Eternal Vigilance Is the Price of Tire Mileage

'Speed Is Expense" Is One Standard Rule You May Be Sure Will Work Against You All The Time

Possibly you think because his station in life is down at the bottom, where there are mud and mire, that the tire is not the aristocrat of the auto world. But you may be perfectly sure that Sir Serviceable Tire is worthy not only of your respect—if not veneration—but of your intimate companionship. Get acquainted with him at the first opportunity, for he is a friend—if you make him a friend—who goes with you through all kinds of weather and does not "blow up" unless you neglect him badly or the infirmities of old age overtake him.

The modern auto tire consists of a shoe and a tube—the former to resist the hard wear of road service and the tube to give the required inflation for cushioning the wheels. These two essentials were combined in the single tube tire in the early days of automobiling, but the increasing weights of cars and speed at which they are driven made the single tube impossible. The shoe is not elastic to any great degree, except for the thick rubber tread. The tube is elastic, confining the air which makes the cushion between bump and driver. It stretches taut the shoe, giving a firm, flexible contact with the roadway for traction, and absorbing the road shocks in large measure.

Abuse Shortens Service.

Now, tires are really wonderful pieces of work. It is remarkable that they stand up as well as they do when you consider the car weight, speed and rough roads encountered. Yet the average driver is apt to say that tires make him tired—especially after he has to invest in one or more. He should realize their good qualities and not think they should stand any amount of abuse and still give maximum service. Having learned this proper respect, the next thing is a proper care through their lengthened career.

The rather marvelous development of the tire in the last fifteen years or so, through improved methods of manufacture and experience in meeting road conditions, has not been at the expense of the car owner. Tires are cheaper, even with war prices in vogue, than ten years ago. Of course, a cheap tire is not the sole desideratum. First cost, plus repairs and actual mileage given, alone will tell the tale of economy of waste—the cost per mile, the only safe guide in buying tires.

To keep down the cost per mile there are some things the owner must do. The manufacturers of most tires issue a pamphlet telling how the tire is made and how to take care of it. Get it and read carefully and follow the advice given. Some things it does not say, however. Perhaps the most important of these is that you should learn to favor the tires at the time of great strains, such as in turning corners, going over rough roads, new broken stone, railroad crossings and street car tracks and where the surface is rutty or dried or frozen when all cut up. Go easy. Spend a moment extra and save dollars.

Look After Small Cuts.

But, despite your care, there will be cuts in the rubber tread. Go over the tires regularly once a week or oftener and look for these cuts. Small ones should be sealed with cement before they get big. Larger cuts may need the putty-like repair material to be had of the supply dealer or may need vulcanizing. But it should be attended to at once. Water will get into the fabric and it rots in amazingly short time, and then vulcanizing does no good, for the strength of the fabric is gone. Sand works in as well as water and makes "blisters" alongside the tread.

Pressure on tires should be kept at the figure given by the manufacturer, not by guessing, but by gauge, and the reserve tire must be tested the same as those in use. If you have oodles of gold and do not care for expense you may prefer comfort to tire mileage, for the pressure demanded by some manufacturers makes the car ride hard—solid rubber would be no more unyielding. A car systematically overloaded will wear out tires faster; procure oversize tires to correct this evil.

Grease softens rubber. Keep the tires free.

Fast driving heats the tires, with faster wear, besides magnifying the bumps and giving a side swing which grinds the tires over the road.

If the front wheels are out of alignment it also grinds off the tread.

A harsh clutch does the same thing in starting abruptly, and brakes applied too rapidly also slide the wheels.

Brakes unevenly adjusted cause one tire to slide and grind.

Whirling around corners sometimes makes all four tires slide, even when there is no bad skid.

Here Is a Good Tip.

On a wet day avoid roads where crushed stone has been newly applied. Rubber workers wet the knives with which they cut the rubber. Wet stones with sharp corners slice a tire like a knife.

