Michigan News Tersely Told

Ann Arbor—Dental hygiene will be added to the course at the University of Michigan this Fall.

Ann Arbor—The "Old Washtenaw" hotel, built in 1832 and used for many years as a tavern, has been condemned by City Engineer Sandenburgh as unsafe and unsanitary.

Escanaba—Two children met violent deaths in the Herman Bramer home at Nahma in a week. Calvin, 6 years old, was drowned while playing on logs, and his two-year-old sister was poisoned by taking pills which she found in the house.

Bay City—Jitney fares in Bay City have been reduced to 5 cents cash or air tickets for a quarter. The reduction is the result of increased business since street car service was discontinued when the Bay City-Saginaw Railway Co. went into receivership.

Battle Creek—Frank Holt, well known Climax farmer, struck and fatally injured near his home, died in a local hospital without regaining consciousness. Mr. Holt's automobile stalled on a Grand Trunk crossing and was struck by an engine. The automobile was thrown nearly 50 feet.

Nashville—Three persons were killed and three injured, one quite seriously, at a crossing near here when a Michigan Central passenger train struck and demolished an automobile which had been standing on the track. The dead are: Mrs. Otis Farr, Mrs. Eli Chatfield and three-months-old baby of Vermontville.

Saginaw—Alvin E. Best, a member of the board of county auditors, has been removed by Circuit Judge E. E. Snow when an order of ouster was issued on quo warranto proceedings instituted by Riley E. Crane, prosecuting attorney. Best is not a citizen of the United States, and on these grounds the prosecutor proceeded to remove him.

Kalamazoo—With an enrollment of 1,628 students, the Western State Normal here has broken all previous summer school attendance records this year. Of the students, 1,572 are from Michigan, while Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Oklahoma, West Virginia and Wisconsin also are represented.

Pontiac—Leroy Aitken, 16, saved the life of his two-year-old niece from drowning when the girl fell into a cistern. The boy had been drawing water from the cistern through a hole in the floor and had left the room for a moment. He plunged in after the child and pulled her out. The fire department sent a pulmotor, which revived the child.

Battle Creek—Joseph Mellinger, is dead from the result of a gunshot wound received while playing with Cecil Ronk and Willie McCutcheon. It is said that the McCutcheon boy put an old shell in an empty revolver and asked the Ronk lad to try it. He did, pointing it at the bed on which Mellinger was sitting. The bullet entered the brain, making it impossible to operate.

Lansing—Curiosity that led Fred Williams, 18, to climb a city electric light pole at the grounds of a carnival resulted in his death. Witnesses say that Williams' attention was attracted by flashes from the chain by which the electric light is raised and lowered. Hardly had he reached his perch and reached out for the chain when he gave a sharp cry and his body hung limp.

Ann Arbor—Plans for a men's dormitory to house 150 students at the University of Michigan have been announced here by the Rev. Michael Bourke, Catholic chaplain. The structure will be four stories high, having an assembly, reading rooms and individual rooms for each student, and will cost about $250,000. It will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1922. Work on the building will begin in the spring.

Lansing—All important crops, except corn, are below the 10-year average in Michigan, according to a monthly report compiled by Verne H. Church, of the Federal Bureau of Crop Statistics. Heat and drought are blamed by the report for this unprecedented condition. The only consolation offered by the report is the fact that comparison shows that Michigan has not suffered more severely than other states.

Pontiac—Forty-four years in the continuous service of the Pontiac police force is the record of Capt. John Fitzgerald, the city's veteran officer. It was in 1877 that Capt. Fitzgerald first accepted a position as Pontiac's police force. He was literally the whole force, because Pontiac was little more than a village and the town marshal looked after the city in the day time, while Capt. Fitzgerald patrolled the streets at night.

Richland—Mrs. Helen M. Barrett, believed to be the only original daughter of the Revolution still living, recently celebrated her ninetieth birthday here. Mrs. Barrett's father, Johannes Van Dolson, was born in New York city in 1752. When only sixteen years old, he became a member of the New York militia and served throughout the American Revolution. He was married three times and was the father of nine children by each of his three wives. The youngest child of the third wife was Mrs. Barrett, born 1831, when her father was 78 years old.

Petoskey—A. J. Beese, 78, farmer, almost blind for years, while husking corn suddenly recovered his sight, he says. He can read fine print without glasses now.

Monroe—The bursting of a heavy fly wheel at the River Raisin paper mill caused the death of William C. Ceternick, 48, engineer. The wheel burst when a belt collapsed.

Marcellus—Frank Brown, 62 years old, was walking to the mail box for his mail when he fell and died before medical assistance could reach him. Death was attributed to an attack of apoplexy.

