WILMINGTON'S PLAN TO ASSEMBLE INDUSTRIES

People Vote to Have City and County Underwrite Unique Proposition to Locate Numerous Factories.

THREE BODIES WILL JOIN

Method That Promises Big Results in Near Future—Worthy the Study and Emulation of Some Other Towns—Enthusiastic Voters.

The city of Wilmington, North Carolina's seaport city, stepped into a new era of progress last Wednesday when her citizens, by a large majority, registered approval at the polls of the development of a manufacturing suburb, through the concerted efforts of the city as a municipality, the County of New Hanover, in which it is situated, the business men of the community and the big public service corporation there known as the Tidewater Power Company. The general industrial plan is unique and the result of the election means that Wilmington will offer free manufacturing sites to enterprises locating in that city. Other cities and large towns would do well to study this unique proposition for industrial development, and that some of them may do so The Times-Dispatch has obtained some facts and figures regarding the whole proposition, and gives them herewith.

CITY, COUNTY, POWER COMPANY AND CITIZENS COMBINED

It seems that in spite of the interest that has accessarily been centered upon the war with the imperial German government and the consequent emphasis upon providing food supply, the voters of the city returned a majority of 411 of the registered vote, the total number of ballots casting for the proposed underwriting proposition being 1,815, while but 171 were cast against it. The total registered vote was 2,861. While the majority of the registered vote was 444, the majority of the votes cast was 1,671.

The election was for the purpose of pledging the city of Wilmington to underwrite a one-fourth part of the expense of developing a manufacturing suburb in East Wilmington upon the express condition that the business men of the city shall underwrite a one-fourth part, the county of New Hanover a one-fourth part and the Tidewater Power Company a one-fourth.

It will be seen that the victory won is but the beginning as it is a co-operative enterprise. It is proposed in developing the 500-acre tract, which is already available, that one-half of it be given as free manufacturing sites to enterprises that come to this city. While, of course, they will not be compelled to locate there, the fact that free sites are available will serve to keep available sites elsewhere from being held for exorbitant prices.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITION AND THE UNIQUE PLAN

Aside from the general plan of promoting the industrial development of Wilmington by offering suitable sites to industrial promoters, the undertaking approved by the voters is to establish an industrial terminal for Wilmington because of the now popular plan of the largest cities to group all industrial plants as much as possible.

As planned, the manufacturing suburb in East Wilmington will have power, light, street railway, water navigation, and fire protection service. It is to occupy an elevated area of land, 500 acres, lying adjacent to the city limits, just to the northeast, bounded by Smith's Creek (river), Burnt Mill Creek and macadam highway. The property has a water front of two and a half miles, with a channel depth ranging from eleven to twenty-four feet for steamboat and barge service. The Atlantic Coast Line's New Bern Division tracks run through it and connect with the entire railway and navigation system of Wilmington. This property cost its present owners, the Tidewater Power Company, approximately $72,000, including interest to date. It is proposed that the improvements to be made on the property, including accumulated interest, will, by agreement, be $90,000, making the total possible investment $162,000.

HOW THE WHOLE SCHEME IS NOW UNDERWRITTEN

That is what the industrial terminal would cost, and the plan is to have it underwritten by the city of Wilmington, the County of New Hanover, the Tidewater Power Company, and the individual citizens of Wilmington. Each class of underwriters will become financially responsible for the results of the undertaking, each class to the extent of one-fourth the cost. However, as the property, with its improvements, would always be worth more than the combined cost, there will in effect be no liability other than the temporary responsibility for seeing that the project is carried through to success.

When the general project is finally approved it is part of plan to reserve one-half of the 500-acre tract, to be sold for residence purposes and particularly to the officers and employees of corporations establishing industries in this suburb. The other half is to be subdivided into factory sites of different sizes, or as much of it as is deemed desirable, but in no event exceeding one-half, to be donated to manufacturing establishments locating in Wilmington (including any perhaps now located here, which prefer to move to the new site) upon terms which will absolutely safeguard the public interest and yet be entirely liberal and fair to the manufacturing establishments. They are to have as much land as they actually need for their purpose, provided they carry on business successfully for a number of years. If, because of misfortune or other reasons it would be necessary for them to move or to retire from business before acquiring title to individual sites, under the terms of the gift, they would be allowed to purchase the property at an agreed price.