Inner tubes puncture, but may be patched easily with the handy kits sold in tire stores, and there are handy vulcanizing outfits for larger cuts which may be carried in the car. Blow-outs should be taken to the vulcanizer. New methods enable the expert to do wonders with tubes we used to throw away.

I do not want to recommend anything which will take the joy out of life, but the owner who keeps a record of what his tires do and know to a mile and to a penny their story will buy more intelligently than the hit-or-miss fellow. Because the tires during the life of the car cost about as much as the original price of the car, certainly one ought to be as particular about the tires as the about the car. The manufacturer tries to show you how to save tire cost, and along with this the fellow who follows his advice generally has less road troubles with tires than he who neglects them persistently.

MABEL NORMAND STARRING IN GOLDWYN PICTURES

Soon to appear in "The Slim Princess," a Goldwyn Picture.

BY AUNT JUNE

Our Boys and Girls Corner

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DEDICATED TO EVERY BOY AND GIRL IN CANADA

My dear Boys and Girls:—

One of the interesting things which the bird man spoke about, whom I told you of in my letter last week, was the manner in which our little bird friends who migrate—that is, move from one country to another—fly by night.

Have you ever wondered where all the little birds you see in Canada in the summer time go when the wintry snows come? When the first cold dark evenings begin to set in, these birds fly away to countries in the South, where they know the climate is warmer.

The bird man who was telling about these birds, as I think I told you before, is very fond of the little feathered friends, and has watched them very closely for years, and many summers he sees the same birds come back again to the fields and gardens. "Have you ever wondered?" he said, "how the birds appear so suddenly in our gardens?" "One night when you go to bed the air will be quite still, not a sound of a twitter or a chirp, and you have perhaps forgotten for a time what the little birds sound like, when next morning if you are awake early, you will hear a perfect chorus of whistling and chattering and there, when you look out of your window, are several birds, perhaps numbers of them, whom yesterday were not in sight. Where did they come from so suddenly? They arrived in the night."

Then the bird man went on to tell us that numbers of our little bird friends, who travel so many thousands of miles, choose the night time for their journey, and they do this because it is safer for them to travel in the dark. Would you wonder how they find their way at night? They have good eyesight for bright shiny objects at night time, and it has been noticed that the birds who always travel in very large flocks together, generally follow the course of a river, lake or stream, and this guides them over the country to a place they wish to reach.

Some time ago, some men who wished to make a study of how the birds fly at night, fixed up a big telescope through which they watched the sky at the time when a big migration of birds was expected, and they found out at this time, that the birds flew as high as three miles up in the air. Why do you think they did this? In order to prevent dashing into the walls of high buildings.

PLEDGE FOR HELPERS.

"Do a little kindness to someone every day.
Scatter rays of sunshine all along the way."

I pledge myself in the service of my King and Country to DO MY BEST IN MY DAILY WORK, wherever it may be, to help others wherever possible, and to endeavor in every way to make myself A GOOD CITIZEN.

Date .....

Name .....

Age .....

Address .....

Don't you think the little birds are really very, very clever to be able to find their way from one country to another and back again and to think of all the best ways to travel so as to avoid the dangers that would overtake them if they were not careful?

Here are three early spring birds who have already appeared in some parts of Ontario. The horned lark, the white throated sparrow, and the woodpecker.

Can any Helper describe these birds? Perhaps one of you may be able to draw them or one of them.

