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Detroit Theatres

WASHINGTON.

"Wild and Woolly" discloses the

athletic Fairbanks in the role of an

adventure-seeking youth on the great

plains of Arizona. Chud in cowboy at-

trix such as one might wear at a

maque ball, the misled young east-

erner travels to the land of his dreams

only to find that his outfit is all wrong

as it appeared to be to inhabitants of

New York on the morning he set out

on his journey.

MADISON.

Harold Lockwood will be seen at

the Madison theatre in "The Haunted

Pajamas," a mystery story adapted

from the novel by Francis Perry

Elliot.

DETROIT.

"Joan the Woman" enters upon its

second week at the Detroit after an

open house today, with no abatement in

interest.

GARRICK.

"The Great Divorce" is one of the most

forceful of contemporary American

dramas, will be the offering of the

Bonstelle company at the Garrick

theatre for this, the seventh week.

USED CARS SALES BOOMING.

The Wetmore-Quinn Company of

Detroit, one of the big firms in motor

car distribution, report that the sales

of their Used Car Department have

this year over-topped every precedent

heretofore established. The reason is

weather, and the fact that the United

States had entered the war, seems to

have had no effect on the sales of used

cars, which are where they are wanted,

and time accommodations are extended. It

is predicted that even a greater vol-

ume of business will be done in July

and August than of any other period

since the automobile industry was

established.

All Muddled Up.

One day a new pupil in a music set-

tlement school came home and asked:

"Mother, how many carrots are there

in a bushel? Teacher wants to know."

"What?" answered the mother. "What

had that to do with music?" At the

same time the mother said: "Well, that is

hardly correct, madam. What we asked

your child was how many beats there

were in a measure."

Liked It Better Before.

Edna wanted to go to the play with

her mother, but was told she would

not enjoy it. However, after much

coaxing, she was allowed to go. When

she returned her father asked her how

she liked it. "Well, daddy," she replied,

"I liked it a whole lot better before I

went than I do now."

ALFALFA GREATEST PREPAREDNESS CROP

Gives Yields Equivalent to Two or More Average Hay Crops.

MUST FIT LAND CAREFULLY

Crop, While It Returns Scarcitfully

When Put in Properly, Cannot Be

Planted "Any Old Way."

By PROF. J. F. COX.

Farm Crops Department, Michigan Ag-

ricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—"Alfalfa! Grow

alfalfa! The hay crop par excellence

—benefactor of farm and farmer,

makes the poor prosperous and the

rich richer!"

These and perhaps more extrava-

gant claims have been made for alfal-

fa since it was first introduced into

Michigan, but while some men in their

zeal have perhaps given it credit for

a whole lot more than any crop will

ever be capable of, it is nevertheless

true that today, more than ever, alf-

alfa is something that will pay every

farmer to investigate.

"The man who establishes a good

stand of alfalfa can expect it to do

these things for him: Alfalfa will fur-

nish large yields of valuable hay; his

stock will thrive on it as on no other

hay crop; more stock can be kept on

the farm; his expense account for cost-

ly-concentrated feeds will be cut down,

since alfalfa and corn can be fed so

as to furnish an almost balanced re-

tion. Alfalfa will benefit the soil, in-

creasing the organic matter and nitro-

gen content and enable it to yield

greater crops of corn and potatoes, on

being broken.

But the successful growers of alfal-

fa must understand and do these

things:

First—Select fields for alfalfa which

are well drained and which can be put

in proper condition. Alfalfa should

not be planted after sod, but should

follow cultivated crops such as pota-

toes, corn or beans, which leave the

land fairly clean.

If early potatoes are harvested be-

fore mid-July, alfalfa can be seeded

under excellent conditions. Pens are

needed.

Second—Lime the land for alfalfa.

Apply two tons of ground limestone or

several cubic yards of marl before

seeding. This crop requires more lime

than any other crop grown in the

state. The soils of Michigan are so

widely deficient in calcium carbonate

that in nearly all cases fields should

be limed in preparation for alfalfa.

