The AUTOMOBILE

EXPERT'S ADVICE ON HOW TO DRIVE A CAR.

Before taking his machine out of the garage a good driver should be confident that every part of it is in first-class working order, not only so that he may make his trip with the assurance that he will not have trouble on the road, but also so that he will know that his machine will not fail him in traffic emergencies.

A thorough inspection of the whole machine should be made, at least once a week, in order to be sure that it will give dependable service. This inspection should include: Seeing that the tires are inflated to the prescribed pressure; inspecting the steering apparatus to make sure that all connections are tight; testing the battery and filling it with water.

In addition, each day, before starting out, the good driver should make sure that he has the proper amount of oil in his crank case, and that his cooling system is filled with water, which, in cold weather, should contain a sufficient quantity of anti-freeze solution. He should follow the instructions for lubrication very carefully, as the efficient performance and the life of his whole machine depend upon proper oiling and greasing more than on any other one thing.

Having made sure that his machine is in perfect condition, the driver can devote his whole energy to driving rather than worrying about a missing cylinder, or a squeak in the wheels.

Starting the Motor.

Even most drivers who are just beginning to drive are familiar with the main points in starting the car. They understand that, after the motor is started, the gear shift should be put into first speed, and the clutch slowly engaged while the accelerator is depressed; that after the car has gained some momentum the clutch should be disengaged again and the gear shift lever put into the next higher speed; after which the clutch is slowly engaged while depressing upon the accelerator again. Ford drivers, of course, engage and disengage the clutch in the same operation, to shift gears.

Many drivers, however, do not realize the importance of two rules in starting their motor. First, the spark should be retarded. If this is not done, the motor is very apt to back-fire and some part of the starter or the starter's connection to the motor itself will sooner or later break. In machines which are not equipped with a starter it is, of course, exceedingly dangerous to try to crank by hand unless the spark is retarded.

The Second Rule.

The second rule for starting the motor, which some drivers do not practice, is to have the clutch disengaged when stepping on the starting connection. By doing this a great load is taken off the battery, as it does not have to turn over the transmission gears unnecessarily.

Many drivers who have difficulty in starting their motors in cold weather would have better success if, before turning on the switch, they would turn the motor over several times with the air choked, and then suddenly turn on the switch. By doing this they have put an exceedingly rich mixture of gas into their cylinders, which is ready to explode as soon as the faintest spark passes through the spark-plugs.

As in starting the motor, there are also one or two points in stopping which some drivers do not practice. A few years ago nearly all drivers were taught to throw out the clutch before applying the brake. The best practice to-day, however, is to keep the clutch engaged until the car has slowed down to about five miles an hour. To do this successfully it is, of course, necessary to have the throttle so adjusted where it connects with the carburetor that enough gasoline is fed into the carburetor to keep the motor running idle.

Having mastered the principles of stopping and starting the car, the good driver should be well informed upon the proper method of steering it, both on city streets and country roads. Unfortunately, the great majority of drivers still do not realize the importance of closely following approved rules of traffic.

"Nice-Steering."

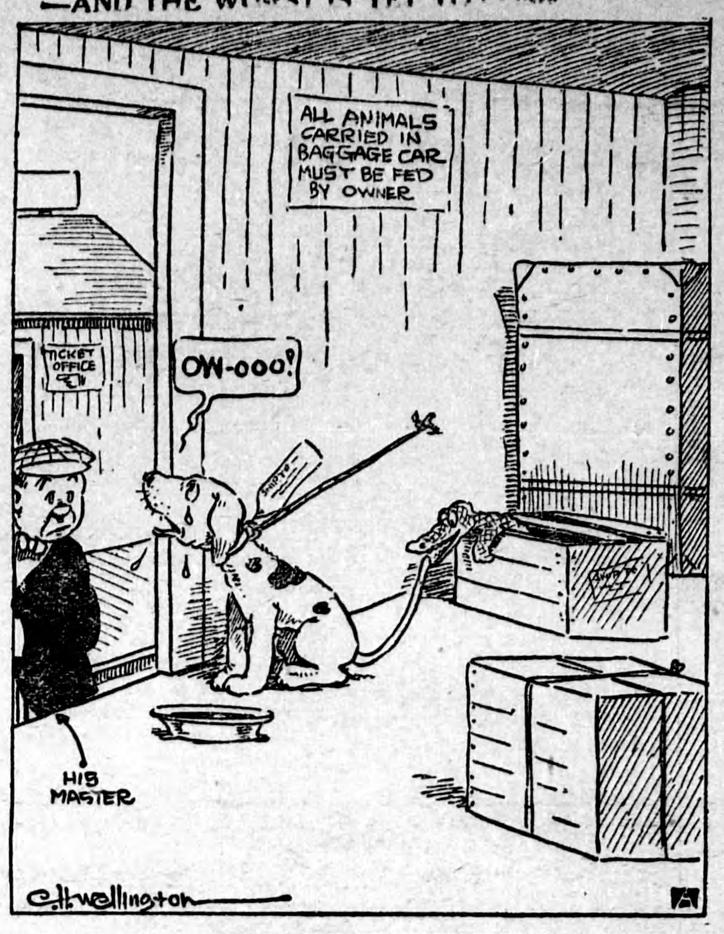
The "Nice-Steerer" remembers that the rear wheels do not "track" the front wheels in turning. He allows ample, but not too much, leeway for the rear wheels to miss curbs, posts, guards, traffic signals, building corners, etc.