Kalamazoo—The first double military funeral ever held in Kalamazoo was conducted over the bodies of Corporal Franklin Gates and his brother, Private John Gates, who were killed in service in France.

Lansing—Two hundred and sixty-one new state laws became effective last week. They represent that portion of the total of 440 measures enacted by the Legislature this year which were not given immediate effect.

Mt. Clemens—Mrs. Maud Burton, of Roseville, suffered a broken ankle and half a dozen other persons were slightly injured when an air tank on the ferry boat, Beatrice, burst, showering metal through the passengers' cabin.

Bay City—The Alpena County Farm Bureau which about 10 months ago bought an elevator, later erected another at Ossineke, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here scheduling assets of $16,457 and liabilities amounting to more than $26,000.

Kalamazoo—When a motorist approaching from behind tried to pass C. R. Tetzlaff, of Sturgis, Tetzlaff stepped on the accelerator and lost control of the machine which went into a ditch, seriously injuring Mrs. Tetzlaff, who was brought to a Kalamazoo hospital.

Big Rapids—Woodbridge N. Ferris, Governor of Michigan from 1913 to 1916, head of the Ferris Institute here and president of the Greater Michigan Development association, was married to Miss Elsie McLeod, of Indianapolis recently. Mr. Ferris' first wife died four years ago. Mr. Ferris was 68 years old last January.

Lansing—For the first time in history, Michigan's tuberculosis death rate has dropped below 80 per cent per 100,000 population. With 1,524 deaths from all forms of the disease reported to the state department of health during the first six months of 1921, Michigan now has a tuberculosis death rate as low as 79.8.

Conklin—As a result of infection from a fish for frick, Marcus Emmons died at his home near here. He received the wound while fishing on Cranberry lake about 3 months ago and when infection set in was taken to a Grand Rapids hospital, where he stayed until physicians gave up his case as hopeless a short time ago.

Lansing—Fred W. Orr, yard conductor at the North Lansing station of the Michigan Central railroad, died as a result of injuries received when the railroad yard engine on which he was riding, collided at a street intersection with an automobile. At the time of the accident, the yard conductor was riding on the footboard of the engine.

Manistee—Contract for the construction of the dairy and salt building and two warehouses for the new Ruggles & Rademaker salt plant has been let, building to begin at once. The costs will aggregate $1,000,000. Docks and railroad facilities will also be constructed. Ruggles & Rademaker aim to make their plant the biggest salt producing institution in the world.

Monroe—A first mortgage deed of trust of $2,200,000 from the River Raisin paper company, of this city, and running to the Cleveland Trust Company, of Cleveland, and Security Trust company of Detroit, has been filed here. The state and county tax totalled $11,000 and the stamps $1,100. The money derived will be used in connection with the paper business and improvements, it is said.

Manistee—One of the biggest real estate deals in some time here was consummated when 1,000 acres of resort property at Portage Pointe, belonging to the Portage Park Land company, were sold to the Regal Real Estate company, of Chicago. The company proposes to develop this tract which contains hundreds of resort lots, as a resort colony and also to investigate the bed of oil underneath.

Olivet—Three serious accidents occurred in Olivet within a few hours of each other. Clyde Ball, a business man, was driving a delivery car when he was seized with an attack of dizziness and drove his car off a steep embankment. He had several ribs broken and received various cuts and bruises. Robert Kellogg, former mill owner, broke his arm while cranking his car, and Willard Love, the two-year-old son of Scott Love, was stepped on by a horse.

Lansing—Special contracts existing between the Peninsular Electric Light company, of Detroit, a subsidiary sales organization of the Detroit Edison company, and manufacturers in Detroit, were annulled and declared to be of no effect by an order issued by the public utilities commission. A number of Detroit manufacturers have contracts under which they receive electricity for less than the rates authorized by the commission. These contracts were made before the 1920 increases in the company's rates were put into effect.

Woman's Section of The Enterprise

Authoritative Ideas on Fashions by Julia Bottomley, and Cooking and Baking Hints by Nellie Maxwell.

Also Short Stories and Features by Noted Writers, of Particular Interest to Women and Children Readers.

The Kitchen Cabinet

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"There is very little difference between one man and another; but that little is very important."

DIET AND DENTAL DECAY.

We are not born with good or bad teeth, as we are with blue eyes or black hair, for good teeth or poor depends largely upon the food and exercise given during the first few months of life. A set of good teeth, sound and even, is an asset too valuable to need comment.

