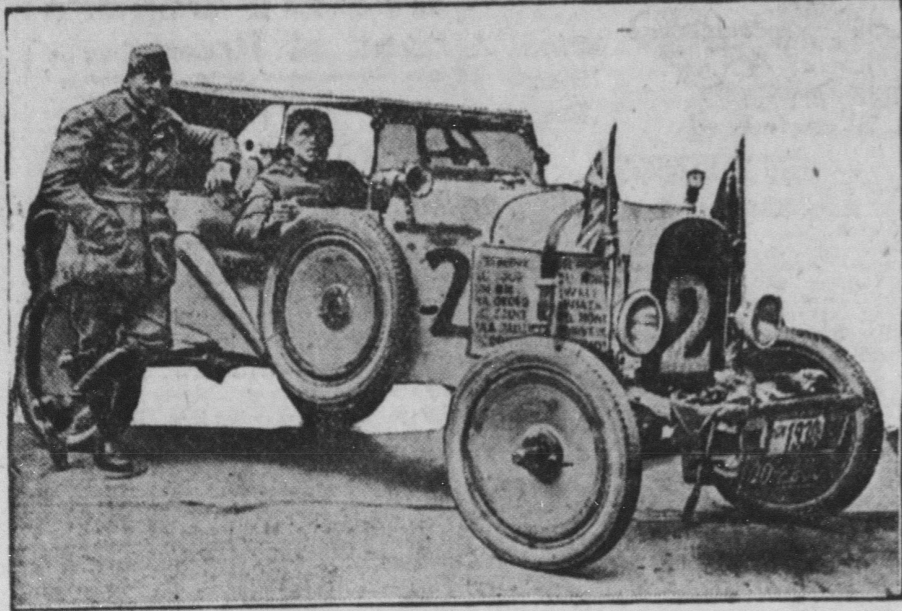


**WORLD'S CHAMPION TRAVELERS  
RECENTLY ARRIVED IN LONDON**



After having traveled more than 60,000 miles, Capt. W. Wanderwell (standing) and L. Kugua (at wheel) recently arrived in London. They have now toured through the U. S. A., Canada, South America, Mexico and Australia, and are to start on the continent at once. They will not complete their tour until 1924.

**PROPER CARE OF  
MOTOR BATTERY**

**Corroded Terminals Are Frequently Source of Trouble, Says Prof. Brokaw.**

**FLOW OF CURRENT RETARDED**

**After Corrosion Has Formed Best Way to Get Rid of It is to Scrape the Terminals Until There is Bright Lead Finish.**

Corroded terminals are the chief source of battery trouble, according to H. Clifford Brokaw, technical director of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile schools. He explains that occasionally the self-starter will not work while the lights, horn and ignition operate smoothly.

"This condition may be traced," he adds, "to corroded or poorly fitting battery terminals which will only allow a sufficient amount of current to pass to operate the lights and horn. As the starting motor takes a larger amount of current, the resistance may be great enough to prevent it from operating.

**To Remove Corrosion.**

"Corrosion is formed by the action of the electrolyte or acid in the battery. After it has formed, the most satisfactory way to get rid of it is to scrape the terminals until there is a bright lead finish. Washing the terminals with ammonia or some other alkaline solution will neutralize any acid that may be present and prevent corrosion. When such washing is done, care should be taken that none of this solution gets into the battery.

"After the terminals have been scraped and the parts assembled, care should be taken to see that the terminals make contact for the full area of their surface. A firm and full contact is required to supply the amount of current for the starting motor. Some motorists coat the terminals with vaseline or other grease to prevent the acid from coming in contact with the joint.

**Lights Burn Out Entirely.**

"If the corrosion becomes too great, or if the contact from any other reason becomes poor, the lights are apt to flare up to excessive brightness, and if the contact is so poor that no current can pass or if the wire should become disconnected from the battery, the lights will burn out entirely in most systems. This is because the generator which charges the battery is designed to deliver sufficient current to charge the battery at low speed, and when the engine is speeded up it will deliver more than is necessary. The system of regulating the voltage in most cases is such that the battery plays an important part in keeping the voltage from rising to a point where it will burn out the lights and damage other parts.

