

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS HOLD MONTHLY MEETING MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE

TAX ADJUSTMENTS, ROAD MATTERS AND WARRANTS PAID

Sanford, Fla., August 6, 1917. Hon. Board of County Commissioners met in regular session at 10 o'clock a. m. Present Chairman L. A. Brumley and Commissioners L. P. Hagan, C. W. Entzinger, O. P. Swope and E. H. Kilbee with E. A. Douglas, clerk, and A. F. Bell, deputy sheriff in attendance. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Henry N. Shipr appeared before the board in reference to having hole for clay pit on his property filled. Matter referred to C. W. Entzinger with power to act. W. A. Leffler appeared before the board in reference to bill of Chase & Co. against Augusta Vitified Shale Brick Co., amounting to \$150.00 and Attorney Geo. A. DeCottis requested to write Augusta Vitified Shale Brick Co. about this bill. Clerk instructed to write Hankinson & Hagler of Augusta, Ga., as follows: As all repair work has ceased board of county commissioners want to know what your intentions are regarding repairs to roads in this county. Do you intend to proceed with same without delay, or have you abandoned the work? J. O. Packard appeared before the board in reference to seven small bridges around Midway, and on motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by C. W. Entzinger, L. A. Brumley is authorized to have same repaired with old lumber from Geneva bridge. A. M. Thrasher appeared before the board in reference to the old church building across the road from the county home, moved by O. P. Swope, seconded by C. W. Entzinger that W. C. Williamson, Supt. of county home be requested to report how many boards he has used from old church building. R. L. Garrison appeared before the board in reference to the assessment of his home place in Ft. Reed. No action. W. A. Leffler appeared before the board in reference to Chase & Co.'s orange grove near Geneva, and ask that the assessment on same be lowered. No action. J. O. Packard appeared before the board in reference to the assessment of W. L. Bartlett, in Eureka Hammock. No action. J. A. Davison appeared before the board in reference to assessment on city lot, Blk 7, Tier 2, and asked for a reduction on same. Reduced from \$800.00 to \$600.00. Commissioner L. A. Brumley recommended reduction on Lots 1 and 2 Blk. 5, Tier 10, from \$1700.00 to \$1500.00, which was agreed to by this board. Matter of reduction on assessment of L. P. McCuller property lots 1 and 2, Blk. 11, Tier 6. Refused. Mrs. H. C. Tyler appeared before the board in reference to assessment on her property and on other property around her. No action. W. H. Morris, appeared before the board in reference to assessment of Mrs. J. W. Emerson, now assessed at \$920.00. On motion of C. W. Entzinger present assessment stands, and request refused. W. C. Morse appeared before the board in reference to assessment on his home place which is assessed at \$260.00. Assessment stands. J. M. Wynn, Supt. of road camp was granted leave of absence of 15 days. W. M. Haynes, representing the Sanford Herald appeared before the board in reference to the printing of the laws passed by the legislature of 1917, and the Sanford Herald was designated as the newspaper in which these laws are to be printed. A. F. Hinkle appeared before the board in reference to the assessment of Corner & Hinkle Vineyard, which is \$1,000.00. On motion of O. P. Swope, moved by E. H. Kilbee, the above assessment stands at \$1,000.00. C. F. Harrison appeared before the board in reference to final settlement on contract on Geneva road. On motion of E. H. Kilbee, seconded by O. P. Swope, Engineer G. R. Ramsey is instructed to furnish at next regular meeting estimate of

extra work by Harrison on Geneva road and final estimate on original contract. G. R. Brisson appeared before the board in reference to error in assessment of 6 acres in Sec. 29, Tp. 19 S. R. 31 E. and same was ordered corrected. Motion of C. W. Entzinger, seconded by L. P. Hagan, clerk instructed to advertise for bids for the construction and county to furnish material for the laying of the Winter Park and Oviedo road, from Oviedo to Orange county line, as per specifications of engineer. Carried. John D. Jinkins appeared before the board and asked to be authorized to purchase supplies and one metal book case. Motion C. W. Entzinger, seconded by O. P. Swope, request granted. J. T. McLain appeared before the board in reference to assessment of Mrs. Adams, personal property. On motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by E. H. Kilbee assessment lowered from \$150 to \$100. Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by L. P. Hagan that law in reference to use of trailers on brick roads be printed in Sanford Herald, separate from other laws, special notice, and that Sheriff E. E. Brady be instructed to enforce same. Carried. Communication from Mrs. O. W. Brady in reference to assessment on her city property and also her farm property, and ask that these assessments be lowered. Motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by O. P. Swope request refused. Joe Cameron appeared before the board in reference to opening road from Beardall avenue to Kentucky avenue. Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by C. W. Entzinger, matter referred to L. A. Brumley and L. P. Hagan, with power to act. Dr. O. J. Miller addressed the board in reference to pay for H. McPherson for nursing at county jail, which payment was refused as McPherson was a prisoner at that time. Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by E. H. Kilbee, L. P. Hagan is authorized to have Monroe road drained. Motion of C. W. Entzinger, seconded by L. P. Hagan that clerk notify A. C. L. R. Co. to repair railroad, crossing at Lake Monroe. Motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by O. P. Swope that clerk advertise for bids for putting shoulders of clay or marl on brick road from Wilson's corner to Wekiwa river. Same to be 3 ft. wide and 6 in. deep. Engineer to furnish specifications. Bills of Florida Groves Drainage District approved and ordered paid: W. B. Williams, \$72.45; Fred T. Williams, \$1. Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by L. P. Hagan that clerk be authorized to purchase two new book machines. Reports of the several different county officials read, approved and ordered filed. Bond of Jno. D. Jinkins, notary public approved. Bond of Geo. A. Mitchell to carry firearms was approved and license ordered issued. Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by L. P. Hagan, clerk was instructed to draw warrant to Mrs. J. C. Grant for \$15 for 2 months. Motion of C. W. Entzinger, seconded by O. P. Swope, clerk instructed to send bill to Southern Bell Tel. Co. for use of right of way, amount to be \$20 per month. Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by L. P. Hagan that J. T. McLain's bid of \$295 for building bridge over Gee creek be accepted. Carried. Motion of L. P. Hagan, seconded by O. P. Swope that C. F. Harrison be paid \$55.50 for extra work on Geneva bridge. Motion of O. P. Swope, seconded by L. P. Hagan, that S. A. L. Ry. Co. be requested to move railroad crossing at a point about one mile west of Oviedo to conform with new road grade and request them to notify when change will be made. J. D. Baggett addressed the board in reference to road near Lake Howell. Motion L. P. Hagan, seconded by C. W. Entzinger matter was referred to Secretary Lansing. (Continued on Page 4)

RUSSIANS WILL FIGHT SAYS ROOT

AMERICAN MISSION SATISFIED WITH THEIR WORK

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—A Russian republic is certain to result in that country, in the opinion of Elihu Root, head of the American mission, which has returned from its three months' visit, to report to President Wilson. In Mr. Root's opinion, only the overwhelming of the country by German armies, making impossible further development, can prevent the erection of the Russian republic. Internal difficulties are being overcome and the process of crystallization is going on rapidly. The extreme elements which threatened serious troubles have been brought under control, and, given due opportunity and time, and such assistance as America can render in material and moral support, in Mr. Root's opinion, the Russian republic is a certainty. In explanation of the apparent ease with which the Russian people have thrown off the forms of a despotic monarchy and turned so readily to the idea of representative government, Mr. Root referred to the fact that the population is nearly 80 per cent agricultural. The farmers had long been accustomed to the idea of local self government through their mayors in their little communities, and in a larger way through the Zemstvos which gathered in every district and exercised large measures of control over local affairs. It was comparatively easy to expand the idea of local self government to national self government. "The extreme element, that favoring the destruction of all property, has been gotten under control," said Mr. Root. "In fact, it had been driven out of its temporary ascendancy before the commission left Petrograd. I believe its exclusion is permanent. "We took a long time to form this government of the United States of America," said Mr. Root, adding with a smile, "and I judge from the newspapers that we have not perfected it yet and that a good deal remains to be done. It will take some time for the new Russian government to take form, though it is a fact, that in the short period of its existence remarkable progress has been made." America's part in the reorganization of Russia, Mr. Root said, already has been indicated. What is needed are moral support, railway facilities, money and expert help in the development of industries. Evidently Mr. Root had no fear of repudiations by Russia of her financial obligations, for he called attention to the fact that so far as Russian currency is concerned at present it is in no worse condition than was the paper money of the federal government in the United States during the Civil War. Mr. Root declined to discuss the military situation in Russia or the personnel of the present Russian government or the prospects of the continuance of individual officeholders. Breaking all precedents in the history of such diplomatic commissions which generally are supposed to be surrounded by extreme secrecy and which communicate their conclusions verbally to the head of the government, the mission had prepared a report for submission today to Secretary Lansing. A delegation of government officials met the party at the railroad station. Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff of the army, who spent much time at the front will report to Secretary Baker. The general was with the Russian army part of the time it was in rout before the German forces and is expected to bring much valuable military information. Votes \$5,000 Equip Home Guards Leesburg, Fla., Aug. 8.—Five thousand dollars was appropriated by the Lake County Commissioners today for the equipment of the Lake county Home Guards, the military organization formed among four leading towns in the county for protection during the period of the war.

SEES VISION OF SANFORD IN FUTURE

SHOULD BECOME THE MILK SUPPLY STATION FOR FLORIDA

After taking an automobile ride through the Sanford celery district with Dr. W. F. Blackman of Wekiwa Ranch and Dr. E. M. Nighbert, inspector in charge of tick eradication work in Florida for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry last Tuesday, R. W. Storrs of DeFuniak Springs, editor, farmer and a member of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, had a vision of Sanford becoming the milk station for the entire Florida East Coast. He poured out his enthusiasm on the proposition to the Sanford Herald editor as follows: "Fine tick free dairy cows; your luxuriant crop of corn growing on the celery lands converted into silage and then into milk, and Sanford can easily produce enough milk to furnish all the dairy products consumed by the people living on and visiting the Florida East Coast. "I never before saw such a crop of corn stalks and leaves. True, there are not so many ears on the stalks as are found in some corn fields, which is all the more reason why the crop should be made into silage, so that every particle of the feeding value can be conserved. Each acre of ground is producing enough forage to feed three or four cows for six months during the winter season. "What you should do is to make a campaign for a silo on every celery farm, I guess you call those little five and ten acre tracts farms. Get rid of the cattle fever ticks in Seminole county and encourage your celery growers to bring in fine dairy cows from the tick free territory. Then all they need to do is to raise the corn during the season when celery is not growing, put the crop in the silo, feed it out to the cows and sell the milk. That will keep practically all of the fertilizer contained in the corn crop on the land and give the owners a steady cash income every week in the year. "Silage and a little cotton seed meal or velvet bean meal makes the best ration for dairy cows that any of the experiment stations have discovered, and you certainly can raise the corn on your celery land. "But you folks will have to get rid of the ticks first, so you can safely bring in some good dairy cows. Better start a campaign right away and take advantage of opportunity while it is pounding at your front door with a sledge hammer. It may get tired and move on to some other county where it will be welcomed with open arms." Money for Home Guards The commissioned officers of the Home Guard Companies A, B and C, organized in Gainesville, Hague and High Springs, respectively, and the officers of the new company organized Monday at Micanopy appeared before the board and asked for an appropriation to purchase equipment and upon motion the sum of \$3,650 was appropriated for this purpose, and it was ordered that the board advertise for bids for the equipment of from 300 to 400 men.—Gainesville Sun. Weather Report Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 8, 1917. Synopsis of crop conditions in Florida for the week ending August 7, 1917: Temperature. Temperature was normal or slightly above, except in the extreme west, where it was below the normal. The highest for the week was 99 deg. Precipitation. The rainfall was above the normal over much of the north and portions of the central division, but it was generally deficient in the southern portion of the section, and decidedly so along the east coast, where some stations received no rain during the week. Droughty conditions continue in the Miami vicinity, where citrus fruits were unfavorably affected. Heavy rains: St. Leo, 3.1; Pensacola, 2.3, and Marianna, 3.0 inches. There was no rain at Ft. Pierce, Ft. Lauderdale, Miami nor Key West.

McKINNON IS SELECTED SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL FOR SANFORD SCHOOLS

TEACHERS ASSIGNED FOR RESPECTIVE SCHOOLS BY BOARD

Condition of Crops. Most crops were favorably affected by the weather of the week. Except in some localities where rain was rather frequent, cotton continues to do well; picking is reported from Jefferson and ginning has begun in Suwannee county. Locally, the weevil is doing some damage, and some complain of shedding. The corn crop is good to excellent. Planting sweet potatoes continues in some places. Cane, velvet beans, peanuts and tobacco are promising. Pastures are improved and stock are in good condition. A. J. Mitchell, Meteorologist. NEGRO SCHOOLS OPEN OCT. 1 School Board Appoints Teachers for the Coming Year At a meeting of the school board held Tuesday it was decided to open all the negro schools of the county on October 1st. This opening date is one month after the opening date of the white schools but the action was taken on the part of the board because of the representation of some of the colored patrons declaring that the arrangement would be better and more convenient to all concerned. The following is a list of the colored teachers appointed for the school year 1917-18. Sanford School, No. 41—Principal, J. N. Crooms. Teachers, W. R. Crooms, J. L. Graham, J. L. Moore, Julia Eaverly, Eva Myers, M. L. Blye, M. E. Harris, Leola Nixon, Grace Myers, Fannie Reid, Marie Wilson, Melissa Robinson, Mamie Stephens. Midway-Cannan School, No. 42, Summer School, to be supplied. Oviedo School, No. 43, Principal, S. E. Monroe, Asst., Marie Clark. Longwood School, No. 44, Principal, Minnie Berlapk, Asst., L. J. Crooms. Altamonte School, No. 45, Principal, Charlotte Sermons. Markham School, No. 46, Principal, to be supplied. Geneva School, No. 47, Principal, Jazie B. Adams. Forest City School, No. 48, Principal, S. H. Love. Snow Hill School, No. 49, to be supplied. Only Quarter of Draft Washington, D. C.—Incomplete returns from local boards throughout the country today indicated that possibly 75 per cent of the draft eligibles in the first call will be released from service in the national army on some ground or other, including physical disability. From one town in Maine there came a report that out of 72 called for examination 68 had been accepted physically and less than 25 per cent had claimed exemption. That was an exception. In most sections the first call of men has already been examined and practically all of the men called have filed their exemption notices and affidavits. By the end of the week officials hope to have those passed upon, so that it will be possible to estimate the percentage who will be ready to report for service. Take Florida Doctors Washington, Aug. 7.—The war will levy a heavy toll on the doctors of Florida. It is announced officially that two out of every nine physicians of military age in Florida and every other state in Uncle Sam's principal possessions will be required for war service. "This," says the official announcement, "is probably the heaviest demand made by the war upon any profession, but the medical men of the country are meeting it readily." Spand Next Thursday in Coronado The people of this city are cordially invited to spend next Thursday afternoon and evening, August 16th in Coronado. The ladies of Coronado and New Smyrna will serve supper and also dancing will be enjoyed at Brann's Pavilion. A small charge will be made for these which will start a fund towards building a first class cement approach to the best beach in the state.

