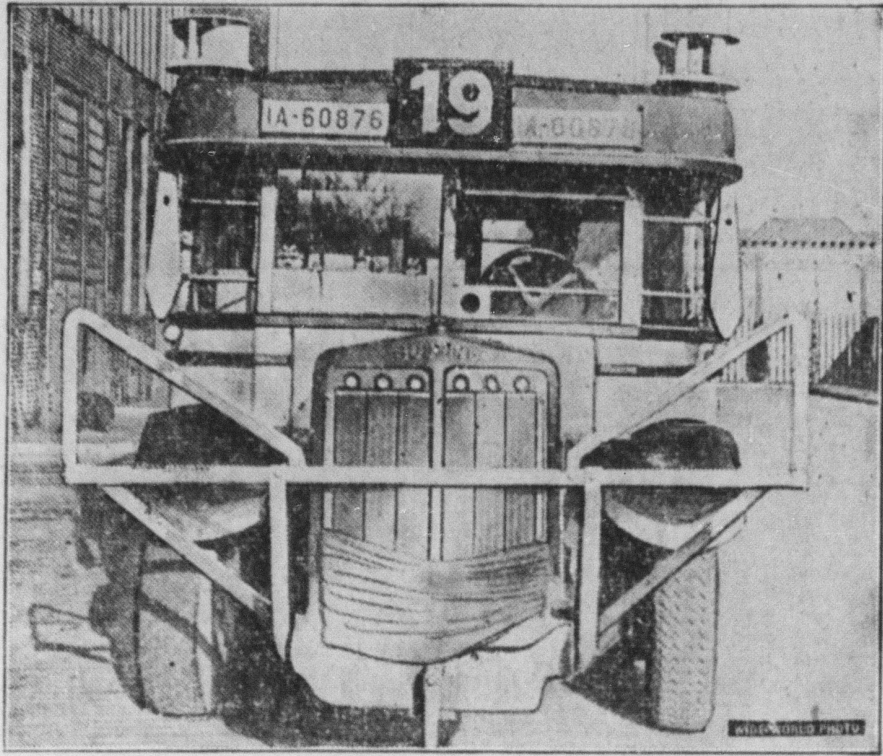


NEW TYPE OF FENDER APPEARS IN BERLIN



The Berlin Traffic company is at present experimenting with this new type of fender which is here shown on a Berlin bus. The new fenders are expected to prove a great help and guide to drivers in enabling them to judge their distance in narrow lanes of cars and in driving in small quarters.

BILL, THE BUS DRIVER SAYS

"It's safe to wait till others pass. There ain't no doubt about it. Tell that rule to a drivin' fool. Don't whisper it, but shout it."

(By MARCUS A. DOW.)

A joint is a place where two streets join, intersect or cross and are mostly gamblin' joints where reckless drivin' fools risk their lives.

A laundry delivery bus was bowlin' merrily along a street in Chicago about a year ago when I was there spendin' a vacation and heap plenty dough, and the driver had the right-of-way. That is, he thought he had the right-of-way (right-of-way stuff is mostly the bunk) at this particular joint with houses built right up to the sidewalk line on all four corners, but a five-ton coal truck on the side street quickly changed his right-of-way theory.

Shirts and nighties were scattered half a block in each direction and the laundry driver was taken to a hospital where they built plaster casts around his legs to hold them together. He suffered nothin' worse than a double splintered fracture of both legs that crippled him for keeps, and that's nothin' to give three rousin' cheers about.

When a railway engineer runs a locomotive in a yard where there are no block signals he has a rule, "Be prepared to stop within your range of vision." A simple rule and a good one for drivin' fools to learn. If the distance from a point just in front of your car to a buildin' on a corner is 14 feet, that's your range of vision. Then you should be prepared to stop in 14 feet.

Dependin' too much on the other guy and poor judgment as to what is a safe speed are often causes of collisions at joints. You think 20 m.p.h. is a safe speed, but then you are going 30 feet per second. Multiply your speedometer speed by one and a half and you get the number of feet you travel per second. See if you can stop in two seconds! And see how far you go before you stop. Also before a bill in the neck leaves your friends weepin' and sayin' "He was good guy, but so careless."

Slow down as you approach intersections because they're dangerous gamblin' joints where human lives are lost on the turn of a set of wheels if luck goes against you.

