

Take Care of Your Tires

America's greatest need is for ships—more ships.

Every available vessel is being utilized in government service.

Many ships that have been carrying rubber from Sumatra and Brazil have been taken for active transport duty. The number now left to bring rubber to this country is extremely limited.

This will necessarily force a temporary curtailment of tire production.

So, make the most of the tires you have.

Use good tires.

Take good care of them. Keep them in perfect repair. See that they are properly inflated.

Increase their mileage by careful driving. Keep out of car tracks and away from bumps. Don't scrape the curb or apply brakes too suddenly.

Get every mile your tires have in them.

Only in that way can you be assured of your car's continuous service—and remember, your tire is a vital war-time necessity.

So again, —take care of your tires.

United States Tires are Good Tires



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DRY CLEANING AND PRESSING

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments

LET US SEWE YOU

ARE YOU TIRED

Hot and uncomfortable on ironing day? Then you are NOT using the Electric Iron. When you do your ironing electrically you do it in coolness and comfort—and in less time. No fire needed—no changing of iron—no walking to and from range. Costs only a few cents to operate.

You can have an Electric Iron for two-weeks' trial, if you like—and no charge.

THE DETROIT EDISON CO.

109 North Woodward Avenue
Birmingham

Much Coal Is Wasted. Of the world's coal mined 1,235,000,000 tons are wasted in heat radiation and other losses, according to L. C. Harvey, an expert on fuel economy. In 1910 the amount of coal mined in the world was about 1,200,000,000 tons, and, according to Mr. Harvey, it was impossible that anything like 5 per cent was ever turned into actual useful work.

Just a Hint for Aunt. Aunt Mable, visiting at our house, borrowed a nickel from little Katie to telephone and forgot to repay the loan. Katie worried about the loss, for to her it was a mighty big sum. Finally she said to her mother, "When we are all at the table, let's you and me begin to talk about saving people nickels, then maybe aunt will remember she owes one to me."

HOW TO OBTAIN HEALTHFUL MILK

Low Bacterial Count Is Essential Factor in Obtaining Superior Article.

NO EXCUSE FOR DIRTY BARN

Steam Sterilizer for Utensils, Clean Jolders, Small-Top Milking Pails and Removal of Manure of Much Importance.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Milk with a low bacterial count can be produced in practically any cow barn. Any dairy farmer with a healthy herd can produce such milk with an investment of only \$10 or \$20 and a little extra care.

The United States department of agriculture in an experiment produced low bacterial count milk in a poor dairy barn.

The only changes made were: Simple steam sterilizer for utensils. Clean cows, especially clean udders. Small-top milking pails. Proper manure removal and good bedding.

The bacterial count fell from as high as 1,200,000 to an average of 2,164.

Produce Clean Milk. Low bacterial count is the beginning of good milk, but milk must also be safeguarded from other contamination likely in a dairy barn. There is no legitimate excuse for the production of milk from dirty cattle or in a filthy stable. In addition milk must be properly cooled to prevent the multiplication of bacteria.

Reduction of bacteria in milk does not depend on the kind of barn or expensive equipment so much as on simple inexpensive precautions. Milk with low bacteria count can be produced in barns of ordinary type with less than \$20 worth of extra equipment. The dairy specialists of the United States department of agriculture have proved this in a practical experiment.

Without any changes in barn management the specialists had two cows milked into small-top pails and the two others were milked into ordinary open-top pails. The milk from the

open-top pails averaged 497,053 bacteria. The milk from the small-top pails averaged 388,274.

The use of the small-top pail with out any extra precaution made a difference in the average count of 220,420 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The pails and cans were sterilized with live steam, which can easily and cheaply be done with a simple steam sterilizer, which can be made at home or can be purchased complete for about \$10. Other conditions remained as before. The milk from the sterilized small-top pails averaged only 17,027 bacteria—a reduction of 351,187 in favor of this simple sterilization. With the open pails, sterilization reduced bacteria to 22,077—a decrease of 474,976 compared with milk from the unsterilized open pails.