TEACHERS ASSIGNED FOR RESPECTIVE SCHOOLS BY BOARD

The school board at a meeting held Tuesday finished its task of appointing and assigning teachers to the respective schools of the county. Dr. J. F. McKinnon, well known and loved in Sanford was appointed as supervising principal Sanford schools. The appointment of Dr. McKinnon, together with the efficient corps of other teachers appointed assures for Sanford one of the best school years ever in the history of the schools. The opening of the schools on September 3rd makes a very pleasant arrangement for the teachers as well as for the pupils, from the fact that an early opening makes the Christmas holidays divide the two terms, and the children can enjoy the holidays without having to think of the beginning an examination as soon as the holidays are over. The Herald gives a list of the teachers as are appointed to the several Seminole schools: Sanford School No. 1—Sanford High, Supervising Principal, J. F. McKinnon. French and History, Miss Agnes Edwards, Asst. Principal. Mathematics, R. F. Connor. Science, to be supplied. Latin, Miss Cornelia Puleston. English, Miss Natalie Moffett. Grammar School—Eighth Grade, Miss Clara Millen and Miss Gold Ford. Seventh Grade, Mrs. G. B. Dickenson, Asst. Prin., Misses Millie Nash and Zoe Munson. Sixth Grade, Miss Annie Whitern, and to be supplied. Fifth Grade, Miss Laura Chittenden. Fourth Grade, Misses Evelyn Hargraves, Georgia Pattishall and Lucca Chappell. East Side Primary—Asst. Principal, Miss Lillie Farnsworth. First Grade, Miss Claire Walker. Second Grade, Miss Peacha Lefler. Third Grade, Miss Rene Murrell. West Side Primary—Asst. Principal, Mrs. Stella Arrington. First Grade—Miss Edith Stewart. Second Grade, Miss Ethel Mough-ton. Third Grade, Miss Blanche Pattishall. Oviedo School, No. 2—Principal, A. Loud Hatch. First Asst., Mrs. A. K. Crawford, Second Asst., Miss Nellie King. Geneva School, No. 3 Principal, J. M. Chaffer. First Asst., Miss Katherine Flynt, Second Asst., Mrs. W. L. Seig. Lake Monroe School, No. 4—Principal, Andrew J. Johnson. First Asst., to be supplied. Longwood School, No. 5—Principal, Mrs. Chas. L. Polk. First Asst., Miss Nettie Maines. Chuluota School, No. 6—Principal, to be supplied. First Asst., Miss Sadie Blackburn. Altamonte School, No. 7—Principal, to be supplied. Gabriella School, No. 8—Principal, Miss Lottie Mathers. Lake Mary School, No. 9—Principal, Mrs. W. H. Evans. Paola School, No. 10—To be supplied. An article of interest to the Negro teachers and patrons, and a list of negro teachers will be found in another column of this issue of The Herald. Rebekah Meeting Attention Rebekahs! Every member of Seminole Rebekah Lodge is urged to be present at our next meeting, Aug. 14th. There will be initiation of candidates, after which refreshments will be served. The members of the Degree staff are asked to come to the hall Saturday evening, Aug. 11th for practice. Secretary. Mrs. S. C. James and children of Jacksonville is visiting her husband, S. C. James of this place. Jake Wilcox who formerly resided here has enlisted in Co. I 54 Regiment. He was living in Georgia at the time of his enlistment.

Among The Theatres

Fannie Ward
In the Lasky-Paramount production, "The Crystal Gazer," which will be seen at the Star on Friday with the popular star, Fannie Ward in the principal role, three distinct characters are played by Miss Ward. She is seen as the mother and two daughters, and in the latter part of the production one girl rescues the other from a burning building. How this is accomplished is one of the most unusual and spectacular incidents ever seen on the screen. Miss Ward, with her wonderful knowledge of dramatic art is able to give to each character so distinct a characterization that at no time is her identity confused in the minds of the audience.

Lyric Tonight

One of the biggest feature motion pictures of the year will be shown on the screen at the Lyric Theatre tonight, when the World Film production, "The Feast of Life," with Clara Kimball Young, Paul Capellani and Doris Kenyon will be the feature of the day's bill. Aurora Fernandez, a poor but beautiful Cuban girl is persuaded against her will to become betrothed to Don Armada, a wealthy Cuban. She loves Pedro, a young fisherman who lives with his uncle, Father Ventura, and his sister, Celida, who has been secretly stealing to Don Armada's villa, but is cast off by him on his engagement to Aurora.

LYRIC THEATRE

THE HOME OF GOOD MUSIC

TUESDAY Wm. A. Brady Presents Clara Kimball Young in "The Feast of Life" Pathe News	WEDNESDAY Pathe Presents "THE EXPRESS" Lonesome Luke Comedy
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THURSDAY
VITAGRAPH PRESENTS
BEN CHRISTIE IN
"BLIND JUSTICE"
ALSO
MUTT AND JEFF

FRIDAY Wm. A. Brady Presents Pretty Alice Brady in "A Self Made Widow" Also Pathe News	SATURDAY "Mystery of the Double Cross" Featuring Mollie King
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COMING
ROSCOE ARBUCKLE
IN
"HIS WEDDING NIGHT"

The Lyric Orchestra Will Give Special Concerts Every Night

PROGRAM AT THE STAR THEATRE

Mérités are determined by comparison

TUESDAY—Viola Dana in "Lady Barnacle" also Musty Suffer.
WEDNESDAY—Marguerite Clark and Harold Lockwood in "The Crucible" also a big two reel Keystone Comedy.
THURSDAY—Those Wonderful Triangle Plays presenting William S. Hart in "The Desert Man" also "Her Parlor Zoo" a comedy.
FRIDAY—Fannie Ward in "The Crystal Gazer" also a comedy.

MATINEE DAILY AT 3:15 P. M.

Longing for a sight of Pedro, Aurora, disguised as a dancing girl, goes to an inn, where Pedro comes with other fishermen for a night's revelry. He does not recognize her as "his lady of the lily" as he calls her, but falls a victim to the charms of the dancing girl. Celida, dying of a broken heart confesses to Pedro and Father Ventura; and Pedro, to avenge Celida summons all the fishermen in the village to lead them against Armada, in whose villa the wedding feast is being held. The guests fly in terror and Armada is wounded. Aurora alone remains undaunted, and Pedro, finding her recognizes not only his love of the tavern, but Ayurora, but also his "lady of the lily," now Armada's wife. Notwithstanding her pleadings not to kill her husband, Pedro is about to strike when he sees that Don Armada is blind. This awakens his pity and he leaves the house.

Don Armada has an operation performed on his eyes which proves successful, but the physicians warn him that any shock may result in blindness for life. Aurora, in the meantime has been carrying on clandestine meetings with Pedro, and Armada hoping to find out who Aurora's love is tells her that the operation has failed. He intercepts a note from Pedro and locking Aurora in her room stabs Pedro. He then returns to Aurora and she discovers that he has tricked her. He tells her what he has done but the shock kills him. Aurora escapes and finds Pedro still alive. She takes him home where she watches over him, and the crisis over the lovers are reunited.

Lyric Tonight.

Wm. S. Hart in "The Desert Man." William S. Hart will appear in a somewhat different role than those he has lately portrayed when his new picture, "The Desert Man," a Triangle production, supervised by Thos. H. Ince is shown at the Star theatre Thursday.

The star has earned the title, "the good bad-man" by such characters as those in "The Gun Fighter," "The Aryan" and "The Devil's Double." As the desert man he is just as determined and just as quick with the six shooter, but his strength and courage is founded on a splendid philosophy, a belief in himself and in the power of right.

On a scorching day of summer he struggles across the desert, leading an exhausted horse. He enters a deserted village called Broken Hope, because its inhabitants have lost faith in themselves and the prospects of the town.

Hart meets a girl, Margery Wilson, who causes him to take a keen interest in the place. In a year's time this desolate community has flourished into the thriving mining town of Belvinnville, all because one man had faith and the courage to follow his convictions.

Studio Gossip
The cast of players in "A Self-Made Widow" is as follows:
Sylvia Smith.....Alice Brady
Fitzhugh Castleton.....John Bowers
Bobs.....Curtie Cooksey
Semphronia Tootles.....
Justine Cutting
Butts.....Richard Clarke
Lydia Van Dusen.....
Alexander Carewe
Crosby (forger).....
Herbert Barrington
Delia (his wife).....Lila Chester

When securing a widow's costume, for her work in "A Self Made Widow" Miss Alice Brady visited a shop specializing in such wearing apparel. Her joyousness quite shocked the other women there who were purchasing their widows' weeds and they considered her truly heartless.

until one of the clerks informed them of Miss Brady's identity and of the use to which the garments were to be put.

The New York railroad station seen in a "Self Made Widow" is the Pennsylvania station.

Alice Brady's beauty shines forth undimmed in the very rustic costume she wears in the early part of "A Self Made Widow" and it is strikingly enhanced by the beautiful gowns she wears in the latter part of the production.

"I've played a number of different characters but this is the first time I have ever been called on to play the part of a widow and a self made one at that," remarked Miss Brady apropos of her role in "A Self Made Widow." Lyric Friday.

The Crystal Gazer—Cast
Rose Jorgensen.....Fannie Ward
Rose Keith.....Fannie Ward
Norma Dugan.....Fannie Ward

"The Crucible"
Marguerite Clark and Harold Lockwood in "The Crucible" at the Star Wednesday.

In the powerful and heart gripping drama "The Crucible," by Mark Lee Luther, the portrayal of a soul's ordeal in the melting pot of suffering, from which fiery furnace it emerges unscathed by its agonies Marguerite Clark plays the part of little Jean Fanshaw, at first hoyden and tom-boy, unjustly condemned to a reformatory, who later triumphs over the shame of her imprisonment and the sordid corruptness of her environment, returning good for evil to those who worked havoc with her life.

Jean Fanshaw is brought up by her father as nearly like a boy as possible, with the result that, when he dies, her mother and sister, quite primly different from the high spirited, sincere and frankish Jean, misunderstand and dislike her thoroughly, and ill treat her accordingly. Her sister, Amelia, a sedate and self righteous girl magnifies all Jean's tempers and eccentricities until Mrs. Fanshaw believes Jean to be a perfect fiend and causes friends and neighbors to think the same. One day at a picnic a playful trick of Jean's enrages her mother and sister, and when they arrive home Amelia nags and bullies Jean till she catches up a syckle in a spirit of mischief, threatening to defend herself with it, if necessary. Amelia alarmed throws her hand up with a quick motion and cuts herself on the sickle. Thus the story begetteth.

The Lily of the Bible.
The lilyna chalcidomium is supposed to be the lily indicated in the sixth chapter of Matthew, twenty-eighth verse, where it is compared with the gorgeous robes of Solomon, and its color was scarlet or purple. This lily grows profusely in the moist parts of Asia Minor.

No Animals for Him.
One day John's mother was going to have company and she told him to go to the market and get some oysters. She said: "We will have oyster soup." John was busy thinking. Finally he said: "I'll eat the soup, but no animals for me."

Value of Reading.
Read! I cannot too strongly recommend good reading. Six hours each week of serious reading is not much, but it may mean the difference between a \$20,000-a-year executive and a \$25 clerk. Read! Learn to think with—and against the deep thinkers of the world.—William Maxwell in Collier's.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

All Local Advertisements Under This Heading THREE CENTS a Line For Each Insertion. Minimum Charge 25 Cents.

In answering an advertisement where no name is mentioned in the ad, please do not ask The Herald for information as to the identity of the advertiser. Usually we do not know who the advertiser is and if we do we are not allowed to give out this information. Simply write a letter and address it as per instructions in the ad.

FOR SALE
For Sale—Good paying poultry farm and small bearing grove for sale or exchange for truck farm. Oak Crest Poultry Farm, Bartow, Fla., or L. Allen Seed Co., Sanford, Fla. 101-4tp

Wanted—Position as farm superintendent. 30 years experience. Address Geo. W. Thurmond, 20 W. South St., Orlando, Fla. 101-3tp

For Sale—10 acres in Palm Hammock, located on Pineway at \$600. Terms one-fourth down and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 6 per cent, or liberal discount for all cash. This is excellent soil, easily cleared, good natural drainage, on good road and only 1/4 mile from loading track. Should bring double this price. J. O. Packard, Sanford, Fla. 101-1tp

For Sale—10 acre farm all improved and subirrigated, close in, 1/4 mile off Celery avenue brick road, right at loading track. \$6000 and will include crop of corn and peas if taken in time. J. O. Packard, Sanford. 101-1tp

For Sale—Span of mules.—Kooitz Beck Hammock. 100-2tp

For Sale—Several ten acre and five acre tracts of fine flowing well truck land, on good road, joining improved farms, well drained, best of conditions. For a short time I can sell these as low as \$50.00 per acre and you can't buy any better land at any price. Terms 1/4 cash and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years at 6 per cent. It would be hard to find a better investment for your savings than one of these tracts of land for they will be surely worth much more. J. O. Packard, Sanford, Fla. 101-1tp

For Sale—Good work horse eight years old. Gentle and good driver. Inquire R. L. Garrison, R. D. No. 1 98-1tc

FOR RENT

For Rent—A good farm, five acres tiled and in excellent state of cultivation, well located, good house, good neighbors. The best I have had to offer this season. J. O. Packard, Sanford, Fla. 101-1tc

For Rent—Well screened house-keeping apartments with sleeping porch. All conveniences. Furnished first floor. 618 Oak avenue. 100-4f

Furnished Rooms by Day, Week or Month—Park avenue flat, 105 North Park avenue, over L. R. Phillips & Co. drug store. Mrs. James Patton, manager. 30-1f

Strayed or Stolen—One light brown mule, weight above 950 lbs. Two slits in one ear. Return or notify J. M. Lewis, Altamonte Springs. 101-2tp

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—White and black spotted, bobtailed terrier pup (male), named Freckles, has skin infection on back. Reward for return. Schelle Maines. 101-2tc

WANTED
Wanted—Practical tie inspector with references. Good wages. O. C. Bryant, Wagner, Fla. 99-6tp
Would like to hear from owner who has good body round timber for sale close to railroad. Full particulars in first letter as to price, location, terms and grade of timber. Address Box 1041, Orlando, Fla. 97-6tp

Found in automobile roll of oil cloth and roll of cheesecloth. Owner can have same by calling at Herald office and paying for ad. 100-2tc

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8, of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida
Notice is hereby given that W. C. Williamson & C. C. Lee, purchasers of Tax Certificate No. 15, dated the 6th day of July A. D. 1915 as to North 5-8 of South 1/4 of Northwest 1/4 of Southeast 1/4, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificate embraces the following described property situated in Seminole county, Florida, to-wit:
N 5-8 of S 1/4 of NW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec. 28, Tp. 19 S., R. 23 E.
The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of J. G. Tomlinson. Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 8th day of September A. D. 1917.
Witness my official signature and seal this 7th day of August, A. D. 1917.
(seal) E. A. DOUGLASS,
Clerk Circuit Court Seminole Co., Fla.
101-Tues 5tp

Department of the Interior
U. S. Land Office at Gainesville, Fla., July 21, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that Benjamin P. Ball, of Ethel, Florida, who, on May 26, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 06737, for NW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 29; and NE 1/4 of SW 1/4, Section 30, Township 19 South, Range 29 East, Tallahassee Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before County Judge, at Sanford, Florida, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1917.

ford, Florida, on the 6th day of September 1917.
Claimant names as witnesses:
C. L. Chick of Sanford, Florida
J. P. Coates of Sanford, Florida
Benjamin Griffin of Markham, Florida
Frank Griffin of Markham, Florida
ROBERT W. DAVIS, Register.
97-Tues & Fri-10
In re Estate of
State of Florida
W. H. Underwood
Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1917, I shall apply to the Honorable E. F. Housholder, Judge of said Court, for my final discharge as Administrator of the estate of W. H. Underwood, deceased; and that at the same time I will present my final accounts as Administrator of said estate, and ask for their approval.
Dated June 8th, A. D. 1917.
E. J. UNDERWOOD,
Administrator.

