

GRANDMA SERVED AS CHAPERON

(By D. J. Walsh.)

GRANDMA KNAPP smoothed the tawny bobbed head in her lap. "Never mind, Emmy Lou. We will have a dinner dance for your young friends or a beach picnic or something. Only do stop crying, child." Emmy Lou shook her head. "But nothing can take the place of the cruise on that beautiful yacht, Granny, can't you see? I've invited all the crowd and we've got our clothes ready and Bob's Uncle Win has got the crew together and even an orchestra to go along! And all the provisions are on board and everything! He must have just—scads—of money. And then Mrs. Winslow has to go and get sick and Mrs. Davis has company and Aunt Agnes says she cannot go as chaperon because she gets seasick and—"

one—single bit—stuck? Why, Granny Knapp, oh, Granny, I do wish I were home. Granny went softly from one room to the next and ministered to the miserables. She bathed hot faces and soothed them with her quiet voice. Then she went up on deck and laughed as the spray hit her in the face. A man in an oilskin coat was approaching. At first she thought it was one of the crew, but it proved to be Uncle Win. "And the chaperon survives the younger generation!" he laughed. "Wait and I'll get you oilskins. It's wonderful up forward." When they finally got to port the invalids lost no time in donning their best clothes and leaving for the big hotel dinner-dance. Uncle Win gave the crew the afternoon and evening off and went to his retreat. Granny was tired and her feet, in Emmy Lou's linen shoes, hurt. She started to go to her stateroom and then remembered she had wanted to examine the kitchen. Everything was spotless. The pots and pans were shining. . . . it had been so long since she had prepared a meal. She peeped into the refrigerator. The cook had planned the dinner and it was on ice; boxes of strawberries, fresh vegetables, a great pan of chicken ready for cooking. Resolutely Granny turned to the stove, lit a burner, put the kettle on, and went back to her stateroom, where she changed into the comfortable black slippers and the lavender and white house dress! She laughed gleefully as she dropped several choice pieces of chicken into the boiling water. She sang as she hulled the strawberries and sifted the flour for biscuits and shortcake. She arranged two places at the big dining room table, one across from the other. She wondered if Uncle Win was still napping. . . . hoped he would until dinner was ready. The yacht seemed so quiet after the noise and confusion of the young guests. . . . seemed so peaceful and—domestic! She was making the gravy when she heard steps coming down the deck. Could it be the cook—after Uncle Win had given him the evening off? She turned, her face flushed with the heat, the gravy spoon in her hand. It was Uncle Win looking in at the door. He sniffed the savory odor of chicken; he looked at the delicately browned biscuits; he saw the shortcake—he laughed. "You will invite me to stay, won't you—Ursula? And what a beautiful dress. Lavender—and gray hair—beautiful! Can I help?" "Yes, put the biscuit on the table and get the cream out of the icebox. I'll be right there with the chicken and potatoes and salad." When she did go into the dining room, the two plates were set side by side and Uncle Win took her hands in his. "That's the way it will be when we start our cruise to Florida—so let's begin—right now! And I am not sure that I envy those youngsters after all, little woman. We are so happy and we are so sure of life—and love . . ."

Many Will Think This Judge Had Right Idea

When John Gibbon was elected Junior Justice of the Peace in Scotland, says the London correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, he said he could not promise, like the other magistrates, to temper justice with mercy, for he was not temperamentally built that way. A baillie in Scottish burghs has a position something like an alderman in England, but he also exercises some functions in connection with the administration of justice. He sits on the burgh bench to deal with petty offenses. But although John Gibbon's conscience would not permit him to affirm squarely that he would be merciful, he stated with exactness what he would do. "For offenses of violence," he said, "I may be inclined to be severe, but if, on the other hand, the offense is a technical one by some poor submerged soul I am afraid I shall be inclined to pay the fine out of my own pocket."

Awful Threat

A five-year-old girl was taken to a jeweler's, where her watch was to be repaired. "It will be ready on Tuesday," said the assistant. "A promise!" asked the little girl, seriously. "I promise," replied the man smiling. But on reaching the door the child turned round and said, gravely: "If it is not mended then, I shall sue you for breach of promise."—New York Herald-Tribune.

