

COMMITTEES WORKING ON VITAL QUESTION OF CHEAPER ICE ETC.

BOARD OF TRADE MET WITH WELFARE COMMITTEE LAST NIGHT

The special committee of the Sanford Board of Trade appointed to endeavor to reduce the price of ice has not despaired of success and will continue until they have accomplished their aim. At a meeting of the board of governors of the Board of Trade and the committee of the Welfare Department from the organized trades at the court house last night it was the sense of the meeting that the Board of Trade committee continue their work and that the joint committees would take up the matter of better ice, aerated water, better lighting, cheaper rates, etc., and also the question of a municipal plant of all the public utilities for the city of Sanford.

These committees and the citizens of Sanford generally will meet with the city council at an early date, same to be announced in this paper Tuesday and all these important matters will be taken up and discussed with the idea of investigating everything in the shape of utilities and the first step toward a municipal plant in Sanford will be the result.

The meeting last night demonstrated that the people of Sanford have at last awakened to the fact that they have not been receiving what they are paying for and while they know this all the time it took the raise in ice to bring it to their attention again with the result that all these matters will now come before the council in the proper shape for their consideration. At any rate there will be another firm delivering ice in Sanford in a few days and this will be the first step in the direction of cheaper ice, water and lights.

GREAT WORK OF VOLUNTEERS

Hope Hall is Haven for Released Convicts

Adjutant Odum in Sanford this week gives us the following interesting data:

Florida is soon to have an institution which will mark another stride along humanitarian lines. In this era of reform there is probably no effort that is meeting with greater encouragement from states, communities, individuals, etc., than that which seeks to remove the embargo on opportunity for discharged prisoners. It is a fact that no man can dispute, that the state and society cannot afford to dispense with the economic value of a single citizen.

Men and women who have been under the ban of the law to the extent of prostitution for their offenses—leaving the penal institutions of the state, heretofore have been compelled to face a frigid world—and after the thralldom whence they emerged encountered barriers to the avenues of opportunity, which were practically insurmountable. In many cases the natural tendency was to drift back into channels of crime, and once again become a menace to society, and a burden to the taxpayers of the state.

Adjutant and Mrs. L. A. Odum, officials of the Volunteers of America, after numerous visits to the prisons of the state, covered a period of many months, on which occasions religious services were held, literature distributed, inmates encouraged, etc., have not only contributed to creating a moral and religious atmosphere in the realms of those under the shadows of the stripes, but have interested the citizens of the commonwealth in the promotion of a cause and an institution, which with the systematic exercise of its influence proposes to aid men and women as they step from prison doors.

In the practical accomplishment of this noble principle Adjutant Odum has launched the enterprise at Hampton, Bradford County, where a substantial beginning has been made. There is much building material already on the ground, and the erection of bungalows and other structures is well under way. When in the near future the doors of the home will be thrown open for occu-

pancy, where food, lodging, medical treatment, etc., will be furnished each recipient while in the home under wholesome environments, until they are sent out into honorable positions. Florida Hope Hall is the name selected for the institution and was chosen by Mrs. Maud Balingier Booth, the world's greatest and foremost prison reformer, and the incomparable leader of the Volunteer Prison League, under whose auspices, these havens for the helpless are being established.

Florida Hope Hall will mean much to the state of Florida. It will mean much for society in general. It is an effort for the uplift of the race second to none ever attempted. Even divested of every philanthropic and humane aspect, it would attract the attention of taxpayers, for anyone who is disposed to place the effort on the cold, calculating basis of the financial economies of the community.

McMULLEN RESIGNS

Attorney for Railroad Commission Cannot Stand Cut in Salary

At the recent meeting in Sanford of the various boards of trade to wage an active campaign to prevent the railroads in Florida from putting an increase in freight rates on the people the editor of The Herald held out that an able attorney should represent the people at the hearing before the railroad commissioners. Hon. James Alexander of Deland argued that this was unnecessary as the railroad commission had a good attorney in the shape of Hon. Don McMullen, but our argument was based on the fact that the railroads would have plenty of legal talent to cross question the witnesses and the people should have one for rebuttal as Mr. McMullen was only there for giving advice to the commission. We were more than right and now that Mr. McMullen has resigned as attorney for the commission it becomes more apparent that our idea was good. The following despatch gives the reason for his resignation.

Tallahassee, Fla., July 17.—D. C. McMullen, formerly of Tampa has offered his resignation to the railroad commission on account of the cut in his salary made by the legislature, which reduced the amount paid him from \$4,500 a year to \$3,000, and also cut the salary of the secretary, J. W. Yon from \$2,000 to \$1,500. Gov. Catts attempted to veto the act as they were, but Attorney General West ruled that he did not have the power to do this.

Rather than accept the cut, Mr. McMullen has resigned and it is said Mr. Yon will do likewise. Chairman Burr of the railroad commission has issued a statement in which he says the railroad had the largest lobby at Tallahassee this winter he has ever seen and intimates that the railroads were trying to get rid of a couple of faithful men by making it impossible for them to live on their salaries.

Jordan's Latest

Here's the last fish story—or, maybe, we should say bird story—to reach this office: As the yacht Harris Brothers of Punta Gorda was getting ready to sail from Marco last Friday afternoon the crew and passengers saw a pelican plunge down to the water and catch a fish. The bird, as usual, while sitting on the water threw up its head to let the fish slide into its pouch, when, just at that instant the pelican was snatched beneath the water and was seen no more. A large porpoise was feeding near, but the crew of the yacht cannot say whether it was this marine hog, a shark or a tarpon that dragged the bird under and swallowed it, but they do know that the pelican utterly disappeared and they say that they never before saw or heard of such an occurrence. They have always thought that pelicans are immune to submarine attacks, but ducks are not. We print this on this page to attract the attention with a view to getting an explanation from the noted ornithologists and ichthyologists with whom Florida is blessed.—Punta Gorda Herald.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS SHOWS LULL

CROWN PRINCE REPULSED ONE PLACE BREAKS ANOTHER

While the world today is awaiting with keen interest the declaration of German policy which the new imperial chancellor, Dr. George Michaelis is expected to declare in the reichstag, the military forces for the moment are engaged in infantry operations of major importance only in eastern Galicia.

Reports from this theatre of intense activity indicate a lessening in the speed of the Russian drive. There has even been a recession at one point, where Austrian and German reserves were thrown into the fray in an effort to stop the Russian crush which was threatening to roll up the entire Austro-German line from Gallatza down through the Rumanian mountains and plains.

Otherwise the French front in northern France presents the most notable features of momentary interest. Few days pass without an effort on the part of the Germans to get back some of the valuable territory wrenched from them in the spring, or to make local inroads elsewhere on the French line.

A new field was chosen for an attempt of this sort last night, the first really sharp attack for some time in the field of the great Hindenburg retreat of last March being delivered just south of St. Quentin. The crown prince chose a front nearly half a mile in extent where the French occupied a hillock to the east of Gluechy. Gen. Petain's forces were taken back at first by the intensity of the drive, but yielded some ground in the first line. They rallied quickly however, and drove the Germans out of most of the occupied positions.

The situation in Petrograd continues troubled, but the provisional government apparently has decided to take hold with a firm hand and it out with the ultra extreme elements which are keeping the city in a turmoil. Martial control has been established there and drastic measures are the order of the day.

Meanwhile the cabinet council is considering a proposal to transfer the seat of government to Moscow to remove it from the scene of turmoil, and it is also announced that the general assembly of workmen, soldiers and peasants will be held at Moscow "to prevent interferences from an irresponsible section of the Petrograd garrison."

Developments of the past few days have placed a somewhat different aspect upon the Melbourne-St. Cloud road question. Petitions are now being circulated asking the county commissioners to form a new road and bridge district, No. 3, and authorize the calling of an election for the purpose of voting bonds for \$265,000 for the construction of a brick road eight feet in width, grouted with cement or concrete shoulders, making the actual width of the road nine feet.

ANOTHER BURDEN FOR THE PEOPLE

FIRE INSURANCE IS RAISED TO PROHIBITIVE PRICES IN FLORIDA

This is the season of our discontent and we may as well get ready for the day when no longer will the average man be able to carry insurance and the man who can afford to carry it will drop his insurance because he can insure his own property cheaper than the insurance trust. These following prices will be handed to you when you renew your insurance on your property:

Ten per cent on mercantile building with metal roof or composition roof. Dwellings in fire limits metal roof 20 cents per hundred increase. Churches 25 cents per hundred increase. School houses 25 cents, boarding houses 35 cents, hotels inside fire limits 40 cents, fourth class

MEN DRAFT TAKES PLACE TODAY SURE

ALL BUT A FEW OF THE STATES HAVE REPORTED

Washington, July 19.—Advises today to Brigadier General Crowder, the provost marshal general, indicated that the national lottery to determine the order of liability of 10,000,000 registered for military service would be held next Friday. Preparations to make the drawing on that date went ahead rapidly, although a final decision as to the date cannot be made until the last governor has actually reported that local exemption boards in his state have finished their tasks. Details of the mechanism to be employed in the drawing have not been revealed. Present plans are for the lottery to take place in the Capitol building, with the members of the senate and house military committees as witnesses. The entire proceeding is not expected to take much more than one hour.

General Crowder was in conference today with the newspaper correspondents over arrangements for the drawing. The press is relied upon to carry to individuals throughout the country the information as to when they will be required to appear before exemption boards, and every effort is being made to suit the convenience of the papers as to details.

The task of transmitting the long lists of numbers by telegraph is a problem of considerable proportions but the press associations and telegraph companies are making every effort to ensure both speed and absolute accuracy in transmission.

There is more concern over the task of the individual newspapers after they receive by wire the results of the drawing. In large communities the problem of printing the serial numbers with the names of men they represent in each district attached is one of staggering proportions.

In New York city where there are 189 of the 1,557 exemption districts, a list of the names and numbers would fill many newspaper pages. Even to give sufficient names and numbers to cover those likely to be called to the colors immediately means enormous work.

While the Provost Marshal General's office was busy clearing up the last details of the drawing, the problems of alien registrants, other than enemy aliens came before the senate in a resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military committee. It provides for the drafting for military service of citizens of countries at war with Germany who are now residing in the United States upon the same terms as American citizens are liable under the National Army bill.

The resolution seeks to meet the views of the State Department, however, by exempting from its action citizens of countries which have treaties with the United States pro-

COMPARISON IN PRICES ON ICE, WATER AND LIGHTS SANFORD AND OTHER CITIES

hibiting the enforced military employment of the nationals of each party in the territory of the other. There has been no indication whether it will have Administration approval.

The government will be ready for the drawing as soon as the last state has reported by telegraph that its work is complete. If the last telegram comes in the morning, the drawing can be held the same day. If it comes at night the drawing will take place the next day.

Uncle Sam's Thrift Thought for Today

A large amount of good food, in potatoes including most of the valuable mineral elements is wasted by ordinary method of peeling. Baking "in the jackets" also means a loss of the jacket is not eaten since much of the meat of the potatoes sticks to the stiffened skin and is discarded. Here is a suggestion made by the United States department of agriculture for reducing the discarded portion of the potato to a minimum:

Drop washed potatoes in a vessel of rapidly boiling water and allow them to remain 10 minutes. Remove and strip the thin skin as when potatoes are peeled after thorough cooking by boiling. The potatoes will still be practically raw and may be handled like raw peeled potatoes in preparing any dish, as scalloped, French or German fried potatoes, potato chips, etc.

One excellent way to cook the skinned potatoes is to bake them. The entire potato, including the thin, golden brown crust may be eaten. This recipe for economical peeling of potatoes, was furnished by a housewife and tested by the United States department of agriculture. The department will be glad to have other housewives write of thrift practices which they have found useful in their homes.

ELKS ARE FLOURISHING

Sanford Lodge Takes in Nine Good Men Wednesday Night

Nine good men and true were taken into the Sanford lodge of Elks Wednesday night and after they had crossed the burning sands they were treated to a fine chicken pillow together with the members of the lodge and the grill room was a scene of festivity until a late hour. At the same meeting four other good men were elected to membership and they will be taken through the paces at the next meeting night. Those who were strong enough to stand the gaff last Wednesday night and are now full fledged Elks were W. Deane Turner, W. M. Haynes, G. W. Bailey, Ed. F. Lane, Fred P. Strange, F. W. Mahoney, Leslie Bryan, Chas. Britt, all of this city and J. A. Seydel of Orange City.

