PINCKNEY DISPATCH

Vol. 42 | Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan, Wednesday, December 30, 1925 | No. 52

THE CHRISTMAS PAGEANT

"God's Gift of Love," a Christmas Pageant, put on by the Congregational church and directed by Mrs. Etta Tupper and Mrs. Maycroft was a decided success according to all who saw it.

The Pageant treated of the Birth of Christ and the influences on certain families of Israel.

Each participant was dressed in the colorful and picturesque apparel of that day. An introduction prior to each scene was given by the announciator.

In addition to the Pageant a tableau entitled "Madonna and Child" was arranged by Mrs. Tupper. Those who took part were:

Simeon ——Alonzo Van Slambrook
Rachel ——Mrs. Beatrice Van Horn
Noami ——Miss Gertrude Tupper
Zacharias ——A. F. Brown
Juda ——Calvin Hooker
Nathan ——Maurice Darrow
Benjamin ——Daniel Van Slambrook
Rebecca ——Mrs. Esther Campbell
Esther ——Miss Nellie Jones
Four Shepards—L. J. Henry, Andrew Campbell, Gerald Reason, Milo Kettler.
First Wiseman ——Ona Campbell
Second Wiseman ——Azel Carpenter
Third Wiseman —Clifford Van Horn
Annunciator ——Mrs. Alta Meyer

Special music was furnished by Misses Fern Tupper and Grace Tupper and P. H. Swarthout.

The composer of the above article wishes to say that it was written from memory and if all names were not mentioned, the omission was unintentional.

MARY A. MANN

Mary A. Teeple was born April 18, 1838 in Tyrone, Steuben County, N. Y.

In 1859 the family moved to Michigan, living on a farm in Hamburg township until the following year when they moved to Pinckney.

She was united in marriage to Walter S. Mann, May 7th, 1860. Mr. Mann passed away October 28, 1877.

To them were born five children, Alvin T. who passed away Dec. 4, 1923, Norman B. of Eugene, Ore., Mary I. Kirtland of Jackson, Mich., Mabel M. Mills of Marysville, Mich., and Lucy M. Lyon of Eugene, Oregon.

She moved to Oregon in the Fall of 1909 where she lived until the time of her death, Dec. 4, 1925.

The remains were brought to Pinckney, December 21st for interment in the family plot.

PROMINENT DEXTER BUSINESS MAN TAKEN

In several Pinckney homes the joy of preparing for Christmas was suddenly changed into the gloom of sorrow, when the message was received here that Raymond Litchfield, a prominent hardware dealer of Dexter, had passed away at the University Hospital at Ann Arbor.

Mr. Litchfield had been ill for several months, having undergone an operation last July for the removal of a brain abcess, which came as the result of a severe shrapnel wound received in the battle of St. Mihiel during the World War; and it seemed a strange irony of fate that almost on the birthday of the Prince of Peace, a grim spectre of that cruel conflict should have returned to sound the last buglle for this one who had so valiantly offered his all in the cause of humanity.

The deceased was well known here, having married Miss Norma Curlett, one of Pinckney's most esteemed young ladies, and having associated with many of the townspeople both in a business way and on the athletic field.

His untimely passing is deeply regretted by all who knew him, and he will long be remembered here for his sterling character, his kindly disposition, his devotion to his loved ones, and his loyalty to his friends.

"His life was gentle;
And the elements so mixed in him,
That Nature might stand up and
say to all the world,
'There was a man.' ".

MANY IMPROVEMENTS IN 1926

Never before have so many people visited the many lakes in this vicinity as in 1925. The sale of resort lots at the various lake subdivisions has been unusually large and many improvements have been made. The prospects for the coming season are very bright and during 1926 several large projects will be developed.

At Silver lake, two and a half miles south of Pinckney, the Frank Tiplady farm has been sold to a Detroit real estate firm who expect to build a fine club house and large toboggan slide. The intentions are to make the Tiplady farm a resort for both summer and winter pleasure seekers. The entire 120 acres will be subdivided and lots with highly restricted building privileges will be placed on the market.

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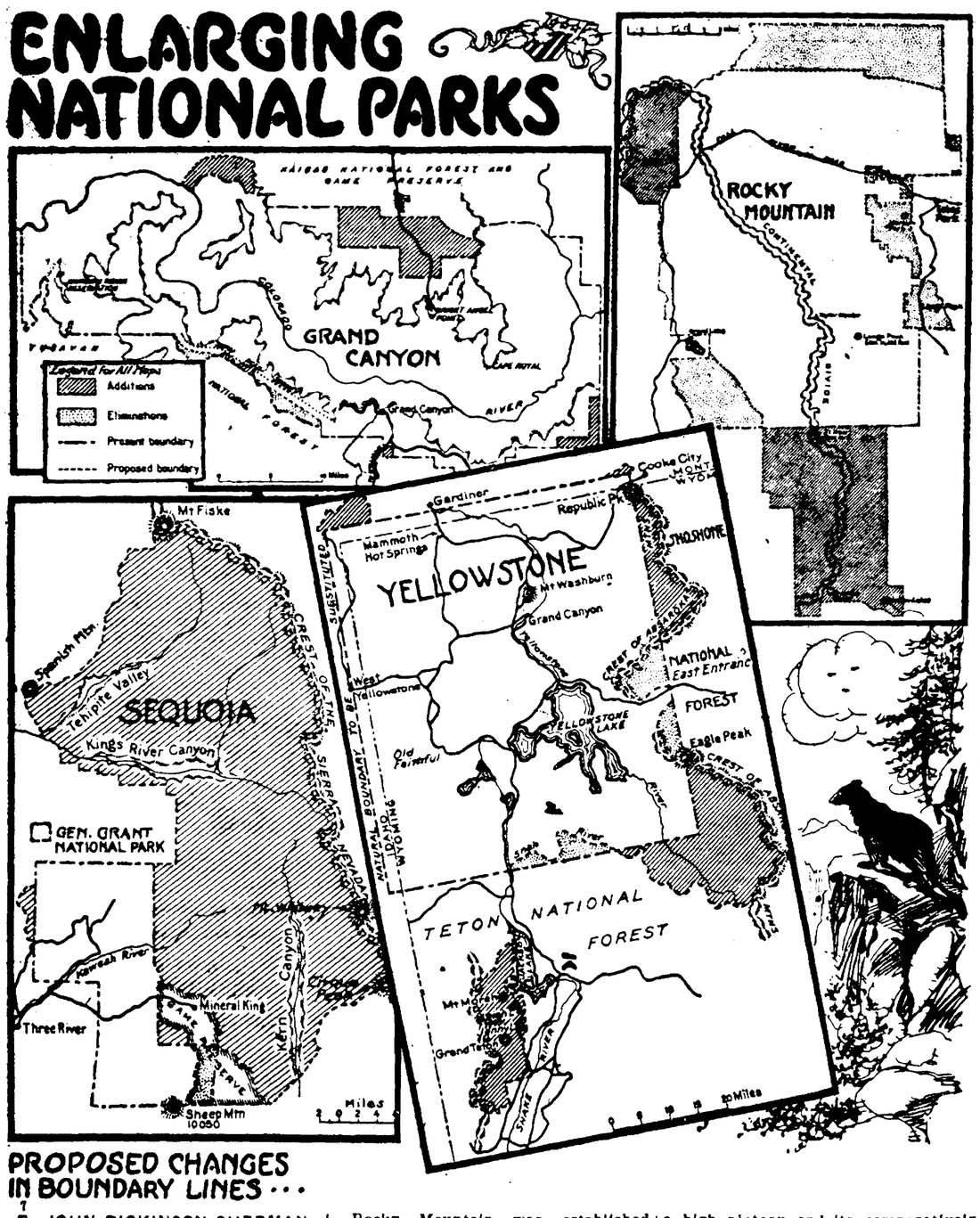
ENLARGING NATIONAL PARKS



PROPOSED CHANGES IN BOUNDARY LINES . . .

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

THE visitors to five of the national parks the coming season will probably find enlarged boundaries. This in general means new scenery to exclaim over; new mountains to climb; new canyons to explore; new trout streams to fish; new forests to camp in; new automobile trips; new horse and foot trails.

So this announcement should interest every nook and cranny of the United States. Visitors to the national parks and monuments last season numbered 2,108,084 up to September 30, an increase of 41 per cent in two years. The five national parks which are slated for enlargement had 741,928 visitors: Rocky Mountain in Colorado, 233,912; Mount Rainier in Washington, 178,000; Yellowstone in Wyoming, 154,282; Grand Canyon in Arizona, 134,053; Sequoia in California, 46,677.

Please note that the foregoing says that this enlargement of these five national parks is "probable." It is probable because the changes in boundary lines are the result of compromise brought about by agreement between warring interests; because they will be presented to congress with popular and governmental approval, and because congress, which has no consistent national park policy, is likely to enact the necessary legislation without playing politics.

This amazing probability is one of the first fruits of the new National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, organized in 1924. This is a reorganization of the "National Park Army," originally organized to protect the national parks from congress. President Coolidge called the conference; 128 organizations sent 309 delegates to Washington. A permanent organization was formed, with officers, executive committee and council—all civilians. The federal government functions through the President's committee of cabinet members.

The conference, among other things, promptly tackled the national parks boundary war in which were engaged the national park service, the forest service, water-power interests and livestock owners. The President's committee organized a special commission composed of Representative Henry W. Temple of Pennsylvania, chairman; Charles Sheldon, Washington, D. C.; Maj. W. A. Welch, superintendent of the Interstate Palisades park; Director Stephen T. Mather of the national park service, and Col. W. B. Greeley, head of the forest service. This committee studied the situation by personal inspection and filed its reports with the President's committee. Congress will have to pass a separate bill for each of the five parks to make the proposed changes effective.

Rocky Mountain was established January 26, 1915. Congress mutilated its natural boundaries by running arbitrary lines. February 14, 1917, congress—to secure fire protection service from adjacent residents without cost to the federal government—passed an act adding 39½ square miles, of which about four-fifths was private land. Now it is proposed to cut out in whole or in part these private lands, which lie in the vicinities of Horseshoe Park and Moraine Park and in Tahosa Valley at the eastern foot of Longs Peak. The other eliminations are grazing and forested areas of comparatively small scenic beauty, more valuable to the forest service than to the national park service.

The proposed additions hark back to those suggested by the original promoters—of whom the writer was one. The addition to the south is both charmingly and majestically scenic and includes the great Arapaho Glacier, the largest in Colorado, and a number of high peaks. The proposed addition at the northwest corner will take in both the Valley of the Colorado River and the Medicine Bow Mountains beyond. The Fall River Road, after crossing the Continental Divide at an altitude of 12,792 feet, drops down into the valley and then runs along the river to Grand Lake. The Indians called the Medicine Bow Range the "Never-Summer Mountains" because the peaks are high and much of the time surmounted by massed clouds. Both additions are naturally a part of Rocky Mountain and will add greatly to the attractions of this most popular of the scenic parks.

Yellowstone, oldest and largest of our national parks, was established in 1872 with 3,348 square miles and its boundaries have never been changed. Three eliminations are proposed: Two portions of the eastern slope of the Absaroka Range and an irregular piece of territory lying between the present south boundary and the Snake River.

Three additions are proposed. That at the northwest corner is the watershed of the Upper Yellowstone River which includes Thoroughfare Basin and Bridger Lake. Proviso is made that this wilderness shall be kept intact as a protection for big game and free from roads and resort development.

The additions on the east carry the line to the crest of the Absaroka Range, which is the natural park boundary. It is in this Absaroka region that the wild herd of Yellowstone buffalo range.

The "addition" to the south will have to be administered as a separate unit, as it is cut off from the park by a ten-mile section of the Teton National forest, administered by the forest service. This large addition will give the Yellowstone the kind of scenery it now lacks. The Yellowstone is a high plateau and its comparatively low mountain peaks are therefore not impressive. The Tetons are impressively lofty and scenically magnificent. The Grand Teton has been a famous landmark since the days of the fur trade of a century ago.

This suggested separate unit to the south ends by compromise a bitter war which has been waged for several years over the question of the extension of the south line. The national park service wanted to add Jackson Hole and Jackson Lake, as well as the Tetons. The live stock men, aided and abetted by the forest service, fought the plan. It is in this Jackson Hole that the Izaak Walton League of America has purchased 1,750 acres and leased a thousand acres with the purpose of feeding starving elk driven down from the peak by winter snows.