The Erwin Knitting Mills.

ERWIN, TENN., May 5.—The Erwin Knitting Mills have been incorporated to do business here, and the officers of the company, just elected, are: H. G. Morrison, president; F. M. Kelly, secretary. The company will engage in hosiery knitting exclusively, and the factory, when put in operation, will employ about seventy-five hands.

New Mills at Orangeburg.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., May 5.—The Santee Mills, incorporated here some weeks ago with $225,000 capital stock, has effected organization by the election of the following officers: William Elliott, president; H. K. Drew, vice-president; E. W. Mullins, secretary, and F. E. Whitman, treasurer. All of these men are at present of Columbia.

Enlargements at Pulaski.

PULASKI, VA., May 5.—The Peal Knitting Company, of this city, finds it necessary to enlarge their plant, and are planning to build additions for the knitting department and to install a dyeing plant in connection with the establishment.

HOW TO MAKE AN ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

Cooling by Evaporation the Principle of This Homemade Storage Cooler.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Refrigerators can be made to do their part in conserving food this summer. Preserving milk, butter, and other supplies and keeping left overs and unused portions until they are needed will be their service. If ice is not obtainable, an iceless refrigerator, cooled by evaporation, can be easily constructed. Women demonstrators in extension work, South, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, tell how to make such a cooler at a small cost.

This refrigerator consists of a wooden frame covered with Canton flannel, burlap or heavy duck. It is desirable that the frame be screened, although this is not necessary. Wicks, made of the same material as the covering, resting in a pan of water on top of the cooler, conduct the water over the sides and ends of the pan and allow it to seep down the sides of the box. The evaporation from this moistened covering causes a lower temperature inside. On dry, hot days a temperature of 50 per cent has been known to be obtained in the cooler. This is the way to build it:

Make a screened case 3 1-2 feet high with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by 1-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame. Place two movable shelves in the frame, 12 to 15 inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 by 14 inches on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip. The pans and case may be painted white, allowed to dry, and then enameled. A covering of white Canton flannel should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hooks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door near the latch and the other just opposite the opening with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door, so as to keep out the warm, outside air and retain the cooled air. This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side covering, and allowed to extend over about 2 1-2 or 3 inches into the lower pan.

Place the refrigerator in a shady place where air will circulate around it freely. If buttons and buttonholes are used on the Canton flannel instead of buggy hooks, the cost will be reduced.

SHIPBUILDING IN SOUTH

Wonderful Impetus Given to Business. Shipyard Companies With Large Capital Along South Atlantic.

The current issue of the Manufacturers' Record tells of a tremendous impetus to shipbuilding activities in the South as manifested by the many reports that journal has received during the past week or ten days. It is shown that from Maryland to the Gulf of Mexico come announcements of important new organizations being formed with capitalization as high as $75,000,000, besides plans for extension of facilities by existing shipyards. The various shipyard enterprises include plans for the following: $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 company for manufacturing steel and building ships in the Baltimore district, New York financiers being interested with Pittsburgh steel manufacturers and Baltimore investors; $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 company to build shipyard at Chalmette, near New Orleans; $3,000,000 shipbuilding company at Georgetown, S. C.; $2,000,000 extension to facilities of an established Baltimore shipbuilding plant; $750,000 for shipyards at Galveston, Tex.; $3,000,000 corporation for locating shipyards at Quantico, Va.; shipyards at Orange, Tex.; Tampa, Fla.; Beaumont, Tex.; Mobile, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla. and Pensacola, Fla.

LARGE ELECTRIC PLANT

Appalachian Power Company to Install Immense Generating Station on New River for Railways.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., May 5.—A steam-driven electric generating station to cost $1,000,000 is planned by the Appalachian Power Company, of Bluefield, this new plant to be located on the New River, between the Virginian and Norfolk and Western Railways. The equipment will include an 18,750-kilowatt turbine, three 1,200-horse power boiler, etc., and the plant may furnish electricity for the proposed Virginian Railway electrification at Clarks Gap and for the proposed extension of the Norfolk and Western Railway electrification east of Bluefield.