Sanford lodge is in a most flourishing condition and the best men of this and adjoining counties are joining to take advantage of the magnificent lodge room erected here at a great expense and also to take advantage of the many good things the Elksdon affords when you are away from home and at home.

Under the able administration of Exalted Ruler O. L. Taylor the officers are right on the job every minute and the lodge is said to be conducted in a manner that has brought words of praise from many visitors who have been here at various times. The lodge Wednesday night decided to allow the ladies of the Red Cross to use the lodge room and the spacious porch for their work and this will be greatly appreciated by them as no better or cooler place could be found in the city.

Following a careful consideration and discussion by the cattlemen and business men ament the advisability of St. Lucie county making an active campaign against the cattle tick, the county commissioners are now seriously considering the proposition of adding two mills on to the annual millage for the purpose of providing the sum of \$10,000, with which to erect dipping vats over the county and inaugurating a systematic campaign for destroying the tick.

BOARD OF TRADE WANTS TO KNOW HOW WE STACK UP

Comparisons may be odious but they are good for the sake of knowing what your neighbor is paying for the necessities of life and it would be a good thing to make comparisons on all the stuff that we buy here in Sanford. This city should sell as cheaply as any city in the interior of Florida.

Since the ice investigation began in Sanford the Board of Trade has started inquiries in other Florida cities for the purpose of making a comparison in ice prices for light and water. The following places have reported through the various Boards of Trade:

Aradria
To hotels, stores, drug stores, etc. 40 cts. per 100, where they take not less than 200 pounds.
15 cts. per 100 in smaller quantities.

Retail price to consumers in lots of 10 to 100 pounds, 60 cts. per 100 pounds. Under recent ruling only 6 1/2 pounds is given for a nickel.

Minimum light rate \$1.50 per month, regular 12 ct. per kilowatt. Water plant owned by city. Light and ice plant by Southern Utilities Company.

DeLand
Ice in lots of 100 pounds or more, 30, 40 and 50 cts. per 100, according to quantity. This is cash or coupon price.
Water rate, \$3.00 minimum quarterly.
Light rate, \$1.50 per month minimum.

Light and ice plant owned by corporation. Water is municipally owned.

West Palm Beach
Ice wholesale in lots of 100 pounds or more, \$12.00 per ton, 200 pound coupon book at rate of \$8.00 ton. Retail price to consumers 60 cts. per hundred in 10 to 100 pound lots.

Electric light rate \$1.50 per month minimum, allowing 10 kilowatts, making a rate of 15 cts. per kilowatt. Gas rate \$1.00 per month minimum on a guarantee not to use more than 500 feet. Meter rate is \$2.00 per 1000 feet. Water, light and gas plants owned by private corporations.

Clearwater
Under 100 pounds, cash rate, \$10 per ton or 10 pounds for 5 cts., 100 to 300 pounds \$8 per ton, 300 lb. blocks \$6.00 per ton.
Coupon books, 10 lb. coupons (500 lb. to book \$10 per ton, 50 lb. coupon (2000 lbs. to book) \$8.00 per ton, 300 lb. coupon (6000 lbs. to book) \$6.00 per ton.
Electric light rate, \$1.00 minimum per month for all lighting, Second 100 kilowatt, 8 cts. All over K.W.I., 7 cts.

Water rates: Flat rate of \$1.00 per month. Meter rate, 1st 500 cubic feet, \$1.00; 2nd 500, 15 cts. per 100. From 1000 to 5000 cubic feet, 10 cts. per hundred.

Plants owned by private corporation.

Fort Myers
Same as Sanford rates, except Sanford consumers buying small lots of 5 and 10 cts. get more than Ft. Myers people. Lights, Minimum \$1.50 per month for residence, \$2.00 per month for business. Same K.W. as Sanford. Plants owned by private corporation.

Miami
Ice Rates: 240 lbs. for \$1.25; 480 lbs. for \$2.50; 1000 lbs. for \$4.00; 2000 lbs. \$7.00; 6000 lbs., \$19.50.
To consumers: 40 cts. per 100 pounds, 25 cts. for 50 lbs., 15 cts. for 25 lbs., 10 cts. for 12 lbs. or 6 pounds for 5 cts.
Gas rate \$1.50 per 1000 cubic feet.

Light rate, minimum \$1.00 per month. Water rate, \$3.00 minimum per quarter.

Unauthentic reports show ice prices at smaller towns:
Green Cove Springs, consumer prices, 40 cts. per 100 lbs.
Kissimmee, consumer prices, 35 cts. per 100 lbs.
Eustis, consumer prices, 50 cts. per 100 lbs.
Umatilla, 35 cts. per 100 lbs. at plant.

Among The Theatres

At the Lyric Tont St
Kitty Gordon, with three new domestic creations, three magnificent specimens of the modiste's art at Lyric Theatre tonight in her second screen play, "Her Maternal Right," a five act dramatic vehicle, written specially for her by Willard Mack, specially for her by Willard Mack, the noted playwright and author of "Kick In."

"Her Maternal Right," the big five part human interest drama released by the World Film Corporation with Kitty Gordon starring, will be the feature shown on the screen at the Lyric Theatre tonight. Miss Gordon wears many thousands of dollars' worth of clothes in this picture, but wonderful and gorgeous as her clothes are, her fine acting will be found even more impressive than the sight of elegant gowns.

Leon Bary in Mystery Serial
One of the principal players in "Mystery of the Double Cross," the new Pathe serial, the first episode of which will be shown at the Lyric Theatre Saturday, is Leon Bary, formerly Sarah Bernhardt's leadin man, who at the outbreak of the European War fought for seven months in the trenches.

This serial features as the heroine Miss Mollie King, one of the youngest screen stars.

Bary plays the part of Peter Hale, the hero, whose inheritance of his

father's millions depends upon his marriage to a girl branded with the mark of the Double Cross. This girl comes into his life when, returning from a European vacation he receives a wireless telling him of the strange provisions of his father's will. That night, returning unexpectedly to his stateroom he finds a girl reading the message with a keen interest. Later, during a panic on shipboard, he finds that this same girl is branded with the mark of the Double Cross. She eludes him but later Peter thinks he has found her in Philippa Brewster.

Jack Treadway, a bank teller, infatuated with an actress, lavished the funds of his bank upon her. She turned him down, but the worry of the shortage of his books was paramount in his mind. When he marries the actress, his wife made the actress reimburse her husband the money he had lavished on her. How she succeeded in doing this forms an interesting story which is told in five strong parts in the World film feature, "Her Maternal Right," with Kitty Gordon playing her best characterization every seen on the screen.

Kitty Gordon in private life Lady H. H. Boreford, wife of the titled Englishman of that name, who has been one of the prominent and dominant figures of the English and American stage for years past, when the World Film production, "Her Maternal Right" will be the feature shown on the screen. In this picture Kitty Gordon wears three gowns that are the latest innovations of the modiste's art, but although her gowns are wonderful, her performance, from an artistic and dramatic standpoint, even excels her magnificent clothes.

Youngest Serial Star
Mollie King, star of "Mystery of the Double Cross," the Pathe serial the first episode of which will be at the Lyric Theatre Saturday has the distinction of being the youngest motion picture actress who has ever played the lead in an important serial. Miss King was born in New York city in April, 1898, and has been on the stage since the early age of eight months. At the age of seven she had an important child part with Maxine Elliott in "Her own Way" and made a hit in New York and in London. Saturday, Lyric.

A Romantic Honey Moon
Romance of an altogether unusual kind is told in the story of marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Timberlake of Tampa, who have arrived in the city this afternoon after being married in their bathing suits at Francis Beach near Lakeland, July 5th. They motored to Sanford in a Ford, picked up a 60-foot canoe, shipped the automobile to Jacksonville and then came down the St. Johns river in the small boat, "roughing it" all the way, a distance of more than 200 miles by river. Both bride and groom are sunburned to a healthy brown, and when they get back to Tampa none of their friends will recognize them. Mr. Timberlake is a valued employe of the Tampa Gas Co., under Mr. Roscoe Nettles. While in Jacksonville he called on Mr. Allen Rumboldt, present manager of the Jacksonville Gas Company, and formerly of Tampa.

The romance started July Fourth when the young people told the bride's parents they were going to ride. When they arrived at Lakeland they secured Rev. L. D. Lowe and carried him to Francis Beach, where they donned their bathing suits and were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony in this novel way. The bride wore a one-piece

affair of orange and black and the groom had a bright red bathing suit.

After this they telegraphed the good news to their many friends in Tampa and they continued their journey, which was one of the most novel and exciting honeymoons on record. After leaving Sanford they encountered many storms, and the boat capsized many times. They paddled to Astor, a distance of 150 miles and then secured a sail and sailed on into Jacksonville, losing their way many times before finally reaching their destination. They will motor back to Tampa tomorrow afternoon.

They slept in the canoe on the trip down and spent only one night under shelter. This was because Mrs. Timberlake was sunburned severely. Both young people are very happy and have the best wishes of their many friends for a successful matrimonial voyage as that taken on their honeymoon.—Jacksonville Metropolis.

SPEAKER THREE YEARS OLDER THAN TY COBB

Tris Didn't Reach Pinnacle Until After He Was Thirty-two Years Old.

The duel between Tris Speaker and Ty Cobb presents one bizarre angle that few have ever considered. One writer has even gone so far as to say that age is beginning to tell on Ty and that "the younger Speaker has overhauled the veteran at last."

The ultimate details are somewhat different. In place of being young, Speaker is three years older than Ty, or nearly so, and it has therefore been the older man who overhauled the younger.

While Cobb is younger than Speaker, he had served three years under the main tent before Tris broke in. Ty entered major league service at eighteen, whereas Tris was twenty-five before he donned the harness of big league service. When Speaker had passed his thirty-second year and was still averaging 25 to 30 points back of his Georgia rival each campaign it was taken for granted that he had missed his chance. Exceedingly few athletes begin to improve after thirty-two. Thirty is generally the spot where the skidding begins and the decline sets in.

But two years after this landmark the irrepressible Tris suddenly absorbs a new zip on youth and, after trailing for seven campaigns, dashes on past his main rival and holds that advantage for eight months' actual combat, embracing 189 games.

Speaker has always been a great ball player—one of the greatest—but he upset tradition and the pop-eyed dope by delaying his drive to the main peak at the age of thirty-two and holding it at thirty-four. It is no certainty that he will maintain the crest this year, but he is well on his way, with no evidence of any slump in sight, a better ball player at thirty-three and thirty-four than he ever was between twenty-one and thirty.

PLAYERS LIKE HERZOG.

In McGraw's Absence Giants Put Up Fine Article of Ball.

When John McGraw of the Giants was suspended after his row with Umpire Byron there were many who said that the team would go to pieces. On



Photo by American Press Association.
CHARLEY HERZOG.

the contrary, the Giants took a brace and managed to win a majority of games. A great deal of the success is due to Charley Herzog, the captain. Herzog is popular with the members of the club, and every man did his best to win.

Joins Professional Ranks.
Another good college ball player will join the ranks of the professionals. Edward Ridley, captain of the Indiana university nine, has agreed to report to the Louisville team of the American association for a tryout. In response to a telegram from Fred Beale, Louisville pitcher who last year coached the Indiana ball team request-

ing him to report to Manager Clymer, Ridley wired he would report. Ridley is one of the best pitchers in the West and is expected to compete with the 1917 class.

Buying at Home.
A surgeon in a Western town, engaged to perform an operation of minor character upon a somewhat unsophisticated patient, asked him if he were willing to have only a local anesthetic. "Sure," replied the other, "I believe in patronizing home industry whenever you can."