Doctor Durand, as a result of an investigation based on over 2,000 school children, has proved that breast-fed babies stand the best chance of developing good teeth, that babies fed on modified cow's milk come next, and that babies fed on sweetened and condensed milk are under the severest handicap.

Those who have studied the teeth of the earlier races find there is no indication of dental decay, which is so common among the civilized nations. The cause of dental decay has been established as the acid condition of the mouth, which wears away first the enamel, then attacks the inner parts of the teeth. This acid contains bacteria which multiply rapidly and feeds on the residue left in the teeth. It is only sweet and starchy foods that are dangerous, as other foods, like meat, are not fermentable and acid forming. The first and important thing, then, is to see that the teeth are carefully brushed after each meal, and especially on retiring. Another important safeguard, and one which has passed unnoticed, is the value of a choice of tasty foods which will produce a strong flow of the alkaline saliva to neutralize the ever-present acid in the mouth.

Doctor Owre of the dental department of the University of Minnesota says that too strong an emphasis cannot be placed upon the necessity of hard foods, especially during the period when the jaws are developing and the importance of eating coarse, fibrous foods to keep the teeth well polished. Another thing to remember in the meal is, it is best so shaped that you eat, as what you eat last which is important. A sticky piece of candy or any sweet which clings to the teeth should never be the last thing eaten. The best possible finish to a meal is some simple fruit.

From four things God preserve us: a painted woman, a conceited valet, salt beef without mustard, and a late dinner.—Italian.

CULINARY DELICACIES.

A well-cooked and seasoned dish of frogs' legs is a delicacy by no means too intricate for any housewife to attempt, but first get the frog legs. Frog farming is now a well recognized industry. There are many ways of catching frogs, but the old method used to entice the frog was a piece of red flannel tied to a stick; this is still effective, and with a net his capture is sure. Only the hind legs of the frog are commonly used.

Tasty Frogs' Legs.—Dip the well-cleaned frogs' legs into a dish of dried crumbs and beaten egg, adding a little cold water to the egg, dip in the crumbs, then in egg until a thick coating is formed, then fry in deep fat and serve with a butter sauce.

Broiled Frogs' Legs.—Select large ones for this dish, dress, wash and dry the legs. Pass the joint of one leg into the muscle of the other, thus holding them together in good shape. Brush over with butter, dust lightly with salt and pepper and broil a delicate brown. Serve with a butter sauce.

Fried or Sauted Frogs' Legs.—After wiping the well-dressed legs until dry, roll them in seasoned flour and fry in any good sweet fat to which a little onion juice or lemon juice has been added. When brown, place on thin slices of buttered toast and dust with pepper and salt.

Frogs' Legs Frittera.—The small legs may be used for this recipe. Mix and sift together one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, a few dashes of pepper, and paprika, and add gradually two-thirds of a cupful of milk and two well-beaten eggs. Dip the frogs' legs in the batter and fry in deep hot fat.

On Style Card as Fall Nears

Despite the mushroom success of new tailors and dressmakers in Paris who have brought out certain simple types and popularized them to an almost unheard of extent, many women writes a Paris fashion correspondent, now are ordering their clothes from houses that have held to their own definite types through all these changes in fashion.

Madeleine Vionnet, who only a short time ago might have been termed an outsider in the great dressmaking circles, has impressed both France and America very deeply with her simple flowing panel styles and handkerchief drapery, but as women continually demand varying types the opportunity is not lacking for the success of a variety of styles. This gives a house like Jeanne Lanvin an opportunity to keep her definite types.

One model is a box coat suit in blue serge marked off in little squares with white braid and blue beads. It has the high frilled collar and jabot which continue to find favor. Lanvin has for some time been a strong advocate of these short, youthful-looking jackets, as well as all sorts of frilled high collars and fluffy jabot effects.

Designer's Mark Always Present.

It is a very good thing for clothes in general that the great makers hold definitely to ideas that are distinctly their own. The designing and making of dress is a great deal of a gamble, the past two years have thrown very plainly that there is no telling when a very simple thing may meet with an almost overnight success.

If all the dressmakers in Paris had followed Vionnet's lead and made her type of dress because it was the best seller for the time being, they would have lost their crochet completely and would have been practically nowhere when the wave of enthusiasm over this particular style had died down, as it certainly must.

Of course, they cannot always hold to a definite type. No designer can do this and be a success. New themes or variations of successful old ones must be continually worked out.

Flowing Sleeve and High Collar.

