Oakland Co. Supervisors' Proceedings

(Continued from Preceding Page)

We also submit the following resolution and recommend the adoption of the same.

Resolved, by the board of supervisors of the County of Oakland, State of Michigan, that the supervisors of the several townships and cities in said county, be and they are hereby directed and required to levy amounts set opposite their respective townships and cities, for state and county purposes respectively, for the year 1924 in manner prescribed by law.

(Signed) R. W. CLARK,
ALFRED GALE,
D. McRAE,
JOSEPH BROOKS,
W. K. SMITH,
JAMES CUTHBERT,

Moved by Clark, supported by Cuthbert, report be accepted and adopted.

Ayes—Allen, Adams, Brooks, Burt, Bowden, Brewer, Cuthbert, Clark, Coventry, Dunlap, Ely, Gale, Hillman, Irish, Lessiter, Lambert, Malcolm, McClure, McRae, Muir, Smith, Shimmons, Seeley, Scott, Boyd, Willson, Wardlow and Warren. (23)

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Malcolm, supported by Willson, when we adjourn tonight, that we adjourn to meet on the fifth day of January, 1925.

Carried.

Whereas, Mr. W. Harry Cryderman has been clerk of this board of supervisors for several years and in that capacity has been closely connected with this board personally and in a business way, having found himself courteous, competent and always ready to co-operate with us and

Whereas our associations will soon end by the termination of his office, therefore,

Resolved that this board tender him a rising vote of thanks.

ALFRED GALE,

Moved by Gale, supported by Scott, resolution be spread in the minutes of this session.

Carried.

The chairman named the following members as a committee on the county garage construction:

Bowden, Salmer, Burt, Irish and Armstrong.

The chairman named the following as a committee in the matter of re-modeling the court house:

Adams, McRae, Ely, Malcolm, Seeley, Coventry and Brooks.

To The Honorable Board of Supervisors of Oakland County,

Gentlemen:

Your committee to which was referred the expense necessary to be raised in the several townships and cities of Pontiac and Royal Oak, for the year 1924, herewith submit the following report:

	Contingent	Highway Improv.	Road	Drain at Large and Prop. Owners	Covert at Large	Special Covert	Total
Addison	$ 3,000.00	$ 4,000.00	$	$	$ 2,459.00	$ 2,325.10	$ 12,259.10
Avon	7,178.00	10,767.00	9,477.00	4,427.26	19,183.79	36,201.39	85,043.25
Bloomfield	21,356.35	4,724.00	17,700.00	7,127.14	16,485.85	39,175.98	97,518.32
Brandon	1,600.00	1,700.00			2,222.47	5,240.08	11,962.55
Commerce	1,250.00	500.00			2,924.17	5,253.65	11,427.82
Farmington	9,000.00	4,000.00	5,100.00	14,378.96	11,573.40	23,265.37	67,017.73
Groveland	3,087.21		2,087.21		4,353.07	1,611.09	12,138.58
Highland	3,000.00	900.00	3,200.00		1,030.35	102.02	8,732.37
Holly	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00		2,964.41	3,911.80	18,351.30
Independence	2,000.00	800.00	300.00		4,757.45	6,450.55	14,317.00
Lyon	2,000.00	3,000.00	1,500.00	9,190.48	3,748.04	5,313.73	19,112.25
Milford	3,500.00	1,500.00	4,087.87		7,196.37	13,265.98	30,552.06
Novi	2,000.00		2,397.01	2,918.61	4,388.07	4,997.66	16,701.35
Oakland	1,500.00	5,000.00			4,674.59	3,283.48	14,508.07
Orion	4,000.00	2,500.00			4,850.13	6,404.34	18,259.47
Oxford	3,000.00	2,300.00	1,500.00		4,669.19	3,104.95	15,123.24
Pontiac	9,700.34	1,561.01	2,500.31		4,816.72	8,775.67	47,605.08
Rose	2,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00		169.55	96.60	9,816.11
Royal Oak	40,251.96		38,556.31	219,961.71	38,195.27	66,272.16	432,242.51
Southfield	7,000.00	3,876.27	10,232.00	12,132.79	17,852.04	19,750.19	71,251.39
Springfield	1,918.27	959.14			3,481.93	1,276.18	7,635.52
Troy	15,000.00	1,000.00	14,283.51	49,135.00	12,264.00	15,498.17	108,598.68
West Bloomfield	2,000.00		14,675.10	1,973.06	4,175.61	10,550.07	31,515.24
White Lake	1,798.59				10,381.45	15,942.71	32,008.38
Pontiac City	881,317.90						
Royal Oak	295,352.62						