Poor Highways Found to Be Rather Expensive

Based on an annual mileage of 11,000, this year's motoring will cost the car owner who drives on poor roads \$226.09 more than the expenditures of motorists who drive the same distance on high-type roads, according to the touring department of the Detroit Automobile Club.

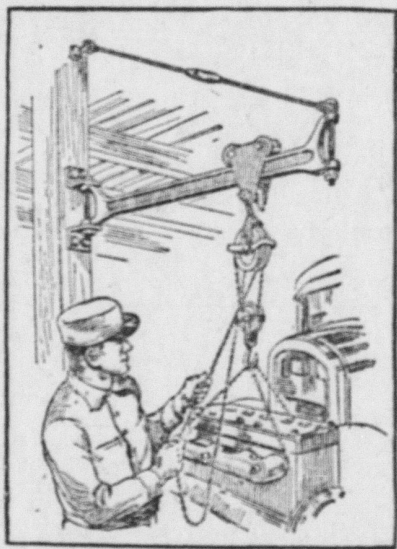
This wide difference in the cost of motoring is calculated from figures furnished the motor club by the highway education board. The board based its findings on the cost of operating an automobile of the average size.

"It costs an average of \$0.206 per mile more to drive a car on a bad road than on a good highway," says a motor club statement. "While this sum may seem negligible, one year of driving 11,000 miles on poor roads will result in the additional cost already mentioned. It is a fact that the approximate tax upon each car owner for a system of adequate highways is, with respect to the country at large, in the neighborhood of one-tenth of the additional cost of driving over bad roads for one year."

"In approving any good roads programs motorists are therefore approving an investment that will annually bring them dividends 10 times the size of their original investment. It would be extremely difficult to conceive a manner in which money could be invested more profitably."

Discarded Auto Axle Is Made Into Handy Crane

In a small garage, where I had some work done on my car, a simple type of swinging crane was used for lifting motors to the workbench. The crane consisted of a front auto axle, one end of which was pivoted to the wall, and the other end braced by means of an overhead turnbuckle rod to permit adjustment. A specially made trolley, the construction of which is clearly indicated, was installed to ride on the axle, all the ridges being, of course,



Swinging Crane in the Small Garage.

ried away. The pulley arrangement comprises two small rollers and two side plates, the latter being bolted together at three points, which makes it impossible for the trolley to come off the track. The block and tackle are hooked to the lowest bolt of the trolley.—Charles H. Willey, West Concord, N. H., in the Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Troubles of Automobiles Show Great Variations

A point seldom considered in the business of servicing automobiles is that the same kind of trouble is not equally as serious for all makes. That a friend is inconvenienced by something that goes wrong with his car is no reason why another one need take the same sort of trouble so seriously.

This is neatly illustrated in the case of one make of car which will not start if an intake valve sticks open. Most other cars can be started despite such trouble.

If a rear axle breaks with rear ends of a certain type the machine has to be jacked up and towed in as a wreck. With another type the wheels are free to turn despite the axle trouble, so that ordinary towing is sufficient.

Even a broken shock absorber on the earlier models of a recently introduced car interfere with steering, whereas on the average car no serious difficulties would be met.

AUTOMOBILE HINTS

When the steering suddenly becomes stiff try lubricating the king pin bushings and inflating the tires. It usually works.

A pawnshop lending money on automobiles, trucks and tractors has been established in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Most automobile accidents are caused by drivers who have caused them before—just as most crimes are caused by those who have violated the law before.

Your tires will last longer if you switch the rear ones to the front and vice versa every few thousand miles. As the rear tires get most of the wear, this evens things up.

If you have one of the new cars with quick acceleration and high speed, remember that you may have to decelerate rapidly, and this takes equal, efficient brakes. Have them inspected.

The president of a large automobile firm says a machine for each member of the family is the thing. This seems to exhaust all the immediate possibilities, and we guess the next thing will have to be a guest car.

Cutworms Injure Many Vegetables

Use Control Measures as Soon as Pests Put in Their Appearance.

Cutworms, a general term applied to worms that cut off plants close to the ground, will do the greatest amount of damage from now until the middle of June unless control measures are taken as soon as the damage begins.

