

Charlevoix County Herald.

Vol. 20

EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916.

No. 4

Work of the Probate Court

Summary Of The Proceedings In The Probate Court Of Charlevoix County For 1915

During the year of 1915, ninety-three causes of which this court has jurisdiction have been placed on the calendar, exclusive of juvenile court cases. Administration has been commenced in twenty-two intestate estates:

Thirteen wills have been filed and admitted to probate.

Twelve persons have been committed to the Traverse City State Hospital for insanity, ten of the persons committed were residents of Charlevoix County, two were nonresidents.

Four persons committed to the Traverse City State Hospital for treatment under Act No. 94—Public Acts of 1913, commonly known as the Drug Act.

Three children placed on the waiting list for admission to the Michigan Home for the Feeble Minded at Lapeer, Michigan.

Six children sent to the State Hospital at Ann Arbor for treatment under Act No. 274 of Public Acts of 1913, an Act for the relief of Crippled and Deformed children.

Four children adopted into homes in Charlevoix County.

Inheritance Tax determined and paid in five estates, the largest tax paid in any one estate was \$411.09. The aggregate tax in the five estates was \$376.28.

Twenty-two estates have been closed during the year.

The Juvenile Division of said Court. Seventeen children have been brought before the court.

Six boys committed to the Industrial School at Lansing, and one girl sent to the Industrial School at Adrian.

Three children sent to the Public School at Coldwater, Michigan.

Commission Proceedings.

Regular meeting of the City Commission held at the commission rooms Monday evening, January 17, 1916.

Meeting was called to order by Mayor Cross. Present—Cross and Gidley. Absent—Lancaster.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion by Cross, the following bills were allowed:

E. W. Giles, labor on streets,	\$ 7.50
Standard Oil Co., cylinder oil,	7.89
J. A. Lancaster, salary,	25.00
Anthony Kenny, repair on sprinkler,	3.00
City Treas., payment of labor,	10.20
Hugh W. Dicken, contagious diseases,	11.00
L. P. Holliday, for community Christmas,	49.13

On motion by Gidley, meeting was adjourned.

OTIS J. SMITH,
City Clerk.

This Week's Historical Prevarication's

Monday, Jan. 17.—Euripides writes a musical comedy, B. C. 480.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Moses tries aeroplaning, B. C. 840.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.—Thomas Edison invents the can opener, 1812.

Thursday, Jan. 20.—Emperor William's war comes to an end, 2000.

Friday, Jan. 21.—Milton takes to writing limericks, 1616.

Saturday, Jan. 22.—The first female impersonator entertains at the court of Cleopatra, B. C. 10.

Sunday, Jan. 2.—Gold seekers go to California in Pullman sleepers, 1849.

And Along Came Ruth

"Ruth, I'm coming to you in difficulty again," began her Aunt when she had seated herself in the sitting room. "I made some button-holes in this bias goods, and they frazzle so that I cannot work them at all. What shall I do? Of course you know a way."

"Sure, I know a way. You just want to starch that material and iron it dry, then you can work your buttonholes without a bit of trouble. Let's go out and put an iron on and I will help you do it."

"Ruth," said her Aunt as she rose to do her Neice's bidding, "I think you are, without doubt, the most valuable acquaintance I have."

You are Jurors, Gentlemen

Below is the list of Petit Jurors for the February term of Court.

George Pappin	Charlevoix, 1st Ward
Walber Ball	Charlevoix, 2nd Ward
Hubert Ackert	Charlevoix, 3rd Ward
Wm. Taylor	East Jordan, 1st Ward
Robert Barnett	East Jordan, 2nd Ward
Claude C. Mack	East Jordan, 3rd Ward
Rolla Long	Bay Twp
John Kosmenski	Boyerne Valley Twp
Frank Beters	Chandler Twp
Wm. Sood	Charlevoix Twp
John Nulph	Evangeline Twp
Clyde J. G. Ogden	Eveline Twp
George Newson	Hayes Twp
Gilbert Tracey	Hudson Twp
Charles M. Pierce	Marion Twp
Wm. H. Ransom	Melrose Twp
Albert Beattie	Norwood Twp
Patrick W. Boyle	Peaine Twp
Chas. C. Allers	St. James Twp
T. Pederson	South Arm Twp
A. Anderson	Wilson Twp
Henry Santos	Boyerne City, 1st Ward
Daniel Lamb	Boyerne City, 2nd Ward
A. Brockway	Boyerne City, 3rd Ward

RICHARD LEWIS,
County Clerk.

STREET CORNER SAGE

He Again Objects

"It usta be when I was a young feller," remarked the sage, "at girls and wimmin'd spend their time makin' somethin' useful. My sisters usta make mittens an' sock in the winter time, an' the first good suit o' close owned was homespun stuff made right on th' ole home place. But lan' sakes, now-days"—he spat disgustedly at a box of sawdust back of the grocery store stove—"now-days they git together an' embroideery an' tat an' make piller covers an a lot of dog-gone doodads 'at nobody with an ounce of sense would use even if you could figger out somethin' tuh use 'em fer. I tell you it's a fright."

"Your daughter was down to my house last night," reminded the grocer, and she showed my wife and I some of the finest fancy work that either of us ever saw. You ouget to be proud of that."

The philoropher took a fresh chew. "Yes," he said, "an' when I went to th' pustoffice this mornin' I found a dun in there from th' dry goods store fer seven dollars an' eighty cents wuth of 'mbrod'ry hoops an' silk thread an' sich stuff. 'Ats what makes me so tar-nation mad."

Resolutions of Stevens Relief Corps, No. 161.

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved sister, Frances A. Foote. Be it

Resolved, That while we mourn the absence of her, we prize we know she has passed from labor to reward, that we will renew our fidelity to the order she loved, that her vacant chair will remind us that another of our order has answered the last roll call.

Resolved, That our hearts go out in tender sympathy for the bereaved, and while we fondly cherish the memory of our departed sister, we will not forget those she loved.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and to each of our local papers and the same be spread on the records of our Order.

Eliza Swafford
Eunice Bowen
Sarah Rogers
Committee.

Harmful Effects of Sitting

A leisurely indulgence in sitting is blamed for a great deal of the failure of our vital organs properly to perform their natural function of properly digesting the food committed to their care. Our chairs generally have hollow backs which allow us to curve our bodies in a way that relaxes the front of the abdomen and lets the large intestine fall down into folds, making kinks that obstruct the movement of food material, causing displacements and ultimate discomfort.

In calling attention to this a health magazine says that the natural position for a man are lying down and standing up and that sitting is not a natural position.

Mention is made of the custom of the savage, who does not sit in a chair or perch upon a log, but reclines, resting on an elbow or lying on the ground. These are natural positions. But we have invented chairs and finding them convenient for sitting at a desk or table and we get into bad habits.—Ex.

School Work In County

An Address by School Com'r May L. Stewart.

[Given at the Annual Meeting of Charlevoix County School Officers.]

A common problem faces all school officers. Teachers are confronted with the same problems of school room improvement. We must work together to get results. If we work together but part of the time we shall get only partial results. We must work together from the beginning until the end.

The annual report is a source of some annoyance but is a necessity to the state department. Let us group the mistakes of this year under three headings. First—you get your statistics at the top of your report from your Teacher's register. These registers are of every kind and every description. Many of them do not even follow the directions of the state department in finding totals. If every director in Charlevoix County will buy a Hamlin Smith's Combination Register from Henry Pattengill, Lansing, Michigan, for the mere sum of seventy-five cents, we can start the new year with a clean page. I can then assure you that every county normal graduate will have learned how to make out this report and will realize its importance. Every experienced teacher will have had experience also in handling a register just like yours and it will be easier for her to make a correct report. I am sure your teacher will be glad to copy her term reports into a new register and you will find that it is worth while. Perhaps you already have this register; if not that is what you want without delay and with uniform registers thruout the county, we can save time, labor, postage and temper. Second, no matter what system of books you as director may be keeping, you should keep all your receipts and all your expenditures on two pages facing each other just as the department has recommended in "Digest of Schools Laws." With everything altogether, you can compute your totals at a glance, you will save a great deal of inconvenience at the close of the school year, and no doubting elector can question your method. The mistakes in the census roll are due to various causes but if we study the instructions carefully we can easily overcome this fault.

The one thing I have been trying to hit the hardest this fall is the attendance record. There are many schools in which the percentage is not above sixty percent and nearly all of the absence inexcusable. You pay your teacher full wages every month to teach the children who are enrolled. Her time is wasted by thoughtless parents who keep their children at home regardless of compulsory education laws. We intend to enforce these laws but we need your cooperation to raise the standard in your district.

The boys and girls are anxious to come in order to win the certificates of award and diplomas of honor granted by every teacher. Would the parents of your district not work also for a district prize? Would you strive for first place with your neighboring district? During the June session of the board of supervisors I hope to obtain permission to offer an award in money for the highest percentage of attendance during the next school year. This money would be sent directly to the school board of the winning district with the one proviso that the money be spent entirely on school room improvement leading to a standard plate.

The state department endorses potato vacations; we are glad to grant this time to help the farmer and to show our approval of hard manual labor. It is good for boys and girls, good for all of us but when the vacation is over every child should be in school, not part of the time but all of the time and not on the second or third day but on the very first day after the vacation. We, you and I have a right to expect this much from the parents of this county as a square American deal. In October just at the close of potato vacation, it was necessary for Mr. Dean to serve thirty notices in one week. Not a square deal, is it? YOU have the chance to tell your taxpayers this when they ask for such a vacation again and you have the privilege of insisting on perfect attendance when school is in session.

Next year, thanks to our law-makers, every teacher must have either experience or normal training or both. Your teacher cannot get her certificate renewed unless she attends a state normal at least one summer in three. There are five reading circle classes in the county to give every teacher a chance to read the reading circle books. If your teacher is truly progressive she will belong to one of these and you have a right to expect her to do this. A number of years ago our county had a uniform system of text books: Baldwin's Readers, Milne's Arithmetics, Redway and Hinman's Geographies, Overton's Physiology and Harrington's Spellers. But methods have changed a great deal since those times; our teachers are trained in new methods and those books follow the old. Teachers realize this difficulty and are asking for new texts. A few have succeeded. Where the books are old you need new books anyway. So when you change the books in your district, if you will adopt the recommended list in the back of the directory you will find that teacher and pupils will both progress more rapidly. Very soon your neighboring school will have the same texts and with new uniform books in the county every teacher you hire will already be familiar with the texts you use. Thus you will save time and work in the school room. The recommended books are the books you want in the back of this year's directory.

Let me take this opportunity to announce in person that I shall be in Boyne City in the central school building 10-12 a. m., the second Saturday of each month, in Charlevoix school building on the third Saturday 10-12 a. m., and in East Jordan at home on either the first or fourth Saturday. I have these office hours in order to learn how the schools in each vicinity are progressing and it would please me to have you or any of your patrons call to acquaint me with these conditions. We want 15 Standard Schools in 1916. But what is a Standard School? A Standard School is one that the state department is not ashamed of. It is a school that is properly equipped, has its pupils correctly and comfortably seated, has enough windows properly placed, and a good ventilating system. It is a school which the department openly endorses by placing on the front of the building a plate bearing the words "Standard School."

As we look over the boys and girls of our county schools can we realize what figures show? That at the present rate one out of every five will die of consumption? That of those who die three out of every four are infected in the school room before the age of sixteen? Can we realize that in the dust of the poorly swept, poorly ventilated room, 87 per cent of our boys and girls are already infected with the dread white plague? In the face of these figures is it too much to ask that every school be thoroughly cleaned every month just as you would clean your kitchens? In the presence of a representative from the state department I am proud to say that two thirds of our schools already have good ventilating systems. Surely in the face of these figures, the other one third will not postpone their action.

In Cheboygan county a few years ago a test was made of the vision of country school children. The test showed that 51 per cent of the pupils had defective vision in one form or another. Causes are much the same in Charlevoix county, one half enough light or cross light for continuous straining of the eyes thru a period of six consecutive hours.

When school houses were first built these matters had not been investigated. We cannot help the fact that our school houses have been wrongly built. Years have come and gone without our knowledge of the steady advance of the slow creeping disease in our midst. Years have passed without our realizing the dreadful consequences of injured eyesight but the results are known now. In the face of these facts a new era has dawned. Fathers and mothers thruout the land are demanding that their school houses be remodeled to meet the requirements of health. The department has made a careful study of conditions and has published the manual of remodeling old buildings. Besides this they will be glad to answer any questions that you wish to ask them at any time about your buildings. At your invitation a state inspector will come without any expense to you to tell you just what your building lacks.

If every school board in Charlevoix county should this year vote a tax of \$100 just for improvement and expend it wisely. We could have 25 new Standard Schools in 1916 instead of our goal 15 new Standard Schools. All the remaining schools could complete their plans in one more year. Grand Tra-

verse county already has as its slogan "Every School a Standard School." Shall we fall behind the mark? Get the improvement germ and the money will follow in its lead. When your school has received its Standard plate yours may be a school about which your teacher may say "Here our boys and girls may become healthier and stronger, here their eyes are relieved from the strain of continuous study, and their lungs may daily and hourly expand with fresh pure air. As you gaze with pride at the plate above your door, you may hear the teacher of your boyhood days reading to you "It was not the thing that you did, my dear, but the thing that you left undone that gave you the bit of a heartache at the setting of the sun."

MAY L. STEWART,
Com'r of Schools.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

Washington became wildly excited the other day over a report that Postmaster General Burleson was to resign in order to try for the Senatorship from Texas, Burleson promptly denied the story. He may run for Senator, but he certainly will not resign his present job. The precedents are all against it. Franklin Roosevelt did not resign as Assistant Secretary of the Navy when he went into the Senatorial primary in New York in 1914. The motto of this administration, be it understood, is "Safety first."