			715.43		562.91	639.32	4,153.16
				26,729.66			
				22,321.25		15,563.45	
				GEO. F. BRONDIGE,		JAMES LAWSON,	
				FRANK H. WARREN,		M. B ARMSTRONG,	
				WASHINGTON E. IRISH.			

Amount to be Raised by Each Township for the Expense of the School District

Addison—	
District No. 1 Fr.	$ 138.66
District No. 2	128.98
District No. 6 Fr.	466.38
District No. 4 Fr.	3,173.50
District No. 6 Fr.	284.28
District No. 11 Fr.	436.62
District No. 3 and 4	1,416.25
District No. 5	1,616.30
District No. 7	1,183.03
District No. 8	809.16
District No. 9	1,056.35
	$16,202.18
Avon—	
District No. 1 Fr. Avon, Oakland and Shelby	$ 760.00
District No. 2 Fr. Avon and Shelby	1,071.00
District No. 3 Avon	1,000.00
District No. 4 Avon	4,300.00
District No. 5 Avon	50,000.00
District No. 6 Fr. Oakland and Pontiac	138.00
District No. 7 Avon	1,536.00
District No. 8 Avon	800.00
District No. 9 Avon	1,200.00
District No. 10 Avon	1,500.00
District No. 11 Fr. Avon and Troy	1,300.00
District No. 8 Fr. Pontiac	71.00
District No. 4 Fr. Troy Avon and Sterling	3.50
District No. 5 Fr. Shelby and Avon	73.00
District No. 8 Fr. Shelby, Avon and Sterling	201.00
District No. 10 Fr. Troy, Avon, Bloomfield, Pontiac	360.00
	$63,021.50
Bloomfield—	
District No. 1 Fr. Bloomfield, Royal Oak, Troy and Southfield	$188,848.11
District No. 2 Bloomfield	6,436.35
District No. 3 Bloomfield	6,967.50
District No. 5 Bloomfield	3,135.30
District No. 7 Bloomfield	20,265.00
District No. 9 Bloomfield	1,500.00
District No. 6 Fr. Bloomfield, West Bloomfield, Waterford	4,586.40
District No. 4 Fr. Bloomfield, Troy	1,121.95
District No. 3 Fr. Bloomfield, Troy	153.61
District No. 17 Fr. Bloomfield, Pontiac	608.60
District No. 3 Fr. Bloomfield, Southfield	99.65
District No. 3 Fr. W. Bloomfield and Bloomfield	349.60
District No. 7 Fr. West Bloomfield and Bloomfield	319.40
District No. 1 Fr. Southfield and Bloomfield	34.66
District No. Fr. Southfield and Bloomfield	374.32
District No. 10 Fr. Avon, Pontiac, Troy, Bloomfield	377.00
	$232,148.14
Brandon—	
District No. 1	$ 881.65
District No. 1 Fr.	653.21
District No. 6	794.25
District No. 7	1,152.46
District No. 10 Fr.	7,918.19
District No. 2 Fr. Brandon and Hadley	25.12
District No. 3 Fr. B. O. and Medimora	341.61
District No. 4 Fr. B. and O.	99.93
District No. 9 Fr. B. and O.	221.62
District No. 9 Fr. B. O. and I	91.26
	$ 12,693.48
Commerce—	
District No. 1 Fr. 1 Fr. 2 Fr. Consolidated	$ 14,970.38
District No. 4	38.89
District No. 4	668.89
District No. 6 Fr.	635.40
District No. 7	2,266.24
District No. 10	1,065.66
	$ 21,139.08
Farmington—	
District No. 1	$ 1,309.21
District No. 2	3,276.71
District No. 4	1,334.84