In Court of the County Judge, Seminole County, State of Florida
In re Estate of
W. H. Underwood
Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1917, I shall apply to the Honorable E. F. Housholder, Judge of said Court, for my final discharge as Administrator of the estate of W. H. Underwood, deceased; and that at the same time I will present my final accounts as Administrator of said estate, and ask for their approval.
Dated June 8th, A. D. 1917.
MELVILLE A. STONE,
Administrator.

In Court of the County Judge, Seminole County, State of Florida
In re Estate of
J. L. Stone
Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1917, I shall apply to the Honorable E. F. Housholder, Judge of said Court, as judge of probate, for my final discharge as Administrator of the estate of J. L. Stone, and that at the same time I will present to said court my final accounts as Administrator of said estate and ask for their approval.
Dated June 4, A. D. 1917.
MELVILLE A. STONE,
Administrator.

AUTOMOBILE GIVEN AWAY AT THE STAR

WHO IS THIS?

Guess the name of this little actress and you will receive an automobile free. She will be at the STAR WEDNESDAY.



CONDITIONS—Place your name in full on the top of a white sheet of paper with the name you guess in the middle of the sheet and mail to the Star Theatre, accompanied with a certified check of \$500.00 and if you are right, you will receive an auto free.

To Automobile Owners In General

We take this method to thank you for your patronage in the past, to assure each and every customer that we highly appreciate their past dealings with us and hope for a continuance of the same. However, on account of existing conditions, scarcity of materials and supplies, the advance in the price of skilled labor and our having to pay cash for all materials, supplies, labor, etc., we feel that we can give our customers more efficient service and also the benefit of the lower prices that we are able to obtain by paying our bills in cash.

Commencing August First all Repair Work, Gasoline, Oils, Accessories, etc. will be handled on a cash basis.

Furthermore, we wish to assure you that this change in our method is not intended as a reflection on the credit of any of our customers.

Seminole County Garage

"OVER THERE"

(Continued From Page 5)

German. Two only were left standing when we got in.

When we saw the gun had been silenced and the crew disabled Goddall and I worked round to the right about ten yards from the shell hole where we had sheltered ourselves while throwing bombs into the emplacement and scaled the German parapet. We rushed the gun position. The officer who had been in charge was standing with his back to us, firing with his revolver down the trench at our men who were coming over at another point. I reached him before Goddall and bayoneted him. The other German who had survived our bombing threw up his hands and mouthed the Teutonic slogan of surrender—"Mercy, kamrad!" My bayonet had broken off in the encounter with the German officer, so I picked up a German rifle with a bayonet fixed, and Goddall and I worked on down the trench.

The German who had surrendered stood with his hands held high above his head, waiting for us to tell him what to do. He never took his eyes off of us even to look at his officer, lying at his feet. As we moved down



I Tumbled In on Top of the Four.

the trench he followed us, still holding his hands up and repeating, "Mercy, kamrad!" At the next trench angle we took five more prisoners, and as Goddall had been slightly wounded in the area I turned the captives over to him and ordered him to take them to the rear. Just then the men of our second wave came over the parapet like a lot of huddlers. In five minutes we had taken the rest of the Germans in the trench section prisoners, had reversed the line steps and had rained their own machine gun against those of their retreating companies that we could catch sight of.

As we could do nothing more here, I gave orders to advance and retrace the front line. Our way led across a field furrowed with shell holes and spotted with bursting shells. Not a man hesitated. We were winning. That was all we knew or cared to know. We wanted to make it a certainty for our fellows who had gone ahead. As we were proceeding toward the German reserve trench I saw four of our men, apparently unharmed, lying in a shell hole. I stopped to ask them what they were doing there. As I spoke I held my German rifle and bayonet at the position of "guard," the tip of the bayonet advanced, about shoulder high. I didn't get their answer, for before they could reply I felt a sensation as if some one had thrown a lump of hard clay and struck me on the hip, and forthwith I tumbled in on top of the four, almost plunging my bayonet into one of them, a private named Williams.

McClintock Badly Wounded.

"Well, now you know what's the matter with us," said Williams. "We didn't fall in, but we crawled in."

They had all been slightly wounded. I had, twenty-two pieces of shrapnel and some shell fragments imbedded in my left leg between the hip and the knee. I followed the usual custom of the soldier who has "got it." The first thing I did was to light a "rag" (cigarette), and the next thing was to investigate and determine if I was in danger of bleeding to death. There wasn't much doubt about that. Arterial blood was spurting from two of the wounds, which were revealed when the other men in the hole helped me to cut off my breeches. With their aid I managed to stop the hemorrhage by improvising tourniquets with rags and bayonets. One I placed as high up as possible on the thigh and the other just below the knee. Then we all smoked another "rag" and lay there listening to the big shells going over and the shrapnel bursting near us. It was quite a concert too. We discussed what we ought to do, and finally I said:

"Here, you fellows can walk, and I can't. Furthermore, you're not able to carry me because you've got about all any of you can do to navigate alone. It doesn't look as if it's going to be any better here very soon. You all proceed to the rear, and if you can get some one to come after me I'll be obliged to you."

They accepted the proposition because it was good advice, and, besides, it was orders. I was their superior officer. And what happened right after that confirmed me forever in my early, Kentucky bred conviction that there is a great deal in luck. They

couldn't have traveled more than fifty yards from the shell hole when the shriek of a high explosive seemed to come right down out of the sky into my ears, and the detonation which instantly followed shook the slanting sides of the shell hole until dirt in little dusty rivulets came trickling down upon me. Wounded as I was, I dragged myself up to the edge of the hole. There was no trace anywhere of the four men who had just left me. They have never been heard of since. Their bodies were never found. The big shell must have fallen right among them and simply blown them to bits.

It was about a quarter to 7 in the morning when I was hit. I lay in the shell hole until 2 in the afternoon, suffering more from thirst and cold and hunger than from pain. I only hoped the Germans wouldn't drive our men back over me. At 2 o'clock a batch of sixty prisoners came along under escort. They were being taken to the rear under fire. The artillery bombardment was still practically undiminished. I asked for four of the prisoners and made one of them get out his rubber ground sheet, carried around his waist. They responded willingly and seemed most ready to help me. I had a revolver (empty) and some bombs in my pockets, but I had no need to threaten them. They half dragged me toward the rear.

Carried to the Rear.

It was a trip which was not without incident. Every now and then we would hear the shriek of an approaching "coal box," and then my prisoner stretcher bearers and I would tumble in one indiscriminate group into the nearest shell hole. If we did that once we did it a half dozen times. After each dive the four would patiently reorganize and arrange the improvised stretcher again, and we would proceed. Following every tumble, however, I would have to tighten my tourniquets, and, despite all I could do, the hemorrhage from my wound continued to flow so profusely that I was beginning to feel very dizzy and weak. On the way to I sighted our regimental dressing station and showed to my four bearers to carry me toward it. I couldn't talk German. The station was in an old German dugout. Major Gladys was at the door. He laughed when he saw me with my own special ambulance detail.

"Well, what do you want?" he asked.

"Most of all," I said, "I think I want a drink of beer."

He pitched it for me instantly.

"Now," said he, "my advice to you is to keep on traveling. You've got a fine special detail there to look after you. Make 'em carry you to Paderborn. It's only five miles, and you'll make it all right. I've got this place loaded up full, no stretcher bearers, no assistants, no adequate supply of bandages and medicines and a lot of very bad cases. If you want to get out of here in a week just keep right on going now."

As we continued toward the rear we were the targets for a number of humorous remarks from men coming up to get into the fight.

"Give my regards to Blighty, you lucky beggar," was the most frequent saying.

"Hit me," said one cockney Tommy. "There goes one of the Canadians with an escort from the Kaiser."

Another man stopped and asked about my wound.

"Good work," he said. "I'd like to have a nice clean one like that myself."

I noticed one of the prisoners grinning at some remark and asked him if he understood English. He hadn't spoken to me, though he had shown the greatest readiness to help me.

"Certainly I understand English," he replied, speaking the language perfectly. "I used to be a waiter at the Knickerbocker hotel in New York. That sounded like a rope from home, and I wanted to hug him. I didn't. However, I can say for him he must have been a good waiter. He gave me good service."

Of the last stages of my trip to Paderborn I cannot tell anything, for I arrived unconscious from loss of blood. The last I remember was that the former waiter, evidently seeing that I was going out, asked me to direct him how to reach the field hospital station at Paderborn and whom to ask for when he got there. I came back to consciousness in a clean hospital cot the next morning.

I realized as I lay on that cot I was out of the modern hell for a time, and my mind drifted back over the days just passed. Wounded men, grim reminders, were all about me, many of them worse off than I was. I had seen all kinds of bravery—British officers climbing calmly over the top with a mousetrap in their eyes and a cane in their hands into almost certain death, like a man getting into a tub of water where he knew he would get wet.

"Come on; let's go!" they would draw. My respects to them.

And also to the enemy. The German officers light to the last. Few surrendered. My hat off to them. And the dead brave Major Lewis and poor Macfarlane, my close comrades. And only the other day I read Lance Corporal Glass, the man I carried in after our first bombing raid in Belgium, had been killed in action in France. I saw it in a Montreal paper.

They vaccinated me for everything while with the army—everything except against being shot. If a man could invent an antitoxin for that—well, he would be a hero.

The sixth article of this remarkable personal narrative will appear soon. It is entitled—

No. 6.—Decorated For Bravery; Home and Uncle Sam.

This concluding article of the series relates in detail how England cares for the wounded. How the King and Queen came

to the bed of an American boy and decorated him in a London hospital for gallantry. Interesting, intimate and amusing incidents told by and of the wounded Tommie. Trying to fight for Uncle Sam.

A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY

By EARL REED SILVERS.

Pat Finnagan neither knew nor cared about the name of the eminent lover of beauty who first remarked upon the tendency of a young man's fancy in the springtime. Pat was the cashier in a cavello restaurant in the basement of one of New York's most ambitious buildings, and throughout the long days he lived in an atmosphere which might be called supremely non-sentimental.

Pat considered his life more or less of a success. Every Saturday evening he drew \$18 from the treasury of the Connecticut Lunch company. He lived in a boarding house near Forty-second street, and was a general favorite with his fellow boarders.

This was especially true in the case of Miss Nellie Dobbins, who dispensed groceries in one of the big department stores, and who confided to her friend, Tillie Maginnis, that she was "just crazy about Pat." But Pat was utterly indifferent to the charms of the feminine sex.

He wasn't a woman hater—by no means. He simply didn't care anything about the girls; they had never played any part whatever in his rather checkered career, and he could not see how they should ever be intimately concerned in his future activities.

For two years Pat basked in the happiness of bachelorhood. And then, one bright spring afternoon, his eyes rested upon the red cheeks of the prettiest girl he had ever seen. She had dropped into the restaurant as a dew-drenched rose might fall into the mouth of a barren cave, and had ordered a ham sandwich and a glass of milk.

"And, sure," he muttered to himself, "there's a girl who would charm the heart of any man."

A scene of spring came through the door leading to the street. Pat stirred uneasily; a vague restlessness stole over him.

"It's lonely you're looking this bright afternoon," he said.

The girl raised her eyes and withered him with a scornful glance.

"And it's lonely you'll be looking, too, you poor boob, if you don't hunt it away from here," she answered. "My friend is due to meet me in about ten minutes."

Pat rose, romance suddenly gone from his life.

"I'm sorry to have disturbed you," he apologized. "Your looks deceived me."

He made his way slowly back to the bench where the majority of his waking hours were spent. The girl, having finished her light repast, dropped her ten cents upon the counter and passed on out of Pat Finnagan's life.

But even as she went, head held high, Pat noticed the silk of her cheek had the crimson of her lips.

"I wonder," he thought idly, "if any other girl could have as pretty a face as that?"

He was still pondering over the matter when he reached his boarding house at eight o'clock that evening.

And then, wonder of wonders, he met Nellie face to face on the steps of the front porch. She was dressed for the street, and Pat noticed that one stray curl had escaped from beneath the chic straw hat.

"And where might you be going on such a perfect night as this?" he asked.

"It's too grand to stay in the house," she answered. "I'm going to take a walk."

She turned as if to go, and Pat hesitated between desire and a sudden overwhelming bashfulness.

"Would you be minding if I went along with you?" he asked.

"Come along if you want to," she said. "I thought I'd go up along Riverside drive."

"Just the place," Pat acquiesced. "Sure, the stars will look grand on the river."