Paper Collar Keeps Worms Away.
Where a person has only a few garden plants like beans, tomatoes and cabbages, a stiff paper collar put around the plants will keep the cutworms from molesting them, observes Dr. C. P. Gillette, the state entomologist. Take a stiff piece of paper about the size of a postal card, bend it into a cylinder and place around the stem of the plant beneath the surface of the ground so that one inch or so of the collar protrudes above the ground. One must be careful, however, that no worms are included inside the cylinder.

Poisoned bait is probably the most practical means of control for the surface-feeding species of cutworm, Doctor Gillette advises. It can be prepared by mixing the following ingredients: Wheat bran, 25 pounds; paris green or crude white arsenic, 1 pound; cheap molasses, 2 quarts; water, 2 to 3 gallons. Mix the poison and molasses in the water thoroughly. Pour the solution slowly over the bran and mix them carefully. Broadcast the poison mixture at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds to the acre in the evening so that the material will be fresh when the night feeding takes place.

One Brood Yearly.
The most common species of cutworms have only one brood a year, although a few have two broods, Doctor Gillette explains. The moths which emerge from the cutworms lay their eggs on the ground or on plants. Worms hatch from the eggs and burrow into the ground to spend the winter. They are hungry when they emerge in the spring and, quite naturally, attack the tender tissues of growing plants near the surface of the ground.

Do Not Be Rough With Potato After Digging

Assault and battery on potatoes is too expensive to practice, and especially this season when prices are likely to be high. E. V. Hardenburg of the Cornell university warns potato growers. Careless digging will cut and bruise the tubers and lower the market value; but whoever has to store the crop over winter will shoulder the worst loss in storage rots and shrinkage.

Apples, which are little more perishable than potatoes, are carefully picked, packed and stored, Professor Hardenburg states. Yet potatoes are thrown into crates and dropped heavily into storage. Bruised, stuck, cut and wet tubers are subject to fungus rots, and can be graded out at home and used before rot occurs.

After digging, an hour in the sun will set the skins so that handling will not peel them. Then the potatoes may be picked up in standard bushel crates and hauled directly to the storage. It is a waste of labor to pick in baskets, to empty the baskets in sacks, and then to dump the sacks; besides it is harder on the potatoes according to Professor Hardenburg, who has been studying the subject in the field, and at the New York State College of Agriculture.

Tomato Blossom Rot Is Not Caused by Fungus

The condition known as blossom rot, or point rot of tomatoes, is not due to any kind of fungus or bacterial parasite, but rather to excessive evaporation from the foliage, reports the Oregon experiment station. It is especially troublesome where abundant foliage development due to rich soil and plenty of moisture is followed by hot dry weather. This may be avoided to some extent by moderate watering early in the season and providing for adequate moisture supply right through the season.

Bordeaux Mixture Aids Control of Potato Pests

Bordeaux mixture applied to control potato foliage diseases also stimulates growth and has a beneficial effect on yields. That is indicated by observations made by Dr. H. J. Giddings, West Virginia college of agriculture. Two fields under observation last summer provided additional evidence in support of the theory. Both fields were almost free of diseases. One was sprayed regularly so the plants were kept coated with bordeaux. That field produced more than twice as great a yield as the other one. The disease damage on the unsprayed field was very little.

Fertilize Soy Beans

Usually it is not considered profitable to use commercial fertilizer directly on soy beans. Some farmers, however, have believed they received a profit from a small quantity of acid phosphate drilled in the rows with the beans. About 150 pounds of acid phosphate to the acre might be used in this way. When soy beans are grown in a rotation with corn and wheat the fertilizer applied to the wheat will have a good secondary effect on the soy beans.

Paper Mulch Is Good for Home Gardens

Is Particularly Valuable to Control Weeds.

For the home gardener paper mulch is worth all it costs for the satisfaction of controlling weeds. The paper is particularly valuable when the garden is neglected during vacation time, says Prof. H. C. Thompson of Cornell university. However, he does not recommend its general use by commercial gardeners, because in experiments conducted at the New York state college of agriculture nearly as many crops failed to show profits from the use of the paper as have been increased profitably.

In the experiments the yields from paper on well-cultivated plots of beets, cabbage, beans, tomatoes, peppers, muskmelons, and potatoes were compared. The differences in yields from the mulch paper was influenced by the weather; when there was ample rain the paper was less profitable than when the rainfall was light, he said.