Would you like a story? It is about

A CLEVER SHEEP DOG

Robert Louis Stevenson, whose famous books I hope you will all enjay reading some day, once told this story about a sheep dog belonging to a friend of his. The friend was a shepherd on the hills in Scotland and he had many dogs who helped him to look after the sheep, but one of them was particularly clever. This shepherd's name was John. One day John went off to town to buy some sheep, which were to be added to his other flocks on the hillside. On the way home with the sheep, the clever sheep dog walking with John, in some way or other two of the sheep got lost, and John, who was usually a very careful man, was very much ashamed about it. However, two or three days later, he heard that a neighbouring farmer had found two sheep, so over he went to claim them. "Well," said the farmer, "I did find two sheep, but how will you prove that they are yours?" Now John had bought a great many sheep from different owners, and they had all kinds of marks on them, so he found he could not tell just what the two lost sheep looked like. However, he said to the man, "I will bring up my clever sheep dog ,who was with me when I went to market, and though it is a fact that I cannot tell which sheep are mine, if my dog can pick them out, will you let me have them?" The farmer, who knew in his heart which two sheep were not his, had no fear of this ordeal so he laughed as he said, "Certainly, you may try it." The sheep dog was let loose among the large flock of sheep, and after a little while without a single pause or mistake, he picked out first one and then another of the two truants.

You can well imagine how delighted John, his master, was, and I expect that clever dog was rewarded by a specially nice bone after he had taken the sheep home safely, though we are not told this part in the story.

RIDDLES

Answers to Last Week's Riddles

R. Why is a shoemaker like a brave soldier?

A. Because he is faithful to the last.

R. What men may be said to work with a will?

A. Lawyers.

R. What animal would you like to be on a cold day?

A. (This is not very grammatical, but quite a funny one.) A little otter (hotter).

THIS WEEK'S RIDDLES

R. What is the difference between a ship and a sailor at the top of the mast?

R. Why is your face like two lilies?

R. When is a banknote like a bar of iron?

Names of Helpers who guess these riddles will be put in our corner, so put on your thinking caps, and send in some answers before next week. Not another line must I write you to-day. There are two little birds to be fed, and I must hurry away.

Yours lovingly,
AUNT JUNE.

Helps for the Housewife

Suggestions from housewives who have found some way of lightening their housework, new recipies for cooking, or any household ideas, will be welcomed by this newspaper, and will be published in this column.

Send your ideas to the Housewives' Department of this paper and they will be published each week under this heading.

CARE OF BROOMS

Even brooms have gone up in price, so that a new broom is quite an item. It is a mistake to buy a cheap broom; it will not last and it means that another one must be bought—where one good one would have cost less in the long run. Few people realize that a broom needs proper care and when not in use should never be allowed to stand on its bristles. It takes all the strength out of them and gives an inclination to sag to one side, thus making an uneven sweeper.

A broom-stand should be made by putting two nails into a wooden wall, for preference, just wide enough apart to hold the handle, below the brush part.

TO CLEAN PAINTED WOOD

A correspondent sends the following: Painted wood which is marked and stained may be renovated with tea-leaves. After the tea has been made and used, take the leaves from the pot and place in a basin. Pour boiling water over them, and let them remain in this for ten minutes. Take a clean piece of flannel, dip in the liquid, and rub over the stained places. When the marks have disappeared, the surface should be rubbed with a dry cloth, and an application of liquid vaseline applied. Rub this in so that the final effect is not greasy.

FASHIONABLE COLORS

Toast is by all means the newest of the light brownish tones, and though it isn't very different from other light browns of other seasons, it goes by a new name, at least as applied to the color.

Then there is pumpkin color, which is seen in some of the new cotton materials, and seems to be much admired. It combines very well with some of the dull lighter greens, as well as with blues.

Ruby and brick are shades of red that are much in demand and, strange as it may seem, there are reds seen in the smartest of the new spring suits.

Tangerine, which isn't very different from what we usually call orange, is coming in for considerable popularity.

Canard is what you will call a blue green; that explains itself when you recall that canard means duck in French. You know the blue green feathers on a wild duck's back.

FOR A HEADACHE

A correspondent recommends the following simple remedy for headache—sick headache particularly. Cut a lemon in half and squeeze the juice into a tumbler. Add a few—a very few grains of sugar, and fill the glass nearly three-quarters full of cold water. Now stir in half an eggspoonful of ordinary baking soda. This will fizz up, of course, and the draught must be swallowed during effervescence.