Oxford, Orion and Brandon	460.05
	$ 17,949.97
Lyon—	
District No. 2 Fr.	$ 1,000.00
District No. 3	800.00
District No. 4	1,200.00
District No. 5	400.00
District No. 7 Fr.	1,000.00
District No. 8 Fr.	9,000.00
District No. 3 Arrie	15,000.00
	$ 23,400.00
Milford—	
District No. 1 Fr.	$ 738.64
District No. 3	17,510.32
District No. 11 Highland	34.53
District No. 8 Fr.	816.12
District No. 9 Fr.	881.10
District No. 1 and 7 New Hudson	421.02
	$ 20,402.13
Novi—	
District No. 1 Dist. Unit-Two Unit	$ 14,329.00
Dist. No. 1 Con.	4,903.06
District No. 8	
District No. 7 Fr.	1,428.41
District No. 5 Fr.	
District No. 3 Fr.	61.25
District No. 2 Fr. N and N.	2,191.61
District No. 10 Fr.	
District No. 11 N. S. L. & N.	734.50
	$ 21,131.85
Oakland—	
District No. 2	$ 1,319.03
District No. 3 and 10 Fr.	97.98
District No. 2 and 4 Fr.	137.98
District No. 5 Fr.	935.93
District No. 6 Fr.	414.52
District No. 8 Fr.	911.77
District No. 10 Fr.	338.06
District No. 1	1,059.21
District No. 1 Fr.	843.86
District No. 1 Fr.	70.50
District No. 6 Fr.	
District No. 2 Fr.	352.82
District No. 1 Fr.	796.03
District No. 3	327.42
District No. 13 Fr.	162.47
	$ 7,366.85
Orion—	
District No. 1 Fr.	$ 1,119.49
District No. 2	684.00
District No. 3 Fr.	20,267.64
District No. 4	1,025.49
District No. 8 Fr.	288.45
District No. 10	1,425.50
District No. 12	2,012.64
District No. 13 Fr.	437.95
District No. 14 Fr.	303.00
District No. 15 Fr.	336.72
District No. 15 Fr.	394.46
District No. 19 Fr.	584.12
	$ 28,895.56

In case of fractional district, each township shall stand their proportionate share.

Signed:

GE. F. BRONDIGE,
FRANK H. WARREN
M. B. ARMSTRONG,
JAMES E. LAWSON,
WASHINGTON E. IRISH,

Moved by Brondige, supported by Brooks, that the report be accepted and adopted.

Ayes—Allen, Adams, Brooks, Brondige, Burt, Bowden, Brewer, Cuthbert, Clark, Coventry, Dunlap, Ely, Gale, Hillman, Irish, Lessiter, Lambert, Malcolm, McClure, McRae, Muir, Smith, Shimmons, Seeley, Scott, Boyd, Willson, Wardlow and Warren. (29)

Nays—None.

Carried.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors:

Gentlemen:

Your committee on per diem and mileage beg leave to make the following report:

Armstrong	$ 18.12
Allen	78.98
Adams	78.96
Bond	79.72
Brooks	79.32
Brondige	78.12
Burt	81.00
Bowden	79.80
Brewer	80.88
Cuthbert	79.80
Clark	78.12
Coventry	79.00
Dunlap	79.92
Ely	78.12
Gale	79.20
Hillman	80.16
Irish	79.20
Lessiter	79.20
Lawson	79.80
Lambert	76.64
Malcolm	77.44
McClure	79.80
McRae	78.80
Muir	78.40
Rogers	78.12
Spencer	78.20
Smith	80.88
Shimmons	78.60
Seeley	80.76
Scott	79.80
Salmer	76.36
Boyd	78.12
Willson	79.92
Wardlow	80.01
Warren	80.88

PHILIP COVENTRY,
JOHN MUIR,
PETER BREWER.

Moved by Coventry, supported by Brewer, that the report be accepted and adopted.