The paper is expensive and so is the labor to lay it properly, so considerable increase must be returned to make the added expense pay profits. Because of the high cost it should not be expected to show a profit with crops which have a low value to the acre. The paper may be expected to increase yields and hasten maturity under normal conditions and, in addition, it may increase the value of the crop through improved quality.

Brown Rot Injurious to Early Potato Crop

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Potato growers in the South should be prepared to recognize potato brown rot, a bacterial disease affecting the early crop potatoes, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The disease is common in the South Atlantic and Gulf states potato regions, and, unlike many fungus diseases, is often most severe on virgin soil never previously cropped to potatoes. It sometimes happens that early recognition of the disease enables the grower to harvest most of his crop of tubers before the brown rot reaches the tubers. Department circular 281-C, "Potato Brown Rot," describes the diseases and its effects on potato plants and tubers, tells how the disease spreads and the best procedure to minimize losses. This publication is now available for free distribution. Those interested should apply to the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Tree Worth Expense of Saving Needs Thought

Tree lovers often have to face the question of deciding whether or not a particular tree is worth the expense of treatment. Tree specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say that most shade and ornamental trees with only a few dead limbs are unquestionably worth attention. Others that have many dead limbs or decayed areas may not be worth the expense involved, particularly if they are rapid-growing short-lived trees. In many cases the owner will be better satisfied in the end to replace a badly diseased or mutilated tree with a healthy perfect one.

Agricultural Squibs

Try one of the long standing spinaches.

Barley should go into the ground between oat planting and corn planting time.

The ideal rotation for potatoes is a short one in which potatoes follow a legume.

Alfalfa is not only one of the most valuable of feed crops but is also one of the most abundant yielders.

Sodium chlorate, the chemical which "gets" the weeds, is cheaper now than it will be when the demand is at the top along in the summer. Buy now.

The newer concentrated fertilizers prove satisfactory if used in smaller quantities than the less concentrated fertilizers and if well distributed in the soil.

Squash are not ordinarily given the place and attention which they deserve. If you are growing squash or pumpkins this season, save the mature ones for storing.

In recent experiments, as spray pressure was increased control of leaf hoppers on potatoes increased, but the number of aphids increased with the higher pressures.

The life of a fence post may be doubled by proper treatment with creosote. Soak the butts for two to six hours in creosote heated to a temperature of 220 degrees Fahrenheit. Allow to cool. An old oil barrel will serve for the job.

On account of its plentiful growth of root and top, even on poor soils, sweet clover probably is the most efficient legume for supplying organic matter and nitrogen. Some of the best potato growers use a two-year rotation of wheat or oats, in which sweet clover is sown and then plowed down the next spring for potatoes.

Community Building

Township Play Centers New Recreational Idea

That part of the Michigan Thumb tributary to Port Huron has developed a new recreational idea. The people are organizing what they call "Township Playdays." Maybe the rest of Michigan will be interested to see what comes of it.

The township is the oldest, the simplest and most democratic political unit, but it seldom has served the purposes of a social group. The school district with its centrally located schoolhouse was more convenient.

But good roads and transportation are contracting big areas and little ones, and people more widely separated are coming to regard themselves as belonging to one neighborhood. Obviously if the Thumb folks succeed in getting together by townships for their "playdays," the very size of the gatherings will lend an atmosphere of success to the undertakings.

It is proposed to provide games and sports for all the people, young and old, big and little, men and women. And there are to be professional sport directors to teach the backward how to play and to inspire all with that spirit of co-operation which will enable them to play together.

There may be more to this thing than appears at a glance. It is a capital idea to play with.—Detroit News.

Disadvantage to Have Trees Too Near House

The proper placement of trees in regard to the house is a problem all by itself. No doubt there is something extremely cozy-looking in a house tucked immediately against a tree, but the overhanging branches tend to cut down the chimney draft, offer more fire hazard, in case of lightning, and in other ways prove a detriment.

Trees placed at least 20 feet from a house offer better background values and throw even better shade. Their picturesque or "homey" effect is the one thing desired above all; to secure this, trees in front of a house ought to be to one side, rather than directly in front, in order to frame the house. Thus two trees, one to either side, offer the maximum effect, in the frontal approach.