When they reached the drive the moon had risen and was casting silver beams upon the shimmering waters of the Hudson river. And then Pat Finnagan, the unsentimental, the confirmed bachelor, suggested that they find a bench along the river bank and watch the boats go by. They selected the most secluded bench they could find, and two hours later when the patrolman made his usual rounds, he saw two figures huddled so close together that they looked very much like one person. Perhaps the glory of the calm spring night had affected him also, for he smiled understandingly and crept closer to the bench. From out of the semidarkness he heard a man's voice.

"And sure, Nellie," it was saying, "I didn't think that you would ever marry the likes of me."

"I think you're the grandest man in the world," a woman's voice answered. "And I'll marry you whenever you want me to."

Very softly, so as not to disturb them, the patrolman crept slowly away from the bench. He realized suddenly that spring had arrived.

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Helps Banjo Player.

To aid in playing the banjo or guitar a device has been invented to be slipped over the head of the instrument, desired chords being produced when buttons are pressed to move the strings directly.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

We Can Equip Your Office With Anything You May Need

FOR YOUR OFFICE

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- Carbon Paper
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- Pens
- Price Tags
- Waste Baskets
- Letter Trays
- Penholders
- Letter Clips
- Account Books
- Steno. Note Books
- Clip Boards
- Paste
- Record Cards
- Loose Leaf Books
- Time Books
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- Stapling Machines
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- Clippable Paper Fastners
- Supplies for Vertical Filing Cabinets
- Adding Machine Paper
- Blank Deeds, Etc.

Everyday Someone Says

"I Didn't Know You Sold It"

The chances are that if its for the Office we do Sell it.

Call or Phone us about your Requirements and we will do the rest.



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LEGAL ADVERTISING

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that W. B. Taylor, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 163, dated the 6th day of June, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that P. B. Boston, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 493, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that W. C. Feiler, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 215, dated the 2nd day of June, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that C. L. Goodhue, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 231, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that A. S. Splanon, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 231, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that D. R. Brison, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 166, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that G. W. Chestnut, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 231, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that Annie M. Semuels, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 231, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that E. B. Hartz, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 217, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law tax deed will issue thereon on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1917.

In the Circuit Court Seventh Judicial Circuit, Seminole County, Florida, in Chancery... A. H. Carr and the unknown heirs, devisees, grantees, or other claimants, under the said A. H. Carr, et al., vs. A. H. Crippen, et al.

Beginning at a stake on the south side of Third street road 21.86 chains, west of the point of intersection of the south side of said Third street road with the east line of Section 27, Township 19, south of Range 20 east, run thence west 10.52 chains; thence south 2.50 chains; thence east 10.52 chains; thence north 8.50 chains to point of beginning, containing 10 acres of land more or less.

And I further appearing from said bill that there are other parties claiming an interest under the said A. H. Carr and A. H. Crippen, either as heirs, devisees, grantees or other claimants, whose names are unknown to me and to the property involved in this suit as hereinabove described.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that W. C. Williamson & C. C. Lee, purchasers of Tax Certificate No. 125, dated the 6th day of July, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

An Ordinance Amending Section 277 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Sanford, Florida... Section 1. That Section 277 of the Revised Ordinances of the city of Sanford, Florida, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for the owner or owners of any horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep or goats to permit any animal to run at large, in that part of the corporate limits of Sanford, Florida, described as follows:

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that J. E. Vincent, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 416, dated the 5th day of June, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

Notice of Application for Tax Deed Under Section 8 of Chapter 4888, Laws of Florida... Notice is hereby given that J. E. Vincent, purchaser of Tax Certificate No. 416, dated the 5th day of June, A. D. 1916, has filed said certificate in my office, and has made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law.

To Treat a Cold. Camphor is excellent for colds and should be taken in this manner: A drop or two of camphor should be dropped on a lump of sugar which should be placed in a small wineglassful of water and a teaspoonful of this mixture taken every two hours.

ALFONSO, PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITY



Photo by American Press Association. King Alfonso, seen above inspecting a military tractor, in all probability would become the first president of Spain if that country should change to a republic. His popularity with the people is strong in Spain.

FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS

Weeks are required to raise good plants from the seed. Onions require liberal applications of fertilizer, 1500 to 2000 pounds per acre in addition to liberal quantities of vegetation plowed under.

Cultivations should be frequent and very shallow and be started as soon as the plants can be worked. Hand tools only can be used. If the onions show yellowing when well grown an additional application of fertilizer, about 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, applied broadcast when the tops are dry will hasten the growth.

Cowpeas for Hay

No crop makes better hay than cowpeas if managed right. Many farmers let them stand in the field too long and the stems become woody. C. K. McQuarrie of the University of Florida extension division says that cowpeas should be cut for hay when the first pods are in the snap stage and while there is still a large percentage of bloom. Experiments have shown that the greatest food value is to be had at this stage. If they stand longer the stems become woody and the leaves drop. The leaves are the most nutritious part of the plant and they should be saved.

Do not run the mower while the peas are wet with dew or rain because they will not dry and will mold. Furthermore, no peas should be cut after one o'clock in the afternoon because the hay will not have time to cure enough to rake before night. Dew discolor the leaves, and the markets like bright pea-green hay. Rake into windrows before night and make into small cocks if possible. After two days three or four small cocks may be made into one large one.

Many farmers make the mistake of leaving their hay in the field until it dries, becomes bleached and even sunburned. Such hay is little better than wood. Cowpea hay can be safely put in the barn or stack when no water can be wrung from it by twisting a small bunch. If it is left too long the leaves will shatter, and the feeding value will be diminished.

Mr. McQuarrie recommends that hay be put in the barn or rick to undergo the sweat. Sweating is a curing process and it lends flavor and palatability to the hay. If the hay begins to sweat in the cock, it should not be disturbed for ten days or until it has passed through the sweat.

Cowpeas are hard to cure, but once they are made into hay they are as good or better than alfalfa. They will pay for the extra trouble of curing and housing. If no barn is available they may be put into a rick and covered with crabgrass or straw. They do not shed water unless a cap is put on the rick.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

BEER NOT COOLING. Dr. W. A. Evans, conductor of the Chicago Tribune's health column, and a man of high rank in his profession, gives the following facts: All kinds of beer contain eight-tenths of an ounce of alcohol, equivalent to nearly a tablespoonful of whiskey.

Without Aid. Dobbins had been very sick and the doctor was called one more in a hurry to his bedside. He hurried as fast as he could and arrived out of breath. "Am I in time to be of any assistance?" he panted. "None, you're too late, doc," answered one of the lodge watchers. "He has made it by himself."

NEW OCCASION IN SHIP-LAUNCHING. Three boats—large cannery tenders for the Alaska fisheries—were recently launched from one ship-building plant in Seattle. Each was christened with the sparkling nonalcoholic beverage, applestaff. The bottles were entwined in the national colors and hung from the three masts on silken ropes of red, white and blue.

DRY TOWN HAS MONEY. "City in excellent shape financially. All bills paid and surplus on hand, auditor's report shows." No, these are not headlines from some wet town newspaper telling of booze-bought municipal prosperity. Oh, no. They refer to Freeport's good financial condition without any liquor license money.—Illinois Issue.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES. What is said to be the oldest saloon in Ohio has voluntarily gone out of business because of lack of business. It has sold liquor since 1820. Four other Columbus saloons recently gave up their licenses. And the parent distillery of Cincinnati—the Fleischmann—built in 1860, has closed its doors. They all see what's coming!

Put about a tablespoonful of soil into a glass or tin full of water, to which is added a teaspoonful or two of strong ammonia that has been diluted with four or five times as much water. If after standing several hours, the liquid becomes dark-brown or black, it shows that acid compounds are present in the soil. If the liquid is clear or colorless, the soil is neutral or alkaline.

Acid soils may be changed to neutral by the addition of ground limestone, and this method is recommended by the University of Florida experiment station.

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Sanford Lodge No 62, F. and A. M. Communication every first and third Thursdays at 7:30. Visiting brethren welcome. O. L. Taylor, Secretary. O. J. Miller, W. M.

Monroe Chapter No. 15, R. A. M. Meets every second and fourth Thursday in Masonic Hall over the Imperia Theatre. Visiting companions welcome. O. L. Taylor, Sec'y. C. J. Rumph, High Priest.

Seminole Chapter 2, Order Eastern Star Meets every first and third Tuesday in each month. Everyone who has seen his Star in the East are cordially invited to visit this chapter. Alice E. Robbins, Sec'y.

The Sanford Council K. of C. Meets the 2nd Sunday 3 p. m., and the 4th Sunday 8 p. m., each month, at K. of C. Hall, Oak Ave. T. E. Schaal, Grand Knight. C. L. Britt, Fin. Sec'y.

Phoenix Lodge No 5, K. of P. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. Everyone who has seen his Star in the East are cordially invited to visit this chapter. H. McLaughlin, O. J. Miller, J. R. and S. C. C.

Sanford Lodge No. 27, I. O. O. F. Meets every Monday evening at 7:30 in M. W. A. Hall, Pico Block. All visiting brethren cordially invited. Jas. P. McClellan, J. W. O. Singletary, N. G.

Gate City Camp No. 6, W. O. W. Meets second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month. F. J. Miller, J. F. Hoolahan, Clerk, Council Commander.

B. P. O. E. Sanford Lodge 1241 Meets first and third Wednesday night at Elks Home, North Park Avenue. P. S. Frank, O. L. Taylor, Secretary, Exalted Ruler.

The Lake Breeze Council No. 31, Junion Order United American Mechanics Meets every Wednesday at 7:30 P. M., in the City Hall. Visiting brethren are welcome. C. H. Smith, Rec. Sec.

Celery City Aerie No. 1853 Meeting every 2nd and 4th Tuesday night at 8 o'clock, Eagle Home, Oak Ave. Visiting Brothers Welcome. E. E. Hogan, C. C. Woodruff, Worthy President, Secretary.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Sanford Local Union No. 1751 meets first and third Thursday night at 7 o'clock in the M. W. A. Hall, Pico Blk. J. W. O. Singletary, W. W. Van Ness, Sec. Treas.

Modern Woodmen of America Meets 2-4, Thursday evenings, 7:30, in M. W. A. Hall, Pico Building. C. E. McDonald, C. D. Couch, Consul, Clerk.

PICKARD'S HAND-PAINTED CHINA GORHAM'S STERLING SILVER ROGERS' PLATED WARE ELGIN AND WALTHAM WATCHES

Wilson & Housholder LAWYERS Sanford, Florida

Elton J. Moughton ARCHITECT Office in Yowell Bldg. Sanford, Fla

..GEO. A. DECOTTES.. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Practice in State and Federal Courts Garner-Woodruff Bldg Sanford Fla

SCHELLE MAINES LAWYER SUIT & COURT HOUSE PHONES 143, 339-W

SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM! Window Flags, for window or wind-shield, made of paper, size 6x10 inches, each 5c. Flag stickers 1 1/4x3 1/4 inches. Put them on your collar, your belt or your hat band. Use them on your stationery. Envelope containing 10 for 5c. HERALD PRINTING CO. OFFICE SUPPLY DEPARTMENT PHONE 148. D. C. BROCK MERCHANT TAILOR, CLEANER, DYER AND REPAIRER Sanitary Steam Pressing, Hot Gasoline Dry Cleaning. Alterations of All Kinds on Short Notice. Join Our Gentlemen's Valet Club. \$2.00 Per Month. SUITS \$15.00 UPWARD CALL AND SEE ME ON SANFORD AVE. PHONE 174

THE SANFORD HERALD

R. J. HOLLY, Editor
W. M. HAYNES, Business Manager
Published Every Tuesday and Friday

THE HERALD PRINTING COMPANY

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Business An Record-Check Mail Matter August 22nd 1908, at the Postoffice at Sanford, Florida Under Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Printed in the Herald Building Telephone No. 148



Save the waste and win the war.

Staple crops will save the day in Seminole county.

Municipal ownership of the public utilities in Sanford will lower the tax rate.

Sanford can be made the trading center of this section of Florida if the merchants will advertise special sales every week.

Conservation does not mean hoarding of either food products or of your money. We should all go right on building and living just as we did before the war but save the waste.

Now that our own boys are going to the front we can get a real taste of the sacrifices that are to be endured in a war. And this is one of the real wars in which America will play an important part.

Sanford is to have a fiber factory for making up the switch grass and palmetto into brooms and other articles. If these two products of Florida could be successfully commercialized think what it would add to the wealth of the state.

The tax rate in Sanford will never be lowered until the city owns the electric light plant, the water plant and the gas plant and the ice plant if necessary. If there is money in these utilities for the big corporations there is money in them for the citizen of Sanford.

We hope the successful candidate for congress in this district next time will have in his platform the governmental ownership of all railroads, coal mines, oil fields, express companies. And this war will bring this proposition home to the people for in centralization will come the real power of the people and the people behind the government.

DON'T TREAD ON US
The Sanford Herald and Leeburg Commercial tell about a meeting of newspaper men recently held for the purpose of perfecting plans of cooperation among publishers, to the end that a certain class of politicians who are in the habit of using the press as a sort of door mat, and a certain class of business interests that make a practice of backing the newspaper out of legitimate business, will

TIME BOOKS FOR FARMERS

Start the year right by using a time book for a record of your labor records this year. This will give you a permanent record of your pay roll for the season without additional trouble.

We have them that will fill your wants.

The Herald Printing Co. Office Supply Dept. PHONE 148

get what is coming to them. A meeting of the publishers of the state has been called at Orlando August 18th to consider these plans. Go to it, boys, you are on the right road. Any newspaper publisher who will not join in such a movement to elevate his profession and establish it upon a strict and substantial business basis ought to be ostracized from the profession and circumscribed from the exchange list of every legitimate newspaper in the state.

The only criticism we have to make of this new propaganda is that according to the information at hand—only newspapers holding membership in the State Press Association are to be invited to participate in the Orlando meeting. In view of the fact that a large number of newspapers in this state do not affiliate with the State Press Association, why not make the invitation to "whosoever will."—Arcadia Enterprise.

Come to the meeting, Andy, we need you.

THE LIBERTY LOAN CYCLE

Through the sale of Liberty Loan Bonds the United States is borrowing large sums of money from its citizens, its business men, farmers, bankers, wage earners, merchants, manufacturers. The government collects this money and disburses it in two ways. Part it expends itself and part it loans our allies. The United States and these other governments spend it for American products and American labor and it goes back directly into the hands of the people, the American business man, farmer, banker, wage earner, merchant and manufacturer.