"Usually about the only attention a battery requires is to keep the plates covered with an electrolyte by adding distilled water. Water containing minerals might damage the battery or at least interfere with its proper action."

**LESSON IN GENTLE BRAKING**

**No Quicker or Certain Way of Sending Tire to Junkman Than to Stop With Jerk.**

Apply the brakes considerably and the car will soon show its gratitude, because gentle brake application reduces the strain on tires, wheels, springs and other parts. If the brakes are applied with full force at least one, if not both rear wheels are likely to lock, and in sliding along the ground a noticeable amount of rubber is scraped from the tire at the point where it contacts with the ground. There is no quicker nor more certain way of sending tires quickly to a rubbish heap or the junkman. Harsh brake application wears the brake lining unduly and pulls and racks the whole car. Much greater economy will be obtained and much less trouble will be experienced if the brakes are used as sparingly as possible.

**YOU AUTO KNOW**

That ordinary soap should not be used on the highly polished surface of the body of the car, because soap usually contains free alkali or lye which enables it to cut the dirt and grease loose, but, at the same time, injures the varnished surface and wears off the attractive gloss which is the pride of the new car owner.

The best method is to use a hose alone, removing the nozzle so that the flow of water comes out slowly and does not tear the grit against the gloss of the car. If a hose is not available, a large sponge and a pail of water may be used, but care should be taken to rinse the sponge after practically every stroke, in order to avoid scratching the finish. A mixture of a gallon of linseed oil with a half-pint of good varnish makes an excellent renewal agent for a surface which has begun to dull. As this is designed only to freshen up the varnish, the mixture should not be sticky, but sufficiently oily to impart a luster without catching dust.

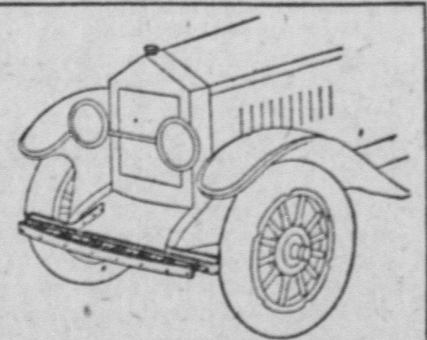
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**BUMPER WILL PROTECT AUTO**

**Recently Invented Device May Be Attached to Any Vehicle—May Be Readily Applied.**

The Scientific American, in illustrating and describing a bumper, the invention of I. Rosenberg, 158 St. Nicholas avenue, New York, says:

The invention has for its object to provide a construction which may be



The bumper into which I. Rosenberg has built a plurality of springs.

used on an automobile or other vehicle, and when in use will protect both the vehicle and the object struck. Another object is to provide a bumper wherein a plurality of springs are provided to present a gradual increasing resistance when the bumper strikes an object. The device may be readily applied or removed.

**AVTOMOBILE  
FINIS**

Children and dogs are not responsible for their actions on highways.

Flake graphite mixed with ordinary lubricating oil to the consistency of butter is a labor-saver, a rust preventive and an enemy of squeaks on a motorcar.

The carburetor should be adjusted for summer driving so that the mixture will be leaner than in cold weather. Only an expert, however, should look after this.

In summer the radiator has to be filled oftener than in other seasons because water evaporates more quickly in hot weather. At intervals it should be flushed out.

Throw out the clutch before going over a bump in the road. The car then merely coasts over the mound, the shock is reduced, and the occupants are prevented from hitting the ceiling of the car.

Knocking in an engine is most commonly caused by loose bearings, carbon in cylinders, causing pre-ignition, and knocking at high speed, opening the throttle too quickly or driving with spark too far advanced.

**BIG FACTORS IN  
HOMEMADE BREAD**

**Many Factors Affecting Final Cost of Loaf Pointed Out in Experimental Kitchen.**

**FORMULA USED IS IMPORTANT**

Where Recipe Calls for Shortening, Sugar and Compressed Yeast Expense is Greater—Cheaper Way of Baking is Outlined.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Tests in the experimental kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture show that the quality of flour used, the retail price paid for it, the method of buying, whether in small quantities or by the barrel, the bread formula used, the kind and price of fuel, the sort of oven used, and the number of loaves made at one time are all factors affecting the final cost of the homemade loaf of bread.