Business failures in 1915 were about 4,000 more than in 1914, but the total liabilities were about \$56,000,000 less. This means that big concerns, dealing in war orders and otherwise benefited by the champagne prosperity of the moment, managed to avoid receivership while the smaller manufacturer and the retailer, whose prosperity depends upon the orders which his neighbors give him and upon their ability to pay for what they buy, had to go under. The "prosperity" of the country is, as Congressman Humporey says, "local, spotted, temporary, spasmodic."

The latest issue of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, organ of the Federal Reserve Banking system, runs true to form in that it shows about 66 per cent of all the rediscount business for November to have been done in those favored centers, Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas. The same issue also contains a notice of an assessment upon the member banks to pay the cost of operating the system. Are Richmond, Atlanta, and Dallas to pay 66 per cent of this assessment? Nay, nay, Pauline. All the member banks, everywhere, will pay their little one-tenth of one per cent on their stock in the Reserve Bank to pay the cost of maintaining an institution which chiefly benefits Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas. Is the South in the saddle?

Congressman Hilliard, (Dem.) of Colorado probably spoke the truth when he declared that no member of the House would, of his own volition, have offered the resolution for the continuance of the "war tax." And yet all the Democratic members voted for the low tariff bill which made the "war tax" necessary. How can Hilliard now escape responsibility?

The report of the General Board of the Navy was in such demand that the supply was exhausted within ten days. That is the report Secretary Daniels tried to suppress. If Mr. Daniels could write a report that would be in such great demand he would be in better standing before the country than he is today. Senator Lodge has had the General Board's report printed as Senate Document 231.

President Wilson has announced his support of a policy of guaranteeing each of the American Republics territorial integrity and protection against sales of munitions to revolutionists. Judging by his past record, we may expect a directly opposite announcement a few months hence.

Now that the annual estimates for appropriations have been submitted to Congress and the totals published by the newspapers, the Departments are quietly slipping in supplementary estimates for new or increased or emergency appropriations. But someone will take the trouble some day to make a new total and ascertain exactly how much this "economy" administration has really asked for.

A man always shuts the door when about to be told a secret, but a woman opens it to see whether any one outside is listening.

ELBERT BEDE SAYS

Sometimes it is better to have loved and lost than to have won.

The person who never gets fooled is too big a fool to be inquisitive.

Sometimes it doesn't seem to pay to be good, but you don't have anything to be remorseful about afterwards.

When a young lawyer's courting ends in marriage he thinks he has won the greatest case in his career.

A woman gets fully as much enjoyment out of telling what she had at a swell feed as a man does out of eating it.

It is probably a mistake to say we do not see our own mistakes, but we do not talk about them as much as we do about the mistakes of others.

This queer old world comedy and tragedy are strangely interwoven. Smiles and tears, tears and smiles follow closely upon one another.

Quite often a man who begins by telling a girl he can't live without her ends by telling the court he can't live with her.

We admire those who are perfectly frank in talking about others—but we say they are too mouthy when they talk about us.

An eight inch pink snake with a flat head and a pointed tail is said to be puzzling the people of Texas. Usually they are of a large size and in great numbers.

It's one of the funniest things about a man that he will kick about his taxes, carry the money around in his pocket rather than pay them—and then blow it in on a good time.

The fellow who tells that he is so much smarter than other people is different from the rest of us—only in the fact that the rest of us keep that part of our thoughts to ourselves.

A well known professor is given credit for saying kissing is worse than whisky. If the professor will pardon a slip in grammar, we would state that we're fully prepared for the worst.

There are those who profess contempt for what is said about them, but we venture the prediction that fear of public opinion keeps more men in the straight and narrow path than fear of the law.

County Normal Notes.

Ethel Barbour, Frances Price, Hazel Richardson and Florence Maddaugh began their practice teaching in the training room, last Thursday. They observed the first three days of last week. Ethel Barbour and Frances Price have charge of the third grade reading, Florence Maddaugh of the sixth grade reading, and Hazel Richardson of one of the classes of the chart pupils.

The class has made some paper furniture and some paper cuttings for manual training.

There has been an exhibit from the Grand Rapids schools placed in the Normal room. The exhibit is very neatly arranged and very good work is shown. The children of the grades of the Charlevoix schools have been in to look at the work. They were especially interested in the manual training work.

Hazel Richardson and Sadie Blanchard were absent on account of illness last week.

Marcia Goss taught English in the High school during the absence of Miss Northrop, last week.

An Electric Restaurant.

A large mining company has installed an electric restaurant 150 yards in from the foot of the shaft in one of its mines. Here food is cooked or heated electrically and hot coffee is prepared by the same means. Since most of the important coal mines already use electric power under-ground for power purposes, there should be little difficulty in establishing subterranean electric restaurants in any of them.

First-Aid Suggestions

Wasp sting	Raw onion
Slight burn	Baking soda
Fruit stain	Boiling water
Coffee stain	Boiling water
Tea stain	Boiling water
Ink stain	Boiling water
Bruise on forehead	Inside skin of egg
Mildew	Salt, lemon juice and sun
Iron Rust	Vinegar and salt

A man never fears the wrath of a woman who is fat enough to shake all over when she laughs.

Never call a big strong man a liar; it is safer to hire some other fellow to break the news to him.

Notes and Comment

Of Interest to Women Readers

DON'T OVERDRESS CHILD.

Garments Should Cover All Portions of Body Equally.

It is of the highest importance that the clothing cover equally all portions of the body. When any part is overdressed, and thus overheated, an undue flow of blood toward the part involved sets in, not infrequently resulting in serious inflammation. The arms, legs and feet, being farthest from the center of bodily heat, while at the same time presenting a larger surface in proportion to the amount of blood supplied them, need especially to be warmly clad, though often they are the least so of any portion of the body.

When from any cause, as insufficient clothing, the arms and limbs become chilled, their blood vessels contract, and some internal portion of the body must then of necessity be overcharged with blood, or congested. The frequent or continuous occurrence of such congestion always results in lowered resistance and increased susceptibility to disease. The lives of little children are often endangered by careless dressing. Mothers who exercise great care in other respects are often unintentionally negligent in this regard. — Good Health.

STERILIZE WATER TANKS.

Precautions Taken Against Accidents on Railroads.

Precautions against accidents in railway travel by the efficient inspection and maintenance of roadbeds and rolling stock are not the only ways in which railroad companies are coming to safeguard the interests of their patrons.

One of the large eastern roads has in force a rule that every water cooler in every passenger car on the entire system must be thoroughly sterilized once every week. This is done by passing a hose into the tanks and forcing steam into them and through their drain pipes. This both cleans and purifies the coolers and keeps them free from contamination. After the operation has been performed each tank is marked, so that it shows when sterilized and who did the work. — Popular Mechanics.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Few housewives seem to know that old fashioned sal soda is the cheapest washing powder, water softener, etc., on the market. Put a pound or so in a fruit jar and fill with water, adding more water as solution is used, until all is dissolved. A tablespoonful in dish water will make soap lather freely or be unnecessary. Two spoonfuls to a pail of water for washing will save soap, strength, time and fabric.

Table oilcloth catches fire almost as easily as paper. One housekeeper, in ignorance of this fact, left a large lamp burning in her kitchen, not directly under but near a shelf covered with oilcloth. Returning to the room after a brief absence, she found the shelf and its cover burning briskly, and but for her cool head and prompt action the fire department might have had a call. As it was, she suffered severely from burns on her hands and from nervous shock.

To clean a light jacket, buy a small bag of salt and heat it thoroughly in an oven. Cover a table with newspapers, and having first brushed the coat free of dust, spread it on the table. Break off a piece of the salt and rub it into the cloth, rubbing as much as possible the way of the fabric. When the salt gets dirty, take another piece. Go over the whole of the garment like this, then take it outside, hang it up and brush all the remaining salt out of it with a clean brush. In this way a garment may be made to look almost like new.

Stuffed Prunes.

All of the dried fruits are very fine steamed. In fact, there is no better way to cook them if one has the steamer. Select a choice, large California prune and prepare as directed, or soak and steam, but not too soft; remove the stones and stuff with nuts and dates, or raisins chopped fine. Roll in granulated sugar. These are better by keeping several days, and are a dainty after dinner sweet and harmless.

Rhubarb Pie.

Fill a crust with rhubarb cut in small pieces and roll in a beaten egg, pouring over it any egg that may remain in the dish. Sprinkle over this one tablespoonful of flour mixed with one cup sugar. Scatter on the top one-fourth cup of raisins. Cover with a lattice crust.

Keeps a Week.

To keep celery for a week or even longer, first roll it up in brown paper, then in a towel, and put it into a dark cool place. Before preparing it for the table put into a pan of cold water and let it remain there for an hour to make it crisp and cool.

If dried beans or peas are to be cooled for dinner pour boiling water over them while about breakfast and let soak. They will cook in one-third the time and be much softer. — Holland.

CONCRETE COUNTRY ROADS.

Growth in Popularity Indicated by Rapid Increase in Mileage in Recent Years.

The mileage of concrete pavements in the United States has been increased rapidly, and it is likely to continue to increase, according to a new bulletin of the United States department of agriculture.

The principal advantages of concrete pavements which have led to this increase in popularity are said to be:

- (1) Durability under ordinary traffic conditions.
- (2) A smooth, even surface offering little resistance.
- (3) Absence of dust and ease with which it may be cleaned.
- (4) Comparatively small cost of maintenance until renewals are necessary.
- (5) Availability as a base for another type of surface if desirable.
- (6) Attractive appearance.

In commenting upon these advantages, the bulletin states that the durability of concrete roads has not yet been proved by actual practice, because there are no very old pavements as yet in existence, but from the condition of those which have undergone several years' service, it seems probable that will be found to wear well.

The disadvantages of concrete as a road surface are:

- (1) Its noise under horse traffic.
 - (2) The wearing of the necessary joints in the pavement; and the tendency to crack, with its consequent deterioration.
 - (3) The difficulty of repairs when these become necessary.
- In the past efforts have frequently been made to overcome these objections to a certain degree by covering the concrete pavement with a bituminous wearing surface. At the present time, the specialists in the department of agriculture hold that this can not be economically justified although it is possible that future investigation may change the situation in this respect. In the present state of road science, however, it seems that where traffic conditions are such that a bituminous surface on a concrete road is practicable a bituminous surface macadam road would be equally practicable and certainly cheaper. Where traffic is too heavy for macadam road, the bituminous surface is likely to give way and the uneven manner in which it fails tends to produce excessive wear on portions of the concrete.

For a successful concrete road, hardness, toughness, and uniformity are the most essential qualities. These can be secured to a great extent by care in the selection of the constituent materials and the proportions in which they are mixed. Sample specifications are included in the bulletin, No. 249, "Potland Cement Concrete Pavements for Country Roads." These specifications are believed to typify the best engineering practice as it has been developed up to this time. They cover such points as materials, grading, sub-grade, and construction.

The cement, it is said, should always conform to some standard specifications for Portland cement, such as those issued by the United States Bureau of Standards or the American Society for Testing Materials. The sand should not contain more than 3 per cent of foreign material, and sand with more coarse than fine grains is to be preferred. The coarse aggregate may consist of either crushed stone or gravel. In either case it is very desirable that the coarse aggregate be well graded in size between proper limits.

The proportion of cement to the sand and coarse aggregate combined should not be less than about 1 to 5, and the proportion of sand to coarse aggregate not less than 1-2 to 3, nor greater than 2 to 3. A useful formula when gravel is used as coarse aggregate is 1 part of cement to 3 parts of gravel. When crushed stone is used 1 3-4 parts of sand may be substituted in place of 1 1-2 parts.

In addition to discussing the engineering details of construction, the bulletin already mentioned calls attention to the fact that ordinarily from 1-3 to 1-2 of the total cost of constructing a concrete pavement is for labor after the materials are delivered. This emphasizes the importance of efficient organization and proper equipment. Failure to take these factors into consideration frequently results, it is said, in adding from 10 to 20 per cent to the cost of a concrete pavement.

The most economical method is to have the work of mixing and placing the concrete as nearly continuous as practicable. The work should be planned with a primary view of keeping the mixer going full time. The drainage structures, the grading, and the sub-grade should, therefore, be completed well in advance of the mixer and provision made for obtaining all of the necessary materials without delay. A common error is the failure to make adequate provision for delivering water on the work, and the amount which a given stream is capable of supplying is frequently overestimated.

It is an important function of live stock on the farm to furnish a market for the crops grown, enabling farmers to convert the grasses, forage crops, legumes, and so on, into higher-priced finished products and to return to the soil the plant food taken from it.

Growling is a lot of comfort to some men.

CHARLEVOIX COUNTY HERALD

G. A. Lisk, Publisher

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Entered at the postoffice at East Jordan Michigan, as second class mail matter.

WINTER DAIRYING.

Many Advantages in Having Dairy Cows Freshen in the Fall—Offers Best Returns to Producers.

In many sections most of the cows freshen in the spring. The more observing and careful dairymen, however, having found that winter dairying has many advantages, are breeding their cows to drop the calves in the fall. The following are some of the advantages of winter dairying:

First, higher prices are obtained for milk and cream. As the usual season for cows to freshen is the spring, milk has always been plentiful during the early summer and scarce and higher during the winter.

Second, milk and cream can be handled in cold weather with less danger of souring, so there is little loss on account of milk returned from the creamery.