The addition to Sequoia National park also is a compromise. The project of a "Greater Sequoia" has been before congress without success for seven or eight years. The water-power interests who wanted privileges on the western line of the proposed addition (in the gap of about 140 square miles to the north of the present north line) have waged a successful fight and the national park service and the forest service have been at loggerheads. However, the new park, if the change is made, will be about seven times its present size of 265 square miles. And at least three regions of the addition are magnificently scenic. Tehipite Valley, its admirers say, will make Yosemite Valley look to its laurels. The Kings River Canyon region and Kern River Canyon are big and bold and impressive. Kern River is the original home of the famous golden trout. On the eastern line is the crest of Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet, the highest peak in continental United States. Diagonally across the addition, from the northwest corner runs the famous John Muir Trail from Yosemite to the crest of Mount Whitney.

Grand Canyon's most important alteration is the addition of two extensive tracts on the North Rim to be taken from the Kaibab National forest. This will serve two purposes. It will give opportunity to the national park service to extend a road to a grandly scenic point of view. It will also give protection to a considerable number of the Kaibab deer, whose pitiable plight through overcrowding has attracted nation-wide attention. The small additions to the south line are made to facilitate road development.

In the case of Mount Rainier the adjustments are small and provide that certain streams at the corners become natural boundaries. The alteration in connection with the Nisqually River at the southwest corner puts entirely within the park an important road leading to Paradise Valley.

Bird Migration

Nowadays, we have no doubt whatsoever regarding the ability of birds to undertake long journeys. One would think that our feathered friends would be uninterprising not to avail themselves of their unsurpassed powers of locomotion for seeing the world!

But scientifically we must interpret the great principles of bird migration otherwise. There is reason to believe that birds have arisen from their reptilianlike ancestry, were for the most part limited in their wing power. Indeed, it is surmised that the ostrich and other flightless forms are survivors of the ancestral avian types. Birds were, therefore, not in the first place endowed with powerful flight to enable them to trip hither and thither for mere amusement or change of scene!

Migration is far from being the enviable gift of nature oft sung by the poets. It is fraught with grave dangers, betimes the scene of tragedy with a heavy casualty list. Migration, like every other great biological activity, is the product of evolution.—C. J. Patten, in Discovery, London.

Spread of the Apple

It is said that several varieties of apples are indigenous to England, but those in general use have been brought at various times from continental Europe. Richard Harris, fruiterer to King Henry VIII, 1509 to 1547, planted a great many apple trees and seeds in the orchards of Kent.

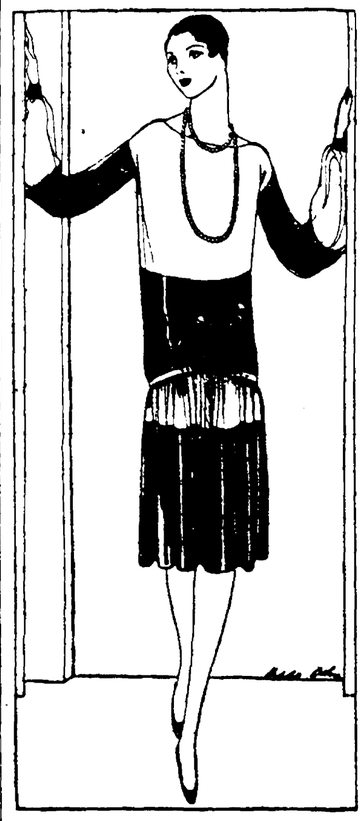
Velvet Leads for Dressy Occasions

The tea dance demands something more formal than a tailored suit or the ordinary all-day outfit that of late has served even the most modishly dressed women who drop in to tea and stop for a dance or two. The extreme severity of line in the styles of late seasons has softened. The gowns one sees now at the smart rendezvous, observes a fashion authority in the New York Times, have more elaboration of detail and a general "dressy" air. This season's materials are rich and colorful; velvet, fine cloths, metal, silk and satin brocades and novelties of the most delicate quality and the highest degree of art in design and color.

The best-known names in the center of styles creation are attached to the models one sees in the smartest places. One with a background of prestige is Drecoll, past master of the art of dress as presented by the woman of elegance. It is said of Drecoll's gowns, wraps and ensembles that they are never "out of style." Some of the happiest creations of his career are shown in this season's collection. Drecoll, always noted for his use of handsome materials, is handling velvet with skill in many unusual designs and in original combinations. Without the slightest suggestion of clumsiness or overelaboration, he treats velours with as much freedom as if it were chiffon. In one of the most stunning models shown by this house gold lame and black velvet are combined. The metallic tissue is finely plaited and the velvet is added to a straight-line foundation in the form of a circular flounce. Drecoll treats with equally happy results several interesting combinations of sheer and heavy material. He adds wide bands of velours to a gown of georgette, fur to chiffon and velvet to any one of several fragile fabrics in a manner both original and attractive.

Among Drecoll's Creations.

Nothing more fascinating among the fashions has emanted from Paris this season than Drecoll's models. His treatment of the latest silhouette, in which the natural line of the body is followed, is most clever. This is apparent in some charming princess gowns for afternoon, made of velvet and the new brocaded chiffon velvets. It is shown also in gowns, with the hip-length bodice and gathered skirt. Drecoll treats the lifted front line of the skirt very skillfully. The hem is invariably uneven, and the skirt fullness is distributed in different ways according to the style of the frock. A design of which the Drecoll atelier apparently never tires is the surplice front, with a slightly cascading drapery at one side. This season's models



Afternoon Gown of White Crepe Combined With Black Velvet.

are distinguished and rather more than ordinarily beautiful, with nothing of the bizarre. Some of the models are done in the new shades of gray, with silver; in metallic fabrics with warm shades of wine, plum and rose velvet and in striking combinations of black with the metal brocades. Drecoll uses much fur, but his models have little of the cheap furs one sees on so many of this season's gowns. Mink, real fox, lynx and ermine are shown on some of his best models. In a particularly handsome ensemble of metal brocade and velvet, the wrap is bordered all around with black lynx.

A distinguished feature of Drecoll's creations is the sleeve. All of the gowns for afternoon have sleeves, most of them long, but few absolutely plain, either on gowns or on coats. The puff and gathered-under sleeves are shown in several variants. On one model a puff is introduced between a narrow cuff at the elbow and the top of the sleeve. In another the sleeve is plain from the shoulder to the point of the elbow, where the lower part is gathered on full. It is held by a narrow band at the wrist. Patou, in creating an elaborate afternoon wrap of a Bianchini fabric, cuts the sleeve tight at the top and flaring wide at the hand. In an afternoon coat in the same collection he adds a wide lower sleeve of fur to a plain, tightly fitted foundation of cloth. This corresponds to a deep, flaring flounce and high, spreading collar of the same fur.

Interesting Sleeve Designs.

Worth has presented several interesting sleeve designs. In one coat model he makes the cloth sleeve fit snugly, with a wider oversleeve of fur three-quarters up from the hand, held with a narrow band of the stitched cloth. In another, this same

Wrap of Metallic Brocade Is Trimmed With Silver Fox.

couturier tucks the material finely from a band of fur above the elbow to another at the wrist. In still another novel design he has a tight-fitting sleeve from the shoulder to the elbow, with a puff the rest of the length, gathered into a narrow wristband. Phillipe et Gaston are showing some late models of gowns in which the sleeves are long and very full, widening below the elbow, but invariably gathered into a close cuff at the hand. Bernard treats the sleeves of both gowns and coats in a somewhat tailored fashion with wide cuffs. Those from Beer are done in much the same fashion. Martial et Armand are showing some designs in sleeves that are cuffed below the elbow in a rather extreme manner. Jean Magnin presents two models of striking and unusual design. In one, a handsome wrap of silver lame and black velvet, an enormous sleeve cut in one piece with the coat is of two materials, the upper part of lame, with velours gathered in full underneath. The whole tapers to the hand, where it is finished with a narrow wristlet of fur, matching the band with which the wrap is finished down each side of the front and around the bottom. From this couturier comes an entirely different design. In this the sleeve of a velvet afternoon coat fits tightly from shoulder to wrist, where a narrow scarf of white satin is added, with two ends hanging free.

Metal Cloths Fashionable.

In the very latest models for afternoon some of the most important fabrics of the season are presented. Metallic cloths and metal brocades are exceedingly fashionable, particularly for coats and wraps. The newest coat, which will be featured for the Southern resorts and for the spring season in town, of silk and metal or all metal cloth, is straight or flaring slightly. It must be but 36 inches long. It is almost invariably trimmed with some sort of fur, and marabou is coming into vogue again. The usual model is conventional, only the sleeve being in novel design.

Crepe and crepe satin are tremendously popular and the ribbed silks, bengaline, velvet and fine wool rep are used a great deal. For the most elaborate gowns many of the new brocaded chiffon velvets are seen. These are of infinite variety in pattern, in the most gorgeous colors, the warmest tones of red, delphinium blue, green, brown, burnt umber and all the tints of the most colorful flowers of mid-summer and autumn. Some of these materials are dyed in shades with charming effect. They are so ornate that no trimming is required. Gowns of plain material are ornamented in different ways with fur, passementerie, stunning motifs or the new girdle of silk in a contrasting color, or handsomely brocaded ribbon. Though the lines are a matter of individual design, many models have the flare at the side and in the back. Some have a definite suggestion of the bustle or pannier. In this detail Martial et Armand have done some interesting things. Premet is fond of the one-piece gown with a decided in-curve at the waistline and a flare at the sides.

"City Broke" at Last, Detroit Man Thinks

"I've been a preacher of courtesy all my life," declared a suburban dweller. "Holding to 'courtesy' ideas has caused me lots of ridicule since coming to Detroit from a small town two years ago. But I've got the cure now. This morning I tooted my horn for a chap driving a closed car. Finally I attracted his attention and pointed to a canvas cover with a strap dragging the pavement from his running board. He seemed not to understand. I tooted again and pointed to the curb. I was sure he was losing baggage. When we drew up, I explained. He looked at me with a leer and demanded: 'Well, what's it your business?' Boy, I could only sputter. From now on I won't try to warn them. At last, I'm 'city broke.'"—Detroit News.

Palace Turned Into Bank

The Bank of Brussels is probably the only bank in the world actually doing business in a genuine palace. After the World war the bank bought the royal palace of the count of Flanders, one of the notable mansions of all Europe. The bank's president is a connoisseur of Eighteenth century art and has retained many fine pieces in the building, proving that a modern business can be conducted in a place of regal splendor.

Certainly Not

"Now, Jim, I want you to understand our engagement is absolutely at an end."

"Yes, Daphne, I get you!"

"That's just it, you don't."

Energetic souls, like volcanoes, throw out brilliant lights and deep shadows.—Chateaubriand.

POULTRY

IMPROPER FEED IS CAUSE OF BIG LOSS

One of the greatest losses in the poultry business is caused by improper feeding of baby chicks. There are many people who still fail to consider that a chick when hatched does not require food for several days and that it will live more than a week without food. Most poultry raisers who hatch their own chicks have learned this, but many who buy chicks are still inclined to overfeed at first.

Great care should be taken to start feeding the chicks gradually. This applies regardless of the feed that is used. Chicks should be at least 56 hours old when given their first feed. Before this they should be allowed to run on sod or good, clean litter of chaff or finely cut hay.

After the chicks are 56 hours old we give them the first feed. A clean board with strips projecting about one-half inch around the edges, should be provided. This board should be large enough to accommodate all the chicks at one time—several boards being necessary in most cases, as a board 1 by 2½ feet is about the right size for 75 chicks. A little of the feed should be sprinkled over this board, and the chicks allowed to eat for about ten minutes. Then the board should be cleaned off and a little sand sprinkled on it. This in turn should be removed in a few minutes as grit should not be used too freely until the chicks are ten days old. Water should be supplied in small fountains at the same time food is placed before the chicks, but not before.

Sour milk or buttermilk may be used in the place of water for the first feed. Milk is very beneficial when fed properly, but it should be borne in mind that it is necessary to keep up the practice once it is started, and that milk must be fed in galvanized vessels. It is also important that it have the same acid content at each feeding—alternately using sweet clabber and buttermilk or very sour milk is injurious.

Water should be kept before the chicks continuously after the first feed. It is best to supply fresh, clean water at least three times daily and to temper or remove the chill with a little hot water.

Some authorities insist that the baby chicks should be fed five times a day, but we prefer to feed three times a day. In this way we can start by leaving the feed before them only ten minutes and gradually increase the time until we have the mash before them all the time when they are ten to twelve days old.

In mixing one's own feed, we suggest the following mash for the first feed and until the chicks are ten days old: Two-thirds rolled oats rubbed fine and one-third soft wheat bran. This is fed on the boards as mentioned before, and should be increased gradually as described. A little sand and fine charcoal should be added at each feeding or just after. When the chicks are ten days old the sand or fine chick grit can be left before them.