In case of a batch of five loaves for which materials were bought in small quantities and which were baked in an uninsulated gas oven when gas cost \$1.20 a thousand feet, a single pound loaf was found to cost seven and one-third cents. The recipe called for shortening, sugar, and compressed yeast. Milk was not used in the formula tested and would have increased the cost of the bread.

**More Economical Formula.**

A batch of eight loaves was made by a more economical formula, and all materials, though bought at retail



Use of Milk in Baking Bread Increases Final Cost.

prices, were purchased to better advantage. "Strong" flour which gives a high bread yield was selected, and it was bought by the barrel, as the farm woman would be likely to buy it. Dried yeast was used, shortening was omitted, and the baking was done in a kerosene range. Under these conditions the cost of a one-pound loaf was found to be only four and one-fifth cents. The details and figures obtained in these tests are available upon application to the department.

**ICELESS REFRIGERATOR PLAN**

**Developed as Home Convenience for Use in Hot, Dry Climates Where Ice is Scarce.**

The iceless refrigerator was developed by extension workers as a home convenience for use in hot, dry climates where it is difficult to secure ice. A report has been received by the United States Department of Agriculture showing how the principle of the iceless refrigerator has been successfully applied by a Wyoming woman florist to keeping cut flowers in good condition.

**SHEARS NEEDED IN KITCHEN**

**More Efficient for Shredding Lettuce, Peppers or Celery Than Ordinary Knife.**

A pair of shears of medium size, not necessarily new, have a very definite place in the kitchen. For shredding lettuce, peppers, or celery, shears do the work better and more quickly than a knife. For mincing parsley, mint, or the tender inner leaves of celery for seasoning, shears are invaluable.—Farmers' Bulletin 927.

**CEMENT FOR MENDING CHINA**

**Teaspoonful Each of Alum and Hot Water Applied to Pieces Will Prove Satisfactory.**

A cement for mending china may be made from a teaspoonful alum and one tablespoon hot water. Place in hot oven until transparent. Have pieces clean and dry. Place in oven until warm. Coat the edges thinly and quickly press together. It dries immediately.

**Economize With Mush.**

A way to economize cereal mushes is to add hot water to any mush left over so as to make it very thin, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It can then easily be added to a new supply.

**For Nourishment.**

Home-made ice cream made entirely of cream and whites of eggs is nourishing.

**ANTS IN HOUSEHOLD  
CAN BE ERADICATED**

**Poisoned Sirup Is Recommended as Being Efficient.**

**Greatest Precautions Should Be Exercised in Preparing Bait and in Safeguarding It Afterwards From Humans.**

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

An efficient remedy for household ants, according to the bureau of entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture, is sirup poisoned with arsenate of soda, if it can be used safely. The greatest precautions should be taken in preparing this sirup and in safeguarding it afterwards from human beings or domestic animals. Ants will carry the mixture to their nests, so that not only they but the stay-at-homes are reached by the poison.

The formula for the preparation of the poisoned sirup is as follows: One pound of sugar dissolved in a quart of water, to which should be added 125 grains of arsenate of soda. The mixture should be boiled and strained, and on cooling, used on sponges. The addition of a small amount of honey is said to add to the attractiveness. This method of control has been tested by the bureau of entomology for three years and has given very satisfactory results. Persons professionally engaged in insect extermination also report success with it.

There are several common species of ants that get into houses if they find attractive food, as well as the distinct house-inhabiting ants, such as the little red, or Pharaoh's ant. Some of these are naturally lawn ants and have a colony or nest out-of-doors near the house.

The first step, therefore, in the control of ants in the house, is the removal of all attractive substances wherever practical. Ants like sweet, starchy food materials, especially cake, bread, sugar, preserves, sirups, and even meat. By cleaning up promptly all food crumbs scattered by children, keeping all shelves and corners clean, and storing food supplies in ant-proof glass or tin containers, or in tightly closed tin-boxes, the ant nuisance may be largely limited. Daily supplies only of foods likely to attract ants should be purchased.