Third, the amount of labor on the farm is better distributed throughout the year. If the cows freshen in the spring, they are in full flow of milk and need the best care when work in the fields is most pressing. On the other hand, if the cows calve in the fall and are milked during the winter, the farmer can give them close attention, has more time to study the problem of feeding, and can give his men employment all the year and in that way get better help.

Fourth, the lactation period is lengthened and the amount of milk given during the year increased. Cows that freshen in the spring milk heavily while grass is good, but as the pastures dry up the flow of milk falls off and with the approach of winter the cows are nearly dry. If they freshen in the fall, they should at once be started on a good winter ration, and when they have been milked six months it is time to turn them to pasture and for a time the flow of milk will be nearly as great as that from fresh cows. Recent investigations by experiment stations verify this observation.

Fifth, fall calves can be raised better than those born in the spring. Young calves should be fed on milk for several months, after which they must be weaned and fed on solid food. If they are born in the spring, they will be tormented by flies all summer, they may be neglected because of the farm work, and when it is time to wean them they must be put on a dry winter ration. Fall calves come at a time when the dairyman can give them the closest attention, and when weaned they can be put on grass at an age when an easily digested and nutritious food is most needed.

As more milk can be produced, higher prices obtained, the labor more evenly distributed throughout the year, and better calves raised, winter dairying offers the best returns to producers.

ELASTIC ROADS

An interesting experiment has been made, with promising results, at Zurich. Fine gravel, the grains averaging from one-twentieth to one-twelfth of an inch in diameter, the whole carefully freed from earthy substances, was coated in a revolving drum, with tar. These pellets were then carefully dried and hardened, and after eight or ten weeks were spread during dry weather in a thick layer upon a prepared road bed and rolled. The road thus formed is inexpensive, possesses a certain elasticity, and is said to withstand well the effects of heavy traffic. The desirability of a slightly elastic road for saving wear and tear and for suppressing noise is evident. — London Globe.

Scientific Breeding Counts.

Whatever may be said by those who ridicule and deny scientific and fancy breeding of fowls, the convictions forced upon the minds of all who are willing to think and honest enough to acknowledge it, is that the increased value of all live stock, fowls included, is due alone to such breeding. The effect of fancy breeding is not only seen and felt for a short time, and in prescribed limits, when, perchance, enthusiasm inoculates a large number of persons in a community, with the passion for keeping fine poultry, but it lays a foundation for the propagation of better breeds and they are maintained and become the corner stone of future results. For these reasons poultry shows should be encouraged, and those who are enthusiastic should be assisted by breeders whenever possible, in the way of exhibits and other encouragements.

A mess of turnips make an excellent meal for poultry in the winter season, especially for ducks and geese. They may also be used during the fall. Add a small quantity of bran and ground oats to the turnips and give the hens all they will eat, as such food is bulky, and not so liable to fatten them quickly as is the case when grain is fed exclusively.

When poultry are no longer able to secure food on the open range, provide them with as much green stuff as can be secured, and feed some meat scraps or other form of

animal food three or four times each week. Wheat is one of the best grains for eggs.

Hog producers have shown in recent years that they know how to market their product. Every slump is followed by reduced shipments and the supply pretty well adjusted to the demand.

To raise a mortgage plant labor and sow economy—to grow a mortgage do the opposite.

ODD THINGS IN JAPAN.

I just can't get used to how turned around, upside down, inside out, topsy-turvy things are in Japan. A Japanese carpenter, draws the plane toward himself and a blacksmith sits down to work. A Japanese blacksmith never knows the joys of getting tickets to the circus for he hasn't any place for the advance man to paste up his three-sheets. The whole front of a Japanese book begins on our last page and finishes on our first paragraph. And their sentences begin at the top of the page and read down, like long columns of figures. They wear white to funerals and judge poetry by the beauty of the handwriting.

Japanese houses haven't any chimneys, so that you may see a whole plateau of houses with not a single curl of smoke as far as the eye can reach. The Japanese cooking is done outside the house in a little charcoal stove. They have no stoves to keep themselves warm—only little hibachis—gallon jars with charcoal in them covered with ashes. There isn't enough heat in one to singe a miller, and whenever they get too cold they take a warm bath. Bathing is a sacred rite. Whenever they have a spare moment they run and take a bath. When business is dull they hurry to a public bathhouse and jump in; if they miss one train they take a bath while waiting for the next. They take them hot—steaming, sizzling hot. And the strange thing is they don't go to the bathing in the tub; they have little foot baths about the size of crocks that they use for washing themselves and when they are thoroughly clean they climb into the tub. If you should get into the tub first the proprietor would break into tears and

tell you that you were bankrupting him, for the same water is used all evening no difference how many guests the hotel has. After soaking a while they crawl out, steaming all over, gently blot themselves, get into kimonos and sit around bare-ankled. One would think that before the evening was over a feet-footed runner would have to be dispatched for medical assistance, but instead of that they never catch cold!

When I got here and was invited into a Japanese home, I found that they haven't any chairs; in fact, there isn't a stick of furniture a foot high in a Japanese house. You have to sit on—the floor. A person of my build was never meant for sitting on the floor. When I got down on the floor and try to draw up to a Japanese table, my feet are so in the way that I can't get up to where there is anything doing. The waitress has to walk around my feet to bring me the viands. By the time the meal is over she is pretty well fagged out.—Homer Croly in Leslie's.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE MENTALLY DEAF.

Curker—A person that bottles up a little sunshine for a rainy day.

Ambition—A neat egg that hatches out Disappointment.

Trouble—The balance wheel that keeps us from getting too gay.

Bore—A person who never flatters us.

Ennui—Being tired of doing nothing, but too tired to do anything else.

Promoter—A man who earns his bread by the sweat of some other fellow's brow.

Foverty—The soap that guards us against the ills of filthy lucre.

Optimist—A person who polishes up the dark side of life.

New Leaf—The same old one, with just another turn.

Skeptic—A man who doesn't even believe his own conscience.

Jury—A body of twelve men selected to decide which one of the litigants has the best lawyer.

Gossip—A person who can read between lines when there is nothing there.

Pessimist—One who divides his time between wanting what he doesn't get, and getting what he doesn't want.

Learn a Little Every Day.

Spain spends yearly \$41,000,000 on tobacco.

Plowing is illegal on certain days in India.

It was Carlisle who originated the phrase, "the unspeakable Turk."

A "foot pound" is the force exerted to raise one pound a perpendicular distance of one foot from the earth.

An eight-year old boy was recently sent by parcel post from Salt Lake City to San Diego. The postage was 50c.

The ravages of moths in Southern California are to be minimized by a trap, into which they are lured by means of a light.

If a man is unable to discover his weakness his wife will discover it for him.

Nothing is so fatal to the romance of a stolen kiss as to have the girl sneeze at the wrong time.

BOLTS WANTED.

We want to buy a few hundred cords of four-foot bolts in 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.

OUR JITNEY OFFER—This and 5c. DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with five cents to Foley & Co., Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup, Foley Kidney Pills, and Foley Cathartic Tablets. Hites Drug Store.

Frank Phillips

Tonsorial Artist.

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

EAST JORDAN LUMBER CO. STORE

LADIES WINTER COATS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO PASS THIS BY.

Ladies who have been waiting for genuine price reductions in Ladies Coats should buy NOW.

East Jordan Lumber Co.



BY
HENRY KITCHELL WEBSTER.
Author of
"The Whispering Man," Etc.
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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—Anthony Longstreet, dare-devil automobile racer, driving over a mountainous road without lights gives a lift to a strange girl and incidentally assists her on a mysterious mission.

CHAPTER II.—Longstreet, though greatly attracted by the girl, whose face he had not seen, is engrossed in the tryout of a new high explosive motor—he and a noted chemist, have invented.

CHAPTER III.—Alfred Morris, the chemist, lives in a shack in the mountains where the motor experiments have been made. Longstreet after his trial spin, reports to his partner that the motor is a success. Morris tells Longstreet that his patent attorney, Valentine, has sold them out to Sheldrake, a millionaire manufacturer of gasoline automobiles. Sheldrake makes a tentative offer of \$5000 if they will drop their fight for patent rights. Opening the padlocked garage back of the Morris shack the next morning, a letter addressed to Valentine is found in the bottom of Longstreet's trial car.

CHAPTER IV.—Morris believes someone has broken into the garage to steal the secret of the new invention. Longstreet suspects it was dropped by his unknown passenger of the night ride and accordingly goes to the mountain inn where she is staying to find out what she could do about Anthony Longstreet. And it was all so absurdly easy, now the plunge was taken, that she smiled.

CHAPTER V.—Longstreet arriving at the inn learns his unknown passenger was Clarissa Ellsworth. She admits dropping the letter in his car though she vouchsafes no information concerning it, and ashamed of himself for suspecting her, he asks no questions. Inadvertently Longstreet hears Clarissa, the poor step-sister of Violet Ellsworth, a wealthy, haughty heiress.

CHAPTER VII.—VIII.—IX.—Valentine, in love with Violet, has been turned down in favor of Sheldrake. The two men plot to break up the Longstreet-Morris partnership.

CHAPTER X.—Sheldrake senses an intimacy between Longstreet and Clarissa and goes to Clarissa to talk to her about it. She is cool to him but their meeting sets Violet jealous and helps to confirm Morris's suspicions in Longstreet's mind.

CHAPTER XII.—XIV.—XV.—XVI.—Morris calls the letter a trap to catch the secret of the invention for Valentine and Sheldrake but Longstreet meets the girl and of a long ride into the country they are betrothed.

CHAPTER XVII.—Clarissa returned, calls Sheldrake and asks him to stop opposing the Morris patents. Sheldrake impressed by her earnestness, consents.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Longstreet returned to the Morris shack finds a letter saying Morris has lost faith in him and has gone to New York. Longstreet at the Mountain Inn learns Clarissa is the real heiress and that she is keeping a tryst with Sheldrake and suddenly overcome by the force of coincidences, decides she has played him false and is truly revealing the patent secrets to the enemy.

"He just stood there looking at me," Jimmy had said, "with the lamp shining in his face, as if he didn't believe it and yet knew it must be so."

"Didn't he say anything?" Clarissa asked.

"Not after I told him how I knew—how well I knew. He just got into the car without a word and started it on the high, with a jump that nearly threw me out of it. And then—well, I told you how he drove to Woodstock. Eleven minutes and twenty-six seconds, and over those roads. So it hadn't been all Violet and her small malice that had done the mischief. The picture conjured up by Jimmy's description was very vivid. It destroyed, finally and for all, the pretense that she was glad the break had come before matters had gone any further.

At that point her incorrigible honesty came out squarely with the observation of things had gone, in all essentials, as far as they could, already. Out there in the moonlit orchard when she had gone into Tony Longstreet's arms, there had been nothing tentative or conditional about her surrender. She hadn't taken his kisses on trial, to be returned if unsatisfactory. For better, for worse, he was the man she loved. The intervening days with all their griefs and disappointments had intruded no doubts at all on that score. And life would be a bigger, fuller, better thing with him and all weaknesses, than it could be without him, or with any one else. Clarissa smiled—rather mistily, it is true—over the last part of that idea.

Well, if that were true, then the important thing was not to judge him nor to justify him, but—Clarissa smiled again, a clear perception of what Violet would think of so shameless an idea forming the basis of her amusement—not to justify or judge him but to get him back, justified or not.

It seemed quite easy and simple when she thought of it on Thursday night in the comfortable dark solitude of her own room, and she fell asleep with the memory of that smile warm on her lips. But when it came to ordering Rita from the stables after breakfast and starting down the road which led past Ashcroft to Morris's shack, it was a very different matter.

Perhaps Tony hadn't gone to New York at all. Perhaps she would find him there on Morris's veranda... the worst ordeal. The reason she had wheeled Rita around in the road and galloped back half a mile before she could rally her scattered forces and turn round once more with her face toward the battle.

She had two or three more panics on the road when some new aspect of the nature of her errand and of the explanations and confessions it might entail upon her presented itself, but none of them resulted physically in flight. They might make her press her lips together or clench her hands, but Rita was allowed to keep on going. The encounter with Beck was the worst ordeal. The reason she had followed him to the laboratory was simply that she didn't dare trust herself to wait in the veranda. She had a misgiving that, once he disappeared around the corner of the house, the impulse to a headlong and precipitate flight would be irresistible.

That's how she came to be standing there in the glory of the late September sunshine at the doorway of Morris's laboratory. That's how she came to be saying in that voice of hers, that low, cool, friendly voice with a pleasant flavor of humor about it, that she had come to the only man who knew, to find out what she could do about Anthony Longstreet. And it was all so absurdly easy, now the plunge was taken, that she smiled.

"He went to New York on Monday," said Morris.

That was all he meant to say. He knew who this girl was well enough; the competent, adroit young lady, no less, who had ridden with Tony in the dark and sent him that empty envelope. To be sure his particular suspicions about her had been proved groundless by the events of the last day or two, but there was no reason why that should affect his estimate of her character. Beside, there were reasons.... But while his mind was busy marshaling those reasons, he heard his voice blurt out the very things he hadn't meant to say:

"I don't know where he is. I wish I did. I've been trying to find him, but I haven't succeeded. Won't you come in and sit down. I—I don't think there's anything here that will explode."

"I hope not," said Clarissa as she came in through the doorway and took the chair he offered her.

He said to himself that the reason he asked her to come in—for the requirements of courtesy would have been equally well met had he gone out to her—was to disenchant her from the spell which that wonderful flood of sunshine threw over her; to observe her in the cold, reasonable light of the laboratory. But this explanation extorted a smile of incredulity even from himself. She was looking at him now across the corner of his desk.

"Do you know why he went to New York, Mr. Morris?" she asked.

How much more would he tell her, he wondered, if she went on looking at him like that?

