THE AUTOMOBILE

MOTORS GREAT ASSET IN SOCIAL LIFE.

A great deal has been written about the automobile as an economic necessity. It is all of that. But it is much more. It is a social necessity. If the motor car met no economic need whatsoever it would be still a tremendously popular asset to society.

Many people buy a car and use as an argument the idea that they need it in their business. They say that the wife can use it to save money in her shopping. They claim that it is needed to convey the worker to his employment, whereby he saves carfare, and nervous energy in getting to his day's work. But in not a few instances these are merely excuses for getting a vehicle to use socially.

This is especially true of the folks who live in the country. It is claimed that a considerably larger percentage of those living in the country own automobiles than do those living in urban communities.

The reason for this situation is found in the fact that the social life of the farmer demands easy and fast transportation. He often lives in an isolated place a considerable distance even from the nearest neighbors and several miles from the most accessible village. His social life and that of his family depends on his being able to get, without great inconvenience, to the farmers' club meetings, to the grange, to church events, to the movies, to lodge sessions, to dances and other social events.

Before the advent of the automobile he had to resort to the horse and buggy method and travel for the most part via poor roads. The result was that he often stayed at home. The work involved in getting there and back was not worth the pleasure derived. Now the automobile has changed all this. It has redeemed the social life of the ruralists. To-day, in spring, summer, fall, and to a great extent in winter, he finds himself with those friends whose presence he enjoys. Thus the country life in Canada has taken on a zest that makes it increasingly attractive.

Due largely to the automobile, city dwellers are coming to envy their country cousins. And they are getting country homes themselves whenever possible. In the suburbs of our great cities the automobile is a tremendous factor in social life. The golf clubhouse and its course is a prominent social centre. But one can hardly hope to find a golf course within walking distance of his suburban home. However, this is not essential as long as there is a motor car. He can annihilate the distance from his home to the place of his recreation, whether it be a golf course, tennis courts, swimming beach or what not.

People from city and country make great use of the auto as a vacation medium of enjoying the wonderful out-of-doors. And, after all, a vacation is mostly a social event.

A novel and ingenious "pocket piano," seven and a half inches square and three feet long, has been invented in England, specially constructed to provide an instrument for the person with little or no knowledge of music. It has only fourteen keys.

Industry For Blind Women.

Do you realize that blind girls and women can be employed in a factory? Have you ever seen a blind girl knitting, crochetting, or machine sewing and marvelled at her dexterity and accuracy? If you have ever witnessed demonstrations at the Canadian National Exhibition as arranged in the Process and Women's Buildings during the past several years, you will understand. If you have not been so fortunate as to have seen these or the demonstrations arranged in the principal dry goods stores of Ontario, or even to have visited the factory for Blind Women operated by the Institute, then we hope that if you have any lingering doubts after reading this article you will take the first opportunity to see for yourself.

Recently a merchant from Northern Ontario, accompanied by his wife, called at the head office of the Institute, and after becoming intensely interested in samples of house dresses and aprons, expressed amazement when told that twenty-two blind women were employed at this work. He was soon climbing the stairs to the factory and heard through the open doors the whirr and buzz of busy machinery and cheery words and snatches of song as the girls worked. Viewing the factory from the open doorway, he remarked on the neat and efficient layout. It was explained that since the products of this factory must compete with those of other manufacturers, every care must be exercised to prevent waste of time, effort and material. The factory was organized to give steady employment to blind women and come what may, no effort will be spared to accomplish this. It is true that a small subsidy must be provided to augment wages to the blind, and sighted assistance must be furnished to fetch and carry, also for inspection work on the garments in order that no flaw in material or workmanship may be overlooked.

The various processes in the factory were described. First, the many bolts of cloth in the neatly arranged stockroom, next the cutting table where blind girls, assister by a sighted attendant, were busily engaged piling layer on layer of cloth, seemingly without end. At last the laying-out operation being completed, paper patterns were laid on, material marked, patterns removed, and that thick bed of cloth passed under the rapidly moving and almost invisible little cutting knife. The parts of the garments thus cut were assembled, and passed to the girls at the sewing machines. These machines are arranged in rows and belted to a line shaft driven by a large electric motor. To operate, the blind girl places her material in position to start the seam and when all is ready touches a small foot lever, and whirr! the cloth is drawn forward, guided by deft and sensitive fingers, that for her must answer for eyes as well.