Ayes—Allen, Adams, Brooks, Brondige, Burt, Bowden, Brewer, Cuthbert, Clark, Coventry, Dunlap, Ely, Gale, Hillman, Irish, Lessiter, Lambert, Malcolm, McClure, McRae, Muir, Smith, Shimmons, Seeley, Scott, Boyd, Willson, Wardlow and Warren. (29)

Nays—None.

Carried.

Moved by Gale, supported by Dunlap, that the board take a recess to allow the clerk time to write up the minutes.

Moved by Willson, supported by Lessiter, minutes be approved as read.

Ayes—Armstrong, Allen, Brooks, Brondige, Clark Coventry, Dunlap, Gale, Hillman, Lessiter, Lambert, Malcolm McClure, McRae, Muir, Smith, Shimmons, Seeley, Scott, Boyd, Willson, Wardlow and Warren. (29)

Nays—None.

Journal declared approved.

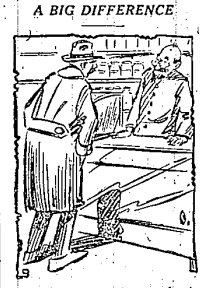
Moved by Willson, supported by Lambert, that the board adjourn to January 5, 1925.

Carried.

LUTHER D. AREN,
Chairman.

W. H. CRYDERMAN, Clerk.

A BIG DIFFERENCE



"Doc, I want to get some sleeping medicine for my wife."

"Yessir! Permanent or temporary?"

SWELL DIET SHOWN

Mary's always boasting about her swell eats."

"Altogether unnecessary—her two hundred pounds show it."

LOUD SPEAKER

He—I didn't know you had a loud speaker.

She—That's just ma laying pa out.

HER IMPROVEMENT

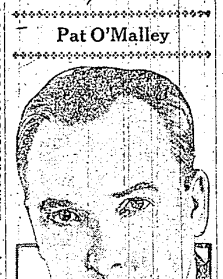
"Have you noticed any improvement in your girls lately?"

"You bet! I found ten bills out of 50 lost yesterday. Last season I was lucky if I found two."

Natural Soap Factories

Most of the raw material procured from the interior of the earth must go through various processes before it may be utilized, though much is delivered ready for use. Coal and salt are familiar examples and in some localities ready-made soap is found. One natural "plant" is at Ashcraft, British Columbia, another in Nevada, and a third at Olcen's Lake, Cal., soap from which places has been used in quantities for many years.

Pat O'Malley



This popular "movie" actor was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country when a small boy. He was educated in Forest City, Pa. His first work was with a stock company. He stands five feet eleven inches in height and weighs 160 pounds. He has brown hair and blue eyes.

Have You This Habit?

By Margaret Morison

ALWAYS FEELING POOR

YEARS ago, when Carrie was a young thing of fifteen running about barefoot on her father's farm in Virginia, she had been richer than she was as Mrs. Leonidas Grimes with her establishment up the Hudson. Everyone knew then that she had no money. How could they help knowing with the holes in the carpet covered up by the rugs, and the children's mother turning the colonel's old suits? But Carrie spent money with some pleasure in those days when she had hardly any to spend.

Then she married Leonidas Grimes, doing business for a big cotton firm, and from that moment Carrie began to feel poor.

One day Aunt Eugenia received an invitation from Carrie to luncheon. Aunt Eugenia, who had had a brilliant career, was reduced now to dividing her time among several more or less cazier relatives. Everything was on a lavish scale from Carrie's note of invitation, to the number of courses served. Then, as the guests sat about the finger bowls, the butler passed on a heavy silver tray, a tightly tied and sealed box of candy.

"Do have some," urged Carrie. "It has to be opened some time, you know!" And Aunt Eugenia marveled at this survival of childhood experiences in the rich Mrs. Leonidas Grimes.

Aunt Eugenia began to hear of the Grimeses as "entertaining royally." One day an elaborate missive booked her for a week-end. On her arrival, Aunt Eugenia thought that Carrie seemed worried. Immediately she began, sitting there with her velvet dinner gown ablaze with jewels, to tell how poor she was feeling. "We have to keep up our position," she wailed, "but, oh, it takes so much money! Imagine what keeping up ten cars means."

