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America is said to have more horses and automobiles than it needs for

And to think that it was not long ago that the United States was so hospitable to a submarine that came to take nickel and rubber back to Germany!

Many spinners wish to acquire bonds.

TO GIVE HAND MADE RED CROSS FLAG

Mrs. Frank O. Lowden Endeavoring to Interest Illinoisans in State Wide Campaign

A beautiful hand made Red Cross flag, built with her own hands, will be given by Mrs. Frank O. Lowden to the Illinois county which enrolls the largest number of Red Cross members in proportion to its population.

The presentation will be made early in August following the conclusion of the Illinois campaign for a million Red Cross members which is now in progress from Galena to Cairo and from Rock Island to Danville in 102 counties.

In charge of the campaign is a special committee headed by Governor Lowden as Honorary Chairman and former Governor Richard Yates as general chairman. Former Governors Dunne and Deneen and former Senator Funk are vice chairmen. The campaign director is Walter D. Thurber, executive secretary of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association who has been "loaned" to the Red Cross for the time being.

In a letter to Mr. Thurber, Mrs. Lowden expresses her keen interest in the movement to enroll one million Illinois men and women under the banner of the Red Cross and announces her willingness to "do her bit" in the campaign by building a Red Cross flag to be awarded the winner in the inter-county competition.

Be Canny.
Get that canning impulse. Make your hoe this summer keep you can opener busy next winter.

Get ready for canning season now. Regrets are the only things ever canned in the jars you forgot to order.

Can nothing that can be kept without canning. Dry such vegetables as corn string beans, navy beans, mature Lima beans, okra, etc.

You can brag about your garden all winter if you have canned evidence on the dinner table.

Concentrate products especially soup mixtures, so that each container will hold as much canned food and as little water as possible.

Really there is nothing to canning fruit and vegetables except care, cleanliness, fresh products, jars, and heat.

Establish a home canning firm "Father, Mother & Co." Don't forget the little "co's."

Can! Summer investment of time and money, small; winter returns in food and health, large.

You put a lid on waste every time you seal a preserving jar.

Don't have an empty preserving jar in your neighborhood next fall.

If you have more preserving jars than you can fill, lend them to a neighbor who will make them work for the Nation.

Some neighbor surely can eat or put up surplus products from your place.

A quart of canned peaches or tomatoes on the shelf is worth a bushel on the ground.

See that the shelves in your preserving closet sag just a little this year.

HIGHLAND PARK M. E. CHURCH

Services are held in this church as follows, Sunday, Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Junior League at 2:30 p. m., Epworth League, at 6:45 p. m. and evening worship at 7:45 p. m. On Wednesday evening, prayer meeting takes place at 7:45 which is followed by choir rehearsal at 8:45.

There is a camp meeting at the Methodist Camp Grounds at Des Plaines July 11-23.

On Saturday evening a number of the young people from the church, and vicinity will meet at the church at 7:30 preparatory to going to Moraine Beach, for a beach party.

FARMERS, BUILD SILOS AND USE MORE SILAGE

Lake County Farm Improvement Association Willing to Help in Form of Specifications for Building Home Made Silos

By R. E. Watkins

Lake County's Farm Expert Successful Lake County livestock farmers who do not own silos are hard to find. The silo is regarded as a necessary part of the farm equipment. As a result of the recent silo tour this fact was again brought out—that all the different makes of silos keep feed equally well provided the silo is constructed right, taken care of in the right way, and the feed properly handled.

The size of the silo to build will depend upon the number of livestock normally kept on the farm. We should have at least 10 or 15 head of cattle in order to make the most efficient use of the silo.

One of the smallest silos in the county is one the farm of August Teichert of Antioch. This silo is 10 feet in diameter and 26 feet high. There are two other silos in the County that are 16 feet in diameter and in both cases less than 20 head of stock are kept. From a silo of this diameter at least 1300 pounds of silage should be removed daily, the equivalent of over 40 pounds to 30 head of cattle. Most of our dairymen prefer a silo of about 14 feet in diameter, and if greater capacity is desired, this increase is secured by adding height rather than by increased diameter. The Farm Improvement Association would be glad to furnish the plans and specifications for building a cheap home made silo, if anyone desired a silo of this type. Such silos are very satisfactory for the renter or for temporary use only.