"Can't you tell me a little more about it?" she asked. "You see, it's very important to me, because Mr. Longstreet and I are engaged to be married."

Morris came straight up out of the chair at that and as he stared at her, literally gasped.

"I know," said Clarissa, with a little half-true smile. "I feel that way myself sometimes when I think about it. It was all very surprising."

Morris dropped back into the chair and deliberately and laboriously got his wits together. There was something uncertain about that smile of Clarissa's that worried him. His knowledge of the complexities of the feminine mind was wholly academic and more than a little contemptuous. But the most appalling disaster that he could think of at that moment, would be to have Clarissa begin to cry. And he couldn't be perfectly sure that it wasn't going to happen.

"I'm quite sure that nothing's happened to him," he stammered. "Because my attorney writes that he called on him, but went away without leaving any address. You see it's quite clear that nothing's happened to him."

Clarissa's smile broadened a trifle and grew a little firmer about the edges. She gave her head a little shake.

"I suppose I'd better tell you exactly what happened," she said. "It happened all at once—all in one day—really. That was Saturday and then we were too far away to get home that night. In fact, we didn't know just where we were. So we had to spend the night with some old farm people who took us in, and it was Sunday afternoon when we got back. He—he seemed a little worried about what you might think of his absence and thought it would take the whole evening to explain matters to you properly. And I—I had something to do myself. So we agreed that he shouldn't come up to the hotel to see me till Monday. But for some reason he did come back that night and he found—he was told that I'd sent for somebody else, another man, and that I was having—well, a confidential conversation with him. He waited awhile for me to come back—to the hotel, and then he went away."

"To her astonishment, Morris's eyes brightened with sudden intelligence and he patted his hand softly on the desk.

"Sheldrake?" he said. "Was it Sheldrake you sent for? Was it you who sent for him?"

Clarissa flushed a little. "Yes," she stammered. "But how did you know?"

Morris clasped his hands to his head as if the new idea that had just brightened in his eyes threatened to split it. "Really," he said, "this is the most astonishing comedy of errors I ever heard of. If I had read such a thing in a book, I should denounce it as a most unlikely and impudent piece of fiction. No, wait! I'll begin at the beginning. You'll see presently. The beginning is that Longstreet is a most incredible young idiot. But you'll have to forgive him. As for me, I don't suppose you'll be able to forgive me. Because I'm what is infinitely worse than a young idiot. I'm an old fool."

Clarissa was staring at him, wide-eyed. "I don't understand," she said.

"You will. Listen! When Longstreet told me about the mysterious passenger who'd ridden with him in the car that dark night—Thursday wasn't it?" Clarissa nodded. "Well, I promptly made a character for her. I made her out to be some masquerading hussy who had traded on his innocence and on a sort of absurd chivalry of his for her own purposes. I didn't quite go to the length of advising him to make sure that his watch was still in his pocket and his money still in his purse, but I didn't come far short of it. When we found that letter of Valentine's in the car and made pretty sure that you had dropped it there, I embroidered your character a little further. I would have it that you were nothing but an agent of Valentine's and that Tony's susceptibilities made it easy for you to pump him. I suggested the sapient theory that you were in love with him—in love with Valentine."

He had kept his eyes on the desk so far, glued to that big sheet of foolscap with the riot of equations all over it, but now, for some reason, he looked up at her. And Clarissa laughed.

"Oh, it was no joke," he said. "I meant it. I really believed it. I was prepared to quarrel with him, if he didn't believe it, too. And the next morning, when your empty envelope came, I did quarrel with him. I told him it had been sent empty on purpose. I told him it was a trap."

"It was," said Clarissa. "I told him so myself." She wasn't smiling then and the look in her eyes was very thoughtful. "I'd sent him away," she said, "and I decided I wanted him to come back, so I wrote a note and said so. And then I decided I didn't want him to come unless he wanted to, so I tore the note and sent the envelope empty on purpose. Because I thought if he wanted to come, he'd come for that. And I told him it was a trap to catch his real wishes in."

There was a momentary silence after that. Then Morris went on.

"I warned him," he said. "Oh, I was very serious. I was very much in earnest about it—I warned him that he was beginning to fall in love with you and that if he went to you in that state of mind, he'd tell you everything you wanted to know."

The thoughtful look in Clarissa's eyes deepened. "He did," she said. "He told me everything, I think. I asked him a great many questions and he answered them all. I did have a reason for wanting to know. And then my sending for Sheldrake fitted right in."

There was a little silence after that. She must be very angry, Morris thought, and he kept his eyes on the equations and waited for the storm to break.

"You told him from the first that I was nothing but a spy," she said presently. "You told him in advance what I would do, and then I did it."

Her voice wasn't angry at all, but there was a kind of wonder in it that had, to his sensitive understanding, a sharper sting than anger.

"But you don't suspect me now, do you?" Do you? Why not? she concluded, without waiting, for his face left her in no need of an answer to the other question.

Morris took his time about replying. "When I was making a case against you," he said, "and making a pretty good one, I thought, fitting all the little circumstances, we knew about into their places, I never could get Tony Longstreet to argue with me. All he would say was that I was talking rot and that if I could see you and hear your voice, I should know, just as he did, that a girl with your eyes and your voice couldn't be a spy. That she must be frank and straightforward and square, and that if circumstances pointed out a different conclusion, then it was so much the worse for circumstances. He was quite right about it."

Clarissa's eyes brightened suddenly at that and she swallowed a lump in her throat before she managed to answer: "Thank you."

"I can't take any thanks," said Morris. "I can't take the credit of even as easy a piece of perception as that, because I knew I'd been wrong about you before you came today."

"You knew?"

"Yes," he said, looking at her deliberately. "Can't you guess how I knew? How did I know that Sheldrake was the man you sent for Sunday night?"

"He promised he wouldn't tell," said Clarissa with a little break of disappointment in her voice.

"He didn't. But he came to me on Wednesday and we had a long talk. He said that he and Valentine had treated us outrageously. He said he wanted us to treat their original proposition as if it had never been made and to credit him, if we could, with a wish to play fair. He said it all in a smiling, ironical fashion, as if he was rather amused to find himself in that role and he finally explained it by saying that a modern incarnation of the Prophet Nathan had sent for him and told him the story of the One Eye Lamb."

"And everything's coming out right?" said Clarissa eagerly. "About your great invention, I mean, she concluded and the eagerness died out of the last words.

Morris nodded unhappily. "Thanks to you," he said. "Far beyond our hopes. It only needs Longstreet's signature to make it complete."

Clarissa pressed her palms against her eyes. "Yes," she said. "If you'll let me wash my face."

"Serve for two," said Morris, and Beck went away.

And then, somehow, Morris found himself holding Clarissa's two hands.

"And the only thing to do now," she was saying, "is for us to find him."

Ten minutes later when Clarissa joined him in the big living room in the shack, she found him engrossed in the sporting page of yesterday's Times, which had come up with that morning's mail. Without a word he handed it over to her, pointing with one of his thin nervous fingers to a paragraph at the top of the column.

"The odds on the result of Saturday's Vanderbilt," it read, "have taken a sudden turn since it became known that Longstreet is to drive one of the Phoenix cars. He broke the track record twice this morning in practice rounds."

Clarissa gave a little gasp as she caught its import and the color came flooding up into her cheeks.

"Beck," said Morris, "when is the next train to New York?"

"If you go without your lunch, sir," the man answered, "you can catch the two-thirty."

Morris turned to Clarissa. "Should you mind?" he began dubiously, "if I..."

Clarissa laughed. "I'll have to telephone again to mother," she said, "and your man can lead Rita back tomorrow. I'm going with you. I'll have them send a bag down to the station from the inn."

End of XIX Chapter
Concluded Next Week.

SORES ON HORSES.
Bursatti, or So-Called Summer Sores
are Troublesome to Horses—
Methods of Treatment.

Many horse owners find that their horses are troubled by sores which resist usual methods of treatment and which in this respect differ from ordinary wounds. These growths or sores are supposed to be of fungus origin. Their true nature and cause, however, have not been definitely determined. They are especially prevalent in the southern states, and are called summer sores on account of their persistency and the difficulty with which they are healed during the summer season. As cool weather approaches, healing frequently takes place, but there is always the possibility of the wound healing out anew with the advent of warm weather. They may appear on any portion of the body, but are especially troublesome when occurring on the lower parts of the limbs or at points where the harness touches.

Frequently the first indication or appearance of the trouble is a small lump resembling a grain of shot beneath the skin. In a few days the skin sloughs off over the spot, leaving a raw surface. This increases in size until in a few weeks there is a raw surface from 1 to several inches in diameter. Commonly there is intense itching, and the animal bites and rubs the parts, aggravating the condition and increasing the size of the sore. The edges of these sores are usually rough in appearance and raised above the surface of the skin. When examined closely they appear like a mass of dark bruised tissue in which is embedded more or less of a yellow, gritty growth.

Numerous methods of treatment have been resorted to in this condition, varying results, and frequently no improvement is noted until the approach of cold weather. Many cases, however, yield to the following treatment: The wound is thoroughly scraped with a surgeon's sterilized curette, or with a clean, disinfected knife, after which it is showered with cold water for 10 or 15 minutes. Iodoform is then dusted on and rubbed into the wound by means of a wad of absorbed cotton, and the wound is immediately covered with a layer of collodion. The iodoform and collodion applications are repeated every 24 hours for 15 days or until the sores heal. Ether or chloroform may be used in place of iodoform, being poured on cotton and applied to the sore for two minutes before painting it with collodion.

Formation has been used by injecting it into the tissues. This, however, should be used only by a qualified veterinarian, as its improper use might cause severe sloughing and disastrous results.

Not infrequently a valuable stallion becomes infected, in which case the genital organs may become involved and incapacitate the animal for breeding purposes. In such instances the injection of 75 to 100 grains of salvarsan, or neosalvarsan, into the blood circulation has proved almost a specific. This, however, should be carried out only by a competent veterinarian. It should also be considered that a single injection of this preparation costs from \$15 to \$20, and its use is therefore advisable only for the treatment of valuable animals.

SIX-YEAR-OLD HAD CROUP

"I have a little girl six years old who has a good deal of trouble with croup," writes W. E. Curry, Evansville, Ind. "I have used Foley's Honey and Tar, obtaining instant relief for her. My wife and I also use it and will say it is the best cure for a bad cold, cough, throat trouble and croup that I ever saw."—Hites Drug Store.

TEMPERANCE
NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

LICENSE—HIGH TO HIGHEST.

In Massachusetts the minimum cost of a first class saloon license is \$1,000. The maximum is not fixed by law, but there are instances on record where licenses have sold for \$7,500 and \$10,000. The average price is about \$3,500.

How does it work—this license system raised to its highest power? The New York Commercial—certainly not a dry advocate—speaking of the increase of the license fee in the state of New York from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, says:

"It seems plausible to reduce the number of drinking places and raise their status by imposing heavy license fees, but in practice it results in turning over the business to a few brewers who are able to finance the license fees and to drive independent dealers out of business. In some cities in Massachusetts brewers and wholesale dealers control practically all the saloons and hotels and form syndicates to handle the monopoly so given to them by the high license law. It would be easy to form a syndicate in New York city that would pay \$10,000 a year for each license taken out. The revenue might be increased by giving such a monopoly, but the liquor business would be run for all there was in it, and social conditions would not be improved. Massachusetts has given high license a fair test and the results are not what its original advocates promised."

ALCOHOL AND INSANITY.

"The seeming indifference of the public and the authorities appears incomprehensible when it is considered what havoc is wrought by alcohol. We spend millions of dollars annually to stamp out and protect the public from infectious diseases, yet the harm done by alcohol is infinitely greater than that caused by all the infectious diseases put together. In our annual admissions to Bellevue hospital of over 3,000 patients (in the wards for mental diseases) more than ten per cent were suffering from insanities due directly to alcohol, and in more than forty per cent alcohol had played a most important part in the causation of the insanity. It seems to me that it would be the greatest aid to humanity if measures might be taken to reduce the consumption of this poison to a minimum, and to provide proper curative institutions for those who have formed a habit but have not passed the curative stage into one of complete mental and physical degeneration. Such an institution should be custodial as well as educational. In such institutions many will find recovery, while, for those who do not, proper restrictions will prevent their leading a life of crime."—Dr. M. S. Gregory of Bellevue Hospital, New York.

FIVE REASONS.

Dr. Henry Williams of New York, an eminent specialist in nervous and mental diseases, has summed up his investigation concerning alcohol in these words:

"I am bound to believe, on the evidence, that if you take alcohol habitually in any quantity whatever, it is to some extent a menace to you. If you do this, I am bound to believe in the light of what science has revealed:

1. That you are tangibly threatening the physical structures of your stomach, your liver and kidneys, your heart, your blood vessels, your nerves, and brain;
2. That you are unequivocally decreasing your capacity for working in any field, be it physical, intellectual, or artistic;
3. That you are in some measure lowering the grade of your mind, dulling your higher esthetic sense, and taking the finer edge off your morals;
4. That you are distinctly lessening your chances for maintaining health and attaining long life; and
5. That you are entailing upon your descendants yet unborn a bond of incalculable misery."

DRINK AND ACCIDENTS.

The following report was sent by the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad company to the interstate commerce commission:

Average number of employees February 15, 1915, to September 1, 1915.....	3,280
Average number Water Wagon club members February 15 to September 1, 1915.....	1,500
Total number accidents causing employees to lose three or more days' time.....	324
Number of the 24 employees injured who are members of the club.....	49
Percentage of total number of members injured.....	3.3
Percentage of club members injured.....	3.3
Percentage of men injured who are not club members.....	9.3
Percentage of total club members to total number injured.....	19.19

TOTAL ABSTINENCE ADVANCE.