Keeping Balance in Life

Conditions demand that we live with other people, and our problem is to keep our mental, moral, and spiritual balance while all kinds of influences are brought to bear upon us. Our task is similar to that of the old-time seaman who rigged his sails so that his vessel would ride on an even keel. Instead of being blown over by the wind, the ship would make progress on its course even in a gale.

Fundy's Furious Tides

The remarkable tides in the Bay of Fundy are caused by the natural obstructions which make it difficult for the sea to enter. The bays that pour in and out in such furious fashion are the result of the sea forcing its waters through a very narrow channel. The Bay of Fundy has an average breadth of 35 miles and a length of 180 miles. The tides have at times reached the height of 60 feet.

GOOD HINTS ON PREPARING CAR

Mechanical Condition of Car Plays Big Part in Pleasure to Be Had.

Motor touring, the summer pastime of millions, is pleasant directly in proportion to the manner in which the car performs, says a statement issued by national headquarters of the American Automobile Association, which will serve a vast majority of the 44,000,000 who will take their annual vacations this year on the open road. "The close relationship between the pleasure of the tour and the condition of the car should suggest to every prospective tourist the wisdom of seeing that the car is performing at its best before the trip begins," says the statement. "The need is one that is ignored by many motorists until it is brought forcibly to their attention by mechanical trouble with its attendant expense and delay." **More Head to Details.** In preparing the car for the much different conditions it will encounter on a touring trip, the owner need envision no great outlay of money for an exhaustive overhaul, says the statement. Rather, it points out, the process is one of paying a little more heed to the principal details that mark ordinarily good car care. **Battery, generator, distributor, spark plugs, valves, carburetor, fuel feed system, clutch, transmission, differential, crankcase lubricant, oil filter, steering mechanism, brakes, tires, cooling system and wheel bearings are the units chiefly recommended by the A. A. A. emergency road service experts for attention on the eve of the tour.** Summarizing the probable services that each will need, the statement says: "Battery—Remove corrosion from terminals and inspect connections to see that they have not been eaten by the acid. Replace suspected connections. Coat terminals with vaseline or grease. Fill cells to recommended level with distilled water. **Care of Generator.** Generator—If device is not automatically controlled as to output, have charging rate reduced for the tour. It diminishes the load on the generator, while turning on the lights serves no other purpose than to keep the battery from becoming overcharged, which is not so likely as generally believed. **Distributor—Clean and adjust breaker points. Apply a thin film of grease to the cam. Spark plugs—Clean and check points for condition and clearance. Replacement, if the plugs have seen a year's service, is generally advisable. Valves—It will pay to have the valves ground if this has not been done for 7,500 miles, regardless of the gasoline one uses. Valves must seat properly for efficient engine performance. For the tour, it is not wise to adjust them too closely. This means quick valve deterioration and poor performance. Look sharply for burned exhaust valves during the grinding process."**

Three Kinds of "Pests" Are Always Dangerous

Thomas R. Freebody, vice president of a western motor truck association, enumerates three kinds of automotive "pests" that to him and many others are obnoxious and dangerous on our streets. First, says Freebody, is the "show-off," who wants to let the world know he's driving a flashy roadster and has lost his manners in doing so. Second, there's the employed driver who wants to get to his destination in a hurry and has no consideration for others. His horn blowing is more to divert abuse to the injured party than to himself. Lastly, there is the nervous driver, who Freebody believes is most dangerous of all. He toots his horn at all times, whenever his imagination gets the worst of him. Coolness and restraint are essentials for good driving. Nervousness suggests a fear complex which, if pushed too far on the highway, may be taken up by others like a fast-spreading disease. A slight touch of the horn button is enough to let the fellow ahead know you want to pass. No end of blowing will get you ahead, however, if the traffic is heavy. The best that can be done when traffic is heavy is to ride along with it. Hornblowing is useless and troublesome.

