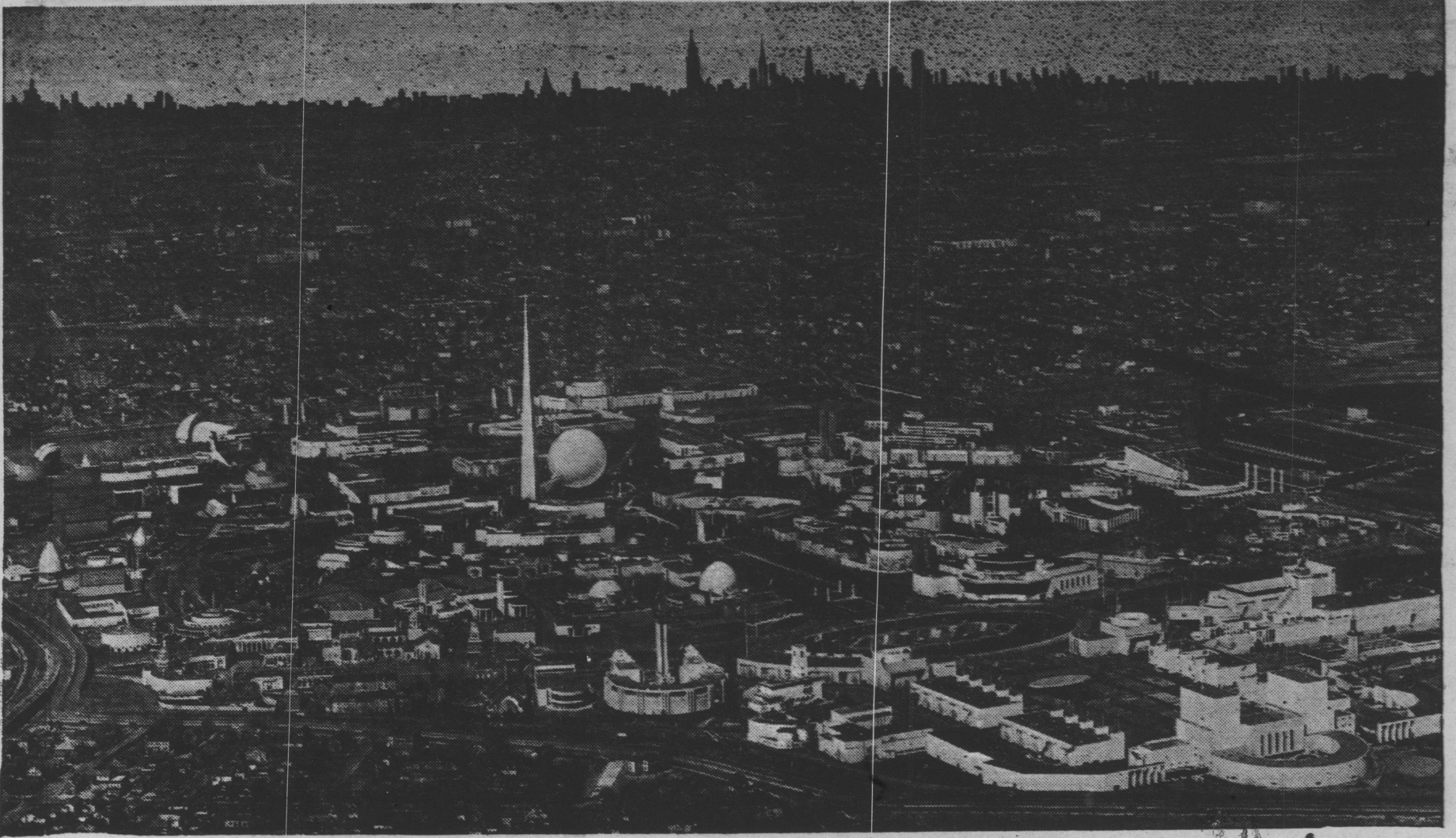


# New York Skyscrapers Form Back Drop For Air View of Fair



NEW YORK — This remarkable air view of the New York World's Fair shows the World of Tomorrow that has sprung up against the background of the New York City of today.

