BETTER HIGHWAYS

FEDERAL ROAD BUILDING AID

Highway Construction Hampered by Transportation Difficulties and Lack of Material.

In addition to $19,000,000 for forest road construction, congress has made available to July 1, 1920, the sum of $275,000,000 for federal aid roads. Of this sum $175,000,000 was available up to and including June 30, 1920. Of this amount the states had made application covering $152,193,040 as of April 30. This federal aid is to apply

Surface Treatment of Macadam Road With Bituminous Material and Stone Chips.

on 27,796 miles of road estimated to cost $355,754,799. As of May 1st 13,540 miles of federal aid road were under construction, involving over $86,000,000 in federal aid. The total mileage of completed road built under the federal aid law since it became operative in 1916 is 4,301.15 miles, as of May 1, 1920, an average rate of construction of over 1,000 miles a year.

The difficulties of transportation, the lack of materials, the insufficient number of contracting organizations, the scarcity of adequate equipment and the general shortage of engineering personnel in connection with highway construction during the past two years have reduced road building activities to about 3-7 of the full program. The bureau of public roads, United States department of agriculture is ready, the states are ready, the funds are available to push highway construction on a 100 per cent program as soon as the national economic conditions will warrant.

MAINTENANCE OF DIRT ROAD

Essential That No Water Be Permitted to Remain on Surface—Repair Ruts Quickly.

To maintain an earth road so that it will adequately take care of heavy traffic it is essential first that no water be allowed to stand on the road surface or in the ditches, and secondly that defects occurring in the surface be repaired immediately and in a manner that will form a crust sufficient to maintain the loads and resist the wear caused by traffic.

The first can be accomplished only by grading and draining the road in a manner that will permit water to drain quickly from the surface after every rain, and the second by adding clay and sand in the proper proportions as required, shaping up the surface with a light grader, and keeping the traveled surface smooth and even with the road planer, after which the earth surface eventually becomes smooth and impervious to water. The result is an extremely satisfactory road at a very low cost to the public.

SAVE KANSAS MANY DOLLARS

Engineering Experiment Station Tests All Materials to Be Used in Road Building.

The road materials laboratory of the Kansas engineering experiment station is in charge of the testing of all materials for use on federal aid roads in the state of Kansas. More than 75 car loads of defective cement and bricks submitted for test in the past year have been rejected, thus saving the state many thousands of dollars.

FINANCING SYSTEM OF ROADS

Proper Procedure of County or District Is Matter Open for Much Discussion.

Just how a county or district should proceed to finance a system of roads is a matter open for discussion. It depends upon how rapidly they need them and upon how well they are able to pay, in other words on their valuation and the cost of the work contemplated.

Crown for Earth Roads.

Well maintained earth roads need very little crown. The wider and flatter the earth road, the better, if it has good drainage and is kept constantly smooth.

To Control Weevils.

Clean grain bins carefully before putting grain into them, to control grain-weevils.

Provide Plenty of Water.

Provide plenty of water for your stock and the birds.

MAYOR INSPECTS NEW TAXI FLEET

Mayor Hylan and Grover Whalen, commissioner of plants and structures, inspecting the new fleet of taxicabs bought by the department for use of city officials. The cars will be parked in the rear of the Municipal building and will be in charge of a dispatcher. The cars will be assigned only on a requisition signed by the head of a department.

JACK PULLS OUT MIRED MACHINE

It Often Happens That Automobilist Gets His Car Into Deep Mud Hole.

IMPLEMENT VERY EFFECTIVE

In Case Auto Is Not Too Firmly Imbedded or Stalled It Can Be Brought to Solid Ground Without Much Difficulty.

Sometimes the automobilist accidentally gets his car in such a position in a mud hole, over a bank, or in a similar predicament, that the power of the car has no effect in helping itself out. In that case, where the car is not too firmly imbedded or stalled, the wheel-jack can be brought to the rescue. A tree or post and some rope are also required.

Loop Rope Around Tree.