The same holds true of those who do not desire clothes, but import to America the works of the various great French makers. They must permit their own taste to prevail in making their choice. For instance, it was all very well to bring over those unique models from Madeleine et Madeleine which had the waistline placed at the knees, if one desired to show great novelty, but it was not reasonable to suppose that the women of this country or any other, no matter how capricious they might be, were likely to adopt such a fantastic style. There are two outstanding features of the Lanvin clothes which are noticeable to dress at the present time—the flowing sleeve of great length than those used heretofore, and the high collar. The former might be termed a fashion which is thoroughly crystallized and the latter a strong fashion tendency.

Sleeves open at the top to reveal almost the entire arm are featured in one frock. It was created by Lanvin for a well-known French actress to wear in a recent production. This is only one of the many indications that the more lustrous materials will vie with dull silks this autumn. Perhaps they will surpass them in popular favor. It is too early to know but it is certainly safe to predict that they will be used extensively. Many handsome models of shiny silks will be seen at the autumn openings. It will then remain for women to take their choice, but it is very likely that the public will have to make a great extent of the dull finish and the crepy weave in silks.

Lanvin always has been an originator of most interesting embroideries. Recently she has been working out some extraordinary effects through entirely new means. For instance, she uses tinsel tinted in lovely color tones and applies it to the frock to give the effect of embroidered panels.

Some New Trimming Effects.

In a charming suit this effect has been achieved through the use of the white braid and blue beads. One cannot imagine this maker departing entirely from embroideries or embroidered effects, as work of this sort has been raised to the eminence of a fine art in her work rooms and no amount of study and effort spared to produce the best in this line.

Children, too, have their fashions nowadays and their clothes are receiving an amount of study and attention which would have astonished makers of children's clothes a few years ago. Great designers have discovered the artistic possibilities that lie in these little garments. Consequently they are infinitely more attractive than in the days when they did not differ from the dresses of their elders and when little babies' dresses were miniature duplicates of their mothers' frocks, or even within the last decade, when clothes for little people were just plain and useful.

Of course, the best children's clothes are simple. It is impossible to overdo simplicity in them. And no matter how simple, they may have some special interest of design or trimming, as do those of grownups.

We have in great abundance the frills, flounces and fichus of a hundred years ago in dresses for future debutantes, but the very smartest thing is the chemise dress of white or some delicately colored French voile with a bit of hand needlework adorning it.

Styles Seen at the Races.

The lovely summer days brought out a large attendance at the race courses. All of the week days are more chic than the Sundays and it is on bright, sunny afternoons at Longchamps, Auteuil Saint Cloud, Maison Laffite and Vincennes that the smart Parisienne has an opportunity to display her latest extravagances.

Among the novelties noted are plaid cape wraps which are nothing more than big, straight scarfs, as wide as they are long, thrown across the shoulders.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the continued popularity of the cape and the continued use of monkey fur as a trimming on every form of summer wrap for both day and evening wear.

Hanging Gowns Away.

Sometimes it is a good plan to devise a covering that will cover a whole row of gowns, instead of using separate bags for each. This can easily be done by taking two old sheets and stitching a loop of tape to each of two adjoining corners on each sheet. Hang one sheet by these loops to pegs on the closet wall, then hang the dresses in front of this, and over them fasten the second sheet by its corner loops. This affords a good dust protection and at the same time keeps the gowns easily accessible.

Sash Train.

Sashes are forming the trains of some of the new gowns. A wide swath of ribbon which winds around the figure and trails on the floor in lengths is often finished with deep fringe.

HINTS TO THE NEEDLE-WOMAN

Superstitions That Are Believed to Bring Both Good and Bad Luck.

According to old books and beliefs, the needlewoman can do a great deal to bring down good and bad luck on herself by the way she works. Here are some points to remember:

If you are handing a needle to a friend, be sure to hold it with the eye towards her. If the point is in her direction your friendship with her will be severed.

Superstition cannot say enough about the extreme bad luck of having your clothes mended on you, or mending someone else's while they are being worn. Some authorities say that each stitch taken under these conditions means a tear; others, that each stitch means an enemy; but all agree that misfortune will follow.

The breaking of a needle brings no such dire fate, but indicates that the person for whom the garment is being made will marry within the next 12 months.

It is also fortunate to be a person whose stockings always need darning on the ball of the foot.

Don't cross your stitches when sewing on a button. If you work around from hole to hole, instead of across, your luck will be far better.

For some strange reason it is not considered fortunate for a girl to stitch her trousseau herself; though a widow remarrying is sure to be happy in her choice if she mends a pair of trousers on her second wedding day.

Making baby-wear for the seventh child of a seventh child is sure to bring prosperity to the needle-woman.

Changeable.

Changeable taffeta, worn so much in frocks a few years ago, is now making its appearance in sport hats. These hats are often trimmed only with beads.