Simple Cleanliness. In the third step of the experiment the manure was removed from the barn twice instead of only once a week. The udders and teats of the cows were washed before milking. These reasonable measures of cleanliness reduced the count in milk drawn into the sterilized small-top pail to 2,886 bacteria, and in the sterilized open-top pail to 6,193 per cubic centimeter. Ordinary cleanliness, it can be seen, caused a reduction of over 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

To make it easier to keep the cows clean, in the final stage of the experiment the manure was removed daily, clean bedding was supplied, and the cows were cleaned with a currysaw and brush. With these final precautions the bacterial count in the small-top pail averaged the very low one of 2,154 per cubic centimeter, or 1,197,847 bacteria less than were found in a sample when the barn and cows were dirty and the utensils were not steamed.

Partners interested in improving the quality of milk can get further information from the dairy division, United States department of agriculture, Washington.

DOGS ARE GREATEST MENACE

Biggest Drawback to Sheep Keeping at Present Time, Say County Crop Commissioners.

Dogs are the greatest menace to sheep keeping. Of over 900 replies received from county crop correspondents by the department of agriculture, 531 said that dogs prevented keeping sheep. Nearly as many said sheep keeping was not profitable, while over 100 replied that there was loss of sheep. Of course there is if you take decent care of them.

ANNUAL CROP GROWN IN A PEACH ORCHARD

Frequently Planted to Help Cost of Maintenance.

WHEN TREES REACH BEARING AGE THEY SHOULD NOT BE MADE TO COMPETE WITH ANOTHER CROP—TREES NEED AVAILABLE MOISTURE.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Frequently some annual crop is grown between the trees during the first two or three seasons to help meet the cost of maintenance during the unproductive age of the orchard. This practice is seldom any advantage to the trees in comparison with thorough tillage by itself, but if the crops are wisely selected and properly managed they are not likely to do any serious harm.

The crop ought to be one which needs essentially the same tillage that the peach trees should have, so as not to interfere seriously with that operation. But the grower should realize

that he is, in effect, following a system of double cropping and that because of the doubling between the trees he would for the peaches alone.

After the trees reach bearing age they should not be made to compete with another crop. Even if the plant food in the soil is sufficient to produce successfully two crops at the same time the peach trees usually will need all the available soil moisture, except, of course, in sections where irrigation is practiced and the supply of water is adequate for all purposes. Besides, a crop between the trees would be likely to interfere with the spraying of the trees, if that operation should be necessary, and in other ways.

Bush Fruit Growing Between Rows of Trees in Newly Set Orchard.

That he is, in effect, following a system of double cropping and that because of the doubling between the trees he would for the peaches alone.

Muskmelons, beans, peas, cabbages, tomatoes and other truck crops are extensively grown between peach trees in different sections. Potatoes are sometimes used, but they are suitable only when the crop can be so managed that the digging of the potatoes will not amount to a late cultivation, which may be attended with undesirable results. Corn, also, is frequently used, but as very often managed it is objectionable, because it shades the trees excessively. Whenever corn is used, an open strip of considerable width should be left along the rows, so that the trees will be fully exposed to the sunlight throughout the season. If a very tall, strong-growing variety of corn is used, a wider strip should be left unplanted than where a dwarf variety is selected.

Peach trees are sometimes used for shading between trees, especially where apples comprise the permanent crop. This practice is highly recommended by some apple planters, but experience. It is probably objectionable in that for a period of years both bearing and non-bearing trees occupy the same area, and it is sometimes desirable to treat a fruiting tree very differently from one that is not fruiting, for the best results with each. On the other hand, where a site is particularly favorable for both fruits, a compromise treatment can often be effected, with yields fairly satisfactory results with both kinds of trees.

DUAL-PURPOSE FLOWERS

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, and waste its fragrance on the desert air."

Even the fragrance of flowers can and should be utilized during these war times. Make the flower serve a double purpose. The beekeeper who understands the care of bees can greatly increase the sugar supply of the nation by saving more of the nectar.

GOOD SIRE IS RECOMMENDED

Males Transmitted to Offspring Charac-teristics of Which They Have Been Breed.

The sire is half the herd. There is usually one sire for every 20 to 40 females, hence the characteristics of the male are inherited by from 20 to 40 times as many animals as those of a given female. Efficient sires are those bred for a particular purpose and are thus able to transmit to their offspring the characteristics for which they have been bred.

Prevent Hog Troubles.

Intestinal worms, lung worms and skin parasites levy a tremendous tax upon the profits of hog raising. Absolute cleanliness will be found valuable in preventing and controlling these troubles, as well as the more serious diseases—hog cholera and tuberculosis.