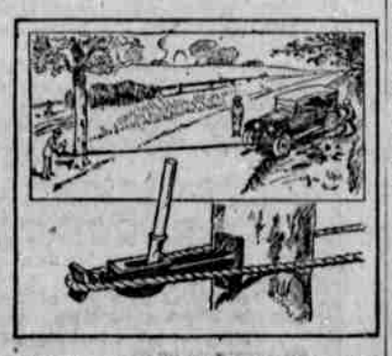
Lash the rope to the necessary axle and loop it loosely about the tree or post. Then carry it back to the car and lash the remaining end to the same axle.

Now take the jack and shorten it up as much as possible and set it between the tree and the ropes, away from the car.

If too much slack occurs, take it up by retying one end of the rope on the axle.

Block the Wheels.

When in the proper position, extend the jack as far as it will go. If this has caused the car to move, block the



With the Jack Pulling Against the Rope, the Car Is Very Easily Hauled Out of the Mud.

wheels. If not, compress the jack again and take up any resulting slack in the rope.

Repeat this operation as frequently as necessary, blocking the car each time so it will not return to its old position. In time it can be pulled out to the road again.

Place jack as low down on tree as possible so leverage of pulling will not tend to pull the tree itself.—Popular Science Monthly.

TAKE RATTLES OUT OF HOOD

Noise May Be Silenced by Drilling Series of Holes in Band and Tying With Leather.

A hood that has a tendency to rattle with the vibration of the motor may be silenced by drilling a series of holes in the band of metal on which the hood rests and threading a strip of leather through the holes. In this way the hood rests on leather instead of metal, so that it cannot make a noise.

ARRANGING TOOLS IN GARAGE

Splendid Idea to Give Device a Number and Place in Corresponding Number in Rack.

An admirable idea in the arrangement of tools in the home garage is to give each tool a number, which is painted on it. The same number is painted on the walls or racks in the place where the tool belongs. In this way it is a simple matter to return each tool to its proper place, so that it is ready when it is next needed.

TIRE TREAD DESIGN IS VERY IMPORTANT

Has Much to Do With Ease of Steering a Car.

Especially So on Large Machines Where Contact With Road Surface Is Broad—Two Styles of Tires Complicates Matters.

The tread design of an automobile tire may be a matter of small consequence to the driver of a small car, but every driver of a heavy car knows that the tread configuration has a good deal to do with the ease with which the car may be steered.

On the smaller cars the area of the tread that is in contact with the road surface is so small that an improper design may cause little trouble. But when a heavy car settles down on its tires, the driver finds himself called on for the exercise of constant attention and effort to keep the car from swerving off the road, if the tread design is improper type.

One point on which all motorists agree is that the tires on the rear wheels should be of a good non-skid pattern and that the front tires should have a tread design that will keep them running ahead in a straight line with a minimum of steering effort on the part of the driver.

The ideal tire tread is one that can be used with equally good results on any wheel, either front or back. Given such a tire a motorist need carry only one spare, and his car is always evenly balanced, no matter what tire changes he makes. But if one style tread is used on the front wheels and another on the rear, the motorist will usually carry two spares, one of each type. Having two types furnishes a further complication when it is desired to shift partly-worn tires from the hardworking rear wheels to the front wheels, in order to get a few thousand miles more wear out of them before they go to the scrap heap. The non-skids used on the rear may not be suited for front wheel purposes.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS

New York state averages one motor-truck to each 8.3 farms.

* * *

Taxicabs in Paris are known for their speed and erratic courses.

* * *

It is a known fact that next to people, dogs are "craziest" about motor-car riding.

* * *

The increase in passenger automobile production last year was 78.9 per cent over 1918.

* * *

On a long, steady drive the fuel consumption may be cut down enormously by a careful use of the accelerator.

* * *

Almost every car owner today knows that oil or grease is very bad for rubber, acting as a solvent and destroying the material.

* * *

In California the paying of a bonus by automobile dealers to chauffeurs (to influence the sale of cars or supplies) is strictly forbidden.

* * *

Drivers of racing cars are known for their attention to detail and one of the apparently minor items looked after is the balance of the wire wheels.