Some form of animal protein should be provided. If sour milk is used, this is supplied. Otherwise it is best to use hard-boiled eggs that have been grated fine. About three eggs per day should be used for each 100 chicks.

So far we have considered only the "chick starter" or mash feed. After the chicks are four or five days old we begin to use a little commercial chick grain or finely cracked corn and wheat. This grain should be used to keep the chicks exercising and should be fed with that idea alone in mind. It should be fed in the litter, just enough being used to keep the chicks busy.

After the chicks are ten days old a mash composed of the following should be added gradually, allowing about a week to change feeds: Twelve pounds soft wheat bran, 12 pounds white shorts, 15 pounds corn meal, 5 pounds rolled oats, 5 pounds screened meat scraps, 2½ pounds bone meal, 1 pound fine charcoal and ¼ pound fine salt. This mash should be mixed thoroughly.—Noel Hall, Extension Specialist, Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove.

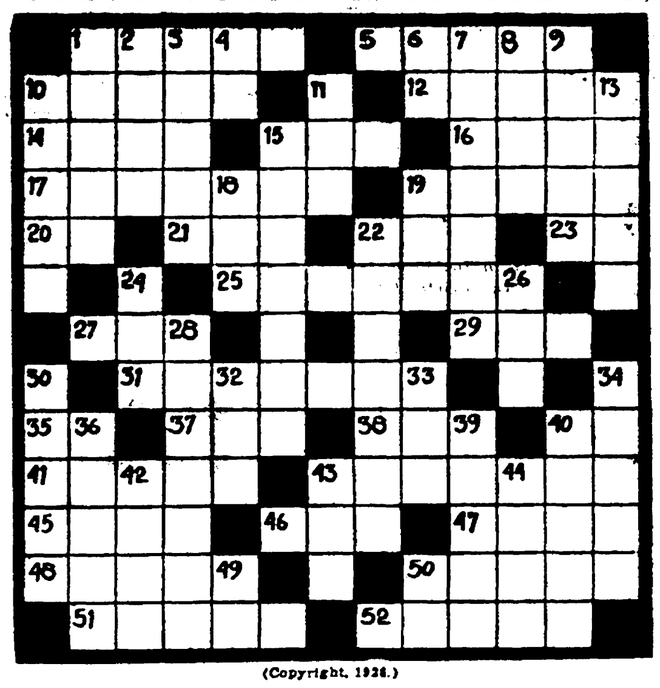
Protect Meritorious Breed

A meritorious old breed should be maintained and protected to the limit; at the same time, a new breed or variety should not be condemned until its worth has been established. This is the safe and sound way domesticated races of fowl can be properly classified and established. By commercializing the new at the expense of the old breeds we undermine the foundation of the standard-bred poultry industry built up by fanciers in this country as well as in all other countries.

Supply Some Mineral

When beef-scrap feeding is discontinued, mineral in some form should be supplied. A very good mineral formula may be made up as follows: Table salt, 15 pounds; powdered sulphur, 10 pounds; calcium carbonate (or ground limestone), 10 pounds; [illegible] ground, 5½ pounds; [illegible] and sodium, 3 pounds; [illegible] pounds; [illegible] pound of [illegible] mineral mixture should be used [illegible] pounds of dry [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



(Copyright, 1926.)

Horizontal.

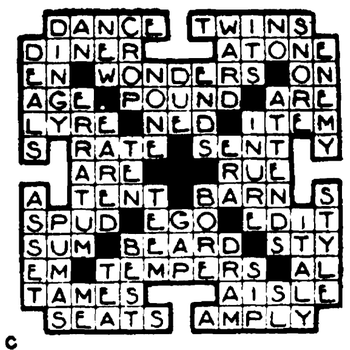
1—Stigma
5—The stomach of an animal (plural)
10—Elaborate
12—A spring month
14—Resounded
15—Total
16—The head of a person
17—Confirms
19—Pertaining to the Alps
20—Exists
21—To regret
23—One thousand and two (Roman numerals)
24—A northwestern state in the U. S. (abbr.)
25—Came in
27—A negative
29—Appointed to arrive
31—Plaited
32—While
33—Sick
34—Brim; edge
40—A prefix meaning "two"
41—A small booth
43—More distant
45—One of the Twelve Disciples
46—A fox
47—A valley
48—Begotten, said of animals
50—Cuts down
51—The plural of "radius"
52—Urns

Vertical.

1—Children (slang)
2—To talk extravagantly
3—Wrath
4—A northwestern state of the U. S. (abbr.)
6—An Egyptian sun god
7—Petitioned
8—A cloak
9—Locations
10—Cereals, collectively
11—A man's nickname
13—Makes a loan
15—To make with a stencil
18—To go to court to gain legal redress
19—Atmosphere
22—Equipped with a meter
24—To steal from
26—To hound for money, as in payment of a debt
28—Warbled
30—Grates
32—Every one of
33—Indistinct
34—Ejects (slang)
36—A means of ascent
39—Fashions
40—Hollow metallic instruments which give forth noises
42—An emanation or effluvium
43—Same as 24 vertical
44—A story
49—The Roman gods
50—A note in the diatonic scale

The solution will appear in next issue.

Solution of Last Week's Puzzle.



HOW TO SOLVE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

When the correct letters are placed in the white spaces this puzzle will spell words both vertically and horizontally. The first letter in each word is indicated by a number, which refers to the definition listed below the puzzle. Thus No. 1 under the column headed "horizontal" defines a word which will fill the white spaces up to the first black square to the right, and a number under "vertical" defines a word which will fill the white squares to the next black one below. No letters go in the black spaces. All words used are dictionary words, except proper names. Abbreviations, slang, initials, technical terms and obsolete forms are indicated in the definitions.

Stories of Longevity Can Be Accounted For

At a meeting of the Winnipeg Health Psychology and "Live a Hundred Years" society the audience heard Dr. Julian P. Thomas, formerly of New York, tell "How to Live a Hundred Years."

Doctor Thomas stated that animals generally live from five to seven times the length of time it takes their bodies to mature to the point of being capable of bearing offspring, but man only lives from two to three times the length of time it takes him to mature, reports the Winnipeg Free Press.

"What is the main difference between man and the lower animals?" asked Doctor Thomas. His answer was that animals eat more largely of natural food. It was also in the milling of food and the coagulating of vitamines by high degrees of heat.

"It is possible to live a hundred years, retaining all the faculties necessary to the enjoyment of life, provided one lives somewhat after the manner of the patriarchs mentioned in the Bible, who lived to such a great age. The patriarchs of old consumed large quantities of more natural food than we do nowadays. And we are paying the price for our more refined diet by shorter life."

Doctor Thomas gave the society some original calculations about the age of the patriarchs. "The Bible says that Adam lived altogether 930 years, and that he begat his first child at the age of one hundred and thirty years. If we assume that 130 years represents the time it took Adam to mature, and divide this into the total number of years lived, you will find that Adam lived 7.15 times the length of time it took his body to mature, Cainan 6.19, Enos 7, Methuselah 7.45, and so on right through the list.

"If we figure that 130 years mentioned in the Hebrew testament is equal to 21 years, the age it takes to mature, it will be found that Adam lived 147 years, which is quite possible."

Profit in Exchange of National Ideas

A writer in the Berlin popular monthly Uhu believes the Germans, like the British, are too much inclined to take their pleasures sadly, and holds up the Americans as an example of what he considers a laudable "keep smiling" philosophy of life.

Comparing tourists of the two nations, he says: "The contrast is most striking. The German travels for profit more than for pleasure. He studies, investigates, researches and enthuses, but he does not obviously enjoy himself. The American is a pleasure seeker, conventional and superficial, but making a joy of his travels as he does of his life."

He concludes that it would do both countries good if each could acquire something of the qualities of the other.—Living Age.

Italics in Bible

Italics in printing the Bible are used in cases where it was necessary to insert additional words to make the translation from the original manuscript intelligible to the readers of the English text.

Gets Results

"Ninety-five per cent of the heat of a fire goes up the flue," says the Albany (Ga.) Herald, "and something like the same percentage of some people's energy is of no greater value. The thing that drives a nail home is hitting it on the head from the same angle—and hitting it every time."

Watch Your Change

The largest denomination of Uncle [illegible] issued is the $100 note, only a few of which are in circulation.

First Horses in America

The earliest horses which were the primitive ancestors of the American horse, were brought over by Cortez for the campaign in his conquest of Mexico, begun in 1519. The horse-breeding enterprises of the Twentieth century date back to the cavalry animals used by Cortez.

Expect Too Much

"Some men not only make trouble," said Uncle Eben, "but expect to be paid for doin' it."—Washington Star.

ALONG LIFE'S TRAIL

By THOMAS ARKLE CLARK

Dean of Men, University of Illinois.

(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

SUCCESS

IT WOULD have been pretty generally agreed by his unobservant and successful friends, at least, that Holbrook had not succeeded.

In college Holbrook had been a leader and easily one of the most popular and talented of his class. He had had it all over Charters both in brains and personality, yet Charters was now president of his company and owned half its stock and drew a salary of $20,000 a year.

Holbrook's failure to succeed was only a matter of rumor to me.

Last summer I visited him and we had a chance to talk over the past and the present quite confidentially.

"I haven't succeeded very well, I know," he confessed, "but I've hardly had time to do so. Father died shortly after I graduated, and his affairs were not in as good condition as people had supposed. That left mother and the younger children to be looked after, and it took all I made for several years to get them on their feet. I never was happier than in doing it, however," he said, smiling.

I got pretty well acquainted with Holbrook's family before I left. He has a charming wife, intelligent, sympathetic, resourceful, who enters into every detail of his life and makes for him a real home. Holbrook's oldest boy is just entering high school, a strong, active, wide-awake young fellow with the eyes of his mother and with the winning personality of his father, who is his closest friend. There are three other children, healthy and energetic and helpful as children can be. It was on the whole one of the pleasantest homes I had been in.

I was interested in seeing how generally Holbrook's friends spoke well of him. His integrity was unquestioned; his interest in the public welfare was marked; there was no charitable or philanthropic work under way in the community with which he was not connected. He was the first man thought of if one were wanting help.

"If we should lose Holbrook from this city," said one of the wealthiest citizens to me, "we would lose our most influential citizen."

Holbrook's influence is worth a thousand times more than Charters' business authority. Holbrook has saved one home and made another; he has gathered about him a multitude of friends who trust him implicitly; he has a community indebted to him for philanthropy and leadership. He has developed character and he has found happiness. If that is not success it is nearer to it than most of us get.

BUILDING PLANS

A FRIEND of mine used to say that if he were building nothing more pretentious than a dog kennel, he'd never start on the project until he had engaged an architect and made definite and specific plans.

Up in the village where I used to live they were building a new church. It was to be a modest structure, for the crowds don't break down the doors in crowding into the religious services up there.

The building they were putting up, however, was hideous—the sort of ecclesiastical horror, all too common in this country, which makes one start back before he enters it.

"How did you happen to build such an ugly thing?" I asked one of the pillars of the congregation.

"Well, you see," the pious church officer explained, "some one gave us the plans, and we could save a little money."

They had thrown away fifty thousand dollars to save a few hundreds; they had built an eyesore when with a little thought and planning, a little expenditure of money they might have had something that would have brought them pleasure and inspiration every time they looked at it.

Ireland had a good mind. In school he did his work easily and well. He might with little effort have been at the head of his class. He had a strong healthy body; the coach used to say that if Ireland could develop a little ambition, he would be one of the best track men in school. He had plenty of money. His mother had died when Ireland was twenty and had left him quite independent so far as financial matters were concerned. He could have made of himself anything he liked.

"What are you going to do?" I asked him when he came to college. He had come in to talk about things; he wasn't getting on very well.

"I don't have any particular plans," he said. "I suppose something will turn up after a while that will interest me."

And so Ireland did nothing. He drifted along, he had no ambition, he never developed any specific interest or purpose. He got with a lazy dissipated lot who showed him how to waste his time and how to spend his money. Like the foolish church officials in my home town he let some one give him a set of plans for the conduct of his life, and instead of making out of it something strong and useful and beautiful and an inspiration to the community in which he lived, he built a useless ugly thing that gave neither happiness to himself nor led to others—

And all for want of a building plan.

The Kitchen Cabinet

(©, 1926, Western Newspaper Union.)

"The bread that bringeth strength,
I want to give,
The water pure that bids the thirsty live;
I want to help the fainting day by day;
I'm sure I shall not pass again this way."

UNCOMMON DISHES

If you are fond of curry, leftover meats may be served for another meal, making most appetizing dishes.

