



# The Home Garden

What is Home  
without a  
Garden?

## COMMERCIAL SEEDS ARE BEST

It is better to buy fresh seeds from reputable dealers each year than to trust to home-saved seeds. Home-saved seeds almost invariably result in deterioration of the vegetables. The reason is that the average gardener is not an expert in selecting seed plants or the best plants as seed bearers. Neither has he the apparatus for cleaning the seeds and removing weed seeds and dead seeds.

The grade of seeds is maintained by the strictest selection and constant inspection by experts trained in the work at all big seed-growing establishments. All inferior plants or plants not true to type are rigorously weeded but that they may not cross with the better-grade plants.

In the home garden a fine-looking seed pod or ear of corn may tempt the owner to save it for seed. The chances are that regardless of its fine appearance it has been pollinated by inferior forms growing near it and that it will not reproduce itself. If two or more varieties of seed corn are growing in the neighborhood they cross very readily by means of the wind and insects.

The price of seeds is so small considering the amount of work put upon their production and cleaning and testing that it does not pay the home gardener to try to save seed for himself for he cannot possibly gather as good seed as the professional. The home gardener, however, should make an effort whenever a superior plant appears in any strain to save some of its seed and see if it will perpetuate itself. In this way improved varieties come into being and into the trade.

When such types appear it is best to invoke the aid of the seedsman for advice in handling it and keeping it true. Many fine vegetables have thus originated. In the home crop the best produce is used for food and as a rule only the leavings are gathered for seed. In the seed plot none of the produce is used for food and only the best is saved for seed.

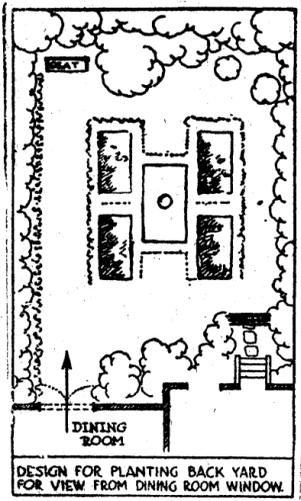
## BACK YARD VISTAS

Landscape architects always look for opportunity to form attractive vistas, which have been defined as natural pictures seen through a hole in the scenery. In other words, it is making the most of the best view possible from the grounds under design. The same theory applies in the small back yard. Lay it out with the best view from the window in mind and you will have your little back yard vista.

In a large number of suburban and country homes the dining room window looks out up on the back yard. Sometimes it is the living room, and still often the kitchen door or window. The layout of a small yard looks comparatively simple, but as a matter of fact it is more difficult for really satisfying results than a large estate which adapts itself much more readily to the landscape designer's plans.

The main idea of establishing the pictureque in a 50-foot back yard is to let the view from the commanding window look down a path the length of the garden space, bordered on either side by blooming plants or shrubs, the path terminating in a handsome specimen group of plants, or in a garden seat, bird bath, or sundial. If a little pool can be conveniently placed, the view is that much more attractive. Plan your garden with the window outlook a prominent factor.

The plan accompanying this article gives one suggestion for the view from the window idea. The longest path available makes the finest view



and there is opportunity for color effect along its length to add interest and beauty. Annuals give the most plastic material for this work in the greatest variety of colors. They come into bloom quickly, and give long seasons of color. It is usually found that blues at the end of the path enhance the idea of distance, while the strong reds and yellows are best at hand.

# Standardization in Relation to the Marketing of Fruit

By DR. J. W. LLOYD

MISCELLANEOUS lots of fruit may sometimes be sold to fair advantage on local markets. However, the main bulk of the fruit supplies of the United States is now handled in carload lots through the wholesale trade rather than directly from producer to consumer. The wholesale trade does not like miscellaneous lots of fruit and such lots do not, therefore, meet with ready sale. Straight carloads of a single variety and grade are most in demand. Furthermore, the markets are very particular that the grading be done in reference to some generally recognized standard. In fact, standardization in reference to varieties, quality, method of packing and style of packing is the keynote to the present expeditious method of marketing fruits.

The first step in standardization of fruits is the standardization of varieties. While there are hundreds of varieties of apples, for example, relatively few are in brisk demand in the wholesale markets. The product from orchards containing a few trees each of a number of varieties is difficult to sell through the regular channels of trade. It is not surprising that for a certain car of apples containing twenty-three varieties, no f. o. b. offers could be secured while at the same time straight cars of single varieties were moving readily. Persons with orchards of mixed varieties wishing to sell apples at wholesale should either grub out their trees of varieties that the market does not appreciate or else graft over to standard market varieties. In the planting of new orchards particular attention should be given to confining the planting to varieties that are well adapted to the region and, also, well and favorably known in the market. A large amount of time and energy has been wasted in the past in the production of fruits that the market does not want. Standardization of varieties in the orchard is the first step in successful marketing of fruit.

There may have been a time when ungraded and off-grade fruit could be sold, but now the principal demand is for fruit showing the highest possible perfection. Large size, high color, and freedom from blemishes are essential in fruit to meet the demands of the best class of trade. Methods of culture must be standardized if such fruits are to be produced. Eastern orchardists sometimes envy the perfect fruit shipped in boxes from the West. Such fruit does not just happen. Size is attained by careful thinning of the fruit on every tree. Sometimes a western orchardist spends as much as ninety dollars per acre merely in thinning his apples. High color is made possible by proper pruning so that most of the fruit is directly exposed to sunlight at some time during the day. Freedom from blemishes is attained by removal of the defective fruits in thinning and also, proper attention to spraying. If all orchardists practiced the methods of the best orchardists cultural methods would be properly standardized.

In spite of all efforts to grow high quality fruit, there will always be some specimens better than others in the crop as it comes from the trees. In order, therefore, to place the fruit on the market in the best condition for ready sale careful grading must be practiced. The more uniform the different specimens in the same package and the more uniform the fruit in different packages in the same lot, the better the fruit will sell. The chief bases for grading are size, color, and relative freedom from imperfections. Small specimens mixed with large ones detract from the sale of the entire lot. The same is true of low colored or blemished specimens mixed with fruit of better color or greater freedom from blemishes. In fact, a mixed lot is likely to sell at the price attainable for the fruit of the lowest grade in the lot. Careful grading should therefore be practiced and the different grades sold separately in the market where the particular grade can be handled to best advantage. In seasons of high production it is especially important that rigid grading be practiced and at such times it may be the part of wisdom to keep all low grade fruit off the fresh fruit market. Such procedure may necessitate the development of a by-products industry in each important fruit region. In this this will probably have to come as an established part of the fruit business.

Not only should fruit be carefully graded, but it should be graded according to some definitely recognized standard. This is especially important if trading in car lots is to be carried on by wire. Selling according to a standardized grade eliminates the necessity of selling the fruit and makes it possible for everyone concerned in the transaction to have a definite conception of the exact type and quality of fruit in question.

"Volume of production and cost of production are inseparable," Hayes maintains. "Increase in cost always accompany a slump in production. For economical production, it is necessary that volume of production be maintained. Special emphasis has been placed on the feeding of mash for this purpose." Hayes gives, as an example of this, the case of the Portage county farmer, who had been feeding his flock without mash. The last week in August they produced 189 eggs. He then added mash to the ration and raised his production to 207 eggs a week, and this at a time of the year when a drop in production is to be expected. A record was kept of the total feed cost and the return from the eggs was almost exactly double the feed cost. One-third of the flock was then removed by culling and there was further reduction in feed cost accompanied by a corresponding increase in production.

Standardized grade specifications for a number of fruits and also vegetables have been formulated and recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Any state, any association of growers, or any individual grower may elect to pack according to such standard grades and secure the benefits involved in being able to market a standardized article.

Some growers hesitate to attempt to pack according to the standardized grades and brand their goods as such from fear that they may be unable to meet the requirements and thus be liable to a penalty. In regions where large amounts of fruit are handled and where shipping point inspection by state or government officials has been established, it is comparatively easy for the packer to learn how to meet the requirements of the standardized grades. When shipping point inspection is first established in a given locality it is the practice of the inspectors to serve not primarily in the capacity of policemen to detect infringements of the law, but rather to act as instructors and point out to the packers the particular respects in which their packs are defective. Shipping point inspection is fully as important from the standpoint of certifying the grade of a particular car. The introduction of shipping point inspection is the most important step that has been taken in recent years toward securing definite standardization of horticultural products in actual practice.

Standardized grading can be successfully carried out only where the packer is conscientious, willing to learn, and desirous of putting up a satisfactory pack. If he desires to run in as many inferior specimens as the percentage of tolerance will allow, he is not in the right frame of mind to secure satisfactory results. Shipping point inspection will show just how close to the line he has been able to get. The likelihood is that he will be below the line. Shipping point inspection will detect dishonest packing, but cannot make an honest packer out of a dishonest one unless he is willing to change his attitude.

Extreme care in the handling of fruit during the process of picking, packing and hauling to the car is essential to the getting up of a satisfactory pack. A bruise or puncture is almost as bad a blemish as a scab. Pickers should be carefully instructed and supervised. Even spot and is even worse so far as the carrying quality of the fruit is concerned. Shipping point inspection of avoiding injury to fruit during picking and packing. In emptying sacks or baskets special precautions must be taken not to bruise the fruit and eternal vigilance on the part of the foreman is necessary to keep the various workmen from handling the fruit roughly. Mechanical sizers are a modern invention intended to expedite the grading of fruit. However, certain tender varieties and any lots of fruit that have passed the stage of hard ripeness must still be sized by hand if excessive damage from bruising finger nails are important items in mind also that a mechanical sizer cannot sort the fruit in respect to color and blemishes. However, if properly equipped with sorting belts, a sizing machine may greatly expedite the work of separating the fruit into the proper grades. In this connection it is well to remember that the better grown the fruit is the less difficulty and the less labor there will be in properly grading it for market. But no matter how well grown the fruit, the persons doing the sorting need very careful supervision. In spite of all instructions they are likely to let some inferior specimens slip into the packages supposed to contain the higher grade fruit. A very competent and reliable foreman in the packing shed is an essential element in packing standardized grades of fruit.

The market demands standard packages and standard methods of packing as well as standardized grading. From time to time new inventions in fruit packages appear upon the market. While it is probable that the ideal package for certain fruits has not yet appeared, nevertheless when supplying the general market a shipper should go very slowly in attempting to use a new style of package for the given fruit. Unless arrangements are made in advance for the marketing of the fruit in a new style package it is much safer to depend upon the type of package that is well known in the market. The arrangement of fruits in the package is also a matter of established custom and any departure from such custom is likely to result in financial loss. It is especially important that all packages be completely filled and the contents properly settled during the filling process so that the package will not appear slack when it arrives in the market. Discounts of fifteen to twenty per cent may sometimes be demanded on account of slack packing.

An additional precaution to insure the safe carriage of fruit to market is the use of corrugated paper pads next to the heads of barrels and under the covers of bushel baskets. The new nineteen-inch pad for bushel baskets affords much better protection of fruit in such packages than the old sixteen-inch pad. An additional protection to fruit in bushel baskets is secured by the use of wire clips to anchor the covers at the sides. The clips hold the covers firmly in place and the fruit is less likely to be bruised. In the shipping of peaches in bushel baskets a center post to support the cover of the basket should always be used.