Total abstinence is no longer a ridiculed fanaticism. It sits in regal state on the throne of empires and of kingdoms, and in republics sways, in ever-increasing measure, the voting citizenship. It safeguards the soldier, the aviator and the crew of the submarine. It gives a clear brain to the railroad man, the athlete, the autocrat and the commercial, industrial and agricultural worker. It says: "The first man to be taken off and the last man to be taken on is the man who drinks."—Anna A. Gordon.

EAT LESS AND TAKE SALTS FOR KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts before breakfast if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers you.

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid, which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish, the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health. When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead, your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with bicarbonate, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders.

GET RID OF A RACKING LAGRIFFE COUGH-IT WEAKENS

For the severe racking cough that comes with la-grippe, Foley's Honey and Tar Compound is wonderfully healing and soothing. R. G. Collins, expert-master, Barnegat, N. J., says: "Foley's Honey and Tar Compound soon stopped the severe lagrippe cough that completely exhausted me. It can't be beat."—Hites Drug Store.

The Highest Market Price

Paid for Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool and Junk. Scrap Iron—bring it to us on Saturdays.

HARRY KLING,
East Jordan.

CHICHESTER PILLS

DIAMOND BRAND
Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes.
LADIES! Ask your Druggist for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. TAKE NO OTHER. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for twenty-five years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TIME TRIED EVERYWHERE. WORTH TESTING.

25 Post Cards 10 cents. Assorted

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

FAMILY STORY PAPER
24-26 Vandewater Street
New York

OLD-TIME COLD CURE—DRINK HOT TEA!

Get a small package of Hamburger Breast Tea, or as the German folks call it, "Hamburger Brust Thee," at any pharmacy. Take a tablespoonful of the tea, pour a cup of boiling water upon it, pour through a sieve and drink a teaspoonful at any time during the day or before retiring. It is the most effective way to break a cold and cure grip, as it opens the pores of the skin, relieving congestion. Also loosens the bowels, thus breaking up a cold. Try it the next time you suffer from a cold or the grip. It is inexpensive and entirely vegetable, therefore safe and harmless.

RUB RHEUMATISM FROM STIFF, ACHING JOINTS

Rub Soreness from joints and muscles with a small trial bottle of old St. Jacobs Oil.

Stop "dosing" Rheumatism. It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say "Jack Robinson—out comes the rheumatic pain." "St. Jacobs Oil" is a harmless rheumatism cure which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones—stops sciatica, lumbago, backache, neuralgia. Limber up! Get a 25 cent bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Oil" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.

BILLION GERMS IN DISH ICE CREAM

KANSAS UNIVERSITY BACTERIOLOGIST EXPERIMENTS WITH MICROBES SIX MONTHS

THE COLD DOES NOT KILL THEM.

They Live in Ice and Continue to Multiply Rapidly, He says in Bulletin

Topeka, Kan.—When one goes into the corner drug store and purchases a dish of ice cream he purchases, in addition to the cream, 2,522,666,666 germs. That is the number of microbes found by Prof. F. H. Billings of the Kansas University Bacteriological laboratories in 10 cents worth of fresh ice cream.

Prof. Billings has been conducting experiments in germs in ice cream for six months, and his conclusions are that there are never less than 2,500,000,000 of kicking squirming microbes in the average dish of ice cream, not more than a day old. As the age of the cream increases the more bugs one gets for the same money. The smallest number of microbes found in ice cream three days old was 3,941,666,666. These figures are for the cleanest, purest, and best of ice cream that Prof. Billings could buy.

The Kansas University has just sent out a bulletin on the germs to be found in ice cream, prepared by Prof. Billings, to show the results of his experiments. The bulletin says:

"Cold is unquestionably unfavorable to the activity of the germs, but the experiments showed that germs are the most resistant to extremes of temperature of all known organisms. Often one thinks nothing of using ice from a river when one would not think of drinking the water from the same stream. The process of freezing removes some of the germs but others will live in the ice all summer and have their activity restored when they are put into a pitcher with the ice to make a cooling drink."

"The experiments proved that germs increased in number in stored ice cream. A sample of fresh ice cream tested 15,000,000 germs to the cubic centimeter. After three days storage in a frozen state the number of germs in the same sample had gone up to 25,000,000 germs to each cubic centimeter. This equals 2,522,666,666 germs to the ordinary dish of fresh ice cream and 3,941,666,666 microbes to the same sized dish of cream three days old.

Tuberculosis germs have lived for 45 days in the laboratories when they were kept at a temperature of 345 degrees below freezing. The germs lost none of their vitality or virulence in that time. Other germs have stood equally severe tests without injury.

"Cold cannot be depended upon as a germ exterminator, but the winter is a bad time for the microbes." They have fewer opportunities to get in their deadly work. The cold weather renders the germs less active and they are not so harmful. Sufficient use of ice during the summer will stop the ravages of the germs in warm weather. It is impossible to find milk that is free from germs. Some milk has many millions less germs than other milk, depending upon the sanitary conditions of the dairy and how the milk is handled. The fifth germs kill many bottle fed infants and infant mortality is most prevalent in warm weather, when the germs are most active. Keeping the milk cold in warm weather does not reduce the number; in fact, it increases the number, but it makes the germs less active and hence less harmful.

IDENTIFIED BY HER BIG TOE

Woman Convinces Relatives She Was Child Kidnapped 31 Years Ago.

San Francisco—By a misshapen great toe and a birth mark, Mrs. G. E. Kostadt established her identity as Annie Mooney, who was kidnapped from her parents in this city 31 years ago, when she was five years old, kept by Chinese for several years and rescued by police from a trunk in which she was hidden.

After her rescue Annie was adopted by a Portuguese family. Her foster mother died when she was 14 years old, and four years later Annie married Kostadt. James Mooney, her father and others offered rewards aggregating \$2000 at the time of the child's disappearance. Mooney and his wife died several years ago.

Alderman Henry A. Lewis of Bridgeport, Conn., is said to own a cat which is part Angora and the rest just plain cat, and which is so strictly vegetarian that it refuses to eat meat or any delicacy covered with meat gravy, but relishes corn on the cob, turnips, cold potatoes and watermelon rinds.

Charles H. Heeps of Oxford, Mass., on Thursday evening bought an acre of land; Friday morning he bought some lumber, and had it off the ground at 8 o'clock and with the help of his wife who held the uprights, he finished a two room house, 15 feet by 20, and moved his furniture into the building by Saturday night.

TRUCK FARMER CROSSES TOMATO AND EGG PLANT

Texas Believes Consumers Will Give This New Vegetable Warm Welcome.

La Marque, Tex.—P. Dan George, a truck farmer of this place, has succeeded in producing a new variety of vegetable by grafting the tomato plant upon the eggplant. The product of this blending of plant types is a vegetable that in some respects resembles the eggplant and in other ways is typical of the tomato.

Mr. George has one-half acre devoted to eggplant tomatoes, as he calls the new garden product. The yield is enormous. The fruit of the crossed plant is of deep purple color on the outside, closely resembling the eggplant product; in that respect, but the meat on the inside is red.

The fruit is almost entirely free of seed. In size the new product is much larger than any of the different varieties of the commercial tomato. Each plant grows to a height of five or seven feet and puts on an enormous crop of fruit.

Mr. George claims that the new vegetable will receive warm welcome from the consumers of the country. It was quite by accident that he made the discovery that the two plants could be crossed. He was growing the young plants in beds early this spring, and one day, for want of something to do, he grafted a tomato plant upon an eggplant, never thinking for a moment that the merged plant would grow. Greatly to his surprise he saw that the grafting was a great success. He immediately grafted enough plants to set a half acre in them.

FEATHER BED TRUST

Farmers' Wives Fall For Scheme and Later Make Heartrending Discoveries.

Toronto, Ont.—Ever hear of the Feather Bed Trust? Of course you didn't. No one ever hears of trusts nowadays. Still, the Feather Bed Trust is a different sort. You see, it isn't a trust with an enormous capitalization, and one of those fancy interlocking directorates, it's just a simple little organization of a few manufacturers here in Canada and the States. They met a little time ago, and partitioned out the continent, so much for each firm.

The way they make their money is delightfully old fashioned in its homely simplicity. The agent of the trust, a suave young gentleman, takes his group of assistants into an Ontario town. Any small Ontario town you know of will do. He rents a vacant house or store, sets up a steam cleaning boiler and other washing devices for washing feather beds, and then, three or four bottles in his pockets goes off to work the town and countryside.

He shows this urbane young chap, his bottles to some housewife, who has read a lot about cleanliness and hygiene. One bottle shows a feather as it comes direct from the pelt of the innocent chicken. Bottle No. 2 shows a little spot developing into a nest of germs, and the other exhibits continue the fearful lesson.

For a couple of dollars each feather bed in the house will be cleaned. A wagon waits without, and away goes the beds to the steam cleaning plant. They are washed well, give the trust credit for doing that. But the feathers are blown full of very live steam, and they swell. When the time comes to stuff the fluffy feathers back into their cases only about half can be crammed in. The other half is shipped to a Toronto factory, where feather beds are made. The housewife gets back her feather bed. For six months it is soft and lovely. Then it develops their spots and lumps. About this time a new young salesman comes into the town selling factory made feather beds. He knows just where to make sales. Funny isn't it, that all the best money making ideas are comely and simple.

BILLY GOAT IS BOSS OF TOWN

Puts Pedestrians to Flight and Ties Up Street Traffic.

Kokomo, Ind.—A billy goat tied up traffic here as effectively as the street car strike did in Chicago. The goat broke away from a colored man who was leading it at the transfer corner.

The conductors of two cars standing there were on the sidewalk at the time. They started for their cars and the goat started for them. The men "beat it" for a candy store and won. The goat then turned his attention to several pedestrians and soon made a scatterment. About this time patrolmen Elkins and Webb came along.

Webb lived on a farm and knew the habits of the goat. He kept in the rear. Elkins bravely went forward to capture the goat. He managed to seize the animal by the head and tried to go with him to the station. Every time he pulled the goat started to butt him. He held on for several minutes, afraid to let go, until the owner of the goat relieved him.

Nelson H. Balcom, a Cleveland, O., court stenographer, has made a long distance record on the typewriter by working twenty-eight hours without a rest. In that time he made out a duplicate jury list of five thousand names and addresses.

James Carrol of Tacoma Washington drove a motor car weighing one and one-half tons down a wooden staircase of seven steps.

SKIM MILK HAS HIGH FOOD VALUE

Nutritive Elements in Skim Milk Unestimated.

Skim milk is a very economical food material in the opinion of experts in the department of agriculture, and might well be more largely used as human food—this in spite of the fact that it is nine-tenths water. The argument for economy is based on the price at which it is usually sold and upon the composition of the remaining tenth, or the nutritive portion.

Whole milk, as everyone knows, is an indispensable food for the young. The only nutrient taken from it in skimming is the butter fat. There is left, therefore, in the skim milk, not only all of the mineral substances, but also all of the protein. The last named substance is important, because, besides serving as fuel for the body, as fats, sugars, and starches do, it also supplies nitrogenous tissue building material. The proportion of protein in skim milk, as well as of the mineral constituents, which are also valuable for body building, is even greater than in whole milk.

Since the nutritive part of skim milk consists very largely of protein it is to be classed, as whole milk is, with such food materials as eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and cheese (though it is much more delicate than those foods) rather than with such substances as sugar, which serve only as fuel. Two and a half quarts of skim milk contain almost as much protein and yield about the same amount of energy as a pound of round of beef. When skim milk sells for 4 cents a quart, or about 2 cents a pound, and round of beef for 20 cents a pound, a dime, or any other sum of money spent for skim milk will provide nearly twice as much nourishment as it will if spent for round steak. Round of beef, of course, is one of the lower-priced meats and when compared with the more expensive cuts, skim milk makes a still better showing from the standpoint of economy. The comparison with oysters is very significant: a quart of oysters contains less than twice as much nourishment as a quart of skim milk, and yet it often costs several times as much. Both are useful, wholesome foods, and in the oyster one has a special flavor. A combination of the two in oyster stew or creamed oysters is an economical way of using the oysters, since it makes a given quantity "go further."

While, unskimmed milk has, of course, a more pleasing taste to many people, and those who do not need to consider the additional cost, no doubt, always prefer it. When used for cooking, however, the difference in taste between skimmed and unskimmed milk is not perceptible, and there are a great many uses to which skim milk can be put in the preparation of foods. In the making of cereal mushes, for instance, the use of skim milk in place of water adds greatly to the nutritive value, particularly by raising the amount of tissue-forming materials. In making milk soups, chowders, custards and cakes also, it can be profitably used. In chowders the lack of fat is made up by the use of salt pork.

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SCHOOL LESSONS, AND HOME LIFE.

Suggestions for the Rural Teacher to And in Making the Pupil See the Relationship.

A number of suggestions to help the rural public school teacher in leading his or her pupils to see the direct relation between home life and their school studies are contained in a new publication of the department of agriculture. This bulletin, No. 281 entitled "Correlating Agriculture With the Public School Subjects in the Northern States" contains a plan of work extending from September through the fall, winter and spring to end in June. Under this plan each pupil is encouraged to undertake some home project; that is to say, some work at home which will extend through a whole season, will be connected with the instruction in agriculture which the pupil receives at school, and a record of the results of which will be faithfully kept and turned in to the teacher at the conclusion of the project. At school the pupil's exercises in arithmetic, spelling, English, geography, etc., are so directed that the value of these subjects in practical life is made clear. For example, in the language lessons, the pupil may be asked to write out the method which he used in testing milk with a Babcock tester, special emphasis being placed upon the need for making the meaning absolutely clear. In the same way the records obtained from cow testing may be used as exercises in arithmetic and the pupil asked to compute the total yield of butter fat, its money value, and the estimated profit from any given dairy herd.