Curry Sauce. — Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter and drop into it a sliced onion; let fry until brown, then stir in a tablespoonful of flour and one of curry powder. Mix well, let cook until smooth, add three-fourths of a pint of any clear soup. Bring to the boiling point, add a sliced tomato, season well; simmer for twenty minutes, then strain and serve hot.

Stuffed Olives in Aspic. — Stone large-sized green olives and fill the cavities with green butter. Place small molds in pan of ice water and pour in an aspic jelly mixture one-fourth inch deep. When firm put an olive in each mold and add aspic till the mold is full. Chill thoroughly, remove from the mold and garnish with strips of red pepper. To prepare the green butter, pound parsley, shallot and a few capers in a mortar until pulp, then press through a sieve. Chopped pickles or gherkins may also be added; mix with softened butter, add a little anchovy paste and fill olives, adding seasoning and a dash of vinegar.

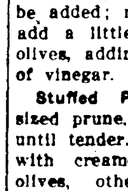
Stuffed Prunes.—Take the large-sized prune, wash, soak and simmer until tender. Pit them and fill some with creamed cheese and chopped olives, others with fondant and blanched almonds for a center. Seeded raisins, maple sugar, nuts and dates chopped are good for a filling. Add spices to fondant, cinnamon, clove and nutmeg, form in a roll and inclose in the prune.

Raisin Macaroons.—Take two cupfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla, two egg whites and one cupful of seedless raisins. Beat the egg whites until stiff, add the sugar gradually, then the flakes, vanilla and raisins, a dash of salt and a few chopped nuts. Bake on greased baking sheets—drop from a teaspoon. This makes thirty macaroons.

Cheese With Olives.—Put one-quarter of a pound of roquefort and the same of cottage cheese into a bowl, moisten well with cream and mix well. Chop one small bottle of stuffed olives, add salt, pepper and a few drops of onion juice. Mix well and use as a cheese dish or a sandwich filling.

About Apples.

A delicious filling for a layer cake which is moist and at the same time good flavored is prepared as follows: Grate one good-sized juicy, fine flavored, firm apple, add sugar to sweeten, then beat into an egg white gradually, adding a little at a time. When nearly firm spread over the cake.



Apple Cream Pie.—Bake any kind of a sponge cake in a deep round cake pan. Split carefully and fill with the following mixture: Pare and cut into eighths five or six tart apples, cook with as little water as possible, rub through a colander, add one-half cupful of sugar and the unbeaten whites of two eggs. Beat the egg whites, sugar and grated apple until stiff. Flavor to taste. Put this between the layers and on top.

Apple Fritters.—Peel, core and cut into eighths, two medium-sized apples, then cut into slices and stir into a batter and drop by spoonfuls into deep fat. Drain on brown paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar. Serve hot on a folded napkin. For the batter use one and one-third cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt. Add two-thirds of a cupful of milk and one egg well beaten.

Jellied Apples.—Peel, core and quarter two tart apples. Make a sirup of one and one-half pints of water and two cupfuls of sugar, boil rapidly for ten minutes. Cook apples gently, a few at a time until they are tender and clear. Remove them with a skimmer and spread on a platter. When the last of the fruit has been cooked add one-half package of gelatin which has been soaked in one-half cupful of water for two hours, add the juice of a lemon and stir until the gelatin is dissolved. Set the saucepan in cold water and stir until the mixture begins to thicken; drop the apples in and mix gently. Turn into a mold to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Fried Apples.—Melt enough butter to cover the bottom of a frying pan or a granite pie plate. Fill the dish with apples, pared and quartered; sprinkle with one-half cupful of sugar. When hot place the dish in the oven and cook slowly until tender. Turn out on toast and serve hot.

Add a handful of cinnamon candies to peeled and cored apples and pour over a sugar sirup, baste while cooking and [illegible] sirup poured around them.

Nellie Maxwell

A Slander

Secretary T. R. P. Gibb said at a banquet of the Order of Scottish Clans in Boston:

"We Scots are a tenacious people—not tenacious, though, in the sense of the slot machine anecdote.

"A practical joker, according to this slanderous anecdote, once put a placard on a penny-in-the-slot machine:

"'Push hard enough and you will get your penny back.'

"The next morning the joker, grieved and dismayed, took down his placard in great haste, for at the foot of the machine a burly Scot lay dead."

Small Fortune for Tree

An Austrian manufacturer of fine furniture has recently paid, it is said, $28,000 for one fine ash tree which stood on the farm of a poor Bosnian farmer. The farmer and his family have been made rich beyond all their dreams as a result.—Nature Magazine.

Suez Canal Traffic

Great Britain takes first place in Suez canal trade with 60 per cent of the total traffic this year. The Netherlands is second, Germany third, Italy fourth, France fifth, Japan sixth and the United States seventh.

Not Musical

Henderson—So your son doesn't want to take music lessons?

Wilberson—No; he wants to learn to play the saxophone.

Sometimes a pretty woman has the cheek to discard paint and powder.

GREGORY

Robert Howlett and family of Caro are spending the week with relatives here.

Rev. Dressel and family were with his sister Mrs. Childs of Battle Creek for Christmas.

The Howlett family had their Christmas family gathering with Lewis Howlett of Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Bollinger, Haskell Worden and family and Vere Worden and family of Jackson spent Christmas at the F. A. Worden home.

Miss Lois Worden of Battle Creek is home for a two weeks vacation.

Wilfred McCleer of Pittsburg, Pa., spent the past week with his parents,

CHURCH NOTES

Milton Dressel, pastor.

Morning services at 10:30 next Sunday morning. The subject will be, "Move Forward." Sunday School at 11:30. Evening services at 7:30, subject "Church in the Home," Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF ROY RICE

Roy Rice was born August 11, 1884 at Sterling, Mich. and after a short illness with pneumonia died at his home near Gregory Dec. 18, 1925, aged 41 years, four months and seven days.

Roy spent his childhood days around Sterling and when he reached the age of 19 years came to work in Marion township, Livingston county for seven years.

On June 8, 1910 he was married to Lena Loretta Meabon of Plainfield and thereafter made his home in Gregory. Six children came to bless their home.

Coming from the northern part of the state, Roy loved to hunt and for several winters past went with his friends north to hunt deer.

He leaves to mourn his loss, his wife Lena Loretta Rice, his six children, namely, Eva Arletta aged 13, Roy Jr. 11, Bertha Margaret 9, Nettie Isabelle 6, Frederick Daniel 4 and Ethel Elanore 1 year and 9 months. Also his mother, Mrs. Arletta Rice of Twining, Una Bowen of Flint, Frank Rice of Twining, and Clyde Rice of Decker, besides many other relatives and friends.

The funeral was held in the Gregory church at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon with the pastor Rev. Milton W. Dressel officiating and burial was made in the Plainfield cemetery.

CHUBB'S CORNERS

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Brigham spent Christmas with their daughter and family in Dearborn.

Dell Hall of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dinkel and family spent Christmas at the home of M. W. Allison.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hoisel entertained Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Paulus and Mr. and Mrs. Gorden Allen of Jackson, Christmas Day.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Allison entertained their four children from Detroit over Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bennett and Miss M Bennett of Albion spent Christ'n and the week end with Mr. and Mr C. Kingsley and family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Gaffney entertained their children, Miss Bessie Gaffney of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gehringer and family of Howell, Christmas Day.

Thomas Richardson, who is ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robt Grainger, is no better at this writing.

Mrs. Margaret Pierce of Marion, spent Christmas Day at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. Kingsley.

Mrs. K. Niskanen entertained her husband and children, Bertha, Axel and Karl of Detroit, for Christmas.

The pupils of Chubb's Corners school gave two splendid plays, "The King's of Nomania," and "The Christmas Carol," after which the Christmas tree was unloaded by Santa Claus. Much credit is due the teacher, Mrs. Will Davison, and to the pupils for this entertainment.

ZENITH RADIO

Leader of them all. You'll know you will hear if anyone does, if you have a Zenith.

Fryckman Electric Shop.
109 W. Sibley St. Howell Phone6

MARION

The following families entertained relatives and friends over Christmas:

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Hanson entertained Charles Hanson Sr., Chas. Hanson, Jr., Wm. Hanson, Henry Hanson, Fred Thumser and their families.

Mrs. Leonard Gehringer entertained W. J. Gaffney and Frank Gehringer families.

Alfred Lange and wife entertained Milton Fox and family and Isabell Lange of Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Smith and sons Jack and David were at the home of Henry Norton in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lyons were at Herbert Lyons.

Mrs. Edwin Roberts and sons were in Lansing with her parents.

Fred Moore Bruce Roberts and families were at Basil White's.

Lavine Bloss and brother John of Flint spent the week-end at David Bloss.

The many friends of Dr. Fred Sigler the well and favorably known physician of Pinckney will be pleased to learn that he is much improved in health. Dr. Sigler is the recipient of hundreds of greetings from friends and physicians of neighboring cities and states.

Mss Mary Driver Stackable who has been training for a nurse at Mercy hospital in Jackson the past two years, will on New Years Day enter the Convent as a Sister of Mercy. She will be remembered as the youngest daughter of the late Samuel Driver and (Mary Colloton) who were former Marion residents.

The Ruttman family reunion was held at Fred Berry's Christmas Day.

Mrs. Henry Redinger and Mrs. Walter Miller have returned from Pinckney Sanitarium greatly improved in health.

Dr. Glen Clements of Detroit spent the week-end with relatives here.

Miss Nina Wellman of Detroit is visiting her mother

Mrs. Ford Grswold (Kate Voght formerly of this place) is seriously ill with infection n her arm at her home n Detroit.

Mrs. Mary Roberts has been very ill the past week with ear trouble.

Leslie Maycock was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Maycock over the week-end.

An accident occurred at the corner near the Woll school Christmas morning when a 7-passenger Buick sedan driven by Mr. Howlett of Gregory failed to turn the corner, went across the road, under the brace wire of a telephone pole. The top and windshield were smashed. Mrs. Howlett the only one of the 7-passengers who was cut and bruised. The remaining part of the car is stored in Lewis Woll's barn.

Credit is due the Knight Templars Commandery No. 28 of Howell who remembered the 75 T B children at the State Sanatorium last Wednesday evening. The children were also nicely remembered by the Young Ladies' Sodality of St. Joseph's church, Howell.

Mr. and Mrs. James Stackable of Gregory and daughter Mary of Jackson, Mrs. Thos. Shehan, Miss Nellie Gardner, Dan Driver and sisters, Elizabeth and Margaret, and CharlesClark of Pinckney, Harry Leavey of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Ben White, Mrs. R. M. Ledwidge, Willie Roche of Anderson spent Saturday evening at J. D. Whites's

Mrs. J. D. White received the sad news last week of the death of Raymond Litchfield of Dexter whose death accurred in the U of M. hospital, Ann Arbor. Death was due to a second operation for abscess of the brain which was caused ty an injury in the skull received in the World war. Mr. Litchfield was united in marriage to Miss Norma Curlett of Pnckney about four years ago, she haviug been a school mate from early childhood. She with his mother and sister mourn the loss of a loving husband, son and brother. The family has the sympathy of all in these sad hours.

PLAINFIELD

Courtland Sweet was home from Detroit for Christmas and over Sunday.

Ellen and Arlo Wasson have been on the sick list the past few days.

Rev. Hunter and family returned Saturday evening from Port Huron, where they went to spend Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Wasson and Mr. and Mrs. E N Braley, were in Detroit for Christmas at R E. Baxter's and Dr. W. N. Braley's respectively.

Christmas exercises were observed at the school Wednesday afternoon and the children were delighted with a tree of gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Alles returned to Detroit Sunday afternoon after a few days at E. L. Topping's

A. L. Dutton spent Friday in Perry.

The program given by the Sunday School Sunday morning passed off nicely and a liberal offering was received.

New Year's eve the Community club will hold the annual banquet at the K. O. T. M. hall. After the supper a program will be given and all are invited to be present.

Among those in town for the Christmas celebrations were Mr. and Mrs. Will Black and little daughters of Lansing, Miss Dorothy Van Syckel of Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Topping of Jackson.

Mrs. Phoebe Grieve of Pinckney, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard of Litchfield, with Bertha Placeway were callers at S. G. Keeling's Saturday afternoon.

Pinckney Dispatch

Entered at the Postoffice at Pinckney, Mich., as Second Class Matter

LINCOLN E. SMITH PUBLISHER

Subscription, $1.25 a Year in Advance

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Miss Ethel Doyle of Jackson spent Christmas and the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. W. B. Gardner and son Russell spent Christmas with relatives in Detroit.

Misses Florence Doyle and Ruth Tobin of Jackson spent Sunday at the home of James Doyle.