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

I have several customers for small improved or partly improved truck farms at Sanford. If you want to sell let me try placing your farm. J. O. Packard. 95-2tc

Let me sell your farm. Best demand in months. J. O. Packard. 95-2tc

Potato Vines—Healthy, thrifty vines. \$2.00 per thousand. Full count and quick shipment are two big factors. H. W. Seig, Jacksonville, Fla. 94-3tc

For Sale or Rent—Home on Sanford Heights. A bargain. Mrs. W. H. Treadwell. 94-2tc

Gas Range for sale and good pine room house for rent. Inquire at 210 Park avenue. 94-1tc

For Sale—One fine large team of mules with wagon and harness. Also farming implements. Call on or write R. O. Riddle, Eustis, Fla. 93-4tp

For Sale—A No. 1 saddle and driving horse or will trade for good work horse or mule. W. H. Morris Forest City, Fla. 93-4tc

For Sale—Church chandelier, 10 lamps, kerosene, price \$25.00. S. M. Morse, Orange City, Fla. 92-4tc

For Exchange—"Yacht Ellayre," 36 1/2 ft by 8 ft beam. Will exchange for a good 1916 or '17 five passenger automobile. Address W. F. Ayres, Daytona Beach, Fla. 86-1tc

For Sale—Two fresh cows. Plant Jersey stock. Phone 352. 88-2tc

For Sale—Saddles in the Geo. H. Fernald Hdw. Co. Apply Box N. Sanford. 70-1f

FOR RENT

For Rent—Cottage on Magnolia and Eleventh street, \$9.00 per month including water. Apply next door. 95-2tp

I can rent that farm of yours if you will place it with me. J. O. Packard. 95-2tc

For Rent—Two furnished rooms, 807 Magnolia. 87-1f

For Rent—One room, 703 Palmetto avenue. 73-1f

Furnished Rooms by Day, Week or Month—Park avenue flat, 108 North Park avenue, over L. R. Phillips & Co. drug store. Mrs. James Patton, manager. 30-1f

WANTED

Wanted—Boy over 14 years to work in store. E. H. Peters. 94-2tc

WANTED—Part of house or rooms for light housekeeping or cottage unfurnished. Inquire "D," care of Herald.

Wanted—To sell or rent that farm for you. Thee demand is good just now. J. O. Packard. 95-2tc

Lost—Pair of gold rimmed glasses. Finder return to Herald office and receive reward. 95-2tp

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Gainesville, Fla. June 21, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Charles E. Vermillion of Wekiwa, Florida, who on June 17, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 010763, for 8 1/2 of SE 1/4, Section 21 and NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 22, Township 21 S, Range 29 E, Tallahassee Meridian, has declared his intention to make Five-year Proclamation to establish claim to the land above described, before clerk circuit court, at Gainesville, Florida, on the 10th day of August, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: T. I. Boyd, of Wekiwa, Florida; E. A. Rush, of Wekiwa, Florida; George Garwood of Paola, Florida; Harvey H. Renfro, of Sanford, Florida. 101077-W 11A18, Register.

Tues & Fri-10tc

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

U. S. Land Office at Gainesville, Fla. June 21, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Smith of Ocala, Florida, who on May 12, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 010763, for 8 1/2 of SE 1/4, Section 21 and NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 22, Township 21 S, Range 29 E, Tallahassee Meridian, has declared his intention to make Five-year Proclamation to establish claim to the land above described, before clerk circuit court, at Gainesville, Florida, on the 10th day of August, 1917. Claimant names as witnesses: P. H. Boston of Ovidio, Florida; E. M. Mashburn of Ovidio, Florida; S. H. Frazier of Ovidio, Florida; John Strongs of Ovidio, Florida. 101077-W 11A18, Register.

89-Tues & Fri-10tc

LYRIC THEATRE
The Place To Meet Your Friends

TUESDAY
Wm. A. Brady Presents
KITTY GORDON
in
"Her Maternal Right"
Pathe News

WEDNES DAY
Pathe Presents
"MARY LAWTON'S SECRET"
Lonesome Luke Comedy

THURSDAY
Vitagraph Presents
A GOOD FIVE REEL FEATURE AND ALSO A GOOD CHRISTIE COMEDY

FRIDAY
Wm. A. Brady Presents
"THE PRICE OF PRIDE"
Also Pathe News

SATURDAY
"A Good Man"
"Easy Money"
Comedy
First Episode of "Mystery of the Double Cross"
Featuring Mollie King

COMING
THEADA BARA IN
"Darling of Paris"

THE HOME OF GOOD MUSIC AND FINE PICTURES

PROGRAM AT THE STAR THEATRE
We Challenge Competition and Invite Comparison

TUESDAY—Metro presents Mme Petrova in "The Soul of a Magdalene" also a "Musty Suffer" Comedy.

WEDNESDAY—Free Ticket Day. Special two reel Keystone Comedy in addition to the regular five reel program.

THURSDAY—The Famous Triangle Plays. Dorothy Dalton in "The Dark Road" also a comedy "The Innocent Sinners"

FRIDAY—Pauline Frederick in "The Love that Lives", also a Comedy.

SATURDAY—Dorothy Gish in "Her Official Fathers"

MATINEE DAILY AT 3:15 P. M.

NOW IS THE TIME!

To Buy Your Place in M. M. Smith's Sub-division. Land Going Fast, Get a Good Location. . . .

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A.P. CONNELLY



"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and the Hell of the Trenches, Described by an American Boy.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian Army Has Gripping Tale That Every American Will Read, For He Tells the Facts—Unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct Medal Man; He Was Invalided Home, but Is Going "Out There" Again to Fight For Uncle Sam and His Allies. An Inspiring, Interesting, Personal Narrative, Full of the Spirit and Atmosphere of the Trenches.

No. 1. In Training

By Sergeant Alexander McClintock, D. C. M., 87th Overseas Batt., Canadian Gren. Guards.

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FOREWORD.

Here is a literary product which is at once an admirable example of the force of simple realism in the description of things which are difficult of ordinary comprehension, and a handbook and guide for every prospective soldier of our armie.

Sergeant McClintock has not written stories about the war. He has written the war itself, reducing it, one might almost say, to words of one syllable, yet bringing to the reader's view, clearly and vividly, the various aspects of the great struggle, hidden to all except the man who is actually a part of it. His contribution to the history of the war must be classed as one which shines with a new light.

It is fascinating in its simplicity, yet thrilling in its convincing detail. It leads one, with ever-growing and compelling interest, from a casual conversation in a hotel in New York through scenes of strife and blood and thrilling conflict to the moment when the king and queen of England came to the bedside of a Kentucky youth in a London hospital to thank him in the name of their nation for his services in the cause which we have now come to recognize as that of world humanity.

Sergeant McClintock received the Distinguished Conduct medal before leaving England for home on leave. He is returning to accept a commission in the Canadian overseas forces. The story is told in McClintock's own unadorned way.

I DON'T lay claim to being much of a writer, and up till now I have never felt the call to write anything about my experiences with the Canadian troops in Belgium and France, because I have realized that a great many other men saw quite as much as I did and could beat me telling about it. Of course I believed that my experience was worth relating, and I thought that the matter published in the newspapers by professional writers sort of missed the essentials and lacked the spirit of the "ditches" in a good many ways in spite of its excellent literary style, but I didn't see any reason why it was up to me to make an effort as a war historian until now.

Now there is a reason, as I look at it, I believe I can show the two or three millions of my fellow countrymen who will be "out there" before this war is over what they are going to be up against and what they ought to prepare for personally and individually.

That is as far as I am going to go in the way of excuse, explanation or com-



"Boys, for God's sake don't call me Harry. Here comes the general!"

ment, call it what you will. The rest of my story is a simple relation of facts and occurrences in the order in which they came to my notice and happened to me. It may start off a little slowly and jerkily, just as we did, not knowing what was coming to us. I'd like to add that it got quite hot enough to suit me later several times. Therefore, as my effort is going to be to carry you right along with me in this account of my experiences, don't be

impatient if nothing very important seems to come off at first. I felt a little ennui myself at the getway. But that was certainly one thing that didn't annoy me later.

In the latter part of October, 1915, I decided that the United States ought to be fighting along with England and France on account of the way Belgium had been treated, if for no other reason. As there seemed to be a considerable division of opinion on this point among the people at home, I came to the conclusion that any man who was free, white and twenty-one and felt as I did ought to go over and get into it single handed on the side where his convictions led him. If there wasn't some particular reason why he couldn't, therefore I said goodby to my parents and friends in Lexington and started for New York with the idea of sailing for France and joining the Foreign legion of the French army.

Decides to Go to Canada.

A couple of nights after I got to New York I fell into conversation in the Knickerbocker bar with a chap who was in the re-enforcement company of Princess Pat's regiment of the Canadian forces. After my talk with him I decided to go up to Canada and look things over. I arrived at the Windsor hotel, in Montreal, at 8 o'clock in the morning a couple of days later, and at 10 o'clock that morning I was sworn in as a private in the Canadian Grenadier guards. Eighty-seventh overseas battalion, Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Meighen commanding. They were just getting under way, making soldiers out of the troops I enlisted with, and discipline was quite lax.

They at once gave me a week's leave to come down to New York and settle up some personal affairs, and I overstayed it five days. All that my company commander said to me when I got back, was that I seemed to have picked up Canadian habits very quickly. At a review one day in our training camp I heard a major say:

"Boys, for God's sake don't call me Harry or spit in the ranks. Here comes the general!"

We found out eventually that there was a reason for the slackness of discipline. The trouble was that men would enlist to get \$1.10 a day without working for it and would desert as soon as any one made it unpleasant for them. Our officers knew that they were about. Conditions changed instantly we went on shipboard. Discipline tightened up on us like a rope on a colt.

We trained in a sort of casual, easy way in Canada from Nov. 4 to the following April. We had a good deal of trouble keeping our battalion up to strength, and I was sent out several times with other "non-coms" on a recruiting detail. While we were in the training camp at St. John's I made the acquaintance of a young Canadian who became my "pal." He was Campbell McFarland, nephew of George McFarland, the actor who is so well known on the American musical stage. He was a sergeant. When I first knew him he was one of the most delightful and amusing young fellows you could imagine.

The war changed him entirely. He became extremely quiet and seemed to be borne down with the sense of the terrible things which he saw. He never lost the good fellowship which was inherent in him and was always ready to do anything to help me, but he formed the habit of sitting, alone and silent, for hours at a time, just thinking. It seemed as if he had a premonition about himself, though he never showed fear and never spoke of the dangers we were going into, as the other fellows did. He was killed in the Somme action in which I was wounded.

I also had been made a sergeant on account of the fact that I had been at school in the Virginia Military Institute—that is, I was an acting sergeant. It was explained to me that my appointment would have to be confirmed in England and then reconfirmed after three months' service in France. Under the regulations of the Canadian forces a noncommissioned officer, after final confirmation in his grade, can be reduced to the ranks only by a general court martial, though he can escape a court martial, when confronted with charges, by reverting to the ranks at his own request.

Forty-two hundred of us sailed for England on the Empress of Britain, sister ship to the Empress of Ireland, which was sunk in the St. Lawrence river. The steamer was, of course, very crowded and uncomfortable, and the eight day trip across was most unpleasant. We had trips to eat until we were sick of the sight of it. A sergeant reported one morning, "Eight men and twenty-two breakfasts absent." There were two other troop ships in our convoy, the Baltic and the

Metagama. A British cruiser escorted us until we were 400 miles off the coast of England. A ship picked up a destroyer which had come out to meet her. At that time a notice was posted in the purser's office informing us that we were in the war zone and that the ship would not stop for anything, even for a man overboard. That day a soldier fell off the Metagama with \$700 in his pocket, and the ship never even hesitated. They left him where he had no chance in the world to spend his money.

"Make a Break!"

Through my training in the V. M. I., I was able to read semaphore signals, and I caught the message from the destroyer which escorted us. It read:

"Each ship for herself now. Make a break!"

We beat the other steamers of our convoy eight hours in getting to the dock in Liverpool, and, according to what seemed to be the regular system of our operations at that time, we were the last to disembark. The majority of our fellows had never been in England before, and they looked on our travels at that time as a fine lark. Everybody cheered and laughed when they dusted off one of those little toy trains and brought it up to take us away in it. After we were aboard of it we proceeded at the dizzy rate of about four miles an hour, and our regular company humorist—no company complete without one—suggested that they were afraid, if they went any faster, they might run off the island before they could stop. We were taken to Bramshot camp, in Hampshire, twelve miles from the Aldershot school of command. The next day we were given "king's leave"—eight days, with free transportation anywhere in the British Isles. It is the invariable custom to give this sort of leave to all colonial troops immediately upon their arrival in England. However, in our case Ireland was barred. Just at that time Ireland was no place for a newly arrived Canadian looking for sport.

After that they really began to make soldiers of us. We thought our training in Canada had amounted to something. We found out that we might as well have been playing croquet.



After That They Really Began to Make Soldiers of Us.

