The Automobile

FIRST THOUSAND MILES HARDEST FOR AUTOMOBILE.

The first few years of a human life are said by life insurance statisticians to be the most precarious. If the child is given good care in this early period he or she is much more likely to have a long and useful career. This same principal operates in the automobile and the length and usefulness of its career depend to a large extent on how he cares for it during the first thousand miles it is driven. In other words, an automobile may be made or marred for life through the treatment it receives during the first few weeks by its owner.

When cars which were not as good as those manufactured to-day cost considerably more, it was the practice for the manufacturer to do the preliminary breaking-in. This breaking-in process cost the manufacturer and consequently the purchaser considerable money. Superior manufacturing processes, better merchandising methods, production in large quantities and the elimination of unnecessary operations in the factory have served to cut down the direct cost and overhead of manufacturing to the point where much more automobile value per dollar is given to-day than ever before in the history of the industry.

In line with the elimination of unnecessary operations in the process of manufacture, with the idea of giving the pruchaser the maximum value for the money he expends, the manufacturer has passed on to the buyer the job of breaking-in the motor. This can be done successfully by the owner if a slight degree of caution is used.

PROCESS OF POLISHING.

Engines are built with reasonably smooth bearing surfaces and cylinder walls and the polishing process is performed merely by running the engine. In the case of the cylinder walls over which the pistons slide, the surfaces may appear quite smooth to the touch, but under a microscope they would be found to be comparatively rough. Where two rough surfaces are in sliding contact, the minute projections lock into each other and are broken off. This causes wear and if the wear is too rapid considerable heat is generated. In the case of the piston, this heat would cause expansion to the part where the piston would become to tight in the cylinder that parts of the cylinder walls and piston would weld together and be torn away, leaving ridges or scores that would permanently interfere with satisfactory performance of the engine.

To prevent this excessive wear oil is used as a lubricant. The oil forms a film between the piston and the cylinder walls and keeps the small projections on the surface of the metals from coming into close contact. Consequently the wear is very slow. This illustrates the need of thorough lubrication during the breaking-in process. When new oil is put into the motor it will keep the surfaces from close contact provided it is of the right quality. As the motor is run this oil becomes thinned through the leakage of gasoline into the oil reservoir and it also becomes filled with the tiny particles of metal worn off from the surface of the pistons and cylinders. This means that it very quickly loses its ability to hold the surfaces apart. Therefore in a new engine the oil should be changed frequently.

When the hands are cold and they are rubbed together briskly they tend to warm rapidly. Likewise in the engine of our automobile. If the working surfaces slide over each other rapidly considerable heat is generated. If the engine when new is run at a high rate of speed the wearing process is so rapid that the parts become overheated, which, in turn, makes them wear still more rapidly, thereby generating still more heat. Therefore the piston expands until it sticks in the cylinder and scores the cylinder wall. The result is a cylinder that will never function properly unless it is reground and given a new start in life.

NEED FOR LUBRICATION.

On the other hand, if on the new motor the surfaces are kept well lubricated and are operated at a comparatively slow speed, the wearing-in process consists of slowly knocking off the microscopic high points until the metal is polished to a mirror-like finish. When in this condition it may easily be kept lubricated, and further wear takes place very slowly.

The process is similar to that of smoothing a board by rubbing it with fine sandpaper. Go slowly during these first thousand miles. Run your engine carefully. Perhaps in the process you will acquire a habit of operating your car with a maximum of safety and good judgment.

The Feminist at Large.

Percy—"What is your idea of a happy life?"

Philippa—"Absolute freedom, substantial alimony and dependence on no man."

Dress in Seoul.

The city of Seoul, now called Keijo, the seat of the Korean government, is a place of quaint dress. White is the universal color of outer clother whether for men or for women. The women, who are short and fat, wear fantastic balloon cotton skirts. The men wear a "Mother Hubbard" robe, baggy trousers tied at the ankles and a transparent "plug" hat many sizes too small, tied under the chin. Long thin whiskers, great hornrimmed goggles, hair put up in a queer topknot to signify manhood and pipes with stems two or three feet long complete the picture. When in mourning for a male relative a man wears an immense straw hat shaped like a toadstool.

All That's Past.

Very old are the woods;
  And the buds that break
Out of the briar's boughs,
  When March winds wake,
So old with their beauty are—
  Oh, no man knows
Through what wild centuries
  Roves back the rose.

Very old are the brooks;
  And the rills that rise,
Where snow sleeps cold beneath
  The azure skies,
Sing such a history
  Of come and gone,
Their every drop is as wise
  As Solomon.

Very old are we men,
  Our dreams are tales,
Told in dim Eden
  By Eve's nightingales;
We wake and whisper awhile,
  But, the day gone by,
Silence and sleep like fields
  Of amaranth lie.