Entomologists of the department have found that most of the repellents considered effective, such as camphor and naphthalene flakes or powdered mothballs, are of little benefit. If the nest of the ants can be located by following the workers back to their point of disappearance, a number of the ants in the nest may sometimes be reached by injecting a little disulphid or carbon, kerosene or gasoline into the opening by means of an oil can or small syringe. These substances are inflammable and should never be used near fire. If food and other conditions continue to attract ants and favor their continued breeding in the house, such control measures are of only temporary avail.

The collection of ants by the use of attractive baits is frequently recommended, but unless the bait is poisoned, as previously described, it is of doubtful benefit. Small sponges moistened with sweetened water will attract many ants. The sponges can be collected several times a day and the ants swarming on them destroyed by immersion in hot water. The use of sponges moistened with borax and sugar dissolved in boiling water to poison the ants is also sometimes recommended, but has not been found effective. The distribution of sweet baits which do not actually kill the ants often results in increasing their numbers.

**SUGARLESS CANNING**

All fruits may be canned successfully for future use without the use of sugar, by adding hot water, or, better still, hot fruit juice instead of hot sirups, the United States Department of Agriculture finds. Hot-water products can hardly be expected to be as good, either in texture or in flavor, as are those canned in sirup. But fruits canned in their own juices are often highly satisfactory for jelly making, pie filling, salads and other uses, particularly if they are very ripe and sweet. For instance, peaches, naturally high in sugar content, may seem as sweet when canned without sugar as do acid peaches canned in a 40 per cent sirup.



Dull files are sharpened when laid in dilute sulphuric acid.

When cutting cheese straws, make a few rings and put a half dozen straws through each ring.

If a pan of cold water is placed under cake when baking in the oven it will never burn on the bottom.

Let water run for a few minutes before filling the kettle in the morning, as the water in the pipes is unwholesome.

**NOT NATURAL END**

**Death From Old Age Never in Scheme of Things.**

**Man Really Is the Only Animal That Is Coddled, Propped Up, and Kept Alive.**

Those wistful clingers to life who cherish the ignoble ambition of dying of old age, if they must die at all, may be shocked to hear that death from old age is not a natural death. There's a paradox that will bear the light of reason, for it can easily be shown that such a death is quite remote from the normal operations of Dame Nature when she is left to her own devices, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Dame Nature would have made short work of Uncle Johnny Shell, Kentucky's senility freak, who died the other day at the reputed age of 134, had not the driving old man's relatives and neighbors, to say nothing of the rustic showmen who sometimes exploited him as the "oldest man on earth," conspired to protect him from the normal accidents of injury or starvation that otherwise overtake the worn-out individuals of any species.

No creature is permitted by Dame Nature to "lag superfluous on the stage" until overtaken by the dissolution of absolute senility. Wild animals don't live to die of old age. They don't linger along as doddering dependents, like the Kentucky Methuselah.

The superannuated elephant or buffalo isn't supported or tended by the herd. It retires gracefully to a solitary state of existence and maintains itself as well as it can with its failing faculties until it starves to death, stumbles over a cliff or is overcome by enemies.

Whatever the end may be, it comes pretty quickly and is considered by some far more merciful than the protracted life that Uncle Johnny Shell dragged out for so many years. The elderly tiger, no longer spry enough to catch the nimble antelope, becomes a man-eater and poaches babies on the outskirts of some village. Then somebody gets up a tiger hunt, and an explosive bullet saves it from the unnatural disgrace of dying of old age.

Who ever found a senile or enfeebled rabbit, robin, wolf, bear, trout, eagle, wren, black bass or minnow? Why, Dame Nature wouldn't dream of allowing her nice, clean cosmos to be cluttered up. She cleans house with a broom of accidents.

Even the peaceful tree is not allowed to cumber the earth beyond the period of its ability to withstand the normal stress of the elements. It may be a California sequoia over 3,000 years old or a Cape Verde baobab over 5,000 years old, and it may have passed its period of growth and entered its period of decay, but it will not be allowed to die of old age. Some storm will bring it down in its glory.

