

A misstatement you should instantly

Challenge

ONE of the favorite resources of the tire dealer who has an inferior product to sell is the time-worn misstatement "All tires are about alike."

It is his interest to have you believe that; otherwise he rarely could make a sale.

Is there, however, any truth in the claim? Has it ever been true?

It would be strange indeed—if "all tires are about alike"—that one tire consistently should set the pace year after year for the march of the whole industry.

It would be even stranger—if "all tires are about alike"—that one tire against the vigorous competition of all others steadily should sweep into a position of indubitable dominance.

It would be even yet more strange—if "all

tires are about alike"—that one tire should so succeed to public confidence and favor that last year its percentage of gain in sales recorded nearly three times the percentage of gain in sales recorded for the industry as a whole.

Yet one tire has done all these things—and that tire is the Goodyear Tire!

That is why Goodyear, a comparatively young enterprise, has grown to be the largest rubber company in the world.

Challenge the dealer who seeks to get your good money on the specious idea that "all tires are about alike."

They may be priced about alike, but there the resemblance ends.

We will demonstrate to you the superiority of a Goodyear both in tread and carcass—the two main parts of a tire.



GOODYEAR

Millions more people ride on Goodyear Tires—Why don't you?

Coquille Service Station

PHONE 133

HOOKER'S
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Super Service Station

Kills 'em dead
Ironite FLY SPRAY
flies, mosquitoes, roaches & moths, lice and many other insects

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Coquille Flower Lovers Club Notes

President: C. T. Skeels.
Place: City Hall.
Time: 7:30 p. m.
Secretary: Miss Pauline Chase.
When: First and Third Tuesdays.
Members—180.

Ridding Your Garden of Insect Pests Is Easier Than You Suppose

By Ruth Dean

July and August may be a month of glorious flowering in the garden or the season of drought; it is the time when we are most likely to have long periods without rain, and when the plants you have set out hopefully in the spring become the prey of all sorts of insect pests because of their drooping, non-resisting condition. Watering and cultivation, or watering and mulching are therefore the two first and most important activities at this time. Water the garden before sunup or after sundown, using a spray or nozzle so turned that no great force of water is going to loosen the root-hold of the plant. It is better to use the hose weekly, letting the water run gently for an hour, or until the beds are thoroughly soaked, and then cultivate (dig up) the top two inches of soil than to water su-

periciously every day. Cultivation breaks the water film in the earth and retards evaporation. If the soil is not too good and the plants are not flourishing as they should be, an inch or two of manure or compost may be paced over the beds directly after watering. This will serve the double purpose of keeping the moisture in the ground and nourishing the plants.

The second great activity is fighting the pests—a warfare that seems to the uninitiated too complicated to tackle, but could in reality be understood by a child. The attacking creatures are divisible into four classes: one, chewing; two sucking; three, boring; four, fungus. You must first diagnose your plant's disease and then apply the remedy. In the first class are the insects that eat the foliage, fruit or stems of plants—caterpillars, rose-bugs, aster beetles, green cabbage worm, cutworms and slugs. With the exception of the variety of the cutworm that bites the stalks of young plants off near the ground, they can all be reached by a stomach poison sprayed on the leaves, of which the best is arsenate of lead. Ways of using this poison are given below. The cutworm is also a chewer, but by the time you have discovered him his damage is done, and the way to prevent the demise of further plants is either to dig out and destroy the fat round worm, or if you can't find him near the base of the

plant he has just consumed, to spread around the ground under the newly transplanted young plants a poisoned mash made of one quart of bran, a teaspoonful of white arsenic or Paris green and a teaspoonful of molasses mixed with enough water to stir well. Spread it around in small quantities toward nightfall, under these young plants, which are his favorite food, or the place you have prepared for them.