Conscientious grading in reference to an established standard, careful handling to avoid injury of the specimens, together with packing in accordance with the demands of the market and taking every precaution to protect the fruit from injury in transit, will materially assist in supplying the market with fruit that will be profitable to the dealer and profitable to the consumer.

# An Applesless Apple Orchard

By W. S. MYERS, D. S. C., F. G. S.

THE Redman Brothers of Hall, New York, own a block of Greenings about 45 years of age. For 15 years these trees had not set a single good crop, although each spring they blossomed profusely. For the last five of those 15 years, the trees were given particular attention in an effort to realize some return on them.

They were clean cultivated and thoroughly sprayed. One winter a large number of fruit spurs were removed in order to strengthen the remainder, but all to no purpose. There was no crop.

During the winter of 1923 a specialist from the New York College of Agriculture suggested that the trouble might be due to a lack of sufficient available nitrogen at blossom time. Accordingly, early in the following May, one week after the delayed dormant spray had been made, Nitrate of Soda at the rate of 5 to 8 pounds per tree was scattered under the trees to the full spread of the branches. The orchard had been left in sod and enough trees were skipped to provide a good check upon those receiving Nitrate.

At harvest, the nitrated trees yielded an average of 13 bushels compared to an average of one bushel for the unfertilized trees.

This experience, which was first related in the Ontario (N. Y.) County Farm Bureau News, is an instance of what may be accomplished through the application of rational methods. Pruning, spraying and fertilizing, if properly done, will produce results. Another example is found in the report of the York (N. Y.) County Farm Bureau, which conducted 14 fertilizer demonstrations in orchards in that county. A total of 654 trees were fertilized, receiving an average application of 4.93 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per tree. The result was an average increase in yield of .69 barrels per tree, the total increase being worth \$1,478.04, after the cost of the Nitrate had been deducted.

Prof. W. H. Darrow, Fruit Specialist, Connecticut Agricultural College, has had similarly emphatic results in his work with the orchardists of that State.

"Nitrate fertilization," he says, "should be considered a necessity in the sod orchard. Except possibly on the richest soils, nitrogenous fertilizers have been profitable in all sod orchards where used. Increased yields of 100 to 300 per cent or more are not uncommon following the use of a quickly available nitrogenous fertilizer in starved sod orchards. Increased yields of 50 to 100 per cent have been obtained in orchards in fair condition of vigor."

Professor Darrow cites the work done on the farm of A. E. Johnson, Bethlehem, Conn., in which a block of 25 year old trees were given 8 pounds of Nitrate of Soda in 1921, 6 pounds in 1922, 5 pounds in 1923 and 4 to 5 pounds in 1924. In 1923, 8 pounds of Acid Phosphate also were applied.

The average yields for the four year period were: with Nitrate of Soda, 414 2-3 bushels per acre; without Nitrate of Soda, 151 1-3 bushels, an average increase in yield with Nitrate of 263 1-3 bushels per acre.

Experiences like these might be given in an almost endless list. Professor R. D. Anthony, Pennsylvania State College, has told of the results of an experiment in the College orchard which has now run several seasons. "All the Nitrate of Soda treatments," he reports, "resulted in increased yields and superior growth of both the sod and the trees. The trees that received no Nitrate are declining in vigor. The applications made before the blooming season, about the time the leaf buds break, have resulted in larger yields than those made immediately after the blooming season."

At the Ohio Experiment Station the application of 3 or 4 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per tree (10 years old) has often more than doubled the yield.

Officials of the Maine Experiment Station, in commenting on the results of five years' work, say:

"Two annual applications of Nitrate of Soda to mature Ben Davis apple trees in sod at the rate of 6 and 12 pounds per tree more than doubled the yield of fruit. The use of 20 cents worth of Nitrate of Soda per tree resulted in an increased yield of more than one barrel of fruit per tree. \* \* \* These results are in accord with most fertilizer experiments throughout the country. Applications of phosphoric acid and potash seldom if ever cause increased yields of apple trees."

Official results at nearly all of the experiment stations have borne out this statement. It should be noted, however, that while applications of phosphoric acid have little apparent effect upon the production of apples, there is considerable evidence to show that the growth of grass in sod orchards is materially increased.

Factors Affecting Size and Quality of Crop

According to Prof. F. C. Sears, Massachusetts Agricultural College, some of the more important factors affecting the size of the crop are:

1. The variety used.
2. A good but not excessive production of blossoms.
3. A better set of fruit.
4. Annual crops.
5. Large trees.
6. Large apples.
7. The stand of trees.
8. Individuality of the tree.

Some factors affecting the quality of the crop are:

1. Control of pests.
  2. Liberal feeding.
  3. Late picking, particularly when the market for drops is fair.
- "We fruit growers," says Professor Sears, "are usually sleep less soundly during the blossoming and setting period than at any other time of the year. The setting of the fruit is the most important part of the setting of a crop. I believe, are of great importance."

One of these is to see that there are plenty of bees on hand in the orchard. \* \* \* The other thing which we do is the application of liberal amount of Nitrate of Soda just as the fruit buds are beginning to break in the spring, about the date of the deferred dormant spray. This, nitrogen not only makes it possible for the trees to set the fruit, this season, but also enables it to get ready buds for the following year, which meets the fourth factor in large average crops, viz.: 4 Annual crops. \* \* \*

"In the matter of fertilizing our orchards, the one thing which we have stood for is not to hesitate to apply liberal amounts if they were needed. In this Wealthy-McIntosh block, we used a ton per acre one year when the trees had a very heavy bloom in sight and owing to dry weather the previous season, had not made a very good growth. \* \* \* Early application is one of our cardinal points."

In this connection, Prof. E. G. Aucther, Maryland Experiment Station, gives valuable advice based on the results of his careful and comprehensive experimenting.

"It should be remembered," he states, "that new fruit spur growth in length is generally completed within the three weeks after blossoming, and that terminal growth is usually over in most sections and seasons by July 15. Since Nitrates also increase the set of fruit especially on weak trees, it can be seen why a quickly available nitrate fertilizer should be applied early in the spring."

"It will generally pay to add about one-half pound of Nitrate of Soda per tree to one and two year old trees. These amounts can then be increased to two or three pounds for eight and ten year old trees, and five to ten pounds for trees ranging from 15 to 30 years old. While the trees are young, the Nitrate should simply be thrown out under the spread of limbs and allowed to be dissolved and washed into the soil by rains, but as the trees get old it will probably pay to spread the fertilizer broadcast between the rows. This will not only be putting it where the feeding roots are, but it will also help to produce a more even, uniform stand of grass for mowing."

For cultivated orchards on poor or light soil, Professor Aucther advises about the same use of Nitrate of Soda, though on light, sandy soils he recommends two applications, two-thirds of the total quantity being applied before the buds begin to grow and the other third when the trees are in full bloom. In the case of both sod and cultivated orchards, from 200 to 400 pounds per acre of acid phosphate usually pays because of its effect on the grasses or cover crop as the case may be.

Each Orchard an Individual Problem  
The best and perhaps the only way in which an apple grower can secure definite information regarding the plant food needs of his own particular orchard is to conduct an experiment in a representative section of the orchard, planned with that end in view. This is because chemical analyses, though revealing the actual content of plant food materials in the land, do not show what proportion can be utilized by the tree. Then, too, different soils vary in their fertility characteristics, depending upon their origin, physical condition, the way they have been cropped and managed, and other factors. Obviously, it would be difficult to formulate a set of detailed orchard recommendations that would satisfy fully all the fertility requirements of the orchard in even a single State.

With this in mind, the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggests the following as a simple and effective plan of experiment—the area required, assuming the trees are planted 36 feet apart, would be slightly over an acre in size, 32 trees divided in groups of four, being included in the test. Rows of untreated trees should intervene between the rows of experimental trees.

The annual treatments suggested for each tree in the various groups are as follows:

- Group 1—Nitrate of Soda, 5 lbs. Acid Phosphate, 5 lbs.
- Group 2—Nitrate of Soda, 5 lbs. Muriate of Potash 2.5 lbs.
- Group 3—Check, (No fertilizers).
- Group 4—Acid Phosphate, 5 lbs. Muriate of Potash 2.5 lbs.
- Group 5—Nitrate of Soda, 5 lbs. Acid Phosphate, 5 lbs. Muriate of Potash 2.5 lbs.
- Group 6—Check (No fertilizers).
- Group 7—Nitrate of Soda, 10 lbs. Acid Phosphate, 10 lbs. Muriate of Potash 5 lbs.
- Group 8—Stable manure, 500 lbs.

If applied about when the buds are starting in the spring, according to the Department Officials, "the Nitrate will probably produce a response in the current season's crop. There is evidence also that early applications may have considerable influence on annual bearing, because of the stimulating effect on the growth and development at that period of a part of the fruit spurs."

"The highly beneficial results in terms of fruit production from the use of Nitrate of Soda, (nitrogen) in recent years, both by experimenters and commercial apple growers, have served to place a new emphasis on nitrogen as a plant food in apple orchards."

New York, N. Y.  
November 30, 1925.

## To Get the Sweet Clover to Stool Out

When seeded in the spring without a nurse crop a clipping when the plants are 5 to 6 inches high will induce stooling out. The stand may be mowed during the first summer and in the fall until a number of clipping frosts have taken place. If the mowing is insufficient to keep the young plants eaten back, a second mow should be made when the plants are 2 to 3 inches high. To allow any of the top growth to remain when the exact date of the water.

# OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT



## OPERATING THE COAL BROODER

Brooders may be heated with electricity, kerosene, distillate or coal. Of these, coal is the most common, as it is usually cheaper. Its use is better established, as it has been on the market longer.

The types of burners patterned after the base burning hard-coal stove are the most satisfactory. The grate should be smaller than the coal chamber above so that the grate will be covered as the coal settles. If the grate surface is too large in proportion to the rest of the stove, the fire will usually burn rapidly and not keep an even heat.

When brooders first came on the market, the tendency was to buy a small one, and the average person is still inclined to overcrowd his equipment. The rating which is usually given should be cut in two. Then, too, a large hover is better than a small one, as it gives the chicks a chance to pick the desired temperature without crowding. It is poor economy to try to save by purchasing small equipment. Temperature is controlled by means of a thermostat under the hover which expands or contraction operates a fresh-air intake under the grates or a check draft in the line. Usually both are operated at one time. It is important to set up the stove and operate it before the chicks arrive, so that it is certain to work properly. Adjustments are usually made by thumbscrews. Do not remove the hover unless necessary, as the sudden changes in temperature are apt to burst the thermostat. All models are arranged so that the stove may be fired and the ashes removed without removing the hover.

A few pieces of wood that have been dipped in kerosene furnish an easy method of starting the fire. Let this burn until there is a bed of coals, then add a small amount of coal. When this gets going nicely, a painful of coal may be added and the door closed. When the fire is first started it is usually best to remove the hover, as the fire is difficult to control when there are no ashes on the grate. Make the adjustments of the thermostat after the fire has been started. An extra set of thermostat discs is good insurance against trouble.

