

Buy GOOD Clothing

And Not So Often

That is the only sensible way to get at this High Cost of Living problem. People wouldn't think of drinking skim milk just because the regular article is twice as high as before the war. They wouldn't think of changing off from Maine seed potatoes to an unproven variety just because Down East prices are so much higher. They stick to those things which are tired and true; practice conservation; cut out the non-essentials.

WHY NOT IN CLOTHING AS WELL?

Why not buy the SAME GOOD CLOTHES you always bought here rather than an unknown quality which will cost more in the long run. Buy ALL-WOOL Clothes—and take your pick of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Fashion Park, Cortley Clothes and the Monroe brand. Their long wear is complete justification for the prices we ask.

Groff & Wolf Co.,

26-30 North Queen Street

Lancaster's Fastest Growing Store

Yourselves and Friends Are Invited to Our Store to Inspect the **Fine Line of Goods** Which Have Just Arrived

We Have Added Many New Lines in the Latest Wearing Apparel

Watch This Space Next Week For Decoration Day Specials

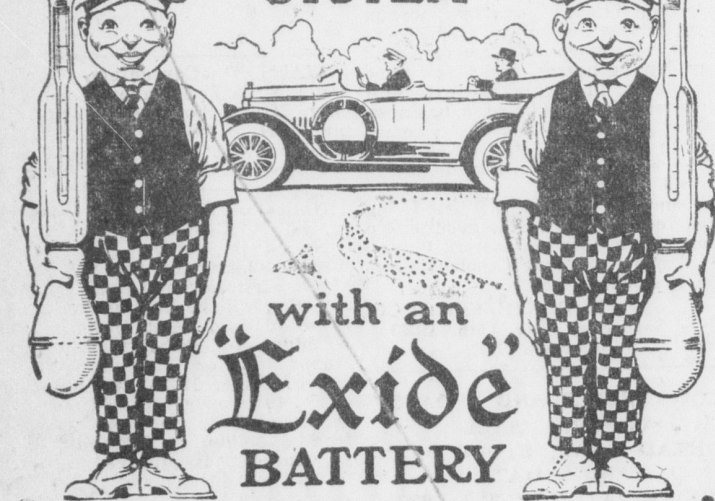
H. Laskewitz

OPEN EVENINGS

E. MAIN ST.,

MOUNT JOY, PA.

SAFEGUARD YOUR STARTING & LIGHTING SYSTEM



PREPAREDNESS is a big word—a word of importance to every motorist. Don't wait until your car is stalled to think about the battery that furnishes power for your starting system.

Now is the time to equip your car with an "Exide" Battery.

Years of service have proved the absolute dependability of the "Exide" Battery. It is the original "Unit-Seal" battery—no bulky sealing compound, maximum power, easy to care for, easy to inspect and repair.

Let us show you the "Exide" and explain its many exclusive features. Remember an "Exide" means "A Sure Start Assured." Find out the condition of your battery. We inspect all makes of batteries free of charge.

E. B. ROHRER

MOUNT JOY PA.

CLARENCE SCHOCK
MOUNT JOY, PA.

WE ASK PATRONAGE WE GIVE SERVICE
LUMBER-COAL

FARMERS' COLUMN

Dust Fans for Grain Thrashers
The frequency of dust explosions and fires in connection with thrashing operations in the wheat-producing section of the Pacific Northwest has led to the development of a dust-collecting fan, a device designed and perfected by engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the manufacturers of thrashing machinery. This apparatus has proved so successful that many grain separators in the Pacific Northwest are now equipped with the device.

This device, when used in conjunction with a wiring system to carry off charges of static electricity developed by the thrasher, and further aided by a fire extinguisher adapted to separators, gives the thrasher a protection nearly absolute. Eventually this protection will greatly lessen the insurance risk, which hitherto has been at the prohibitive rate of \$80 to \$100 for each \$1,000 of property insured. And this rate is only for a 20-day run.
Now it appears that the joint project of the Bureaus of Chemistry, Plant Industry, and Markets is to produce specific results in (1) protection from fire and explosion and a decrease in insurance rates; (2) the cleaning of grain, particularly of smut; and (3) the checking of wheat smut spores by the fans at the time of thrashing. This method reduces the wind dissemination of spores which otherwise would be blown out of the wind stacker to infest the fields.

Noah Webster's Story Revised
It all depends on whose side you are, as Mr. Noah Webster once said in a charming little story.

Farmer Johnsonius Smithfield—call him that for short—had 35 chickens that he wanted to sell. He hauled them to town, was offered 19 cents a pound for them, refused to take it, and was hauling them back home when he met the county agent, who advised him to ship them to a nearby city, where, he believed, they would bring 22 cents a pound or more. Smithfield said he never had shipped any chickens, that he didn't believe in newfangled ways, and that he would take the chickens back home. The county agent was so sure of his ground that he offered to guarantee Smithfield 22 cents, and on his personal responsibility paid the farmer the money in advance—\$92.62.