If ones dose fails to relieve headache, repeat it three hours after. Taken fasting, the first thing in the morning, it will do much to settle the stomach after the sick headache, and probably prevent its recurrence for some time to come. This kitchen physic has prevailed when phenacetin and other nerve-quieters have signally failed to do so.

JOHN BOWERS GOLDWYN REPERTORY PLAYER

To be seen soon in "Roads of Destiny," a Goldwyn Picture, by Channing Pollock from the O. Henry story, starring Pauline Frederick.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DEBORAH AND BARAK DELIVER ISRAEL

Lesson—Judg. 4: 4-5: 31. Printed Text —Judg. 4: 4-16

Golden Text—

"God is our refuge and strength,
A very present help in trouble.
—Ps. 46: 1.

Historical Setting

Time.—About 1351 B. C. Place.—Northern Isreal; later Galilee.

Daily Readings

Monday, April 5.—Israel's Cry Heard (Judg. 4: 1-9). Tuesday, April 6.—Deborah and Barak Deliver Israel (Judg. 4: 10-16). Wednesday, April 7.—A Song of Victory (Judg. 5: 1-20). Thursday, April 8.—God Our Refuge (Ps. 46: 1-11). Friday, April 9.—Faith and Victory (Heb. 11: 32-40). Saturday, April 10. More than Conquerors (Rom. 8: 31-39). Sunday, April 11.—Eternal Deliverance (Rev. 7: 9-17).

The Lesson Text

4. Now Deborah, a prophetess, the wife of Lappidoth, she judged Israel at that time.

5. And she dwelt under the palm-tree of Deborah between Ramah and Beth-el in the hill-country of Ephraim: and the children of Israel came up to her for judgment.

6. And she sent and called Barak the son of Abinoam out of Kedesh-naphtali, and said unto him, Hath not Jehovah, the God of Israel, commanded, saying Go and draw unto mount Tabor, and take with thee ten thousand men of the children of Naphtali and of the children of Zebulun?

7. And I will draw unto thee, to the rivor Kishon, Sisera, the captain of Jabin's army, with his chariots and his multitude; and I will deliver him into thy hand.

8. And Barak said unto her, If thou wilt go with me, then I will go; but if thou wilt not go with me, I will not go.

9. And she said, I will surely go with thee; ntowithstanding, the journey that thou takest shall not be for thine honor; for Jehovah will sell Sisera into the hand of a woman. And Deborah arose, and went with Barak to Kedesh.

10. And Barak called Zebulun and Naphtali together to Kedesh; and there went up ten thousand men at his feet; and Deborah went up with him.

11. Now Heber the Kenite had separated himself from the Kenites, even from the children of Hobah the brother-in-law of Moses, and had pitched his tent as far as the oak in Zaanannim, which is by Kedesh.

12. And they told Sisera that Barak the son of Abinoam was gone up to mount Tabor.

13. And Sisera gathered together all his chariots, even nine hundred chariots of iron, and all the people that were with him, from Harosheth of the Gentiles, unto the river Kiskon.

14. And Deborah said unto Barak, Up; for this is the day in which Jehovah hath delivered Sisera into thy hand; is not Jehovah gone out before thee? So Barak went down from mount Tabor, and ten thousand men after him.

15. And Jehovah discomfited Sisera, and all his chariots, and all his host, with the edge of the sword before Barak; and Sisera alighted from his chariot, and fled away on his feet.

16. But Barak pursued after the chariots, and after the host, unto Horosheth of the Gentiles: and all the host of Sisera fell by the edge of the sword; there was not a man left.

Comments

Verse 4. The Israelites composing the tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali, occupying the territory corresponding later to Galilee, were separated from the southern tribes, and hence from the power of the religious life centered about Jerusalem. They permitted idolatry to win them from the worship of Jehovah. Deborah was a prophetess and fourth in the order of the judges.