And everything those two days was on the scale of "ten cars"—house, grounds, entertainment, guests! Then came the time for Aunt Eugenia's departure. Carrie was on the terrace with her as a chauffeur and second man drove up, polished and shining, their liveries gleaming in a fluvver.

"You are one of the family, you see, and gasoline is so expensive," sighed Carrie.

Aunt Eugenia decided that Carrie had asked her to the castle simply because it was a solace to see someone who was really even poorer than she herself, among all her riches, felt. Aunt Eugenia thought of Carrie's mother and father who, with nothing to their names, had always somehow managed to give other people a great deal. Carrie with her plenty would never know the happiness of generosity. The habit of feeling poor would cheat her to the day of her death, and then it would cheat her in that place where a bank account mattered not at all.

HAVE YOU THIS HABIT?

(© by Metropolitan Newspaper Service.)

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RADIO

(Edited by G. Douglas Wardrop, Editor of Radio Merchandising.)

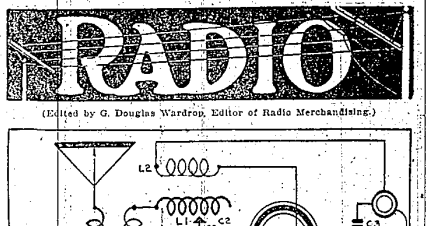

Diagram of Regenerative Circuit Using Two Variocouplers—Has Good Distance Qualities and Gives Strong Signal.

By J. S. CAULFIELD

The variocoupler is used more for a single-circuit regenerative set than for any other use and most experimenters are inclined to feel that is all it can be used for. There are other uses for it besides acting as a primary and plate coil. Two variocouplers may be used in one set and will make a selective as well as a sensitive regenerative set.

A regenerative circuit using two variocouplers is shown herewith. It will be fairly new to the young fan, but it is a circuit that is very familiar to a great number of radio bugs. It has very good distance qualities and gives a very strong signal. The parts for this circuit are as follows:

2 standard variocouplers.
1 .00025 mfd. variable condenser.
1 grid leak.
1 socket.
1 tube.
1 .001 mfd. fixed condenser.
1 rheostat.
1 A battery.
1 22½-volt B battery.

The primary of the variocoupler (P) is connected to the antenna and ground. One side of the secondary (S) is connected to one side of the primary (L1) of the second variocoupler. The taps are brought to a switch and the switch is connected to the grid through the .00025 mfd. grid condenser C2. The secondary (L2) is connected to the plate and one side of the telephones. A .0005 mfd. variable condenser (C1) is connected across the switch on L1 and the filament return of the secondary (S). The filament is connected in the conventional manner.

The following tuning pointers may be helpful to those who try this circuit. With both rotors set at an angle of 45 degrees, and about one-half of the wire on L1 tapped in, varying the secondary condenser will help locate the broadcasting stations. When a station is located tune in as loud as possible with the rotor of the first variocoupler, and the secondary condenser. Then try varying the coupling of the rotor of the second variocoupler; this is where you will encounter a squeal, which is typical of the tube when in an oscillating condition. Make this adjustment to the point where you get the strongest signal without distortion.—New York World.

Ten Good Rules for Broadcast Listeners

1. Don't try to hear Australia in midsummer. Be satisfied to enjoy the nearer stations most of the time.

2. Don't be disappointed if an occasional storm should interfere with your radio evening. There are many fine concerts coming. You can't expect to find a pearl in every oyster nor to receive a record-breaking concert every night.

3. If you want louder signals, use a longer aerial, more tubes, higher plate voltage, more sensitive loud speakers, and more careful tickler and receiver adjustment.

4. A pleasant signal filling a moderate-sized room should be enough to give satisfaction. It is not worth while producing signals which deafen the neighbors. It is wasteful to insist on tremendous signals which are generally less pleasant than moderate signals.

5. If your local station comes in too loudly and drowns others out, a smaller aerial will help in tuning him out, with a smaller condenser connected between aerial and ground. And if all measures to get rid of the local station fail, why not enjoy his concerts? He is working hard for you and it is nobody's fault that you are so close to him that you are bound to hear him. Broadcast stations have to be closer to some people than to others.