This is the cycle. John Smith the farmer and Thomas Brown the wage earner each has purchased a Liberty Loan Bond paying down the initial payment of 2 per cent. On June 28th they made the 18 per cent payment, depositing the amount in their banks and sending checks to the Federal Reserve Bank of their district. The Federal Reserve Bank collects the check and re-deposits the money with the local banks. Later the Treasury Department draws against it and the money is again lodged with the Federal Reserve Bank. It is almost immediately withdrawn from the Federal Reserve Bank either by some foreign government engaged in war with Germany to which the United States has advanced money and is paid out for American products or labor. Some of it is spent for farm products and raw material, and some of it for manufactured products, thus going back into the hands of American citizens.

Therefore the money paid in by the above mentioned John Smith and Thomas Brown on June 28th in part payment of their Liberty Loan Bonds may have gotten back into their hands in time to make up part of their payments made July 30th.

PLAIN WORDS BY AN EDITOR

If an advertiser in the Times at Lake City, Colo., published by William C. Blair, ever gave his business because he felt it was his duty to help support the paper as a local institution, he undoubtedly viewed the matter in a different light after reading the following editorial in a recent issue of the Times.

"If there is an advertiser in this paper who thinks he is doing a charitable act when he carries a little dinky advertisement for which he does not pay enough for the paper it covers, let him wake up. The editor, owner, manager and publisher of this paper properly appreciate all patronage when it is given gracefully and because the advertiser wants it, but the foresaid boob-hair of the Times does not want and will not have an advertisement from any one who gives it as though it hurt him, and the sooner that party lets us know that he has got the jimjams and the hollyhae because of it, the quicker we will be pleased, and then we will give him an exhibition of a record stunt in pulling his ad. Now, we hope we make ourselves plain. The Times man never a man, woman or child for an advertisement, a subscription or a piece of job work, and he never will. The Times man never made out a bill for a person unless it was asked for and we never dunned any one on our own initiative since we have had this paper—seventeen years. The Times' man does not have to be asked to buy his groceries from a grocer, his meat from the butcher or his shoes from the shoe merchant; and we have not the slightest objection if these merchants want to have their printing done at a glue factory and their advertising done by a lot of old hens and long-haired men and short-haired women.

"Again, we appreciate all business that comes to this office gracefully. We do not give a damn for any other kind."

It is not difficult to deduct from the tone of Editor Blair's remarks that he does not believe in accepting

advertising or business of any kind except on a strictly business basis, and every fair minded publisher will heartily concur in his stand.

Every newspaper worthy of the name gives full value for every dollar received for advertising or subscriptions and the publisher who does not think so is receiving money under false pretenses.—Publishers' Auxiliary.

AN INSIDIOUS PROPAGANDA

Dissemination of falsehood, carefully disguised, intended to breed doubt, discouragement, alarm, and eventually panic, as these have been so successfully bred in Russia by German secret agencies, is well under way in the United States. Written into skillfully worded articles on the progress of the war are statements intended to impress the American reader with the practically impregnable position of the Central empires, the uselessness of efforts by the Allies to break the lines on the western or eastern fronts, the tremendous reserves of Germany and Austria in men, munitions and money, the impossibility of checking the submarine campaign, the certainty that the soldiers of the United States despatched to the war zones will be slaughtered by the tens of thousands, the utter hopelessness of the attempt to bring the Teutonic powers to terms by other than diplomatic processes. Says one of the most recent and most glaring servants of this propaganda in the columns of a New York newspaper:

"But it is not through invasion that I think the United States will suffer the most if this war is indefinitely protracted. It is through sending a million men a year, a million of our splendid young Americans, every year of a war which may last from seven to ten years, to be offered up in bloody sacrifice to the ambitions of contending nations on foreign battlefields. Is it not better to make peace now than to look forward to year after year of such national and individual sorrow and sacrifice, to such wastage and woe, to such destruction of the specimens of the human race, to such irretrievable demolition of the sustaining structure of our occidental civilization?"

Here, virtually, we have high treason to the republic sugar coated for popular consumption, well calculated to deceive the casual reader into the belief that the writer is trying to serve the United States. We have, elsewhere the announcement that Germany in the spring will be ready to confront the "little American expeditionary force" with four million men. In another, assurance is given the American reader, and particularly the American parent, that all the chances are against "our brave American boys." There is always a phrase intended to convey the impression that American interests only are being considered.

Steps should and must be taken promptly and decisively to overcome the effects of a false propaganda that is daily assuming a more dangerous form. The United States is not Russian, nor likely to be deceived as Russia has been; but with the example of Russia before them, the authorities should have no time in striking at the roots of conspiracy and treachery. In these times, with such vital interests at stake, it is the duty of the government to suspect upon reasonable cause and to act for the general good upon reasonable suspicion.—Christian Science Monitor.

SEMINOLES ROLL OF HONOR

The Brave Boys Who Have Gone Forth to Fight for Humanity's Sake

The following boys from Sanford and Seminole county have joined the army and navy or will join in the next few weeks. This list is not complete and all those who know of any boys who have enlisted and are not on this list please let The Herald know about it as the list will be printed every week until the war is over:

- Navy: Karl Schultz, on board ship; Allen Jones, medical reserve corps; Morris Spencer, medical reserve corps; Sherman Routh, medical reserve corps; Collier Brown, medical reserve corps; Oliver Murrell, medical reserve corps; Leslie Hill, medical reserve corps; Ned Chittenden, signal corps; Roy Chittenden, marine corps; Ralph Roumillat, navy yard. Army: John Murrell, medical reserve corps; Kenneth Murrell, quartermaster reserve; Seth Woodruff, quartermaster reserve; Stanley Walker, quartermaster reserve; Dr. Ralph Stevens, hospital corps; Joe Chittenden, Co. C, Fla.; George Hall, Co. C, Fla.; Oscar Speer, Co. C, Fla.

Advertisement for Peoples Bank of Sanford, Florida. Text includes: 'Greatest Care in Making Loans and Investments', 'This Bank exercises the greatest care and discretion in every investment and loan.', 'Capital \$30,000.00 SURPLUS \$15,000.00', 'PEOPLES BANK OF SANFORD WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS', 'THE BANK THAT INSURES YOUR DEPOSITS'. Lists names of officers: H. R. STEVENS (President), C. M. HAND (Vice-President), F. L. WOODRUFF (Vice-President), O. L. TAYLOR (Cashier), R. R. DEAS (Asst. Cashier).

- Bruce Anthony, Co. C, Fla.; Ernest Gregory, Co. C, Fla.; Fred Mason, Co. C, Fla.; George McLaughlin, officers reserve; Harold Washburn, coast artillery; Albert Fry, coast artillery; James Estridge, Fla. troops; George Huff, Fla. troops; Thomas Sullivan, Fla. troops; W. A. Pattishall, officer reserve corps; Meade Fox, coast artillery; Ingram Guerry, coast artillery; Joe Guerry, aviation corps; Oscar N. Zittrower, Co. C, Fla.; Henry Byrd, Co. C, Fla.; Osborne Williams, Co. C, Fla.; Vail Lovell, 2nd lieutenant, engineer corps; Harry Carlson, navy; Corbett Hutchinson, aviation corps; Sam Peaveyhouse, aviation corps; Martin Temple, Co. F; Robert Robinson, navy hospital corps; Arthur Dickins, Co. H; John Lee, Co. H; J. A. Stafford, Co. F; Hugh White, navy; Oscar Rouse, Oviedo, navy; Andrew Aulin, Oviedo, army; John Cater Lawton, Oviedo, navy band, Battleship, New York.

CITIES MUST COME CLEAN

Board of Health Will Appeal to Civic Pride of People. State Board of Health to publish list of cities where sanitary regulations are enforced.

A plan to appeal to the civic pride of Florida people has been referred to mayors of the various municipalities by the State Board of Health. It calls for wholesale removal of these conditions that cause the annual high death rate from intestinal diseases by enforcement of approved ordinances and regulations.

Every municipal executive in the state has been addressed by Dr. Hiram Byrd, Scientific Secretary of the State Board of Health, asking his cooperation and that of his people in the movement. Towns coming up to the sanitary requirements will be listed by the State Board of Health in order that the responsibility may be placed on those cities that do not cooperate in the campaign.

"The death rate from intestinal diseases in Florida is entirely too high," says Dr. Byrd's communication. "To be more specific; in the registration area of the United States there are 87 deaths per 100,000 population from intestinal diseases every year; in the registration area of Florida there are 175 deaths per 100,000 people annually."

"The State Board of Health has set itself to the task of correcting this. It cannot do this without the cooperation of the people. We believe they will gladly cooperate with us when they know the true conditions. But—here comes the tug of war—some towns object to our telling this. They say it will injure Florida."

"We have accordingly decided to let the towns that come up to certain sanitary requirements, so that the burden of responsibility for this high death rate may rest where it belongs. That list will read as follows:

"The following towns and cities in Florida are enforcing such regulations for the prevention of intestinal diseases as are recommended by the State Board of Health. If your town does not appear on the list, it is because it is not up to the standard of requirements. See the mayor and let him explain."

"Then will follow the list of towns. Now the requirements are as follows:

"If there is a sewer system, all residences shall be connected with it as far as possible, sanitary privies shall be installed. The L. R. S. type is preferable but any privy will be accepted as sanitary that is fly-proof and odorless, and that is

cleaned regularly by some one whose business it is to clean the privies. It cannot be left to the owner. "Food stuffs exposed for sale must be effectively screened against flies.

"There must be a health officer; and in towns of 15,000 or more he must be a whole-time health officer. Please let us know by return mail if you will cooperate with us in this campaign for better health, and when ever your town qualifies for a place on the list, let us know and a representative of the State Board of Health will check it up and list it accordingly. Remember this list will be published and distributed among health authorities throughout the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba. The state Board of Health has no intention of injuring any community by exposing conditions negative to good health and a low death rate. It believes that, by a campaigning of the most widespread publicity, more favorable results will be accomplished than by yielding to the belief of some that the suppression of facts will enhance business and property values. The state Board of Health is as strong a believer in community building and commercial and industrial progress in Florida as any organization. The future possibilities of the state are unlimited, but against this now stands a death rate from preventable diseases which can and must be reduced. When this is done, more people will come into Florida to find homes and prosperity will be a natural consequence.

Florida's Big Shipments

The man living outside of the big state of Florida has but little idea of the number of crates, hamper, boxes and barrels of vegetables that are shipped from this state during the past ten months. According to the shipping figures obtained from the Jacksonville Times-Union the total number of carloads of vegetables and fruits shipped to northern points since last September totals 44,322; of which 24,873 carloads consisted of fruit and 19,449 carloads of different kinds of vegetables.

Figuring in the big amount of vegetables and fruits that are eaten by the million inhabitants of the state during the past ten months, the man or woman who is not acquainted with the resources of Florida when it comes to fruits and vegetables can get some idea of what this business has grown to.

The following table shows the number of car loads divided into each kind of fruit and vegetable:

Grapefruit	4,961
Oranges	16,155
Pineapples	60
Strawberries	322
Cantaloupes	87
Watermelons	3,318
Vegetables	3,755
Lettuce	1,901
Potatoes	4,336

Tomatoes 4,735; Celery 2,988; Cabbage 1,742; Peppers 2

Total carloads shipped 44,322. The above does not include the thousands of individual packages that went north by express and also by parcel post. Possibly the total number of carloads shipped north, also the amount that went by parcel post, and likewise the vast amount that was used for home consumption will more than total 100,000 carloads of fruits and vegetables.

Where Your Breakfast Comes From. Brazil, using only a small fraction of the land adapted to coffee cultivation, produces three-fourths of the world's coffee supply—over a billion and a half pounds yearly. Enough sugar is produced in one province of Argentina to sweeten this plant coffee crop. The province of Tucuman yields nearly 5,000,000 pounds of sugar a year.—World Outlook.

Skate Fish. There is a fish of the skate family which can inflict an electric shock severe enough to knock a man down.

Limit of Dishonesty. Harduppe—"What is your opinion of Flubdup's honesty?" Borrowell—"Mighty poor. He actually came around to my house and stole an umbrella I had borrowed from him."—Life.

Aurora borealis. Manifestations of aurora borealis are commonly visible in America as far south as 40 degrees—which would include New York. At 40 degree latitude about ten auroras are visible in a year; at 22 degrees about twenty, and 45 about forty, while between the latitudes of 50 and 60 degrees, the zone of the greatest frequency, they may be seen almost any clear night. South of 40 degrees they are rare.

Advertisement for Sanford Public Library. Text includes: 'Sanford Public Library', 'Oak Avenue', 'Between 3rd and 4th St.', 'Open', 'Tuesdays', 'Thursdays', 'Saturdays', 'at 3 p. m.', 'Reading Room Free to All'.

Advertisement for Star Brand Non-Filling Typewriter Ribbons. Text includes: 'Give clear, permanent copies. Will not smut, dry out, or fill the type.', 'Star Brand Non-Filling Typewriter Ribbons are guaranteed to give 75,000 impressions of the letters "a" or "e" without clogging so as to show on the paper.', 'THE HERALD PRINTING COMPANY PHONE 148 SANFORD, FLORIDA'.

IN AND ABOUT THE CITY

Little Happenings—Mention of Matters in Brief—Personal Items of Interest

Summary of the Floating Small Talks Succinctly Arranged for Hurred Herald Readers

J. R. Hayden is back again after a five weeks visit to Virginia and other points where he has investments in cattle and lands.

Miss Ruth McDaniels returned to her Sanford home last Sunday night after a pleasant stay of two days at the home of her friend, Miss Helen Keating on Seabreeze avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Pope and five children of Sanford are spending two months in the Seldom Inn cottage.

Seed Irish potatoes for fall planting. Now ready for delivery. L. Allen Seed Co., 115 Railroad Ave., Sanford.

Mrs. H. E. Tolar of Sanford and her two children are spending the week on the beach, guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Randall.

No. 666 will cure Malaria or Bilious Fever. It kills the germs.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Sims and family of Sanford, who have been enjoying the delights of curl bathing for the month past returned home Monday.

Rub-My-Tism—A Antiseptic. And dyne—Kills pain, stops putrefaction.

Andy Anderson was in the office dressed up Saturday and this strange appearance of Andy was accounted for by the fact that he and his wife expected to leave for the northern markets where Andy will study conditions in packing and shipping vegetables and other ideas that will benefit the F. F. Dutton Co. of this city of which Andy is a valued employee.

Woodland Park is open only Sundays. To let on week days.

Miss Clarice Hand of Sanford spent the week end on the beach, guest of Miss Lucille Johnson on Seabreeze avenue.

No. 666 will cure Chills and Fever. It is the most speedy remedy we know.

Red Davis, well known to the sporting fraternity of this city, and who is now in the United States navy writes that life on the sea is even superior to that on the diamond although the sporting element is by no means lacking in the navy. He writes that there has already been a Joe Willard produced among the

bluejackets and there is a Ty-Cobb in the making. He warbles that France will be the first European country to see the equals of either of these great sporting celebrities as the navy will afford those living in that sunny land an opportunity of witnessing their naval under studies in action in the near future.