Why not use more silage for summer feeding? Can we afford to use land valued at \$150 to \$250 per acre for pasture purposes, when such pasture is good for only a few months during the year? Pastures may be good for four or five months, and normally a mature cow will require about two acres for a seasons grazing. At a conservative estimate the income from such land so handled cannot be greater than \$6 or \$8 per acre. There is also the added danger of over stocking. One acre of land should produce annually from six to ten tons of good silage, more than sufficient to feed a dairy cow 40 pounds daily throughout the year. On high priced land the summer silo has been gradually coming into favor, to supplement our pastures or entirely replace them. Summer silage may mean maintaining the milk flow throughout July and August, the critical summer months for dairymen. Because of the late spring there is but little silage available for summer use. A large amount of extra feed carefully conserved as silage this season, may be a potent factor in next year's milk production. Stock are fed all the year on the farms of C. C. Ames of Graylake and Austin Clement of Libertyville. The silo is essential on both farms. Farmers who feed silage during the summer months can be found in almost every section of the County. They would be glad to tell others what they think of the practice.

From the present indications, over forty silos will be built in the County this season.

All home grown feeds carefully preserved and properly used, will materially help to keep down bills for commercial feed this winter. This is another way in which we can help meet the national food situation and show our patriotism.

WALTER D. THURBER
ACTIVE FOR RED CROSS

Appointment Made by Elliott Wadsworth, Carries With It Much Toll, and No Salary

In recognition of his work in organizing scores of new Red Cross chapters in Illinois at the same time helping the new chapters swing into the state wide campaign for a million Illinois members of the Red Cross, and because of his service in the Mattoon-Charleston tornado district, Walter D. Thurber of Chicago, executive secretary of the Illinois Tuberculosis Association, has been appointed by Elliott Wadsworth, acting chairman of the Red Cross, as Associate Director for Illinois with headquarters in connection with the central division offices at 112 West Adams St., Chicago. The position carries with it, hours of daily toll but no salary. It was announced recently from Illinois headquarters that there are now completely organized 167 local chapters of the Red Cross in this state with twenty-four additional chapters in process of organization.

MILK AS A FABRIC.

Chemistry Can Convert It Into Many Useful Materials.

Although any one will concede that man cannot live by bread alone, it has been thought possible to get along rather nicely if milk were added to the diet. But it remained for two French chemists, Francois Lebel and Raoul Desgeorge, to conceive an idea whereby milk may also be made to yield a fabric which may be converted into clothing and ornaments.

The curds of the milk are subjected to a chemical treatment by means of which the mass is converted into a plastic substance which may be rolled into sheets resembling celluloid, from which buttons and other articles, such as combs, umbrella handles, bracelets and even imitation leather may be made, all of which are of attractive appearance and of excellent wearing qualities.

The milk is first robbed of its fat, after which it is warmed with rennet so as to form curds. It is then parboiled and exposed to the air and then treated with acetone to give it the required hardness, plasticity and transparency. The product may be made so soft that it can be used as a substitute for silk in the manufacture of fine underwear, or it may be made solid enough to serve as a good imitation of ivory.—Popular Science Monthly.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Water Glass Will Keep Them Fresh Six Months or Longer.

Eggs are much cheaper in the spring than they are later on in the year, and spring eggs can easily be kept over until the high price season by putting them down in water glass, which can be purchased at drug stores for about 25 cents a quart.

A quart of water glass mixed with twelve quarts of water that has been boiled and then cooled will be sufficient to preserve about fifteen dozen eggs. A stronger solution should be used for eggs that are to be held six to eight months or longer.

Stir the water glass and water mixture until thoroughly mixed. Use a stone jar that has been thoroughly cleaned. The eggs should also be cleaned. Cover the bottom of the jar with eggs stood up on end, the small end down. Pack the eggs so they will cover the bottom. The eggs can all be packed at one time, one layer upon another, or the packing can be done from time to time. Pour in the mixture so the top layer of eggs will be covered fully two inches. A thin coating of paraffin poured over the top of the water glass mixture when the jar is filled will prevent evaporation; otherwise the mixture will require replacing as often as evaporation makes it necessary. Store the jar in a cool cellar.—New York Sun.

How Kaffirs Smoke.

The natives of South Africa are inveterate smokers, but some of them indulge in the habit in a distinctly queer fashion. The natives of Harrismith, in the Orange River Colony, smoke in the following novel manner: A "pipe" is made by thrusting two sticks into the ground so as to meet at an angle; when they are withdrawn two tunnels are left behind. A hollow reed is stuck in one hole and the tobacco placed in the other and lighted. Before beginning operations the native fills his mouth with water, drawing in the smoke with a gurgling sound and blowing out the water and smoke through a second reed. It seems a mighty poor way of smoking to a white man, says a writer in the *Wide World Magazine*, but the Kaffirs are very fond of it.

The Sergeant's Threat.