* * *

If you're going to make a long tour this summer don't wait until the last minute to begin getting things ready. Overhaul your car thoroughly before you start.

* * *

Spark plug porcelains may be freed of all carbonaceous or other foreign matter by soaking them in a solution of carbon disulphide, obtainable at any drug store.

* * *

When the spark gap of a plug is too great, so that the current cannot jump the gap, there is danger of burning out the secondary wire of the coil through heat caused by the great resistance.

Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

CATALINE

LUCIUS SERGIUS CATALINE was a well-known Roman citizen who invented the modern home-talent villain, although lacking the string mustache and chronic throat trouble of the latter. He was born of a patrician family and brought up in a home where had every luxury except the long-winded gas meter, yet he became one of the crookedest men in the Roman empire and died a brutal and unpleasant death.

Cataline was a man of great natural talent and might have succeeded in a

His Wife Was a Plain, Homespun Body, and He Is Accused of Having Poisoned Her.

business way, but instead of opening a general store or a first-class livery barn, he engaged in politics, which has been the ruin of so many men who could not earn $1.50 a day in any other way. One of his opponents was Cicero, the silver-tongued orator, who was running for consul. Cicero was a fine man, who limited himself strictly to one wife, and when they got through counting the votes Cataline could not be seen for the dust. Enraged by this rebuff, Cataline hired two of his election judges to assassinate Cicero in a stealthy and underhanded manner, but Cicero's life was saved by a lady friend and he lived long enough to compile all of his orations in one book and hurl them at the head of the high school student.

Cataline then gathered up an alleged army and sought to put the Roman eagle on its back. After fighting bravely, however, his troops were decimated and he was roughly handled himself, being found prone on his stomach with several short Roman swords imbedded in his person, death being due to heart failure.

Cataline was married twice. He was disappointed in his first wife, who was a plain, homespun body, and he is accused of having poisoned her in the brusque and successful fashion of the times. History does not say anything about his second wife, but as he was away from home most of the time after the marriage ceremony it is presumed that retribution overtook him in two jumps.

(Copyright.)

Last Night's Dreams —What They Mean

DID YOU DREAM ABOUT ADAM AND EVE?

AMONG the modern scientific dream investigators one school, led by Freud, regards all dreams as having for their primal source a wish, which wish may be lying dormant, as it were, in the "psychic" of the dreamer without his being conscious in his waking hours that he possesses it. Another school of which Havelock Willis may be taken as a representative, regards only a portion of our dreams as "wish dreams" while a third rejects the wish theory altogether.

The Freudian school would explain a dream of Adam and Eve as the coming to life in our dream consciousness of a longing for a return to the state of innocence and bliss of our first parents, for paradise, as an attempt of the dream ego to "come to the guarded gate and softly smuggle through where the wreath of Eve lies red on the turf as she left it long ago." Ellis would accept this explanation with doubt while others would declare that the dream was only a more or less distorted recollection of something which we had seen, heard or read during the day.

The mystics, however, rejecting the theories of the scientists, boldly proclaim the prophetic symbolism of the dream. To them to dream of Adam and Eve means many good things coming to you, including a birth in the family. Adam seems to play the principal part in this dream. Watch his face. If he has a good-natured look success is yours in love and business. To the farmer it means abundant crops and high prices. It would appear as if most farmers had had this dream of late. If you have a lawsuit on hand you will win. If Adam looks displeased be very cautious in your affairs, for others are seeking to do you mischief, though by being careful you will get the better of them. Don't take a sea voyage for a month or two.

Singularly enough, perhaps from an association of the birthplace of the human race with our own, this dream is an omen that success is coming to you in your native town and you should not leave it for other scenes of activity. If you are away from your native town return there; for there lies your fortune.

It is a good dream anyway whether a dream-fulfilled longing for paradise or an omen of home and prosperity.

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SCHOOL DAYS

CARE OF CHILDREN'S TEETH IS IMPORTANT

THE examination, dental treatment and daily care of the teeth are matters of the greatest importance for all school children. All decayed teeth, whether temporary or permanent, should be filled or otherwise treated. Malocclusion (ineffective meeting) of the teeth should be remedied and can be corrected in early childhood.