Many of the early stoves had a three-inch pipe. Today the four-inch

pipe is more common and the five-inch pipe is rapidly coming into use. The larger pipes do not fill up with soot and creosote so rapidly and are more satisfactory. A damper in the pipe helps to control the fire, especially when it is windy.

Adding coal often and in small quantities is not a wise policy. It is easier to maintain a proper temperature by keeping the reservoir filled to the top. Less coal will be burned by following this method and the results will be more satisfactory. Do not tamp the fire with a poker or bridging may result in loss of the fire and chilling the chicks. The ashes should be shaken down twice daily until live coals are seen coming through the grate. If the stove is again filled at this time and the thermostat properly regulated, the heat will usually be uniform.

Soft coal is not recommended for these stoves. Good hard coal is much better, and usually the cheapest in the long run. If any slate is found in the coal, it should be carefully picked out. Corn cobs will bring up the heat quickly if the fire is low, but they are bad to fill the pipe with tar and resin. Chips of wood are better for this purpose if they can be found.

Sufficient heat must be supplied to keep the chicks warm. This will vary with changes of weather and age of the chicks. At the start, a temperature of 90 to 95 degrees should be maintained at the outer portion of the hover or reflector when the thermometer is placed two inches from the floor. Start with 95 degrees in cold weather and 90 degrees in warm weather and reduce the temperature two or three degrees a week as the weather permits. Do not depend upon the feel of your hand to determine the temperature.

## QUALITY PRODUCTION ESSENTIAL TO FLOCK

"A solid foundation of quality goods combined with economical production is essential to the success of any type of marketing of poultry or its products," says J. B. Hayes, poultry specialist at the University of Wisconsin. "If one is unable to produce at a cost lower than the selling price, the venture, whatever it may be, is destined to ultimate failure."

## State News Briefs

**Lansing**—What is believed to be the first state advertising program was authorized by the Michigan administrative board when granting the request of the department of agriculture to advertise tuberculosis free cattle. The advertisements will appear in farm publications and are designated to stimulate sale of Michigan tested cattle.

**Ionia**—The Ionia Creamery Co. will build a plant at a cost of approximately \$20,000. The building will be constructed on the unit plan to provide for expansion.

**Albion**—Because of the long distance from the Pacific coast to Michigan Washington State college will send only two representatives for its debate with Albion college April 15. This will be the first time and Albion debating team has only two members. The Michigan Methodist will uphold the negative of the child labor amendment issue.

**Clare**—Three good sized nuggets of gold were found by Roy Wilson of Clare recently while he was strolling along the shores of a small private lake near his summer home 12 miles west of here. Wilson and W. F. McKnight, Clare dentist, purchased the land on which the gold was found because of its natural beauty, but now they are making plans for prospecting.

**Charlotte**—William Barber has confessed that he ransacked six homes in this city when owners were away. Arraigned before Justice Nichols he waived examination and was bound over to circuit court. Being unable to furnish bonds of \$500 he was sent to jail. The homes entered were those of Fred H. Pollard, vice president of First National bank, now in Florida; State Representative Hayes E. Wells, Mrs. Martin Hockenberry, H. M. Carman, Mrs. Frank Jordan and Fred Youngblood.

**Ionia**—Burglars broke into the bank at Fenwick but obtained only about \$35. They overlooked a package of non-registered Liberty Bonds.

**Ludington**—The Pere Marquette Railway Co. has begun construction of a \$70,000 automatic coal dock in the yards east of the city.

**Cadillac**—The home of Lincoln Hess was burned to the ground, while the fire company searched in vain in another part of town for the fire. The alarm to the fire department gave an incorrect address.

**Traverse City**—Mrs. A. Gross, a member of the medical staff of the

Traverse City state hospital for the past year, has resigned her position. Dr. Gross has left for Brattleboro, Vermont.

**Allegan**—Electric buzzers will be installed in the homes and business places of members of the Allegan fire department, Fire Chief Henry O. Maentz has announced. The buzzers will be operated automatically from the central fire station. A new fire whistle also is to be installed at the condensery.

**Holland**—Albert Klooster has worked on one newspaper for the entire 48 years he has been a printer. Mr. Klooster was only a boy when he became "devil" at LeGroudwet. For years he has been foreman.

**Hudsonville**—Llewellyn Lane, son of Lucius Lane, living south of Jenison, is taking the Pasteur treatment. He was bitten by a neighbor's dog March 6. The head of the dog was sent to the University of Michigan for analysis, which showed the animal was rabid.

**Harbor Springs**—The chamber of commerce has the assurance of the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co. that its Chicago boat will make regular stops at this port in the coming resort season.

**Alma**—Policemen were on duty at the Alma banks when they opened on Saturday night recently for the first time since Alma's boom days in the war. Recent acquisition by Alma of the Lobdell-Mery Mfg. Co., burned out of its Onaway home, caused the banks to adopt the policy of opening on pay nights.

**Mt. Pleasant**—Central normal will continue the limited certificate course in the school year of 1926-27. It has been decided to abandon this course but a demand for it has arisen and the state board of education voted its continuation.

**St. Johns**—To make a test run in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol from chemically treated muck a Grand Ledge company has leased the old Triangle plant here. Installation of the necessary equipment is nearly completed. The process has proved satisfactory in laboratory tests, hence the 60-day trial run for production on a larger scale.

**Lansing**—The Michigan State College Union board has elected Ruth Ketcham of Hastings to be president for the ensuing year. She is the daughter of Congressman John C. Ketcham and is a junior in the college, and the first co-ed to hold the position. Problems connected with the operation of the new Union memorial building make the presidency of the Union board one of the most important offices in students hands.

**Paw Paw**—Paul Smith, supervisor of Paw Paw township and secretary of the Van Buren county Republican committee, has announced he will be a candidate for state senator. Eugene Kirby of Covert has announced his candidacy for fourth term in the house of representatives.

**Reed City**—Dog hunting instead of deer hunting appears to be the proper thing in northern Osceola county and Lake county. An armed posse of citizens have been making it unpleasant for the dogs found running at large since two deer have been found killed by dogs. One dog was caught in the act, having a fine doe by the throat.

### Adventists Drop Plans For Camp

**Charlotte**—The annual camp meeting of the west Michigan conference of the Seventh Day Adventists will be abandoned this year, giving way to a conference in the new tabernacle in Battle Creek May 11 to 16, F. Piper of Kalamazoo, president of the conference, announces.

Most of the ministers will attend the world conference in Milwaukee, Mr. Piper explains, and it is believed a camp meeting in addition would take too much time from the summer tent season.

The business meetings and election of officers of the conference will be held at Battle Creek. One of the most important questions to be considered at that time will be that of merging the west Michigan and north Michigan conferences.

### Children's Colds

Are best treated externally. Check them overnight without "dosing" by rubbing Vicks over throat and chest at bedtime.

**VICKS VAPORUB**



## TWO MISSING LINKS



## WHEN MICHIGAN WAS INCLUDED IN SYLVANIA, CHERRONESUS AND METROPOTAMIA

The Ten-State Plan of Jefferson—Small Commonwealths Favored by Early Statesmen—Continental Congress Adopts Pedantic Scheme in Naming Divisions

By James L. Smith

If the plan of 1784 had been carried out and the Northwest of Revolutionary days, the present states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, had been divided into ten states as was contemplated, Detroit would have been in the state of Metropotamia, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Kalamazoo and the entire southeastern portion of the state would have been within the limits of this state.

In Cherronesus Flint would have been the metropolis, and Menominee Houghton and Marquette would have been cities of the Sylvania. This almost forgotten enactment of 1784 was one of the several propositions for the government and its development into states. The articles of confederation did not contemplate such a contingency. Part of the country west of the Appalachian range was claimed by Virginia and other states. Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois was territory ceded by Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary War, having been acquired by that power along with Canada. As early as 1780 the Continental Congress began to evince interest in the disposition of the West, and on the 6th of September of that year passed a resolution asking the different states to surrender their claims to the general government. The claims of Virginia were by far the most extensive, including the Ohio Valley. Virginia's deed of cession was reported to Congress March 1, 1784, and the same day Thomas Jefferson reported an ordinance dividing the territory northwest of the Ohio into ten states. Jefferson favored small states, on the theory that if large political divisions were established, they would separate themselves from the older states. The Jefferson ordinance was adopted April 24, 1784, and remained in force for three years. A plan to divide the Northwest into seventeen states had previously been defeated.

Under the Jefferson plan adopted by the Continental Congress in 1784 and conceded to have been largely the creation of the great Virginian, Michigan would have included all of the state of Cherronesus and parts of the states of Sylvania, Michigan, Assensissippia and Metropotamia. The act of 1784 provided for the division of the Northwest territory, that is the region now comprised in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and eastern and northern Minnesota, into ten states. In the plan of division all the territory between the 43rd degree of latitude and the British possessions on the north, and bounded on the east by the degree of longitude intersecting the western cape at the junction of the Great Kanawha river and the Ohio river, and on the west by a line running directly north from the great

falls or rapids of the Ohio where the city of Louisville is now located, was to constitute the state of Cherronesus. The name selected was of Greek origin and was applied by that people to peninsula districts and hence was very appropriate for a state which was to comprise all of the northern portion of the lower peninsula and the eastern end of the line of latitude crosses Michigan from Port Huron to Grand Haven approximately. The eastern boundary planned for Cherronesus left all of the Huron shore north of Port Huron in the proposed state, but the state carvers made a mistake on the west. They supposed that the line from the falls of the Ohio north would intersect the head of Lake Michigan, but the line which is a few miles east of the 86th parallel strikes the present Michigan boundary about the eastern line of Cass county and does not touch Lake Michigan until it reaches Benzie county east of Sleeping Bear Point. This error would undoubtedly have been rectified by the Continental Congress if the ten-state plan of Jefferson had been matured, and Muskegon would have been one of the larger cities in Cherronesus. Nevertheless the territory from the Indiana border to Grand Haven, including Cass, Berrien, VanBuren, most of Allegan county and a large portion of Ottawa county was legally a portion of the proposed state of Assensissippia, which also comprised southern Wisconsin below the 43rd degree of latitude and northern Illinois to the 41st degree. This state received its name from Assensissippia, an Indian name for the Rock river. Northern Ottawa, Muskegon, Oceana, Mason, Manistep, Benzie, and portions of Leelanau, and Newaygo counties were legally attached to the proposed state of Michigan which Jefferson and his associates expected would be entirely to the west of Lake Michigan, from which it takes its name. This state was to comprise all of Wisconsin under the 43rd and 44th degree of latitude, or from Milwaukee to the mouth of the Menominee and westward to the Mississippi river. (To be continued)

### Allegan Izaak Waltons Plant 40,000 Trout Fry

**Allegan**—The local chapter Izaak Walton league, recently planted in three creeks north and west of this city the trout fry received from the state hatchery. Twenty thousand trout fry were placed in Bear creek near Dunningville and 10,000 each in Silver and Miller creeks in Monterey and Heath townships.

**Tough Chewing**  
"Waiter, what kind of meat is this?"  
"Spring lamb, sir."  
"I thought so. I've been chewing on one of the springs for an hour."

## Sees Lines Shape to Kill Game Act

**Lansing**—An organized move to repeal the discretionary power act, which has been a matter of difference among sportsmen of the state, is seen here in reports that the Michigan Co-operative Sportsmen's club is circulating members of the legislature, declaring the act permits one-man legislation.

