

Charlevoix County Herald.

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EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1929.

NUMBER 4

Judge Probate Annual Report

REVIEW OF WORK DONE DURING FISCAL YEAR.

In the Probate Court proper there were 101 proceedings begun and they classify as follows:

Forty intestate estates, 16 testate estates.

Committed to the University Hospital at Ann Arbor, seven afflicted children at the expense of the State; five adult afflicted persons at the expense of the County. Guardians were appointed in nine estates for the care of their property.

Nine persons were committed to the insane asylum for treatment and hospitalization as insane.

Four proceedings in intestate estate for the determination of heirs. This branch of procedure fell off very much the past year as compared with former years.

Eight guardians were appointed to care for the person and estates of mentally incompetent persons. That is a larger number than in any of the preceding 16 years.

Petitions filed in three cases for adoption; adoption granted in two cases and denied in one.

Two persons sent to the Michigan Home and Training School at Lapeer. Neither have been admitted as yet on account of the crowded condition of the institution.

In two estates proceedings for to re-open the matter.

One of the estates re-opened dated back to 1883, and was the 24th case probated in this County.

Thirty-three estates closed during the year.

The Juvenile division of this court reports as follows:

Delinquent girls before the court, one, and she was committed to Adrian to the Girls' Home and Training School.

Delinquent boys, seven, of which four were sent to Lansing to the Boys Vocational School.

Dependent children, 31. They were cared for in different ways according to the circumstances and conditions as the court thought best.

One neglected child brought before the court. On the filing of the petition the mother came to the rescue and took the child from the persons in whose care she had placed it and where it was being neglected.

Inheritance tax determined in three estates only.

On account of the amendments in the inheritance tax law by which the exemptions have been greatly increased to the lineal heirs, there is not as much work in this line as before, and the taxes lessened. No change in the law as to collateral heirs.

JORDAN RIVER LODGE NO. 360, I. O. O. F. INSTALL OFFICERS

At a meeting of Jordan River Lodge No. 360, I. O. O. F., held Friday, Jan'y 18th, the following officers were installed for the coming year:—
N. G.—Floyd Vermillion.
V. G.—Ira Lee
F. S.—Clarence Moorehouse
Treas.—J. K. Bader
Warden—Wm. Schroeder
Conductor—Alva Davis
I. G.—Andrew Sackett
O. G.—Willard Moorehouse.
R. S.—Frank Cook
L. S.—Wm. Gaunt
L. S.—Neil Somerville
R. S.—John Schroeder
R. S.—Ira S. Foote
Chaplain—Robert Proctor
L. S. S.—Joseph Montroy
P. G.—Everett Sturgill
D. G. M.—Frank Cook

PREDICTS DECREASE IN POTATO ACREAGE

East Lansing, Jan. 21. —Unless farmers have changed their natures recently they will plant a much reduced acreage of potatoes next spring according to a prediction made by Dr. C. C. Stine, Bureau of Economics, Washington, D. C.

Statistical studies, made by the Bureau, of potato prices and the number of acres planted during previous years indicate that two years of unattractive prices reduce the next year's planting materially.

The same figures show that a price of \$1.60 per bushel for potatoes increases the next planting 10 per cent and a price of \$1.30 increases the acres planted by 30 per cent.

Dr. Stine says that, although the weather plays an important part in determining the size of the potato crop, the greater factor in producing a surplus is the increased plantings which follow periods of high prices.

The 1924 crop of 425,000,000 bushels of potatoes grown in the U. S. brought \$270,000,000 less than the 323,000,000 bushels which were produced the next year. In addition to the money lost on the difference in sales price, the large crop cost a great deal more to grow than the smaller one.

The branch of the United States Department of Agriculture which Dr. Stine represents furnishes crop and market reports, advanced reports on intentions to plant, and a great deal of other valuable economic information for farmers, who can obtain it by writing to the Department.

Petersburg — William Hagen, 68 years old, fell dead while shoveling snow in front of his home here.

Howell—Word has been received here that Andrew Jackson Rider, 85, pioneer in cranberry culture and the man who introduced that food to Europe, died at Hamonton, N. J., of influenza. He was a native of Howell.

Kalamazoo—A few days after her engagement was announced, Miss Mildred Lucille Ferguson, 19 years old, dropped dead of heart disease. Her marriage to Cleo M. Smith was to have been solemnized during the summer.

Lansing — The Republican state spring convention will be held in Lansing, February 20. It was decided by the state central committee meeting recently at the Hotel Downey. The several county conventions will be held February 13.

Calumet—Louis Smith, 30 years old, a former member of state police and well known in upper peninsula baseball circles, was killed instantly here in a fall to the ground in a local mine. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anton Smith, of Falls Creek, Wis., survive.

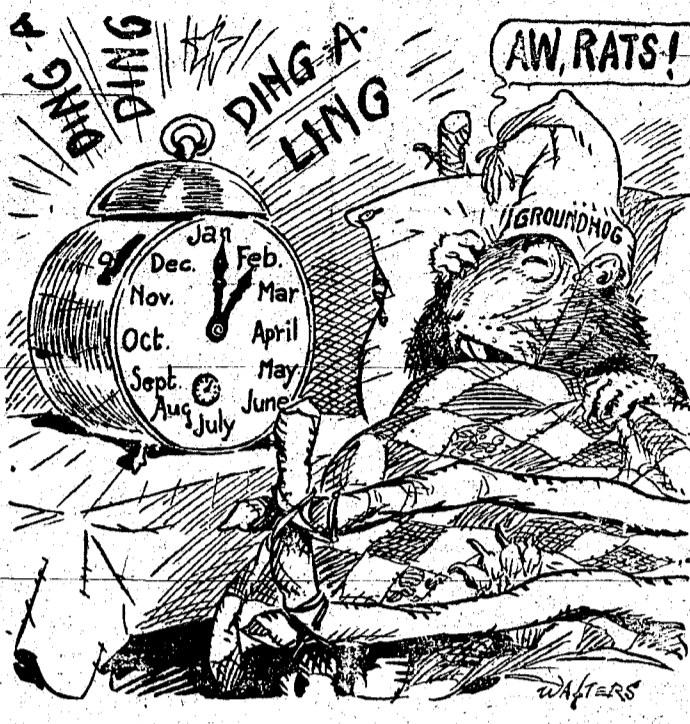
Grand Rapids—Petitions are in circulation to ask the state legislature to reimburse Louis C. Schmidt, 66 years old, city housing inspector, for loss of his right arm in a sham battle at Grand Haven 37 years ago. He was a tanner with the old Fox battery. He was paid \$1,200 by the state 16 years later, but this amount is said to have been inadequate.

Flat Rock—Fourteen-year-old Robert Finney accidentally shot and killed himself here while attempting to load a .32 caliber automatic pistol in his home. A bullet struck the youth in the abdomen. The youth unknown to his parents had procured a box of cartridges and was attempting to fill the magazine, when one of the bullets exploded, Coroner James James E. Burgess believes.

Lansing—Michigan and the Great Lakes states have won their fight to stop the Chicago sanitary district from using Great Lakes water for sewage disposal purposes in the drainage canal when the United States supreme court held that all but a very small diversion from Lake Michigan is illegal and must stop. The court criticized the persistent efforts of Illinois authorities to continue the diversion.

More size doesn't always count. Sometimes a little push will prevail against a big pull.

Time to Get Up (?)



REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION

A Republican County Convention for the County of Charlevoix will be held at the K. of P. Hall in the city of East Jordan on Wednesday, Feb'y 6, 1929, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of that day for the purpose of electing (five) delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in the City of Lansing on Wednesday, Feb'y 20th, 1929, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

Delegates shall be duly qualified voters—men and women of their respective precincts. The several wards and townships are entitled to representation in said convention according to the apportionment of delegates hereto attached, being one delegate for every 30 votes or fractional thereof, cast at the November election of 1928 for the Republican candidate for Secretary of State as follows:—

Bay Twp. 3; Boyne Valley Twp. 4; Chandler Twp. 1; Charlevoix Twp. 1; Evangeline Twp. 1; Eveline Twp. 5; Hayes Twp. 4; Hudson Twp. 1; Marjion Twp. 4; Melrose Twp. 3; Norwood Twp. 2; Peaine Twp. 1; St. James Twp. 1; South Arm Twp. 5; Wilson Twp. 3. Boyne City, 1st Ward 2; Boyne City 2nd Ward 5; Boyne City 3rd Ward 8; Boyne City 4th Ward 7; Charlevoix, 1st Ward 3; Charlevoix 2nd Ward 13; Charlevoix 3rd Ward 8. East Jordan, 1st Ward 3; East Jordan 2nd Ward 4; East Jordan 3rd Ward 8. Total—100.

By order of the Republican County Committee.
H. C. MEYER, Chairman.
KIT CARSON, Secretary.
Dated Jan'y 23, 1929.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank all our neighbors and friends for their kindness and sympathy during the illness and death of our little son, also for the beautiful floral offerings.
MR. and MRS. LESLIE GIBBARD and Family.

Muskegon—James Hopkins, oil driller, is dead here as a result of burns received in a field gas explosion.

TeCumseh—Electric motors in the Hayden Flour Mill were incapacitated recently by a foot of water which covered the floor after prowlers had opened a valve in a water pipe during the night.

Lansing—The Legislature has adjourned until Monday, January 21. Legislators go to inspect the various state institutions, parks, hatcheries, game preserves and so forth. After their return the real business of the session begins.

Clare—The Clare siren, used to call the firemen was found to be frozen when a fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. George Spring and Mr. and Mrs. A. Searight. Members of both families escaped in their night clothing. The firemen, called by telephone from their homes, were unable to save the building.

River Rouge—Fred Blair, River Rouge constable, received through the mail a few days ago a gold ring set with four small diamonds, which he said was stolen from him 27 years ago. Blair said the ring was taken by one of several fellow workmen. The ring came in a small box bearing no marks except the Wyandotte post-office stamp.

Saginaw—A course in farm accounting is to be offered the farmers of Saginaw County through the new farm management department of Michigan State College, co-operating with the county agricultural extension service, with instruction classes conducted here Feb. 19 and 20. More than the required number of 60 farmers have enrolled for the course.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our sincere appreciation of the many acts of kindness extended by friends and neighbors during the illness and death of our dear wife and mother.
Wm. Sabin
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Barrick

PEOPLES S. S. BANK ELECTS DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

At the annual Stockholders' meeting of the Peoples State Savings Bank of East Jordan, held Tuesday, Jan'y 8th, the following Directors were elected:— W. A. Stroebel, Roscoe Mackey, W. H. Parks, S. E. Rogers, C. H. Whittington, John J. Porter.

The Directors met Monday, Jan'y 21st, and elected officers for ensuing year as follows:—

President—W. A. Stroebel.
Vice President—R. O. Bisbee.
Vice President—Roscoe Mackey.
Cashier—W. G. Cornell.
Asst. Cashier—L. G. Cornell.
Asst. Cashier—Agnes V. Kenny.

State News in Brief

Cadillac—W. S. Watkins, 43, employed by the Cummer-Diggins Lumber Company, was found dead in a logging train box car.

Hazel Park—Construction of the new \$350,000 Hazel Park High School has begun on a ten acre site near the Nine-Mile road and John R. street. The work will take more than six months.

Addison—The Addison State Savings bank now boasts a woman president. She is Miss Flaud Cleveland, who for several years has been vice-president and cashier, and was just elected to the highest place in the institution.

Howell—Eight nurses escaped into zero weather in night clothing early one morning, when fire destroyed a large residence used as a nurses home for the McPherson Memorial hospital. The blaze started in the furnace room.

Lansing—If the Legislature fails to enact a resident angler's license law the State will ask for \$424,800 to run the fish affairs of the Department of Conservation for the next two years. If an angler's license law does become effective no appropriation will be sought, for it is believed that the sale of licenses will bring in a minimum of \$400,000 a year.

East Lansing—The State Board of Agriculture, meeting recently at Michigan State College, accepted from W. K. Kellogg, Battle Creek manufacturer, a deed to the W. K. Kellogg experimental farm near Gull Lake. The college has been operating the farm under a co-operative arrangement with Mr. Kellogg for several months. The farm is operated under a trust fund provided by Mr. Kellogg.