Fishing through the ice on the Pinckney mill pond is a popular sport this week. Several fine pickerel have been caught including one landed by the Miller brothers, sons of the postmaster. Their largest one weighed 13 1-2 pounds.

Mervin Nile and family, Leo Leavy and family and George Leavey of Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. White and family of Howell, Raymond Leavey and family of Gregory and Harry Leavey of Detroit took Christmas dinner with P. and Lee Leavey.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gentile entertained visitors from Detroit over the week-end.

G. Blanken and family visited relatives in Jackson, Christmas.

Mrs. E. H. Beyer is visiting relatives at Chatham, Ont.

C. W. Barry and family spent Christmas at the Roy Hannett home, Detroit

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kiess and Wm Van Blaircum of Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Rex Drown and Catherine spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Van Blaircum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Shepherd and son Forbes were Christmas and over Sunday visitors at the homes of Mrs H. D. Grieve and H. W. Crofoot.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bowman, J. C Bowman and Jefferson Parker spent the week end with relatives at Detroit

Mr. and Mrs. Gayle Johnson and daughter and Victor Johnson of Detroit were Christmas visitors at the home of F. D. Johnson.

Mrs. Ernest Kiess and Bernice Van Van Blaircum were Howell callers Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gehringer of Adrian and Claude Gehringer of Howell spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Stackable.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clinton and family spent Christmas with Gregory relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Vince and son of Byron were Christmas visitors at the home of Jesse Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Gleason and family of Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Doyle of West Putnam and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Clark spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Clark.

Mrs. Bert Van Blaircum and Mr and Mrs. Rex Drown attended the funeral of Joseph Avis at Howell Monday.

Mrs. Alice Teeple is home from Jackson for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eddy and family of Fowlerville, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carpenter and son of Pontiac, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rose and family of Ann Arbor, Mr. and Mrs. Garner Carpenter and family of Hamburg and Mr. E. G. Carpenter were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Reason.

Mrs. Elizabeth Devereaux, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Forner and children of Ypsilanti were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Devereaux.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Houston of Pontiac spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. G. W Reason.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Sprague of Chhoctah were recent visitors at the home of Theodore Lewis.

Bert Van Blaircum was called to Detroit one day last week by the instant death of his brother-in-law who was struck by an automobile Christmas eve.

Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Sigler entertained Christmas Day: Mrs. Marie Syke and Donald Sigler of Detroit; Dr. and Mrs. Hollis Sigler of Howell; Miss Lo Haze, Mrs. Hattie Decker, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Sigler, Mr. and Mrs. C. I Sykes.

Miss Henrietta Kelley was home from Detroit over Sunday.

W. B. Hoff of Detroit spent Christmas and the week end with the Misses Hoff.

Mrs. Addie Potterton of Detroit was a Christmas guest of Mrs. Jessie Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Sherman and daughter Norine of Fostoria spent Christmas with Mrs. Robt. Culhane.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of The Livingston County Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the election of Officers and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before it will be held at the Court House, in the City of Howell, in said County, on Tuesday, January 5, 1926 at one o'clock p. m.

W. J. Larkin, Sec'y.
Dated Howell, Michigan, Dec. 19, 1925

TAXES NOW DUE

State, county and township taxes are now due and may be paid every Saturday before Jan. 10, during banking hours at the Pinckney State Bank.

The dog taxes are now as follows: Male, $2; Female, $4; unsexed dog, $2, with a penalty of $2 if tax is not paid before January 10.

Max Ledwidge,
Treasurer,
Putnam Township.

NICE SET OF ATTACHMENTS

—given away free to every purchaser of an Eureka Vacuum Cleaner. One of the most useful helps to easy and sanitary housekeeping in this electric age.

Fryckman Electric Shop,
109 W. Sibley St., Howell Phone 6

ROLL CALL—RED CROSS

Now is the time to renew your membership to the American Red Cross. The wonderful peace time work that this organization is doing deserves the support of all patriotic Americans. The $1.00 annual dues may be sent to Mrs. A. L. Smith, Treasurer, Howell, Michigan.

Francis I. Huntington, Sec.

SIMPLE MIXTURE MAKES STOMACH FEEL BETTER

Simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adlerika, often helps Stomach trouble in TEN minutes by removing GAS. Brings out a surprising amount of old waste matter you never thought was in your system. Stops that full, bloated feeling and makes you happy and cheerful. Excellent for chronic constipation. Adlerika works QUICKLY and delightfully easy. C. W. Barry.

CHURCH SERVICES

COMMUNITY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Rev. H. E. Maycroft, Pastor

Morning worship 10:30.
Sunday School 11:30.
Christian Endeavor 6:30.
Evening Service 7:30.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Rev. F. J. McQuillan, Pastor

Masses 8:30 and 10:30 A. M.

Last mass followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Catechism for children every Sunday immediately after mass.

WANTS, FOR SALE, ETC.

FIFTY CENTS REWARD—to any one proving that W. E. Miller smoked a cigar, pipe or cigarette after Jan. 1, 1926. (Signed) Met Chalker.

SECOND GROWTH - green oak wood and fence posts for sale. Andrew and Gilbert Campbell.

MARCELLING done at your home 75 cents. Mrs. Eugene McIntyre. Phone 35F4.

WANTED—Woman or girl for general housework. Mrs. Thos. Read.

FOR SERVICE—Poland China Boar, bred by A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester Mich. Ed. Spears, 1 mile west of Pinckney.

LOST—Left hand buck skin glove. Kindly return to J. C. Dinkel.

FOUND—Black and white hound. Inquire A. M. Roche.

FOR SERVICE—Poland China Boar. Fee $1.00 at time of Service.
Robt. E. Kelly.

APPLES FOR SALE—Fall and Winter varieties by bushel or special price by truckload. A Lemen, phone 104F3, Dexter.

ELECTRIC LAUNDRY—First class washing and ironing guaranteed. Fine shirts, collars, etc., finished in satisfactory manner. Also pressing and cleaning done promptly and neatly. Mrs. K. M. Battle

FOR SERVICE—Registered Poland China Boar. Ed. Spears, one mile west of Pinckney.

CASH PAID—For false teeth, gold crowns and bridges, old magnet points and old gold. Mail to Hoke Smelting and Refining Co., Otsego, Mich. Let us hear from you.

FOR SERVICE—Poland China boar (W. E. Livingston strain). Paul Fohey.

WILL CALL—Wednesday of every week for junk of all kinds. Rags, rubbers, papers, magazines, metal, etc. Notify Dispatch office. Also pay highest prices for second hand furniture.
H. Storey, Phone 97M Dexter.

FLUFF RUGS—If you have any carpet to make into rugs—drop us a card. We furnish borders free. You will like our work and our prices. Pinckney Fluff Rug Co., Pinckney, Mich.

FOR SERVICE—Shorthorn Durham Bull eligible for registry.
Ed. Spears.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
S. Alfred Bush

STATE NEWS

Mancelona—A 12-foot fall into the basement potato pit in his warehouse caused serious injuries to Asa Ball, potato buyer. He is believed to have lain there for 36 hours until friends investigated. It is thought he walked through an open trap door.

Port Huron—Deputy game wardens having jurisdiction in the St. Clair River and Lake St. Clair district have received word from Lansing that a recent law prohibits the spearing of fish through the ice on Lake St. Clair and its tributaries during the months of January, February and March.

Adrian—An outbreak of hog cholera was reported from Deerfield, Mich., where on one farm 24 hogs were discovered suffering from the disease. County Agricultural Agent C. L. Coffen immediately placed the farm under quarantine. It is the first outbreak in the county in considerable time.

Owosso—Rev. F. E. Chamberlain, pastor of the Elsie Methodist church, speaking at the service in his church, declared that "if I had my way, I would have every lawyer acting in a case in court, sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." The minister was discussing the modern jury system.

Adrian—The city commission has announced that it would purchase a new truck to replace the rural fire truck destroyed recently in a grade crossing accident in which Fireman William Vollmer, of the Adrian department was killed. Trucks assigned from the Adrian department will answer rural calls in the meantime.

Port Huron—George C. Watson, of Capac, a state representative, has been appointed by Judge E. F. Law as receiver of the Jeddo State Savings Bank, of Jeddo, Mich. The receiver will endeavor to straighten out the muddled condition of the bank's affairs and determine the shortage of the missing cashier, Squire Laings.

Lansing—The State Administrative Board has ordered the improvement of the last stretch of old road on M-16 between Grand Rapids and Detroit. The State Highway Department was instructed to prepare plans and secure right of way for widening and straightening the trunk line between Fowlerville and Howell. The present pavement is narrow, rough and crooked.

Sturgis—Fred Genbrow, an Indian, and Nelson Abbott, arrested at Three Rivers for collecting money "for disabled soldiers" were each fined $114 50 when they pleaded guilty to obtaining money under false pretenses. Both claim they are from Detroit. Genbrow and Abbott were suspected of complicity in a double safe blowing in Three Rivers recently when they hilariously entertained police, while the yeggs worked.

Muskegon—James A. Cronk, who has been the storm center in complaints made by various motor clubs regarding an alleged speed trap, is going to lose his job as motorcycle officer at North Muskegon. The city has agreed with the Attorney-General not to reappoint Cronk when his term expires Dec. 31. Upon the condition the city fire Cronk, the Attorney-General has withdrawn his demands for the resignation of Justice W. E. Oglesby.

Lansing—A contract for the establishment of a new industry in Jackson prison has been closed by the State Prison commission. The prison will take over the plant of the Cable Cot Co., of Boston, and produce steel cots. The Boston company will move its plant to the prison and give the equipment to the State. In return, the prison will make the cots for the company at a price of about $1.40 each. Orders for more than 200,000 cots are on hand.

Lansing—More than 1,000,000 quarts of whisky, beer, gin, wine, mash and moonshine have been seized by the State Police thus far this year, a report completed by the State Department of Public Safety shows. Much of the illicit liquor came from the Wayne county area where State Police combed the river front and raided numerous blind pigs and road houses. Prohibition violations constituted more than one-third of a total of 4,231 arrests made during the year.

Lansing—James Soper, said by medical authorities to be a typhoid carrier and to whom 21 cases of the disease have been traced at the Eaton Rapids church banquet, is to be isolated for life in a small house on a farm near Laingsburg, Shiawassee county, the state administration board announced. Soper, who is said to have been a typhoid carrier for 25 years, is to be moved to the farm of Harry Drake, where a permanent "Typhoid colony" will be established by the state. Drake will supply him with food.

Ypsilanti—An amendment to the city zoning ordinance designed to prohibit bill boards anywhere in the city except on the property or business which they advertise has been passed to second reading by the city council. The amendment is the outgrowth of a recent attempt on the part of an advertising concern to erect a 100-foot billboard adjacent to the Beyer Memorial Hospital here. Protests from large numbers of citizens and civic organizations were sent to the company at that time and it removed the billboard.

Saginaw—Oil has been struck in the third of the Saginaw Prospecting company's wells at a depth of 1,834 feet.

Ann Arbor—Fires caused by spontaneous combustion have broken out in the coal bunkers of the University of Michigan heating plant. Because the fires are above the line to which water will reach men are moving the coal.

Greenville—Newsboys of this city will be in mourning on New Year's Day because of the death of John J. Winser, 82 years old, a veteran of Civil War, who has made a habit for the past 15 years of giving the youngsters a New Year's dinner at one of the local hotels.

Lansing—The purchase of the state operative cement plant at Chelsea has been authorized by the state administrative board. Under the terms of an option secured when the plant was taken over the state has been renting for two years at $75,000 a year with a privilege of buying for $500,000. The $150,000 paid in rent will apply on the purchase price.

Pontiac—William H. Carpenter, 76 years old, former state legislator and county supervisor for many years, died here last Saturday after a long illness. He was elected to the legislature in 1882 and again in 1890. For 10 years he represented Waterford township as supervisor and was secretary of the Monitor Insurance company for 13 years. The funeral was held Tuesday.

Saginaw—Fire of undetermined origin last week destroyed the interior of the Boston Store, a small downtown department store, causing damage estimated at close to $100,000. The fire was confined to one building, a three story structure, but several stores and shops in adjoining buildings were damaged by water. A job printing shop on the second floor of the building was destroyed.

Iron Mountain—Ernest G. Struebing, 56 years old said to be the heaviest man in Michigan, is dead at his farm home in Foster City. Struebing weighed 570 pounds and was six feet tall. His coffin will be seven feet in leigth, 38 inches wide and 34 inches high and will be carred by eight pallbearers. Because of its size, it will be impossible to use an ordinary motor hearse and a truck will be utilized instead.