The measure in question was passed by the 1925 legislature. It gives the state conservation commission power to close fish and game seasons arbitrarily when an investigation shows such action is necessary from a conservation standpoint.

The circular sent by the sportsmen's organization to members of the legislature and others, declares the conservation commission is a mere figurehead and that its only function is to approve recommendations of John Baird, director of conservation.

The state convention of the Izaak Walton league held in Grand Rapids this week adopted a resolution endorsing the disputed act.

Principal complaint of abuse of power under the measure arises from the conservation commission's action in prohibiting winter spearing which has hitherto been more or less unrestricted. Spearing through the ice was regarded as a highly prized winter sport by southern Michigan fishermen. Fish found in small lakes were satisfactory as food in winter but could not be eaten in summer, it was claimed.

The Co-operative Sportsmen's club now is fighting a test case in the court designed to show the act is unconstitutional. A "victim" member of the club was arrested for spearing and convicted in Paw Paw circuit court. The club has announced appeal will be taken to state supreme court.

## Manton is Urging Extension of M-42

**Manton**—I. Fay Horton has been elected president of the Manton Advancement club, succeeding G. B. Herrider. John A. Muche was chosen secretary to succeed W. A. Exner.

At a recent meeting of the club members passed a resolution favoring the extension of M-42 from Manton to Lake City, connecting with M-55 and M-66. At present M-42 extends from Manton to Traverse City.

Tourists coming to the Traverse region from the southeast over M-55 or M-66 have been using a county road across from Lake City to Manton as a short cut.

Action taken here is in co-operation with efforts of the Lake City chamber of commerce.

## Ground Almonds

Grow them in your garden. A delicious nut, with a flavor resembling the Almond of the East. The meat is snow-white, covered with a thin shell or skin of brown color. It grows close to the surface, is very prolific, a single nut yielding from 20 to 300 nuts in a hill and will do well in any kind of soil. If the nuts are planted in the spring the same as potatoes a big crop can be expected about potato harvest time. They grow so rapidly and produce such immense crops that you will be surprised. Everybody likes them. Send for a package of these nuts; or send 25c and get 3 packages. Address Novelty Garden Club, 58 Market St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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58 Market Ave. S. W.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.

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**MOTHER**—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*. Absolutely Harmless—No Opiates. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

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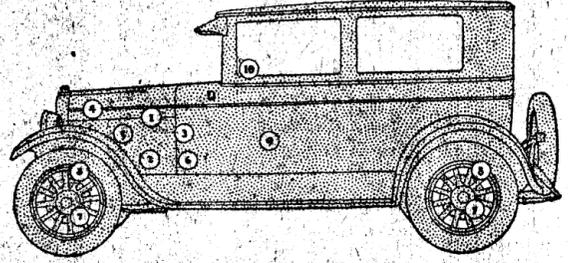
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PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

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**"The Port of Birth to the Port of Final Destiny"**

Wanderers between two eternities  
Some will pass this way but once  
but when you leave here we hope  
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that will cause you to  
"Leave us with a smile"  
and return—soon

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**At the New Shrine**

By NELLE R. EBERHART

"AT LAST, John, after my years of hoping, you're to meet Justine Ekans. She's been at the Loring's two weeks now. I'm afraid Frank has aspirations. I've been worried." Kittie Phillips, driving her brother home from the station, stepped the little car at the garage door. They climbed out, Miss Phillips still chattering.

"I chose her for you at Wellesley. Terribly clever, yet handsome. She'd be absolutely wasted on Frank—he's forgotten all his college Greek and hates philosophy and modern poetry."

"Really," interposed John Phillips placidly. "I've seen a number of people become eminent without Greek or philosophy or Carl Sandburg."

"Of course, Frank is a splendid engineer, but Justine is a Ph.D. and is writing a book—a very deep book." She led him in, still voluble. "The Loring's are giving a dance tonight and you'll see her. I shan't point her out—we'll see what your intuition will do. Even your heart should thrill at the prospect of an affinity."

"Anything to please you, Katherine, though I wouldn't take any prizes for intuition. "But," he spoke seriously. "I confess I am home-loving and lonely."

As John had prophesied, intuition proved a poor illuminant. At the significant moment young Phillips, with fluttering pulses, pointed out to his sister a slim, pink-draped blonde.

Kittie's face was a study in baffled consternation. Her words came sharply:

"Beauty is a candle and all men are moths. Celeste Ballenstyne doesn't know a thing except a few domestic and social stunts. I thought you'd look deeper."

"What need? Her clothes aren't mummy robes," observed John, shamelessly. "Present me, please."

"Not yet." Katherine was firm. "You are to find Justine."

"Produce your affinity," he demanded, wearily. "I'll not make a fool of myself twice."

John, even with his eyes still full of Celeste's rosy splendor, had to own that Justine merited his sister's praise. Kittie Phillips led Frank Loring firmly away. John seated himself dutifully beside Justine. She looked up with a piquant laugh, a spice of malice in her eyes.

"So you are the Great One?"  
"I am professor of Greek and Latin in a small western college, if that constitutes greatness," he replied grimly. "I am pleased to meet the female Solon."

"I stood sixth in my class," she broke in anxiously. "But because Kittie Phillips found me once screening my eyes with 'Creative Evolution' she started this intellect bluff."

John rose, quenching an incredulous smile and offered his arm.

At the end of the dance she turned her vivid, dark face to him.  
"Now, run away, please, and get acquainted with Celeste Ballenstyne—she's the sweetest girl here; I'm busy now, but you may call tomorrow afternoon. I really wish to consult you about my book."

John saw Frank Loring hastening up. Delightedly he joined the moths that hovered about the pink candle that was Celeste.

During the fortnight following the dance John and Justine conformed to their friends' plans with sufficient amiability. But as time went on, the angel-matched pair had uneasy moments. Justine, dense and blundering in love's ways, marveled that she enjoyed tennis with young Loring when she had always loathed games. Phillips, fluent in four languages, wondered openly that he was tongue-tied before Celeste Ballenstyne when conversation with Justine was so easy.

"Celeste has no brains," explained Kittie.

"Oh, come off!" was John's un-scholarly request. "Celeste is not showily intellectual, but she is cultured, reposeful, sympathetic, responsive."

"Kittie recognized the symptoms, if John did not."

John and Justine had discussed everything. Far too often they agreed; the end of the day began to leave a drag of monotony.

"Justine," John interrupted a dissertation on French verse forms to ask, "have you noticed how irritable we are growing, though we rarely differ? Can it be love? Perhaps, we should marry."

"Perhaps, we should—if you mean that for a proposal," answered the girl, listlessly. "But if this is love, it is an over-rated emotion."

"You are flattering," snapped John, unexpectedly, and fell into silence.

"Let's go tell them," said Justine, rising. They crossed the road silently. Frank was speaking earnestly.

"Good heavens, Celeste! That man isn't in love with Justine—reading philosophy to her! He's a rotten dancer, but when he tries to waltz with you—"

"I know, but I can't propose, can I? But you're a man; why don't you speak for yourself? Your heart is bigger than hers, anyway, and that's what one marries for."

Justine and John fled back. They were unlearned in love, but they looked understandingly into each other's eyes.

"I'll just step over to Ballenstyne's," said John, eagerly.

"Send Frank home, won't you?" smiled Justine, demurely.

**Those Dear Girls**

Madge—Beauty is but skin deep, you know.

Marie—Then don't despair, dear, yours may come to the surface in course of time.

**Hair's Change Never Explained by Science**

To a recent number of T. P.'s and Cassell's Weekly, Prof. J. Arthur Thomson—who is a kind of self-appointed British pope of popular science, and a very good one, too—elucidates the causes that make people's hair turn gray.

The subject was dealt with very successfully a number of years ago by Professor Poulton, the Oxford entomologist, in his book, "Animal Colouration," on which Professor Thomson is evidently basing his own ideas.

The story of the responsible bankers whose hair turned gray in a single week during times of crisis like the World War is probably quite true. Such cases are not uncommon in history. Marie Antoinette's hair, for example, is said to have turned white in a very short time as a result of emotional distress; and similar instances are recorded by a number of medieval writers.

The sudden change of color is due to the intrusion of little bubbles of gas into the substance of the hair, which reflects the light and prevents the pigment, which is still present, from showing. When hair goes gray more slowly, it is—or so Metchnikoff believed—due to the officious activity of white corpuscles which have got into the bad habit of prowling up into the hair and devouring the pigment.

Many fur-bearing animals change color with the weather, and the mechanism involved in these changes appears to be very much like that which affects human hair.

**Glaciers**

You liked the music instruments that glaciers made, but no songs were ever so grand as those of the glaciers themselves, no falls so lofty as those which poured from brows and chasmed mountains of pure dark ice. Glaciers made the mountains and ground corn for all the flowers, and the forests of silver fir; made smooth paths for human feet until the sacred Sierras have become the most approachable of mountains. The primary mountain waves, unvital granite, were soon carved to beauty. They bared the lordly domes and fashioned the dustering spires; smoothed godlike mountain brows and shaped lake cups for crystal waters; wove myriads of mazy canyons and spread them out like lace. —John Muir.

**Weird Coffee Recipe**

French coffee, Turkish coffee, Russian coffee, all have had their vogue among those who are constantly seeking the bizarre; but in "All About Coffee" we find a recipe which should be weird enough to satisfy anyone's taste. It is "Judge" Walter Rumsey's "new and superior way of making coffee" as given in 1857.

You must "take equal quantity of Butter and Sallet-oyle, melt them well together, but not boyle them. Then stirre them well that they may incorporate together. Then melt therewith three times as much Honey and stirre it well together. Add therunto powder of Turkish Cophie, to make it Electuary."

Butter, salad oil, honey, and coffee mixed.

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## New Paw Paw Theatre PROGRAM

Friday-Saturday, April 9-10

Jack Hoxie in  
"The White Outlaw"  
Also Good Comedy  
SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY  
Adults 15c; Children 5c

Mon., Tues., April 12-13

"California Straight Ahead"  
Featuring Reginald Denny  
ALSO GOOD COMEDY

Sunday, April 11

"Fool and His Money"  
Featuring  
Madge Bellamy and William Haines  
Also Good Comedy

Wednesday, April 14

Bob Custer in  
"Texas Bear Cat"  
The Green Archer No. 7

Beginning next Nonday night,  
April 12

## The Lewis Bus Station for Gobles

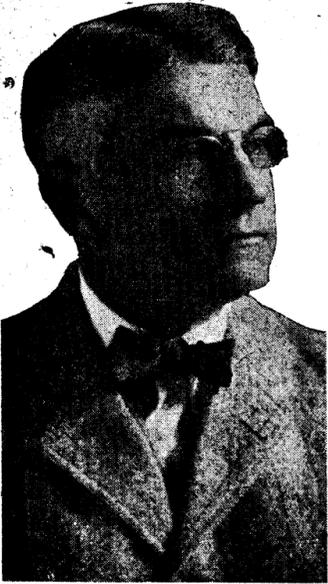
Will be at WHITE LUNCH  
No change in schedule  
LEWIS RAPID TRANSIT

Have a New Insurance for  
Farm Property  
In OLD LINE COMPANY  
Pay in advance  
Ask about it  
THE TRAVIS AGENCY

Patronize Our Advertisers

# "Billy" Phelps of Yale is Our Country Preacher

By Esther E. Hoare Lincoln  
Of Harbor Beach, Michigan



"BILLY" PHELPS

NOTE:—"Billy" Phelps doesn't look like a country preacher, and he isn't, except in summer, when he conducts lay services at the community church of Huron County, Mich. The rest of the year he teaches at Yale.