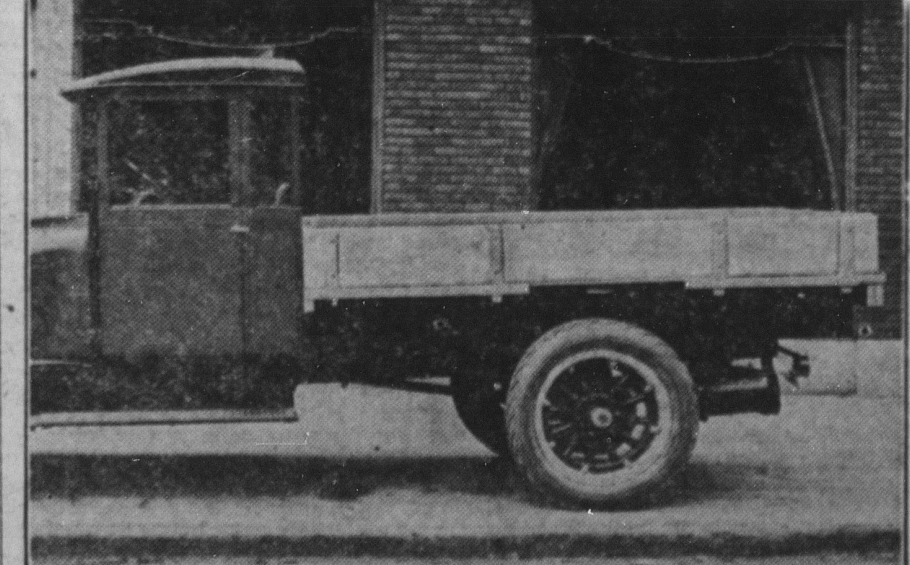
Weights and Pulleys to Open the Garage Doors

When you come back from a drive it is a nuisance to have to get out, unlock and open the garage doors, climb back in the car, and drive in. A novel and ingenious way to arrange self-opening garage doors, and details of construction are given in the illustration. Instead of stopping the car you reach out and pull the end of cord placed conveniently near the driveway and some distance from the garage doors. The doors at once swing open and you continue into the garage. The secret lies in the peculiar leverage that translates the downward pull of two weights into effective opening pulls on the doors. Note that the point of attachment for the end of the cord is on the end of wooden frame so that as the door swings outward the point of attachment moves to let the weight go downward. The illustration shows the release latch which should, of course, be fitted to the door which has a head to keep the other door closed.—Popular Science Monthly.

Hot Water Is Injurious on Varnished Surfaces

Is hot water good for the surface of the car? It is not, according to American Motorist, which goes on to say: Hot water has a markedly deteriorating effect on the varnished surface of a well-finished automobile body. Tepid water is ideal, although cold water may be used without harm. After the car has been properly washed and wiped with chamois it is time well spent to go over it thoroughly with a high-grade automobile or piano polish. Use good grade cheese-cloth and be sure to rub until the last trace of wet polish has been removed as a film of polish left on the surface of the car quickly collects a heavy coating of dust.

MOTOR TRUCK'S LOAD-CARRYING ABILITY



It is estimated that during 1928 probably from 25 per cent to 35 per cent of all motor trucks sold will be put on farms. This indicates the farmer's appreciation of the motor truck's load-carrying ability. Motor trucks are used to carry almost every conceivable agricultural commodity. They carry the farm products to town, they bring back groceries, feeds, fertilizers, equipment, etc., says the Illinois Farmer. They do this work rapidly and expeditiously in a fraction of the time that is required with other forms of power. The motor truck is an essential piece of farm operating equipment because it enables the farmer to do his work faster, do his hauling cheaper and to reach markets which heretofore have not been available to him.

Stem-Rust Spores in Barberry Bush

Common Plant May Produce 64,000,000,000 in Course of One Year.