While the plans of the company have not been completed and may not be for several months yet, much of the machinery, including the turbine and boilers, have been purchased, in order to insure prompt delivery when needed.

Orders for Railway Equipment.

NORFOLK, VA., May 5.—The Norfolk Southern Railroad stockholders have voted to issue $1,000,000 of 6 per cent three-year notes, of which $174,000 will be used for refunding, and $826,000 for new equipment. Orders have already been placed with the General Equipment Company, of New York, for 500 box cars and 250 gondola cars, which are now being built.

Damask Mills at Salisbury.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 5.—The Ivy Damask Mills Company has been incorporated here to do an extensive textile manufacturing business. The incorporators are T. B. Marsh, of this city; William Bennett and D. D. Campbell, of New York, and others. The capital stock is put down at $50,000.

Town Improvements for Franklin.

FRANKLIN, VA., May 5.—The town is soon to branch out in further municipal improvements. The sum of $17,000 is to be expended in the installation of a filtering plant and in making line extensions. Street improvements will be continued during the summer months.

THE HOE BEHIND THE FLAG

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Returned

President Wilson says: "Every one who creates or cultivates a garden, helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations * * * with whom we now have made common cause."

We have the tools you'll need—hoes, hoe forks, rakes, spades, cultivators, garden tools, etc.

49-inch Best Steel Garden Hoe	46c
Dandelion Fork	77c
14-tooth Steel Garden Rake	57c
Dandelion Spade	84c
Push Garden Cultivator	$1.09
Hand Sod Digger and Cultivator	8.95

Other tools at proportionately low prices. We do not deliver, but for a small consideration will buy you or arrange for delivery we will save you money.

THE SPOTLESS COMPANY
The South's Mail Order House
1205 E. Cary Street RICHMOND, VA.

BANKERS TO ENCOURAGE THE YOUNG HOG RAISERS

Plans and Specifications Approved and Urged by Uncle Sam—Pig Clubs to the Rescue.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE NEEDED

United States Department of Agriculture Appeals to State Bankers and Bankers of Whole Country to Help Solve a Problem.

Since hogs afford the quickest means of increasing our meat supply, continued and extended efforts of public-spirited bankers in furthering the organization of pig clubs by advancing to club members the money needed for the purchase of purebred sow pigs is doubly desirable at this time, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Pig clubs like those being backed up by one of the Chase City banks have increased very rapidly during the past seven years, the specialists point out. In 1910 there were fifty-nine members in the United States; to-day the number exceeds 30,000, found principally in Arkansas, Alabama, California, North Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas, Oregon, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Kentucky, Indiana and Massachusetts. These States contained 21,673 members last year, but pig clubs are being formed rapidly in other States, Virginia for instance. The demand for gilts and bred gilts by club members is unprecedented, even at the high prices at which they are held.

Financial assistance to the pig club members has been the means of introducing purebred hogs in places where otherwise this might have been impossible, and has helped to build up the agriculture of the communities which the banks serve. These clubs stand not alone for greater pork production, but by increasing the amount of live stock they encourage the production of much of the feed on the farm, and as their activities are coincident with or follow club work in the growing of corn and forage crops, they are part of a system that favors a sound diversity in agriculture and a rotation of crops that will maintain the fertility of the soil.

WAY SOME BANKS HAVE EXTENDED HELPING HAND

Two plans have been followed by bankers in providing the sow pigs necessary to enable the boys and girls to engage in pig club work. One method is the so-called promissory note plan. The banker makes individual contracts with the pig club members. In each case he agrees to lend them a certain sum of money at 6 per cent interest for one year, or longer if necessary. The member agrees to keep up a membership in a pig club, to invest the loan under the direction of the county agent or county club representative, and to repay it at maturity out of the proceeds of the sale of the original stock or the increase. As security for the loan, the banker takes the member's promissory note. The member's parent consents to the contract, in writing, and agrees not to claim any right in the pigs purchased or their proceeds.