For twenty-five years he has been professor of English there. The list of distinctions after his name in "Who's Who" is half a column long. He goes on the idea that the man who sings while he is taking a bath is trying to express the poetry of life, and that it is the business of the teacher to show him how he can develop that side of him and still be all of a man and a citizen.

William Lyon Phelps is the most human of all American high-brows; the most lovable and probably the most useful college professor in the country. This story shows him as a countryman sees him in his new role, that of lay minister to a farming community.—The Editor.

On the second Sunday in July, last summer, all roads of Huron county,

Mich., and many stretching far beyond its bounds, led to Huron City, a village of less than a half dozen houses. Everybody was going to hear Prof. "Billy" Phelps of Yale preach his first sermon after his recovery from a serious illness.

For several summers past tourists and visitors from neighboring towns and farms have beaten a path to three doors within this village—first, the Community House; second, the Community Church, and, third, Seven Gables, the summer home of William Lyon Phelps, savant of Yale, literary authority, lecturer and writer; with his wife, the beloved friend of the country for many miles around.

The history of these three interesting doors begins back in the middle of the nineteenth century, when Langdon Hubbard, father of Mrs. Phelps, and the owner of thousands of acres of virgin forest, lumbered and operated a mill here. Although his loss in the great fire of '81 amounted to many thousands of dollars, a big fortune in those days, he rebuilt the village, donated the church to the community, hewed out 16 miles of road through the forests and established a big lumber business.

Nearly every man in that section was in his employ. Many of their descendants today live in or near Huron City. They attend the little church and share in the hospitality of the splendid home which he built and over which his daughter, Mrs. Phelps, now presides.

The little church was amply large to contain the worshippers who met there from September until June, but since Professor Phelps took over the summer services, a few years ago, the small building has been filled to overflowing.

This great man—great in body, mind and heart and, great above all, in simplicity—gives of his best. His Yale students and literary admirers know what that means. With these, many of whom have no other opportunity to hear directly from the world's great, gather large numbers of people from outlying districts, towns and even far-away cities. These gladly drive many miles to hear Professor Phelps read a Scripture lesson in his inimitable manner, or preach sermons which are not so much sermons as masterly, friendly talks.

This fact accounts for the particular Sunday previously mentioned. The

## A FRINEDLY STORY

Mrs. Lincoln, who tells this story about Phelps of Yale in a rural pulpit, lives at Harbor Beach, Mich. She is teaching high school, raising five children and finding time to act as country correspondent for the local press.

Her story has, we think, the finest flavor of the old-fashioned sort of country correspondence, and a friendliness lost nowadays in too many country papers whose editors insist on things being told in the city way.—The Editor.

special occasion was the rededication of the little church, much enlarged. It had been improved and redecorated—a thank offering from Mr. Frank Hubbard, brother of Mrs. Phelps, and from the grateful people of the community. Catholics, Lutherans and Protestants—all had joined in this thank offering for the restoration to health of Dr. Phelps after an illness which had necessitated his early return from Europe a year ago. Mr. Hubbard was donor of the financial part. His wife gave a sweet-toned organ. And nearly every man, woman and child for miles around had aided in some small way or other.

Among those who came from afar to the thanksgiving services was Edgar A. Guest, Michigan's beloved poet of the people. The world may call these two men what it will, but to each other they are "Billy" and "Eddie."

Professor Phelps' subject was "The Judgment Day." He flaunted no creed or dogma, but at the conclusion of his talk the simplest-minded had grasped the central thought—that if we pass the tests of the judgment days which are continually coming to us there need be no fear of the final judgment day.

At the close of the services came an invitation which for breadth would be hard to equal. We may casually say to a few friends, "Stay and have tea with us." This man very casually said to the some six hundred people there:

"Mrs. Phelps wants you all to come over to the house for tea, for we want you all here for the evening service." The larger part of the congregation accepted the proffered hospitality and were served abundantly without visible effort or confusion. They wandered through the beautiful gardens of Seven Gables, drinking in fragrance and colors, greeting friends and chatting. An unusual gathering, representing every degree of social and financial standing, yet for a few hours relaxing in a common interest from the stress and strain of the workaday world.

The Community House, the little Community Church and Seven Gables are concrete results of sturdy, pioneer life projected into the lives of two generations—three doors that are ever open to any activity which will bring the people of the community into closer unity of friendly effort.

Go to Huron City and you will find everyone willing to give, not only of his substance but also of himself. It is a real community, holding farm and town as one. The kindly hospitality and helpfulness of Professor and Mrs. Phelps rests upon those among whom they live and to whom they give themselves so fully during the summer months.

## MENU HINT

- Breakfast**  
Grapefruit and Orange Cup  
Boiled Wheat Cream  
Crisp Bacon  
Buttered Toast Coffee
- Luncheon**  
Baked Potatoes Creamed Codfish  
Celery  
Graham Gems Tea  
Blackberry Jelly Tarts
- Dinner**  
Veal Loaf Scalloped Potatoes  
Cabbage Salad  
Buttered Peas Bread and Butter  
Pickled Peaches  
Baked Apples Salad Wafers  
Tea

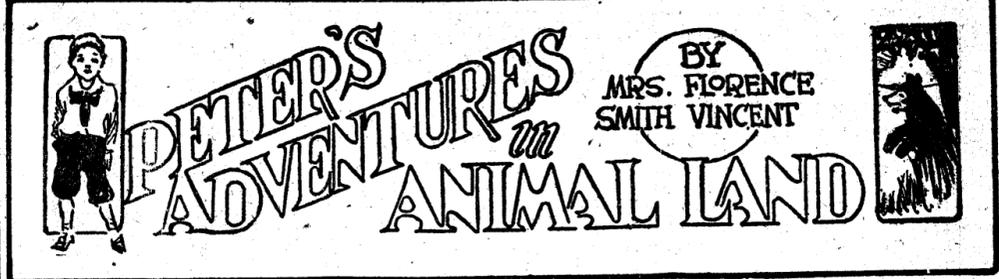
## TODAY'S RECIPES

**Grape Fruit and Orange Cup**—Scoop out pulp and squeeze juice from two grapefruits and two oranges. Sweeten to taste and add a few spoons of cold water.

**Boiled Wheat**—Buy five pounds of clean wheat at the mill. This, a pint at a time, is looked over then put on in warm water and simmered gently for several hours. It should be cooked the day before it is to be used and only needs heating in the morning. This is a very healthy and economical way of obtaining the necessary vitamins.

**Veal Loaf**—One and one-half pounds ground veal, one egg, one cup cracker and toast crumbs, one teaspoon salt, one-third teaspoon pepper dash of paprika, celery seasoning, sprinkle of nutmeg and milk to make a loaf. Bake one and one-half hours.

**Cabbage Salad**—Cut one small, firm cabbage on slaw cutter, add the following dressing: One-half cup thin cream, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon pepper, one-quarter cup sugar and four or five teaspoons vinegar depending on strength. Beat all together, adding vinegar last.



## KNOWING NOTHING, FEAR NOTHING

"I hate thorns!" grunted Growley the Bear to his boy friend, Peter. "But on that day long ago when I followed my nose I did not let them stop me. Head first I crashed into a berry bush, through briars, tangles and all, and got my eyes well pricked for it too. But to find out what the strange sweet odor was that I smelled made me brave the pain. And through the berry bush by the side of a woods.

"Umph, 'Umph!" grunted I to myself. "New regions to explore! Lots



and lots of trees, too. "What fun! Never can tell what may be waiting just around each trunk!"

"A little shiver ran down my spine. Now, my nose always begins to twitch when I am terribly excited about anything, and it was twitching then, so of course I thought the same thing that sent the twitch had sent I began to feel queer. The bristles on my back were rising just as they did when the wind whispered that Wild Cat was a-hunting. Yet I saw not a thing to be afraid of. Nor did I hear a sound. As for my feet—well, my feet were bound to run. I turned tail and shuffled back toward the

briars, through which I had just come. Then I right-about-faced.

"Huh!" I was so mad at my fur and my feet that I snorted. "Me, Growley, a great grown yearling, being carried off by my feet when I don't want to go! And what for?"

"Just as that moment I caught another whiff of that delicious sweet odor.

"I am going into that woods if it takes a pay!" grunted I, growling to keep up my courage, for I was, scared, although I didn't know why. I hadn't gone far before the sweet smell got mixed up with something else—another odor, strange, terrible. Oh, how I hated it! And if I had been older and wiser I would have known that it was the odor that had made my bristles rise and my feet want to run. My nose had caught the scent of that creature that a Bear fears than anything else in the world—a Two-Legs.

"Now, a wise old Bear would have turned back, but not a Cub. So I kept right on. And, would you believe it, all the way across that clearing I kept growling to keep up my courage, for with every step that smell kept growing stronger and stronger and I kept getting scarier!" Growley chuckled at the recollection.

"And you can believe, Boy, I didn't dash into those woods in any hurry. I paddy-pawed around the edge for a while. Then I advanced as far as the second row of trees and nosed about in the leaves. I found a few tender roots and a bit of trailing arbutus that the sun, stealing through the tree tops, had fooled into thinking it was really spring. Nothing happened, so I grew bolder and walked deeper into the woods.

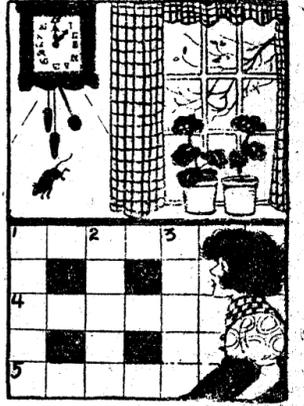
Next: On the Run!

## A GAME TO PLAY

### Water Sprite

The game of water sprite is a variation of the old "Pussy Wants a Corner." The players stand in two lines, facing each other, with a large open space, representing a river, between. One player, representing the water sprite, stands in the middle of the river and beckon to one on the bank to cross. This one signals to a third player on the opposite bank or side of the river. The two from the banks then run across to exchange places, the water sprite trying to tag one of them. If the water sprite be successful, he changes place with the one tagged.

## Children's Pictorial Cross Word Puzzle



### Running Across.

Word 1. What the mouse ran up in the nursery rhyme, "Hickory, Dickory, Dock."

Word 4. A fragment or part of anything.

Word 5. What the landlord collects. Plural

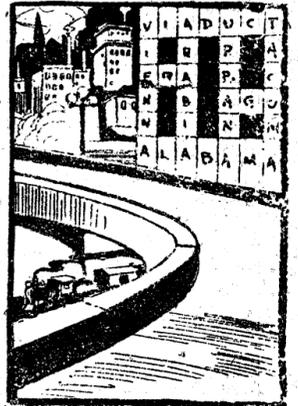
### Running Down.

Word 1. A prank.