It has been recently demonstrated that (in addition to daily brushing), the cleaning of the teeth of children every three to six months by a dentist or properly trained dental hygienist will prevent most of the decay of teeth which takes place.

It may be predicted with entire confidence that in the near future adequate dental care will be insured to all school children in the country as well as in the cities. No item in all the wonderful measures for the health care of the soldiers in the trenches of Europe was more significant than the treatment of the teeth provided by the automobile dentist officer used in France and other countries. Many of the cities provide dental service for their school children. Shall not our children in the country schools—future citizens and if necessity requires, defenders of our own republic—receive equally good dental care?

The establishment of effective habits of daily brushing and cleansing of the teeth is one of the most essential features in health teaching in the schools. Every child should have his own toothbrush, to be kept in a clean place and to be used immediately after eating, at least once, or better, twice a day.

For cleaning the teeth, a good tooth brush with bristles that do not easily break or pull out, should be used. The teeth should be brushed, not only up and down and across, but also by a rotary or circular motion from the gums of one jaw over the teeth to the gums of the other, and so round and round.

MOTHER'S COOK BOOK by Nellie Maxwell

Don't be afraid of changing your mind. Everything changes; why, then, should your opinions remain the same? Thinking means development. Development means change. Without thinking you drift backward.—Lloyd.

HONEY DISHES.

The substitution of honey for sugar is not to be recommended, as the physical properties of honey are quite different from sugar. The following are tried recipes:

Cream Cookies.

Take one cupful of extracted honey, one pint of sour cream, a tablespoonful of soda, flavoring to suit the taste, and flour to make a soft dough. Chill well before rolling.

Tennessee Cookies.

Melt together one cupful each of honey and lard or butter. When cool add one-third of a cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of soda and an egg. Add flour to make a stiff dough, roll and cut as usual.

Doughnuts.

Take one egg, one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of honey, two tablespoonfuls of shortening, two tablespoonfuls of cream of tartar and one-half teaspoonful of soda. Flour is added to roll and cut. Dust with salt and bake.

Sandwiches.

Cut bread as fresh as possible and spread with fresh butter, creamed; then spread with honey, sprinkle with nuts and put together as sandwiches.

Raisin Cake.

Beat three eggs, add one cupful of honey, four tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of sweet milk, one and one-third cupfuls of raisins chopped, three cupfuls of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, the same of soda and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Pickled Grapes in Honey.

Take seven pounds of grapes on the stem and pack in a jar without bruising. Make a sirup of four pounds of honey, a pint of good vinegar, spices to suit the taste. Boil the sirup for 20 minutes, skimming it often. When boiling hot, pour over the grapes and seal at once. These will keep perfectly as the honey is a preservative.

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A FRIEND IN NEED.

Can you help a poor feller what ain't had a bite to eat for a week?

Sure, I can. Keep it up two weeks longer and I'll give you a job in my Dime Museum as a champion faster.

BIBLE PLAY SURVIVES WAR

Rival of Oberammergau Production Again Is Staged in Nancy, France.

Nancy, France.—France's "Passion Play," rivaling that of Oberammergau, has opened its season here after five years of war's interruption. It was given, as it has been since 1904, in the Passion theater under the direction of Pere Pettit, a priest, with his parishioners as the cast. The play, costuming, verse, music and equipment, have been developed and improved since the prewar performances.

There are sixteen scenes. The play runs from 9 a. m. to noon and from 1:30 to 5. Intermissions between the scenes are filled by tableaux, representing, principally, prophetic passages of the Old Testament bearing upon the running story.

The text, where it is not that of the Bible is the verse of various poets, and the music is taken or adapted from various composers.

The naturalness of the players, none of whom are professionals, critics said, was heightened by the deftness and ingenuity of the staging.

Father for Thirty-fifth Time.

El Centro, Cal.—Frank Valle, sixty years old, a native of Mexico, became a father for the thirty-fifth time when his second wife, whom he married in 1900, gave birth to her seventeenth child, an 11-pound boy.

Sixteen of Valle's children are living.