The other method is called the "endless chain" plan. This also involves individual contracts. The banker agrees to furnish a registered sow pig. The boy or girl agrees to join a local pig club, obey its rules, care for the sow according to instructions, breed her at not less than eight months of age to a registered boar of the same breed, raise the litter according to the rules of the club, and deliver to the banker two choice gilts (not less than eight weeks old) from the first litter. The member agrees also to take out registration papers for all the first-litter pigs not sold for immediate slaughter. When these agreements are met, the original sow and the remaining pigs become the member's property. If the member is unable to return two sow pigs out of the first litter, the agreement continues until this is possible. If the original sow dies before farrowing a healthy litter, the banker bears the loss. If the member does not fulfill all agreements, rights to the sow and her progeny are forfeited. The parent agrees to the contract, in writing, and acknowledges that the sow and increase shall belong to the boy or girl.

ENDLESS CHAIN MAY EXTEND TO OTHER STOCK

When the banker receives the two sow pigs from the member and puts them out with other boys or girls under the same agreement, the endless chain feature of the activities is set in motion. This plan may be varied in details to suit conditions. For instance, the banker may require the return of only one sow pig, and stipulate that the boy or girl must join a corn or peanut club, raise at least half an acre of green feed, and exhibit the sow and her offspring at the county fair or live stock show.

Under similar arrangements, boys have received calves to raise, and both boys and girls have received eggs of purebred chickens for hatching.

It is urged that bankers in Virginia who have taken part in these projects heretofore continue their aid, and others, both in the State and all over the South take up the work, as it is a patriotic duty at this time to increase the nation's supply of food. County agents, State agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture will answer gladly any questions regarding details of these activities.

VIRGINIA ACTIVITIES

Brief Notes of Industrial Development Throughout the State—Memorial to Dr. Johnston.

It is announced that the Graham Reconstructed Stone Company, of Graham, Va., will establish a branch plant of its industry at Hopewell.

Chatham Episcopal Institute, at Chatham, has let contract to a Danville concern for the erection of a large addition to Dabney Hall, which will cost $20,000.

Covington is soon to commence its system of paving and other street improvement for which the town recently voted $150,000 of bonds. The first work will be the construction of three miles of paving with sheet asphalt.

Wythe District of Elizabeth City County will on May 19 vote on a proposition to issue $50,000 of bonds for road construction and at the same time the people will vote on a $30,000 bond issue to erect four rooms and an auditorium to the George Wythe School.

The George Ben Johnston Memorial Association, of Abingdon, the birthplace and long time home of Dr. Johnston, is planning to erect a memorial hospital in that town to cost $50,000. Plans for the building were examined last week and a decision is expected to be reached in a few days.

The city of Norfolk has awarded a contract for asphalt and wooden block paving to cost $80,000. The work has already been commenced.

The Piedmont Sanatorium, which is to be a tuberculosis hospital for colored people to be erected at Burkeville, will cost $25,000. The State Board of Health will probably award the contract for the buildings this week.

The Tampa Coca-Cola Bottling Company, of Norfolk, has decided to increase its capital stock to $100,000.

Waverly has eight lumber plants, manufacturing lumber, boxes, staves, barrels, headings, barbed wire reels, etc. They are crowded with work and in order to keep anywhere up with orders are most all operating night and day.

NORTH CAROLINA NOTES

Industrial Briefs From Various Parts of State—Road Making and School-house Building.

The Durham Hosiery Mills, of which J. S. Carr, Jr., is president, has decided to erect a community building in connection with its industry. It will be a hospital with a library and milk station in connection.

William township, of Chatham County, has voted $20,000 for road building, and Baldwin township, of the same county, will issue bonds to the same amount for road work.

N. W. Boyner and J. J. Evans have purchased all of the necessary machinery for the installation of a cotton ginning plant and saw mill at Elizabeth City.

The town of Hoffman has completed all arrangements for the immediate erection of a $10,000 school building.

A tobacco company has been chartered with $20,000 capital stock to do business at La Grange. Guy Dawson is at the head of the company and will erect a steam plant at an early date.

The Hotel Building Company, of Greensboro, will open bids on the 10th for the erection of the new hotel in that city to be called the O'Henry House. The hotel with equipment is to cost in the neighborhood of $300,000, and will be an up to date hostlery.