Golden Self Blanching Celery Seed imported by us direct from France, 85 per cent germination. Oz \$1.25, lb \$12.00 delivered. Write us for summer and fall catalogue. The J. A. Allen Seed Co., 115 Railroad Ave., Sanford.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Zachary and family, including his mother, Mrs. H. C. Zachary and nephew, Clay Bridges of Raleigh, N. C., are occupying the Sea Crest for the month, on their annual vacation visit to the beach.

Mrs. S. S. Telford leaves tomorrow for Maryland, Virginia, where she will spend six weeks or more visiting relatives.

No bathing cap necessary. Natural curl guaranteed by using "NESTLE WAVE" process. Room #4, Mutual Life Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Clarence Wolfe and children left yesterday for South Carolina for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Garner and little daughter left Saturday for Atlanta, where they will spend several weeks.

Miss Ruth Waldron of Tampa is the guest of Miss Edna Chittenden. Benjamin Whitner is home for a few days from Windermere where he is working in the big Chase orange grove.

Mrs. Geo. B. Waldron of Tampa is in the city today the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Walker. The Waldrons will go to Ormond for the summer.

By mutual consent J. B. Lawson and N. H. Garner have dissolved copartnership in Seminole County Garage. J. B. Lawson bought out N. H. Garner's interest in the garage. J. B. Lawson will continue the business and N. H. Garner will continue to sell automobiles. All accounts will be collected by J. B. Lawson and all the accounts of the firm paid by J. B. Lawson. We thank the public for their liberal patronage and hope to have same in the future.

Miss Crown, who has been spending a few days at Oviedo the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Smith was here yesterday enroute to Tampa on business. Mr. Crown is superintendent of terminals in Jacksonville and for years was superintendent of the A. C. L. here and has many friends who were glad to see him again. He is in poor health at present having fallen away until he only weighs about 100 pounds in his B. V. D. but hopes that a few doses of Tamrack will restore him to normal of 100 pounds.

Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Bell returned Saturday from a visit to the Carolinas in their new Chandler.

Miss Ethel Hickson returned last week from a visit to Gainesville, Ocala and other points.

Miss Lucca Chappell returned last Friday from an extended trip to Washington, D. C., Richmond and other points in Virginia.

Mrs. M. H. Hoolehan and son, Verne of Jacksonville were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hickson and family at their home on Celery avenue a portion of last week.

Communications from Mr. and Mrs. Edd Sammis at Culpepper, Virginia are to the effect that the change is proving very beneficial to Mrs. Sammis' health.

Mrs. G. L. Mason and Mrs. R. G. Hickson leave this week for Hartford, Ala., and other points.

A congenial party of friends and relatives gave a fish fry on the banks of the St. Johns river last Tuesday for Thomas Sullivan and James Estridge, two of Sanford's boys who enlisted in Co. C of First Fla. Regiment. Those present besides the honorees were Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Estridge, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hickson and family and Fred P. Strange.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dorner returned last week from a visit to New York.

Miss Helen Hand has returned from a week's visit with Miss Catherine Lewis at Coronado where Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have a cottage for the summer.

A number of Sanford people visited the boys at Orlando Sunday at the fair grounds where Company C is in camp.

B. W. Herndon left last night for Daytona Beach for a few days' visit with his family.

Henry Wight and son Fred spent Sunday at Daytona Beach with Mrs. Wight and the children.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Powers and family are home from a trip to the old home in North Carolina where they spent several weeks making the trip there and back in their car.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Brumley and family have returned from North Carolina where they spent several weeks visiting friends and relatives making the trip in their car.

F. W. Willmott in a postal card from Baltimore gives the following report on the weather: "Don't let people say it is hot at home for it is a refrigerator compared to the weather here. Saw three people die of heat on street and they say sixty-eight died at different points same day, Sanford for us." All of which demonstrates that no one needs to go north to be cool.

Contractor George Venable is finishing up the Geneva bridge putting in a new flooring and sides and repairing the draw. This will make the bridge absolutely safe and add much to the good road from this city to Geneva which is bricked all the way.

S. O. Shinholser and C. H. Dingler spent Sunday at Daytona Beach where the Shinholser have a cottage for the month of August.

Dr. Ralph Stevens and John Murrell have left for Ft. McPherson, where they will be stationed for some time. Dr. Stevens ranks as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the U. S. army and John ranks as sergeant in the hospital corps.

James Evans of the Altamonte section is in the city today. He is one of the successful orange growers and farmers of that progressive part of Seminole county.

From tomorrow noon the National Guard will be in the Federal service, and Company C which has been in camp at the fair grounds since Wednesday by the generosity of the citizens of Orlando and Orange county, who raised a fund for that purpose will continue to live at camp until mustered in by Federal officers, who will probably not reach Orlando for two weeks. The government will furnish subsistence from tomorrow noon, and the men will get the advantage of additional time under Captain Ayres before being required to pass federal inspection.

Buellon Hinkle of Sanford is a visitor in the city the guest of his mother, Mrs. K. A. Hinkle for a couple of weeks.

A patriotic Lakeland woman said this morning: "Yes, my second son has joined Company D. He would have run away and joined if we had not given our consent. My oldest boy is also a member, but neither are really old enough. My husband would join if he were a little younger, my youngest boy would join if he were a little older, and I would go if were a man." That is what we call patriotism.

We had no idea that there were so many cowards in the world until we began to observe the efforts from the draft results. Men have resorted to all kinds of subterfuges, have inflicted injuries on themselves, and have even committed suicide, to avoid service in the army. There are a good many kinds of courage and several species of cowardice. One man has the nerve to kill himself to keep from fighting, and another man, scared witless will fight to the death for fear of being thought a coward.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Musson's Pool. Open every Wednesday night, 7:30. Also every Wednesday morning for women only. Every afternoon except Tuesdays and Fridays. Good water, good lights, good order. 99-1f

Paper Hanging and Painting. Thousands of new samples of wall paper for you to select from. Samples will be brought to your door upon request. I also do decorating and painting as it should be done. F. W. Temperton, 108 Palmetto Ave., one door from First street. 96-1f

Car Breakers Sentenced. In county judge's court this morning Willie Matthews and Geo. Wilson were given 12 months and Ernest Wright 6 months for breaking into cars at Rand's Siding. Special Agent Hickman and Deputy Sheriff Roy Tillis worked up the case. Rube Crawford, a negro who stole \$10 from another negro at Maitland and was apprehended here Saturday night by Deputy Sheriff Roy Tillis was taken to Orlando Sunday and turned over to Sheriff Gordon of Orange county.

Ferry boat for Titusville and East Coast train at Enterprise now leaves city dock at four o'clock. 101-1f

Sub in New York Harbor. New York, N. Y., Aug. 6.—A report that a U-boat had been sighted near the trans-Atlantic lane lines off this port caused the war department authorities to close the gate in the net protecting the harbor mouth here at 1 o'clock this morning. The gate was opened again at 6.

It developed that an inbound passenger steamship sighted what was believed to be the periscope of a

submarine Saturday night. Her gunners fired three shots at the object and preparations were made to abandon the ship if necessary. Nothing more, however, was seen of the supposed submarine and the vessel proceeded, arriving off port last night. According to some of the passengers, the submarine was again sighted yesterday, 18 miles off shore.

Death For Draft Resisters. Muskogee, Okla., Aug. 6.—District Attorney McGinnis announced that men arrested as draft resisters would be tried on charge of treason and the government would ask the death penalty.

Holdenville, Okla., Aug. 6.—A band of 26 alleged draft resisters are reported surrounded in the brush 8 miles south of here. Possesmen brought in twenty prisoners.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Attorney General Gregory began personal consideration of the anti-draft agitation reports from Oklahoma, North Carolina and other states. The reports received do not deal with the latest stages and fuller ones are awaited. Investigators still are carefully studying the situation.

Smith—Stenstrom. At the home of the bride's parents in Paola on Wednesday, July 30th at noon occurred the wedding of Miss Bessie Smith and Mr. Guy Stenstrom, both well known in Sanford.

The bride was beautiful in white satin and was attended by Miss Ellen Hoquist as bridesmaid. The house was decorated in pink myrtle and coral vine, carrying out the color scheme of pink and green. After the ceremony which was performed by Rev. Feland an elegant dinner was served by the bride's mother and the couple left for their future home in Howe, Fla.

The bride is well known in Sanford where she has a host of friends. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Smith who have been residents of Paola for many years. The groom is the son of N. J. Stenstrom of the west side and has lived in and near this city all his life.

Those present besides the parents of the bride and groom were: Mrs. Purdon, ring bearer, Elson Hoquist, bridesmaid, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Blackwelder, Mrs. D. H. C. Rabun, Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mrs. Enoch Hoquist, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Pearson, Newton Stenstrom and Carl Rabun.

Board of Trade Notes

We wish to acknowledge and thank the following members who have since July 1st made remittance for their dues to Jan. 1st, 1918.

- J. E. Dickinson, A. P. Connelly, R. B. Doss, T. A. Neal, R. J. Holly, F. F. Dutton, Sandy Anderson, B. L. Perkins, J. E. Spurling, W. M. Haynes, B. J. Starling, A. Vaughn, H. C. Dulbosc, J. J. Cates, V. C. Collier, O. L. Taylor, E. T. Woodruff, B. E. Squires, Ed. Putnam, D. R. Brisson, A. R. Chappell, F. J. McDahnel, Owasso, Mich., E. A. Douglass, H. H. Peabody, F. L. Woodruff, L. M. Rehlinder, Geneva, C. A. Palmer, Geneva, T. S. Huff, J. B. Calder, H. G. Dietrich, Forrest Lake, Alfred Foster, Geo. A. DeCotes, L. J. Hartley, Longwood, C. K. Lucas, Gen. L. Maris, Nick Zernovean, Mrs. Anna DeForest, Chas. F. Hasking, J. W. Dickens, John Pezold, F. A. Kilgore, Lorenzo A. Wilson, Jacksonville, C. F. Williams, S. O. Shinholser, Harry Ward, W. W. Van Ness, Norris Lewis, J. O. Packard, Schelle Maines, J. W. Osteen, Altamonte Springs, R. H. Bronson, J. R. Hayden, John Melich M. E. Dooley, Geneva, George Hyman, R. L. Grier, F. L. Green, R. M. Mason, Harry B. Lewis.

In addition to his cattle, Mr. J. R. Hayden has more than 2600 head of sheep on his Seminole county range near Sanford. He is well pleased with results. The cattle and staple crop industry offers a vast and profitable field for those interested.

We will publish the names of the many other members as they come in. The Board of Trade is all business and increasing daily.

There is an excellent opportunity for some one who wants to establish a good business for tourist trade to put a good sight seeing boat on the river and Lake Monroe and in addition maintain a place where fishing parties can get boats, bait and tackle. Admirable space can be secured and good money made in this business in Sanford. If you are interested write the Board of Trade.

Some talk of organizing a Woman's Home Guard in Sanford. On the strength of the report, Privates Holly, Whitner, Davison, Haskins, Dutton, Lake, Lewis and Deas have applied to Captain Herring for transfers and Lieutenant Dungee is studying up on the fan drill. Commissary Sergeant Taylor has applied for enlistment in the new company and

offers to swipe half the Home Guard supplies if given a white ballot at election time.

When something is to be done it's the habit to say "see the Board of Trade." You are eminently correct and if it's progressive we are with you. Build the two S's—Sanford and Seminole is our slogan and we won't stop until that is accomplished.

Mr. and Mrs. Hefner of Meredith, N. H., are now Sanford citizens, coming here after correspondence with the Board of Trade.

Your city, your county, your home is what you make it collectively or individually. Everything you do, no matter how small has its influence for larger things. If you are progressively building and boosting your town, there is no way to prevent large dividends as returns for your efforts.

M. E. Dooley of Geneva is with the Board of Trade. He believes that through the organization Geneva has an unexcelled opportunity for expansion and he strongly advocates everybody helping because every citizen will be the beneficiary.

Sanford's vegetable output by freight for the season just closed was 2735 cars. To include express shipments would make the total around 3090 cars.

Bills for the erection of DeLand's new passenger station on the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line are to be opened shortly. Work is to commence on Wednesday, August 15th, and the structure completed within ninety days.

And now someone is mean enough to charge that this liquor fight in congress is not so much the work of the prohibitionists as that of the food pirates who want to delay the passage of the food control bill as long as possible. In the meantime the food speculators are growing richer at the expense of the public's pocketbook.

In China eggs are selling at 30 cents per hundred. Those American hens are going to cut their Chinese relatives because they are "poor folks."

If America can feed the entente allies and keep food from reaching Germany we will have accomplished more than our assembling of a million men on the battle front.

An effort is being made to reorganize the First National Bank of Daytona, which, it is hoped, will be brought about in thirty days' time. Plans on foot contemplate the paying of depositors 100 cents on the dollar.

A syndicate of Detroit people has secured some 18,000 acres in Brevard county, and is going into the cattle business upon a large scale. Only thoroughbred cattle will be raised.

Four thousand and four hundred acres of land changed hands in the vicinity of Milton quite recently. This will be fenced and made into a mammoth stock and cattl farm.

It is a little too early for authoritative estimates, but the impression prevails around Plant City that the vegetable acreage will be larger this year than last. Eggplants, peppers and cabbage are now being planted in beds, and, judging from seed sales, the crop will be considerably larger than last year.

Eight hundred ice consumers to subscribe to one share of stock each, at a par value of \$100, to pay for their shares on the installment plan, in monthly payments and to receive dividends of 8 per cent on their investment, dividing the additional profits in form of lower ice prices is

the plan for financing Miami's municipal ice plant.

Feeding Straw to Cattle. In effect, a recent bulletin of the United States department of agriculture asks why the American farmer cannot put straw to the same use as it is put by the European farmer. In Europe the farmer knows as well as the American farmer that straw is not liked by stock, but instead of burning it, or otherwise wasting it, the European farmer chops it up, mixes it with feeds, and makes it so palatable that it can be fed to good advantage.

Oldest of Brazilian Cities. Bahia, once the capital of Brazil, is still in many ways the center of art and religion in that largest of South American republics. She is the oldest of Brazilian cities and those of her present inhabitants who are descended from a long line of natives of the place—as many of them are—look down on Rio and Sao Paulo as upstarts and parvenus among municipalities.

A Bit Slow. "How are the liquidators getting along?" asked a friend of his neighbor who had recently bought some. "Why, all right, I suppose; but although I have had them for two weeks now, not one of the four has laid an egg yet."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Thawing Pipes With Electricity. Electricity is the only agent which will thaw frozen water pipes without their being dug up. With the action of electricity the pipe can be easily thawed in a short time, the passage of current through the pipe heating it sufficiently to melt the ice.