As a rule, it will be found a time and trouble saver to "turn about" by driving around the block rather than jamming traffic by turning in the street. (This is not allowed, anyway, in most communities.)

It is irritating to see the driver in front of you hold out his hand and get into the left-hand side of the street just before he makes a turn to the right. If he would keep close to the right-hand curb and then turn into his street it would not be necessary for him to hold out his hand, with the result that the machine following him is misled by his signal into thinking that he is going to turn to the left.

(Concluded next week.)

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



Have a Music Festival in Your Town

Anyone who has investigated the subject is satisfied that the progress of music within the schools has been constant and unfailing. Everywhere more time is being given to music as a school subject, and as has often been predicted, it will soon be recognized by all educators as a major subject in high schools and colleges. Music has not gained this distinction merely because it is music, but for the good reason of its own efficiency as an intellectual attainment, and as a great character builder and moulder. The introduction of music into the life of a normal child is the begining of a new emotional epoch. The initial departure in the elementary grade is the realization of joy. Second comes the satisfaction of gaining the power to "do," and the third is the feeling of emotion as music fills the mind with thoughts which heretofore had not been inspired.

The above is the substance of the introduction to an important discussion by George H. Gartlan, Supervisor of Music in New York public schools, noticed in the columns of Musical Courier. This gentleman goes on to say: "Considering school children as a group and not as individuals, it is reasonable to assume that the greatest joy which school music can bring is the composite of the emotional and intellectual elements in music. The advocates of the academic side of music will oppose this with the argument that there can be no real appreciation without the ability to perform or create in some respect, at least. Is this true of art, poetry, philosophy, religion, etc.? Tenyson said that poetry should be heard, rather than read. It is the lilting music of the words that makes the symphony of language. Are we not able to enjoy the artistic beauty of nature or the handicraft of man without feeling called upon to duplicate through personal skill the art before us? Theology, like a telescope, should be looked through, not at. And so with music; it is what it brings to us, in body and mind, that establishes the efficiency of intellectual attainment. How do we arrive at this attainment?

The Music Festival.

"With the adult group the music festival is the surest means for gaining the positive result. First, we must arouse the community to an interest in what music can do for it. Secondly, ways and means must be provided properly to finance the civic movement. The financial problem has frequently been the stumbling block. To make the festival attractive, an expensive professional orchestra must be provided. Amateurs can do only what their limitations permit. Secondly, vocal and instrumental soloists must be provided to assist in carrying out the programs which have been planned. All of this adds to the cost of the festival, and compels many a worthy effort to be abandoned. Yet it is gratifying to realize how many fine musical movements have been consumated.

"Wherever festivals have been carried to a successful completion the schools have co-operated to the full extent, and, judging from unbiased reports, have rendered a good account of their stewardship. School work is now being planned with an idea of participating in these movements, and so the strain on pupils and teachers is materially lessened. The importance of this co-operation cannot be overestimated. It is imperative then for schools to give full consideration to the preparation of music which shall serve the community. The 'full measure of devotion' which they shall give must not be confined to a selfish and small acknowledgment of what the comunity is doing for the school. It is true that in the past some supervisors failed to appreciate the value of this co-operation. They preached the doctrine of service to children, but the practice resolved itself into a narrow interpretation of their own ideas, imposed upon the pupils. The net result was a great satisfaction to the supervisor, but proved of little consequence to the community at large.

How Festivals Can Aid the Schools.

"Festivals can best help the schools by the schools being prepared to help the festivals. On many occasions a music festival might have been a possibility if the schools had been prepared to form the nucleus around which the greater idea might have been developed. Concerts by glee clubs and orchestras of high schools and elementary schools, special spring festivals, May-day performances, Thanksgiving celebrations, etc., all tend to encourage the spirit which eventually results in the feast of song. In the smaller cities there is nothing quite so thrilling as the excitement and enjoyment which the festival brings.

The Effect on the Students.