Monroe—Nearly all of the wild ducks which had been resting on Lake Erie for several weeks have left for the southern climate, as the water is frozen a mile and half from shore in many places, according to an old hunter. Water in the creeks and marshes is likewise frozen, making it impossible for the fowl to obtain food. A few small flocks of ducks and geese are seen sometimes in the marshes toward night time.

Monroe—The anchor ice in Lake Erie, which has clogged the intake pipe of the crib in connection with Monroe's municipal waterworks system since last Wednesday, is clearing, and as a result, operations have been resumed at the waterworks pumping station near Lake Erie. It is expected that the reservoir of the filtration plant will soon contain its full quota of 3,000,000 gallons of water and there will be no water shortage for some time to come.

Lansing—The State will seek a permanent injunction to restrain the Detroit Reduction Co. from polluting the Huron River, despite equipment now being installed by the company designed to dispose of all waste matter. Officials of the company testified that evaporators and other equipment would be completed in about 60 days, which will prevent seepage from entering the river. The State decided to proceed with the case regardless. The hearing probably will last several days.

Flint—What is said to be the largest order of automobiles for retail delivery was entered recently at the Flint Motor company's plant when 2,000 machines were ordered for the Automobile Theft Bureau of America, according to an announcement made by factory officials. The Los Angeles Flint branch represented the company in the transaction. The plan of the bureau to curtail the increasing number of automobile thefts includes the use of both receiving and broadcasting radio sets for the automobiles which will patrol various districts in the country.

Owosso—The congregation of the First Congregational church of this city, has unanimously indorsed the stand of Dr. Clarence Cook Little, president of the University of Michigan, and the decision of the board of regents, that he had a perfect right to voice his opinions as he saw fit. Dr. J. T. Jones, president of the church, said that while "we may not agree with Dr. Little in everything he says, we must concede him the right of free speech just the same as any one else." "I predict," Dr. Jones said, "that Dr. Little will be a greater president than even our beloved Dr. Burton or Dr. Angell."

Lake Linden—Among the many and varied Christmas gifts which will come to the White House for the President and Mrs. Coolidge will be one from Lake Linden. A cedar chest of inlaid northern cedar was shipped from Lake Linden to Mrs. Coolidge, the gift of Nicholas Markusic, a carpenter in the stamp mills of the Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Mining company. According to Representative W. Frank James, this is the first Christmas that any one from northern Michigan has sent a present to the First Lady of the Land.

"The Place Which Agriculture Holds Today in This Country—"

By PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, in Chicago Address.

NO ONE can travel across the vast area that lies between the Alleghenies and the Rockies without being thoroughly impressed with the enormous expansion of American agriculture. . . . It is the development which has taken place within this area, mostly within the last 75 years, which has given agriculture a new standing in the world. By bringing the tillage of the soil under a new technique it has given to the people on the farm a new relationship to commerce, industry and society.

Agriculture in America has been raised to the rank of a profession. It does not draw any artificial support from industry or from the government. It rests squarely on a foundation of its own. It is independent.

The place which agriculture holds today in this country, superior to that which it ever held before in time of peace in this or any other land, is, by reason of its very eminence, one of the increasing exactions and difficulties.

It does not require much talent or any great foresight to live on an inferior scale, limited and impoverished, nor does it evoke much eulogy, but to maintain freedom and independence, to rise in the economic scale to the ownership and profitable management of a great property amid all the perils of our competitive life, requires a high degree of industry and ability. Those who achieve that position in a community will always be entitled to the highest commendation. America is not without a true nobility, but it is not supported by privilege. It rests on worth.

It is our farm life that is particularly representative of this standard of American citizenship. It is made up of many different types and races; it includes many different modes of thought and living.

The importance of their continued success and progress cannot be overestimated. It affects not only the material prosperity but reaches beyond that into the moral and spiritual life of America.

Wildernesses Must Be Maintained Because Human Society Needs Them

By DR. C. C. ADAMS, Roosevelt Experiment Station.

With increasing population there is always a tendency to encroach upon wilderness. Thus, to maintain park wildernesses can only be accomplished by a struggle, and the eternal vigilance needed to preserve our liberty is the same price that must be paid for the free, wild nature of the wilderness.

The wilderness, like the forest, was once a great hindrance to our civilization, but now the tide has turned and wildernesses and forests must be maintained, even at much expense, because human society needs them.

At present the parks suffer to a large degree because they are in the hands of administrators whom, because of their lack of special training, we must consider as amateur. We have had no profession for this line of work, and some who have had the most training are to be feared to a corresponding degree because of preconceived, formal ideas which they, with almost religious zeal, slip into the wilderness parks. The ideal of the wilderness park is beyond their ken, because their approach has been from another angle. These persons are of course welcomed in formal city parks, but in our large national parks and in the wild parts of our state parks they are liable to be a menace.

"Your Materialism Is Superficial; Your Nobility of Soul Fundamental"

By J. ST. JOE STRACHEY, Editor London Spectator.

There are many grounds for anxiety as to the future of America. That I fully admit. All the same, I am as certain as I am that the sun will rise tomorrow, that they will be surmounted. I hold with Walt Whitman that the future of America is to be spiritual and heroic.

Your materialism is superficial; your nobility of soul is fundamental.

Your greatness rests not in your amazing natural resources, your minerals, your oil, your virgin soil, but in the energy and enterprise of your people. It is your valor of mind and character and your millions of sane, God-fearing, steadfast homes that will prove your salvation. In that sign you will conquer.

I have no fears, then, as to the future of America, and I put no limits to her prosperity. She wants to conquer, no doubt, but only by the arts of peace, not by those of the sword. She wants to help nations, but she wants also to maintain her absolute independence. Exactly how she is to accomplish both her wishes is up to her to tell, not up to me; but that she will accomplish them I do not doubt.

To Scrap a War-Machine Which Brings About War Disasters in Peace

By PERCY G. MACKINNON, Chairman of Lloyd's.

The cables which reach Lloyd's every hour of the day and night remind us that the unescapable sea perils are formidable enough, but here we have an ingenious contrivance by which nations seek mutual destruction in the time of war, but which deals out death in the time of peace.

All the great maritime nations have suffered heart-breaking losses by this deadly machine, which treacherously destroys those in charge, and it is feared inflicts slow torture as well as death. At this epoch, when the Locarno pact seems to offer a chance of European security, would it not be opportune to revive the proposal made at the Washington conference for the abolition of this deadly instrument of destruction?

We were successful in limiting the building of battleships at Washington, and there seems no reason why we should not be equally successful—given the good will of all nations—concerning submarines.

Danger of Today Is From the Lawmaker Rather Than From the Lawbreaker

By ARTHUR T. HADLEY, in Haper's Magazine.

One of the greatest dangers which now confronts us is the increasing demand for ill-considered legislation, and the increasing readiness of would-be reformers to rely on authority rather than on public sentiment for securing their ends.

When the republic was first founded, we had more to fear from the law breakers than from the law makers, from the absence of authority than from its overexercise. People believed in individual liberty and even sometimes inclined to carry that idea to extremes. But this love of liberty has gradually given place to a zeal for standardization. The new democracy, in the words of Lord Farrer, is passionately benevolent and passionately fond of power.

Today, it is from the law maker rather than from the law breaker that our American traditions of self-government have most to fear.

POINTS ON KEEPING WELL

DR. FREDERICK R. GREEN
Editor of "HEALTH"

PEANUTS AS FOOD

NAMES do not always carry a correct impression. As has often been said a guinea pig is so-called because he is not a pig and does not come from Guinea. Otherwise, the name is entirely correct. In the same way, as Mr. J. P. Rich points out in the Retailers Journal, a peanut is so-called because it isn't a nut. It belongs to the same botanical family as the pea and the bean. The shell is exactly the same as the pea shell or the husk of the bean. So the peanut belongs to the class of vegetables rather than nuts. This is recognized in many parts of the South, where the peanut is grown in large quantities and where it is locally known as a "goober pea," a much more correct name than its popular and more widely known one.

Most people think of peanuts in connection with circuses and picnics, as a means of entertainment rather than as a food, just as most people think of candy. Yet peanuts, like peas and beans, are a highly concentrated food. They contain more fat and less starch than do the other members of the pea family but they have just as much protein, of muscle building food properties. In this quality, they excel most of the other vegetables. Few vegetables contain more than 10 or 15 per cent of proteins while peanuts contain over 30 per cent.

Peanuts, therefore, are a valuable and highly concentrated food product and they also have the advantage of being a very cheap food.

Like all vegetables, they are only fit to eat when they are thoroughly ripe. They also are much more nutritious when cooked than they are raw.

Peanuts have a reputation of being indigestible. This is probably because they are improperly prepared and are often eaten in large quantities after a heavy meal, between meals or late at night. If properly prepared, eaten like any other food and thoroughly chewed they are not at all indigestible and form a valuable and nutritious food.

The best method of cooking peanuts is roasting in the shell. They should be roasted until the peanut itself is a light brown. This is the earliest method of cooking and is the best.

Peanuts are easily and cheaply grown, they can be kept for long periods; they can be used in many forms, as peanut butter, meal or flour; they are a convenient food for school children and they form a satisfactory substitute for meat. But they must be used intelligently, like any other food.

PRESERVING FOOD BY DRYING

DRYING is one of the earliest methods used for preserving foods for man. Primitive races early learned that meats, fruits and vegetables exposed to the sun in a dry climate would have all the moisture removed from them by evaporation and that such dried foods would keep indefinitely without decay so long as they were kept dry. The Arabs have used dried dates and figs for centuries. The Indians, whom the explorers found on this continent, had learned to cut their meat of deer, bear and other animals in long strips and hang it over the branches of trees to dry, or to hang it over green willow rods to dry in the heat and smoke of their camp fires. The cattle that these European voyagers turned loose on this continent rapidly increased in numbers and formed a new food supply. The natives of Central America cut the beef in long strips and dried it. This was called bouccan. So when the later adventurers and sea rovers were out of food they put into one of the numerous West Indian islands to bouccan or dry their beef and as this was one of their main food supplies, they were called bouccaneers, or dried beef eaters, from which comes our present-day buccaneers or pirates.

Drying meat over a wood fire not only preserves it but the hardwood smoke, being full of creosote, also adds a peculiar flavor. This method is used today in drying and curing herring, finnan haddie, hams, bacon and other meats.

It is only in recent years that drying has been used on a large scale. Today it is being used more extensively than ever before. As Doctor Youngkens of Philadelphia points out in an article in a recent issue of the Scientific Monthly, there are objections to canning which do not apply to drying.

The first is that canning makes it necessary to use heat to sterilize the food, and heat, in many cases, destroys the vitamins. The second is the expense, not only of glass or tin cans, both of which are increasing in cost, but also the freight due to the increased bulk of the goods. A large percentage of a can of fruit or vegetables is water.

Drying reduces the bulk, is much less expensive, does not destroy the vitamins and makes it possible to save large amounts of food which would otherwise go to waste. Dried fruits and vegetables regain their natural appearance, odor and taste when prepared for use.

There are every year, in some part of the country, enormous surplus crops of fruits and vegetables that can be dried and stored or exported in prosperous years when they can be sold or needed for food.

Permanent Waves

"Labor's repudiation of communism was of course to be expected," said Mortimer Schiff, the New York financier, at a dinner.

"Any support of communism after its failure in Russia would sound like the permanent wave story.

"'Why,' said one girl to another—why on earth do they call this thing a permanent wave?'

"'Because,' said the other girl, 'once you've started waving it you have to keep on and keep on waving it permanently.'"

Bought Hundred Dogs

The maharajah of Putiala, who is now on his way back to India, has created a record as a purchaser of dogs.

He bought nearly 100 Alsatian police dogs and English setters.

His other purchases have been almost as extensive. For a week before he left London his servants were busy packing them.

Soviet Saves Bison

The Russian government is reported to have joined in the efforts to prevent the dying out of the race of European bison, cousin of the American buffalo, and to have set aside several hundred thousand acres of land in the western Caucasus as a refuge for these rare animals.

Making Sure

Father—You certainly cannot marry my daughter.

Youth—Thanks. Then it's safe to go around with her.—Allston Recorder.

"I will now proceed in the following manner," said the detective.

MR. HIGGS, FLORIST — THE BEAUTY OF MY BUSINESS IS FLOWERS.