Third—Inoculate properly. Unless

alfalfa or sweet clover has been grown

previously on the land, inoculation with

the proper bacteria is necessary. Cul-

tures can be secured on application

to the department of bacteriology,

Michigan Agricultural college, at 25

cents per bottle. One bottle is suf-

ficient for a bushel of seed. The soil

method is also reliable. Spread sev-

eral hundred pounds per acre of best

surface soil from a successful alfalfa

or sweet clover patch over the ground

to be seeded. Apply on cloudy day or

in evening and follow with harrow.

Fourth—Prepare the seedbed. First

plow, then harrow, and finally roll

with roller and working thoroughly at

frequent intervals. It should be kept

in mind that alfalfa is to remain on

the land for from four to six years.

A much more thorough preparation is

warranted than in the case of crops

which are to occupy land for a single

season.

Fifth—Plant at proper time. The

best results are secured with seedling

planted about mid-July on land which

has been plowed early and worked

thoroughly so as to control grass and

weeds. No nurse, or companion crop

should be seeded except on sandy soils

or soils which are inclined to wash,

in which case a peck or so of buck-

wheat will be beneficial. Early spring

seedings should be made with a com-

panion crop of oat or barley seeded

at the rate of one bushel per acre.

Sixth—Drill 15 pounds or broadcast

20 pounds per acre of good seed.

Northern grown seed of German seed

is best adapted to Michigan and will

withstand winterkilling better than

ordinary alfalfa seed.

The live stock, the farm, the farmer,

the farmer's wife and children, will feel the benefit of successful fields of alfalfa. It is only just that "ye do unto alfalfa as ye would have it do unto you." Improve conditions for alfalfa and it will improve them for you. Sweeten the soil with lime so that it will prosper. Plant it on well drained fields lest it get "cold feet." Apply 200 or 250 pounds of acid phosphate per acre to give stronger growth. Loosen the soil with the proper bacteria which makes the land hospitable to alfalfa. Plant the seed under these conditions and it will push its roots to a depth not reached by ordinary field crops, penetrating four to six feet, causing few farms as yet untouched by pay stubs to starve. The upward growth of alfalfa is equally as great, though not often realized, due to the fact that three or four cuttings are removed for hay. As a matter of fact, a good field of alfalfa will produce the equivalent of a hay crop eight or ten feet high, or from four to six tons per year to the acre.

"Do unto alfalfa as you would have it do unto you."

By PROF. GEORGE A. BROWN.

Beef Husbandry Department, Michigan

Agricultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—Sheepmen,

with an eye to the well-being of their

flocks, will probably find the stomach

worm at his usual harmful work again

this season. This parasite is especial-

ly active in July and August.

At the first appearance of trouble

the flock should be kept off feed and

water for from 12 to 24 hours and then

given from two to three tablespoons of

gasoline in about four ounces of

skim milk. In drenching, the sheep

should be backed into a corner, its

head slightly elevated, and the drench

administered slowly from a small-

necked bottle. After the first treat-

ment the flock may be allowed to graze

for two hours when they should again

be confined and the treatment repeated

the following day, and the same meth-

od followed the third day.

After the third drenching the flock

should be turned onto a pasture that

has not been grazed by sheep this sea-

son.

If it is not possible to change pas-

tures at this time, the lambs should be

weaned as soon as a meadow or seed-

ing is available for them, and the

treatment repeated before turning

them onto the new pasture. A fre-

quent change of pasture is one of the

best preventative measures that can

be adopted.

Infection in the lambs takes place

through the fact that some of the

parasites live through the winter in

the digestive tract of the mature sheep.

These parasites in the ewe are con-

tinually laying eggs which pass out

with the droppings and in from four

days to two weeks (depending on

weather conditions) hatch out and go

into a cystic stage on the grass, thus

finding their way into the lambs. A

frequent change of pasture is therefore

one of the most effective preventive

measures. If the flock can be given

a change of pasture every two weeks

in May and June, the lambs, weaned,

drenched as described above and tur-

ned onto clean pastures early in July,

very little trouble will be experienced,

although the flock