Pontiac—After having reached his one hundredth birthday anniversary January 3, Thomas Clark, one of the oldest residents of Oakland county, died at his home at 57 Center street here. Mr. Clark was born in England, January 3, 1829, and came to this country in 1847. He made his first home on a farm near Utica when he first came to Michigan, but later moved to Pontiac, where he has lived for 50 years.

Lansing—Permission to establish four additional truck lines has been asked of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission by the Eastern Michigan Trucking Co., formerly the D. U. R. Trucking Co. All the new lines would have Detroit as one terminal. At the other ends would be Pontiac, Flint, Port Huron and Toledo. The Toledo-bound trucks would travel via the Telegraph road and the Dixie Highway.

Lansing—Auto licenses would be issued in midsummer instead of in mid-winter when there is rain and snow and influenza in the air and when purses are depleted by taxes and Christmas shopping, if a bill presented by Senator Peter B. Lennon, of Genesee County, receives favorable consideration. His bill provides that the secretary of state begin issuing the licenses May 1 and that auto owners will be given until June to get their plates.

Muskegon—Four men employed in the Muskegon oil field had narrow escapes when they were overcome by gas 18 feet under ground. They were rescued by Forest Liedecker with the aid of a rope. Three were taken to a hospital. Charles Hoffman, a contractor, was trying to fit a connection to the gas pipe when overcome. C. B. Huff, Charles Clark and George Barrett, workmen, descended to aid him and were overcome quickly. It was then that Liedecker pulled the four to the surface.

Although the postage carried by the United States air mail in December showed an increase of more than 200 per cent over December of 1927, a report by the postoffice department at Washington reveals the Chicago-Bay City route, which blankets lower Michigan, has shown a continuous decline in postage since it was established a few months ago. The Chicago-Bay City

E. J. Defeats Harbor Springs

BY 21 TO 18. SCORE LAST FRIDAY NIGHT.

By Ford Moulton—In Petoskey News.

East Jordan High proved altogether too scrappy for the local basketball team last Friday night and walked off with the victory, 21 to 18, seeming to win quite handily. It was the second home game defeat for Harbor in as many weeks, a thing quite unheard of for some time past. The Harborites never seemed to get going.

Hegerberg, playing for Captain Shepard, led his East Jordan team by his clever floor work and also sank three baskets. Dennis at guard played a fine defensive game. Lee, center, made eight points. For Harbor, Capt. Winegarden led his team with 12 points and played a wonderful floor game. Campbell was a power on defense. East Jordan flashed a very neat passing game.

Brichan, of Vanderbilt, was the Referee and his work was very satisfactory. The lineup was: Harbor—Capt. Winegarden and McBride, forwards; Hill, Center; Lincoln and Campbell, guards; subs: Booth for McBride, Grimes for Hill, Faunce for Hegerberg and Peters, forwards; Lee, Campbell. East Jordan: lineup—Center; Dennis and Pray, guards; subs: LaLonde for Dennis, Marshal Shepard for Hegerberg.

In the preliminaries the Harbor Reserves passed their way to a 25-10 victory over the East Jordan Reserves. H. Taylor and Booth were the bright and shining lights for the victors, while Taylor played strong for East Jordan.

total for December last was 8,694 pounds, compared with 8,329 in November and 9,563 in October.

Grand Rapids—Not since 1860, when the first records of the levels of the Great Lakes were made, has the stage kept rising during the winter months as it has this winter, according to L. A. Goddard, civil engineer in charge of the Government harbor service, with headquarters here. Instead of falling below the "zero mark" an arbitrary level fixed at 579.6 feet above sea level, the water has risen until, at the most recent reading, it stood at plus 1.03 feet; although, according to previous habits of the lakes, it should have been at about minus 1.34 as it was at this time last year.

Lansing—Two capital punishment bills have been introduced in the senate. One by Senator Arthur E. Wood of Detroit, leaves the death penalty in first degree murder cases to discretion of the jury and has a referendum attached, which, if it passes both houses, will bring it before the voters at the April election. The other measure makes hanging mandatory for prisoners who kill in attempting to break jail and for prisoners serving life sentences for murder who kill while in prison.

Talented and Lucky



Margaret Shotwell, nine-year-old, concert pianist, has been spending a vacation at her home in Omaha. The daughter of parents in only modest financial circumstances, Miss Shotwell fell heir to a large block of stock in the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company when E. A. Reynolds, who was manager of the Omaha branch of the company, died in 1917. Mr. Reynolds was a bachelor and a great friend of the Shotwell family and Margaret was his favorite. It was the income from this inheritance which gave the girl the opportunity to pursue a musical career. She studied under famous masters in Europe and has played in concerts in five European capitals. She has the distinction of being the only woman pianist who has ever played in the Paris National Opera house.

No matter what that kind of a girl puts on she looks just like that kind of a girl.

Malcolm D. Almack



Malcolm D. Almack of Palo Alto, Calif., fifteen years old, was given first prize in the Durant competition for the best essay by a high school pupil on the solution of the prohibition problem. Young Almack, the son of a Stanford university professor, was among several hundred high school students who entered the competition. Under the terms of the award he receives \$1,000 and the Palo Alto high school receives \$4,000.

DIPPING INTO SCIENCE

Why Our Teeth Chatter

Spasms are independent of the will and are really a series of muscle contractions. There are two kinds—where the muscle contracts and remains so, or where there is a series of small contractions. It is the latter type of spasm affecting the jaw muscles which cause our teeth to chatter when cold or when frightened.

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There are lots of big boys and small men in the world.

John, With New Uniform, and Fiancee



John Conroy, son of the President, in his new uniform as major in the staff of the governor of Connecticut, with his fiancee, Miss Florence Truman, daughter of the governor.

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PENINSULA

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Vern Hurd of Hortons Bay is helping his brother-in-law, A. B. Nicoly of Sunny Slope farm to cut stove wood. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayden and two children, and Mrs. J. W. Hayden and son, Robert, of Orchard Hill were dinner guests of Geo. Jarman and Mrs. Mercy Woerful, at Gravel Hill, Sunday.

Clare Staley has a man helping him cut stove wood for W. C. Howe.

Ed. Stollard of Pleasant View farm was called to Holland, Mich., Saturday, in connection with the Charlevoix Co. Nurseries business.

The snow plows made the rounds of the County roads on the Peninsula Friday and Saturday.

Miss Helen Crowell of Dave Staley Hill went to Mackinac City Monday, where she has a position in a Bank.

George Johnston is very proud these days over a heifer calf from his Jersey cow, which has taken first prize at the County Fair for 2 years.

Mrs. Fred Wurn returned to her home in Star Dist., Sunday evening, after spending 10 days with her daughter, Mrs. Elwood Cyr in Boyne City, helping to care for the little new grandson.

Elmer Faust of Mountain Ash farm is still confined to the house with lumbago, which developed two weeks ago.

Miss Georgia Green returned to her home in Boyne City, Tuesday, after spending some days at Ridgeway farm.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Russell of Ridgeway farm returned home Tuesday, after spending a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mose LaLonde in Chaddock Dist., who are quite poorly in health this winter.

Mrs. Pete Somerville, Three Bells Dist., skied to the Lew Boyer home on the West Side of South Arm Lake, Thursday evening, returning in time for school Friday a. m.

Take Sage who has been working at the F. H. Wangeman farm for several weeks, went to Boyne City last week and is employed on a farm.

Frank Scott came Friday evening and repaired the well on the F. H. Wangeman farm, Saturday, returning to Boyne City Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Richard Russell of Ridgeway Farm spent Thursday with the Geo. Jarman family at Gravel Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Looze of Three Bells Dist., visited at the H. Gould home in Mountain Dist., Thursday, and called at the F. D. Russell home.

Mrs. Caroline Swenson is staying at the Geo. Staley home for the present.

Mrs. Bob Willson, nee Dorothy Jarman, who has been staying with her father, Geo. Jarman at Gravel Hill, recuperating from a severe illness, is improving nicely and is spending the week with her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Hayden and family at Orchard Hill.

Will Gaunt of East Jordan spent part of last week with his parents.

Peoples' Wants

MUNNIMAKERS
Notices of Lost, Wanted, For Sale, For Rent, etc., in this Column is 25 cents for one insertion for 25 words or less. Initials count as one word and compound words count as two words. Above this number of words a charge of one cent a word will be made for the first insertion and one-half cent for subsequent insertions, with a minimum charge of 15 cents. These rates are for cash only. Ten cents extra per insertion if charged.

WANTED
WANTED—Washings and Ironings. MRS. ALVA DAVIS, East Jordan, located across from Snyders, near High School. 8x2

CHICKENS WANTED—C. J. MALPASS. 40-t.f.

WANTED—Young Calves and old Horses. Write or phone SEARS FOX RANCH, East Jordan. 18-t.f.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS
FOR SALE—Dry Wood, cut from hardwood lumber. Also cedar kindling wood. Quick delivery. L. DUDLEY, phone 217, East Jordan. 3-t.f.

FOR SERVICE—Big Type Chester White BOAR. Stock from State Champion. — EDW. THORSEN, East Jordan, Mich., Route 3, phone 165-F22. 48-t.f.

REPAIRS—You can get Repairs for any Stove, Range, Engines, Cars, Sewing Machines, Cream Separator, Plow, or any Farm Machinery at C. J. MALPASS HDWE. CO. 10-t.f.

Mr. and Mrs. David Gaunt, helping with the chores, and fishing. Mrs. Joel Bennett, Mrs. Nellie Evans and son, J. F., and Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bennett and children of Honey Slope Farm went to Boyne City, Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Orval Bennett and family returned in the evening, but the rest of the party remained for a longer visit.

Eveline Orchard District
Edited by Jesse Morse

No mail for three days, but the radio is fine, so why mind.

Miss Edna Knudsen returned Friday night from Charlevoix High. She was not able to get home the week before on account of the storm.

Miss Frances Best of the County Normal visited the first week of this year with relatives here.

Miss Agnes Slesma returned to her home near Ellsworth, Saturday, after a two weeks' stay here to assist Mrs. Best, during her recent illness.

The physician was called last week for Everett Spidel, who has been very ill with LaGrippe, approaching pneumonia.

Wilber Spidle has been harrowing and rolling the road for the mail carrier.

Will Walker made a business trip Monday to a farm in the vicinity of East Jordan.

The school attendance is again coming back to normal.

Lyle Walker has about recovered from the flu, and Mrs. Walker is convalescing.

EVELINE

(Edited by Mrs. Frank Kiser.)

Mrs. Russell Thomas and children spent Monday with Mrs. Frank Kiser. Marion Best made a business trip to Ellsworth last Saturday.

John Whalin has been real ill the past week.

Everett Spidle has been real sick with the flu and a cold.

Mrs. Robert Sherman called on Mrs. Ben Clark last Thursday afternoon.

W. O. Spidle is kept real busy these days keeping the roads rolled down.

Mrs. Marion Best is able to do her work again, after having the flu and quinsy.

Mrs. Frank Kiser spent last Friday afternoon with Mrs. Spidle.

Ben Clark is spending these stormy days picking over beans.

Vance School Notes
(Edited by Marian Batterbee and Ruth Jubb.)

We took down our snowflakes because we are now decorating our schoolhouse in Japanese dress.

Most everyone is over the flu and are back to school again.

The seventh grade is busy in Orthography with diphthongs and triphthongs.

The first grade has finished their reader.

The chart class are making animal booklets.

We are interested in our Nutrition Club.

This month we are eating at least two vegetables a day.

The girls are enjoying their Sewing Club, which is once a week.

The most popular game this week is "May I."

We are having the "Hall of Fame," once a week for opening exercises.

The sixth grade are reviewing their geography.

Ruth Jubb, Marian and Phyllis Batterbee were absent from school Monday, on account of the deep snow.

Perry Bennett has the work of getting in the wood for this month.

One of the pupils made the mistake to say the Louisiana Purchase was in Oregon.

The seventh grade have finished studying Asia.

The Ruckle children have been absent from school since Christmas.