THE FEATHERHEADS

By L. F. Van Zelm

Interpreter Needed

"The Comic Strip"

PATHETIC PEOPLE NO. 749

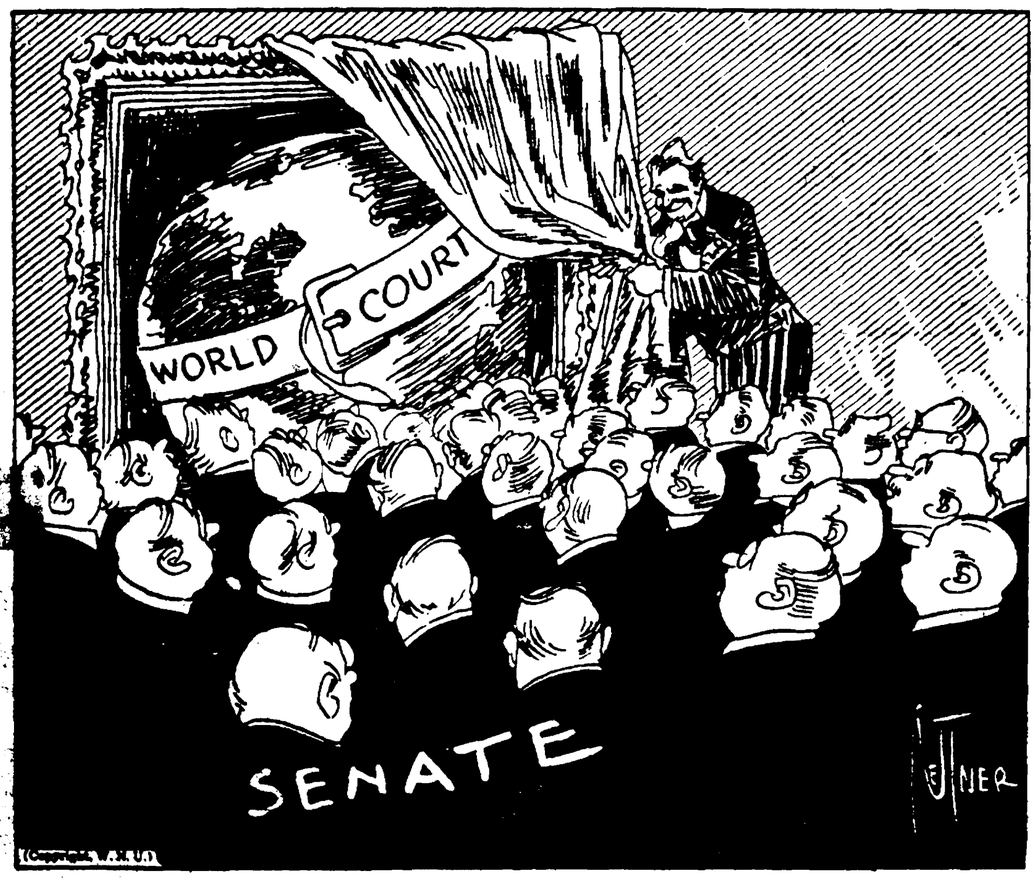
HORATIO SMOOCH WORKS TWO HOURS WASHING THE CAR. THEN HIS WIFE DRIVES IT THROUGH THE DAILY PUDDLE IN THE COUNTY!

MICKIE, THE PRINTER'S DEVIL

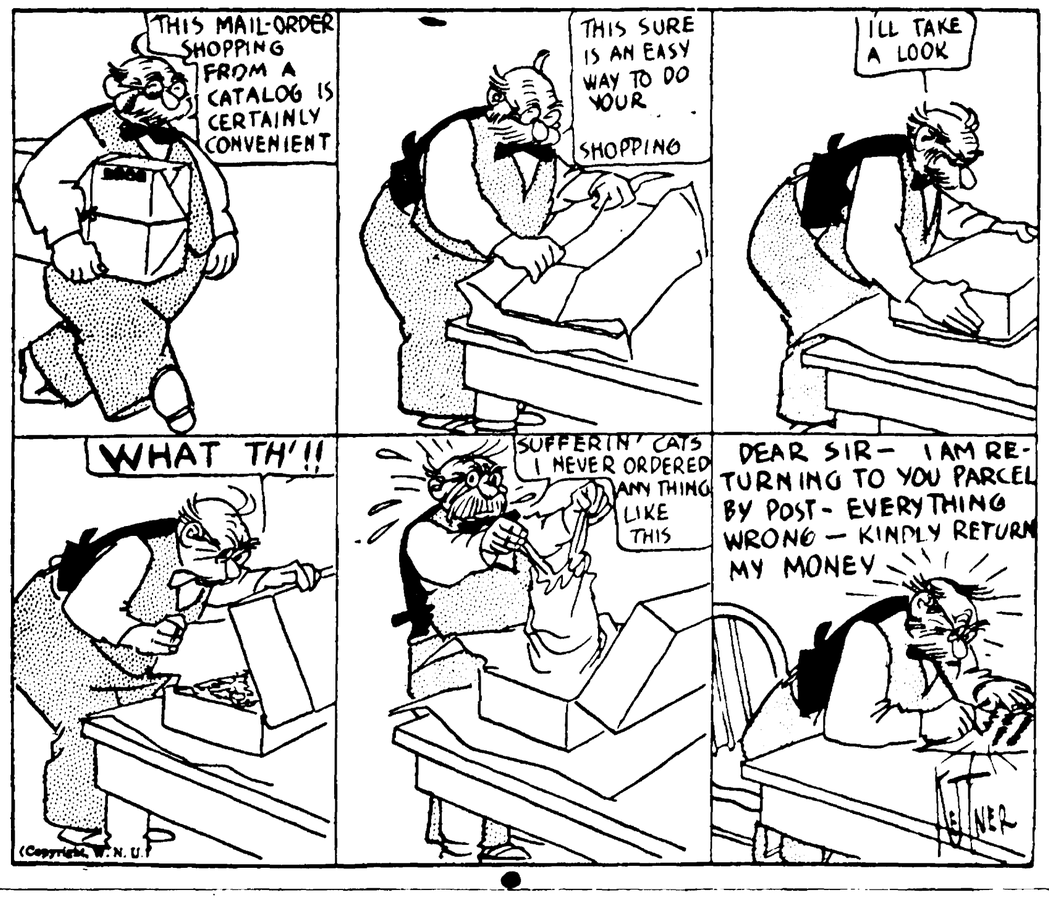
By Charles Sughroe

Hard-Boiled Bill

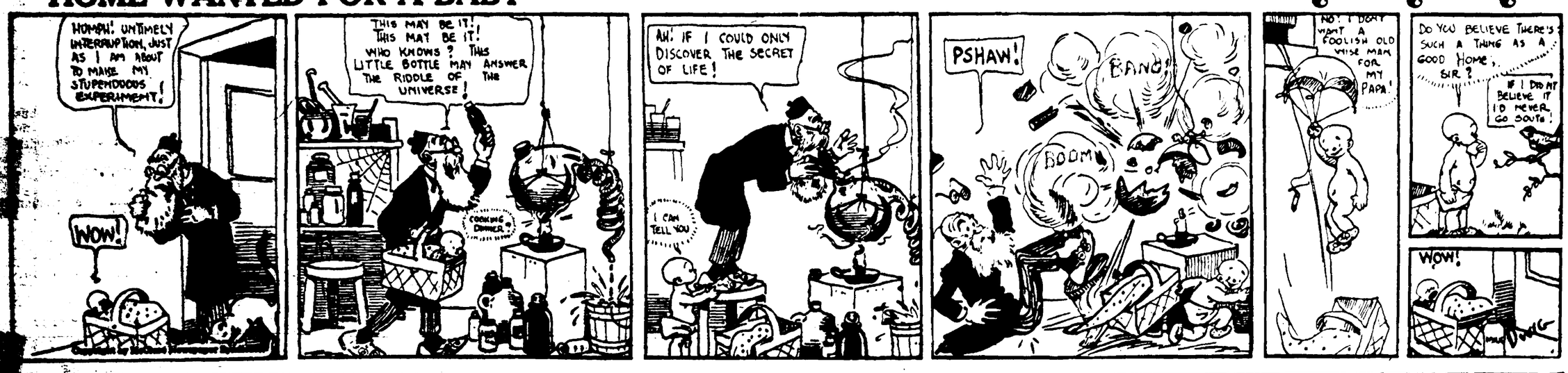
The Critics



Our Pet Peeve

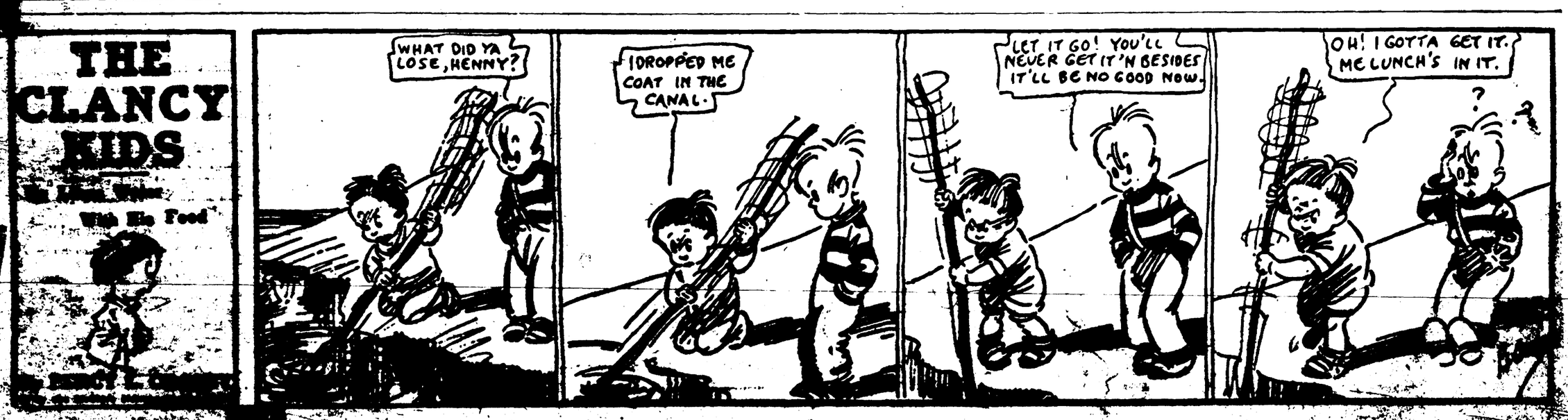


HOME WANTED FOR A BABY



THE CLANCY KIDS

"Not Much Will Do With Its Food"



MANY IMPROVEMENTS

From first page

At Portage Lake, an Ann Arbor concern has bought all the property of the Portage Lake Land Co., and also other properties north of the old Cobb farm. They intend to build roads, canals 6 feet deep and grade the low ground. Work was begun over a week ago, and will continue all winter, the contractor being Mr. Snyder, who built the new road separating the two Portage lakes.

Some delay in having the plot of the new Baughn subdivision at Portage recorded prevented the development of this property in 1925 but all preliminaries have been completed and building is expected to go ahead next season.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Bernadine Lynch was home from Kalamazoo the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Van Winkle visited Lansing relatives the last of the week.

Miss Pearl Robinson is spending the week with her parents at Brown City.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Warner of Jackson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Frye Thursday

Mr and Mrs. Norman Reason and family spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Smith of Howell.

Miss Josephine Culhane of Lapeer is spending the week with Mrs. Robt. Culhane.

Mrs. Ada Johnson of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bigelow and sons of Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Runciman of Stockbridge were Christmas guests of Mrs. H. B. Gardner.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Read and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Read spent Christmas with relatives at Akron, Ohio

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Monks and daughter of Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Murphy and family were Christmas guests of Miss Lucy Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Swarthout, Mr. and Mrs. Clare Swarthout and family spent Christmas with relatives at Dexter.

B. L. Ramsdell and Walter Ramsdell of Crosson are guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Frye.

Mr. and Mrs. M T Graves entertained guests for Christmas from Jackson, Battle Creek, Detroit and Peoria, Illinois.

SOUTH IOSCO

Mrs. Nettie Elliott is spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. MacElliott.

Mrs. Lorna Ruttman and little daughter visited Mrs. Walter Miller, Saturday

Mrs. Thelma Jensen spent Monday with her mother, Mrs. Wilmer Fowler.

Messrs. Ruttman, Miller and Dunn with their families, spent Christmas with their sister. Mrs. Fred Berry and family near Howell.

Mrs. Elva Fowelr is very poorly.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde VanGorder were Fowlerville shoppers Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Yelland entertained their children Mr. and Mrs. Gene Loree and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Emery for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. James Allison of North ville were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Van Gorder.

Joe Eisele and family spent Christmas with their mother, Mrs. David Barnard and brother Walter.

The Christmas tree and exercises at th eMunsell school were good and greatly enjoyed by the children.