Word 2. A large body of water.

Word 3. Part of the legs. Plural.

## ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE



## The Weekly Fashion Hint

### Blouse Suggests Artists' Smock



By MME. LISBETH

The overblouse that resembles a smock or coat is the latest development in the jumped frock line. One is illustrated here. The ensemble is intended for summer wear and is fashioned of satin brocade. Loose lines characterize this type of dress and it is therefore cool and comfortable as well as smart.

In view of the fact that the smock habit has become so fixed with women today, it is interesting to take a glance at its history. It was used at first in artists' studios as a coverall for working purposes. During the late war many factories used the loose garments for their female workers.

These women came to see what an adaptable and attractive garment it was, and have adopted it, not only as a convenient coverall, but for dress purposes such as the fashion pictured. Women of means find that the

smock is a practical garment to wear when they dabble in painting, sculpturing, gownmaking, etc. One wealthy woman who runs a tearoom was seen wearing a black satin smock appliqued with a huge colorful peacock of cretonne over an afternoon gown of pastel chiffon. She was ready for callers at a moment's notice.

Housewives are wearing plain smocks in the morning while doing their household tasks. All the smartest tearooms in New York garb their waitresses in smocks, and business women are more and more using them for a sort of working uniform.

Anything that is bold and gay and artistic is the mode of the moment in Paris, for the styles show the influence of the Exposition Decorative in many delightful ways. This dress in printed silk is combined with plain crepe satin, and gives a new interpretation of the circular mode. Medium



size requires 2 1-4 yards 36 inch figured and 2 1-8 yards 40 inch plain material. Pictorial Review Printed Pattern No. 2909. Sizes, 14 to 18 years and 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 45 cents.

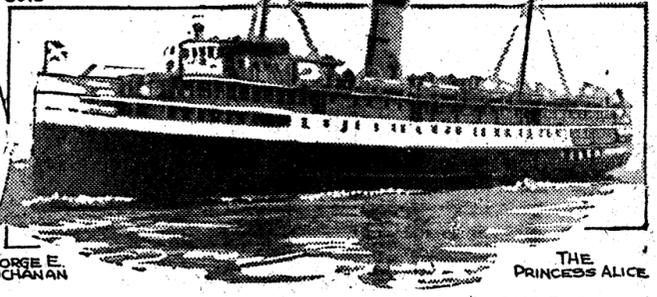
## "Buchanan and His Boys" to Make Third Trip to Alaska



FOUR OF "BUCHANAN'S BOYS"



GEORGE E. BUCHANAN



THE PRINCESS ALICE

### "BUCHANAN AND HIS BOYS" TO MAKE THIRD TRIP TO ALASKA

A bachelor who has no boys of his own, but who is god-father already to 120, is George E. Buchanan, a wealthy coal merchant of Detroit, who is inspired with the idea that a trip to Alaska by a normal, wide-awake boy is a liberal education for that boy—an experience that will be of great value to him in after life. Mr. Buchanan has already helped 120 of such boys to go to Alaska, and there is enough Scotchman and Spartan in him to know that a trip like the Alaska trip should be earned. In order to make it fairly easy for ambitious boys, Mr. Buchanan, in Detroit and elsewhere, offers to pay one-third of their expenses; one-third is to be earned by the boy and the remaining one-third is to be paid by the parents, who, of course, must

consent to the trip. Each trip is carefully arranged and supervised by the god father of the boys and the idea, and he tells them how to earn the money.

About 50 boys are working for the July trip to Alaska, selling coal, coal baskets, pencils, etc. Most of them earn their money in Detroit, but last year, when the second trip was personally conducted by Mr. Buchanan, his brother, and Jack Miner, noted Canadian naturalist upon whom the wild birds call without fear at his home in Ontario, one boy was from Alabama, two were from Ohio, one from Kentucky and seven from Canada. The others, 61 in number, were from Detroit and vicinity.

George E. Buchanan makes no claim to being a philanthropist. His idea is that if a boy wants this wonderful trip to Alaska, he will enjoy it more and get more out of it if he actually earns one-third of the money

for the trip, \$125 Buchanan advances another \$125, the parent puts up a similar amount, and the boy may repay Buchanan at his leisure. Last year the youngest plucky boy on the trip was Lawrence Kelly, aged 11, who wanted to know who "white-washed the Canadian Pacific Rockies," because when his train arrived at Banff, there was snow on the mountain tops. However, before Lawrence got through with the trip through the Canadian Rockies, and up to Alaska and back via "Princess" Steamer, he knew a whole lot about the United States, its neighbors and its possessions. And that is Buchanan's idea. Tell them the glories of America, and let them get character, thrift and business education by earning a trip to Alaska—"Seward's Folly," the gold of which alone has more than paid the original purchase price.—Permission of Farm-side.

# METHUSELAH'S WIFE

THE STORY OF A GIRL

BY EDGAR PEE KORTIS

WHO MARRIED FOR MONEY

CENTRAL CITY NEWS

## START THE STORY HERE

"I wonder if she thinks she will be happy— Yes, it's Mrs. Rolster and Mrs. Long talking about the wedding of Noble Harwood, 52 and rich, and Laurel Todd, 20, and beautiful, which is to take place on the morrow.

The wedding takes place in the morning amid great splendor. Announcement is made that because of the press of affairs their extended wedding tour would be postponed for a week. They leave immediately for a secret lodge on a near-by lake, which Noble says no one is aware he owns, returning next day.

A week later finds them on their honeymoon in New York City. While their manner of existence at first was like wine to Laurel, she soon finds Noble explaining that "there are some old acquaintances he really should not neglect." Upon being left alone a second afternoon Laurel is given money to go shopping. She is conscious of being followed by a man. She returns to her hotel sick at heart, awaiting Noble Harwood's coming.

An invitation is received for an evening trip down the bay in Mr. Wingman's yacht, which is accepted. She is conscious of being followed by a man. She returns to her hotel sick at heart, awaiting Noble Harwood's coming.

Some again and why is a topic of much interest in Central City. Laurel endeavors to surprise Noble by preparing breakfast for him one Sunday morning. The effort was not appreciated and she is made to feel that she is without authority in her own home.

## TWENTY-THREE

That Sunday morning scene with Noble did not gain the ends that Laurel sought, but it did have one notable result. As usual Noble called her from the office Monday about 10 o'clock.

"How are you this morning, dear? Did you sleep well? I have a 'crick' or something in my neck. Must have been in a draft or something. I have some news for you. I opened an account for you at the Central City National I'll bring you a checkbook when I come home, or send it out this morning, if you wish to go shopping. All that I ask is that you fill out the check stubs so that you'll always know how much you have on deposit and so forth. And don't give anybody a signed check with the amount left blank. The total you now have is \$10,000. I'll add to it as you need it. Oh, you needn't thank me. Goodbye, dear."

Laurel felt better now. At least she was to have some freedom in money matters. He would no doubt keep tab on her checks, but she didn't mind that. She had no desire to be extravagant with Noble Harwood's money, but as his wife she felt she ought to have some latitude in the management of domestic affairs. Still, she had no grounds for complaint on the score of stinginess. She needed only to speak, and whatever she wanted was hers—except responsibility in her home. Now, with a bank account, speaking wouldn't be necessary. Ten thousand dollars was as much as she would need to satisfy her own desires for a while. She tried to think of something she wanted to buy. The only thing that came to mind was clothes. She frowned. The precedent having been established in New York, no doubt Noble would always expect to be invited to accompany her when she bought dresses and things.

Reflection on the matter was depressing, and a feeling of loneliness assailed her. With no responsibility in the house, she was now daily finding time hanging heavily on her hands. Music, books, the garden, did not satisfy the longing to do something. Once or twice at this period she thought with pleasure that some time, perhaps, she would have an incentive to sew.

She went to the telephone and called Alice Kenwick. "Why haven't you been to see me? I've missed you terribly. You deserve a good shaking, young lady, because you've given me that cold shoulder. Can't you come over for luncheon?"

The answer was given hesitantly: "No, I'm going to Martha Lonn's—she has the Garden Club for luncheon today."

"I'll go with you. I'll come by for you."

"I'd be glad to have you go with me, Laurel, but you mustn't take me in your car."

"Alice, I wish you would get over that foolishness of yours."

"I'm not going to argue with you about it, Laurel."

"Oh, all right. I'll walk. What time are you going?"

Laurel nonplussed Louis somewhat by telling him she didn't want the car when she appeared in the hall, dressed to go out. "And I won't be in for luncheon, Louis. If Mr. Harwood should call, you may tell him that I probably will return before five o'clock."

She felt curiously free as she stepped briskly down the winding walk to the gate, greeting Walter, the gardener, en route.

As she made her way toward Alice Kenwick's home, she was conscious of the stares of residents of "the Hill" who rarely if ever saw a Harwood on foot in the streets.

There was much she had to say to Alice, and much she did say to her friend as they strode the six blocks to Martha Lonn's, until she noticed that there was a restraint in Alice's conversation.

"Alice Kenwick! What IS the matter with you? You're conducting yourself as if I were a stranger. I—"

Martha Lonn's, or Gloria Baird's or Ileana Wales, it would be different. "They're all sticks, Alice! Listen, dear, people know we've been friends for years. Oh, Alice, it seems so unnatural to be talking to you like this. There's no one I care for like you. Don't make me hate you by forcing me to beg you to—"

The appearance of Pauline Swann, also bound for the Garden Club's luncheon, cut short Laurel's protest. For a few minutes the three of them chatted conventionally, as they progressed toward the Lonn house, then silence overtook them, a silence that made Laurel self-conscious. She was in the mood to turn back. However she did not.

There was, she noticed, this same air of reserve about the attitude of the girls at the luncheon. Was she being punished for discarding the dictates of convention by marrying an old man? She was relieved when she departed with Alice, her heart heavy. She was not in the mood to talk much. So they walked along with but little to say, until they were halted by a familiar hail that startled Laurel. Wyman Holt stopped his car at the curb alongside them.

"Going your way," he called. Laurel's impulse was to flee. Alice looked at her for assent.

"If YOU want to, Alice," she said, in a low voice, and immediately regretted leaving it up to her companion.

"Yes," said Alice, smiling at Wyman, pulling Laurel toward the car. They got in the rear seat.

"Where to?" he asked, looking Laurel in the eyes.

"Why—to Alice's."

"No, you mustn't come in," her companion protested. "They're painting and papering and everything is torn up. You'd better have Wyman drop you off at your home."

Laurel thought of directing him to her mother's house, but a hasty glance at her wrist watch—five o'clock—caused her to abandon this idea. There was nothing left to do. "I suppose you'd better drive me home, Wyman." His smile annoyed her. Of course he was thinking of her ultimatum to him.

She hoped that Noble or Marion would not see them. Fate ruled otherwise. Wyman Holt's car and the Harwood limousine, occupied by Noble and his daughter, arrived at the entrance to Harwood house simultaneously, and the limousine followed Holt's rakish sport model up the winding driveway.

## TWENTY-FOUR

On no occasion that he remembered had his sister ever visited him in his office at the plant, and Noble Harwood naturally was surprised when Mrs. Brent Daly was announced by his secretary. What did she want? He had not seen her since his wedding day, and he had had nothing to say to her since that evening when she let him know how she felt about his marriage to "this-this-infant." He remembered how red-hot with rage her face was when she called Laurel "this-this-infant."