"This, after all, is the main point. The effect of education is what counts, not the education itself. Many a college graduate has failed to make any effective contribution to the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual development of society, and yet, judged by the parchment he possesses, he should be able to 'tell the world.' And so it is in music; after all the education is over, what do we know? Can we fully understand the meaning of the great message, or are we content to let the whole great scheme of betterment pass before us like a cloud of smoke?"

Jumbo's Judgment.

If you wish to make certain of the stability of a bridge, or any other kind or span, one animal will make tests far more delicate than any measuring instrument can perform. This creature is the elephant.

Owing to his weight he has to think twice before trusting himself to anything that is not perfectly secure. In fact, he has developed a mysterious extra sense which enables him to tell instinctively whether his foot is touching safe ground or not.

It was desired recently to test the soundness of a newly-erected garage floor. The owner expressed doubts about it, although the architect assured him that all was well.

Finally, five elephants were borrowed from a travelling menagerie and led in. Had there been the faintest suspicion of unsoundness they would have bolted in panic directly they touched the floor with their forefeet. However, the first elephant walked on without the slightest hesitation, and the others followed until nearly twenty-eight tons of living testing machines were standing safely in the garage.

No Better Way.

I'll live in the moment that's passing,
And not in the day that's to be;
For that is the way the wind blows,
And I'll be just as free.

I'll laugh when the mood is upon me,
And praise while the heart is aflame;
For that is the way the bird sings,
And I'll do just the same.

To give while the need is most pressing,
To cheer while the spirit is high;
That is the way the flowers bloom,
And no better way know I.

Lighting With Darkness.

Everyone knows that a match can be lighted by the spot of dazzling brightness which marks the focus point of a burning glass. But can you imagine it catching fire under the influence of concentrated darkness?

Though heat is usually seen mixed with light, the two are quite different things. Even the greatest heat has really no light of its own, but is pitch-dark.

It is easy to separate the heat from the light of a sunbeam by using a kind of filter. This consists of a flat bottle filled with a solution of two common chemicals, iodine and carbon disulphide.

Hold the bottle in a sunbeam and you will find that no light passes through it. But heat manages to do so.

Place a burning glass a few inches away from the dark side of the bottle and hold a match under it as if you were focusing an unfiltered beam on its head. In a second or two it will flare up, ignited by invisible heat rays unmingled with light.

The floating leaves of the Victoria Regia, a giant water-lily, sometimes measure up to twelve feet across.

A traveller called at a Paris hotel and inquired what the rates were. "Thirty francs for a room on the first floor, twenty francs for the second, and ten francs for the third," said the proprietor. The traveler thanked him and turned to go. "Doesn't that please you?" asked the hotel proprietor. "Yes, your prices are all right," said the traveler, "but your hotel isn't high enough."

A Liberal Spender.

It is not always those with the most money who are the most liberal in spending in time of need. This fact is made evident by a story recited by Annie Marion MacLean in her volume on "Our Neighbors." A Greek fruit dealer had saved eighteen hundred dollars at a time when his wife fell ill and an operation was ordered. Drawing the entire sum from the bank, he went to a large hospital to engage accommodations; and, after being shown ward beds at ten or twelve dollars a week, he engaged a private room at eight dollars a day, which was nearly the high-water mark in charges at that time. For five weeks his wife remained in the hospital, and during that time he sold his fruit stand in order to be free to stay with her. At length, when she had recovered and they had returned to the tenement house where they lived, he bought a new and smaller stand with the scanty remains of his funds, and started once more up the ladder of financial success.

Two churches, one in Edinburgh and the other in Southport, are now fitted with a special appliance which enables deaf worshippers to listen to the service.

> The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces and took their changes and chances of this mortal life like men.—Kingsley.

A Natural Change

"Women are not wot they used to be."

"Of course not—they used to be girls."

Lengthening of Life.

It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that the adoption of means for the lengthening of life is coming to be regarded as everybody's business as well as the particular task of the doctor and his brother scientists.

Cheap Beautifiers.

Smiles add much to a woman's attractiveness, and they are inexpensive.

Birds are as sensitive to colors as are human beings, but fish respond most readily to green and yellow lights. Originally founded for white troops only, the Victoria Cross has been open to Indian soldiers since 1911, and to women since 1920.

Lights in the Windows.

The stars peep out in the winter sky
As I leave my work in the mill,
And I plod o'er the road that runs nearby
Around the base of the hill,
And over the fields in the deepening gloam
I see the lights in the windows, home.

O, the lights in the windows beacons beam
Of rest and content to me,
Laughter and love, the hearth fire's gleam,
The children's prattle and glee,
And all the bright, sweet atmosphere
That fills the heart of the home with cheer.