Elizabeth City is to expend $60,000 in street paving this summer. The bids have been accepted and the work is to commence before the first of June.

The ambitious town of Thomasville has just let to contract the building of 15,000 square yards of sidewalks.

On June 19 the town of Statesville will vote $25,000 of bonds for the purpose of enlarging and improving the graded school building of the town.

Another One for Bluefield.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., May 5.—G. J. Cooper, R. Quisenberry, A. Painter and others have incorporated the Eclipse Pocahontas Coal Company, which is to branch out in the bituminous coal-mining business as soon as they can install the necessary machinery. The company will have headquarters here.

STAFFORD COUNTY AND ITS CULTIVATED ACRES

One of Best Located Counties in State, So Far as Convenience to Markets Goes.

TWO-THIRDS TERRITORY USED

Vegetables, Poultry Raising and Fruits Bring in Big Money—Pickling Industry Is Extensive—Fisheries Employ Many People.

Stafford County has no town, that is, not yet, and for that reason and some others the county very seldom finds its way into the columns of the newspapers, but it is a county that is well worthy of space in the industrial department of any paper. It is probable that a larger proportion of the acres of this county are in cultivation than anywhere else in Virginia, if Henrico and Norfolk Counties may be excepted. Stafford has an area of 285 square miles, and something close to 75 per cent of its acres are being cultivated this year. The surface is gently rolling, and the soil is a rich sandy loam, naturally good and easily cultivated.

All of the lands of the county are good for corn, wheat, rye and oats, and good crops of these grains are produced every year. Then the grasses cut a big figure. The lands produce alfalfa, clover and orchard grass, of all of which the careful and painstaking farmer is assured heavy yields. But whenever we come to figure up the profits from the products of the soil, it is easily seen that vegetables, fruits and poultry products constitute the best money-making industries. The pickling industry is also a source of much profit. In the establishments in which the cucumbers and other things are made into pickle, many people are employed during the season, and they make good wages. These employees are mostly boys and girls and women. This industry brings to Stafford from outside markets as much as $30,000 annually.

NEARNESS AND CONVENIENCE TO MARKETS MAKE FARMING PAY

Sheep and cattle raising, especially the former, are engaged in to a considerable extent, and this industry is growing as the days go by. The nearness of the large markets of Richmond, Baltimore and Washington and the good market of Fredericksburg make all of the above industries profitable to the people engaged in them. All of these markets are easily reached, the water transportation facilities by the Potomac River, on one side, and the Rappahannock, on the other, being all that could be asked. In addition to this, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad traverses the country from south to north, affording the people choice of markets, and good markets at that. They can reach Richmond, Fredericksburg, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia in short order, and they are the kind of people to take advantage of all of these favorable facilities. All of this explains why such a large proportion of the good lands of Stafford are under constant cultivation, and why one hears so little of idle ground in that county.

TIMBERS AND MINERALS ARE THERE AND FISHING INDUSTRY

The timbers of the county lack a great deal of being cut out, and oak, hickory, pine, poplar, chestnut, walnut, elm, ash, etc., abound. The cutting of these timbers for lumber, railroad cross-ties and the poplar for paper pulp brings considerable money to the county every year.

There are minerals in Stafford, too, but they have never brought in much money, for they have never been developed or operated to any extent. It is known that underneath the ground there are deposits of gold, iron, mica and superior sandstone. It is a matter of history that the White House, the home of the President in Washington, was built of white sandstone quarried in Stafford County, and it must be said that very little of it has been quarried since the White House job was completed.

The fishing industry cuts some figure in the county, there being large fisheries along the Potomac River and its tributaries which afford employment to much labor and bring a good deal of money from the markets that have been named. There is all kinds of water power, furnished by the rivers which touch the borders of the county and their tributaries, and much of it is utilized for running flouring mills, sawmills, shingle factories and the pickling establishments already referred to. A great deal more of it could be utilized for various kinds of factories, and there is no better section for the location of big industries, but somehow the people have seemed to be very well satisfied with conditions as they are, and have made no special effort to let the outside world know of the advantages the county affords along these lines.