In the supplement of the bulletin is contained a number of sample score cards designed to assist the teacher in rating agricultural exhibits which the pupils should be encouraged to make. The bulletin is designed especially for rural school teachers in the northern states.

The man who doesn't expect something for nothing avoids a lot of disappointment.

INSTITUTES MORE POPULAR.

Number of Meetings and Attendance at Them is Steadily Increasing Each Year.

Both the number of farmers' institutes held each year and the attendance at these meetings is steadily increasing, according to a report on farmers' institute work which has just been published by the United States department of agriculture as Bulletin No. 289. During the last year, the report states, 25,238 of these institutes were held throughout the country, with a total attendance of 3,655,381. This is an increase in attendance of 26 per cent over that of any previous year. On the other hand, the expense of conducting the work was nearly \$63,000 less than last year, the total cost being \$447,897.51.

The farmers' institute organization conducts its work under many different forms so that it is almost impossible to summarize its activities briefly. For example, in addition to the ordinary meetings, there were movable schools in 13 states which had a registered attendance of 112,498 different people. Field demonstration meetings were also held in 15 states, although no record of the attendance was kept. Special railroad trains were organized in 17 other states for the purpose of giving lectures and demonstrations. A detailed analysis of this work showing the number of different kinds of meetings in each state, the attendance, and the duration of each, is contained in the bulletin already mentioned. This bulletin also contains a number of notes on agricultural extension work of a similar nature in foreign countries.

Where live stock is a factor on the farm make every field hog-tight and sheep-tight; have thoroughly good permanent pastures; grow leguminous crops; build a silo; and keep only pure-bred males. These five things are absolutely essential in the economical production of live stock. Of course this program calls for some labor and expense, but the permanent condition of prosperity in the sections devoted to live stock production is proof of the good profit derived therefrom.

Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 45 in New Zealand.

Australia has a total population of less than 5,000,000 persons.

An average man breathes about twenty-one cubic feet of air into his lungs every hour.

Bananas are immune from insect attacks and most fruit diseases.

TRUTH SPOKEN IN JEST. Navigation was safer in Noah's day than it is now. Whales were then the only submarines.

Girls worship novel heroes, but in real life they prefer men who can provide them with three square meals a day.

It is fun to watch the actions of a widow and a widower who are anxious to remarry when they get together and try to fool each other.

Hot Water for Sick Headaches

Tells why everyone should drink hot water with phosphate in it before breakfast.

Headache of any kind, is caused by auto-intoxication—which means self-poisoning. Live and bowel poisons called toxins, sucked into the blood, through the lymph ducts, excite the heart which pumps the blood so fast that it congests in the smaller arteries and veins of the head producing violent, throbbing pain and distress, called headache. You become nervous, despondent, sick, feverish and miserable, your meals sour and almost nauseate you. Then you resort to acetanilide, aspirin or the bromides which temporarily relieve but do not rid the blood of these irritating toxins.

A glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, drunk before breakfast for awhile, will not only wash these poisons from your system and cure you of headache but will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary canal.

Ask your pharmacist for a quarter pound of limestone phosphate. It is inexpensive, harmless as sugar, and almost tasteless, except for a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant.

If you aren't feeling your best, if tongue is coated or you wake up with bad taste, foul breath or have colds, indigestion, biliousness, constipation or sour, acid stomach, begin the phosphate hot water cure to rid your system of toxins and poisons.

Results are quick and it is claimed that those who continue to flush out the stomach, liver and bowels every morning never have any headache or know a miserable moment.

To err is human; to fail to profit by your mistakes is still more so.

A man does meaner things than he says, and a woman says meaner things than she does.

GRANDMA USED SAGE TEA TO DARKEN HAIR

She made up a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur to bring back color, gloss, thickness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant, remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggly and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of muss.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and, after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, lustrous, soft and luxuriant.

WOOD AND COAL

Promptly delivered to any part of the city. Satisfaction Guaranteed. A trial order will make you a permanent customer. Phone 206.

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Prop'r EAST JORDAN PRODUCE, FUEL & ICE CO.

Patrons buying wood or coal who pay to the driver when delivery is made will be allowed a Five per cent discount.

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

BEAVER

Get "More Money" for your Furs BEAVER, FOXES, MUSKRAT, RACCOON, SKUNK, MINK, WHITE WEASEL and other Fur bearers collected in your section. SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century." A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for the Shubert Shipper, the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—IT'S FREE. A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept 512 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Briefs of the Week

Chas. Johnson returned from Grayling, Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Blaire, a son, Jan. 19th.

J. H. Milford was a Petoskey business visitor, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Grossman left Tuesday for San Diego, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Glenn left Friday for Chicago, to visit relatives.

Mrs. A. R. Kowalske was a business visitor at Traverse City, Tuesday.

Samuel Richardson was a business visitor at Traverse City, Tuesday.

Rev. Fr. Camirand of Elk Rapids was guest of Rev. Fr. Kroboth on Friday.

Miss Florine Hindkins spent Saturday last at Boyne City visiting her sister.

Mr. Frances, music dealer from Boyne City was in this city, Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Evans now occupy Mrs. John Sutton's residence on Fourth street.

Mrs. John Monroe left Thursday for St. Ignace, on business and to visit friends.

E. L. Stanford and daughters, Cleo and Thelma, visited relatives in the city over Sunday.

Atty E. N. Clark returned home from his business trip at Washington, D. C. Saturday last.

B. E. Waterman returned home Wednesday, from his business trip at Grand Rapids.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Katon, a son, Jan. 17th. The little one passed away Tuesday.

The local telephone girls were entertained at the home of Mrs. A. W. Clark Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Lawrence Monroe is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hunsberger at Petoskey, this week.

Miss Anna Berg was taken to the Petoskey hospital, Monday, where she underwent an operation.

Mrs. Ernest Lanway was taken to the Petoskey hospital, Monday, for an operation for appendicitis.

Chas. B. Schaffer of Marquette, President of the Furnace Co., was in the city on business last Saturday.

Cleve Isaman and Chris Vanderventer are drawing logs for the East Jordan Lumber Co. at Eveline.

Mrs. Clyde Dewey and son of Bellaire are guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Goodman.

The Electa Club will be entertained at the home of Mrs. A. W. Clark Thursday afternoon, Jan. 27th, with cards.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Round of Traverse City were guest at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. W. E. Malpass, over Sunday.

Miss Maude Halverson returned to her home at Traverse City, Saturday last, after spending several weeks with relatives here.

The Lady Macabees hold their installation of officers Monday evening, Jan. 24th. Deputy Ella E. Tiltonson of Charlevoix, will act as installing officer.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Danforth returned home from Grand Rapids, Saturday last after a few weeks visit at the home of the former's sister, Mrs. Chester Thompson.

Mrs. Harry Dearing died at her home in Anderson, Ind., Tuesday, following an operation. The body was taken to Suttons Bay where the funeral services will be held this Saturday. Deceased leaves a husband and a six-weeks-old baby girl. Mrs. Dearing was formerly Miss Victoria Steinel, and made her home with Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Porter in this city for a number of years.

Frank Lalac, Sr., passed away at his home in Jordan township, Antrim County, Friday morning, aged about eighty years. The funeral services will probably be held next Monday morning from St. Johns church at the Bohemian Settlement, conducted by Rev. Fr. Kroboth. Mr. Lalac was one of the pioneer settlers of this township having resided there about forty years. He leaves a widow, three sons—Frank, Jr. Joseph and James—and two daughters, Mrs. Anthony Kenny and Mrs. Moses Hart, of this city.

A. E. Sleeper and A. L. Wright of Bad Axe were East Jordan visitors first of the week on business connected with the Peoples State Savings Bank which they are stockholders of. Mr. Sleeper will be a candidate for gubernatorial honors on the Republican ticket at the August primary. He served the state well as state treasurer and there is every reason to believe that he will be able to give the state the same business like administration if nominated and elected governor. And a good, level-headed business man at the head of our state officials is much more to be desired than what we are now enjoying.

Mrs. Walterhouse is quite sick this week.

Mrs. H. F. Roy is reported as very low again.

Stanley Risk is confined to his home with illness.

A. Cameron went to Bay City on business, Thursday.

Earl Shay returned home from Flint, first of the week.

C. S. Abbott of Detroit is in the city this week on business.

R. O. Bisbee was a business visitor at Engadine, this week.

James Palmer left Friday for a visit with relatives at Detroit.

Mrs. Wm. Boswell leaves Monday on a business trip to Detroit.

Atty Walters of Detroit was in the city on business this week.

Clifton Heller returned home from Milwaukee, Wis., last week.

Mrs. Chas. Donaldson of Eveline township is reported as quite ill.

Harry Katon and family now occupy Mrs. Pinney's residence on the West Side.

Rev. Robt. Sidebotham is attending a Bible Conference at Grand Rapids, this week.

Chas. Gerren of Manton is guest at the home of Rev. and Mrs. James Ruehke.

H. Rosenthal was at Traverse City a couple of days this week visiting relatives.

Mrs. J. H. Daly was called here by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. H. F. Roy.

Mary Dewitt leaves this Saturday for Flint, where she has employment in a book store.

Mrs. G. A. Bell left Thursday for a two weeks visit with friends at Bay City and Detroit.

Mrs. Myrtle Ward left Friday for a visit with friends at Traverse City, over Sunday.

Mrs. Clara Thomas of Bellaire is guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brooks, this week.

Mrs. Vella Wilson of Echo was guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Joyn, first of the week.

The Pythian Sisters installed their officers for the ensuing year at the K. P. Hall Tuesday evening.

Earl Kirkpatrick was up at camp 18, a couple of days this week taking pictures of the camp boys.

Sam Brooks arrived home from Jackson, Monday, for a visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brooks.

Miss Mable Parrish, head chief telephone operator of Petoskey was guest of East Jordan friends this week.

Mrs. Arthur Ward and Mrs. W. C. Merchant entertained about forty of their friends with a card party, Thursday evening.

Mrs. Will Webster and her mother, Mrs. McCalmon returned home from Chicago, last week, after spending several weeks with relatives there.

The M. E. Ladies Aid will be entertained next Wednesday, Jan. 26th, at the home of Mrs. J. W. Rogers, Mrs. A. Tindale assisting. A good attendance desired.

The Improvement Club met with Mrs. D. H. Fitch, Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. W. F. Empey furnished a well prepared paper on the reconstruction period of U. S. History.

The January meeting of the Mothers' and Teachers' Club will not be held next week because of the epidemic of grippe. The February meeting will be held as scheduled.

At the regular meeting of South Lake Lodge No. 180 K. P. next Wednesday night, Jan. 26th, there will be matters of importance to transact that demands the presence of every member.

The Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will hold their annual praise service on Sunday evening, Jan. 23, at 7 o'clock at the church. Supt. L. P. Holliday will give a talk on the subject of home missions and Mr. Holcomb will speak of the Student's Volunteer Movement. Music will be furnished by children from the sixth grade. The Society extends a cordial invitation to everyone to attend this service.

For Sale Cheap—House and Lot on West Side. Inquire of D. H. Fitch.

FOR RENT—A seven room house on Second-st. Inquire of Mrs. W. E. Malpass.

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.

St. Joseph's Church

Rev. Timothy Kroboth.

Sunday, Jan. 23rd.
8:00 a. m. Low Mass. Holy Communion for the Sodality and for the Children of Mary.
10:30 a. m. High Mass.
7:00 p. m. Devotions and Benediction.

Presbyterian Church Notes

Robert S. Sidebotham, Pastor.

Sunday, January 23, 1916.
10:30 a. m.—"No service."
11:45 a. m.—Sabbath School.
8:15 p. m.—Christian Endeavor.
7:00 p. m.—"Praise meeting."
The pastor will be in Grand Rapids next Sunday, and in the morning the people of the congregation are urged to worship in the other churches of town. In the evening the Missionary Society invites all to their annual praise meeting.
Tuesday, 7:30 p. m., monthly meeting of the Trustees.
Thursday 7:30 p. m.—Prayer-meeting.

First Methodist Episcopal Church

Rev. John Clemens, Pastor.

Sunday, Jan. 23, 1916.
10:30 a. m. "Constancy in Religion."
11:45 a. m. Sunday School.
6:00 p. m. Epworth League. Topic—"The Cost of Discipleship."
7:00 p. m. "The Distinctiveness of Christianity."

ROCK ELM RUSTINGS

Owing to the continued blizzard and the prevalence of Chicken-pox in the neighborhood, our school has dwindled down to a mere handful this week.

Mr. Dewey faced the blizzard and visited across the lake last Sunday, at the home of David Gaunt.

Great interest has existed among our fourth graders of late. They being especially enthusiastic over their reviews in spelling.

A communication was received from Leon VanGorder of Sask., Canada, a former pupil of Rock Elm school, stating he was attending the Normal at Saskatoon this year and was going to begin teaching their home school in March.

Installation of officers of the Grange will be held at the hall Thursday p. m. of this week, incidentally in connection with an elaborate spread, R. A. Brinnhall will be the installing officer.

Those attending the dance at the Grange hall last Saturday night reported having a fine time.

Mr. Dewey intends to attend the Reading Circle at East Jordan next Saturday.

Ed. Metz tobogganed over to Mr. Huttons one-day this week.

Charles Donaldson is reported as quite sick this week.

Greta LaCroix who has been attending High school in East Jordan is at home sick this week.

DEWARD

Mrs. H. Smith and children spent Sunday in East Jordan.