About a week later the county agent met Smithfield and suggested that they settle up the chicken deal. "Well, how did it come out?" inquired Farmer Smithfield. "I lost \$2," said the county agent, "and, of course, you are going to share it with me." "No, sir," said Smithfield, "it turned out exactly as I thought it would, and I am under no obligations to bear any of the loss." "Well," said the county agent, "I just wanted to see how you felt about it. Here is the check, \$42.21, which is \$9.59 more than I paid you. I got 28 cents a pound for those chicks instead of 22 cents."

Now, to follow the sequence of Mr. Webster's story, we would have to make Farmer Johnsonius Smithfield demand the turning over of that \$9.59 to him; but it didn't come out that way. The county agent offered to do exactly that thing, but Farmer Smithfield said, "I won't have it that way; you keep half the profit and I'll take half. You have taught me a lesson that will be worth a great deal more than that to me and my neighbors whenever the local dealers refuse to pay us what our produce is worth."

That is not an imaginary story. The United States Department of Agriculture vouches for it and backs it up with the records of the Office of Extension Work in the South.

A New Name for the Scrubs
From a farmer in Wisconsin comes a new word for use in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign now being carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with State and local agencies. He applies a new title to the reactionaries of bovine society, and cites the indubitable fact that scrub bulls are the enemies of good production; that they levy upon the milk, cream, and butter checks and compel the farmer to keep cows, where the cows should keep the farmer.

With these charges in mind and with his eyes on the international situation, this farmer suggests that the scrub bull be known hereafter as the Bulsheviks.

"Drink More Milk" Campaigns Succeed

Milk is plentiful on practically every farm in the Middle West, yet comparatively little is drunk by farmers' children. In fact, less milk is drunk by farm boys and girls, taking the whole country over, than by city children, statistics show. This, in spite of the fact that milk is cheaper and fresher in the country than in the city. It is said that this accounts for the fact that the proportion of under-nourished children in the country is larger than in the city.

To get more children, both in the city and in the country, to drink more milk is the endeavor this year of the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the State agricultural colleges. During the last year six milk campaigns have been carried on in Connecticut, four in New Jersey, six in Massachusetts, and one in each of a dozen other States. The increase in milk consumption following a campaign has been from 1 to 33 per cent.

Now, during the last six months has been making a special effort to improve the health of its school children in the State by inducing them to drink more milk. The work started last October with a "milk week." During the six days of lectures and demonstrations 31,900 people were reached directly and 300,000 indirectly. Libraries, schools, and clubs co-operated in the work, and during the week 4,500 school children wrote

essays on the value of milk. In one Iowa county among 308 rural school children only 114 drank any milk at all before the campaign and but 5 brought it to school for lunch. Since then an increase in consumption of milk amounting to 15 to 25 per cent has been made in the various counties in the State, and thousands of rural school children are now carrying milk to school for lunch.

Band Birds to Learn Their Habits
With a view to determining the exact routes followed by migratory birds, their speed of travel, the causes of unusual movements by such birds, and many other questions of interest to naturalists as well as to the public, the Bureau of Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, has taken over the work heretofore carried on by the American Bird Banding Association, which has headquarters at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. This work includes the trapping of birds and the placing of identification bands on the legs, after which the birds are released. Subsequent discovery of these bands on trapped or dead birds is reported by the finders to those in charge of the work, who thereby are able to trace the movements of the birds so marked.

The department's work of bird banding will be in charge of a former member of the staff of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, who recently entered Federal employ. In addition to the questions suggested above, information will be sought concerning the theory that some birds mate for life. The theory that birds return to the nest sites of the previous year will also be investigated.

To carry on this work effectively birds must be trapped in large numbers for banding. In the immediate future it is proposed to devote special attention to the trapping and banding of water fowl on both their breeding and wintering grounds. Shore birds will be studied in a similar fashion. It is expected that the information secured will be of much value in enforcing the migratory bird laws. The Biological Survey asks the co-operation of all former members of the Bird Banding Association and the public in general, particularly persons in a position to establish trapping stations. Observers engaged in this work should be sufficiently near their traps to visit them two or three times daily so as to prevent captured birds from injuring themselves. Experiments are now under way to determine the most suitable types of traps, and arrangements are being made to supply volunteer cooperators with numbered aluminum bands. Persons interested should address the Biological Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for further information.