Answering for absent comrades during roll call is quite usual with soldiers. Sergeants know themselves to be tricked in this fashion very often, but as detection of the culprit is almost impossible they have to content themselves with the use of a little threatening language toward their men. It was an Irish sergeant who recently delivered himself as follows when about to call the roll in a Dublin barracks:

"Now, mind ye, if I catch any of ye sayin' yer here when yer not here, yer go over there," pointing to the guard room.—*Atlanta Journal*.

Varnish and Enamel.

Paints which dry with a high luster or gloss are called enamels. These are made from zinc oxide ground in varnish. Varnish is produced from fossil resins such as copal, kanri, etc. These resins, which originally flowed from trees, have been deposited for centuries in the earth. They are mined in Africa and New Zealand and are found in big lumps.—*Popular Science Monthly*.

Not That Kind.

"Here you are, son," said the faceless man to the messenger boy. "Take this note to No. 1415 Umpy-ump street and see if you can't give me a correct imitation of Mercury."

"Aw, quit cher kiddin'," answered the lad. "I ain't no thermometer."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

Remembering Errors.

"Does your typewriter believe in the simplified spelling?"

"Oh, I rather think not. She always seems to spell words in the hardest way."

Rejected.

"He—How'd you like a jet doc? She—Now, Charlie, haven't I told you that I don't intend to marry?"—*Raffalo Express*.

To act with common sense according to the moment is the best wisdom I know.—*Walpole*.

ELECTRICAL LOCOMOTIVE PROVES ECONOMICAL

SAVING OF COAL POSSIBLE

Results of C. M. & S. P. Electrification Shows Electric Locomotives Consume Less Than Steam

Expense of operating both steam and electric locomotives and the comparative efficiency of the two have been much discussed in the past, and they never have been practically settled to the satisfaction of all concerned because electrification was not sufficiently established at that time to provide any definite figures for comparison. Now that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad has been operating its newly electrified zone for several months some interesting figures have been brought to light. The results show that the theoretical estimates of electrical locomotive economy made in the past were too low rather than too high, as the steam locomotive champions maintained. Operating results from the performance of the electrical equipment made for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad by the General Electric Company show that the ratio of coal consumption of the electric locomotives to the coal consumption of the steam locomotives was one to 2.5 for passenger service and one to 2.7 for freight service.

This does not mean that the 440 miles of electrified trackage over which thousands of tons of freight are snaked through the Rocky Mountains by electric locomotives actually consume any coal at all. As a matter of fact, they do not, because every watt of energy so used is generated by water power which would otherwise go to waste, and the coal formerly used in the displaced steam locomotives is saved and conserved for use in places remote from any water powers.

So entirely satisfactory has the electrification been, both from the standpoint of railroad finances and railroad operation, that the directors at a recent meeting voted to electrify 220 miles more track and to order a score of additional electric locomotives from the General Electric Company.

An electric locomotive used on this electrification when compared to the usual type of steam locomotive is, indeed, a giant. It is 112 feet long yet flexible enough to round the sharpest curve on the Rocky Mountain division. It is driven by eight electric motors, each of which is much larger than the average street railway motor, giving a total horsepower of 3,440, while the total weight on its big driving wheels and trailers is 234 tons.

The advantages of electric locomotives over steam locomotives are manifold. They need no tender and no water tanks at frequent intervals along the line because they do not use fuel or water. They have no ashes to dump and no boilers to take care of, inspect, and repair at frequent intervals. Electric locomotives require but a fraction of the repair and upkeep expense of the average steam locomotive and one can cover a journey of 1,000 miles without stopping even for an inspection. Steam locomotives are usually inspected every 100 miles and are often changed at the end of a run of 200 miles.

One of the greatest blessings the electric locomotive brings to the railroad man is its perpetual readiness. Just turn a switch and the locomotive is ready at an instant's notice to go out, no matter whether in summer or in winter, and it works even better in winter than in summer and plows through the deep snow drifts that block and harass steam traffic. There is no such thing as trying to start a fire beneath the boiler on a cold morning in order to get up steam for an early start, and none except those firemen on the locomotives now know what a heart-breaking job it is when the wind is howling and the snow stacking in huge piles outside the roundhouse.

Russia bids fair to shade off its present chaos, despite the assistance of Germany.

In order to buy more food Italy is to cut its expenditures for coal. When the solar engines get to running these little adjustments will not be required.

As head of the Air Board Winston Churchill will be right in his element.

With the black eye administered to John Barleycorn and the extensive drills for the new soldiers there comes an entirely fresh meaning to what are called setting up exercises.

Villa has been injured again. But he seems to thrive on injuries.