The sixth and seventh grades are learning a poem—"It Couldn't Be Done," for Language.

Marine City—Acting on a telegraphic order from Dr. Guy L. Klefer, of Lansing, superintendent of the state board of health, Dr. T. E. Degurse, city physician, began the vaccination of 1,000 children of this city. One case of small pox was reported to the state health officer, resulted in the order from the state health department and the work of immunizing the children in the schools was started by four physicians. The teachers also will be vaccinated. Dr. Degurse said.

The riddle of the ages never will be solved as long as the women have their way about it.

PREVENT FLU Stop Your Coughs and Colds
FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
ESTABLISHED 1875
LARGEST SELLING COUGH MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES
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Horticultural News

PRUNE GRAPES FOR FRUIT AND SHADE

Grape vines on arbors are usually expected to furnish shade and act as a screen as well as produce fruit. Pruning decides how well they serve these three purposes, states J. H. Clark, associate professor of pomology at the New Jersey experiment station.

A very light pruning preserves the density and general shape of the vines but is likely to cause poor, short growth and a small crop of inferior bunches. On the other hand if the vines are pruned severely, as they are in commercial vineyards the fruit will be of much better quality, but so few canes are left that very little shade will be produced in early summer.

The one-year-old, smooth-barked, light brown canes are the ones which bear the fruit buds. For best production of first-class fruit, a mature Concord vine should carry 40 to 60 buds after pruning. Where shade is desired this number of buds may be considerably increased, although the clusters produced, will not be so large. These buds may be left on a few canes, each bearing six to ten buds, or on a number of short spurs, preferably the former. Such canes should be tied in at least two places to prevent their being broken off by the weight of the fruit.

Old neglected vines will probably have new wood only at the ends of long, crooked trunks. If as much as possible of the old wood is removed, leaving only enough to support the one-year-old canes which were left to produce the crop, growth will be more vigorous, pruning will be easier next year, and the general appearance of the arbor will be greatly improved.

Pruning Practices in Various Large Orchards

Fall and winter pruning, as well as spring pruning, are more or less standard practices in large orchards in Eastern and Central states, and on the Pacific coast. Pruning at a time when other work is not pressing has been considered advantageous. In large orchards the work must be started in late fall in order to be completed before spring work begins. Investigators have shown that in regions where they were working there was no appreciable difference in the response of the plant to pruning at different times within the dormant season. Bedford and Pickering, reporting in 1905 on pruning work at the Woburn Experimental Fruit farm, England, stated that they found no appreciable advantage in pruning at one period of the dormant season in preference to any other. Chandler reports for New York conditions that generally no injuries resulted from fall and winter pruning, but that very heavy pruning sometimes resulted in injury. He states that at the Missouri experiment station no difference in injury had been noted on peach and other fruits from severe fall and winter pruning, even when the pruning was done while the wood was frozen hard.

Mulch Strawberries

Strawberry beds should be mulched the first time the soil freezes sufficiently solid to bear up a loaded wagon. Straw or hay to a depth of four inches should be applied over the entire patch. Brush may be used to advantage. Leaves should not be utilized, as they will pack so tightly under the snow that the strawberry plants will be smothered.

Horticultural Facts

Pruning should be done every year. The results will be more satisfactory and less time will be required than when the growth accumulates for a number of years.

The aggregate capital invested in an orchard is more likely to exceed \$500 per acre than it is to fall below that figure, except perhaps for peaches, because of their early bearing.

If the far sighted peach grower would let his orchard stay in sweet clover for two or three years before setting it out those two or three years should prove very valuable indeed during the life of the orchard.

In a small orchard, when weather conditions are favorable, it is usually very practical to have a portable packing table, and sort and pack the apples just as they come from the trees.

It is just as important to keep the tools in first-class condition for work as it is to have a complete and satisfactory outfit.

Moderate pruning and rather heavy fertilizing will not only maintain or increase the bearing area of the trees but will increase the fruit production.

On most trees some heading back may be done. Don't "dehorn" the tree but gradually work down the head by cutting back the tallest branches to a good lateral lower down.

HOOKED AND SOME OTHER HOMEMADE RUGS



Demonstrating the Making of Hooked Rugs.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Interest in the making of hooked rugs at home has become very widespread during the past few years since this old art was revived by extension workers among farm women. Like several other phases of home demonstration work, knowing how to make hooked and also braided and woven rugs has appealed to the farm woman from two standpoints: Beautification of her home at moderate cost, through her newly acquired craft, and the development of a new source of income when rugs were made for sale. In almost every county or state fair and in many community or church bazars, hooked rugs made by farm women are conspicuously displayed and bring good prices. Through this means spare time is made to yield extra cash so that in addition to the rugs they make for home use the rug makers are enabled to buy other furnishings or conveniences to improve their homes.

MAKING VINEGAR FROM ANY FRUIT

Good Quality Product Made From Various Material.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Vinegar is not necessarily made from apples, although many of the late and windfall apples are utilized in this way. Vinegar can be made from any fruit, or, in fact, from any material which contains enough sugar and is in no way objectionable, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Vinegar of good quality can be made from oranges, persimmons, pears, various berries, honey, maple products, watermelon, and grains. Large quantities of some of the fruits mentioned are wasted each year in the United States.

In England vinegar was first made from malt liquors, a method of disposing of ale and beer which had soured. Malt vinegar is still the standard in the British Isles. Here apple juice is largely used for homemade vinegar, and cider vinegar is considered the standard for household purposes. Whether it is done on a small scale in the home, on a larger scale on the farm, or on a still larger scale in the factory, the production of vinegar is the result of two distinct fermentation processes—an alcoholic fermentation followed by an acetic fermentation. Sugar is the base of vinegar production. Any watery solution of a fermentable sugar may be transformed into vinegar under favorable conditions. Many fruit juices are well suited to this purpose, as they contain sugar in the proper proportion and other necessary or desirable substances.

Distilled or spirit vinegar made from molasses or alcohol obtained by a by-product from the manufacture of other products, notably compressed yeast, is nearly always colorless and lacks the aroma and flavor of fruit vinegars. For this reason it is not commonly desired for table use, but is extensively used for pickling or preserving.

Directions for making any of the above-named fruit and other vinegars will be furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Making Peach Tapioca, Using Canned Goods

One of the desserts "that mother used to make"—and grandmother, too,—was a fruit tapioca, consisting chiefly of clear tapioca and cooked peaches or apples. Canned peaches are very often used for this dish. A little later the apples that have been stored for the winter come into use and apple tapioca is also made. The bureau of home economics suggests serving tapioca puddings either hot or cold with cream. Here are directions for making a peach tapioca, using canned peaches:

Peach Tapioca.
1 cup tapioca, un-cooked
2 1/2 cups cold water
1 cup fruit juice
1 cup sugar
2 cups sliced canned peaches
1/4 tsp. salt
2 tbs. butter
1 tbs. lemon juice

Soak the tapioca in the cold water for two or three hours. Cook in a double boiler until almost transparent and add the fruit juice which has been drained from the peaches. When the tapioca is entirely clear, remove it from the stove, and stir in the salt, sugar, lemon juice, and butter. Grease a baking dish and make alternate layers of the tapioca and the peaches, arranging them so that the top layer is peaches. Bake in a moderate oven until brown on top, for about 30 minutes. (Serve either hot or cold with cream.)

HUSBAND'S CLUB MEMBERS SERVED

Hot Bacon Sandwich With Spanish Sauce Is Tasty.

Here's a suggestion for meeting that frequently recurring problem—what to serve the members of your husband's club when a session is held at your house. Most men will like this tasty, hot bacon sandwich with plenty of cheese on top of it, and plenty of spanish sauce poured over it. The bureau of home economics tells how it is made:

1/2 lb. sliced bread.
1/2 pound sliced bacon.
7 tbs. sliced American cheese.
Fry the bacon until crisp. Toast the bread on both sides until golden brown. Make sandwiches of the bread and bacon and lay the thin slices of cheese on top. Put on heated plates and pour over the cheese a sauce made as follows:

Sauce.
3 cups canned tomato
2 tsp minced parsley
1/2 tbs. chopped onion
1 bay leaf
1 green pepper
1 tbs. flour
1/4 cup chopped celery
Salt and pepper to taste

Cook the onion in one tablespoonful of the butter until it becomes yellow. Mix all the ingredients except the flour and the remaining tablespoonful of butter, and pour over the cheese, and stir until it thickens slightly. Then remove the bay leaf.

Secret of the Famous Beaten Biscuit of South

Haven't you often wondered what was the secret of the famous "beaten biscuit" of the South? Here it is, given by the bureau of home economics. You will notice that there is no leavening; the beating which "blisters" the dough helps incorporate air into it—and that's the secret.

2 cups flour
1/2 tsp. salt
2 tbs. fat
1/2 cup cold water

Sift the flour and salt, rub in the fat with the tips of the fingers. When well mixed add enough cold water to make a stiff dough and knead until smooth. Beat with a rolling pin or potato masher for fifteen minutes or until the dough blisters. Pinch off small pieces of the dough and after rolling into a ball flatten out by pressing with the thumb in the center of the ball. Prick with a fork place in a lightly greased pan and chill for one-half hour. Bake from thirty-five to forty-five minutes in a fairly hot oven (400 degrees Fahrenheit) at first, then reduce the temperature to 325 degrees Fahrenheit. Continue the cooking until the biscuits are very light brown.

Special Dish of Spinach.

Open a can of spinach, pour the contents into a colander, and let drain for half an hour. Broil six slices of breakfast bacon and place on brown paper in a warm place. To the bacon gravy add one-fourth cupful of cold water, one-fourth cupful of pure vinegar, one teaspoonful of mustard, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, if liked, and a pinch of paprika. When thoroughly blended and bubbling, add the well-drained spinach, stirring constantly, and cook for about five minutes, or until the spinach is well heated. Remove to a hot platter with the gravy and garnish the top with strips of bacon, or sliced or grated eggs may be put around the sides. If preferred, fresh spinach may be used.

The DAIRY

FAVOR SOY BEANS FOR DAIRY COW

Equal to Linseed Oilmeal as Protein Supplement.

Soy beans provide an excellent protein supplement for use in the grain ration for dairy cattle. Numerous experiments conducted by some of the leading experiment stations have proved ground soy beans to be equal to linseed oilmeal as a protein supplement in the dairy ration. Usually high protein feeds such as linseed oilmeal, cottonseed meal and corn gluten feed are high in price and if dairy men would grow more soy beans it would make them more independent of these high-priced protein feeds and insure a greater dairy income.

In feeding trials conducted at the Purdue university agricultural experiment station in 1928 comparing ground soy beans with linseed oilmeal, soy beans proved to be equal to linseed oilmeal as a protein supplement for dairy cattle when fed in the grain ration of corn and oats.

Experiments conducted at the Purdue and South Dakota stations comparing soy bean hay with alfalfa hay, soy bean hay was found to be practically equal to alfalfa hay when fed to dairy cattle.

Trials conducted at the Iowa station in 1922 in comparing ground soy beans with linseed oilmeal, as a protein supplement for the dairy ration, the ground soy beans proved to be worth \$30 per ton when old process linseed oilmeal was selling for \$45 per ton. In other words, the ground soy beans fed as a protein supplement to the basal grain ration of corn and oats were worth one-third more than the linseed oilmeal.

As a roughage for general herd feeding, good quality soy bean hay has proved to be just as good as alfalfa hay in the Purdue dairy herd the last winter. In fact we think so much of the bean hay that this year we will have 75 tons for winter feeding.—J. H. Hilton, Purdue university.

Figures Tell Story of Dairy Herd Improvement

Figures from more than 100,000 individual yearly records from cows on test in dairy herd improvement associations in the United States indicate that, on the average, cows producing 100 pounds of butterfat a year returned but \$14 over the cost of feed. Cows that produced 200 pounds of butterfat returned \$54 above feed costs; those producing 300 pounds returned \$96; the 400-pound producers returned \$138; and the cows of 500 pounds butterfat production returned \$178 above feed costs. Thus the man milking a 500-pound producer would have more net return than if he milked a dozen cows producing only 100 pounds of butterfat. This would take no account of the added labor of milking and caring for the larger herd or of the much greater expense of providing stable room for a herd instead of a single animal. The production figures used in this calculation were obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture from the cow-testing associations of the country and the returns from butterfat are based on farm prices reported from all parts of the country.