Tuberculin Test Figures by Breeds

The relative freedom of a herd of cattle from tuberculosis depends on the kind of management the herd receives rather than upon a resistance inherent in the cattle themselves. This conclusion, applying to 14 recognized breeds of cattle in the United States, is based on a study of official tuberculin-test records for nearly half a million animals. As a basis for answering inquiries regarding the prevalence of tuberculosis in various classes and breeds of cattle, the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry has compiled all of its test records since the beginning of tuberculosis-eradication work. The results, though capable of receiving many interpretations, fail to show that any breed can be considered safer from tuberculosis than another. Of 30,670 Hereford cattle tested in purebred herds, the percentage of reactors was unusually low—only 0.77 per cent. But in grade herds of the same breed the percentage of reactors was 5.11. In the Aberdeen-Angus breed the experience was reversed. Purebred herds showed 5.79 per cent of reactors, compared with 2.39 in grade herds. Among the Shorthorns 5.75 per cent of tuberculosis was found in purebred herds and 3.74 per cent in grade herds, about 77,000 animals being included in the computations.

Although it has been frequently asserted that dairy cows, by reason of closer housing, have more tuberculosis than beef cattle, the official figures fail to support that assumption. In some dairy breeds the percentages of reactors were relatively high, but in others the percentages were low. Likewise in dairy herds, as with beef cattle, there was little uniformity between the proportion of reactors for purebreds and grades representing the same breed.

Briefly, the figures indicate that the freedom of a herd from tuberculosis is influenced chiefly by the efforts of the owner to keep the herd healthy, not by the breed. Some breeders' associations have been noticeably active in encouraging their members to adopt tuberculosis-eradication measures. The figures are believed to reflect such activity. Furthermore, the compilations disprove the assertion, sometimes made, that purebred herds are more susceptible to tuberculosis or have more of it than grade cattle. In fact, the highest percentage of tuberculous cattle in any group was for grades.

Observed Mothers' Day

Mothers' Day was very appropriately observed in the U. B. church on Sunday morning. One feature was the prominence given to the babies, members of the cradle roll department. A large number of them with their mothers occupying front seats attracted considerable attention as it was an impressive sight. A miniature church was placed on the platform full of candles and one was lighted for each baby's name as it was called by the superintendent of the department. Several recitations were given and a special sermon on Mother was delivered by Pastor Snavely. In the evening the Endeavor Societies, Junior, Intermediate and Senior met in a union service when a special program was rendered.

Eyes Examined Free No Drops Used

Announcement of Change

Rubin and Rubin, Harrisburg's Leading Eyesight Specialists, who have been conducting an office at

CHANDLER'S Drug Store

will, after this date, discontinue this office.

Car-Fare to Harrisburg Paid

on all sales of glasses amounting to \$5.00 or more.

RUBIN & RUBIN

320 Market St. Over the Hub HARRISBURG, PA. may-5-4t

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I wish to announce to the public that I am prepared to supply you with a line of GOOD FEED, SALT, LIME, FERTILIZER, CEMENT, COAL, ETC.

I Handle in Cow Feed Lanc. Dairy 20 per cent Protein Red Rose 20 per cent Protein Also My Own Make Feed

I have a special Good Pig and Hog Feed to carry your pigs all through the season. I have quite a large lot of friends on this feed. I also have Hog Tankage that will do them good (try it). I have Chicken and Chick Feeds in 100 lbs. or ton lots, either Laying Mash or Scratch, Beef Scrap, Oyster Shells, Oats, Corn, Cracked Corn and Wheat.

FOR HORSES, I have a molasses feed that horses like and do well on. Try it and you will be convinced. Also Bran, Middlings, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten, O. P. Oil Meal, Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, Straw, Hay, Cement and Land Lime.

Call Bell Telephone 81R2 and get my prices. I deliver in town Also take outside draying by truck. I solicit your business.

E. H. ZERCHER

At P. R. R. Freight Station East End of town MOUNT JOY, PENNA.

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The Company will make a specialty of manufacturing high grade, moderate priced passenger automobiles for Ownerdrivers—those who own and drive their Cars—that great army of American Motorists.

The Hunter Motor Car is to be sold direct to the Owner-driver through the Company's own branch offices, which will be equipped to furnish prompt and efficient service at reasonable prices.

The Company has purchased twenty acres of land, located 2.7 miles by automobile, from Market Square on the Harrisburg-Gettysburg State Highway. This ground is ideally situated between the Reading and Pennsylvania Railroad where sidings can be connected with both roads. It is within one-half block of the White Hill Car line, about .7 of a mile to the Camp Hill Car line, about .8 of a mile from the Carlisle-Mechanicsburg line and about .5 of a mile to the White Hill Stations on both Reading and Pennsylvania Railroads, both railroads have a nine-minute schedule to the down-town depots in Harrisburg.

This location permits of new buildings of modern arrangements and construction, designed especially for the comfort and welfare of employees, as well as for efficient operation.

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All of the Directors and officers of the Hunter Motor Car Company are just ordinary hard-working American citizens, who got most of their training in the School of "Hard Knocks." They are practical, successful men and have learned from experience that:

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—Business is built on confidence and the faith that things are right.

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One or One Thousand shares, the price is the same to everyone—\$10.00 per share. Order by mail, telegraph, telephone or through your bank. The automobile business is the fastest growing big business in the world.

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