The second or sucking class of insects contains the aphids or plant lice, various forms of "scale," mites, the four lined plant bug, the squash bug and the "nymphs" or young of the small white fly. Some of these are so small that they are not to be detected until the leaves are contorted or twisted; the work of others may be more readily seen when the leaves get transparent spots in them where the juices have been sucked away. For these pests, the remedy is to spray with an asphyxiating or smothering solution. Nicotine solution is the best spray for this purpose, and as many of the sucking insects seem to prefer the bottom of the leaves, and the spray must come in direct contact with them to do any good, care must be taken to reach the underside of the foliage.

The borers are of two kinds, stalks and root borers. For the former (which are sometimes found on lilies, larkspur, peonies and chrysanthemums), inject carbon disulphide into the burrow and plug the opening with a little cotton to suffocate the borer, or cut him out with a knife, or burn the infected stalks. Burning the grass and weeds around the fields in late fall or early spring has a tendency to reduce the number of stalk borers by killing the eggs which pass the winter on the stems of dead grass. But it is also the source of destruction of a great many trees in scarring the trunks at the base, and a fire of this sort needs incessant watching.

Root borers are to be detected when the attacked plants have a wilted appearance and a loss of color that can

be explained in no other way. Dig up the plant to see if the June beetle or grub is the cause, and if his fat white presence is discovered, he can be destroyed and the plant reset. Lime around the roots, nicotine extract or a top dressing of nitrate of soda will sometimes reach other root pests. For the iris borer, gathering and burning the foliage in late fall or early spring to destroy the eggs is the only remedy known.

For the various fungus diseases—mildew, blight, and rust—no satisfactory remedy has yet been discovered. In order to keep the lower leaves of phlox, monkshood and hollyhocks from turning brown, one must use preventives. Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur preparations used before the disease starts, and applied frequently during the summer together with good watering and nourishing soil, will carry them through the summer with their handsome green foliage unmolested.

One further activity in the garden that is essential to its attractive appearance is keeping the flower heads cut off as they fade. Nature's entire effort is bent toward producing seed, and it is necessary to thwart the old lady if the garden is to have a smart, well kept appearance. A plant that has flowered and matured seeds is ready to settle back and look literally ready for the rest of the summer, but if the strength of the plant is not permitted to go into this worthy activity, the foliage will remain greener and fresher, and many plants will continue to throw up new flower spikes. Fertilizing them at the end of July will materially help this second blooming. A pair of scissors kept on the porch or in a tool-box under a garden bench is a great aid to carrying out this program.

Recipes of Insecticides

For chewing insects—spray made of arsenate of lead: Mix one gallon of powder to one gallon of water, or if you want a large quantity, one pound of lead arsenate powder to twenty-five gallons of water. Or you may apply the dry powder directly to the leaves in the early morning before the dew has evaporated, using a powder gun, bellows or duster.

The lead arsenate may be made to stick to the leaves by adding one ounce of fish oil soap dissolved in one gallon of hot water before mixing with the lead arsenate.

For sucking insects—nicotine solutions: Many of these preparations are sold in the market and contain directions for use.

Use one teaspoonful of nicotine sul-

phate to one gallon of water in which a one-inch cube of hard soap has been dissolved, or one-half pint nicotine sulphate to fifty gallons of water and two pounds of soap. The soap helps to spread the liquid. Apply with a fine spray nozzle so as to reach every tiny insect.

For Your Convenience

The Ford Garage will have a mechanic on duty every evening until nine and Sunday mornings until noon. Flat rate prices will be quoted for labor on all jobs, whether Fords or other makes. We have special equipment to repair battered and bent fenders and one of the most completely equipped shops in Oregon, outside of Portland. Let us make you a price on painting your car.

Calling cards 100 for \$1.50.

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Compound 4 lb Pail - - - 75c
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The Ford Garage is now equipped to repair dented fenders on any make of car at a reasonable cost.

Call Farr & Elwood for transfer and fuel.

CALL FOR BIDS

Bids will be received by School District No. 8, Coquille, Oregon, for the transportation of pupils to the Coquille High School, from Riverside, Fairview and Cunningham. Bids to be made according to plans and specifications on file with the clerk of District No. 8. Bids to be opened August 12th, 1929. The District reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
H. S. Norton, Clerk.

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