And oft as I plod o'er the white highway
When the toil of the day is done,
I watch the lights and in spirit pray
That when sinks low life's sun,
The welcoming lights may pierce the gloom,
The lights of our Father's House at home.

—Charles L. Patterson.

Put Off.

"I want to be procrastinated at de nex' corner," said the negro passenger on the London bus.

"You want to be what?" demanded the conductor.

"Don't lose your temper, sah. I had to look in the distionary myself before I found out 'procrastinate' means 'put off.' "

It takes 100 livers to yield one gallon of codliver oil.

AUTO—SUGGESTION

"Day after day, in every way, methinks I'm getting better;" I spring this spiel at every meal, and it has cured my tetter. In olden times I wrote my rhmmes in pain and bitter sorrow; though I took pills for many ills, no comfort could I borrow. All kinds of dope, with waning hope, I used to sadly swallow; if I knocked out the mumps or gout, some other ill would follow. And then I heard of one wise bird who cured men by suggestion; he'd heal man's aches in seven shakes, and never ask a question. I learned by heart his motto smart, that broke disease's fetters; "day after day, in every way, I'm surely getting better." My face was bare of waving hair, which kept the jokers jesting, but now my beard is wide and weird, and birds are in it nesting. With spavined knees I walked the leas, and limped up to my attic; but now I prance and leap and dance, and pull stunts acrobatic. I'm full of pep, with buoyant step my errands I'm pursuing,, while neighbors gaze in wild amaze, gadzooking and beshrewing. For well they know that long ago I was a wreck unsightly; and it is strange to note the change, to see me blithe and sprightly. If you are sick, oh, gentle hick, repeat this healing story: "Day after day, in every way, I'm growing hunkydory."

EASY TRICKS

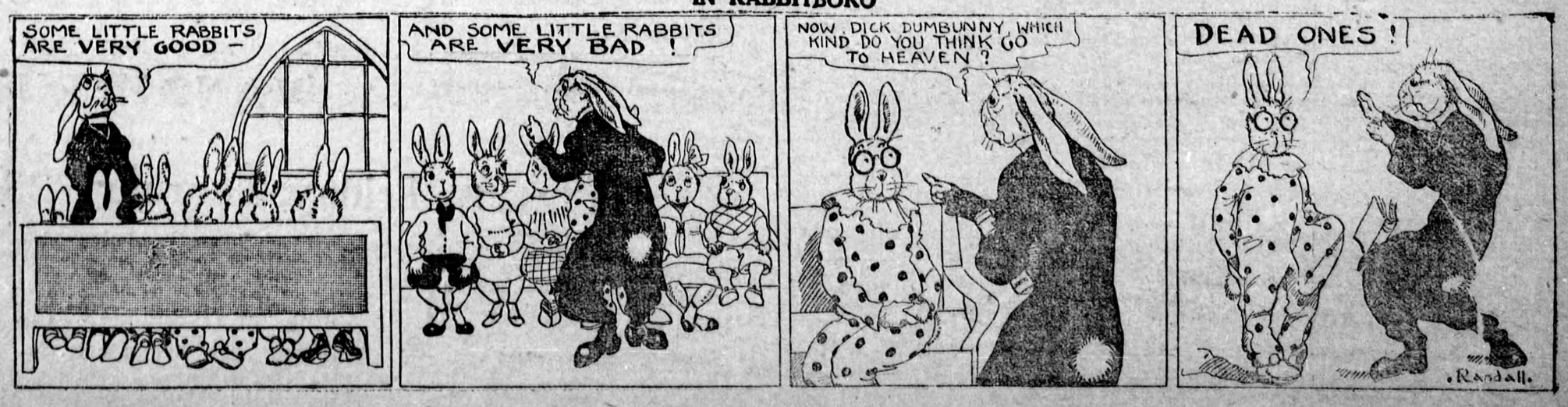
The Three Piles

No. 19

Twenty-one cards are used in this puzzling card trick which requires neither skill nor practice.

Ask a spectator to count on the table twenty-one cards. Ask him to make a mental note of any one of the cards, telling no one which card he has selected. Ask him to shuffle the cards well.

Deal the cards, one at a time, into three heaps, face uppermost. That is, hold the cards face down and turn each face uppermost as you deal it. Ask the spectator to tell you into which heap his selected card fell. Drop the other heaps on the heap containing his card and gather the resulting heap, turning it over and dealing as before. Ask him to tell you once more into which heap his card fell. Put the other heaps on this heap, gather up and repeat. This time note the bottom card of each heap. The selected card will be the bottom card of one of the heaps and when the spectator tells which heap contains his card, you will know which he selected.

(Clip this out and paste it, with others of the series, in a scrap-book.)

IN RABBITBORO