Owing to the bad weather not many were able to attend Sunday School this week.

Mr. Chubb of Estey was in town last week looking after Mr. Worth's household goods. They expect to make their future home in Estey.

Miss Wiley, teacher of the Primary room, is confined to her bed this week with the Grippe.

Mrs. Babbit, game warden was in town over Sunday.

The Railroad Company have been repairing a number of the houses on Broadway.

Wesley Woods made a business trip to Frederic Saturday.

Caroline Baker spent Sunday with her parents in East Jordan.

A large percentage of the children are absent from school on account of the Grippe.

Mr. Goodwin of Bay City was in town Tuesday inspecting engines.

Old Songs Re-twisted

There was a tavern in our town,
But the temperance people shut it down
Now when you want a drink,
You must buy in wrapper pink,
Some patent medicine of great renown.

A cripple has running expenses the same as other people.

Kissing may be unhealthful, but nothing risked, nothing gained.

Some women are happy because they know how to think they are.

COLD WEATHER ACHEs AND PAINs.

Many aches and pains, sore muscles, stiff joints and much rheumatism attributed to cold weather have their first cause in failure of the kidneys to properly eliminate waste matter from the system. Foley Kidney Pills tone up weak and diseased kidneys, giving prompt relief from aches and pains.—Hites Drug Store.

When Children Dislike

Certain Foods

In thorough accord with the views of certain authorities who believe, with limitations, that people are better off if they eat what they like is the following letter print in the Christmas issue of the "Woman's Home Companion":—"I am constrained to protest against the advice given mothers to oblige their children to eat food which they dislike. Most grown people have their likes and dislikes, and if it were a punishment to them to eat a despised article, how much more so it is to a child to whom small troubles loom as tragedies. The child's distaste should not be discussed, simply ignored until he has forgotten how much he hated a certain article. There are so many good and nourishing things, that if one is fancied disliked, how much better to substitute something else, thereby avoiding issues and friction, which everyone knows are harmful to a child's nerves and health, and disposition as well. And as for letting a child go without his needed nourishment till next meal if he refuses one article—the injustice of it is too apparent to need comment."

The Health Hobby

Why is it that the average woman is so loath to admit that her health troubles come from her digestive apparatus. Does it sound any better to talk of heart troubles or mysterious, "internal woes" than it does to admit of a cantankerous liver or an upset stomach?—Women and men, too, take a queer fancy for whispering-of-serious ailments and assume a semi-invalism which one would hesitate to acknowledge. They seem to gloat over their illness until it must be quite a sorrow when they recover so far that they have to lose an important subject of conversation. How do we hate to listen to a recital of someone else's ill health! It gives us so little chance to put in a word about our own you know.

The New Washing Kit.

Have you seen the latest novelty for the suitcase, already so well supplied with nearly every possible want? This newest addition is a laundry kit. In a neat little case of leather flat and only about five or six inches square, are six tiny clothespins, doll size, and yet perfectly capable of holding such articles as those mentioned, a coil of heavy cord white and closely twisted, and two glass-topped pushpins. What more could anyone desire for the overnight surreptitious washing.

Marriage in Russia and Spain

If there were no war in Russia, this season would see the beginning of many a happy wooing there. The night before the wedding, if it is at all possible, a dance is given which lasts all night, and on the actual day of the marriage the bridegroom and his friends walk about the village playing musical instruments and throwing sugar to the children.

In sunny Spain etiquette is so very restrictive in the matter of courtship that it is a wonder that young people ever manage to get married at all. Even when, after many difficulties, the engagement is accomplished, the parents have a deciding voice in fixing the date, and, as they prefer long engagements, the wedding day is usually fixed somewhere in the dim future.

The best man and maid of honor are expected not only to fulfill the usual duties, but to contribute—sometimes very substantially—to the expenses of the wedding feast. Wedding cakes are unknown, but instead packets of sugared almonds are distributed among the guests and sent by post to those who are unable to be present.

Lots of infant industries never grow up.

Only fools mortgage their opportunities.

Anything is wrong that is almost right.

Many a spinster is sorry she learned to say "no."

Bitter medicine, like bitter experience may be the best.

You can blind men by throwing gold dust in their eyes.

LYMAN'S HOWES TRAVEL FESTIVAL
ROOF OF AMERICA
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
BATTLESHIP STRUGGLING THROUGH RAGING SEAS
FIRTH OF FORTH BRIDGE, SCOTLAND
DARING IN THE SWISS ALPS
MADEIRA—FRANCE
LOGGING—ITALY
HOLLAND
BEING A WILLY-OVERLAND TRAVELER
MAYN 071021

Your Unrestricted Choice of ANY WINTER COAT, SUIT DRESS OR SKIRT

At a Quarter Off and Less.

Never Before Such a Coat, Dress, Skirt and Waist Sale at this season. Our Sale will close in a week and to reduce our stock quickly we make this unusual sale. A Sale no woman can afford to miss. A few have waited until now for a Winter Coat, Suit, Skirt, Dress or Waist.

Special: ONE DOZEN MEN'S SCOTCH CAPS worth 25c for only 5c at WEISMAN'S BARGAIN BASEMENT.

L. WEISMAN

HIS LOST \$10 BILLURNS UP.

Note Unharmed After Lying in Hiding 14 Years.

Gypsum, Kan.—Fourteen years ago when Charles Milleson paid his harvest hands he missed a \$10 bill, and concluded that he had been touched by some one, possibly one of the hands.

He forgot the money until the other day Mrs. Milleson picked up an old pocketbook of her husband's that the children had been playing with for ten or twelve years and it was nearly worn out with usage. She took it apart and between the lining and the pocket the missing \$10 was found in a perfect state of preservation, having been protected from the hard usage by the leather of which the pocketbook was composed.

FRIED SPONGE KILLS RATS

This is the Way a Kansas Druggist Gets Rid of Rodents.

Reserve, Kan.—Fried sponge may not appeal to the average taste, but rats in this town are eating it greedily to their sorrow. To take the place of unsatisfactory rat poisons, R. L. Birkett, a druggist, feeds the rats small pieces of sponge that has been fried in bacon grease, which kills the rodent almost instantly.

Left His All to the Church.

Washington, Ind.—By the terms of the will of David Kribs, who died here recently, his entire estate, estimated at \$2,900, is left to the Westminster church. Kribs and his wife were enthusiastic members of the church. For forty years he taught a class in the Sunday school walking from his home, several miles in the country, on many cold winter mornings rather than miss Sunday school.

It takes a smart man to dispose of his property in a way that will shut out the lawyers as well as his relatives.

MRS. CLAYTON'S LETTER

To Run Down Nervous Women
Louisville, Ky.—"I was a nervous wreck, and in a weak, run-down condition when a friend asked me to try Vinol. I did so, and as a result I have gained in health and strength. I think Vinol is the best medicine in the world for a nervous, weak, run-down system and for elderly people."—Mrs. W. C. CLAYTON, Louisville, Ky.
Vinol is a delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil, guaranteed to overcome all run-down, weak, debilitated conditions and for chronic coughs, colds and bronchitis.

W. C. Spring Drug Co.

It's easy for a young man to paddle his own canoe—if his father will provide the canoe and paddle.

There is no place like home, but that's no excuse for loafing around there instead of going out and hunting a job.

DOWN ON HIS BACK

"About two years ago I got down on my back," writes Solomon Bequette, Flat River, Mo. "I got a 50c box of Foley Kidney Pills and they straightened me right up. I recommend them to all who have kidney trouble." Rheumatic aches and pains, soreness and stiffness, sleep disturbing bladder trouble, yield quickly to Foley Kidney Pills.—Hites Drug Store.

One seldom sees a woman on the street without a shopping bag. That ought to be sufficient warning to any bachelor.

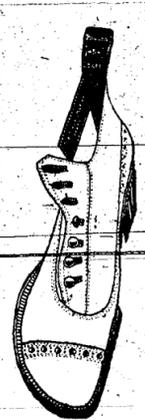
CITROLAX CITROLAX

Best thing for constipation, sour stomach, lazy liver and sluggish bowels. Stop a sick headache almost at once. Gives a most thorough and satisfactory flushing—no pain, no nausea. Keeps your system cleansed, sweet and wholesome. Ask for Citrolax.—Hites Drug Store.

Special Sale

On All

SHOES and Heavy Rubbers



DISCOUNT

20 per cent 20

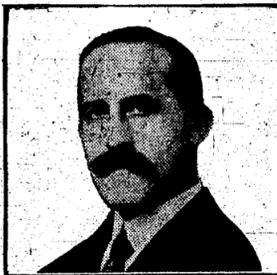
From Jan. 17th

To Jan. 31st

CHAS. A. HUDSON

SOUTHERN DRUG MERCHANT MAKES UNUSUAL STATEMENT

Great Business Losses Due to Neglect



W. WITHERS MILLER

President of the Polk-Miller Drug Company, Richmond, Va., is authority for the following extraordinary statement:

"I estimate that the business men of this country could increase their efficiency fully ten per cent by taking an occasional laxative and not neglecting the bowels as most of them do."

He also said that if the Department of Commerce in Washington would present each business man in the country with a box of Rexall Orderlies, it would be of great benefit to the national welfare. Rexall Orderlies are prompt in action, pleasant to take and never gripe, can be used by men, women or children, and are just the thing for toning up sluggish livers.

W. C. SPRING DRUG CO.
THE REXALL STORE
We have the exclusive selling rights for this great laxative. Trial size, 10 cents.

Dr. G. W. Bechtold DENTIST

Office Hours: 8:00 to 12:00 a. m.
1:00 to 5:00 p. m.
Evenings by Appointment.
Office, Second Floor of Kimball Block.

Dr. C. H. Pray Dentist

Office Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.
And Evenings.
Phone No. 223.

DRS. VARDON & PARKS PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Office in Monroe block, over Spring Drug Co's Store
Phone 158-4 rings
Office hours: 1:30 to 4:00 p. m.
7:00 to 8:00 p. m.
X-RAY in Office.

Dr. F. P. Ramsey Physician and Surgeon.

Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.
OFFICE SHERMAN BLOCK
East Jordan, Mich.
Phone No. 196.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and \$1.00 at Dealers.

RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS GIVEN QUICK RELIEF

Pain leaves almost as if by magic when you begin using "5-Drops," the famous old remedy for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Neuralgia and kindred troubles. It goes right to the spot, stops the aches and pains and makes life worth living. Get a bottle of "5-Drops" today. A booklet with each bottle gives full directions for use. Don't delay. Demand "5-Drops." Don't accept anything else in place of it. Any drug-gist can supply you. If you live too far from a drug store send One Dollar to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Newark, Ohio, and a bottle of "5-Drops" will be sent prepaid.

FEDERAL FARM CREDITS SYSTEM

Michigan's Tillers of the Soil See Relief in It.

NEED MONEY ON LONG TIME

Busy Political Year in Wolverine State Offers an Opportunity for Land Owners and Tenants to Get Together and Make Themselves Heard—Charles B. Warren Suggested for Gubernatorial Honors.

Lansing, Mich., January 18.—The nomination and election of a president, of a governor, of state officers, of members of the legislature, and innumerable big issues, will make this one of the busiest years, politically, the people of Michigan have known for a decade.

Activities, large and small, have already begun and the hum of the political machinery will sound with an increasing momentum until it becomes a din on the eve of election day, which is November 7, according to the calendar.

First among the matters which concern the nation will be the preferential primaries for presidential nominees, on April 3. President Wilson will no doubt be the Democratic choice, but who will receive the nomination at the hands of the Republican electors is more of a problem. The state has some "favorite sons" who would not be averse to having the backing of Michigan at the Republican National convention in Chicago on June 7. From the western part of the state come rumblings of the boom of Senator William Alden Smith, and there are also sounds of preparedness from the north which seem to originate in the neighborhood of the Soo.

Presidential Candidates. From outside the state can be heard the boom of the distant random political gun in a dozen different directions. Ex-President Roosevelt, viewed as the "inevitable nominee" by some of the Eastern sages, in the light of the recent invitation of the Republican National Committee to all "Bull Moosers" to "return to the Grand Old Party," and the Colonel's

attitude in the present world crisis, may give him a big vote in Michigan, just as he had four years ago as a candidate of the National Progressives. Then, there is Justice Hughes of New York; Ex-Senator Burton of Ohio; Senator Borah of Idaho; Senator Sherman of Illinois, and a number of others, all of whom have a following in Michigan.

Following this preliminary skirmish will come the State conventions of all parties to ratify the result and to choose delegates-at-large to the National conventions. At these State conventions will also be selected the State Central Committees.

Immediately upon the heels of this, and in fact in conjunction with it, will be the scramble for support at the August primaries when nominations will be made for governor, lieutenant governor, United States senator, congressmen and members of the legislature. After the August primaries, there will be more conventions to choose candidates for justice of the supreme court, secretary of state, attorney-general, auditor-general and state treasurer.

Besides the regular candidates at the November election some circuit judges will be elected to fill unexpired terms, and all counties will elect county tickets from top to bottom.

Gubernatorial Timber. So far as the gubernatorial timber is concerned, no Democratic candidate has announced himself, the presumption being that Governor Ferris may have the nomination if he will accept it. Among the Republicans, a number are either avowed candidates or are in a receptive mood. Former Congressman Gerrit J. Diekema of Holland; Lieutenant Governor Dickenson, of Charlotte; A. E. Sleeper, of Bad-Axe, and A. C. Carton, Immigration Commissioner, are among these.