As seam after seam is completed and the garments, passing through the various processes, assume a more finished appearance, our visitor remarked, "I would never have thought it possible." The garments are completed, folded, pressed and finally parcelled in dozen lots ready for shipment.

A UNIQUE INDUSTRY.

This was the first factory of its kind in the world and for some time, but in the last two years two others have been started in the United States. The Institute is always looking for opportunities to open up new lines of industry for the blind, working on the principle that nothing is impossible until it has been proven so.

When next you need an apron or a house dress ask your merchant for HOPE Brand. Have you heard of the two guarantees. We guarantee the products of blind Canadians, and you guarantee employment for blind Canadians. HOPE is our watchword and our motto is HELP THEM TO HELP THEMSELVES.— The Canadian National Inst. for the Blind, Toronto.

Keeping Fit.

An old colored man, after listening attentively to his pastor as he vividly described the eternal punishment and hell fires awaiting the sinner, said:

"Mr. Pastor, I don't believe in eternal hell fire at all, 'cause I don't believe no constitution can stand it."

There are, indeed, some things that no constitution can stand. No human constitution can stand the everlasting violation of Nature's laws, the laws of health.

It can't stand very long turning night into day.

It can't stand very long constant drugging, or over-stimulation in its many forms, such as is supplied by tea, coffee, whiskey, cocktails, and other drugs.

It can't stand irregularity in sleeping, eating, and recreation habits.

It can't stand constant dissipation or excesses of any kind.

It can't stand very long anything that works against mental harmony and welfare, such as the discord or the poisons that come from jealousy, hatred, envy, fear, or worry.

In other words the man who violates Nature's laws must pay the penalty though he sits on a throne.

There are thousands of little enemies which are trying to down man, trying to get the upper hand of him, to keep him from doing the thing he has set his heart on.

If you allow these to get a grip on you and to sap your physical and mental forces, you cannot expect to accomplish anything very great.

We know there is a tremendous loss in time and effort in trying to get good out of a poor machine, one that is not kept in perfect condition, that has not been oiled or cleaned, and whose bearings creak and heat from friction.

Is it not foolish, then, for man to expect to get satisfactory work from a fagged brain, from a body whose energy is depleted from loss of sleep, lack of exercise, proper food or care? —Success.

To One Who Plants Trees.

While these saplings stand,
Grown to graceful trees,
Glad shall be the land
That you planted these.

Death your hands may bind,
And your voice may cease;
'Neath them men will find
Laziness and peace.

Coolness in their shade
From hot August skies;
(Man will meet a maid
When the night wind sighs);

Glory in their sheen
When October burns;
Guerdon when the green
Hope of spring returns.

While these saplings stand,
Grown to graceful trees,
Glad shall be the land
That you planted these.

—John Hanlon.

Silver-Lead Mining in Yukon

Development of Rich Lode on Keno Hill—History of Mayo District Mines.

The silver-lead ores of the Mayo district, Yukon, have been attracting considerable attention lately on account of the discovery of high grade deposits on Keno hill.

Mayo district is situated in the eastern portion of Yukon and may be roughly defined as the watershed of upper Stewart River. Stewart River joins Yukon River 72 miles south of Dawson, and Mayo is situated 180 miles above the mouth of the Stewart. During the summer a regular service to Mayo is maintained by the White Pass and Yukon Route, conecting with the Yukon River steamers. Keno hill, the important mining centre of the district, is 42 miles northeast of Mayo. Practically all haulage between the mines and Mayo is done by sled in the winter, and ore shipments are piled at Mayo to await the opening of navigation in the spring.

The first lode mining in Mayo district was done in 1912-13 when the Silver King deposit was opened. This property was worked continuously until 1917 when the ore shoot became exhausted and the property was closed down. Exact figures of production are not available. During the winter of 1914-15, 1,180 tons of ore were shipped having an average content of 270 ounces per ton and 31 per cent. lead. In 1915-16 the tonnage shipped was much larger but the grade of the ore was not as high.

In 1919 the deposits on Keno hill were discovered and staked, the Yukon Gold Company immediately purchased the original claims and formed a subsidiary company, Keno Hill, Ltd., to operate the property. In the winter of 1920-21 this company shipped 2,150 tons of ore having a silver content of 60 per cent. At the same time a 100-kilowatt steam-power plant was installed on Duncan creek with a transmission line four miles long to the property.