Dairy Hints

- Milk, especially when warm, absorbs odors rapidly.
- It will pay to grind oats at 20 cents per 100 pounds when it is fed to dairy cows.
- The "cowey" taste of market milk is due to mixture of cow manure and absorbed impurities.
- Warm water offered in a sheltered place will be a comfort bottle will readily appreciate.
- Free access to water or watering cows at least twice daily will increase the profits from winter dairying.
- Comfortably warm, well lighted, well ventilated stables insure health and good work on the part of the cows.
- It is always cheaper to sell a hard milking cow to the butcher and buy another cow than it is to try to cure the case.
- Don't let the cows shiver. Cold cows don't turn in much cold cash. They cannot fight cold and make milk with the same feed.
- It seems that lice prefer the less thrifty calves and on these they multiply and feed until the calf stops growing, loses weight and has very little resistance left.
- It should be clear that after giving a cow the first half of a full ration necessary to keep her alive, and after giving her barn room, running the risk of her dying, and doing chores for her the year around, it is the poorest possible economy not to give her the second half of a full ration, which she will use in producing milk.

The SANDMAN STORY

DOLLY'S BIRTHDAY

SHE is not really a dolly. That is, she is not a toy and she is not of the big Doll family. She is a dolly in daintiness and she is a dolly, too, because she is lovable and hugable just as a dolly is. But she is a real live person and she is called Dolly as a pet name. You see, she is a pet just as a doll is a pet. When her family tried to call her by her real name it didn't seem natural. It was a nice name to use for school and for important and superior occasions, but it was not the name which



She is a Real Live Person and She is Called Dolly.

sounded natural for her family to use when they wanted to let her know how much they loved her. And so it began. They called her Dolly, at first when they wanted to show her in just one more little way that they thought she was the dearest person and the sweetest person and the loveliest person. And then they wanted to let her know in just one more way that they loved her so that they had to call her by a pet name. But it didn't seem to them that there was ever a time when they didn't want to show her how they felt about her and so, from having at first called her Dolly every little while, they began to call her Dolly every single time they spoke to her! Now once a year, as is the custom with people, she had a birthday. And the family wanted to show her how happy they were about that. They were so happy all the time having Dolly around them that they didn't quite know how they could show her it any more—and yet on a birthday every one wants to show just a little

more of the joy that is felt that some one they love is having another birthday and they hope many, many, many more! So they prepared a little celebration. Just as they did each year! For each year it grew more important that there must be a little celebration for their beloved Dolly. So this year they gave a very small party—just for those who loved Dolly best of all. They would give a big party later on but those who loved her the most wanted one little celebration all their very own for Dolly. They gathered around a little table and they sang this song, making up a funny little tune as they went along:

Dolly, we love you, you ought to know that. And we know that you know it, too. You're neither too thin nor are you too fat. You're perfect just being you. Dolly, we love you, you're our own precious one. You make us so glad and so gay. You're full of action and full of fun. And you make us feel just the same way. Dolly, we love you, and we mean what we say. When now as we sing this song. We wish you so many happy returns of the day. Many, many happy returns of the day. Then they gave Dolly their presents, but not very many—just a few little things, for this year they had a surprise for Dolly. She was to pick out her little gifts herself on the next day, for they knew there were several little things she wanted which she could pick out just right. After that they had peach ice cream for they thought it was a good thing to have the ice cream of a flavor which was like Dolly—and Dolly was just like a little peach, too! They had a cake with candles and they made speeches and cheered, and Dolly sat at the head of the table with a wreath about her head and at the back of her chair ribbons garly were tied there. Green ferns were decorating the table and a carrot made mostly out of marshmallow stood upon the table top, for Dolly was very fond of marsh mallow. And as the smiles of all looked so brightly happy in the candlelight Dolly's heart glowed warmly that she was so loved and the hearts of the others that they had Dolly to love. For what is nicer than on a birthday day to show, just a little more than at any other time of the year, how much we love the one whose birthday we are celebrating and about which we are rejoicing? (Copyright.)

DAIRY FACTS

PREVENT LOSS BY CLEAN HANDLING

Souring Is Caused by Bacteria After Milking.

Clean production, prompt cooling, and frequent deliveries will prevent the souring of milk and will put dollars in the pockets of dairy farmers. "This souring is caused by bacteria which get into the milk after it is drawn from the cow and can only be prevented by the most careful handling," says John A. Arey, extension dairyman at North Carolina State college. When first drawn from the cow, milk contains very few if any of the bacteria and the contamination comes from outside sources. Chief among these are the cow's body, the hands of the person doing the milking, the air and the containers. Mr. Arey states that all of the sources can be eliminated by seeing that the cow's flanks and udder are thoroughly cleaned before milking, that the milker's hands are clean, and that all vessels or containers have been cleaned and sterilized. These containers should first be rinsed in lukewarm water and then scrubbed with a heavy brush in water to which has been added a strong alkali solution. They should then be sterilized with live steam or some chemical made for that purpose. All utensils in which the seams are not well flushed with solder should be avoided as these crevices are hard to clean and furnish a harboring place for bacteria. The milk should be cooled as soon as possible after milking, placed in the containers in which it is to be delivered and stored in a refrigerator or cooling tank. Only by taking these precautions can the dairyman prevent the milk from souring and be sure of delivering pure, sweet milk to the market, states Mr. Arey.

Give Dairy Cows Silage With Their Winter Feed

Corn silage is the best and most economical way of providing cattle with the succulence necessary in dairy feeding, says the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, New York. Some way must be provided to carry pasture conditions over into winter feeding and silage is the best form of succulence to be provided. Good legume hay with a succulent feed furnishes a combination of protein, minerals, and succulence which comes as near as possible to pasture conditions. This palatable and bulky feed is good for the digestive tract, and is economical as a source of carbohydrates. Corn silage stimulates the appetites of the animals so that they do not easily go off feed; they consume larger amounts of roughage than when fed on hay alone.

Get Cow Into Condition During Its Dry Period

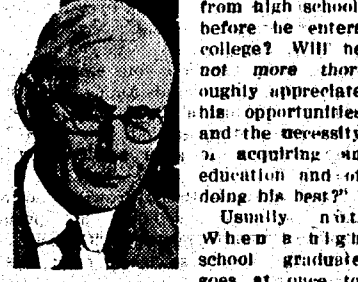
Largest profit during the milking period may be expected only from cows that have been gotten in good condition during the dry period. Cows that are thin at calving time never have an opportunity to do their best. Silage and a legume hay are the best foundation of a ration for the heifer or dry cow. The fitting ration should be fed liberally (from 7 to 12 pounds per day) for a period of four to six weeks before calving excepting that when within a week or ten days of calving it is best to change to a lighter and milder laxative ration. Equal parts of corn or hominy feed, wheat bran, ground oats, and from 10 to 25 per cent of linseed oil meal approaches the ideal as a grain mixture for the preparation period.

Dairy Facts

It doesn't pay to overfeed. Overfeeding usually leads to digestive disorders that play hob with the calf. Inch board overlays or cork brick floors under cows insure against many udder troubles which arise from cold concrete floors. Experiments at different experiment stations show that ground corn is worth 16 per cent more than whole corn when fed to dairy cows. Slimy, stringy, andropy milk are all caused by bacteria. Such bacteria may come from water or ice; and cows after wading through surface water may carry these bacteria on their bodies to the barn. Sweet clover pastures seem to give best satisfaction to dairymen who supplement the pasture with silage, hay or grain. Grooming cows will directly or indirectly prove profitable. It improves the quality of the milk and affords satisfaction to the owner. Particular care must be taken of milk and cream. They should be kept in a cool place in earthen or glass containers, and should be covered so as not to absorb any sort of odors.

WHEN SHOULD HE GO?

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK
Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

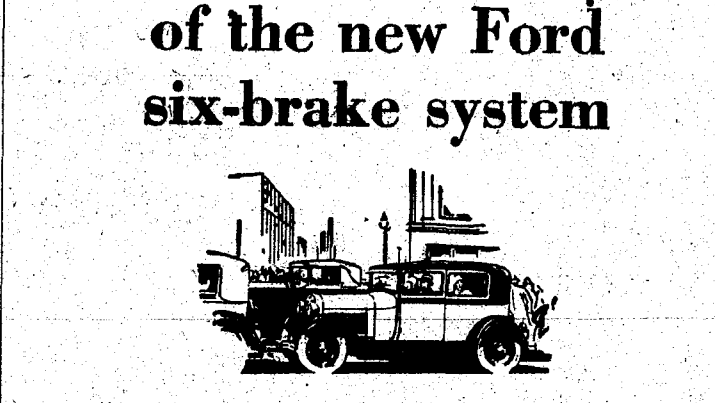


"Isn't it better," Swain asks me, "for a boy to have a little experience after graduating from high school, before he enters college? Will he not more thoroughly appreciate his opportunities and the necessity of acquiring an education and of doing his best?" Usually not. When a high school graduate goes at once to work he often receives as good pay at the outset as does the college graduate. He feels for the first time the satisfaction of earning his own living and of being independent. At the end of a year or sooner at times his compensation is increased and it seems to him almost like a waste of time to give up a good job and spend four years and a lot of money in learning things which in all probability he will never use. It is only when he is too old to go, and when he has forgotten most of the preliminary principles upon which his higher training would be based, only when he has been so long divorced from ways of study that he begins to realize the value of an education in fitting him for the higher things in the business or profession which he has chosen. It is far better to start at once into college if it is possible to do so. "My boy is only sixteen," Groves says to me. "Isn't he too young to send away from home and to be put upon his own resources?" I believe usually not. It depends almost wholly upon the boy's point of view. Inves tigation, I am sure, will reveal the fact that the sixteen-year-old is quite likely to do well and to take things seriously as his older companions. The fact that he has finished high school two years sooner than the normal student argues for a somewhat greater maturity, and so for a tendency early to assume responsibility. We are quite likely to think our children less mature in judgment and willingness to assume responsibility than we were at their age. I recall that when, a few years ago, I made a catalogue of the ages of the honor students in our freshman class an astonishing large number of them were seventeen or under. Should the boy who has no money and who must make his own living go immediately to college on graduation from high school? Usually it would be better not. It is unsafe for anyone to begin his college course without having made pretty definite plans as to how the project is to be financed. The readjustment between high school and college is not always easy to make and the student who is at the beginning of his course harassed as to where he is to sleep and how he is to get his next meal is not likely to make a good start. Few fellows should try at first to earn more than their board, and so should stay out of college long enough after high school to save enough to pay for the other necessities. The first year is always the hardest. (© 1929 Western Newspaper Union.)

STOPS STUBBORN COUGHS QUICKLY.

No cough so stubborn, so deep-seated, but yields to the healing demulcent virtues of Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. For stubborn, rasping coughs, hold the dose low in the throat for a time before swallowing. Its accurate blend of pure pine tar and fresh laxative honey with other valuable medicinal ingredients is wonderfully healing to the cold-infected surfaces, and easily raises irritating phlegm. Bronchial "flu" and troublesome night coughs quickly stopped. Ask your druggist.—Hite's Drug Store. adv.