The untidy business of living to die of old age is a fad of civilized man. His deplorable products are often seen in almshouses. Also civilized man has inflicted the curse upon his domestic pets to a certain extent, so that senile and enfeebled dogs and cats are kept alive by sentimentalists long after outraged common sense would have called for chloroform.

The tradition of Uncle Johnny's extreme age is not supported by any official records. A scientific investigator who sought to ferret out the facts found that he could not honestly deduce any greater age for Uncle Johnny than a hundred years or thereabouts.

Local tradition always exaggerates the age of a very old person, as in the case of old Parr, whose bones crumble in Westminster abbey, and whose fame was embalmed in a book entitled "The Olde, Olde, Very Olde Man." Old Parr was a Shropshire peasant who was reputed to be 152 years old when taken to London by the earl of Arundel and presented at court.

He died the same year—1635. Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, performed an autopsy and found the body in excellent condition. He thought death had been caused by the change from simple country fare to the rich diet of London high life. On Old Parr's tomb are recorded the names of ten monarchs, from Edward IV to Charles I, under whom he lived. But later historical investigation threw a strong doubt on the length attributed to his life.

**Veteran Denies He is Dead.**

A certain veteran of the World war has a hard job on his hands. He recently wrote to the Veterans' bureau, making an appeal for compensation.

"You are dead," replied the official communication from the bureau. Of course, it was not worded exactly that way, but that was the entire drift of the letter.

So the man has appealed to the Red Cross to tell the bureau that he is very much alive.

"I am not dead at all," the veteran continues to assert in letters to the Veterans' bureau.

"You are dead," replies the bureau.

**Misrepresented.**

"People say that you are interested in some of the industries mentioned in the tariff," exclaimed Senator Sorghum. "What I am trying to keep from my constituents is the fact that I am absolutely uninterested and not very well informed."

**Backache Is a Warning!**

Those agonizing twinges across the small of the back, that dull, throbbing backache may mean serious kidney weakness—serious, if neglected, for it may lead to gravel, stone in the kidneys, bladder inflammation, dropsy or fatal Bright's disease. If you are suffering with a bad back, have dizzy spells, headaches, nervous, dependent attacks or disordered kidney action, heed Nature's warning. Get after the cause. Doan's Kidney Pills have helped thousands. They should help you. Ask your neighbor!

**A Virginia Case**

E. L. Blake, conductor C. & O. R. R., 711 Graves St., Charlottesville, Va., says: "My back was sore and lame and I had terrible pains every time I stooped. The kidney secretion passed too often at night and I couldn't get any rest. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and it wasn't long before the pains in my back ceased. I took Doan's until I was cured."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**Laxatives Replaced**

**By the Use of Nujol**

Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe.

When you are constipated, not enough of Nature's lubricating liquid is produced in the bowel to keep the food waste soft and moving.

Doctors prescribe Nujol because it acts like the natural lubricant and thus replaces it. Try



**Nujol**  
A LUBRICANT—NOT A LAXATIVE

**Women Made Young**

Bright eyes, a clear skin and a body full of youth and health may be yours if you will keep your system in order by regularly taking

**GOLD MEDAL**



The world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles, the enemies of life and loic. In use since 1895. All druggists, three sizes.

Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation

**USEFUL for all the little ailments—**

bumps, bruises, sores, sunburn and chafing. Keep a bottle in the house. It's safe and pure. It costs very little.

CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO. (Consolidated)

State Street New York



**Make It Dorothy.**

A young man informed John L. Duvall, president of the Marion County State bank, recently, that he wished to start a savings account for his little son. Mr. Duvall, seeing that it was the man's face, guessed that it was a new baby and offered his congratulations, which the patron smilingly acknowledged. The account was opened in the regular way with the father as trustee for Arthur—. Several days later the young man entered the bank and approached Mr. Duvall. "Say Mr. Duvall," he said, "I'd like to change the name on that account I opened for Arthur a couple of weeks ago. Make it Dorothy."—Indianapolis News.

The difference between a compliment and flattery is whether you get it or somebody else.

**Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION**



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6 BELL'S Hot Water Sure Relief

25¢ and 75¢ Packages, Everywhere  
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