In 1921 Keno Hill, Ltd., acquired the Sadie-Friendship group on the western slope of the hill, and Treadwell Yukon Co. entered the field, acquiring a group of claims adjoining the Sadie-Friendship property. During the winter of 1921-22 Keno Hill, Ltd., shipped from its original claims 3,100 tons of ore having a silver content of 224 ounces per ton and a lead content of 60.5 per cent.

During the winter of 1922-23 both companies were shipping ore, the production being 8,700 tons from which smelter returns are not yet available, but this ore is expected to average over 200 ounces of silver per ton and 50 per cent. lead.

During the summer of 1923 the last of the known ore of shipping grade was extracted from the original holdings of Keno Hill Ltd., although a considerable tonnage of concentrating ore remains. The property, however, has been closed down for the present and work has been started on the Sadie Friendship vein. On this deposit both companies are at present engaged, and workings have been carried to a depth of 300 feet without sign of diminishing values. Treadwell Yukon Co. is at present driving a drainage tunnel to tap the vein at a depth of 500 feet. This deposit will probably produce a much greater tonage than the original discovery on Keno hill.

The development of the district has been greatly retarded by high mining and transportation costs. The latter have been considerably reduced by the introduction of the caterpillar tractor, and the former will doubtless be reduced when concentrating plants have been built. Plans for these are now being considered. As the district is still in its early stages further discoveries of high-grade ores can be expected. At the present time only high-grade ores can be worked as there is not sufficient tonnage in sight to justify the erection of a smelter and ores have to be shipped 3,000 miles or more to smelters on the Pacific coast.

A Good Mend.

Doctor—"How do your broken ribs feel to-day?"

Patient—"Fine, doctor; but I've had a stitch in my side all morning."

Doctor—"Great! That shows the bones are knitting."

No Alarm Clock Needed.

Mrs. Blake—"So this is your little angel. Doesn't a baby liven up a household wonderfully?"

Mrs. Drake—"Yes, indeed: We ain't had a wink of sleep since the little darling arrived."

Took French Leave.

"Poor Bessie! As soon as that Paris nobleman married her and got possession of her money he skipped."

"Yes, took French leave."

Palestine Rapidly Becomes Land of Promise Under British Guidance

By Dr. Joseph Silverman

The government of Palestine is British. That fact, while not thrust into one's face, is readily apparent on entering the land either by rail or ship. Soon after crossing the frontier that separates Egypt from Palestine one comes upon the British military camps and outposts. The names of railway stations, all public notices, especially official ones, are given in three languages—English, Hebrew and Arabic. The only flag that I saw publicly displayed in Palestine was British.

Arrived at Jerusalem, you are driven to the Allenby Hotel, formerly Hotel Fast (German), and presently, if you walk a short distance, you read English signs, "Postoffice and Telegraph" (under government control), and you come across Allenby Square and King George Avenue, the English church with a bulletin announcing time of service in English words. You go shopping and need no fears of not being understood, for nearly every store worth patronizing has one or several persons in charge who can speak good English. And then your attention is riveted on the traffic policeman, whom you timidly approach, not knowing how to accost him, when he anticipates you with the query, "What can I do for you, sir?" Tommy can easily spot a foreigner—beg pardon, an Englishman or American—for he may himself be English or American by birth or naturalization, and is at present a Palestinian either by accident or sentiment.

Beneficent Rule.

If you are a discerning tourist and appreciative of law and order, fair prices and justice to all, you are thankful that the British government is in control. Otherwise you would have had to deal with Turkish officials at the custom house, on the railways, etc., and you would have been deprived through exorbitant fees of many pounds with which you can now indulge in a little extra expenditure. You have not been in Palestine twenty-four hours when you realize with what a beneficient, fair, liberal and just hand the British administration manages the country's affairs.

Government House, a palatial residence, is situated on the Mount of Olives, which is approached by auto on a well made and gently graded road. To take tea with the Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, the High Commissioner, and his wife, is a great privilege. To one such occasion my wife and I had the honor of being invited. The elite of Jerusalem, in fact of all Palestine, has adopted the English custom of taking tea at 5 p.m.

It was Sir Herbert Samuel's office to institute a government for Palestine when he assumed the office of High Commissioner on July 1, 1921, upon the ending of the military administration. What kind of government was it to be? In a measure the nature of the government had been fixed by the mandate, which neither Great Britain nor the High Commissioner had the power to amend. The duty of the mandatory power is to execute the will of the League of Nations. Article II. of the mandate expressly states that "the mandatory shall be responsible for placing the country under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewsh National Home as laid down in the preamble (the Balfour declaration(and the development of self-governing institutions, and also for safeguarding the civil and religious rghts of all the inhabitants of Palestine, irrespective of race and religion." That basic principle runs through all the articles of the mandate and makes imperative the establishment of such a government as will facilitate the development of a Jewish national home without prejudice to the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish communities.