Rasmus Jensen entertained on Christmas eve: Mr. and Mrs. John Ruttman and daughter Mereta, Miss Alice Jensen of Ypsilanti, Z. Jensen of Lansing and Mr .and Mrs. Eli Jensen.

Mr. and Mrs. Charley Radford entertained friends from Detroit over Christmas.

Ellamae Crofoot of Howell is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Crofoot.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Youngs are visiting friends at Jackson.

Henry Elliott is visiting his brother in Isabella county.

ANDERSON

(Too late for last week)

Miss Vera Killenberger is on the sick list.

Miss Justine and Raymonda Ledwidge arrived home from St. Joseph's Academy, Adrian, Saturday evening for a three week's vacation.

Miss Marion Soper is staying with Mrs. Adah Sprout and attending school in Pinckney.

Ben White and wife and Will Roche, together with friends from Gregory, Pinckney and Howell spent a very enjoyable evening last week with Mr. and Mrs. Malachy Roche near Fowlerville.

Mrs. Geo. Greiner Jr. returned home from the Pinckney Sanitarium Tuesday much better.

Miss Ruth Evers visited Miss Fannie Johnson Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Julia Pangborne is spending the winter in Pinckney with Mrs. Wilston.

Mrs. Wm. Ledwidge and Germaine were Ann Arbor shoppers Saturday.

Paul Brogan of Chilson and Vincent Brogan of Howell visited Max Ledwidge's Sunday.

Mrs. Wilson was home from Howell the first of the week.

MACCABEE MERGER

Local members of the Maccabees are greatly interested in a proposed merger between that society and the Ladies of The Maccabees which will be voted on at The Maccabees international convention in Detroit, Mich., January 7.

The Ladies of the Maccabees approved the merger by a two-thirds majority at a convention on December 11, and if it carries in the other society, the combination will result in one of the strongest fraternal benefit organizations in the world, with a membership of over 250,000, nearly 5,000 local lodges, assets in excess of $29,000,000, and fully organized departments of men, women and children. An affirmative vote in The Maccabees convention is practically certain, according to A. W. Frye, supreme commander, and the merger will go into effect ninety days after its approval by the Michigan commissioner of insurance.

While the Maccabees and the Ladies of The Maccabees have hitherto had no official connection, they have been brother and sister societies ever since the organization of the latter in 1886, with mutual aims and interests. In the opinion of leaders in both societies, these can be better carried out by operating as one association instead of two, with competition eliminated, reduced expense, and one society giving whole family protection instead of the husband belonging to one and the wife to another.

Under The Maccabees' plan of operation, men and women members are on an absolute equality but meet in separate lodges, uniting only when mutually desired for social purposes. The L. O. T. M. local branches will thus retain their full identity and their own ritual, and the ladies will have full representation in the society's governing to their membership.—adv.

Electricity the Cause of Auroral Displays

Aurora Borealis, Northern Lights or Streamers, Aurora Polaris and Australis, and Polar Light are the different names given to an electrical meteor, appearing most frequently in high latitudes in the form of luminous clouds, arches and rays, the latter sometimes meeting at a point near the zenith, forming what is called a "boreal crown." The generally accepted theory is that the aurora is due to the ascent of positive electricity from the intertropical water surfaces, which flow toward the poles. In the polar regions it descends toward the earth and comes in contact with the terrestrial negative electricity, which results in luminous discharges of great brilliancy. Intimate relations exist between sun spots, magnetic storms and auroras, the appearance of a large spot on the solar disk being almost invariably accompanied by a magnetic storm in all parts of the globe. During magnetic storms auroral displays usually take place, but not all auroras are coincident with magnetic disturbances.

A Family of Z's

Some persons have a queer, not to say a perverse, humor in names, and when they happen to be parents they often inflict on their offspring names that are a lifelong embarrassment. A writer in the Boston Herald recalls the case of a man named Zuriel Cook, who, having been cursed with an outlandish name, determined that all his children should suffer with him.

Zuriel Cook married Polly Lombard at Henderson, N. Y., early in the Nineteenth century. His large family of children were named as follows: Zuriel, Zeresa, Zerema, Zoinus, Zephronia, Zerodia, Zedina, Zegotus, Zelora, Zethaniel, Zeruth, Zelobus, Zedelia and last of all James.

It is fair to presume that James was a posthumous child. If Mr. Cook had lived the boy would probably have been named Zephaniah or Zerubbabel.

Tobacco Once Banned

It was recently announced that the government of Tibet had placed a ban on the introduction of tobacco into that country. But regulation and prohibition of the use of the narcotic weed by the law of the land is by no means new, says the Dearborn Independent.

The following is taken from the court book of Methold, Norfolk, England, dated October 4, 1695. "We agree that any person that is taken smoaking tobacco in the street shall forfitt one shilling every time so taken and itt shall be lawful for the petty constables to distraine for the same to be putt to the uses of the towne."

A few pages farther there is the record of the first arrest under the tobacco prohibition law. "We present Nicholas Barber for smoaking in the street and do amerce him one shilling."

Uninviting "Lunch"

A Columbus business woman, who also is a housekeeper, occasionally takes to her office a lunch prepared at home. One morning recently, following a chicken dinner the evening before she took from the refrigerator what was left of the repast, with which she prepared an appetizing lunch. Bones, peelings and other debris were placed in a neat package, to be taken to the garbage box, and the lunch also was carefully wrapped. When she opened her lunch package at noon, however, she found she had trouble with her the package intended for the garbage can and had brought her lunch into the office.

Patient Hand Worker Replaced by Machine

In centuries past all ornamental iron work was wrought by hand with no better tools than a forge, a hammer, an anvil and a cold chisel.

The worker in iron was a true artist. He probably spent days in working several bars into a small candelabra. When it came to making up a large ornamental gate—why, that was labor for months. Now, however, conditions are greatly changed. We moderns are worshipers of a fetish—production. Machines grind out our ornaments as well as almost everything else that touches our lives.

There have been reversals, however, and we at least admire the handsome wrought work of the past. In fact, there are still among us men who can duplicate it, but they are few and their time is extremely valuable. Most of us do not care to spend a thousand dollars for a hand-wrought candelabra or bridge lamp and yet we desire these in period design.

Fortunately, we are not required to forego possession of such objects. An oxy-acetylene welding and cutting outfit in the hands, not of a natural born artist, or of a highly trained craftsman, but rather just a practical operator, will greatly cut the time and cost of producing the most intricate of ornamental iron products. All the welder needs is a photograph or sketch to work from.

"Sand Fleas"

The Department of Agriculture says that there is some confusion concerning the term "sand flea." Certain small crustaceans found on sandy beaches, although harmless, are popularly referred to as sand fleas, because of their jumping habit. Likewise, most people upon encountering real fleas in sandy places refer to them as sand fleas. In this connection the name is a misnomer. All true fleas are dependent upon blood for their existence. An animal host is therefore necessary at some stage in the existence of every flea for its survival. Flea eggs, for the most part, are deposited upon the host by females while feeding. The eggs drop off to the ground, where they hatch. If animal refuse is already present or another host comes along, development continues; but in case no food is available the young larvae perish. However, fleas are capable of living several months without food.

Willing to Try

"These scientific management people," says a well-known business man, "with their extraordinary ideas of doubling or trebling a man's labor, remind me of the humble hod carrier's impossible promise.

"Now, a facetious boss said to a new hod carrier:

"'Look here, didn't I hire you to carry bricks up that ladder by the day?'

"'Yes sir,' said the hod carrier.

"'Well, I have had my eye on you, and you've only done it half a day today. You spend the other half coming down the ladder.'

"Whereupon, the hod carrier, with a grin, responded:

"'Very well, sir, I'll try to do better tomorrow.'"—Kansas City Star.

Cleaning Ornaments

Bronzes and gilt ornaments can be cleaned only by brushing carefully with fine quality, small paint brushes. When too dull and shabby they must be done over by a professional. When the cheaper quality of gilt frames get shabby, take enough flour of sulphur to give a golden tinge to a pint and a half of water and add four bruised onions. Boil 20 minutes, then strain and cool. Wipe the dust from the frame, and with a small, soft brush paint it over with the liquid, then set aside to dry. When dry it will look almost like new. The more expensive big frames must be regilded by a professional when very shabby, though they may be touched up once or more times with this liquid, which will help their appearance.

Colorful Finnish Markets

In brilliant skirt and smock the Finnish fishwife is the most vivid of the colorful throng at the daily market. While the Finns are fishing, the wives bring the catch to the market. It is especially exciting when the autumn sailing fleet comes in to sell provisions for the winter and again on the day when the ice breaks up in the spring and the first vessel of the year steams into the quays. The Helsingfors housewife usually comes to market and does her own purchasing of vegetables and meat and rarely leaves without the inevitable handful of bright, hardy flowers.

Small Change

A keen rider to hounds was out with a strange pack, and, owing to a series of mishaps, had got out of touch with the field. Jogging along a country lane he came to a child searching the ground carefully at the foot of a tall hedge.

"What are you doing there, my boy?" asked the sportsman, curiously.

"Lookin' for small change, sir," grinned the lad. "The master always jumps 'igher than 'is 'orse at this 'edge."—Passing Show.

New England Honor to Jefferson Davis

Bowdoin college, situated in the village of Brunswick, Maine, in 1858 bestowed upon Jefferson Davis of Mississippi one of the college's highest honors, an LL.D. degree. David was soon to become President of the Southern Confederacy. Only six short years before Harriet Beecher Stowe, wife of a Bowdoin professor, wrote her famous antislavery novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The only other Bowdoin LL.D. in 1858 was conferred upon Senator William Pitt Fessenden of Maine, Davis' opponent in Washington on practically all political matters.

Why did Bowdoin college thus honor Davis? Was it because he was spending the summer in Maine and had won many hearts by his personal charm? Was his degree, as contemporary Republican newspapers say, "an evidence of toadyism" or the result of wire-pulling by certain influential Democrats desirous of "promoting their own personal aims"? Was it through the influence of Davis' friend, former President Franklin Pierce, a Bowdoin alumnus, and that of Leonard Woods president of Bowdoin, an abolitionist sympathizer? Or was it because of Davis' really distinguished services as United States senator and as former secretary of war? Was it, then, a generous and nonpartisan tribute to ability and national accomplishment? —Christian Science Monitor.

Always Big Demand for Fur of Ermine

One of the most prized of all furs is ermine. In reality the ermine belongs to the weasel family and very strongly resembles the ordinary weasel. Their habits are similar. The ermine is about eight inches from the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail, with the tail itself about three inches long. The end of the tail is a beautiful black in all seasons of the year. In winter the ermine turns white, while common weasels remain at all times a uniform reddish brown. The beautiful contrast between the snowy white coat of the ermine in winter and the jet black of its tail is what makes the fur so valuable, says Milton Wright in the Scientific American.

White rabbit is often used to imitate the ermine. Conies are also extensively used as imitators. The imitators most difficult to locate, however, are the weasel and the marten. In recent years summer ermine has become popular, and this reddish brown fur is cleverly imitated by using the skin of the weasel. Weasels are found in many countries, including our own, but the Chinese and Japanese weasels, being the cheapest, are the most generally used. Because their coats are of champagne color, they are easy to dye.

Old-Timer Heard From

I have been interested in some of the "tall ones" which appear from time to time in the Companion," writes a subscriber, and I beg leave to submit one from my own state of South Dakota. I heard it told by an old-timer from the Black hills. I give it in his own words as nearly as I can.

"In airly days, when the railroad first come into Sturgis, leavin' the army post of Fort Meade about two mile off to one side, I got a contract freighfin' supplies from the depot down to the post. One day I was unloadin' a carload of gunpowder when I had a very cur'ous experience. I had shoveled my double-top wagon box full of the black stuff, and got down out of the car, climb up into the wagon seat, gathered up the lines of my four-mule team an' lit my pipe. Well, I jest naturally absent-mindedly throwed the match over my shoulder into the back of the wagon. An' do you know, nigh half of that stuff burned up before I could get it tromped out?"—Youth's Companion.

Dangerous Knowledge

"I want a summons against my husband for threatening to throw me out," said a woman at Willesden, England.

"You can't have one," answered the magistrate. "It isn't an offense."

"Isn't it?" retorted the woman. "Then I'll go straight back and throw him out."

STATE OF MICHIGAN, the Probate Court for the County of Livingston,

At a sessino of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Howell in said County, on the 17th day of December A. D. 1925.

Present: Hon. Willis L. Lyons, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Willis Isham, Deceased.

William H. Isham having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Timothy Isham or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 26th day of January, A. D. 1926, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition;

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Pinckney Dispatch, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WILLIS L. LYONS,
Judge of Probate.