We learned more the first week of our actual training in England than we did from November to April in Canada. I make this statement without fear. That any officer or man of the Canadian forces alive today will disagree with me, and I submit it for the thoughtful consideration of the gentlemen who believe that our own armies can be prepared for service here at home.

In this war every man has got to be a specialist. He's got to know one thing better than anybody else except those who have had intensive instruction in the same branch. And, besides that, he's got to have effective general knowledge of all the specialties in which his fellow soldiers have been particularly trained. I can illustrate this. Immediately upon our return from first leave in England we were divided into sections for training in eight specialties. They were: Bombing, sniping, scouting, machine gun fighting, signaling, trench mortar operation, bayonet fighting and stretcher bearing. I was selected for special training in bombing, probably because I was supposed, as an American and a baseball player, to be expert in throwing. With the other men picked for training in the same specialty, I was sent to Aldershot, and there for three weeks, twelve hours a day, I threw bombs, studied bombs, read about bombs, took bombs to pieces to see what made them tick and put them together again and did practically everything else that you could do with a bomb, except eat it.

Then I was ordered back along with the other men who had gained this intimate acquaintance with the entire bomb family, and we were put to work teaching the entire battalion all that we had learned. When we were not teaching we were under instruction ourselves by the men who had taken special training in other branches. Also at certain periods of the day we had physical training and rifle practice. Up to the time of our arrival in England intensive training had been merely a fine phrase with us. During our stay there it was a definite and overpowering fact. Day and night we trained, and day and night it rained. At 9 o'clock we would fall into our bunks in huts which held from a half to a whole platoon—from thirty to six-

ty men—and drop into exhausted sleep, only to turn out at 5 a. m. to give a sudden and exact imitation of what we would do to the Germans if they sneaked up on us before breakfast in six inches of mud. Toward the last, when we thought we had been driven to the limit, they told us that we were to have a period of real, intensive training to harden us for actual fighting. They sent us four imperial drill sergeants from the British grenadier guards, the senior foot regiment of the British army and the one with which we were affiliated.

It would be quite unavailing for me to attempt to describe these drill sergeants. The British drill sergeant is an institution which can be understood only through personal and close contact and is about as cordial as loose electricity. If he thinks a major general is wrong he'll tell him so on the spot in the most emphatic way, but without ever violating a single sacred tradition of the service. The sergeants who took us in charge to put on the real polish to our training had all seen from twenty to twenty-five years of service. They had all been through the battles of Mons and the Marne, and they had all been wounded. One of them ordered all of our commissioned officers, from the colonel down, to turn out for rifle drill one day and put them through the manual of arms while the soldiers of the battalion stood around looking on.

"Gentlemen," said he very politely in the midst of the drill, "when I see you handle your rifles I feel like falling on my knees and thanking God that we've got a navy."

A Call For Volunteers.

On June 2, after the third battle of Ypres, while McFarland and I were sitting wearily on our bunks during a strange hour in the afternoon when nobody had thought of anything for us to do, a soldier came in with a message from headquarters which put a sudden stop to the discussion we were having about the possibility of getting leave to go up to London. The message was that the First, Second and Third divisions of the Canadians had lost 40 per cent of their men in the third fight at Ypres and that 300 volunteers were wanted from each of our battalions to fill up the gaps.

"Forty per cent," said McFarland, getting up quickly. "My God, think of it! Well, I'm off to tell 'em I'll go."

I told him I was with him, and we started for headquarters, expecting to be received with applause and pointed out as heroic examples. We couldn't even get up to give in our names. The whole battalion had gone up ahead of us. They heard about it first. That was the spirit of the Canadians. It was about this time that a story went round concerning an English colonel who had been called upon to furnish volunteers from his outfit to replace casualties. He backed his regiment up against a barbed wire wall and said:

"Now, all who don't want to volunteer step three paces to the rear."

In our battalion sergeants and even officers offered to go as privates. McFarland and I were not accepted; our volunteers went up first, and we were reinforced up to strength by drafts from the Fifth Canadian division, which was then forming in England.

In July, when we were being kept on the rifle ranges most of the time, all leave was stopped, and we were ordered to hold our selves in readiness to go overseas. In the latter part of the month we started. We sailed from Southampton to Havre on a big transport, escorted all the way by destroyers. As we landed we got our first sight of the harvest of war. A big hospital on the quay was filled with wounded men. We had twenty-four hours in what they called a "rest camp." We slept on cobbles in shacks which were so utterly comfortable that it would be an insult to a Kentucky thoroughbred to call them stables. Then we were on the way to the Belgian town of Poperinghe, which is 150 miles from Havre and was at that time the rail head of the Ypres salient. We made the trip in box cars which were marked in French, "Eight horses or forty men," and we had to draw straws to decide who should lie down.

In the Front Trenches.

We got into Poperinghe at 7 p. m., and the scouts had led us into the front trenches at 2 the next morning. Our position was to the left of St. Eloi and was known as "the island," because it had no support on either flank. On the left was the Yser canal and the bluff which forms its bank. On the right were 300 yards of battered down trenches, which had been rebuilt twice and blown in again each time by the German guns. For some reason, which I never quite understood, the Germans were able to drop what seemed a tolerably large proportion of the output of the Krupp works on this particular spot whenever they wanted to. Our high command had concluded that it was untenable, and so we, on one side of it, and the British, on the other, had to just keep it scouted and protect our separate flanks. Another name they had for that position was the "bird cage." That was because the first fellows who moved into it made themselves nice and comfy and put up wire nettings to prevent any one from tossing bombs in on them. Thus, when the Germans stirred up the spot with an accurate shower of "wild bangs" and "coal boxes," the same being thirteen pounders and six inch shells, that wire netting presented a spectacle of utter inadequacy which hasn't been equaled in this war.

They called the position which we were assigned to defend "the graveyard of Canada." That was because of the fearful losses of the Canadians here in the second battle of Ypres, from April 21 to June 3, 1915, when the first gas attack in the world's his-

tory was launched by the Germans, and although the French on the left and the British on the right fell back, the Canadians stayed where they were put.

Right here I can mention something which will give you an idea why descriptions of this war don't describe it. During the first gas attack the Canadians, clogging to death and falling over each other in a fight against a new and unheard of terror in warfare, found a way—the Lord only knows who first discovered it and how he happened to do it—to stay through a gas cloud and come out alive. It isn't pretty to think of, and it's like many other things in this war which you can't even tell of in print, because the simple description would violate the nice ethics about reading matter for the public eye which have grown up in long years of peace and traditional decency. But this thing which you can't describe meant just the difference between life and death to many of the Canadians that first day of the gas.



As Dawn Broke We Made Out a Big Painted Sign Above the German Front Trench.

Official orders now tell every soldier what he is to do with his handkerchief or a piece of his shirt if he is caught in a gas attack without his mask.

The nearest I can come in print to telling you what the soldier is ordered to do in this emergency is to remind you that ammonia fumes oppose chlorine gas as a neutralizing agent and that certain emanations of the body throw off ammonia fumes.

Now that I've told you how we got from the Knickerbocker bar and other places to a situation which was just 150 yards from the entrenched front of the German army in Belgium I might as well add a couple of details about things which straightway put fear of God in our hearts. At daybreak one of our fourteenth platoon men, standing on the firing step, pushed back his trench helmet and remark-

ed that he thought it was a good idea for coffee. He said, "A German snipershotter, during the first time that day, got him under the rim of his helmet, and his career with the Canadian forces was over right there. And as the dawn broke, we made out a big painted sign raised above the German front trench. It read:

WELCOME, EIGHTY-SEVENTH CANADIANS

We were a new battalion. We had been less than seventy-two hours on the continent of Europe, and the Germans were not supposed to know anything that was going on behind our lines!

We learned afterward that concealed telephones in the houses of the Belgian burgomasters of the villages of Dinkelbusch and Reminghelaet, near our position, gave communication with the German headquarters opposite us. One of the duties of a detail of our men soon after that was to stand three two burgomasters up against a wall and shoot them.

In concluding this first article I want to say frankly that any man who claims he is not afraid when for the first time he goes into that hell of the western front is a liar, and I'll tell him so to his face. Later we became impervious, but that first day I prayed, and I would have bent down and prayed only my knees shook so.

The five remaining articles in this remarkable series will appear one each week. They are as follows:

No. 2.—The Bomb Raid. The great preparations and rehearsal for this attack. Volunteers for the job taken behind the lines where the German trenches are exactly reproduced. The days of preparation. Heretofore unwritten detail of modern trench raids. This article concludes with the men going out to their job.

No. 3.—"Over the Top and Give 'em Hell." The English Tommy's battle cry as he breaks from his trench. The bomb raid and what happened. Of sixty that started forty-six failed to return because the Germans had prepared and mined the trench. Graphic description of Sergeant McClintock's terrible experience.

No. 4.—Shifted to the Somme. Sergeant McClintock takes part in the greatest of all battles and tells of the hell of it. The front in Belgium was really a rest sector in comparison with it," he says. The extensive preparations of the allies for open warfare afterward abandoned because of the failure of expected developments.

No. 5.—Wounded in Action. This article describes the terrible fight, the dead and dying, the loss of a pal and the final falling of McClintock in No Man's Land. Simply told, it is one of the most remarkable descriptions of a battle by a participant ever put together.

No. 6.—Decorated For Bravery; Home and Uncle Sam. This concluding article of the series relates in detail how England cared for the wounded. How the king and queen came to the bed of an American hospital for gallantry. Interesting, intimate and amusing incidents told by and of the wounded Tommies. Trying to fight for Uncle Sam.

"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and Hell of the Trenches Described by an American Boy

We have secured a series of six articles by Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian army. He has a gripping tale that every American will read, for he tells the facts, unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct medal man, he was invalided home, but is going "Over There" again to fight for Uncle Sam and his allies.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock served in the Eighty-seventh Battalion Canadian Grenadier guards from September, 1915, until November, 1916, the last four months of that time at the front in France, where he gained the Distinguished Conduct medal by his devotion to duty and bravery under fire. As his former commanding officer I can testify as to his good qualities, and I consider he would make a valuable officer. (Signed) F. S. MEIGHEN, Brigadier General, Commanding Canadian Training Division, Bramshot.

Feb. 14, 1917. We will print one article each week for six weeks. Watch for the first installment.

THE SANFORD HERALD

E. J. HOLLY, Editor
W. M. HAYNES, Business Manager
Published Every Tuesday and Friday
THE HERALD PRINTING COMPANY
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MONTHS..... 1.25
THREE MONTHS..... .75



The Mulberry Herald has suspended and the editor gives as the reason the lack of advertising. It seems strange indeed to the publishers all over the country why the average merchant cannot see the advantages of advertising.

The Sanford section is in better shape today than it has ever been. We have made money on every thing raised here this season and as a late filler the pepper crop alone has made the growers good money and the crop is still being shipped.

MUCK FOR FERTILIZER
The Sanford Herald has more than once called the attention of our truck farmers to the immense advantage of muck as a fertilizer and soil builder.

The truth of our contention is borne out in practical field tests by

DON'T Write it on Your Cuff! Jot it Down in the MEMO BOOK
HERALD PRINTING CO. Phone 148 Sanford, Florida

many of the largest growers on Celery avenue and the West Side, so that the value of muck for our celery and lettuce and other crops as well as for corn and potatoes is no longer questioned. The fact is, there would have been much more of it used than has been, but for the extremely high cost of handling and difficulty of hauling in its natural wet state from the boggy swamps.

SHUT UP OR BE LOCKED UP
The Tribune is extremely jealous of our American rights. Among them we hold none more precious than free speech and a free press. In most of our cities we have allowed such freedom of speech that we have permitted, with good natured tolerance, the free utterance of the ravings of disordered minds.

Even the steps of government buildings have been favorite rostrums wherefrom wild eyed fanatics might talk themselves black in the face against the government itself. So long as it kept clear of libel laws, the press might go so far as the editor pleased to go with his thunderbolts against anything and anybody.

THE HOME GUARDS
Much has been written and said about the Home Guards, which, under special act of congress may be organized in all the states and the District of Columbia, their specific title suggesting their limits and provisions being made for the furnishing of some equipment by the government.

COAST LINE WILL REDUCE THE SERVICE
RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS LOWS CUTTING OF SEVERAL TRAINS
Tallahassee, July 16.—As a war measure the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company made application to the Florida railroad commissioners a short time ago to take off several passenger trains in the state, thereby releasing all equipment possible for the use of the government in handling troops and government supplies.