Safety, silence and simplicity are features of the new Ford six-brake system



ONE of the first things you will notice when you drive the new Ford is the quick, effective, silent action of its six-brake system. This system gives you the highest degree of safety and reliability because the four-wheel service brakes and the separate emergency or parking brakes are all of the mechanical, internal expanding type, with braking surfaces fully enclosed for protection against mud, water, sand, etc. The many advantages of this type of braking system have long been recognized. They are brought to you in the new Ford through a series of mechanical improvements embodying much that is new in design and manufacture. A particularly unique feature is the simple way by which a special drum has been constructed to permit the use of two sets of internal brakes on the rear wheels. A further improvement in braking performance is effected by the self-centering feature of the four-wheel brakes—an exclusive Ford development. Through

this construction, the entire surface of the shoe is brought in steady, uniform contact with the drum the instant you press your foot on the brake pedal. This prevents screeching and howling and makes the Ford brakes unusually silent in operation. Another feature of the Ford brakes is the ease of adjustment. The four-wheel brakes are adjusted by turning a screw conveniently located on the outside of each brake plate. This screw is so notched that all four brakes can be set alike simply by listening to the "clicks." The emergency or parking brakes on the new Ford require little attention. However, should they need adjustment at any time, consult your Ford dealer for prompt, courteous, and economical service. He works under close factory supervision and he has been specially trained and equipped to help you get the greatest possible use from your car over the longest period of time at a minimum of trouble and expense.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Runner Here for Laurels



A glimpse of Edvin Wide, famous Swedish middle distance runner, as he appeared at the One Hundred Second regiment armory, New York, where he is in training for the coming indoor track meets in which he is to participate.

PROBATE ORDER

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix. At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the city of Charlevoix, in said County, on the 15th day of January A. D. 1929. Present: Hon. Servetus A. Correll, Judge of Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Rose Gorman, Deceased. Maurice M. Gorman having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to petitioner or to some other suitable person, It is Ordered, That the 7th day of February A. D. 1929, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition; It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Charlevoix County Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County. SERVETUS A. CORRELL, Judge of Probate. No sermon seems too long for the woman who is wearing a new outfit for the first time. It is just as well to keep your troubles to yourself till you meet some one who is out looking for it.

SAWS

By Viola Brothers Shore

FOR THE GOOSE— If YOUR tongue is slower than your heart, people call you a dumbbell. And if it's quicker they call you a cat. If you're spollin' to do something, and you're not sure you ought, it's a good idea to begin figurin' the disadvantages first. Once she's found the man she loves all a woman needs to make her happy is a little hut—preferably in the residential section, with a garage built under one side. FOR THE GANDER— It's a good idea to be interested in your girl's mother. But not too interested. Listen to what everybody says about the girl you're beginnin' to fall for, but don't believe none of it. The girl ain't livin' that ain't prepared for a proposal, any time it hits her. My goodness, she ought to be, after all the time she put in workin' it up. (Copyright.)



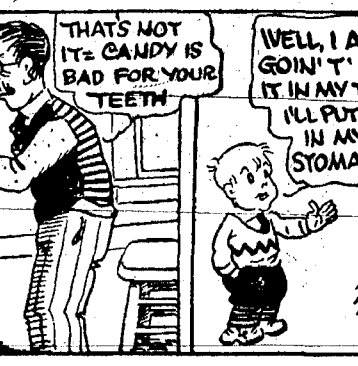
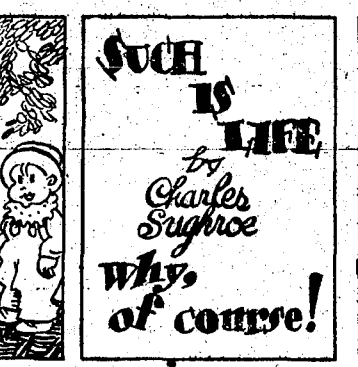
"I see where an automobile manufacturer has added ambulances and hearses to his line," says Perusing Pearl. "He has decided to go after the pedestrians' business." (Copyright.)

THE WHY of SUPERSTITIONS

By H. IRVING KING

WHOOPING COUGH CURE A SUPERSTITION sometimes met with in this country and in Canada, and which is very common in Scotland and England, is that a child may be cured of whooping cough by taking a hair from his head, placing it between two slices of bread, or concealing it in a piece of meat, and giving it to a dog to eat. This is merely a survival of the idea of primitive man of the "transference of disease," an idea at the base of several popular superstitions. Primitive man believed that a disease could be gotten rid of by passing it along to someone else or to an animal. Why should he not? He saw a person suffering from a disease; the person got well but the person who had been attending him, or had been closely associated with him, "came down" with the same disease. Clearly the disease had been transferred from the party of the first part to the party of the second part. The primitive belief that the hair was especially a part of a man's spiritual and physical entity still prevails in some sections. What better way to transfer a disease from a child to a dog than to give the dog a hair of the child's head to eat? In primitive man's theory of disease transference he always appears to have considered the disease—which of course he regarded as an evil spirit—as being perfectly willing, if not anxious, to leave one person for another, to seek "fresh fields and pastures new" if afforded any facilities for so doing. He must often have witnessed the spread of contagious disease in his tribe—and naturally this would give him the idea. (© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

French Island Possessions New Caledonia is the name of an island lying about half way between Australia and the Fiji Islands. New Caledonia is a French possession with an area of 8,000 square miles. It was used as a penal station and many Communists were sent there during the uprising that followed the surrender of Paris in 1871. New Caledonia contains nickel mines, which are about the only known deposits of that metal outside the Sudbury district in northern Ontario.



FLASH THE LEAD DOG

By George Marsh



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George Marsh

North and eastward of James and Hudson bays lies a region practically unmapped and for the most part thoroughly primitive. The novelists, George Marsh, has familiarized himself with this wilderness and made it the scene of his splendid stories. Here is a land of mystery to the outside world, of great attraction to certain types of hardy adventurers and of ever present dangers to the few courageous people who have chosen it for a habitat. Exploration of the territory is treacherous even in the summer months, while the blizzards, deep snows and intense cold present terrifying conditions at other seasons. Here the native dog, developed to the highest degree of strength and utilization of instinct and intelligence, becomes man's chief reliance. These animals are trained not only to draw loads, but to scent and track game, and also by the exercise of inherent senses, to give warning of lurking foes and other dangers. All of these dogs have the wolf strain in varying degrees, but differ considerably in type according to the region from which they come. One of the most highly regarded breeds is the Ungava dog which comes from the central and western portions of the Labrador peninsula. This story is a splendid record in romantic vein of the adventures of two northern youths in an unexplored region and of the heroic part played by their Ungava puppy, Flash. This animal, too young at the beginning of the expedition for a sled dog, is shown in his development of strength and knowledge until he attains the position of lead dog and becomes the mainstay of the team and the salvation of his human companions.

CHAPTER I

What the Goose Hunters Saw

"What's that, Gaspard, off shore there?" The black eyes of Gaspard Lecroix shifted from the incoming flock of snowy geese out to the gray water of James bay, beyond the marshes where the boys lay in a "hide."

"Schooner, I think," muttered the half-breed, watching the distant object for a space through eyes narrowed to slits.

"What in thunder's a schooner doing on this coast in September?" demanded Brock McCain. "Something queer here!"

"Ah-hah! Eet ces queer." "Must be free traders! They can't get through Hudson's straits now; they've got to winter on the bay. I wis' my father knew about this," regretted the white boy, "but it's too late to turn 'em back now."

"Eet we going to trap de Yellow-Leg heads ater dis long snow we got no tam to lost."

"Right you are, old partner! But I'd like to know what these people are doing on this coast. You don't suppose we'll run into them on the Yellow-Leg?"

The smart face of Gaspard Lecroix went darker. The small eyes glittered as he said: "My fader die on de Yellow-Leg! I dese peop' hunt dat countree, last spring, dey—"

"But that was two hundred miles inland, G spard," objected Brock. "These people would not leave the coast."

"Ah-hah, mebbe not," sighed the half-breed, saddened by the thought of the father he had lost.

Over the marsh which reached from the black spruce guarding the muskeg, inland, to the wet flats where myriad shore birds fed behind the ebbing tide, the flock of "snowies" which the boys were watching, drifted lazily in from the sea.

Then, in quick succession two shots roared beneath them and before the beating pinions of the bewildered geese lifted and swept them out of range, again two guns exploded in the "hide." Falling vertically, two birds struck the grass flats; the dead, two angled down from the retreating "snowies," wings moving mechanically, to hit the marsh with a thud a hundred yards from the alders.

"Four more," said Brock, rising to stretch his stiff legs. "That makes twenty this morning, Gaspard."

"We eat all we can try. I wis' we had bigger boat."

"Oh, we'll find caribou on the Yellow-Leg, and if we make the lake in time, we'll get plenty of whitefish and trout. I don't see why you worry about grub," demurred Brock. Gaspard shook his head good-naturedly at the optimism of his friend. "De caribou see here today; tomorrow gone. We mus, get fesh or we had hard tam to feed de dog in de winter," he replied. "We got wan month to de freeze-up, Brock. We must hurry."

Then, each with a back load of birds suspended by a leather tump-line passing over the head, the boys

started for their camp a mile across the marsh.

At the camp, a chorus of husky yelps hailed them.

"Hello, Flash, old pup!" called Brock, tossing his geese to the platform cache high above the reach of the dogs. As his master went to the stake where he was tied, the big Eskimo puppy wriggled in ecstasy, alternately growling and yelping his delight.

At neighboring stakes three grown dogs fretted and yelped, jealously demanding recognition. Brock left his puppy, and with a pat on the head and pull at the ears, spoke to each.

"Well Kona, old girl!" he said to a snow-white female who greeted him no less eagerly than the slate-gray and white Flash. Hello Sift-Ear, you rascal!" he cried to a black and white dog with an ear which had been ripped by the razor-like claws of a lynx. The fourth, a hulking yellow and white husky, the red lower lids of whose oblique, amber colored eyes marked a near strain of the wolf, crouched at his stake.

"Yellow-Eye! You've been chewing at that wire again!" And the youth seized the gaping lower jaw of the dog and looked into the tawny eyes raised to his. "You're king-dog of this team, now, old boy, but some day that pup Flash'll make your old boues crack."

By the time they had finished their dinner of hulled goose, corn bread and wild cranberries, the returning tide had backed up the water in the stream to a depth sufficient to float the loaded canoe out through the channel. Ther with their freight of geese, flour and provisions; traps and camp outfit, on top of which was lashed a toboggan sled, they started for the mouth of the unknown and mysterious Yellow-Leg, forty miles up the coast. Following along shore, tails up, and in full cry, as they revelled in their freedom after days of fettered idleness, the dogs drove frightened flocks of shore-birds, duck and geese into the air, as they traveled.

"You're a big, able lad, Brock, for your age," Angus McCain, factor of Hungry House, on the Starving river, had replied in July to the pleading of his son to be allowed to winter on the Yellow-Leg with Gaspard; "but you're too young to trap strange country."

Somewhere far to the north, in the unexplored lake country of the interior, from which flowed the great Winisk and the Carcajou, the Yellow Leg was thought to have its sources. But no Indian trading at Hungry House had ever ascended the river.



Through the Early Afternoon the Deeply-Loaded Canoe Followed the Flat Coast.

from the bay, and of the hunters who wintered in the Starving river country, but one had the hardihood to cross the divide and enter the unknown and, therefore, mysterious land to the north—and he had not returned. That man was Pierre Lecroix, father of Gaspard.

With his dog team he had started on the March crust to explore the nameless valleys beyond the last blue hills for signs of fur; and until the trails went soft in the April thaws Gaspard and his brother had followed his father's trap-lines, confident of his safe return. But when the days of sled travel had passed, they knew that somewhere beyond the grim hills to the north, tragedy had overtaken the best bushman and hunter on the Starving—that a fate, unimagined, mysterious, had stricken the veteran who would not starve where caribou roamed the muskegs.

"But Pierre was alone," objected

Brock. "That was the trouble, I believe. He got sick or hurt, and couldn't hunt."

"But don't forget, lad, that one winter, twenty years ago, the rabbit plague and the disappearance of the caribou gave this river its name. Many of the Cree starved out, so the Company men sent to build this post the next summer called it Hungry House. You might get caught in a norther—alone, on your trap-lines—"

"And get lost, you think?" broke in Brock, the blood showing in his brown face, as his frank eyes met his father's doubtful look.

"Yes, and get lost—snowed up in a big blow, far from your camp, without grub," answered Angus McCain, dryly. "Many a good man, older, stronger and wiser than you, my lad, has starved out after a big snow—lost."

For a space Brock frowned down at his moccasins, then his pride spurred him to answer. "Of course, I've got plenty to learn from Gaspard. He's part Cree and it's uncanny all he knows about the bush. He'd be boss on this trip, and we're like brothers. It's time, too, I made something for myself, father."

