
E. A. Robinson	services as surveyor	18.19	18.19
City of Charlevoix	contagious diseases	83.63	83.63
Doubleday Bros. & Co.	office supplies	131.66	131.66
W. H. Marshall	inquest on Mrs. Lucy Ellis	3.00	3.00
J. M. Harris	Agent, county treasurer bond	332.50	332.50
Dwight L. Hammond	justice fees	3.75	3.75
Enterprise Pub. Co.	printing	161.75	161.75
J. H. Milford	expenses	90.26	90.26
Mrs. J. H. Milford	clerical work in office	30.00	30.00
Charlevoix Co. Herald	printing	136.17	136.17
L. J. Superneau	couch	10.00	10.00
Doubleday Hunt Dolan Co.	supplies	28.24	28.24
J. H. Shultz	supplies	9.27	9.27
Thing Bros. Everard Co.	supplies	6.81	6.81
Seaman and Peters	supplies	1.05	1.05
George A. Houghton	livery	51.70	51.70
Louis Meaker	livery	3.50	3.50
South Arm Township	contagious diseases	190.57	190.57
Chas. H. Emrey	livery	6.00	6.00
Prudential Casualty Co.	insurance	243.55	243.55
Boyerne City Pub. Co.	printing	4.20	4.20
City of Boyne City	contagious diseases	448.77	448.77
Charles Novak	undersheriff	118.29	118.29
Charles Buschert	for nursing Mrs. Harry Potts	80.00	80.00
Chandler Township	contagious diseases	43.88	43.88
Melrose Township	contagious diseases	78.50	78.50
Lewis H. Herrington	services as game warden	10.00	10.00
Willard A. Smith	printing	40.75	40.75
Hines and Co.	drugs for prisoners	2.75	2.75
W. W. Mosher	supplies for Ironton ferry	4.98	4.98
W. A. Davoll	justice fees	5.00	5.00
W. A. Davoll	supt. of poor	64.00	64.00
Boyerne City Lumber Co.	lumber for Ironton ferry	14.00	14.00
James M. Pelts	justice fees	7.25	7.25
Fred Wooden	justice fees	5.25	5.25
Ford P. Robbins	sheriff	724.57	724.57
School District 1 Charlevoix	rebate for normal school	505.97	505.97
Ford P. Robbins	for stamps and service	61.50	61.50
Henry C. Cooper	justice fees	9.50	9.50
Henry C. Cooper	supt. of the poor	39.00	39.00
M. B. Hooker and Son	livery	8.50	8.50
A. Bergson	supplies	6.92	6.92
M. E. Silverstein	premium on bond of co. treas.	55.00	55.00
A. E. Cross	supt. of the poor	45.00	45.00
Dwight H. Fitch	expense	78.47	78.47
Dwight H. Fitch	postage and expense	48.00	48.00
Herbert C. Blount	justice fees	19.50	19.50
Roscoe Mackey	livery	48.50	48.50
Henry Cook	deputy sheriff	51.20	51.20
Wm. L. Cowan	services as drain commissioner	24.00	24.00
Sarah Emrey	supplies for prisoners	3.00	3.00
A. E. Mason Dept. Store	supplies for fire office	2.25	2.25
A. E. Mason Dept. Store	supplies for jail	3.60	3.60
R. A. Emrey	stamps for 1913-1914	134.86	134.86
D. S. Payton	stamps for 1913-1914	219.00	219.00
J. W. Green	nilage 2 days securing ballots for November election	10.56	10.56
Richard Lewis	postage 1913-1914	200.00	200.00
S. M. See & Sons	repair on chairs	1.25	1.25
J. H. Milford	board	5.15	5.15
Wm. F. Bashaw	salary as triant officer	45.00	45.00
Henry Wood	livery for deputy sheriff	13.00	13.00
F. J. Meech, W. J. Gallagher, W. C. Spring, J. M. Snyder, T. J. Smith			Committee

Motion made by Wm. C. Spring, seconded by E. C. Chew that the report be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

The following committee was appointed by the chairman to check the highway order book and time checks in the clerk's office: Jacob E. Chew and Chas. J. Zeidler.

Motion made by Wm. C. Spring, seconded by F. J. Meech that the court house committee be instructed to build the vault under the present vaults of the register of deeds and county clerk, as recommended by the board at the October session, and that the county clerk be authorized to draw orders on the treasurer for same. Motion carried.

The following proposition was presented to the board by E. C. Chew:

To the honorable board of supervisors. In session.

Gentlemen:
We own and offer for sale to you at this time, six dump wagons, nearly new at \$90.00 each or \$540.00.

These wagons cost originally \$125.00 each and have been used but little. We consider them good value and desirable as a part of the equipment for road building.

Respectfully submitted,
W. J. Rachow, Cashier.

We, the undersigned, have examined the wagons and find them in good condition. We recommend the purchase of same as above stated. Respectfully approved.

O. D. Hammond, Committee or
E. C. Chew, Commissioner
F. L. Smith

chairman appoint a committee of two to check the highway order book, with the time checks and invoices filed by the highway commissioners with the county clerk. Said committee to publish their findings and file report with the judge of probate. Motion carried.

Report of the committee on roads, bridges and dams.

Charlevoix, Mich., Jan. 6th, 1915.
To the honorable board of supervisors of Charlevoix county.

Gentlemen:
We the undersigned committee on roads, bridges and dams would respectfully report that we have examined State road, south of Voursburg hill described in petition presented to us.

We would recommend that a survey of said road be made and reported to the board of supervisors by highway commissioner. Signed by committee,
J. M. Snyder
T. J. Smith
Wm. Townsend

Motion made by Jacob M. Snyder, seconded by Chas. J. Zeidler that the report be accepted and adopted. Motion carried.

Motion made by E. C. Chew, seconded by Clinton J. Herron that we adjourn until tomorrow morning at the hour of 9 o'clock. Motion carried.

Chas. Huddkins, chairman
Richard Lewis, clerk.

January 7, A. D. 1915.
Board called to order by the chairman.

Roll called, quorum present, minutes read and approved.

Report of the committee on claims.

To the honorable board of supervisors Your committee on claims, F. J. Meech, W. J. Gallagher, T. J. Smith, J. M. Snyder and W. C. Spring, would respectfully submit the following as their report, and do hereby recommend that the several amounts scheduled herein be allowed, also that the clerk of this board be authorized to draw orders on the county treasurer for the same.

We have also examined all the bills paid by the county clerk from October 1st, 1914 to December 31st, 1914, and find them correct.

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hundred (\$200.00) dollars toward the maintaining of said bridge. The said amount to be paid to said township board of said township. The county clerk be and is hereby authorized to draw an order upon the county treasurer to pay the same. Signed J. E. Chew, Supervisor of South Arm Township. Dated Jan. 7th, 1915.

Motion made by Jacob E. Chew, seconded by W. C. Spring that we accept and adopt the resolution. Motion lost.

Motion made by Jacob E. Chew, seconded by Wm. J. Gallagher, that the amount of the bond of the Drain Commissioner be fixed at \$1000.00. Motion carried.

Report of the committee on roads, bridges and dams.

Charlevoix Jan. 7, 1915.
To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Charlevoix County.

We the committee, on roads, bridges and dams do hereby conformed that the Plat of Oneonta Beach be approved by the board of supervisors now in session.

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