The Garden Helps

IS NO LONGER EXPERIMENT

Garden City Has Been Proved to Be Complete Success by its Development in England.

While the community idea in this country is not exactly as called, the negative expression, its development to date hardly warrants terming it a positive enterprise. Concerning this movement Noble Post Hagen says: "The garden city and town-planning movement has reached the highest point of efficiency in England and has proved something more than a successful experiment."

"The model villages of Letworth, Port Sunlight, Bourville, which provide homes, real homes, for working people, are artistic creations of men possessed of splendid imagination and sympathetic understanding. Add to these Hemstead Garden suburbs, the Garden village near Cardiff, with their picturesque and artistic, and fine covered dwellings, and one may look in vain for their counterparts in America. They are nothing less than fairy garden spots."

"The difference between the garden city and the garden suburb is that the first is a separate entity, a self-sustaining unit; the latter lives on the outskirts of large cities and becomes a part thereof."

"There is no distinct and overwhelming element of philanthropy as a basis for the creation of these model towns. They are paying investments from the practical point of view. The plan has been for a number of manufacturers to give serious thought to the furthering of the garden city movement. The congestion in our large cities, contrary to all natural law, has almost reached its limit. We can no longer excuse ourselves for past errors in town planning. New towns are being planned today with the same initial lack of constructive imagination as heretofore: parallel streets, giving the aspect of a great city check-board; no civic centers, no playgrounds, insufficient parks."

"The garden cities that are destined to bloom in America and that are to be the result of a movement fostered by American industrial institutions, should be the result of some one to any like developments anywhere in the world."

REASON FOR CITY PLANNING

Allows for That Development Sure to Be the Lot of a Town That Has Live People.

City planning is the economy of action today that insures possession tomorrow.

The average American city doubles every twenty-five years. This means that it quadruples every fifty years. The growth of Minneapolis is more rapid. It doubles in somewhat less than seventeen years. It will, at its present rate of growth, reach a million and a quarter in a third of a century. Even this rate of growth may be exceeded.

Transportation is the essence of city planning. Rapid, frequent and cheap means of communication between home and workshop, one workshop and another, and workshop and home, are indispensable to community efficiency. The chief agency of transportation is the street system. Every other agency depends upon it, foot travel, school bus, travel, surface, subway and elevated street, the telephones and the telegraph, sewers and conduits—all are controlled, determined, dictated by the street system.

City planning is the provision of the immediate population and of its transportation needs.

When Planning Brick Building.

The choice of brick is a difficult matter to advise. Avoid brick likely to disintegrate through presence of salts in the clay. Brick should be hard, but impervious to water and non-absorbent. Do not judge of the effect of brick from a sample held in the hand. Go and see some building in which the brick question has been used. In purchasing brick make sure that the same size and color are likely to be in stock for some time. This may prove trouble in case of later alterations.

All Should Have Garden.

It is always well to have all plans made and things ready so as to be able to take advantage of the first opportunity for getting hardy seeds into the ground. If you do not have any success with one's garden last year, one can now study ways to profit by mistakes made then.

Let us appreciate the beauty and the worth of our gardens. The need of them this year will be more evident than ever. Love, patriotism demands that all who can possibly do so plan for a garden this summer.

Excellent Garden Plan.

A good garden plan is an inspiration. Have every part of the plan labeled with the first crop and the second crop to follow. The first crop comes off. Study and rearrange the plan until it is just right, and you can be imaginative see it planned. If you have had some experience, you can set down the approximate dates when the different seeds are to be planted.

Might Have Been Worse.

"Bill—I got a fishbone caught in my throat this morning. Wasn't that terrible!"
"It might have been worse."
"How could it have been worse?"
"It might have been in my throat."

Why?

Mrs. Haselhouse—Your boots squeak; that's a sign they ain't paid for!
Simdief—If there's anything in that sign, why doesn't my coat, vest, pants and hat squeak?

FRESH FISH

EVERY WEEK

Starting Monday, May 6, we will have a city delivery, making three deliveries a day.

Leave Market at 8 and 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Saturdays four deliveries—8 and 10 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

Buy where they sell below the Fair-Price Commission.

COMPARE OUR PRICES OUR QUALITY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

Our Cash Market

Phone 244



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Membership, \$1.00. 25 cents per horse-power, State rating; 25 cents per \$100.00 of the list price of the car when new.

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