Slowly the grey eyes of the elder McCain softened as his son begged for the chance to risk his life in the hinterlands of the Yellow-Leg. At last he said, reluctantly: "If you'll promise to take the dogs and make for the coast and home when your grub gets low instead of trying to stick it out I'll consent."

"Good old dad!" Brock impulsively wrung his father's hand.

So it was that early September found the two boys on their way to the wilderness of the Yellow-Leg.

CHAPTER II

On the Yellow-Leg Trail

Through the early afternoon the deeply loaded canoe followed the flat coast. From the stern Gaspard, the better canoe man, driving his narrow blade with the straight-armed lunge of the Cree, watched with frowning eyes the increasing blackness of the northern horizon.

The sun was hanging over the muskeg behind the spruce beyond the marshes when Gaspard glanced into the north and shook his head.

"We better find camp ground before de hide leave us," he warned.

"We run up some creek."

"You're right," Brock replied. "We can't run the chance of getting the flour wet."

For a hour the paddles of the canoe men churned the gray bay water as they reconnoitered the flats ahead for a hospitable creek mouth into which they could run for shelter from the blow which threatened them at the turn of the tide.

"Look's as if we had a night in the boat ahead of us," said Brock, as the stern-man sat down and silently took up his paddling again.

"If she blow hard when de tide come in, de boat will fill," was the gloomy comment of the other.

On they traveled, searching for a way in to a dry camp ground on the marshes, but in vain. Then, as the tide turned, the wind rose, and the bronzed faces of the canoe men set grim with the knowledge that the filling of their boat on the flats meant the abandonment of their winter on the Yellow-Leg. For without flour they dared not enter the unknown country.

Kneeling in the bow, teeth clamped, the stubbornness of his Scotch ancestry battling all thought of failure, Brock drove his paddle with all the splendid power of his muscular arms and back. From the stern the sinewy Gaspard—taking them on the quarter—eased the nose of the able boat through the short seas. But loaded as they were, the stern-man realized that the rising wind would soon kick up a sea-in-which-the-heavily loaded canoe could not live. It was a matter of minutes. His decision was quickly made.

"Look out!" he cried, "we turn inshore!" And burying his paddle, with the prompt aid of Brock he swung the bow.

Blindly they drove the boat in through the thickening dusk as they shot into the white shoals they dropped paddles, seized their setting poles and pushed desperately on through the low-breaking flood tide. Suddenly the canoe stopped with a jolt, throwing the poles forward to their knees. A following wave lifted and swung the stern inshore. The next would wash over the boat, grounded broadside on, filling her.

The flour! Leaping into the water, desperate with the fear of the loss of the precious cargo, with a great heave Brock eased the bow off the hummock beneath it, and with Gaspard pushing at the stern, headed the lightened boat in over the flats where she grounded beyond the break of the waves.

"They're dry as a bone!" shouted Brock, reaching under the heavy canvas to the flour bags. "Whew! That was a close call!"

"Good 'fing de beach is flat here," cried Gaspard. "I tho't she fill for sure."

"The tide's not half full yet, is it?" "No, we got to float de canoe in, as de tide rises. You look out for de boat and I go back to high ground and build a fire."

So, with the stern lashed to a pole to keep the boat from swinging, Brock curled up in the canoe to wait for the tide to float her, while Gaspard went inland with kettle and frying pan, for the hours of toil since noon had left them desperately hungry.

It was not long before Brock saw a light flicker, back on the marsh. His empty stomach clamored for the

meat and fried goose that Gaspard was cooking. Then for a space, his tired body conquered him and he dozed, to be wakened by the swinging of the canoe, aloft, again, in the tide.

Tumbling out in his water-tight seal-skin boots Brock guided the craft through the shallows until she again grounded, and, lashing the boat to a setting pole, he started for the fire where he awaited him. As he crossed the marsh to the alder thicket which served as a partial-windbreak for the fire, a chorus of yelps challenged his approach.

"Say, I'm half starved, cook!" cried the hungry youth as he fought off the caresses of the welcoming dogs. "How about a le bite?"

Gaspard smiled as he turned the sputtering goose in the pan with his skinning knife. "You lucky you not half drown. You stake de boat when you leave her?"

"You bet. But she's far in now where there's no wash. I'll go back when I've filled this hollow, and bring her in as the tide rises."

So dogs and men ate their supper by the little fire of driftwood while the wind rocked the alders above them. After midnight, when the tide had turned, they brought their tent and blankets in from the canoe and rolled up for needed rest after the hard day.

By daylight, a kettle of goose was already bubbling over the fire, for the wind had cleared the weather and a long paddle up the coast lay before them. Again, with the dogs following the shore, the canoe headed up the coast.

"Tonight we camp at de Big Owl—tomorrow de Yellow-Leg," said Gaspard, settling into a vicious stroke.

"Right! Tomorrow the Yellow-Leg!" And the paddles churned the gray bay water as the boat sped up the low coast.

Late in the afternoon, the lean face of Gaspard widened in a grin as he searched the coast to the north.

"Dere she is, de Big Owl," he announced with satisfaction. "We mak' good tam today, eh, Brock?"

The following noon the voyagers reached the mouth of the Yellow-Leg, which, like all west coast rivers, debouches into the bay through a delta.

"The Yellow-Leg, at last!" cried Brock, standing in the canoe, hands shielding eyes.

"Big river!" replied Gaspard, "she got 'free mouth."

"By golly, there's that schooner again!" Brock pointed into the north. Gaspard's black eyes studied the dark object on the water, far up the coast. "W'at she hang off dis riviere for?" he muttered.

"I'd sure like to run up the coast and have a look at them," said Brock.

"No, we got big job ahead before de freeze-up, Brock." Then with a sweep of his paddle, Gaspard swung the bow inshore. "Here we go for de big hunt on de Yellow-Leg."

Day by day through the following week the canoe bound for the unmapped headwaters of the Yellow-Leg bucked the strong current. Often they were compelled to get out the tracking line, and, walking the shore, tow the boat up through water too strong for poles to push her. And nowhere on the shores of the wild river did they meet with signs of a portage or old camp ground.

As he watched the wilderness panorama unfold before him, the realization that it was free country—untrapped, theirs, by the law of the north—thrilled Brock to the marrow.

Then one day the river forked.

"Which way?" asked Brock.

"We tak' sout' branch," replied the stern-man. "Once, to de nord of Starving Riviere divide, my fader saw beeg lak'. It might be headwater of dis branch."

"He was headed for that lake country when he left your camp last winter, wasn't he?"

Gaspard nodded. "He went to look ova'r de country for game sign."

"He couldn't have starved, Gaspard. He was too good a hunter; he must have met with an accident."

"No, he had plenty grub w'en he left an' he was best hunter en dis countree." Gaspard's voice roughened to huskiness as he spoke of the father he had loved. "Sometime happen—he nevaire starve so long as he can travel."

"Queer thing not a dog ever worked his way back—wolves, I suppose."

"Not a dog!"

For a space they sat in silence while the canoe drifted, the dark face of Gaspard Lecroix bitter with the memory of his lost father.

CHAPTER III

The Love of a Dog for a Boy

Day by day, as the Peterboro put the coast farther behind and the valley of the south branch narrowed, the ridges grew higher and the timber of the shores heavier and more varied. The round-toed tracks of traveling caribou often marked sand-bar and mud flat, together with the foot-prints of that master fisherman, the otter, and his small brother, the mink.

Next morning the boys learned that a mile of shallow rapids, impracticable for poling or tracking the heavy canoe, reached above them, forcing the swamping out with axes of a portage trail over which canoe and cargo could be packed. Until noon, Brock and Gaspard toiled up the river shore with sack loads slung on their leathery tumplines. On his last trip downstream Brock found that his tireless partner had left only a ninety-pound bag of flour and the Peterboro. Lifting the bow of the inverted canoe which was built of cedar and weighed one hundred pounds, he rested it in the branches of a neighboring spruce

Then he slung the bag to his back, slipped the line over his forehead, and walking under the center thwart, raised the boat on his shoulders, balanced it with his hands, and started up the trail.

It was a clumsy load to handle—the canoe and the bag, but the seventeen-year-old bushman was proud of his strength. As he made his way over the carry, Flash, who, unlike the other dogs, seldom roamed far from his master in search of aice and snow-shoe rabbits, ranged in the scrub near him. When Brock reached an abrupt ascent in the trail, he peered from under the canoe for a convenient spruce in which to rest the bow. He had covered half the carry with his unwieldy load and his neck and shoulders ached with cramp. But he stood in a thicket of alders and willow.

Beyond, at the top of the slope, the portage again entered the spruce, so he started the climb. But as he gained the level, his sweat-blinded eyes failed to notice a projecting root. He tripped and stumbled forward in a desperate endeavor to regain his balance, when a smashing blow from the gunwale of the falling boat crumpled him on the trail.

Presently, back over the portage trotted a slate-gray and white husky, ears pricked, eyes searching for the familiar legs of the master moving up the trail under the boat. But a whimper of bewilderment left the throat of the puzzled puppy as he approached the canoe lying on the carry (teaching the boat in a few bounds, he saw a bare forearm thrust from under the gunwale. A sniff at the limp hand sufficed for recognition, but the hand lay motionless under the ministrations of his red tongue. Then Flash began to scratch furiously at the forest mold interlaced with claw-defying roots, to reach Brock's face. But the spruce roots blocked him. Frantic now, he leaped the boat to find space beneath the opposite gunwale in which to thrust his nose. He pushed his head under the gunwale and sniffed long, with low whines of alarm, at the gray face of the one he loved. But his leading drew no answer.

Then the wolf strain in the despairing puppy impelled him to sit beside

the strangely silent master, and lifting his nose, pour out his grief in long drawn howls.

Back to the forest Yellow-Eye, Sift Ear and Kona heard, and waited their answer. But the fret of the rapids drowned all sound to the ears of the man who was cooking by a fire at the head of the carry.

Then, for a space, uncertain, Flash worried back and forth beside the boat, stopping at intervals to voice his fear to the insensate forest. Finally, with a farewell flick of the hand which had so often caressed him, the big puppy started on a lope up the trail.

Gaspard sat smoking, back against a tree, when Flash appeared.

The puppy was plainly excited. Running to Gaspard, he whined nervously, then broke into a wild yelping.

"W'at de matter wid you, pup?"

The dog sprang at the man, now in terested, and rearing on his hind feet beat him with his fore paws, then leaped away and disappeared down the portage, yelping furiously as he ran. Gaspard scratched his head.

"W'at's he got down dere? He stay wid Brock most de tam. Why he leave Brock?" muttered the puzzled fourth.

Shortly the dog returned and again sprang on the perplexed Gaspard, yelping excitedly in his face.

"Someth' down dat trail. Wai, Flash, we go and see w'at mak' de trouble."

So, alternately, running ahead and back-tracking, to learn if he was being followed, Flash led the way. They were approaching the invisible boat when the dog disappeared and shortly Gaspard heard a chorus of yelps. Then, turning a bend, the sight of the Peterboro lying on the trail turned the half-breed cold with fear. Running to the canoe, he lifted it from the still shape beneath, while the mystified puppy nuzzled at the gray face of Brock McCain.

"By gar!" gasped the frightened youth, kneeling beside the limp body of his friend. Brock hurt—killed, and he had promised to take care of him. What would he tell them at home? Fearfully he placed his ear to the chest, but the beating heart assured him. A broken, hoarse—two hundred miles from Hungry House! The

thought made him weak with dread. Then turning the head of the unconscious youth, he found a great purple bruise on the forehead.

"Ah-hah!" breathed Gaspard, relieved. "Hit by de boat!"

Running to the river, he filled his felt hat with water and dashed it in Brock's face. Slowly the boy opened his eyes.

"Geel! That—was a—mean one!" muttered the dazed lad.

"You feel all right except de head, Brock?" demanded the fearful half-breed, bending over the still dazed Brock.

"Yep—all right!" Brock slowly moved his arms and legs. "But I twisted my neck a bit," he added, with a grimace.

"You lie still, now!" sternly ordered the other, as Brock, attempting to sit up, winced with pain.