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mands for duty. Because some choose to think that the joining of a Home Guard organization meant the endeavor on the part of an individual to escape the possibility of going to war, many men are slow to apply for admission in the guard. There is nothing unpatriotic, no possible excuse to call the member of the guard a "slacker," and there should be no secrecy about the personnel, the strength and efficiency of this branch of service that has a definite purpose and may have much to do.

Within a very short time the National Guard, which has been a body for service in the several states chiefly, and with only an occasional call for duty outside the borders of a state is to be taken in charge by the national government and every man removed from the state in which he has served and from the United States. While the number of men taken by this means is not very large, the conscripted army will follow closely, taking nearly a million more men from possible service at home.

Florida has made some progress in organizing Home Guards and it is to be hoped that the plans made will be put through and companies formed in many Florida towns and cities. The membership is expected to be made up of business and professional men, exempt from service in the regular branches of the military system, but none the less capable and efficient men who will expect to respond to any call made and to give a portion of their time to drill, practice and study of military science.

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WE ENCOURAGE NEW DEPOSITORS
A great many people hesitate about opening a Bank Account because they regard their knowledge of banking as limited or probably they consider the amount of money they have to deposit too small. It is a very easy matter to open an account here.
Just deposit your money, sign your name and receive your bank book. We cordially invite you to open an account with us, subject to check, and will be pleased at all times to explain any details in regard to financial matters.
CAPITAL \$30,000.00 SURPLUS \$15,000.00
PEOPLES BANK OF SANFORD WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS
H. R. STEVENS C. M. HAND SANFORD, FLORIDA O. L. TAYLOR R. R. DEAS
F. L. WOODRUFF Vice-President Cashier Asst. Cashier
THE BANK THAT INSURES YOUR DEPOSITS

Bray of Winter Garden; J. H. Sadler, Oakland; G. G. Wear, Gilbert D. Leach, and L. M. Johnson of Leesburg, and P. H. Rolfs, C. K. McQuarrie and W. B. Taylor of Gainesville, and after a full hearing of all who desired to be heard, the commissioners took the said matter under advisement.
And now on this day the said matter coming on for further and final consideration, the railroad commissioners being advised in the premises, do find that owing to the exigencies of war it is desirable to release some of the equipment of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, that the same may be held in readiness for the service of the government, and for the further reason that a reduction in its train service will tend toward a conservation of fuel and coal supply, and there appearing no other reason for discontinuing the train service hereinafter mentioned.

It is therefore ordered and adjudged that in compliance with its petition, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company be and it is hereby ordered and permitted to discontinue trains Nos. 37 and 38, between Jacksonville and Trilby, and in lieu thereof operate trains Nos. 37 and 38 between Sanford and St. Petersburg by the Trilby branch connecting at Sanford with trains Nos. 82 and 83 handling sleeper from Jacksonville to St. Petersburg, practically on the same schedule as at present via Jacksonville and St. Petersburg via Gainesville.
It is further ordered and adjudged that trains No. 162 and 163 between Tarpon Springs and St. Petersburg be discontinued.

Done and ordered by the railroad commissioners of the state of Florida in open session at their office in the city of Tallahassee, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1917.
R. Hudson Burr, Chairman.

AN APPRECIATION
Little Darnell Brownlee
O, darling, don't wave from the Rainbow Land,
We can't come up to you now;
But we see your smile and your bonnie brown eyes,
And the light of the love that never dies
On your beautiful baby brow.
O, isn't it sweet in Rainbow Land?
Do you dip your feet in the wave,
In the gleam and the glow of that wonderful sea
With its golden sands, in your radiant glee,
Where the children may frolic and lave?
Are the angels teaching you sweet, new tricks?
Do they laugh when you wave your hand?
Do they toss you, and kiss you, and smother your hair,
And pat your cheek so rosy and fair,
In beautiful Rainbow Land?
Did some one who never knew the cost—
The cost that mothers pay—
Some one who longed for a darling like you,
With a little loving heart as true,
And your smile like a sunbeam's play—
Did she ask the Father to give you to her—
The heart that longed for a child—
Some one whose arms were so empty here,
Someone who craved with regretful tear,
One "pure and undefiled."

How cruel to call you back, if we could!
From the shore of Rainbow Land,
From the safety, the joy, unutterable bliss,
From the Savior's arms—from the Father's kiss,
From the babies' Rainbow Land,
Just ask the angel to open the gate,
And throw us a kiss, baby sweet;
And sometimes wave your dimpled hand;
From some fair height of Rainbow Land,
Our longing hearts to greet.
And amid the sorrows and mid the stress
O'er life's stern way we roam,
We'll hear you call—we'll see you wave—
We'll climb up higher, and we'll be brave
Till God's voice calls us home.

Red Cross Announcement
The next regular business meeting of the Seminole Branch will be Wednesday, July 18th, at 3:30 p. m. at the Woman's Club rooms, and all members are urged to attend.
The East Sanford Red Cross members will hold their regular meeting for sewing at the home of Mrs. Huston on Cameron avenue on Thursday afternoon. All interested in sewing for the Red Cross, whether members as yet or not are invited to this gathering.
Riley M. Fletcher Berry,
Press Reporter Seminole Branch,
N. Fla. Chap. A. R. C.

Sanford Navy Knitting Circle
The Sanford Navy Knitting Circle will meet at the home of Mrs. A. E. Hill on Tuesday and Friday afternoons at four o'clock until further notice, for the purpose of instructing all those who desire to learn, to knit the outfits required by the navy.

There are no dues in this organization. There are three ways in which the outfits can be given: Anyone who so desires can give and make an outfit; those who would wish to contribute but have neither the time or talent for knitting may give the price of an outfit and still others who cannot give materials can give their time, and service. Mrs. Hill has made arrangements to secure the wool and needles and the work is in such shape now that the circle will be able to meet regularly for knitting and instructions. The cost of materials for a complete outfit will be \$2.25, the one and only outlay required. It is the hope of the chairman of the circle to send out of Sanford for the Battleship Florida one hundred outfits.

FLORIDA'S QUOTA
This State Will Furnish Over Six Thousand Soldiers
Washington, July 16.—Formal announcement was made by the war department today that 687,000 men will be selected from those registered on June 3 for the first national war army and to fill up vacancies in the national guard and the regular army.
The quota of men with which each state in the south will be required to furnish from those registered on June 3 follows:
Alabama, 13,612; Arkansas, 19,267; Georgia, 18,347; Florida, 6,325; Kentucky, 14,296; Louisiana, 13,822; Mississippi, 10,801; North Carolina, 9,974; Oklahoma, 15,564; South Carolina, 10,081; Tennessee, 14,528; Texas, 30,545; Virginia, 13,795.
Musk Loses Weight.
Charles Buzzard, a French chemist, demonstrates that a grain of musk loses weight until it regains its original odor, after which its weight remains the same. This proves that perfume is caused by volatile particles given off by the odoriferous body.

The THREE-IN-ONE STORE
For the remainder of this week will give SPECIAL BARGAINS in Shoes. We have exceptional values, such as
Day Shoes for Men \$1.98
" " " Youths 1.79
White Canvas Yachting Shoes \$1.98
Men's Tennis Bal. \$1.00
Men's Tan Canvas Shoes only \$1.98
Vulcanized Rubber Canvas Bayside Shoes \$1.00
Ladies Rubber Sole White Canvas Baby Dolls \$1.79
Women's Two Strap Sandals and Blucher Oxford \$1.75
Only 5 pieces very Pretty Patterns in Sport Silk to close out at 89c
Ladies' House Dresses of Ratine Cloth, Linen, Voils and Crepe, as long as they last, your choice only 49c
Sport Crepe 69c
Stripe, Dots and Figured Voils and Lawns to close out at 5c - 10c - 15c - 19c - 25c
Silk Poplin, plain and figured \$1.25
Ladies' Wash Skirts to close out at only 98c
Ladies' Voile and Lawn Waists 98c
Only a few Ladies' Cloth Sport Hats to close out at only 44c
J. & P. Coats Spool Cotton 5c
Don't forget we sell Men's Palm Beach, Kool Kloth and Panama Suits at the lowest possible Price.
The THREE-IN-ONE STORE Guarantees to sell the best goods for the least money. A host of reasonable items will be priced under present market costs. WE INVITE YOU.
The THREE-IN-ONE STORE
"WE SELL IT FOR LESS"
Sanford Ave. and Fourth St. Sanford, Florida

AND ABOUT THE CITY

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

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

The Board of Public Instruction is meeting today and one of the matters of interest to be attended to is the appointment of the teachers for the county. The Herald will give a list of those teachers appointed to the various schools as early as this list is available for publication.

Ayers' New Daytona Beach Hotel Daytona Beach, Fla.—Special summer rates now in effect. Week end parties solicited. Dance every Saturday night. W. F. & E. R. Ayres, managers and owners. 81-1f.

L. A. Brumley returned yesterday to Huntersville, N. C., where he will join his folks and complete his vacation, returning to Sanford via auto within the next three weeks.

R. R. Roebuck, representing John B. Stetson University was in Sanford in the interest of the University Saturday.

No. 660 will cure Malaria or Bilious Fever. It kills the germs. 86-35t

"Over There" is the title of McClintock's trench story in this issue. Read it.

Mr. and Mrs. Farley and family have rented the Peters house on Magnolia avenue. Mr. Farley is state organizer of the labor unions and will make Sanford headquarters while he is in the field.

Miss Cole of Gainesville is the attractive guest of Miss Ball and is receiving many social attentions while in the city.

Rub-My-Tism—Antiseptic, Anodyne—Kills pain, stops putrefaction. 86-35t

The following is a society item from Mt. Clemens: "Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Chase of Sanford are registered at the Colonial Hotel, Mt. Clemens, Michigan."

Word has been received in this city of the death of Dr. E. F. Marrero, who died at New Orleans, La., on Thursday. Dr. Marrero had many friends in Sanford where he visited his son a few years ago. Interment was made at Covington, Louisiana.

Early letter notice: Mail box will be open every afternoon at 2 o'clock except Tuesdays and Fridays. 72-1f

Mr. E. T. Woodruff gives a luncheon for a group of friends at the Colonial Hotel. The guests will take their seats at the table punctually at 6 o'clock. Music, toast and a social good time will follow. The affair promises to be a very delightful function.

Mr. J. H. Taylor of the Three-In-One Store is in New York this week buying his fall stock of dry goods and shoes.

No. 666 will cure Chills and Gever. It is the most speedy remedy we know. 86-35t

W. M. Haynes, business manager of the Herald Printing Co., has returned from Jacksonville, where he was a member of the committee appointed by the Florida Press Association to take up the matter of getting better prices on news print paper.

H. C. DuBose was called to Alabama yesterday by the condition of his youngest son who will have to be operated upon. Mrs. DuBose and children have been spending the summer in Alabama and their many friends here hope for the recovery of the little boy and the safe return of the family in the fall.

Woodland Park is open only Sundays. To let on week days. 92-1f

W. C. Beavers of Okeechobee is acting assistant cashier of the Peoples Bank while R. R. Deas is taking his vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Deas are spending the month in the mountains of North Carolina.

Mr. Clarence Wolfe and little son and sister, Miss Mary Kennedy left on Monday for Tampa for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Hansell left yesterday for Jacksonville where they will consult a specialist regarding their little son. They expect to leave shortly to make their home in Jacksonville and will probably remove to that city next week.

Mrs. A. D. Parrish left on Sunday for Baltimore and the northern markets to purchase her fall stock of millinery. She returning home Mrs. Parrish will visit her old home in North Carolina.

The Junior-B. Y. P. U. of the Baptist Temple has great reason to rejoice. This union has been successful in obtaining the highest standard of any Junior B. Y. P. U. in the state, and for obtaining this high standard has been awarded the

loving cup by the Baptist Assembly for three years in succession, and the Assembly this year has awarded the union may now retain this cup forever as a standing mark of efficiency. Miss Virginia DeCoursey was elected by this local union to go to Lake City and there receive the cup as the property of the union, and she executing her charge returned and Sunday night at the Temple, just before the evening services delivered the cup to the president of the union, Miss Adele Rimes. Both young ladies made interesting and well timed addresses and asked Dr. Hyman to place the cup in its holder and seal the lock so it may remain forever and forever.