Large trees to the rear give background effect to be secured in no other way. Even here the center of lawns are best left clear, and the trees kept to the sides, unless they are at the extreme back limits of the lot, where they preferably may be in the center.

Making House a Home

The house is the center of the little portion of the earth's surface we call home. To it lead the drives and paths; around it lie the lawns and gardens that mean so much to the hours of our recreation and delight. To make the surroundings a picture of harmony is to make the house truly a home. Does your front entrance, a most prominent picture, have that air of both welcome and dignity so much desired? Are those paths and drives bordered with evergreen hedges as well as your rose and perennial gardens? If so, you are fortunate indeed, but remember, no place should be considered complete until the patriarch of the evergreen tribe, the specimen box, is planted.—Exchange.

Little Town's Advantage

Contrasted with the clamor and commotion of the big cities, life along any "Main street" is better for anyone than living in the city. The changes in social life make amusement available to the "small town" resident. No one wants a steady diet of one thing, and the small community offers a variety that the "big city" cannot give.

Homes and Credit

There are two kinds of credit. One is constructive, the purchase that outlives the debt; the other is destructive, the purchase that is used before the debt is paid. Credit is becoming more and more a question of character rather than collateral. Permanency of the family, the fact that they own their own home, is one of the principal standards by which credit is measured.

Improvement Always Possible

Rational planning is good, even for the city or town that is not in process of marked development. Much can be done with existing conditions by way of improving traffic facilities, establishing order, eliminating unsightliness, providing beauty and adopting desirable regulation of signs, billboards, building and remodeling.

Marble for Outdoor Use

The desirability of marble for the garden does not end with its distinctive beauty . . . for its unusual weathering qualities, its ability to withstand extreme changes of temperature and its imperviousness to moisture make marble the most practical of materials for outdoor ornamentation.

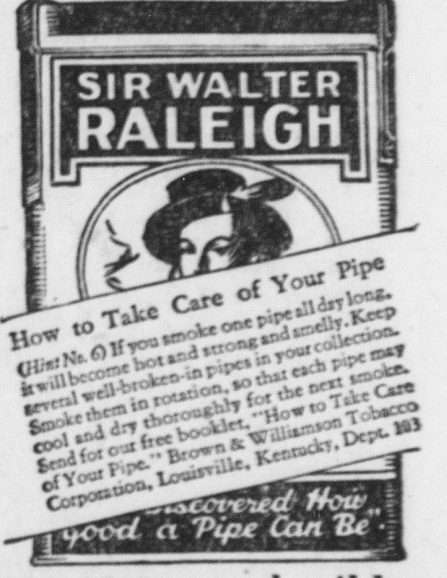
Money Well Invested

Money spent in home modernization has a definite social value. This aspect must never be overlooked when considering this most important subject.



BEFORE secret suffering breaks out in open revolt—before the little home is irretrievably shattered by a husband's strong pipe—can't something be done? Certainly. A new pipe will help, or even an old pipe cleaned and filled with Sir Walter Raleigh's favorite smoking mixture. It really is milder, with no sacrifice of richness and fragrance. It really is as popular with the smoked-as it is with the smoker.

TUNE IN on "The Raleigh Revue" every Friday, 10:00 to 11:00 p.m. (New York Time), over the WEAF coast-to-coast network of N. B. C.



IT'S 15¢—and milder

Meaning to Dreams
According to the lore of the EGYPTIANS, every dream conveys two separate messages—one, an indication of something good in store for the dreamer, the other a warning of some pitfall to be avoided.

AUGUST FLOWER
—brings almost instant relief from terrible colic pains. Banishes heartburn, nausea, sick headache, biliousness, sluggish liver, constipation. Promptly restores good appetite and digestion, and regular, thorough elimination. **GUARANTEED.**

Ends DYSPEPSIA!
Sold at all good drug stores. **Quickly!**

Secrets, Too?
Four-year-old Phillip Franklin eyed the census enumerator wistfully as the woman asked the questions of the family. At last Phillip went to the davenport, and sitting down by the side of the enumerator, looked seriously in her eyes, and said: "Are you going to make my daddy tell all of his secrets?"

that **sluggish feeling**

Put yourself right with nature by chewing Feen-a-mint. Works mildly but effectively in small doses. Modern—safe—scientific. For the family.

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