

Butterfly Migration**Puzzles Scientists**

Year after year millions of butterflies leave their breeding grounds in the South and fly northward. Those that travel the greatest distance cover about 4,000 miles.

They are found on the southern shores of the Mediterranean about April and reach England towards the end of May. Many still continue to fly northward, arriving in Scotland about mid-June, and eventually reaching Iceland in July. According to M. C. B. Williams, chief entomologist to the Egyptian ministry of agriculture, they originate from south of the great desert belt that crosses Africa and western Asia.

These butterflies have never been seen making the return journey, and it is a mystery how every year swarms leave Africa and find their way to the same countries in the North. It has been suggested that some go back, but since they have never been seen they must either travel by night or return in ones and twos. Mr. Williams' theory is that the migration of the butterflies resembles a kind of relay race, and that those that ultimately reach Iceland are many generations younger than those that first set out from Africa.—Tit-Bits.

Salt Old Symbol of**"Wisdom and Grace"**

Superstitions regarding salt were extremely numerous among the ancients, and the symbolism of salt is apparently one of the oldest among the early oriental nations. Salt is a symbol of "wisdom and grace," and of "perpetuity and incorruption." The oriental customs were to ratify compacts by salt. It was their emblem of friendship and fidelity. With it they made pledges of hospitality which were never to be violated. Salt was commended to the Jews to be used in sacrifices, and now some superstitious people carry first into a new home salt, a broom and a Bible. The salt is for pureness, the broom for cleanliness and the Bible for holiness. Salt has been indispensable to man as a seasoner and preserver of food from the earliest times. It has also been used for glazing pottery, for hardening soaps and for increasing the clearness of glass for many years. Soda, chlorine and other chemical substances are obtained from salt.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Those Wonderful Atoms

People often talk glibly about atoms without for a moment realizing what

an atom really is. Its diameter is too small to be seen under an ordinary microscope. Atoms have been closely studied for over a century, and only within the last decade has it been possible to measure them. An atom is indivisible and is found to be very much like celestial solar systems in that it contains a central sun which is called the nucleus around which revolve from one to ninety-two tiny planets called negative electrons. These move in orbits after the style of the planets. Small as the atom is its nucleus, which is charged with positive electricity, is so much smaller that there is enough space in an atom for 8,000,000,000 or more nuclei.—Family Herald.

Ancient Form of Torture

The boot was an instrument of torture formerly in use to extort confessions from suspected persons or obtain evidence from unwilling witnesses. It originated in Scotland, being known to have been employed there before 1600. The boot was made of iron, wood and iron, and was fastened on the leg, wedges being driven between the leg and the boot by blows from a mallet. After each blow a question was put to the victim, and the ordeal was continued until he gave the information or fainted. There were also iron boots which were heated on the victim's foot. A less cruel form was a boot made wet and drawn upon the leg and then dried with fire.

Copied Eastern Tables

It was not, probably, until the time of the Crusaders that the table became an honored piece of furniture in the homes of the Britons. It has been established that the knights and squires of these times, on their journeys to the East, saw specimens of tables that were exquisite in their beauty of design and perfect craftsmanship. It is not too much to imagine that on their return to their own land they set about to copy the tables that they had seen in the palaces of the Egyptians and Assyrians.

Helpful Suggestion

"Yes," said the doctor, impressively. "I think you had better take up golf." The patient squirmed uneasily in his chair. "I have, doctor," he said at length. "I've taken up golf. In fact, I've taken it up and dropped it." The physician was not daunted in the least. He smiled and continued: "In that case I would suggest you take it up again and try to get some indestructible clubs."

**Farm Home Needs
Electric Help Too**

Rural homes have suffered somewhat in plans discussed for farm electrification, in the opinion of the Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C. The greater emphasis has been placed on applying electric power to farm operations, according to the bulletin of the institution. The great social issue of a home-like farm home has been comparatively neglected. "On the average farm," says the Smithsonian Institution, "the use of either electric power or of mechanical equipment for replacing animal and human muscular labor in the fields, around the barns, and on the road is growing. The man's effective work by this multiplication of muscular effort is greatly increased, his working hours lessened and the tedium of his labor reduced."

"Usually with the rural woman, it has not been thus. She still frequently uses coal oil lamps. By means of a pump she still wields the broom, treads the sewing machine, rubs the clothes on a wash-board or hand-operated washing machine, turns the clothes wringer and churn; washes the dishes, carries out the refuse and fetches the water and fuel."

"The house where the wife and mother are drudges can never be a home in the highest sense."

"The only open question in this matter are how the rural consumer can meet the installation costs of the electric equipment and the operating costs of the service; and whether it is better to extend high tension lines or generate electric current on the farm in a small isolated plant."

Tells Best Sizes of Lamps

The G-E Farm Book, which has been compiled by electrical experts who have carefully studied farmers' problems, recommends the following sizes of electric lamps on the farm: Horse barn or cow stable, 25-watt Mazda lamps, behind each stall or not more than twelve feet apart.

Hay mow, a 100-watt Mazda lamp. Silo and granary, a 75 or 100-watt Mazda lamp with a 25-watt lamp near the chute.

Dairy, garage or carpenter shop, a 75 or 100-watt lamp; if used infrequently, a 25-watt lamp. Sheds or out-buildings, 25-watt lamps.

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When a prediction was made a year ago that the community of WESTMORE would have a population of 500, in five years there were smiles and some of the smiles were out loud, too. In just one year the population has increased so that a second teacher was found necessary in the schools. The new school, now under construction, on ARGYLE PARK, will be crowded soon after completion, making four teachers necessary. This morning on passing the four corners of Seven Mile and Farmington Roads, we counted ten homes under construction.

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