Calculating the possibilities of the barberry bush as a source of stem rust in wheat has carried investigators of the United States Department of Agriculture into mathematical multiplications that are beyond the reading capacity of the man whose arithmetical tables may have stopped with billions or trillions. Lynn D. Hutton, of the bureau of plant industry, says that a common barberry bush 6 to 8 feet high may produce more than 64,000,000,000 stem-rust spores in a single year. **Spores Are Small.** These spores are extremely small and may be carried by the wind. Each one that alights on a grain or grass plant may produce a rust pustule which contains 200,000 red or summer-rust spores, and any one of these alighting on a grain plant may again multiply itself by about 200,000 within a week or ten days. Just assuming that each spore from the original bush lodged favorably and multiplied, the number of rust spores in the second generation of red rust would be expressed by 256 followed by 19 zeros, besides which the number of cents in all the European war debts combined would make comparatively easy reading.

Grain Loss Is Big. Four or five additional generations may be produced in a year favorable to rust spread. Fortunately for our food supply only a small percentage of these spores ever actually germinate and damage the small grains. Those that do live, however, are responsible for an average annual loss of 50,000,000 bushels of small grains in the upper Mississippi valley states. How many barberry bushes may remain as sources of infection is not known. Many have been destroyed as farmers have realized how dangerous they are, but many have not yet been reached. Each one remaining is a source of danger.

Cod Liver Oil Gives Uniformity to Chicks

Those who have made use of cod liver oil—given it a thorough trial for a complete season, feeding it to all fowls on the plant from growing chicks to matured laying and breeding stock—report a decided better and more uniform growth in young chicks, better molt in old birds. Common diseases of the flock have been practically eliminated. The layers produce many more eggs. Eggs for hatching have been more fertile and the eggs hatch better. They also say the cost is nil compared with the result obtained. The poultry raiser who fails to make use of cod liver oil in his poultry-feeding operations for the layers, breeders and growing stock is making a big mistake. A season's trial will be the best investment ever made.

Lime and Phosphates as Pasture Top Dressings

Some of the English investigators have demonstrated the good effect from lime and phosphates as top dressings of pasture. The carrying capacity has been doubled under such treatment. Previously cattle or sheep grazing on such land had been troubled with rickets resulting in heavy losses from cripples and paralysis. In one such instance reported from England, lime and superphosphate were applied. Samples of the grasses from treated and untreated areas were analyzed showing that the percentage of phosphorus, potash and lime had been more than doubled through the treatment. The increases were as follows: Phosphorus 136 per cent, potash 102 per cent, lime 152 per cent.

Agricultural Notes

Artichokes make good pasture for hogs in late summer or early fall. Cut the lawn often and do not remove the clippings. They help to build a good lawn soil. The popular vegetable, asparagus, should be cultivated during the summer months even though the stalks are not producing. Efforts along this line will be rewarded next spring by big, healthy stalks. Garden plantings, either fruit or vegetable, frequently suffer from lack of moisture during summers. Complete control of weeds and grass in the garden is the protection practiced by the skillful grower. Dust walls are a source of pleasure to the hens during the summer months. Spade up the fresh, moist earth in the shade, and the hens will do the rest. Dust baths are instrumental in keeping lice under control. If the pigs do not have permanent shade, such as that provided by trees, put up a temporary structure, says live-stock specialists of the Pennsylvania State college. This is especially important for heavy hogs and sows farrowing in the fall. Also provide plenty of fresh, clean, drinking water in receptacles in which the pigs cannot wallow.

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PEXEL is different. It is a powder, not a liquid. Colorless; tasteless, odorless. It is a 100% pure-fruit product. Makes jelly just as soon as it is cold. Equally effective with fresh fruits, bottled juice, or unsweetened canned fruits. Get Pexel at your grocer's. Complete recipe booklet with accurate tables in each package. 30c. The Pexel Company, Chicago, Ill.



For example—with Pexel 4 1/2 cups strawberry juice and 8 cups sugar make 11 glasses jelly. 4 1/2 cups raspberry juice and 8 cups sugar make 11 glasses jelly. 6 cups currant juice, 10 cups sugar make 14 glasses of jelly. 4 1/2 cups grape juice and 7 cups sugar make 10 glasses jelly.