In Westminster Abbey. Westminster abbey is the burial place of 13 kings of England, including Henry II, Edward I, Edward III, Richard II, Henry V, Henry VII, Edward VI, James I, Charles II, William III, and George II, as well as of five queens in their own right, and the queens of many of the kings.

Real Fortunate. "Willis—Did you ever read the story of the sword of Damocles? Just think of a man sitting through a whole meal with a sword above him suspended by a single hair." Gills—"Hah! He isn't in it with the woman who can dance serenely all evening with her whole wardrobe depending on a dinky little shoulder strap."

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NOTICE! REV. F. E. STEINMEYER The Pastor of the First M. E. Church Will return this week and it is his desire that every Member will be in their place at the Sunday Morning Services AUGUST 12th Sunday Night There Will Be SPECIAL MUSIC and the Pastor will give us an Echo of His Trip

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A CHIEF IS AMONG YE TAKING NOTES AND FAITH. HE'LL PRENT 'EM'---SO SAYS SAUNTERER.

The Battle Hymn of Democracy
By James H. Blount

We are coming, General Joffre, pass the word from Marne to Aisne That the Kaiser's throne must crumble
When our legions swell the rumble Of the hosts that shall not falter 'till their homes are safe again.

We are coming, Mister Balfour, flash the word across the main That we see this issue clearly And to sell our lives full dearly Are preparing, knowing surely that our dead died not in vain.

We are coming, France and England, spread the news both far and wide

That we know your fight is ours And we grudge the precious hours Ere we reach the place of honor—in the war zone by your side.

Slow to anger are our people. Once aroused no need to urge That they help you clear the ocean And form rank with deep devotion For the sake of human freedom to wipe out the Prussian scourge.

Marshal Joffre, Mister Balfour, tell your people what we say: Crucify the German slander That we but to dollars partier For our fighting men are training, eager for the coming fray.

We are coming, France and England that democracy may win, That a world rid by its good sword Of the menace of the war lord May be safe henceforth forever for all people to live in.

Wage we war then to a finish 'gainst the Teuton and the Turk, Fighting for the restoration Of the Christian dispensation That a war-torn world may once more settle down in peace to work.

One of the boys going to war last week was approached by a friend who tearfully said: "Old fellow you are not going are you?" "Sure," said the other one, "my country calls me." "Don't go to the war," said the other one. "Why, what to you care about the war you don't have to go?" "I know that," said the first one, "but you owe me some money." And thus it goes. Not even war stops the idea of getting what is coming to us.

And then here is an old one couched in new language that will appeal to you during the summer weather. It is from the Macon Telegraph:

Speaking of new tales that a way, Have you heard the one about the Drummer who asked the Macon negro

Hackman if he could take him to A haberdashery? No? Well, It goes something like this: "Kin I?" replied the hackman. "Kin I? Boss, you jes git In an' leave dat to me." The Vehicle proceeded down the street With the hackman in deep thought. After going three or four blocks The brunette Jehu turned back to His passenger. "Er, lessee agin, Now, boss, to make good an' sho, Whar wuz dat you said you wanted To go?" "To a haberdashery."

Replied the drummer. "Oh, yassah, I git you now," said the hackman As though relieved. "Yassah, I jes Didn't want to get dis here Business in a jam." The hack went Three or four blocks farther and The hackman, with an ingratiating Smile, turned to his passenger Again. "Boss," he said, "laying all Jokin' aside, now you be plain Wid de ol' nigger: Is you Lookin' for whiskey, or what?"

Times do change. I well remember when the regular doctors of a certain Florida town wanted to arrest Dr. Harper for practicing osteopathy and now they want the genial doctor to go to France and take care of many cases of paralysis and spinal troubles due to shocks and wounds of the war and the medical profession recognizes the benefits of the osteopathic treatment. The is not an ad for Dr. Harper who is now a resident of Sanford, but is just a reminder of the changes that are made in a few years.

Everything is high. I hear many of my farmer friends coming to town saying this thing. And yet one of them brought in some sweet potatoes to me yesterday and charged me 60 cents a peck or \$2.10 per bushel. I never batted an eyelash at the price but I did think this was going some for old Florida sweets when I can remember the time that 25 cents per bushel was a big price in Florida. I am not kicking you understand, but I know this is 200 per cent profit and while I want to see the farmers get all they can I also want to hear less kicks from them.

on the cost of high living. And I also want them to remember that the price of The Herald has not gone up any along with the high price of everything else and that it begins to look like the newspaper man is caught between two millstones because he has to buy everything to eat and wear and pay just what the man asks for it. I also want the farmers to remember that they can pay subscriptions with sweet potatoes and chickens and other things to eat—otherwise the newspaper man will not be able to eat. Let us all have an equal chance in this great game of life.

I am so struck with the truth of the following from the Miami Herald, that I want every man, woman and child in Seminole county to read it:

Either we Americans lack imagination or we are very successful in hiding our feelings in the face of the greatest and most tragical crisis of our national life.

The American people, notwithstanding the very real fact that we have been at war with a mighty power for a matter of four months, do not even yet seem to be aroused to the tremendousness of the task before them. It will require some shock, some swift, deplorable disaster to set the imagination free and to arouse us to the fact that we are at war and that we must bend our every energy to the accomplishment of the task of thoroughly subduing our enemy.

We are in this war, not so much to make democracy safe in the world as we are to make the United States of America safe in the world and for the protection of the men, women and children and to make the homes and property of the country safe. We are in this war for the purpose of establishing beyond any question the right and ability of this country to live and to live under any form of government the people may choose. We are in this war to prevent any country or any people on earth from invading our land; devastating our coasts, outraging our women or murdering our children.

This is a very real object and yet the people of this country, up to this time, do not seem to understand that it is the duty of every man to take his part in thus protecting and establishing his country. Even yet we seem to think that somehow, in some way, the conflict raging on European soil will all be over and the issues settled before we will be

called upon to furnish of our strength and of our blood and our treasure to put down the frightful eruption against civilization which has been raging on the European continent for the past three years. We are slow in comprehending our danger, we are slow in realizing what we must do to avoid that danger; we hardly comprehend that in fighting in France we are as fully protecting our own soil as if we stood armed on our sea coast repelling invaders.

We do not seem to realize that we are at war. We do not seem to have been able to visualize the greatness of the catastrophe which is coming to the world has cast its blackened shadow over us. We seem to be asleep.

It cannot be said that our government has been neglectful in this regard. It has promptly attended to all the things material to the carrying on of the war. It has hurried its preparations for raising an army and has accomplished wonders in preparing troops for the front, in educating young officers and in arranging for a vast army of recruits which it will train and send to the front as soon as it is physically possible to accomplish the great task, the greatest this country has ever undertaken.

Meanwhile the people regard the war as a great way off, regard it as possible to escape real and actual conflict, by any possible force to our faculties.

This and following weeks will bring the war still closer to us. Every day the sturdy young men who have offered themselves to their country will be leaving us, as they are leaving every town and city in the country. As they go away we will begin to realize in a dim way that war is an actuality. Then will follow in a constant stream the hundreds of thousands of young men from every hamlet, from every countryside and from every city, who go first to training camps and then quietly and without notice will be sent abroad to accomplish the great errand upon which the country sends them.

Then we will begin to wake up, and when some disaster occurs to our troops or to our navy, when the lives of those in whom we are interested are sacrificed, then we will become aroused, but it will take some severe shock to bring out to the full the fighting blood of this whole people.

When that comes all lethargy, all dullness will disappear and the people will be at one in the prosecution of this war to the very end.

up the plant tops as well as the root products. But this method of maintaining soil fertility can be used only by the live stock farmer, which is a good argument for raising live stock on every farm. The farmer who stakes his profits on one or two crops and sells those crops has a much harder task in maintaining his soil fertility. And unless the humus content is maintained, the land will soon be unable to produce crops profitably, if at all.

Plant Onions in August
Onions make a good winter crop in Florida if planted between August 20 and October 10. The most

popular varieties are 'Crystal' and 'Red Bermudas' and 'Creoles'. They grow best on a dark, sandy loam soil having plenty of humus. Sandy muck soils will produce good onions if the beds are drained.

In preparing the ground for onions use plenty of decayed stable manure, advises A. P. Spencer of the University of Florida extension division. Twenty tons per acre will not prove excessive.

Three pounds of seed or eight to twelve bushels of sets are required to plant one acre, spacing the rows 12 to 16 inches apart and the plants 6 inches apart in the rows. About six (Continued on Page 7)

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Farmers and Fruit Growers

Items of Interest for the Man Behind the Plow

Seed Beds Need Clean Soil

Nearly all important diseases of truck crops in Florida are due to the work of certain parasitic fungi and bacteria. These parasites are first introduced into the field, usually with contaminated seed, plants, plant parts, and with the soil, or are brought in by the wind. Once these parasites begin to grow on the plants they usually multiply with great rapidity.

Many of the diseases are brought into the field with plants from the seed beds, says C. D. Sherbakoff, of the university of Florida experiment station. Therefore, it is wise to make sure that soil and seed in the seed bed are free from any disease. It is best to sterilize the soil either with formalin or with steam, or at least to locate the seed bed on a virgin soil and in an isolated place, somewhere in the woods, where the plants will be protected from the wind and insects which may carry the infection.

The soil may be freed from the germs of the various parasites causing diseases by the application of a dilute formaldehyde solution. Dilute 1 part of 40 per cent formaldehyde in 50 parts of water and apply 1 solution to the soil at the rate of one-half gallon to each square foot of the seed bed surface.

The treatment should be given after the seed bed is prepared for planting and at least two days before planting the seed. The soil should be well stirred before the treatment so that it will readily absorb the required amount of the solution. The surface of the seed bed should be level so that the solution will not run off and also so that all parts may be treated uniformly. This application can be made conveniently with a sprinkler.

Immediately after the treatment the beds should be covered with sacks or canvas for a period of 24 to 48 hours. This is to prevent a too rapid evaporation of the poison. After this period the covering should be removed and the poison allowed to escape. An occasional stirring of the soil will promote quicker evaporation. This is necessary because

if the formalin has not been sufficiently evaporated it will injure the young plants.

Build Up Soil Humus

There is another reason for growing crops on all agricultural lands in Florida this fall, besides that of economic necessity. They are needed to build up and maintain the humus contents of the soil. For humus can come only from decomposed animal and vegetable matter, known as organic matter. The presence of this matter in the soil is essential to the best utilization of fertilizers. The organic matter itself is a plant food, and in turn helps to make available some of the insoluble mineral some of the insoluble mineral plant foods. Also, it improves the physical condition of the soil. These are the chief benefits that come from a liberal humus content, says the University of Florida experiment station.

Permitting the soil to idle through a crop growing season is equal to robbing the soil of a large per cent of its valuable humus. The conditions of temperature and moisture prevail, favoring rapid destruction of organic matter. The organic nitrogen is changed into nitrates, which are likely to be leached out before a crop is planted to utilize them.

In order to keep up the supply of organic matter in the soil it is necessary to grow green crop manures, plow under crop residues, apply barnyard or stable manures and waste materials in commercial forms such as dried bone or cottonseed meal, apply mulch, or pasture the crops so that the organic matter will be returned to the soil as animal manure. Not all of these practices will be necessary—one or more will be sufficient.

Growing fall crops such as rape, cowpeas, sorghum, etc., and then pasturing them will be of great benefit to the soil as well as to the livestock. The fertility of the soil will not be greatly reduced while the money crop of beef and pork is being produced. Many Florida farmers pasture their peanut, and sweet potato fields, letting the stock clean

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Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Gripping Tale That He Tells For He Tells the Facts—Unadorned, Wounded, a Medal Man, He but Is Going "Out There" Again to Fight For Uncle Sam and His Allies. An Inspiring, Interesting Full of the Spirit and Atmosphere of the Trenches.

No. 5. Wounded In Action.

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock, D. C. M., 67th Overseas Battalion, Canadian Gren. Guards

Sergeant McClintock, an American boy of Lexington Ky., has seen service in France, was decorated for bravery, wounded and invalided home. He is telling his story, a thrilling one, and this is the fifth article of the series. In the preceding ones he described how he reached the front, fighting in Belgium, and then the great preparations for the Somme battle. In this installment he tells of conditions and describes the first hand the fighting in that greatest of all battles.

OUR high command apparently meant to make a sure thing of the general assault upon the Regina trench, in which we were to participate. Three times the order to "go over the top" was countermanded. The assault was first planned for Oct. 19. Then the date was changed to the 20th. Finally, at 12:30 noon of Oct. 21, we went. It was the first general assault we had taken part in, and we were in



It Seemed Almost Certain Death to Start Over in Daylight.

a highly nervous state. I'll admit that it seemed almost certain death to start over in broad daylight. Yet, as it turned out, the crossing of No Man's Land was accomplished rather more easily than in our night raids. Our battalion was on the extreme right of the line, and that added materially to our difficulties, first by compelling us to advance through mud so deep that some of our men sank to their hips in it and, second, by giving us the hottest little spot in France to hold later.

I was in charge of the second "wave" or assault line. This is called the "mopping up" wave, because the business of the men composing it is thoroughly to bomb out a position crossed by the first wave, to capture or kill all of the enemy remaining and to put the trench in a condition to be defended against a counterattack by reversing the fire steps and throwing up parapets.

Our artillery had given the Germans such a battering and the curtain fire which our guns dropped just thirty to forty yards ahead of us was so powerful that we lost comparatively few men going over—only those who were knocked down by shells which the Germans landed among us through our barrage. They never caught us with their machine gun sweeping until we neared their trenches. Then a good many of our men began to drop, but we were in their front trench before they could cut us up anywhere near completely. Going over I was struck by shell fragments, on the hand and leg, but the wounds were not severe enough to stop me. In fact, I did not know that I had been wounded until I felt blood running into my shoe. Then I discovered the cut in my leg, but saw that it was quite shallow and that no artery of importance had been damaged. So I went on.

I had the familiar feeling of nervousness and physical shrinking and nausea at the beginning of this fight, but by the time we were halfway across No Man's Land I had my nerve back.

After I had been hit I remember feeling relieved that I hadn't been hurt enough to keep me from going on with the men. I'm not trying to make myself out a hero. I'm just trying to tell you how an ordinary man's mind works under the stress of fighting and the danger of sudden death. There are some queer things in the psychology of battle. For instance, when we had got into the German trench and were holding it against the most vigorous counterattacks the thought which was persistently uppermost in my mind was that I had lost the address of a girl in London along with some papers which I had thrown away just before we started over and which I should certainly never be able to find again.