Mr. and Mrs. Timberlake were in the city yesterday enroute to their home in Tampa from a trip to Jacksonville made by canoe from this city.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Sovacoll and daughter Betsy Jane of Jacksonville who have been here for several days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Turner Houser left today for their home. Mrs. Sovacoll was Miss Mamie Hill and formerly resided here where her many friends have been glad to welcome her back home. Mr. Sovacoll is southern manager of the American Art Co.

C. L. Harrington of Greenville, North Carolina is the guest of his uncle, W. J. Thigpen. This is Mr. Harrington's first trip to Sanford and he thinks it is just about right in every particular especially, the corn crop which beats even the Old North State.

H. L. McClendon who is connected with the experimental station of the University of Florida at Gainesville was in the city on Saturday calling on his many friends. He is a former resident of this city and has made good in his chosen profession.

Mrs. Henry Wight and children spent Sunday with home folks. They have a cottage at Daytona Beach where they are enjoying the cool breezes from the ocean.

Mrs. Allan Jones and daughter, LeClaire are the guests of Mrs. G. W. Spencer at Daytona Beach for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Norris Lewis motored over to Coronado Beach yesterday and Mrs. Lewis and the children will remain awhile. Mr. Lewis states that the new road to New Smyrna is in fine shape and the run can be made in one and one-half hours running slow.

Dr. Ralph Stevens has been called and will leave today for the training camp. Dr. Stevens looks fine in his new uniform and takes the part of first lieutenant and will be connected with the hospital as one of the surgeons. While the late Dr. Stevens and Ralph are proud of him and hope for his safe return to Sanford after the war.

The Colors Are Calling

Sanford continues to send her men to the war. This week Capt. Gen. Horace Light, Terrence Ralph Wight, Will Stringfellow, R. A. Shaffer and several others are in Jacksonville taking the examinations for the officers' at-sea course.

Had Arms Cut Off

A young lad, named John German, hailing from Cleveland, Ohio, while stealing a ride on the train near Glenwood last Sunday fell between the cars and had both arms cut off. He was brought here and Dr. Miller rendered medical aid and it was necessary to amputate both arms at the shoulder.

To My Patrons

Having removed my paint and paper hanging shop to 104 Palmetto avenue I am now prepared to handle all orders in painting and decorating and paper hanging. Now is the time to have this work done. Estimates cheerfully given. 91-1fc

F. W. TEMPERTON

Notice

The city council will sit August 6th, 1917, 7:30 p. m., as a board of equalization and will hear complaints if any of values fixed by the assessor.

R. C. MAXWELL, Assessor City of Sanford, Fla. 95-4tc

Bids for Transporting of School Children

Bids will be received for transporting school children of rural districts to and from schools for the term of 1917-18, beginning September 1, 1917 and for eight months to May 1, 1918.

Route No. 1—Celery avenue to Cameron City.

Route No. 2—Sanford avenue to Elder Springs.

Route No. 3—First Street to Monroe corner.

Route No. 4—To Upsala.

All transportation by auto cars, under regulations as accepted by board of trustees.

Bids by single route or all routes together must be presented on or before August 1st, 1917.

B. F. Whitner, Secretary. 95-4tc

N. A. Colbert, mayor of Moore Haven or More Haven is to leave a few days and after a trip to Jacksonville will spend his summer vacation here. Mr. Colbert is one of the pioneers of this wonder city in the Everglades and says that when the railroad is finished that the new town will be one of the coming cities of the state.

Dr. J. F. McKinnon spent Saturday in the city, coming over from Oakland to attend the funeral of little Darnelle Brownlee. The many Sanford friends of Dr. McKinnon will be glad to know that he will be here next Sunday to preach in the Presbyterian church at the morning and evening services.

Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Brownlee left yesterday for Montreat, North Carolina where Dr. Brownlee will attend the sessions of the Presbyterian Association especially for Sunday school work. They will also visit Washington and other points and will spend some time with Dr. Brownlee's relatives in Georgia ere returning home.

Revelation

The July program of services at the Baptist Temple is being based on the Revelations of the Bible, and the sermon delivered last Sunday night by Dr. Hyman, the pastor was the fourth of the series. This sermon was entitled the "Lion of the Tribe of Judah" and had to do with the book of Revelation, the book of life according to the Doctor, one that no man was good enough to open, but that the Lion of the tribe of Judah, the strong man of Judah, who was also the lamb—a man who is strong yet lamb-like in spirit was to open the book and read the records of the many lives. This book is to be opened and the records read on that day of days.

The services based on the book of Revelation will be continued throughout the month of July, with special services on the subject each Wednesday night. Dr. Hyman will be the principal speaker at the Wednesday night services during the next two weeks, with a special layman reader for the meetings. Fine well ventilated hall and courteous ushers will see that the congregations will be comfortably seated and cared for at these meetings, and the entire public is invited to take part and attend the services.

Read McClintock's Story.

In this issue appears the trench story of Alexander McClintock's experience in the trenches of France. He is a former Sanford boy and his experiences will give you a picture of the life in the trenches.

To My Piano Owner Friends

It has come to me from several sources that a Sanford boy, having been in the trenches for over a year, has returned home with a grand and beautiful gift. I am still the regular tuner for the following agencies: R. H. College, 42 pianos; Catholic School, 12 pianos; Mount Verde Industrial School, 4 pianos; S. L. P. Work camp, 3 pianos; K. S. School, 2 pianos; and several schools of one piano each, and many churches. Also for Mr. Ledbetter, agent for Atlanta Cable Piano Co., and for the Bryans, father and son, agents for Tampa Turger Music Co., and for Orlando Drennen Piano Co., and detached work for other agents and companies, and for several theaters in different towns, names given on demand.

Also have a number of Sanford customers.

Skeptics may write to any of these people.

C. E. Wade, tuner, Orlando, Fla. 95-2tc

Band Concert at Park

Beginning at 8 o'clock this evening the Sanford City Band will render another of their popular concerts. Program: J. M. Gallagher, director.

March, Stars and Stripes—Sousa

Overture, Superba—Dalbey

Waltz, Danube Waves—Yanovici

Sone March, In the Hills of Old Kentucky—Shanon

Song March, America I Love You

Selection, Bohemian Girl—Balle

Melodies, American Favorites—Dalbey

Finale

The Star Spangled Banner—Arnold-Key

Appropriations Will Stand

Tallahassee, July 12.—In a lengthy opinion rendered this morning, Attorney General West decided that no part of any item in an appropriation bill can be legally vetoed under the constitution of the state of Florida and that the general appropriation act of the last legislature stands as a law just as it passed the legislature in spite of the Governor's veto message striking out certain parts of the items of the bill.

The opinion was rendered in reply to a letter written the attorney-general by the state comptroller, who wanted to be advised before

issuing warrants against the bill as a whole. Any item of an appropriation bill can be vetoed under the constitution. This is well known, the purpose of the provision being to prevent "riders" being attached to such measures but the governor in this case vetoed no item, merely striking out parts of items. The amounts appropriated by the bill, totaled the same after the Governor had written his veto as before, the chief executive having simply stricken out certain provisions as to how the money should be expended, which was in effect amending the bill or making the law and appropriating money, which the Governor has no right to do.

There were three possible decisions which the attorney-general might have rendered: First, that attempting to veto a part of an item was the same in effect as vetoing the entire item. This would have abolished all of the Governor's contingent expense money, making it impossible for a reward to have been offered for an escaped prisoner and would have left the state railroad commission without any funds whatever to operate on for two years. Second, that the Governor had a right to veto any part of an item, and third, the decision that was handed down.

This opinion of the attorney general cuts the salary of Don McMullen, counsel for the railroad commission from \$4,500 to \$3,600 a year, the latter being the same as the salary of the attorney general, which the legislature thought sufficient for Mr. McMullen.

The bill also contained a clause providing that none of the Governor's contingent fees should be used for any purpose. This clause in that item was stricken by the veto message, but the opinion of the attorney general leaves the bill just as it was passed by the legislature.

When it Can Be Done Without Expense.

Postmasters will cause this suggestion to be published in the newspapers with a view to the saving of expense.

A. M. Dockery

Third Asst. Postmaster Gen'l. Mr. Dockery is on the payroll of the government at \$6,000 a year and free office service.

What service is Mr. Dockery performing out of expense to the department?

Is it worth the expense?

What is the purpose of his position?

Mr. Dockery's position is a government position and he is on the payroll of the government.

The newspapers of the United States have been publishing their news for years, and publishing newspapers is a business. The government is not a business and it is not the business of the government to publish newspapers. The newspapers are glad to publish everything that the government wanted published, and would never have raised an objection had it not been for the proposed war tax on newspapers, which tax, added to the greatly increased cost of operation will be the deathblow to hundreds of publications.

The newspapers of the United States have done so much for the United States government that Uncle Sam can hardly afford to stand by and see congress pass laws that will kill the press.—Greenville Advocate.

The letter from Assistant Postmaster General Dockery put the United States on the same low plane as that of the fake firms who constantly endeavor to "work" the newspaper for the publication of their stuff with the implied promise of future advertising. Every newspaper office in the land is daily loaded up with circulars from various departments and bureaus of Washington, most of which go promptly to the waste basket, where they belong. The government is seeking every day to use the papers to further its plans, and is constantly appealing to them for help, and yet congress is steadily seeking to hamper the papers with legislation that is unethical, unfair, unjust and which is calculated to kill many of the papers now doing a good work for the country.—Manufacturers Record.

ICE PRICE INCREASE GENERAL

25 to 400 Per Cent. Increase in Price Supplies the Cause

The annual review of the prices on ice in the principal cities of the United States as published in a current issue of the "Ice and Refrigera-

tion," a monthly magazine devoted to the ice industry, shows that the increase in the price is general throughout the country, due to the advance of supplies from 25 to 400 per cent.

The following excerpts are given in order to show the nature of the increase, which in the majority of cases is very slight:

Low manufacturers of Dayton, O., have advanced the retail price of ice from 40 to 45 cents per cwt., on account of the heavy increase of material and supplies required in the production and distribution of ice.

In a half page ad in the local newspapers, the New State Ice Co., of Oklahoma City announces a new schedule of prices for ice. The advance is but slight.

"On May 1st, practically all of the ice manufacturers of New Orleans raised the price for ice \$1.00 per ton for the wholesale trade, and 5 cents per cwt. for the retail trade. Thus 100 pounds advance from 25 to 30 cents."

Wichita, Kansas, increased to 50 cwt. per cwt. cash or 47 1/2 cents coupons. Kearney, Neb., increased 10 cents per cwt. Bloomington, Ill., increased from 40 cents per cwt. to 45 cents.

Dozens of other cities show an increase which is surprising to those not familiar with conditions.

Duration of Human Life.

The average duration of human life is about thirty-three years. One-quarter of the people of the earth die before the age of six and one-half before the age of ten and only one of every 100 lives to the age of sixty-five. The average age, however, is slowly increasing, probably owing to better sanitary conditions and greater medical skill.

Giving Pleasure to Others.

The most delicate and the most sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasures of others.

A little girl of Maina Vale was asking questions in regard to her father's brothers and sisters. She elicited the circumstance that one of them went back to heaven soon after he was born. "Hard luck!" she remarked. "Very hard luck, indeed. I hope," she went on, earnestly, "I do hope grandpa got his money back!"—Lloyd's News.

Thoughts.

Thoughts are springs of action. The secret of the highest human blessedness is found in the mastery of one's thought habits. As compared with such an achievement, gold is but dross, diamonds but rubbish.

THEY MAKE OLD FEET FEEL YOUNG AND YOUNG FEET FEEL HAPPY!



PETERS SAYS:

"A Man Is As Old As His Feet Feel—A Woman Is As Young As Her Shoes Look"

and what Peters Says Is So

E. H. PETERS

Boots, Shoes and Slippers

301 EAST FIRST STREET

THE whole family ought to get in on this. From baby's tiny, keep-'em-warm kicks to grand-ma's Alice-sit-by-the-fire slippers. Our speedy footwear runs the entire gamut of tanned-and built-for-wear-and-style foot garments. Make it a family party. Make it a reunion if you like and bring that long lost foot comfort back into the family fold.

Ten Dollars Reward Will be paid any one securing a written and signed statement that I am deaf. Wade, The Tuner, Orlando, Florida

Removal Notice Owing to steady increase in my business, I have been forced to move my store to a larger and better store room. You will find me in the future in the new Seminole Bank Building on Magnolia Avenue. I take this opportunity to thank my many customers for their patronage in the past, which has made this move necessary and solicit a continuance of your business. B. L. PERKINS HABERDASHERY

CURBSTONE GLEANINGS

BUDGET OF OPINION "JUST BETWEEN YOU AND ME."