6. For the new longer waves above 450 meters, use a condenser connected between the aerial and ground terminals of your set.

7. A little patience in learning to handle your receiver yields rich returns in satisfaction from fine signals. Remember that "Rome wasn't built in a day" and keep on getting more and more familiar with your set and how it works.

8. It is a good idea to read the radio column of a newspaper or a good radio magazine or two. It helps you to know how your set works and keeps you up-to-date in radio. Information of this sort is an aid in getting the concerts loud and clear.

9. Ask your radio dealer for advice he can probably tell you what you want to know and will be glad to do so. The manufacturer of your set is also willing to help you get the desired results from its use.

10. Do not throw away the direction sheets or booklet that came with your set and with the tubes. Read all such material carefully now and then. If you have lost the direction sheet, write to the dealer or manufacturer for another. The direction sheets answer most of the questions which have been puzzling you and prevent you from getting the best out of your set.

Should Know Tricks of Favored Crystal Set

Those who have the future of the radio amateur at heart are worried. They are not worried over the prominency of radio as an art or as a public utility. That is assured. But the future of the amateur phase of radio is not assured; there is a dark cloud hanging over it at the present time which threatens its very existence.

The tendency of the present-day novice is to run along the wrong track, and unless he reverts to the position of the amateur of radio's early days, instead of continuing as the greatest factor in radio development, he will become a mere incident, without the glory and credit that has belonged to him in the past.

The buyer of an automobile who buys with the idea of driving it himself and to a large degree caring for it himself, if he is wise buys a car of relatively small cost and simple construction. He studies it until he becomes intimately acquainted with its merits and its weaknesses—finds out how to get the most and the best out of it. By the time he has mastered his first car, he is naturally ambitious to possess one of greater attainments; one that will do bigger and better things. And he is fit to be trusted with such a valuable piece of machinery. He is almost sure to remark that he is glad that he had sense enough to learn on the junior.

But the tendency of the radio novice is not to climb the ladder of experience but reach the top by one big bound. To plunge into elaborate and costly apparatus. This leads to poor results in receiving, and the rendering of "horrible examples" to the neighbors—the divorcing from the radio idea of many who might become enthusiasts and of benefit to the art.

The amateur may well start with the crystal set. It presents a fascinating field for experiment. He should make his own set if at all mechanically inclined. Should learn its how and why from A to Z. To know when he is getting all that is in it, and if not, why not.

There is a lot of fun and a lot of efficiency in a well-built crystal set, and a lot of joy in receiving over what you have made yourself; of showing off your own child. It is doubtful if receiving over any costly outfit will ever give the genuine satisfaction to the owner that comes from reception over the outfit that cost a few dollars and that he has himself put together.

Let's get back to the old ways, radio friend. Let's start with the crystal set, make a friend of it and learn all of its tricks. If we must have a set of greater capacity, let's try one of simple construction, with a hook-up not over our heads. Let's try a single tube set and master that before we jump into complex apparatus.

(© Science and Invention and Radio News.)

Tools Necessary When Building Radio Outfit

For the construction of a radio receiver the following tools are all that are necessary: One breast drill with assorted size drills ranging from 1-32 to ½ inch; two good screw-drivers, one heavy point, one fine point; one pair of compass dividers, one marking tool, one square, one flat file, one three-cornered file, two pairs pliers, one heavy electrician's pliers, one sharp nosed electrician's pliers, one sharp knife, one hacksaw, one set of good chisels, some sheets of emery and fine sandpaper, one soldering iron and solder paste and solder.

Radio Part of Study

Midshipmen of the United States Naval academy at Annapolis have to take up radio and pass a thorough examination before graduation. One of the requirements is to build a workable receiver.

A Storage Battery Hint.

When a storage battery fails to take a charge it is an indication that it needs to be repaired at a battery service station.

WANT ADS IN THIS PAPER PAY WE DO FIRST CLASS PRINTING WANT ADS IN THIS PAPER PAY
WANT ADS IN THIS PAPER PAY WE DO FIRST CLASS PRINTING WANT ADS IN THIS PAPER PAY