"Show her in immediately," he said to the secretary, and went to the door to receive her.

"Good morning, Jean. How are Brent and the little ones?"

"Very well, Noble," she said, in differently, as she took the chair he offered.

Her brother sat down and regarded her expectantly. Very evidently something was weighing heavily upon her mind.

The visitor opened her purse and drew forth a folded envelope.

"I thought you might be interested in the contents of this letter," she began. She did not offer it to him. "Mary is coming home."

"To Central City?" The news was disturbing.

"Yes, of course."

"Why do you say, of course?"

"You might have expected that she would."

"She was always complaining about living here, and wanting to live in New York, or London, or anywhere but Central City."

"Yes, I know. There was a trace of a smile in Mrs. Daly's countenance. "But you might have expected that as soon as she learned you were married again she would return to Central City."

Noble smiled grimly. "Yes, I suppose so. That would be like Mary."

"And then her children are here," Mrs. Daly suggested.

Noble's eyes grew hard. "SHE never cared anything about them."

"Nevertheless, they are a convenient excuse."

"Dammit, Jean, I wish there were a way to prevent her from coming here."

"Ah, Noble, you would deprive Central City of its greatest thrill in years—the spectacle of seeing the Mrs. Noble Harwood meet the second Mrs. Noble Harwood."

Anger appeared in Noble's face. "Don't be vulgar, Jean!"

It was Mrs. Daly's turn to smile grimly. "It's a little drama you arranged yourself."

Noble Harwood got up and went to a window to gaze out through the smoke of many funnels at the workings of this huge plant. Damn! A line in a letter written to him by his first wife after their divorce came to his mind and impressed itself upon his thinking: "You are an OLD fool, not a young one."

It was that old that she had so painstakingly underscored that annoyed him. She

always laughed at his tonics and exercises, his effort to keep young.

He went back to his desk. "Jean, you've got to help me with this. I want you to go to New York to meet her. Tell her that—"

"Now, Noble! You ought to realize that nothing I can say or do will influence her. I'm YOUR sister. And resorting to that wouldn't help anyway. Noble, you're a clever business man, but you always were a fool when it came to women. Mother, Marv, your daughters, and now Laurel Todd."

"Well, what would YOU do?" He was chewing a cigar.

"There's nothing TO DO but face the music. IF your conscience doesn't hurt you, why worry?"

Noble Harwood sat down again. "I don't care, Jean, except that I don't want her stirring up trouble with the children."

"You haven't any doubt that they will side with her?"

He looked up at her, surprised. "Why—"

"You lost all claims to their sympathy when you married Laurel."

"Let's leave Laurel out of it," he said calmly. "I think the children will decide according to the right."

"Of course," Mrs. Daly observed, enigmatically. She arose. "I didn't know whether you would get the news otherwise, dear brother, and I thought you ought to be prepared."

She said, apologetically. "I'm glad you did." His countenance failed to bear out the assertion.

For some minutes after she left, he walked savagely back and forth in his office, like a lion in a cage. He wondered if he ought to tell Laurel.

There was, however, no need for him to be disturbed on this score. Laurel knew the news before he came in to dinner. There was an item in the society column of the Daily Times:

"The former Mrs. Noble Harwood will sail from Havre this week on the S. S. Paris to return to Central City for a visit, according to a letter received here today by friends. She has been touring Europe since her departure from Central City, more than a year ago. Recently she had been at Deauville, where she had a cottage."

## TWENTY-FIVE

If Laurel Harwood really expected her husband to speak to her about the forthcoming return to Central City of his first and divorced wife, she was disappointed. He preserved a diplomatic silence regarding her into believing that his attitude was indifferent; that the news was of no concern. She had misgivings, but not because she was afraid that Mary Harwood would rewin Noble. No, he fears emanated from an intuitive expectation that the former wife would alienate Noble and his children, and drag Laurel herself into the whirlpool. She sensed, too, that with two Mrs. Noble Harwoods within the small confines of Central City, at least one would be uncomfortable, and that the older one, the discarded wife and mother, would have the sympathy of the town.

Mary Harwood's imminent return was upon Laurel's mind daily, either briefly or lengthily, but she did not betray the fact to Noble. She matched his diplomatic silence with a philosophic reserve of her own. She was, however, immediately set on edge with fears when Noble quietly announced at dinner one evening: "I shall have to be away most of next week, honey pet."

Laurel's eyes looked tenaciously into his from across the table. She dared not speak; she was not sure she could. Of course, Mary Harwood's name was the first thing that had popped into her mind. Was Noble going to New York to see his first wife?

"I must go to Chicago and Detroit for some conference," he explained, a moment later. "Looks like the company is going to be able to put across a big tie-up with the Speedler auto people, in Detroit."

"I shall miss you awfully," she said. She half smiled half frowned at him with relief.

"Perhaps you won't miss me as much as you think," he replied thoughtfully, then quickly added: "I'd like to take you with me, but I don't think it's a good idea to have a wife along on a business trip."

"Naturally," she laughed.

Noble smiled genially. "Oh, you know what I mean."

"I do, dear," she replied in a way that warmed him.

"I'm going to have to go to the Pacific Coast soon, and you shall go with me then," he went on, much in the manner of a parent promising something to a child.

"Do you mind if I go over to mother's for a few days while you're gone?"

"Of course not, dear. Only—" He sipped his wine reflectively. "Only it might be misunderstood."

Laurel was annoyed. How COULD people misunderstand anything like that?

Noble read the thought in her eyes and spoke. "Wagging tongues say some queer things."

"Very well, dear," she said resignedly. "I won't. You're right." She didn't relish being in this big house alone with so many hostile eyes watching her.

"Oh, by the way, dear," Noble interjected. "Harry Yancey wants us to come over to his place tomorrow

evening." His eyes lighted as he spoke.

At last it had come. Laurel had been dreading what she knew would be an eventuality. Dully she heard him say, "I told him we would come."

"Are you sure MRS. Yancey wants us to come?" she asked suggestively. "Why not?" He looked up from his salad puzzled.

"I should think she would have called me and make the invitation."

Noble frowned. "Of course Harry wouldn't have asked me without knowing that it would be all right with her."

"No, he probably is giving her the news this evening. Men don't always consult their wives about such invitations."

"DON'T you want to go, dear?" His tone was fretful.

Laurel affected a smile to relieve him. "Yes, it's all right, dearest love."

Dissatisfied, Noble went on with his food.

"What shall I wear, dear," Laurel asked.

"That gown is all right," her husband answered, without looking at her.

They were having their dessert when Marion came into the dining-room, having just arrived at the house, and sat down wearily with a flushed "Hello" in the chair Louis held for her.

Noble pressed his mouth carefully with his serviette and regarded Marion austere. "I wish, Marion, that you would endeavor to begin your dinner with the rest of us."

"It was late," his daughter relied indifferently. "I went out riding with Wyman Holt and we ran out of gasoline." Her eyes met Laurel's challengingly.

"That can't be the reason why you were 'late' yesterday and the day before," Noble remarked.

"What's the matter, daddy, you're out of sorts tonight. Have a bad day at the office?"

Laurel was shocked by the disregard of manners her step-daughter showed in eating her soup rapidly, interspersing her words with spoonfuls of the liquid. Marion detected the glance and misinterpreted its meaning: "Did Wyman's tub ever run out of gas when you were with him? There was a malicious gleam in her eyes."

Mrs. Harwood felt her husband's eyes upon her. "I didn't know it was a habit of Wyman's," she replied lightly. She was still the object of Noble's gaze. She wondered if Marion had made some spiteful remark to Noble when the two of them saw Wyman delivering her at Harwood house the other afternoon.

## TWENTY-SIX

Behind Harry Yancey's back it was said of him that he was a "damned poor lawyer, with one client." The one client thus referred to was Noble Harwood.

Harry Yancey was first of all a "good fellow." His so-called profession was distinctly secondary with him. He remained a member of the legal firm of Engel, Lanning and Yancey because he was Noble Harwood's friend. If old Joe Engel hadn't been afraid he would lose the National Axle and Bearing Co., as a client he would have "kicked him out" long ago; for keeping the company's legal business in the firm's hands was about all, in his estimation, Harry Yancey was good for. Joe Engel and Dan Lanning spent ten hours a day in their offices, and Harry Yancey was in his whenever there wasn't any other place to go. Harry was not, however, an idler. Invariably, when the chamber of commerce wanted funds, it made Harry Yancey one of the captains of the drive. When the Red Cross wanted money, or the Y. M. C. A., it was Harry Yancey's aid they sought first. The man who delivered most of the Elk's Christmas packets was Harry Yancey. The mayor, when he needed a delegate to attend something or other, had one choice only. Whatever else men in Central City said about him, they admitted that after all, he was a "good fellow."

Not without discernment, Harry Yancey knew that he remained a member of the firm of Engel, Lanning and Yancey because of his high place in the esteem of Noble Harwood, and that it was for the same reason he had the respect, however reluctant, of Central City's business men. Consequently, he cared only about keeping himself in Noble's good graces. He didn't mind what others thought of him. Let them call him "king's court fool" and "Boot-licker" if they liked; he was nevertheless, the royal favorite.

"Romeo and Juliet are here!" he called up the stairs, after admitting Noble and Laurel to the house. The Yanceys lived in Central City's fashionable section, but they had only two servants, a cook and a maid.

"Noble, you look like a boy of twenty," he said, as he took the visitor's coat. "Guess I'll have to get married again."

Mrs. Yancey appeared at the head of the stairs. "Come on up, Mrs. Harwood. I'm putting the children to bed."

"Don't make them go to bed without seeing Uncle Noble," Harry called.

"No, do send them down," the visitor echoed.

Two small figures clad in night dress scurried from behind their mother down the stairs and grabbed Noble's legs joyfully.

"Aren't you going to give Uncle Noble a kiss, Angel?" Harry prompted.

First one child, then the other was pulled up to Noble's lips. Laurel, watching the scene thoughtfully, noticed that Noble kissed them reluctantly. She wondered if her husband liked children.

She followed the children up the stairs and was kissed by Mrs. Yancey. She hated women's kisses.

"What a BEAUTIFUL gown," said the hostess, as Laurel threw off her wrap. To Laurel the words sounded strangely like Harry greeting to Noble, "You look like a boy of twenty." She put down Mrs. Yancey as the sycophantic wife of a sycophantic husband.

(To be continued)



Week of April 11

The weather for the first day or so of the week beginning April 11th in Michigan is expected to be generally fair and cool but rapidly warming up.

Before the middle of the week storm clouds will appear over most parts of the state, winds will increase and scattered showers will occur in many parts of Michigan. In some sections these may be in the form of thunder showers, in others there may be touches of late snow.

About the middle of the week temperatures are expected to fall slightly but will soon turn upward so that the last days of the week will have mild weather for April.

We are expecting a general rain period for the closing days of this week in this state during which time many sections will experience some very heavy falls of rain. The winds at this same time will be strong and on the Great Lakes will produce dangerous gales.