EVEN THE GATE POST NOT IN IT

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

We All Have Faults

In speaking of a person's faults, pray don't forget your own. Remember, those in home of glass should never throw a stone. If we have nothing else to do than talk of those who sin, 'Tis better we commence at home, and from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man until he's fairly tried. Should we not like his company we know the world is wide. We all have faults, and who has not, the old as well as young. We may perhaps for aught we know, have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan, and find it works quite well. To try our own defects to cure, 'ere others' faults I'll tell. And yet sometimes I hope to be no worse than some I know. My own shortcomings bid me let the faults of others go.

—Selected.

One of my friends spoke to me yesterday about the bulkhead and said that the coffee weeds were starting to grow and now is the time to have them pulled up and give the Bermuda grass a chance to come on. The grass was planted last fall on the bulkhead by the city council and now that the weeds are starting the suggestion for pulling them up is a good one and I hope it will be acted upon. The bulkhead will soon be improved and this will be made one of the beauty spots of Sanford. This is the time to make a start toward keeping down the weeds and letting the grass grow.

I see that the city council is meeting to adjust the city taxes and I wish to remark that if they could get prices on some of the city property that is being held at exorbitant prices and tax the owners accordingly there would be much of this property sold in the next few months and improved by people who are able and willing to improve it. This is especially true of the vacant property all over this city. It is being held and has been held for years for speculation and is paying but a trifle of what it should pay into the city coffers. The people who own it have no pride in the city and are simply allowing the other fellow to invest his money here to improve their property. They pay but little taxes or any other tax to improve this

city and are not concerned in the growth of the city or the beautifying of the city. They are slackers in every sense of the word and they should be boosted in their taxes first and then be made to help the rest of us in this great task of building a greater city. The amount of taxes that the city is losing on this kind of property is considerable and the council could do nothing better than look into it.

Well, the ice war has started and after that will come municipal ownership of the public utilities and it will be all talk and the years will come and go and the same conditions will prevail. And why do I say that? Simply because the public is so blamed fickle that they will not stand together on any question. You see them all in a fever today about something and when any one man tries to do something to better their condition they all jump on him and knock him and allow the trusts to work their little game in peace. All this talk about the ice company has brought down the price of ice all right but we need a little talk about the price of other necessities of life also and if you should get the prices on different commodities here and the prices in other places you will find that other things besides ice need regulating. In other words we are paying too much for every thing we need and a little regulation all around will do us a lot of good. Let's be fair about it and take stock of ourselves and maybe a little cutting of prices all the way over will do us poor people a lot of good. Ice can be sold here by anyone who wants to start a plant or ship it here from some other point. Ice does not come under the municipal franchise but takes its chances with other goods sold under a license and the people who are in business here are like the fellow who is living in a glass house—they should be careful how they throw stones for if the people—the buyers—start an investigation they will find plenty of fault with the prices on other necessities—yea, verily.

GOOD THING FOR FARMER

Chappell Brothers Will Dredge Muck Beds for Fertilizer. An enterprise which promises great things for the benefit of the Sanford growers is being worked out by Messrs. H. H. Chappell and A. R. Chappell of Celery avenue. They have entered into a contract with the Hillsboro Dredging Company

to have their dredge boat "Mc-Reynolds" which has just completed work at West Palm Beach, to come to Sanford and excavate many thousand cubic yards of muck and deposit it on firm ground, accessible to farms.

The dredge is already on its way, being towed by two 30 horse power launches; and it is expected to arrive at Sanford and be ready for operations between August 1st and 5th. The Chappell Brothers will have for the first excavations a specially prepared bin or bulkhead, with a capacity of 5,000 yards or more, closely under drained with field tile to facilitate rapid drying out of the material, and expect to have plenty of dry muck ready for hauling between August 25th and 31st—in ample time for fall application to celery farms.

In an advertisement in today's Herald, Chappell Brothers are making a special introductory offer, on a limited quantity, which seems to us to be absurdly low, especially when such men as A. T. Rossetter, W. J. McBride, County Demonstration Agent Berry and others claim one ton of muck is worth more than two tons of best stable manure which is now costing \$6.00 per ton delivered Sanford farms. Mr. Rossetter says that from ground on which a liberal application of muck was applied six years ago he now receives .60 to .150 more crates of celery per acre than on ground not supplied with muck, otherwise having identically the same treatment. Also that the quality of celery and lettuce grown on muck ground is far superior in quality.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON THE EAST

Having broken the strong Austro-German line in the vicinity of Halicz the Russians are pushing forward from Halicz toward Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, and from Stanislaw, south of Halicz, westward toward the line of the Dniester.

After the capture of Halicz, on the front from Halicz to Zolotvin General Korniloff forced the Austro-Germans to continue their retreat. In their advance from Halicz the Russians forced the fleeing enemy across the Lomnica and occupied two towns on the western bank of the river. The next natural barrier is the river Stoka, about six miles west of the Lomnica.

South and west of Stanislaw the Russians have reached the Posiecz-Lesivka-Karmacz line, the central point of which, Lesivka is four miles west of the river Bystritsa. This line is about seven miles east of Kalusz.

The extension of the Russian fighting line to Zolotvin brings the battle ground into the foothills of the Carpathians. On Tuesday the Russians captured 2,000 more prisoners and 30 guns, bringing their total captured from July 8 to 10 to more than 10,000 officers and men, and eighty guns. Berlin gives no details of Tuesday's fighting in Galicia, merely saying: "Movements south of the Dniester until executed now as planned."

On the Belgian coast east of Dunkirk the British and Germans are fighting again along the Yser, the scene of many hard fought battles. By destroying the bridges across the Yser, between Nienport and the North Sea coast the Germans were able to advance and occupy the isolated section. Berlin claims the capture of 1,200 prisoners in the penetration of 600 yards along a front of 4,400 yards. Further inland, near Lomhaerteder, the Germans did not have as much success. After gaining some advanced positions, the British threw their attackers back to their own lines by a counter attack. Whether the German effort is another attempt to reach Dunkirk of Calais or is merely a stroke to offset a probable British offensive has not developed.

Violent artillery fighting marked Wednesday on the Alsne and Champagne fronts in France and east of the Meuse in the Verdun region. Northwest of Selo, on the Carso, the Italians have occupied the Austrian town of Dolina.

Hebrews as Miners.
The operations for mining us known to the early Hebrews are given in the twenty-eighth chapter of Job. The description is highly poetical. In Egypt the mines for gold were worked by groups of convicts and captives in fetters. The harder rocks were broken by fire, after which picks and chisels were used. The miners were quite naked, as are the negroes of today who work in the diamond mines in South Africa.

The Big Eater.
He (despondingly)—"My dear, we really must economize. Now, what can we get along without?" She—"I really don't know, Frank, unless it's your appetite."

LAKELAND'S MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

DEMONSTRATES THAT CHEAPER WATER AND LIGHTS CAN BE GIVEN TO PEOPLE

Writing to a friend in Orlando, Mayor John F. Cox of Lakeland tells how municipal ownership of the water and light plants has worked in that city. A portion of his letter follows:

Lakeland, July 12, 1917. Have been very busy lately with municipal affairs. We had the lee trust to try to hand us one, but our people are on the job with a municipal ice plant in sight. We think that we can make it in connection with our light and water plant, and sell to the Lakeland people at very low price—cost, plus 10 per cent for depreciation of the plant.

Now, in answer to your question. Last year is the first time in the history of Lakeland that we have put our plant on its own feet and made it carry its own load separate and distinct from city taxes. You will remember that I fought for that for ten years and I am glad to write you that it is a big success under competent management.

Mr. Flanagan is a practical man, and if things do not go right in the operation of the plant he knows it at once. They don't fool him. He has been acting as superintendent since Fulghum died and does the work through a foreman. When he is in town himself he is down on the job, and I give him the credit for good results obtained.

Auditor's report for 1916 shows that our plant earned \$39,601.31; and the total operation cost was \$23,514.05; leaving a gain from operation of \$16,087.26.

This does not take into account free lights and water for all city purposes, white way, hospital, city hall, park, cemetery, which has been figured would cost us not less than \$8,000 per annum if bought from a private corporation. Fire plugs all over town, even out into suburbs. The total cost of plant is \$197,000 at 6 per cent \$11,820.00. This interest charged was paid out of earnings last year and one bond of one thousand dollars was paid off. The balance is carried in sinking fund that will take care of depreciation.

The first six months of this year will show still better results. The rates are as follows: Electricity, 5 cents for power per Kw., increasing up to 10 cents for lights; \$1 minimum for 10 Kw., and a gradually reducing scale according to amount used.

Water is 75c minimum for 4,000 gallons and 14 cents per thousand extra. Free water is given to all who will use it for lawns and back yard gardens and put in special meters for regular purposes.

I think you know we have the best water in the state. I am writing this to a man that I feel will understand and appreciate the fact that municipal ownership is a great blessing if run as a business proposition. If run to pay off political debts there can be no heavier curse to a city for, it establishes all sorts of graft.

When I finish this, my sixth term as mayor of Lakeland, I shall retire with a feeling of profound satisfaction that I have accomplished two things that I started out to do thirteen years ago. Put Lakeland on a cash basis through a budget system of finance and get the light and water plant to carry its own load of interest charges without any tax millage whatever to support it. We are building twelve miles of streets in Lakeland now and that too, will be finished by the time I retire. For all this I get \$100 per year. Yours truly, John F. Cox, Mayor.

WAR ON TICKS

One Half of Tick Infested Counties Are Free of Pest

Approximately one-half of the tick fever quarantined area of Florida is now registered for official tick eradication work by appropriations for that purpose, authorized by the county commissioners in eighteen counties. Some of these started the work last year, while a number have only recently thrown down the gauntlet to the ticks.

Following are the names of counties on the tick eradication honor roll: Brevard, Duval, Escambia, Hernando, Hillsborough, Holmes, Lake, Lee, Manatee, Monroe, Orange, Palm Beach, Polk, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Volusia, Walton and Washington.

A number of other counties will be added to the list within the next two months as the various Boards their budgets for the ensuing year.

Dr. E. M. Nighbert, inspector in charge of tick eradication work in Florida for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has eleven expert field men at work in the state, supervising vat construction and dipping of cattle. The number

The State Live Stock Sanitary Board also will have a number of inspectors available to help in counties which show a desire to cooperate in the work, as authorized by act of the recent legislature.

A liberal appropriation will insure the completion of the work in each county at an early date, when all the trouble and expense will cease, and the cattle owners can develop a better live stock industry.

Protecting Himself, Actor—"I say, old man, I wish you'd advance me \$5 and take it out of my first week's salary." Manager—"But, my dear fellow, suppose it happened that I couldn't pay your first week's salary where would I get it?"—Boston Transcript.

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Ar Charleston	5:35 p. m.	8:16 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
Ar Richmond	5:05 a. m.	7:35 a. m.	7:45 p. m.
Ar Washington	8:40 a. m.	10:55 a. m.	11:50 p. m.
Ar Baltimore	10:01 a. m.	12:10 p. m.	1:10 a. m.
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TRY A HERALD WANT AD

Echoes From Baptist Assembly

(By One Who Was Also Present)

The Sanford delegation to the Florida Baptist Assembly left Sanford July Fourth in a specially selected private car, provided through the courtesy of the A. C. L. officials. This car bore the legend on each side of large streamers: "Sanford Delegation to Florida Baptist Assembly at Lake City, Sanford Board of Trade Boosters."

This sign, together with a large number of postcards, envelopes and pamphlets advertising our section were furnished by the Board of Trade and a copy of each pamphlet was placed in the hands of practically every person who visited the Assembly.

Those attending from Sanford were: Dr. and Mrs. George Hyman and two children, Misses Edith Stewart, Clara Millen, Daisy Betts, Virginia DeCoursey, Edna Williams, Mrs. C. M. Williams, A. A. Wainwright, Edwin Millen, Gordon Brison, Arthur Gatehel and Jno. D. Jinkins; these were joined at Sanford by delegates from Winter Haven, Orlando, Umatilla, Winter Garden and Kissimmee.