Verse 5. It is an Oriental custom to administer justice in the open air and in palm groves. Ramah was near Jerusalem, and Bethel a town in the hill country of Ephraim.

Verse 6. Your map will show you that Zebulun and Naphtali were separated from Benjamin and Ephraim. Ephraim and Benjamin were south, close to the beloved Jerusalem. Probably Deborah's purpose was to effect a closer unity between the northern and southern tribes. In between were the pagan king Jabin and his army under Sisera.

Verse 7. The Kishon was a winter stream or torrent in central Palestine. Here Jehovah promised victory over the pagan princes.

Verse 8. Barak knew that Deborah was a prophetess, but was convinced that her visible presence would make victory more sure.

Verse 9. Deobrah assured him that, if she went, the victory would be accredited to her. Barak seems to have been willing to sacrifice fame in the interest of the success of a righteous cause. Not every man is big enough to do this.

Verse 10. It is more probable that the rendering should be "on foot" instead of "at his feet."

Verse 11. On Mt. Tabor, Barak and his army had an excellent view of the enemy in the valley of Jezreel, and also had a good camping ground.

Verse 12. The Kenites mentioned in verse 11 seem to have acted as informers. They had always had more or less to do with Israel.

Verse 13. Sisera's chariots were gathered together in the plain which opened to the sea and over which plain they could be driven.

Verse 14. Jabin's chariots, according to Josephus, undertook to surround the mountain on which Barak was established. Barak's army, at the command of Deborah, descended overwhelmingly upon Sisera.

Verse 15. The victory is attributed to Jehovah. Sisera and his hosts were utterly routed. "This was the last stand made by the Kenites against Israelite supremacy."

Verse 16. Various attempts have been made to attribute the defeat of Sisera to a sudden storm breaking from the north—a terrible tempest, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and swelling floods—but no such explanation is given by the Scriptures.

Topics for Research and Discussion

I. Deborah's Plan (vs. 4-7). 1. Who was Deborah? 2. How were Zebulun and Naphtali separated from Jerusalem? 3. What was the effect of this separation? 4. What was the Oriental custom in administering justice? 5. What was Deborah's purpose in the action described here? 6. Who occupied the territory between the northern and southern tribes?

II. Barak's Co-operation (vs. 8-11). 7. Who was Barak, and what his task?

III. Sisera's Defeat (vs. 12-16). 8. Who was Sisera? 9. Where was Sisera's army? 10. How did Barak's army succeed?

Giants in Those Days.

Another archaic animal has been dug up in Kansas, an older type than the brontosaurus that was supposed to be still roaming around Central Africa. The story is not entirely dead yet that specimens of the mammoth or the mastodan, or a little herd of either, are to be found in one of the quiet valleys of Alaska or the Yukon. The new Kansas exhibit is an amphibian lizard, and has been called the Platecarpus or broad-handed lizard. It lived five million years ago in the ocean that covered the area now known as Kansas and Missouri, whi ch were part of the bed of the great sea that stretched north-east-only towards Greenland. Geologists know all about and identify the lakes and oceans that once existed where dry land now appears, but they are continents that once existed where now there are oceans. The face of the globe is constantly changing, dry land sinking below the waves, ocean beds rising to be the home of new races of flora and fauna, and men o fa better breed. This twenty-foot Kansas lizard is but a small creature compared with some of the giant fanna of times even as late as the pleistacenestrata. Man himself was of gigantic stature. "There were giants in those days" is the Bible record. In the northern Afghan country there is a group of statues said to be life size, representing the earlier races, the smallest 27 feet high, the largest four times as tall.

Director Harry Beaumont, now directing Madge Kennedy in "Two Cents' Worth of Humaneness," began his stage experience at the age of fourteen, when he played in a vaudeville sketch.

Louise Huff, who appeared as co-star with Jack Pickford in many films, has become the wife of Edwin Stillman, a New York manufacturer, and has announced her retirement from the screen.

JOE MARTIN — JOE TALKS ENTIRELY TOO MUCH