Week of Weather Extremes  
Summing up the entire week as a whole it appears to us that Michigan is in for a great variety of weather during this week. While there may be some very decided local storms throughout the northern counties of the lower peninsula of Michigan, we are of the opinion the greatest amount of precipitation will occur over the more southern sections. The extremes of weather in the state in general will be very radical.

## All Worn Out?

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For Colds Headache Pain Lumbago Neuralgia Rheumatism

Safe Accept only Bayer package

which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggist. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer. Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

## The Lima Pea

This wonderful looks like a split pea. When boiled has a flavor like chestnuts, and is of the most delicious beans grown. In the form of a bush and is completely covered pods. For soup turkey stuffing it not only surpasses any other pea but is known as "banano" Bean. After once you grow, you will want to plant a lot of them. They have been tested by thousands of growers who have had success with it after all, is the best assurance that may benefit from their use. Select that interest you from the following:

NOVELTY GARDEN CL

58 Market Ave. S. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.

## BOOKS

"How to Make This"

Popular Mechanics books each contain practical plans for things you can do yourself—clearly explained and profusely illustrated. These books have not only been by practical men, each successful in his own way, but have been tested by thousands of men who have had success with it after all, is the best assurance that may benefit from their use. Select that interest you from the following:

Take Your Choice

NOVELTY GARDEN CL

58 Market Ave. Grand Rapids,

U. W. No. 728-4-5-1

## Gold Mine of Ideas for Farmers

POPULAR MECHANICS HANDBOOK FOR FARMERS

One of the best-selling books ever published. Contains over 500 drawings in color, labor and income.

POPULAR MECHANICS PRESS

861 Discover

Suppose you could live your life 417

Just send \$1 and the book will be mailed to you postpaid

L. R. CALKINS

**Hudson & Son**  
IT PAYS TO PAY CASH

**CHOICE NEW SCARFS**

in a big variety of patterns. The most beautiful line ever shown here. Fine Windsor Ties, Silk Gloves, Silk Hosiery in out sizes in new colors. New no-wilt collars for men and boys. New Silk Yard Goods in a wide range of qualities and patterns.

**ALL NEXT WEEK**

- 2 pounds Schust Crackers ..... 25c
- Compound ..... 16c
- 5 bars P G Soap ..... 20c

**INSIST ON HUDSON QUALITY  
IN ALL GOODS IN OUR LINES**



**WE WISH TO REMIND YOU**

that possibly your Car, Truck or Tractor may need some mechanical attention. Possibly your valves need grinding, your bearings taken up or it might need a general tightening up. In event that such is the case we are equipped to give you real Ford service with all kinds of special equipment.

If you are in need of anything in our line "Please" give us a chance to show our appreciation of your patronage. Yours very truly,

**Harrelson Auto Sales Company**  
GOBLES, MICHIGAN

- Here are a Few of Our Labor Charges on Fords
- Clean motor and grind valves..... \$2.50
  - Tighten connecting rods..... \$2.50
  - Overhaul rear axle..... \$6.00
  - Rebush spindles and spindle arms..... \$1.50
  - Overhaul truck rear axle..... \$8.00
  - Overhaul generator..... \$1.50

**REIGLE'S**  
The store of many bargains

Make our store your headquarters for Spring Garden Seeds. New 1926 bulk and packet seeds.

**Oatmeal**

Get some for those little chicks. Five pounds for... 17c

**Butter**

The best quality, per pound... 43c

**Salt**

- Best Red, per can..... 35c
- 3 cans for..... \$1
- Pink Salmon, per can..... 16c

Also Other

**TOWN MEETING OVER**

and still plenty of snow. But it must go soon and spring will be here with a big rush. Better get your wearing apparel and provisions now for you won't have much time when spring work begins. We are ready with a complete new stock to take care of your needs in all lines.

BE SURE TO SEE THE NEW MILLINERY

**NEXT WEEK**

- 10 pounds Sugar..... 60c
- Tea Siftings..... 14c
- Swift's Pure Silver Leaf Lard..... 18c

**HICKS & TAYLOR**

H. W. TAYLOR, Resident Manager

**MYERS STORE NEWS**

We thank you for your patronage. We are very busy.

**FOUR GOOD CASH SPECIALS  
ALL NEXT WEEK**

- Harvest Queen Bread, none better 8c per loaf..... 8c
- Perfection Oil, per gallon 13c only..... 13c
- White House Coffee, per pound..... 54c
- That delicious 50c Bulk Coffee, 2 pounds for..... 88c

**SOME OTHER GOOD BARGAINS**

If any have an account with us that is due THIRTY DAYS please pay. WE NEED IT. Keep coming, WE like it

**MYERS of COURSE**

The Big Store on the Corner

**Next Week Specials**

- 10 ounce-bottle Catsup 15c, 2 for..... 25c
- Snider's Kraut, 1 lb. and 11 ounce can..... 15c
- Fresh Lettuce..... 18c
- Horse Radish 15c, 2 for..... 25c

Best in Home Cured Meats of all kinds

**BRUCE & LOHRBERG BROS.**  
Meat Market

**Yes Sir and Yes Ma'am**

Its time to throw that old straw tick away and buy a good Cotton Felt Mattress. We handle the well known

**National Mattresses and prices  
range from \$9 to \$15.50**

These are all made of good hand picked cotton and felt with attractive ticking.

Our quality is always the best and we guarantee to sell goods cheaper than any other furniture company in Southwestern Michigan.

**C. N. REYNOLDS**

"Where Prices are Right"

SUCCESSORS TO C. D. MYERS & CO.

**for a square deal---**

The Square Deal Cash Cream Station  
Van Ryno

Try Gobles

**First!**

Patronize Our  
ADVERTISERS

**SEED OATS**

We have a car of Northern Michigan grown Seed Oats coming in this week. Not a drop of rain on these oats. bright, heavy weight oats. Strong germination. These oats will be re-cleaned again by us before you get them. These oats are going fast. Tell us how many you want saved. Half sold already.

Nice stock of Local Grown Medium and Mammoth Clover

**Big Stock of Chestnut Hard Coal**

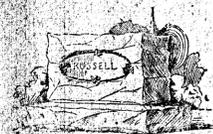
Baby Chick Feed, Cottonseed and  
All Kinds of Feeds in Stock

**THE GOBLEVILLE MILLING COMPANY**  
BOTH PHONES GOBLES, MICHIGAN

**Have Sold My Market**

single, but will continue buying Poultry, Veal Calves, Wool, Hides and Fur for me for highest prices and a square deal. Allis to Reigle's store will receive my attention at once for past patronage and trust you will continue

O. J. RHOADES



**Bad Weather**

made the spring monument season short

**DECORATION DAY**

is less two months away and spring setting not started. We have nice assortment of

**Monuments and Markers**

and will care of the home trade but we must have the orders come in now and look at our stock. We are of our display and assure you that prices are, ably, considering quality.

**Marble & Granite Works**

The Big Shop in a Small Town  
Member Memorial Craftsmen of America

**We Have  
Right Now**

one of the finest stock of used cars that we have ever had at very reasonable prices

- 2 Tudor Sedans
- 1 Ford Roadster
- 1 Durant Touring
- Ford Touring with winter top
- Ford Truck with new cab and body
- 1 Fordor Sedan, late model
- Several cheap Touring Cars

If you buy a used car before looking these over you are not treating your pocket book fair.

Remember we carry our own notes which saves you money

Every car selling for \$100 or more is fully guaranteed.

Come in and try the Oakland and Pontiac.

**E. A. Marcy Used Car Market**

CARROLL HENDRICKS, Mgr.

Don't forget the place—Main St., Gobles, Mich.  
Next door to Monument Works

Your inspection of these cars will be appreciated

**Cypress**

Flooring for Porches, Ceiling for Porches, Siding and Corner Boards, Boards for Boats

**Yellow Pine**

Flooring, Drop Siding, Shiplap, 2x4's, 2x6's and 2x8's

Car of Spruce and Hemlock is Here

J. L. Clement & Sons

**In the Age of  
Romance**

money doesn't count for so much. Dreams bring cars and ice cream sodas and a castle and a yacht.

**In the Age of Reality,**

however, it takes work, and saving, and wise spending to be happy. Our job is to help you with your saving—come in TODAY!

**THE FIRST STATE BANK**

GOBLES, MICHIGAN

"BANKING FRIENDSHIPS THAT ENRICH THE COMMUNITY"

"The Bank That Backs the Farmer"

"THE HOME OF THRIFT IN GOBLES"



**GRAPE TWINE**

like any other article must be made to meet your requirements if it gives you complete satisfaction. Our twine is of just the right weight to hold the grapes securely during the grape season, and can be readily broken when trimming and tying the following spring.

We can also supply you with Tanglefoot, Arsenate of Lead and Nicotine.

Now that you are getting your baby chicks don't forget that Farm Bureau Starting Mash, Growing Mash, Chick Scratch Feed and Intermediate Scratch Feed are the surest poultry insurance you can buy. They are endorsed by your own Michigan State College and are of the same high standard as Milk Maker and Farm Bureau Egg Mash. Don't experiment with home mixed rations; let the Michigan State College do the research work for you.

**Gobles Co-operative Assn.**

John Leeder, Mgr., at Gobles W.J. Richards, Asst. Mgr., at Kendall  
One Hundred Per Cent Farmer Owned The Watch Dog of Prices and Quality

**More and More  
Harvest Queen  
BREAD**

sold daily

Its good to eat and good for health

Cheaper to buy than  
to bake

**Quality Bakery**

Herman R. Schowe

**April Schedule  
FEDERAL**

Master Artists Radio Pro  
Station KYW Chicago  
(536 Meters)

**EVERY FRIDAY EVENING**

- (9:00 P. M. Central Standard Time)
- (10:00 P. M. Eastern Standard Time)
- April 2 Don Jose Mojica, Tenor Chicago Civic Opera
- April 9 Jacques Gordon String Quartette Members Chicago Symphony O
- April 16 Arthur Kraft, Famous Tenor
- April 23 Imperial Male Quartette Victor Recording Artists
- April 30 Jacques Gordon String Quartette

**FEDERAL ELECTRIC**

Makers of Federal Signs, Washers, Cleaners, Siren, Fuses, Bushings  
AUTHORIZED LOCAL DEALERS  
**Michigan Gas & Electric**  
Chas. S. Howard, Local Manager

**Its Here**

The new model  
30 Atwater Kent  
one dial control  
Radio

Ask us for a demonstration

Your account is due and payable  
the 15th. Don't forget.

**Deering McCormick  
Farm Machinery**

See our display of these world famed Farm Tools at our store. This late spring makes it all the more essential to have good tools to get work done quickly. Now is the time to look up those repairs. Do not wait until time to use them.

A Few Seed Corn Testers Left

**E. J. MERRIFIELD**

Our new Credit Policy is  
working out splendidly

**April Sale  
of Auto Tires  
and Tubes**

- 30x3 1/2 Fabrics..... \$8.95
- 30x3 1/2 Cords..... \$9.75
- 30x3 1/2 Oversize Cords..... \$10.75
- 29x4 40 Balloons..... \$13.75
- 31x4 40 Balloons..... \$13.75
- 30x3 1/2 Gray Tubes..... \$2.00
- 30x3 1/2 Red Tubes..... \$2.50
- Balloon Tubes..... \$3.25