In the selection of men, the political weather vane indicates that issues will be the ruling factor. Several of these issues are of vital import to the people and the people are in no temper to countenance a straddle by aspirants for office, especially those for State office, members of the legislature and congress. The big issues include not only these already up for disposal, including amendments, but also those which are "in the air" and which are bound to engage the attention of the voter before next November. Some of these matters are of more concern to the farmers of the State than to any other class of citizens. Michigan has great latent agricultural resources which land owners and tenants have not been able to develop because of a lack of capital and credit. In the Farm Credit System, they see an opportunity to secure the needed funds.

Outline of Credit System. While agitation in support of such a system is keen in Ohio and some other States, Michigan's farmers are just beginning to line up in support of it. A bill is under discussion at Washington which provides for a comprehensive farm mortgage credit system under the control and supervision of a land bank board of five members to be appointed by the President with the approval of the senate. Under the plan suggested by the committee having the bill in charge, the country is to be divided into twelve districts, each with a regional bank having a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, to be issued in shares of ten dollars for purchase by the public. Stock not taken in ninety days by private capital or by local organizations, according to the contemplated bill, will be subscribed by the Federal government. Business would be done directly between the regional banks and local bodies which farmers would be authorized to organize in the form of co-operative farm loan associations or joint stock banks, charter for which would be passed on by the land bank board. Applications for loans approved by the local organization would be recommended to the regional bank of the district.

Chance for the Farmer. Many of the farmers' organizations could quickly organize into proper co-operative bodies for the handling of this business and from several sections of the State comes the information that they are already becoming active in support of the plan, for it promises aid to agricultural interests of the State, similar subsidiary methods having been heretofore applied to the advancement of every other enterprise in the State, in some form or other.

First among the Michigan districts to show organized support of the Farm Credit System is the upper section of the lower peninsula. The farmers of Emmet County and adjoining territory have already raised their voice. Concerning the farm credit plan, M. M. Burnham, of Petoskey, one of the leaders on farm development work in that section of the State and an authority on things agricultural, says in the Peilston Journal in substance: "In this political year some discussion of the farmers' interests in the coming campaign seems in order, to the end that they may not be overlooked in our State and National platforms. It is most certain that other classes will be so engaged in looking after their own special interests that they will give little thought to the unorganized farmers. There are few men who are broad enough in mind and heart to grasp the larger views of human affairs, and who reject in devoting their efforts to the general good of all. Many Michigan farmers, as the spring approaches, have not sufficient cash to make the best of their opportunities. Many find themselves without funds to make improvements which would add manifold to their profits, and still others have not what they absolutely require in the way of seed for proper cropping. This does not apply to tenant farmers alone, for many owners foresee a season of distress, if nothing new is instituted to relieve them and enable them to produce at least the usual crops. Even those who have enough are not prepared for a "rainy day" as it were. Sickness in the family would mean ruin unless they could borrow money on reasonable terms. Invariably the hardest pressed and most needy is driven to seek aid from the private money-lender at high interest rates. Such a hazard means ruin ultimately. These farmers need State aid. They need a system of credit which will extend over a period of long enough time to permit them to get on their feet and to build up their lands to a profit-making basis, and at the same time to be beyond the reach of that type of money-lender who gains riches through the borrower's inability to meet his obligations promptly. "Every farmer has a right to a hand in political platform making and the selection of the candidates so that their welfare may not be neglected. "There are probably many good men in Michigan who are qualified to serve the whole people, but since it is not always the man who seeks office the most industriously that makes the most efficient executive of a State. I am in favor of a strong Farm Credits advocate. In my mind the name of one man looms large in point of public service and constructive administration. While I am not acquainted with the man, nor have I ever seen him, yet for various accounts and reports of quick action and devotion to the service of the people in the relief of the famishing Belgians as Chairman of the Michigan Committee for the Relief of Belgium; of the human sympathy shown in leading the movement to furnish labor and food for the thousands of unemployed in Detroit last winter; of the organizing ability shown in helping the beet sugar farmers to put their industry on a profitable basis and place Michigan in the forefront as a sugar producing state; of his efforts to unite capital and labor through profit-sharing partnership methods, which, according to advanced thought is the practical solution of one of the gravest economic problems that confronts the American people; of the constructive genius displayed as President of the Detroit Board of Commerce, recognized to be the most progressive civic institution in the most prosperous city in the United States; of his activities as head of the World Court Peace movement in Michigan. I am led to believe he is the best man to whom we may look for safe leadership and concrete results. "The European conflict has established the United States in the front rank among the nations of the world. Our obligations to our forefathers and our duty to future generations demand that we assure the leadership. The safety of our institutions and the needs of humanity demand the services of men who brings things to pass, men who have met and who can meet the issues they encounter. Michigan needs such a man as governor, the firm belief that he can and will serve the farmers with the same intelligence and judgment that he has shown in the past, I am in favor of Charles B. Warren for Governor of Michigan."



Charles B. Warren

Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

NO USE FOR IT IN FIVE YEARS.

A leading banker of Wisconsin vouches for the following incident: Within the past year the managers of a brewery in one of the smaller cities of the state decided to build a new malt house at a cost of \$25,000. They commissioned their president to go to Milwaukee and effect a loan. His naturally went to one of the big brewery-controlled banks of that city. The vice-president to whom he applied for the loan, was formerly in the brewing business, and had made a handsome fortune in that business during the palmy days before the dregs had begun to knock the big profits out of it. He very wisely got out of the business when the getting was good, not as now, when brewing stocks are all shot to pieces.

To the utter surprise and chagrin of the out-of-town brewer he was promptly refused the loan. He exclaimed: "What's the matter? With all this fine property we got, ain't we good for \$25,000?"

Quick came the answer from the ex-brewer-banker: "But what do you want to use the \$25,000 for?"

"To build a malt house, so we can enlarge our business," said the brewer.

"But, you fool, don't you know that in five years you will have no use whatever for a malt house?" replied the banker.

CAMPAIGN PLANS.

As part of the campaign program for the year the National W. C. T. U. has adopted the following: Increased activity of the Young People's branch in all lines of campaign work; the Loyal Temperance Legion (children's branch) to have part in public meetings, demonstrations and parades; campaign institutes to be held in the interests of national constitutional prohibition at state capitals, also county institutes at county seats, for the education and inspiration of temperance workers and the general public; special campaign material furnished the newspapers by the W. C. T. U. bureau of publicity; parades, street meetings, medal contests, rallies and other public demonstrations to be held frequently, securing the co-operation of Sunday schools; circulation of the Sunday school petition for national constitutional prohibition to be urged; the relation of woman's ballot to the destruction of the liquor traffic emphasized; the use of posters and poster parades recommended, July 4 and October 12 designated as National Poster days; W. C. T. U. speakers to present in public addresses the status of and reasons for national constitutional prohibition and secure the indorsement of the joint resolution for it.

PLACARDS IN DRY PARADE.

"A beef joint beats a booze joint."
"The path of misery leads from the saloon door."

"You can't buy dry goods with money spent for wet goods."
"The cause of drunkenness is license; the cure is total abstinence."

"One home in four must furnish a boy for the saloon. What about your boy?"
"Chicago knows enough to come in out of the wet."

"We'll make the water wagon our jitney bus."
"A dry Chicago means a clean Chicago."

"Who gets your next pay envelope?"
"The saloon is the poor man's club that kicks him out after he has paid his dues."

"Nineteen dry states. Come on in, Illinois! The water's fine."
"The last to be hired, the first to be fired—the boozer."

"Nothing to drink Sunday; clear head Monday."
"When you down booze, that is personal liberty; when booze downs you, that is slavery."

ADVICE TO UNCLE SAM.

There is a certain queer old book which was printed in England more than a hundred years ago called "The Pleasant Art of Money-Catching." It contains this good advice: "First see that your comings-in be more than your layings-out." Suppose a man were taking ten thousand dollars a year over the counter of his store. That might seem big to him. But if he had to pay ten thousand and one dollar for stock and rent and help and fire, he would not be prospering, but failing. Uncle Sam does get a great deal of money from the liquor traffic. But he and we spend a very great deal more in caring for its victims.

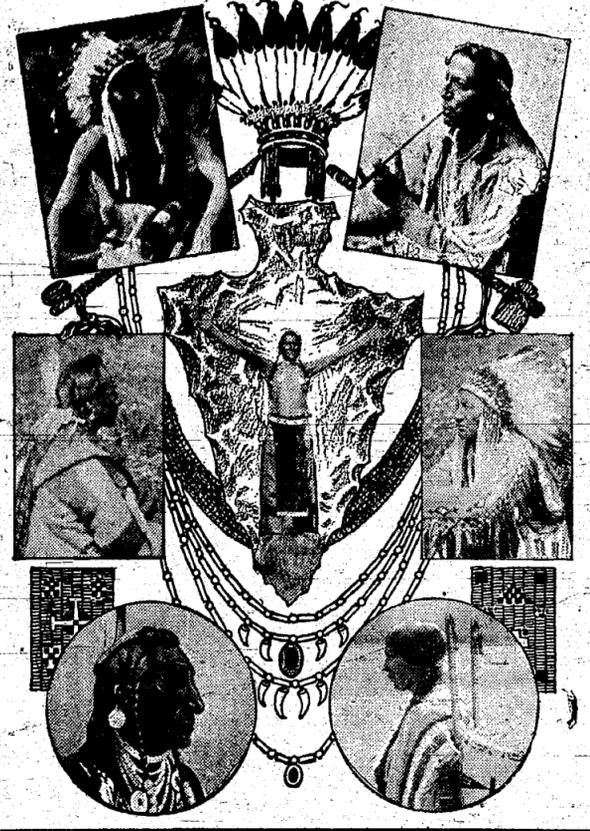
So this is bad business, and when enough people have found it out the liquor traffic will go. They are finding it out very fast. Everybody who has studied arithmetic can figure out the reason for national prohibition. It is a matter of dollars and cents.—Christine Tintling.

FARMERS FOR PROHIBITION.

The Farmers' National congress, assembled in Omaha for its thirty-fifth annual meeting, proclaimed the prohibition principles of the farmers of the country in the following message to the Nebraska dry convention then in session at Lincoln:

"The Farmers' National congress has for many years been on record as opposed to the legalizing of the liquor traffic. Our sympathies and efforts are with the convention for a dry Nebraska and a dry nation."

The AMERICAN INDIANS IN ALL THE GLORY OF THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK AS FILMED BY LYMAN H. HOWE TO APPEAR HERE SOON



THE ONE TALENT MAN.

BY REV. J. O. DAVIS.

To each according to his several ability.—St. Matt., xxv., 15.

This parable of the talents contains a message of awful warning and of sweetest comfort. God holds every man responsible for all that has been committed to him; He also rewards faithfulness beyond our wildest expectation. When the householder in the parable was preparing for his journey he did not distribute his property indiscriminately among his servants, but only after careful consideration. He gave "to each according to his several ability." To one man he gave five talents, not from favoritism, but because he had the ability to use it profitably. The man who received one talent was not capable of great things, but he had the ability to use the one talent. His fault was that he refused to use what was committed to him, fondly thinking that his master would be satisfied with its safe return without increase. We may also perceive a feeling of jealousy and discontent because a larger amount was not given to him.

The law of human responsibility is universal. I am to-day very much what I have made myself. As I have used my time profitably or unprofitably, as I have resisted temptations or yielded to them, as I have allowed my passions and appetites and the desires of my lower nature to control my thoughts and actions, or have brought them into subjection to the higher, so is my character to-day. Whether I will or not, I am held to the strictest accountability. The boy in school who shirks the multiplication table, promising himself to study diligently when he shall have reached the higher mathematics, finds that the higher mathematics are an impossibility without a thorough knowledge of those things that he despised as useless. He is quite incapable of making use of the five talents, because he has buried, not used, the one talent.

The same rule holds good in the spiritual world. God gives gifts of grace to His children as they have the ability and disposition to use them. Grace used means grace increased. Opportunity taken advantage of means greater opportunity. Large returns were not expected from the one talent man, but some return was expected. He would have been a talent man and the two talent man, commended equally with the five however small his return might seem in comparison with theirs, had he used his talent.

And just here is the word of comfort. The five talent man and the two talent man are comparatively few. The more part of us are of one talent ability. All that is expected of us is that we use and make the best we are able of what we have. When the time of the great accounting comes we may have little to offer—only a cup of cold water give to one of Christ's little ones; only a kind, sympathetic word spoken; only a helping hand held out to one needing the support; it is what we were able to do, and we will receive the commendation of the Master equally with those whose opportunities have been greater:—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

CLERK ALL RUN DOWN

Restored To Health By Vinol

Shelbyville, Ind.—"I am a clerk in a hotel and was all run down, on energy, my blood was poor and my face covered with pimples. I got so weak I had to put up an awful fight to keep at work. After taking many other remedies without benefit, Vinol has restored my health and strength."—ROY F. BIRD.

For all run-down, weak, nervous conditions of men and women, nothing equals Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil. Try it on our guarantee.

W. C. Spring Drug Co.

OPEN NOSTRILS! END A COLD OR CATARRH

How To Get Relief When Head and Nose are Stuffed Up.

Count fifty! Your cold in head or catarrh disappears. Your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more snuffing, hawking, mucous discharge, dryness or headache; no struggling for breath at night.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist and apply a little of this fragrant antiseptic cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothing and healing the swollen or inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Head colds and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed-up and miserable. Relief is sure.

Triple Plated Knives

stamped
1847 ROGERS BROS.
last longer through harder service than any other because they have a round bolster which does away with sharp corners (where blades are joined to handle) whose wear is constant and hards. This is but one of many notable features of
knives, which give lasting service and satisfaction. Numerous patterns are offered in this famous
"Silver Plate that Wears."
Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "CL" showing all designs.
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
Successors to
Worcester Manufacturing Co.
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