The object of the Assembly is the promotion of efficiency and development in all the departments of denominational work, and the management had secured speakers and lecturers of national reputation together with a faculty for teaching in Sunday school, B. Y. P. U. and church methods that could not be exceeded. Columbia College where the Assembly is held each year is admirably suited for the purpose. Ample time for recreation was given, and bathing, boating, games and field day sports were enjoyed, as they only can be enjoyed, as they only can be enjoyed by young people who get the most out of life.

These from Sanford taking part in the active work were Dr. George Hyman who performed the duties of president of the Assembly most ably, and also taught the Sunday school Manual, Miss Clara Millen taught a class of Sunday school department superintendents and teachers in the work of the Junior Department with such ability that they each made a grade of 100 per cent in final examination.

Miss Edith Stewart assisted the Kindergarten worker from the Tampa mission.

Arthur Gatehel, Gordon Brison and Edwin Millen were important attendees of the commissary department.

To Miss Virginia DeCoursey, president of the Junior B. Y. P. U. of Sanford was presented the silver

loving cup for the best union in the state. This is the third time the Sanford Juniors have won the cup and it is now theirs to keep.

John D. Jinkins was elected as a member of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Dr. Bunyan Stephens of Ocala was elected president of the Assembly for the ensuing year.

A number of those attending the Assembly continued their vacations elsewhere.

Misses Clara Millen and Edith Stewart left for Clayton and other points in Georgia, and were joined at Jacksonville by Mrs. D. R. Brison and Mrs. W. C. Bray and their little daughters.

Dr. and Mrs. Hyman and children went to Jasper to spend a few days with the home folks. Dr. Hyman will return to Sanford in time to preach on Sunday.

Miss Edna Williams is spending her vacation in Fitzgerald, Ga.

Mrs. C. M. Williams was joined by her sister from Sanford and they will visit relatives in Seville for a few days.

By a wonderful study of train schedules Mr. Vivian Speer, returning from New York, made connection at Palatka with the Sanford party to the mutual pleasure of all concerned.

Rev. Wm. Stones of Oviedo after visiting the Assembly stopped for a short visit with friends at Pomona, and caught the Sanford car for home on Thursday.

A. A. Wainwright was very popular among the ladies, sometimes having a date with four at one time, and it is an open secret that one young lady went to the station to tell him good-bye for the fourth time. Look out Sanford girls, or you may lose him.

Rev. Elijah Sanford of Winter Haven expressed a desire to come to Sanford and look into the records. He thinks this town may belong to him. He was assured that we had a large place for him.

Miss Myra Futch and Miss Bessie Tribble, who taught in our school last year, live at Lake City and they made it very pleasant for the Sanford people.

The business men of Lake City treated the Assembly to a watermelon cutting, and we will never forget those luscious "watermelons" served ice cold on the campus grounds.

Plans are already being made for a splendid program for next year's meeting which will be held July 3rd to 11th, 1918.

Many cattle can be carried over to be sold to northern dairymen to replenish their herds, if the animals are not needed in this state. But scrub cows, weak producers, bred from scrub sires will not be in great demand by dairymen. Such cows should be used in the beef herd. In all cases, save the cows for breeding purposes.

Protect Your Velvet Beans

About the only enemy velvet beans have in Florida is the velvet bean caterpillar. This pest attacks the plants, eating the leaves, usually in August and September, the date of the attack depending on the part of the state in which the beans are grown. In south Florida the attack may begin in July, and in north Florida not before late August.

A careful watch should be kept for the first moths, the parents of the caterpillars, says J. R. Watson of the University of Florida experiment station. These moths can be readily distinguished from other moths common to Florida by the diagonal line, usually double, which stretches across both wings and turns up to the apex of the forewing and the peculiar darting flight of the moth itself. When the moths have appeared in large numbers, it is likely that the beans will need to be dusted after twelve days or two weeks.

Powdered lead arsenate, dusted on the leaves of the plants makes an effective remedy. Mix it with about four times its volume of air slaked lime and apply it with a blower or dusting machine. At least two dustings will be required, at an expense of about eighty cents an acre for each dusting. It might be well to get a supply of the arsenate now to guard against a possible period of waiting when the poison is badly needed.

Dusting will be done in the early morning or after a shower, while the vines are wet. The mixture sticks well and much of it will remain after a heavy rain. However, it will be necessary to re-dust every ten days or two weeks as long as the caterpillars are plentiful, to vex the new growth put out by the vines. If half the caterpillars can be poisoned, their numerous enemies will likely take care of the other half.

Birds are naturally the enemies of the caterpillars, the rice bird and the mocking bird being especially destructive to them. A flock of turkeys given the run of the field will kill many. Lizards and wasps are also enemies of these destructive caterpillars.

What Breed of Swine?

The question, "Which is the best breed of swine?" cannot be answered by naming any one breed. Some breeds are superior to others in certain respects, and one breed may be better adapted than another to certain local conditions. In general, the "best" hog is the one the farmer likes best, provided it is what his market demands. He will not make a mistake, however, if he makes a selection from the breeds already established in his locality, says J. M. Scott of the University of Florida experiment station.

After the farmer has decided upon the breed of hogs which he believes to be the best and most profitable for him to raise; he should stick to that breed and endeavor to develop it to its highest possible standard. It is impossible to get the most out of swine breeding by continually changing from one breed to another.

There are two distinct types of swine, the lard and the bacon types. Swine of the lard type far outnumber those of the bacon type in the United States. The lard type is preferred by the people of this country, consequently the majority of feeders produce the rapid fattening, heavily fleshed lard type. The principal breeds of this type are the Poland-China, Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey and Hampshire. The Duroc Jersey is preferred by a majority of Florida feeders.

In choosing the breeding stock the factor of prolificness should receive much attention. Select the stock from large litters. Never select an animal for breeding purposes, no matter how good an individual it may be, if it comes from a litter numbering only two or three. It will be more profitable to choose one somewhat inferior in certain points, but which is known to be from a prolific strain. The word prolific means not only a large number of pigs in a litter, but also regularity of breeding.

A sow may have ten or twelve pigs at a litter, but may breed only once a year. Another sow may have seven or eight pigs at a litter and breed twice a year. With one sow you would raise ten or twelve pigs a year, while the other would raise fourteen or sixteen. It is easy to tell which would be the more profitable.

When properly handled or cared for, sows should produce two litters each year. The sow that will produce only one litter will not be

found profitable under average conditions.

New Members Red Cross

Mrs. B. E. Squires, Miss Zoe Munson, Miss Fannie Reba Munson, Mrs. Allo, Mrs. Anne Hill, Mr. Harold Haskins, Mrs. C. W. Brown, Lew Hamburger, Mr. E. D. Mohley, Mrs. B. J. Starling, Mrs. Edd Hill, Miss Bessie Hill, Mrs. James Couch, Mr. C. D. Couch, Sanford; Mr. A. Doane, Mrs. B. F. Graham, Mrs. N. E. Oleson, Mr. Will Brown, Geneva; Mrs. Anna Zernoven, Miss Edna Chittenden, D. H. C. Rabun, Miss Marie Black, Mr. John Meisch, Mrs. Rod F. Symes, Miss Fern Ward, Mr. D. C. Marlowe, Mr. Ed Putnam, Mrs. Ed. Putnam, Mrs. B. A. Howard, Sanford; Mr. Walker Prevatt, Mrs. J. Sheldon, Mr. C. E. Patterson, Mr. M. E. Dooley, Mrs. W. Fullard, Mr. M. Taylor, Mrs. J. Prevatt, Mrs. N. Walker, Mr. W. Raynor, Mr. L. A. Sheldon, F. Geneva; Miss Martha Davis, Mr. Homer Wynn, Daisy D. Hunt, Mrs. Schelle Maines, Mrs. Lewis Krauss, Mr. E. T. Woodruff, Mr. T. E. Spear, Mr. W. R. Davis, Mrs. Julius Schultz, Mrs. June Roumillat, Mr. H. D. Parrish, Mrs. D. G. Monroe, Ruth McDaniel, C. H. Kenney (Monroe), Dan Hodges, A. V. French, B. W. Anderson, Ernest E. Gregory, Fred Mason, E. L. Burdick, Mr. A. Dolan, H. L. Hill, Andy Anderson, Miss Annie Bentley, P. O. Cobb, Edward Hill, F. H. Rand, C. L. Bird, E. Secord, C. D. Couch, W. L. Tyler, B. E. Ezell, T. L. Duinas, E. S. Davis, Mrs. W. E. White, J. B. Ray, W. D. Gillen, A. D. Parrish, R. L. Peek, B. H. Guthrie, H. L. Gibson, Mrs. A. D. Parrish, Mr. Harry Ward, Mrs. T. E. Carlson, M. D. Gatehel, Mrs. W. A. Raynor, Mrs. C. Dunn, Mr. C. M. Stone, Mr. B. E. Squires, Mr. A. E. Johnson, Mrs. William Raynor, Jr., Mrs. A. H. Stone, Mrs. R. E. Long, Mrs. R. C. Maxwell, Ella Huston, Mr. W. W. Miller, Mrs. W. W. Miller, Edward B. Schallatter, Mrs. Florence B. Schallatter, J. H. Ferguson, B. F. Whittier, Jr., Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. T. W. Jones, Mrs. E. D. Brownless, Kate Stewart, Mrs. A. M. Philips, Wm. Brian Higgins, Adelaide Higgins, Mrs. Geo. Dickenson, Mrs. Charlotte Smith, Mrs. O'Connor, W. R. Wessner, C. A. Weeks, R. M. Grovenstein, H. B. Purdon, Mrs. C. M. Hand, Miss Maria Grove, J. W. Pennington, Mrs. A. E. Philips, Mrs. S. E. Barrett, Mrs. S. A. Irwin.

Any one who desires to do sewing for the Red Cross Association, please either to Mrs. Abernathy, Mrs. McLaulin or Mrs. Krupp on Wednesdays.

M. Puleston, Sec'y Semiole Branch, A. R. C.

Rebekah Lodge Meets

The regular meeting of Seminole Rebekah Lodge on Tuesday evening, was well attended and an enjoyable time was had by every one. The officers for the next six months were installed, after which dainty refreshments were served, followed by a social hour. This lodge is in a prosperous condition and those of our number who are not meeting

with us are losing time. Meetings for the month of July will be held on Tuesday evening, July 23rd.

Secretary.

Plainly Not

New York judge rules wives may frisk their sleeping husband's trousers. If the husband fails to turn over a fair portion of his weekly wage. And then they say this is man's world.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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Farmers and Fruit Growers

Items of Interest for the Man Behind the Plow

Milk is a Good Food

Milk is a liquid food. It is also a beverage, but a beverage is so often thought of as only a liquid to quench thirst. For this reason milk should be placed in the food classification. Compared with eggs, one pint of milk has the same food value as four eggs, for a pint of milk contains 320 food units and each egg has 80 food units.

All of which means that if you are eating eggs that cost thirty cents a dozen you could afford to pay thirty cents for three pints of milk, as far as food value is concerned. Yet few milk consumers pay that much for milk, and few city dwellers can buy eggs for thirty cents a dozen.

Milk will not support life continuously for an adult, but will for an infant. Adults must have bread and

cereals and vegetables and fruits and these with milk will make a balanced diet, says Miss Agnes Ellen Harris of the University of Florida extension division. If you want to have a breakdown in health, adopt the following foods for your main diet and ignore vegetables and fruits: Fat pork, corn bread, potatoes, flour, gravy, molasses and coffee.

These are all good foods, but nature demands fruits and vegetables. Milk should be given to children at every meal, but once a day will keep them from physical deterioration. Eggs and meat should not be eaten oftener than once a day unless a man is engaged in the hardest physical labor.

Keep Your Milk Cows

There is no need for a Florida farmer to sell his milk cows to a butcher. On the other hand, there is a pressing need for him to keep every one of them in good condition. The high prices for feed during the winter and spring, and the good prices offered for beef, caused the sale of many dairy cattle in the north. The price paid for milk did not keep pace with the cost of production.

Florida dairymen are not in the milk business for their health. They too have had to fight with high production costs. But they are now or should be, feeding a ration composed largely of home grown feeds, and as the season progresses, feeding costs should continue to decline. The good dairyman is a good farmer—the one who buys all his feed is nothing more than a jobber.

Having the double chance in this state to grow dairy feed, the Florida dairyman should be able to produce milk much cheaper than his northern neighbors, says the University of Florida experiment station. It is all a matter of good management.

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