Gaspard's searching fingers explored Brock's body, but found no symptoms of severe injury. In a half hour the bruised boy felt much stronger, and was able to walk to the head of the carry.

"Dat ces smart pup, dat Flash," said Gaspard that night to Brock, lying in his blankets beside the fire, when his friend had rubbed his neck and shoulders with hot grease. "W'en you get hurt, he come here an' tell me to follow jes lak' he talk."

"Oh, he's brains," agreed Brock, "and he's more affectionate than any husky I ever saw." The boy squeezed a hairy ear of the great puppy who lay beside him.

Three days later the country flattened out before the voyagers. There was water ahead. The river widened, and, turning a bend, they saw, reaching away before them to blue ridges splashed with gold, the flat surface of a large lake.

As the young hunters, happy over the end of their slavery on the river, left the outlet and started up the long lake, two of the dogs, watching them from the beach, plunged in and swam toward the boat.

"You Flash and Kona!" shouted Brock, "you think old Brock would desert his pups? Go back there and follow the shore!"

Turning in, Brock drove the swimming dogs ashore and the canoe continued up the first headwater lake.

After long days of slavery with pole, paddle and line, they had reached their goal. Brock's freckled face beamed with a smile of satisfaction at the thought that never before, so far as anyone knew, had a white man dipped a paddle in these waters. To what risks—what perils, lay before them with the "freezing moon" of the Cree's swung above the ridges, and the northers from the bay drove south, locking lakes and streams with ice, and the "long snows" blanketed forest and muskeg, he gave no thought. They were well provisioned, but of course would need much fish and game to carry the dogs and themselves through to the break-up of the river ice in May. But caribou surely roamed the muskegs of the back country and such a lake contained fish. They would make out all right.

(To Be Continued)



Then the Wolf Strain in the Despairing Puppy Impelled Him to Sit Beside the Strangely Silent Master

Pearl Gray Ensemble



Bachanova, screen player, wearing an ensemble of pearl gray trimmed with matching fox fur that strikes the keynote of the approaching mode. A turban of gray crepe and dyed gray lace offers another interesting suggestion to style seekers.

If the buyer shows eagerness give him plenty of line.

EXACTLY SUITS ELDERLY PERSONS.

Teasing, harassing coughs, tickling in the throat, and exhausting, nervous hacking are immediately relieved by Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. Hold the dose low in the throat a short time before swallowing. Its accurate blend of pure pine tar, fresh laxative honey, together with other valuable medicinal ingredients is wonderfully healing to cold-inflamed tissues of throat and bronchials, and easily clears away irritating phlegm. No opiates, no chloroform. Try it.—Hite's Drug Store. adv.

TEMPLE THEATRE

—PRESENTS—

SATURDAY -- SUNDAY Jan. 26-27

"THE COP"

With William Boyd, star of the Volga Boatman, supported by Jacqueline Logan and Allan Hale. A melodrama of New York's Underworld. Comedy. Pathe News. Admission—10c and 35c

TUESDAY Jan. 29

THIS IS NOT A FAMILY NIGHT.

"Guardians of The Wild"

Starring "Rex," the Wonder Horse. Chapter 4—"THE MYSTERY RIDER."—Comedy—Admission—10c and 25c

Briefs of the Week

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Dan E. Jones, a daughter—Hilda Pauline—Dec. 31.

For Sale—Furniture. Inquire of Mrs. H. Rosenthal, East Jordan. adv.

Joseph Nemecek Jr., left this week for Flint, where he will seek employment.

Miss Beatrice LaLonde left Monday for a visit with friends at Lansing and Flint.

The East Jordan Study Club will meet with Mrs. W. H. Malpass, Tuesday, Jan'y 29th.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Gee left last Saturday for Grand Rapids, where Mr. Gee will seek employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Busseler are receiving a visit from the former's uncle, Arthur Goings, of Illinois.

The Annual Delinquent Tax Sale List for Charlevoix County is now being published in the Charlevoix Courier at Charlevoix.

Mrs. Enoch Giles underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Lockwood hospital, Petoskey, Sunday, Jan'y 13th, and is expected home this coming Sunday.

The heavy wind and snow storm of Tuesday afternoon and night, accompanied by a thaw, blocked roads around East Jordan. The road between here and Boyne City has been impassable the past two days. Wednesday night the temperature went to zero for the first time this winter it is said.

Coming from behind in a very determined way Boyne City High won from Cheboygan, at Boyne City 23 to 13. Cheboygan led at the quarter post 5 to 1, and at the half, 8 to 4. Boyne started playing basketball in the third quarter and tied the count at 12 all at the third rest period. Coming back onto the court for the final eight minutes, Boyne staged an attack that seemed to have Cheboygan baffled completely and scored 11 points to one for Cheboygan. Fryon sank five baskets for his team.

The last maintenance map issued by the State Highway Department shows the highway from here to East Jordan marked as M-66. This means that the effort to get M-66, which has heretofore ended at Lodi corners south of Kalkaska, extended through Kalkaska to Alden and up the east shore of Torch Lake, has been a failure. Some other designation will be made of a highway north from Alden in the future probably. M-66 will hereafter follow M-131 from Lodi through Kalkaska to this place, then go north to East Jordan.—Man-celona Herald.

Charlevoix will entertain the District Basketball Tournament this year, according to A. W. Thompson, State Director of inter-scholastic athletics at a meeting held at Detroit last week. Petoskey has been awarded the Regional meet. The district tourney will be held March 7, 8 and 9, and the regional meeting one week later. The State round-up will be held March 22 and 23. There are to be 32 district tournaments and nine regional. The regional tourneys will take place at Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Mt. Pleasant, Petoskey, Marquette and Flint.

Retail lumber dealers in all parts of Michigan are looking forward to the fortieth annual Convention of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers Association which will be held in Grand Rapids, Feb'y 6, 7 and 8. This Association, while old in years has with in the past three years made such progressive steps in promoting the home building idea that it is now classed as one of the most active and influential lumber associations in the country. Advance reservations indicate that the Convention this year will exceed in numbers any previous gathering, and a program has been arranged of interest to dealers large and small in all parts of the State.—Traverse City Record-Eagle.

Afternoon Frock



The smart afternoon dress shown here features a distinctive use of angles. The blouse is of beige rayon moire, while the skirt is of black rayon crepe.

Regular meeting of Mark Chapter, O. E. S., Friday, Feb'y 1st.

Leslie L. Miles was a Detroit business visitor first of this week.

For Sale—Furniture. Inquire of Mrs. H. Rosenthal, East Jordan. adv.

Dr. W. H. Parks was here from Petoskey on business first of the week.

Bert Scott and Edd. Bellinger left last Saturday for Lansing to seek employment.

Mrs. H. Rosenthal and family returned home Monday from a visit at Muskegon and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McPherson of this city will celebrate their Golden Wedding anniversary this Friday, Jan'y 25th.

Percy Franklin Gibbard, five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Gibbard, passed away at the home of his parents in this city, Friday, Jan'y 18, from intestinal influenza. Funeral services were held from the M. E. Church, Monday afternoon, Jan. 21, conducted by the Pastor, Rev. James Leitch. Interment at Sunset Hill.

Harbor Springs high school basketball team suffered its second defeat on its home floor, when East Jordan showed oceans of scrap last Friday night and won 21 to 18. The week before, Boyne City won 21 to 20 in a tight battle. Reports from the game of last Friday night say that Harbor lacked fighting spirit.—Petoskey News.

Circuit Court Judges who have reached the age of 70 years and have served on the bench for 23 years would be retired on a pension of \$3,000 annually by the provisions of a bill which was to be offered in the State Senate by Sen. Calvin A. Campbell, of Indian River. Three of the present Judges would receive the benefits of the measure. They are Frank Shepherd of Cheboygan, Frank Emerick of Alpena and one Judge presiding in the Jackson circuit.

The whipping post would supplement imprisonment as a method of punishing Michigan's worst type of criminals, in the absence of capital punishment in this State, by provisions of a bill introduced in the House of Representatives at Lansing, by Rep. Charles H. Culver, of Detroit. Lashings "well laid on by the prison warden" would be added periodically to the regular prison sentences for first and second degree murderers, and those convicted of assault, robbery armed and attempted murder.

Petoskey has a new hockey rink, all equipped and lighted; Harbor Springs has a whole new winter sports park and is rapidly getting it equipped; Gaylord joins the procession with a fine new toboggan slide, one of those where the coasters get plenty of thrills sliding down over its iced surface, and Charlevoix provides torch light coasting right down her main street. In each city the home folk are paying the cost of the sport through subscription, benefit parties, etc. Several East Jordanites are availing themselves of the fine skiing on the hill by the water tank. This could be developed into a fine coasting place with small effort.

Lansing—Cities may prevent radio interference, by outlawing regenerative radio sets or by requiring the removal of machinery which might interfere with radio reception, according to an opinion given by the attorney general's office. The opinion was given to a query from Leonard P. Diederichs, city attorney of Iron River. The opinion said that cities may regulate by ordinance, interference with radio reception, providing such ordinances are reasonable and not in conflict with the laws of the state.

Clarkston—Gerald Ronk, 28 years old, was killed accidentally here when a gun in the hand of Edward Seeterlin was discharged. Ronk, an employe of Seeterlin Bros. garage, was on the other side of a glass partition in the garage when the gun was fired. The bullet struck Ronk on the right elbow and, glancing upward, penetrated his brain through the right ear. Death was instantaneous. Seeterlin had been showing the gun to Ronk a few minutes before and was unaware that it was loaded.

Bay City—Herman Lunden, Gaylord pioneer lumberman, dropped dead here recently at a banquet table in the Hotel Wenzonah, just after making a speech at a good roads meeting. He was vice-president of the Kneeland Bigelow company, Bay City; president of the Gaylord State Bank of Gaylord; principal owner of H. Lunden and company, bankers of Lewiston and a member of the executive committee of the Northeastern Michigan Development bureau. He also served as a member of the State Conservation Commission under former Governor Alex Groesbeck.

Port Huron—Supervisory control of airport construction in Michigan by county road commissions and the State Highway Department, is recommended by the Association of County Road Commissioners and Engineers of Michigan, in a request to the Roads and Bridges Committees of the State Legislature that legislation be initiated to this end. Under the proposed plan aviation in Michigan would be placed on a higher plane because only accredited airports would be built, it was said.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

One of the immutable laws of life is that we each of us must pinch at one end of the string or the other.

We may take our choice.

If we save early in life our later days will be bounded by peace and comforts.

If we spend in youth then must we pinch in our old age and then obtain only the bare necessities of life.

Which will you do?

We have a savings book for you.



"The Bank With The Chime Clock."

BEST THING FOR CHILDREN'S COUGHS.

Frightening croupy coughs, stuffy wheezy colds, and troublesome night coughs are so quickly eased and helped by Foley's Honey and Tar Compound that thousands of mothers everywhere rely upon it and are not disappointed. Children like it—no opiates. Mothers endorse it—no chloroform. All users recommend it. Mrs. Neldo Weigel, Calvary, Wis., says: "My mother says there is no better medicine for coughs and colds than Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, and we find it so."—Hite's Drug Store. adv.

For one girl who is simply perfect there are thousands who are perfectly simple. The man who knows it all wouldn't be so annoying if he could only learn to keep it to himself.



Louise Rice, world famous graphologist, can positively read your talents, virtues and faults in the drawings, words and what notes that you scribble when "lost in thought". Send your "scribbles" or signature for analysis. Enclose the picture of the Mikado head, cut from a box of Mikado pencils, and ten cents. Address Louise Rice, care of EAGLE PENCIL CO., NEW YORK CITY

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SATURDAY—JAN'Y 26, We will give you a PLAID BLANKET for the One Day at HALF PRICE.

SATURDAY—JAN'Y 26, If you want to make a Silk Pillow, an "Italian Quilted" for instance, we will give you the Pattern for the Pillow when you buy the materials.