Sir Herbert Samuel
High Commissioner of Palestine

r Fourfold Character of Government.

In the practical carrying out of this principle and the other articles of the mandate based thereon the government of Palestine assumed a fourfold character, to wit:

The central government (British).

Local self-government (Jewish or Arabic, depending on the nature of the particular locality).

Church or communal governments (Jewish, Moslem and Christian).

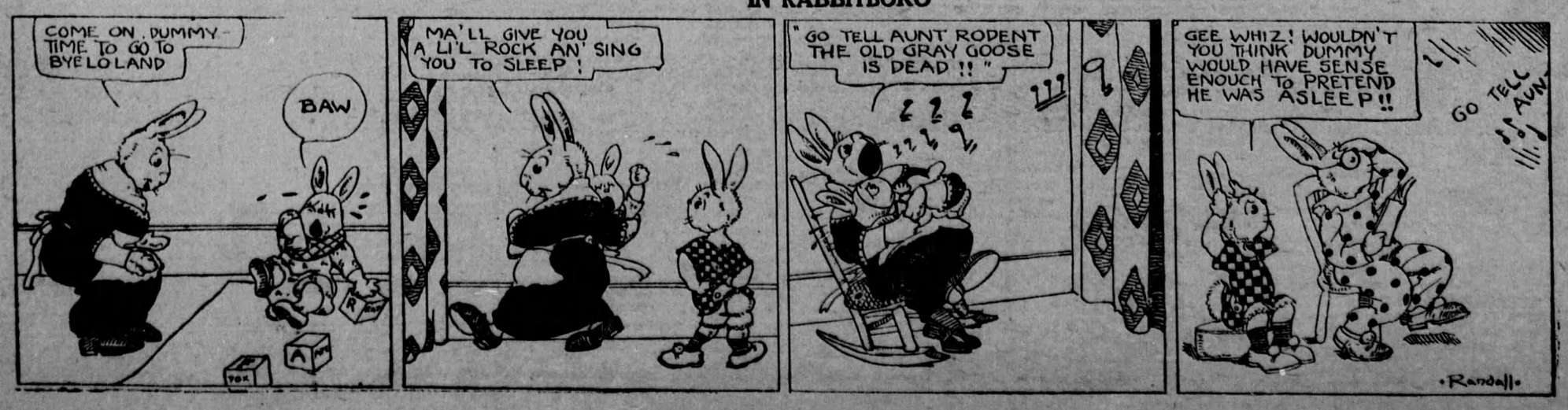
The Palestine Advisory Council for Legislation.

This scheme of government recognized, first, the existence in Palestine of separate Jewish and Arabic units, namely villages, colonies or cities, that had nothing in common with one another, and each of which could not live any other communal life except its own; second, the establishment of three independent religions, whose creeds and practices had to be respected and protected by all; third, the necessity and importance of giving the inhabitants, as a whole, a quasi national government, at least in so far as participation in general legislaton and the common welfare were concerned. This plan seemed to promise the best results, as it enabled each racial, national and religious group to develop its own traditional and historical culture, civilization and religious practices without interfering with one another. Thus it seemed that all possible conflicts or prejudices would be eliminated.

In accordance with Article II. of the Mandate all religions are granted absolute autonomy, there being a total separation of Church and State. The Moslem religious courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of personal status of Moslems and deal with marriage, divorce, inheritance, wills and cases involving poverty dedicated to religious or charitable purposes.

The non-Moslem communities have jurisdiction also in matters of marriage, divorce, alimony, wills and inheritance, and the judgments given by the religious courts in these matters are executed through the executive office of the civil courts. In addition to these rights the courts of Christian communities have exclusive jurisdiction in execution and confirmation of wills, in matters of personal status when all parties to the action consent to their jurisdiction, and over any case involving property dedicated for religious or charitable purposes.

Jewish communities have their own rabbinical councils, composed at present of two chief rabbis (Sephardic and Ashkenazic) and six other rabbis and two councillors all duly elected according to Jewish custom or law.

The thoroughgoing character of this religious autonomy in Palestine is astounding, in view of the practice that prevails in America and other countries. Religions in Palestine are not only protected, but their decrees in matters over which they have jurisdiction are enforced by the central government.

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