Hold Regina Trench at Last.

The Regina trench had been taken and lost three times by the British. We took it that day and held it. We went into action with 1,500 men of all ranks and came out with 600. I have said that because we were on the extreme right of the line we had the hottest little spot in France to hold for awhile. You see, we had to substitute a double defensive, as we had the Germans on our front and on our flank, the whole length of the trench to the right of us being still held by the Germans. There we had to form a "block" missing our bombers behind a barricade which was only fifteen yards from the barricade behind which the Germans were fighting. Our flank and the German flank were in contact as they are that of two live wire ends. And meanwhile the Fritzies tried to rush us on our front with nine separate counterattacks. Only one of them got up close to us, and we went out and stopped that with the bayonet. Behind our block barricade there was the nearest approach to an actual fighting hell that I had seen.

And yet a man who was in the midst of it from beginning to end came out without a scratch. He was a tall chap named Hunter. For twenty-four hours, without interruption, he threw German "eggshell" bombs from a position at the center of our barricade. He never stopped except to light a cigarette or yell for some one to bring him more bombs from Fritz's captured storehouse. He projected a regular curtain of fire of his own. I've no doubt the Germans reported he was a couple of platoons, working in alternate reliefs. He was awarded the D. C. M. for his services in that fight, and, though, as I said, he was unwounded, half the men around him were killed, and his nerves finished in such condition that he had to be sent back to England.

The Big Blunder and What It Cost.

One of the great tragedies of the war resulted from a bit of carelessness when a couple of days later the effort was made to extend our grip beyond the spot which we took in that first fight. Plans had been made for the Forty-fourth battalion of the Tenth Canadian brigade, to take by assault the trench section extending to the right from the point where we had established the "block" on our flank. The hour for the attack had been fixed. The headquarters sent out a courier-messenger order. Something wasn't quite ready.

The orders were sent by runners, as all confidential orders must be. Telephones are of no avail any more, as both our people and the Germans have an apparatus which needs only to be attached to a metal spike in the ground to "pick up" every telephone message within a radius of three miles. When telephones are used for anything important messages are sent in code. But for any vitally important communication which might cost serious losses, if misunderstood, old style runners are used, just as they were in the days when the field telephone was unheard of. It is the rule to dispatch two or three runners by different routes so that one at least will be certain to arrive. In the case of the countermanding of the order for the Forty-fourth battalion to assault the German position on our flank some officer at headquarters thought that one messenger to the lieutenant colonel commanding the Forty-fourth would be sufficient. The messenger was killed by a chance shot, and his message was undelivered. The Forty-fourth, in ignorance of the change of plan, "went over." There was no barrage fire to protect them, and their valiant effort was simply a wholesale suicide. Six hundred out of 800 men were on the ground in two and a half minutes. The battalion was simply wiped out. Several officers were court martialed as a result of this terrible blunder.

We had gone into the German trenches at a little after noon on Saturday. On Sunday night at about 10 o'clock we were relieved. The relief force had to come in overland, and

they had a good many casualties en route. They found us as comfortable as bugs in a rug except for the infernal and continuous bombing at our flank barricade. The Germans had concluded that it was useless to try to drive us out. About one-fourth of the 600 of us who were still on their feet were holding the sentry posts, and the remainder of the 600 were having banquets in the German dugouts, which were stocked up like delicatessen shops with sausages, fine canned foods, champagne and beer. If we had only had a few ladies with us we could have had a real party.

I got so happily interested in the spread in our particular dugout that I forgot about my wound until some one reminded me that orders required me to hunt up a dressing station and get an anti-tetanus injection. The Tommies like to take a German trench, because if the Fritzies have to move quickly, as they usually do, we always find sausage, beer and champagne, a welcome change from bully beef. I could never learn to like their bread, however.

After this fight I was sent, with other slightly wounded men, for a week's rest at the casualty station at Contay. I rejoined my battalion, at the end of the week. From Oct. 21 to Nov. 18 we were in and out of the front trenches several times for duty tours of forty-eight hours each, but were in no important action. At 6:30 on the morning of Nov. 18, a bitter cold day, we "went over" to take the Desire and also the Desire support trenches. These were the names given these trenches. We started from the left of our old position, and our advance was between Thiepval and Pozières, opposite Grandcourt.

There was the usual artillery preparation and careful organization for the attack. I was again in charge of the "mopping up" wave, numbering 200 men and consisting mostly of bombers. It may seem strange to you that a non-commissioned officer should have so important an assignment, but sometimes in this war privates have been in charge of companies numbering 250 men, and I know of a case where a lance corporal was temporarily in command of an entire battalion. It happened on this day that, while I was in charge of the second wave, I did not go over with them. At the last moment I was given a special duty by Major John Lewis, formerly managing editor of the Montreal Star and one of the bravest soldiers I ever knew, as well as the best beloved man in our battalion.

The Troublesome Machine Gun.

"McClintock," said he, "I don't wish to send you to any special hazard, and so far as that goes, we're all going to get more or less of a dusting, but I want to put that machine gun which has been giving us so much trouble out of action."

I knew very well the machine gun he meant. It was in a concrete emplacement, walled and roofed, and the devils in charge of it seemed to be descendants of William Tell and the prophet Isaiah. They always knew what was coming and had their gun accurately trained on it before it came. "If you are willing," said Major Lewis, "I wish you to select twenty-five men from the company and go after that gun the minute the order comes to advance. Use your own judgment about the men and the plan for taking the gun position. Will you go?"

"I sure will," I answered. "I'll go and pick out the men right away. I think we can make those fellows shut up shop over there."

"Good boy!" he said. "You'll try, all right."

I started away. He called me back. "This is going to be a bit hot, McClintock," he said, taking my hand. "I wish you luck, old fellow—you and the rest of them." In the trenches they always wish you the best of luck when they hand you a particularly tough job.

I thanked him and wished him the same. I never saw him again. He was killed in action within two hours.



"This is going to be a bit hot, McClintock."

after our conversation. Both he and my pal Macfarlane were shot down dead that morning.

When they called for volunteers to go with me in discharge of Major Lewis' order the entire company responded. I picked out twenty-five men, twelve bayonet men and thirteen bombers. They agreed to my plan, which was to get within twenty-five yards of the gun emplacement before attacking, to place no dependence on rifle fire, but to bomb them out and take the position with the bayonet. We followed that plan and took the emplacement quicker than we had expected to do, but there were only two of us left when we got there—Private Godsal, No. 177,063, and myself. All the rest of the twenty-five were dead or eleven. The emplacement was held by eleven.

Continued on Page 6

WHAT IS MUCK WORTH?

AS COMPARED WITH STABLE MANURE

Those who have used it liberally say they would rather have one ton of MUCK than two tons of Stable Manure; we claim that Muck is more than three times as valuable as fresh manure. We submit for comparison an analysis of a sample of our Muck made July 18th, 1917, by Pickard Law Company's Laboratory at Atlanta; and the analysis of Stable Manure as given by the Florida Department of Agriculture, in Quarterly Bulletin, dated April 1st, 1917; also, the commercial value of the different elements according to July market prices at Sanford:

One Ton MUCK		
Ammonia	2.23 per cent—Worth at \$7.25 per unit.	\$16.17
Phos. Acid	(No test yet made for this)	
Potash	.24—Worth at \$7.00 per unit.	1.68
Value as Fertilizer		
Plus Value as Humus estimated 2 cu. yds.		\$17.85
Total Field Value		4.00
One Ton MANURE		\$21.85
Ammonia	0.60 per cent—Worth at \$7.25 per unit.	\$4.35
Phos. Acid	0.25 per cent—Worth at \$1.20 per unit.	.30
Potash	0.50 per cent—Worth at \$7.00 per unit.	3.50
Value as Fertilizer		\$8.15
Plus Value as Humus estimated at 1-4 cu. yd.		.50
Total Field Value		\$8.65
Excess Field Value in favor of Muck per ton.		\$13.20

MUCK has many marked advantages, not easily tabulated in dollars and cents, which will readily appeal to the thoughtful farmer.

MUCK has this great advantage over all other forms of fertilizers and manures: The Ammonia content not being all immediately available, it can be applied to the land in large quantities without forcing excessive growth of stalks and foliage of plants, thus supplying much needed humus for soil base at a nominal price, while furnishing more available Ammonia the first season than the same amount of money available as required for several years. The humus supplied in this form will prepare the soil for much better root growth, and will be worth far more than its cost for this feature alone; besides preventing the leaching of commercial fertilizers from the soil.

MUCK, as will be excavated by us, is free from seeds of pest growth, such as careless weed, rag weed, dog fennel, nut grass, Bermuda and the like. Manure, home produced, has all these and more too, usually. Street sweepings and said to spread Bermuda grass seed. Manures brought in from cities often contain Johnson Grass—very hard to eradicate in this climate—and other foreign weeds and grasses.

MUCK is free from blight, foot-rot, and other plant disease germs, and cannot be excelled for promoting healthy plant growth. Manure from farm animals provides a prolific source for soil infection and is commonly believed to spread blight and foot-rot or damp-off, especially when used in seeded ground. Imported manures may be possible carriers for new pests, such as red spider, the little green worm that damaged celery last year, etc.

MUCK is free from sand, is closely compact, having been thoroughly decayed for centuries. Estimating two cubic yards of dry matter to a ton of Muck, there is four times as much actual humus in a ton of it as in a ton of Manure. Manure usually contains sand and excessive moisture; and the coarse, open fiber, if thoroughly decayed would not yield more than 1-4 cubic yard of actual dry matter per ton.

An investment of \$100.00 for MUCK (67 cubic yards) will give enough humus to cover an acre of ground half an inch deep. The same amount of money invested in Stable Manure at present price (over \$5.00 per ton delivered Sanford) would furnish only enough absolutely dry humus to cover an acre of ground 1-27 of an inch deep; a very insignificant amount, which would hardly be noticeable in the soil after decaying one or two years.

The amount of humus in 67 cubic yards of Muck, costing \$100.00, if obtained in stable manure would require 268 tons, and cost \$1,340.00 per acre.

The supply of stable manure is very limited. In fact is practically unobtainable. Muck is worth three times as much as stable manure, yet we will sell it to you for a little more than half the price now being paid for manure. This simply means, if you buy muck you will be getting five or six times the worth for your money.

As Compared with Organic Forms of Commercial Fertilizer's

The prices of commercial fertilizer materials are the highest yet known. Agricultural papers freely predict still further increase. They will probably not be lower for several years. The Ammonia in High Grade Tankage is now worth \$7.25 per unit, and Potash is worth \$7.00 per unit. On a basis of estimate, of 1,000 pounds dry matter to the cubic yard, an application of Muck one half inch deep on an acre of ground 67 cubic yards, costing \$100.00, will contain

74.33 Units of Ammonia, worth at \$7.25	\$539.92
8.00 Units of Potash, worth at \$7.00	56.00
Value of Fertilizer in 67 cubic yards	\$595.92
Value of Humus in 67 cubic yards, at \$2.00	134.00
Total value	\$729.92

Being farmers ourselves, we are aware just what all farmers are up against on the fertilizer question, and are disposed to offer our Muck at an extremely low price per cubic yard, value considered, and to arrange agreeable terms of payment, so that all may use it in large enough quantities to insure right results.

Permit us to emphasize the fact that there is not near so much advantage in applying Muck gradually, "a few loads per acre each year," as will be gained by enriching the soil immediately and getting maximum results at once; after which a very few loads each year will maintain and increase the soil fertility. Really, a generous application of Muck, instead of being looked upon as an item of expense, should be regarded as a sure investment that will pay an annual net profit of fifty to one hundred per cent. We recommend a minimum first application of from 67 to 100 cubic yards per acre. More could be used with profit.

We hope each farmer will consult with us freely, frankly and early, as to the quantity they can use, and see what terms can be made to assist them on the above lines. We are willing to "do our bit," for we know beyond any question of doubt—by practical experience and observation—that if used liberally, Muck will give the following or better results, over a period of several years:

1. Increases yield from 10 per cent to 25 per cent yearly.
2. Greatly improves quality, and hastens maturity of crops.
3. Reduces quantity of commercial fertilizers required from 25 per cent to 75 per cent each year.

Heretofore Muck has been generally unavailable, as all excavations of it have depended on favorable weather conditions and crude and expensive methods of handling. We have now made arrangements with a dredging company to excavate a large amount for us, and expect to have on hand an ample quantity to supply the local demand at all seasons of the year, and we will sell at prices that will make its use economical within a radius of one hundred miles. We expect to have the material ready for hauling between the middle of August and first of September.

For the present our prices will be governed by the following schedule:

Standard price	\$1.50 per cubic yard
(The material will be light enough for a two-horse team to haul two to three cubic yards, if extra wide side-boards are provided.)	
Discounts:	
10 per cent for full payment in cash or its equivalent.	
For Sales made, based on measurements in the "bins," and hauled at purchaser's convenience:	
10 per cent for 500 cubic yards or more.	
15 per cent for 1,000 cubic yards or more.	
20 per cent for 2,000 cubic yards or more.	

CHAPPELL & CHAPPELL
H. H. Chappell, Phone 115-J
A. R. Chappell, Phone 273-W

Sanford, Florida, May 19th, 1916

Dear Sir:
In reply to your letter of 17th inst. will say that where I used Muck that it increased the yield of celery something like 10 to 25 per cent, and I find it pays the second year better than the first, and it improves seed bed land a great deal. If it was possible for me to do so, I would Muck all of the land I farm.
Yours truly,
(Signed) G. L. BLEDSOE.

Sanford, Fla., July 24th, 1917.
Chappell & Chappell,
Sanford, Fla.
Gentlemen:

In reply to your inquiry as to my experience in the use of Muck as a fertilizer will say that I regard it as being far superior to stable manure.

After the lapse of six years applying a liberal application of Muck, the increase of celery per acre was from 50 to 250 crates over and above the yield on land that had no Muck; otherwise both plots of ground were treated identically alike.

Celery raised on land that had a liberal supply of Muck on it was far superior in quality to that raised on land where no Muck had been applied. I unhesitatingly recommend it as a fertilizer.
Very truly yours,
(Signed) A. T. ROSSETTER.
Sanford, Fla., August 3rd, 1917.

Chappell & Chappell,
Sanford, Fla.
Gentlemen:
Replying to your inquiry will say that I used Muck on my farm four years ago, at the rate of 150 cubic yards per acre, and the results have been highly satisfactory. It has considerably increased my yield each year, and materially reduced the quantity of commercial fertilizer used.
Yours truly,
(Signed) T. I. HAWKINS.