Ladies' or Misses' "Palmer" COATS, a splendid Coat, as everyone knows who has ever worn a Palmer Coat. On SATURDAY, JAN'Y 26 at 1-3 Off Regular Price.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

Specials for Saturday

Men's Heavy-Fleece Unionsuits, \$2.00 quality, \$1.29, or Two for—\$2.50

Heavy weight Overalls or Jackets—\$1.19

Men's Outing Night Shirts—95c

25% Discount on all Flannel Shirts

All our \$25.00 Overcoats—\$17.75

\$5.00 All Wool Unionsuits—\$3.69

Men's Heavy Scotch Caps—\$1.13

MANY OTHER BARGAINS

EAST JORDAN LUMBER COMPANY STORE

Cheboygan—George Marshall, former lighthouse keeper at Mackinaw City, Civil war veteran, and one of the oldest residents of the community, is dead here. He was found, paralyzed in a snowbank by Elton Dagwell and James Chapman, several hours after he had been seen walking past the Dagwell home toward the lighthouse, where his son, James, now is keeper. He was 85 years old.

Jacks—Will Stimer, Tompkins Township farmer, was given the alternative of paying a \$100 fine or serving 30 days in jail when he was convicted before Circuit Judge Benjamin Williams on a charge of refusing to allow state veterinarians to inspect his cattle for tuberculosis two years ago. Continuance of Stimer's bond was arranged pending an appeal to the Michigan Supreme Court.

Detroit—A year-old girl died of burns suffered when she was accidentally dropped into a tub of boiling water by her sister in a bedroom of their home, 2027 Third avenue. The baby, Evangeline Rodriguez, was being carried by her sister, Esthonia, who stumbled when approaching the tub. The infant was immersed in the water and Esthonia suffered severe burns about the hands and arms when she fell.

Grand Rapids—When two gunmen held up E. L. Ives, oil station attendant, here one night, the latter was so frightened he couldn't remember the combination of his safe, so the bandit pair blantly conducted him to a nearby drug store and waited while he called up his partner and obtained the desired information. Returning to the gas station, Ives opened the safe and the bandits rifled it of \$50 and escaped.

Detroit—Detroit again was featured by the post office department at Washington for its gain of nearly 5 1/2 per cent in postal receipts for December, following a similar gain for November. The only cities that did better were Minneapolis, with nearly 8 per cent, and Springfield, Mass., with 6 1/2 per cent. Akron, Ohio, came next to Detroit with slightly over 4 1/2 per cent. Nearly all of the fifty selected cities in the post office survey for December showed decreases.

It isn't every doctor who can turn a theory into practise.

It nearly always happens that a man picks out a lower type than his wife to flirt with.

DR. B. J. BEUKER
Physician and Surgeon
Office Hours:
2:00 to 5:00—7:00 to 8:00 p. m.
Office Phone—158-F2
Residence Phone—158-F3
Office, Second Floor Kimball Bldg.
Next to Peoples Bank.

DR. F. P. RAMSEY
Physician and Surgeon
Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois.
Office—Over Bartlett's Store
Phone—196-F2

DR. G. W. BECHTOLD
Dentist
Office Equipped With X-Ray
Office Hours—8 to 12—1 to 5
Evenings by Appointment
Office, Second Floor Kimball Bldg.
Phone—67-F2.

DR. C. H. PRAY
Dentist
Office Hours:
8:00 to 12:00—1:00 to 5:00
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MONUMENTS
EAST JORDAN, MICH.

FRANK PHILLIPS
Tonsorial Artist
WHEN IN NEED OF ANYTHING
IN MY LINE, CALL IN
AND SEE ME.

The DAIRY

FEED LIBERALLY FOR BIG PROFITS

Farmers Make Mistake by Cutting Down on Supply.

Some farmers when they find the price of dairy feeds going up seem to think that the only and most profitable thing for them to do is to cut down on the amount of feed which they are giving their cows, and some feeders have been known to cut down to such an extent that they reduce the body maintenance requirement, says a writer in the Michigan Farmer.

It is known that a cow which is fed the proper amount and quality of feed uses about one-half of it for maintaining her body and the other half for the manufacture of her product, hence, cutting down on the ration by 10 per cent may reduce the milk flow 20 per cent while the amount of feed which is used for the maintenance of her body will remain practically the same. The animal must first keep up its body weight and then whatever feed is left over goes for the production of milk.

It is of first importance that the cows have sufficient food for both body and production maintenance. A dairy cow that is bred for production, with the right kind of handling, will pay for her feed, and in many cases she will return two dollars' worth of dairy products for every dollar's worth she consumes.

Many dairy farmers make the mistake of reducing the grain ration in the spring, when the supply of grain begins to get low and the grass is beginning to start. It is well to keep in mind that green grass can in no way compare with concentrated grain feed, until the grass crop is well established. After the stock has been fed liberally during the winter, do not reduce the ration too early in the spring, and thereby lose much that already has been gained, and in making the change do so gradually.

Prevent Tuberculosis by Thorough Cleaning

After diseased animals are found and removed from the premises, a very thorough cleaning and washing of the inside of the barn and other buildings where the animals have been should be made. This must be followed by the proper application of some approved disinfectant. The use of disinfectants without first doing the necessary and proper cleaning is ineffective for the reason that the germs of the disease must be exposed. All utensils or anything else that may have become contaminated by use around the diseased animals should likewise be cleaned and disinfected. The manure and refuse must be hauled from barnyards or lots to plowed fields, spread thin, and exposed to the sunlight. The yards and lots, including feed troughs, water troughs, and fences, can then be sprayed properly with the disinfectant.

All this means much work, but it must be done to prevent infection from spreading to the healthy animals.

Individual Feeding of Dairy Cows Is Favored

Different cows have different capacities for converting feed into milk. No man who has not a full appreciation of the wide variation in individual cows will be fully successful as a feeder. Some cows may have natural capacity for producing large quantities of milk, and may not receive feed enough for maximum production. By increasing the feed of the highest-producing cows and carefully consulting the milk sheets on which each cow's daily production is recorded, the skillful feeder will soon find that some cows in the herd will respond to the increased allowance and return a good profit on the additional feed given. On the other hand, there are cows that have a limited capacity for milk production and are very liable to be overfed. By carefully studying each individual cow the feeder will soon ascertain the point beyond which any addition to the grain ration becomes unprofitable.

Salt Overlooked

Feeding salt is seldom overlooked during the summer months as most men have flock salt before the animals at all times. During winter months dairy cows are housed in barns where they are entirely dependent upon their owner for all the feed they eat and some men overlook salt, except at irregular intervals. Large quantities of salt given at irregular intervals do not accomplish the same purpose as a regular supply.

Wintering Herd Bull

Best breeders winter the bull away from the herd, but too often he is kept in a dark, dirty stall, without exercise. Exercise, protection from weather, and a moderate ration will keep him in good condition. Build a strong stall in a corner of the cow barn, with a strong paddock or corral adjoining, or a cable can be run from stall to some point about 50 feet from the barn; a short, strong chain run from the ring in the bull's nose to a ring on the cable.

DAIRY FACTS

EXPERIMENTS IN CATTLE FEEDING

Need Mineral Supplements With Poor Roughage.

When poor roughage is fed to dairy cows mineral supplements are shown to be necessary in a recent publication of the Wisconsin experiment station. Three cows fed on timothy hay, corn silage and a grain mixture were poor producers of milk. In addition they were slow to breed and when bred they tended to dry up from six weeks to two months earlier than three cows fed on alfalfa hay.

Another test on minerals showed that cows producing from 50 to 60 pounds of milk daily without direct exposure to sunlight were unable to maintain a calcium balance in their bodies even though the ration was otherwise adequate. When the cows were exposed to sunlight for six hours daily they decreased the loss of calcium from their bodies by 25 per cent.

In a comparison of soy bean hay versus alfalfa hay the cows produced approximately the same amount of butterfat and milk but the cows on soy-bean-hay gained only half as much body weight and wasted more of their hay. The results of this test, which does not check with tests run at some other stations, shows that soy bean hay was calculated to be worth 73 per cent as much as alfalfa hay.

In this connection it is interesting to note some experiments that were conducted in chopping alfalfa and soy bean hay. No advantage was noted in chopping alfalfa, but the cows wasted less of the soy bean hay. This caused the chopping to improve the value of soy bean hay by 23 per cent. These figures indicate that it may prove profitable to chop soy bean hay when used for feeding dairy cattle.

Modern Dairy Barn Must Have Good Ventilation

It must not be forgotten that each cow in the stable actually gives off from her breath alone about ten pounds of carbon dioxide per day and over two gallons of water. Hence, it is perfectly obvious that in the modern dairy stable there must be some system whereby this used, moist, foul air may be regularly taken out of the stable and replaced by fresh air. During the winter months, the occasional opening of doors and windows will help but how often is this done during winter months, and needless to say it is never done during the night.

King and other authorities on stable ventilation have estimated that there should be a continual air flow through the stable at the rate of about 3,600 cubic feet per cow per hour. In other words, in a cow stable 38 feet by 50 feet with an 8-foot ceiling, there should be a sufficient flow of air so that one-quarter of the air would be replaced every hour or that the air be completely changed in the stable six times per day. If this were done by the opening of doors and windows, the resulting changes of temperatures, chills to the animals, etc., would obviously be courting disaster. Hence, a regular system whereby such a change of air will go on continuously and still allow the maintenance of uniform heat conditions, should be the ambition of every one installing a ventilation system.

Well Bred Calves Most Valuable Dairy Asset

Calves from low producing stock are worth little more than their value for veal, but those from high producing strains must be assigned much greater valuation, as they command excellent prices as breeding stock.

In the keeping of high producing animals there are, of course, added expenses such as increased depreciation and risk, increased labor in caring for the animals, and, expenses of advertising and selling; but it will generally be found that the value of the calves produced from such stock will more than offset the added expense of raising them over and above that involved in the keeping of common stock.

Cold Hampers Cow

A high producing dairy cow cannot continue normal production if she is exposed to severe weather. It is, therefore, important if good yields are expected to hold up through the cold months, that all discomforts be eliminated. A comfortable cow will more than repay for added labor for her protection. Milk is 87 per cent water, and a large part of this gets into the animal's system from the water trough.

Quarters for Cows

In addition to proper feeding, dairy cows will need good quarters if they are to produce maximum returns for their owners. Dairy cows do not have long hair or surplus fat to protect them from cold weather. They are more sensitive to cold winds, drafts and poor quarters than any other kind of farm live stock, unless it is the poultry. Warmth, comfort, ventilation and sanitation should receive consideration in fixing up the dairy barns or sheds for the winter months.

Penny Wise

A penny saved is not always a penny earned. Sometimes it is two pennies lost. The merchant who spends nothing on advertising is practicing false economy; his losses in sales far exceed the pennies saved.

The money spent for plate glass windows is not looked on as best; nor is the money spent on better interior lighting.

Anything that increases favor, that adds to sales, that multiplies customers is very properly regarded as a good investment.

Advertising is a good investment—just as plate glass windows are. Advertising is the plate glass window the merchant can send into every home. Advertising sells more goods to more persons than shop-windows do.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC

Do you resent having a merchant address his message to you in the form of an advertisement in our columns? On the contrary is it not your impulse to respond to his friendly overtures?

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE STORE WINDOWS

TOOK SODA 20 YEARS FOR GAS—STOPS NOW

"For 20 years I took soda for indigestion and stomach gas. One bottle of Adlerika brought me complete relief."—John B. Hardy. Adlerika relieves gas and sour stomach at once. Acting on BOTH upper and lower bowel, it removes old waste matter you never thought was in your system. Let Adlerika give your stomach and bowels a REAL cleaning and see how good you feel! Overcomes constipation. GIDLEY & MAC, Druggists. adv.

Daily Trips To BOYNE CITY (Except Sundays) Leave Russell Hotel At 9:30 a. m., Standard. FARE—\$1.25
FRANK H. CROWELL
Phone—28.

SURE HELP FOR STIFF, ACHING BACK.

An aching back may not mean anything serious, but it surely does not mean anything good. To get rid of it quickly take Foley Pills, a diuretic stimulant for the kidneys. They promote the healthful action that clears both blood and body of the lurking poisons which cause the distressing ache. A reliable, valuable medicine, constantly in use for over 25 years. Men and women everywhere use and recommend them. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try them.—Hite's Drug Store. adv.