The Trylon and Perisphere, theme of the New York Fair, are seen dominating the 1216 1-2 acre tract. At the lower right is the international area with its magnificent foreign pavilions grouped

around the Court of Peace, below the Lagoon of Nations. At the lower left is the Court of States. The picture shows the Fair's close proximity to Broadway and the

skyscrapers of upper Manhattan. Actually the fair is only 10 minutes from Broadway by Long Island Railroad, and about 25 minutes by subway. By motor, the

trip requires about 30 minutes, with 5 parking field furnishing ample space. New roads and bridges have prevented congestion of traffic.

## SHORT COURSE AT WINONA LAKE

A short course on alcohol education, "Alcohol, What It Is and What It Does," will be conducted at Winona Lake for two weeks,

July 3 to 15. Miss Bertha Palmer, former superintendent of public instruction of the state of North Dakota, field worker for the International Council of Religious Education, and present director of alcohol education, National Women's Christian Temperance Union will be the instructor. A scientific and unemotional approach to this old problem will be objectively presented thru simple experiments, diagrams and charts. This course is arranged for church and public school teachers and for leaders of community courses. The text book used will be "A Syllabus in Alcohol Education," by Miss Palmer. This will be Miss Palmer's second lesson here in this capacity.

## COMBINE MOST ECONOMICAL ON 65 ACRES OR MORE

In one of the most timely bulletins just published by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, a study showed that when more than 65 acres of crops were combined in a season, the average cost of harvesting with the binder and thresher.

The study was based on data obtained from four sources: 1. from combines controlled and operated by Purdue University; 2. from experimental and farmer-owned machines as reported by the University and the U. S. Department of Agriculture; 3. from previous studies of the University; and 4. from three years' records of farmer-owned and operated machines, during 1936 on 51, and during 1937 on 61. These machines had cutter bars of six feet or less.

Following are among are more important points obtained from

study:

The average total acre costs for combining with the small machine were less than one-half of the total acre costs with the binder and thresher.

Less than one-fifth as much man labor was necessary to harvest grain with the small combines with the binder and thresher and the total number of men was considerably smaller.

With proper machines adjustment and operation, the small combine saved a higher percentage of wheat and soybeans but a lower percentage of the oats than did the binder and thresher.

The quality of small grains threshed by the small combine, when properly operated, was usually equal to that from stationary threshers, but the quality of soybeans was much better than with the binder-thresher method.

Harvesting with the combine must of necessity be done later than with the binder, and this period of waiting is from seven to 14 days after the normal time for binder cutting for wheat and rye and three to 10 days for oats, barley and soybeans.

The problem of obtaining straw on general livestock farms has often been a deciding factor in the purchase of a combine or small thresher.

A summary of the custom rates charged by combine owners indicated considerable variation. These varied in different localities

and for different sizes of fields and kinds of crops. Because of ease of calculation, the straight acre charge was the most customary.

Whether or not it is profitable for a certain farm to have a combine depends upon the organization and characteristics of that farm.

Arraigned in court on a charge of fishing without a license, Howard Golf of Attleboro, Mass., explained that he was only trying to determine whether a fish line used by his father 40 years ago would still catch fish.

Hitching up her husband to a plow, for want of a mule, Mrs. T. Humphries carried on the work of their farm successfully.

Mrs. Edith Rosewell, testifying in her separation suit at Birmingham, Eng., said that her husband had spoken only four words a day to her for 34 years.

A post office in Passaconaway, N. H., which claims to be the smallest in the world, measures only four feet nine inches by three feet eight inches.

Trapped by a fire in her room on the second floor of an apartment house in New York City, Mrs. Jennie Schiller pulled in her clothesline, tied it to a table leg, and slid out of the window to safety.

Surrogate J. A. Foley of New York, has declared former Justice Joseph F. Crater of the state supreme court legally dead. Crater disappeared mysteriously nine years ago, and his widow has married again. Litigation over his life insurance is in prospect.

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