The population of the county is about 10,000, and they all live in the country, there being no towns in Stafford for them to reside in. Stafford Courthouse, the county seat, is a small and unpretentious village, situated in the eastern part of the county, four or five miles from the railway, and is inhabited principally by the county officials.

The Marsee Coal Company.

PENNINGTON GAP, VA., May 5.—The Marsee Coal Company is the latest coal-digging corporation to be incorporated here. John H. Slemp, an extensive coal operator of Middleboro, Ky., is the president of the new company, and Patrick H. Marsee, of Pennington Gap, is the secretary and general manager.

Best way to refinish Buggies and Fords

This is the way: Wash off all dirt and grease from the surface with warm water and soap; smooth the rough and glossy spots with sandpaper. Then you are ready to apply an even coat of

DEVOE

GLOSS CARRIAGE PAINT

We guarantee that if this paint is properly applied it will give to any vehicle a durable, varnish-gloss finish that will withstand hard usage and exposure, without cracking or chipping.

We recommend it also for porch furniture, lawn swings, iron fences, and all other exterior surfaces to which you wish to give a hard, lustrous finish. Made in ten attractive colors.

A. B. CLARKE & SON HARDWARE CO.
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, HOUSEWARE
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PAINT DEVOE PAINT

20 years without repairs

Buildings of every kind in every climate are roofed with RU-BER-OID Roofing and RU-BER-OID Shingles.

Which is the more expensive roof?

The one that costs least at the start or the one that lasts longest?

RU-BER-OID costs a trifle more than other prepared roofings. But RU-BER-OID lasts for years and years without repairs.

It outlives others because it contains nothing that can crack, warp, run, rot, rust or leak. We *know* it to be the best and most economical roofing you can buy.

Made in Slate Gray, Tile Red and Copper Green. The genuine has the "Ru-ber-oid Man" on each roll.

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Pronounced "RU as in RUB"

RU-BER-OID ROOFING

COSTS MORE WEARS LONGER

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY NEW YORK CHICAGO

STOP CALOMEL! TAKE DODSON'S LIVER TONE

New Discovery! Takes Place of Dangerous Calomel—It Puts Your Liver To Work Without Making You Sick—Eat Anything—It Can Not Salivate—Don't Lose a Day's Work!

I discovered a vegetable compound that does the work of dangerous, sickening calomel and I want every reader of this paper to try a bottle and if it doesn't straighten you up better and quicker than salivating calomel just go back to the store and get your money.

I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your thirty feet of bowels of the sour bile and constipation poison which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable.

I guarantee that one spoonful of this harmless liquid liver medicine will relieve the headache, biliousness, coated tongue, ague, malaria, sour stomach or any other distress caused by a torpid liver as quickly as a dose of vile, nauseating calomel, besides it will not make you sick or keep you from a day's work. I want to see a bottle of this wonderful liver medicine in every home here.

Calomel is poison—it's mercury—it attacks the bones, often causing rheumatism. Calomel is dangerous. It sickens—while my Dodson's Liver Tone is safe, pleasant and harmless. Eat anything afterwards, because it can not salivate. Give it to the children because it doesn't upset the stomach or shock the liver. Take a spoonful tonight and wake up feeling fine and ready for a full day's work.

Get a bottle! Try it! If it doesn't do exactly what I say, tell your dealer to hand your money back. Every druggist and store keeper here knows me and knows of my wonderful discovery of a vegetable medicine that takes the place of dangerous calomel.

$200 for a Summer Trip

To Whom It May Interest:

June 1, 1917, we will give our certified check, $200, for the best written description of our plant and its facilities. Must not contain over 500 words. Must be in office May 15, 1917. Contestants must be over 17 years of age. In no way connected with our business.

Visitors will be shown through the plant during business hours by presenting card with name and address, stating where ad was seen.

W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC.,
W. FRED RICHARDSON, President.

W. Fred. Richardson, Inc.

Moving—Packing—Shipping
Fireproof Storage for Household Goods,
Main and Belvidere Streets.
Randolph 843.

Do Not Forget That We Clean Your Carpets and Store Them Under a Guarantee Against Moths.