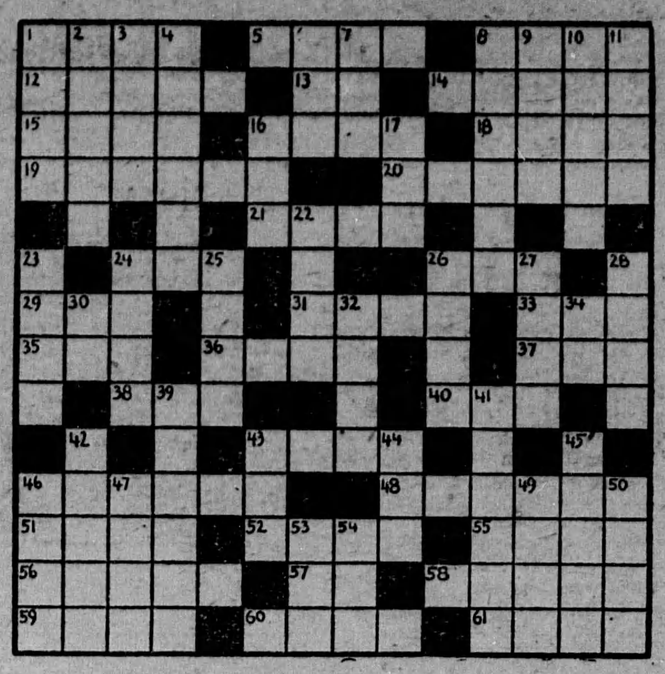
—Walter de la Mare.

Eel Fishing in Canada.

Eels in growing quantities are being taken from the coastal and inland waters of the Dominion each year. During the 1923 season 1,114 cwt. were caught by sea-fishermen and 13,753 cwt. were taken in inland waters as compared with catches of 1,434 cwt. and 11,710 cwt. respectively during the previous year.

Eels are common to most Canadian rivers discharging into the sea, and the species found in the waters of the Dominion is of a high quality and in general favor among epicures. The industry in Canada, at the present time, is not very extensive, though holding great possibilities of expansion with the development of new markets.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

HORIZONTAL

1—Author of a famous elegy
5—Froth
8—A species of snake (pl.)
12—Pertaining to the kidney
13—Aloft
14—Purloin
15—A sacred image or picture in Greek church
16—Wiles
18—Narrow strip of fabric
19—Damper and cooler
20—Held together
21—Fruit of the pine tree
24—A medieval trading vessel
26—To cover
29—To rest at length
31—Singing voice
33—To equip
35—Over (poet.)
36—Western State (abbr.)
37—Before
38—Frequent (poet.)
40—One of the months
43—An excuse, or its grounds
46—Peanut (Southern)
48—To pass unnoticed
51—Solitary
52—A ship's jolly-boat
55—Girl's name
56—Illegal interest
57—Personal pronoun
58—Ancient Greek physician, "Father of Medicine"
59—A state of disorder
60—Seven days
61—One of the constellations

VERTICAL

1—A grating of parallel bars
2—To can again
3—Soon
4—A New Englander
6—Possessive pronoun
7—Pertinent, apposite
8—Modern province of Greece
9—Chair
10—A substance made from rags, wood-pulp, etc.
11—Used in a winter sport
16—A bow, an arch
17—Girl's name (familiar)
22—Egg-shaped
23—To whip
24—A Roman emperor noted for cruelty
25—Reality
26—Refuse matter
27—Any animal seized by another for food
28—Vast periods of time
30—Id est, Latin for "that is" (abbr.)
32—A metal-bearing vein
34—Prefix, assimilated form of in
39—Fine filaments
41—To render tough by heating and cooling
42—A silly creature
43—To move with a lever
44—To make ill
45—Substance added to paint to make it dry quickly
46—Moody and silent
47—Burden
49—Sole, single
50—Girl's name
53—Reverential fear
54—Small

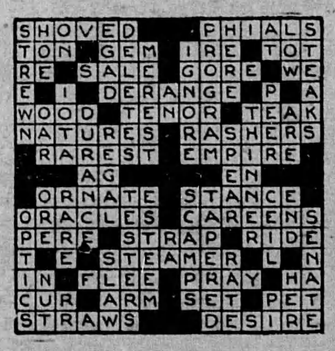
Bathing in Their Clothes.

The interesting item of information that the Tibetan Lamas now visiting in England indulge in but one wash a year suggests a state of primeval savagery to our Western ideas of what is right and proper. But in various parts of the world strange customs prevail which to the practical British mind would be classed as sheer madness.

It is probably news to many that high-caste Hindus take their bathe with their clothes on! And yet it is a fact. Their religion compels them to have a bath daily. They will neither touch nor eat anything before having their bath. It is considered indecent to bathe naked, even within their own houses and a rich zemindar or a poor Burman obeys the same rule.

Men, women and children are generally seen bathing in open wells, tanks, or on seashores with dhoties on. A dhoty is a piece of white cloth about six to eight yards long, wrapped round the body. After the bath they first wrap a dry dhoty round them and let the wet one slip from underneath, so that they neither expose their body nor let the dry cloth get wet. Even when travelling they manage to have their daily bath at stations where the trains halt for about twenty minutes.

Most of the railway companies have wells near such stations specially for this purpose, and the spectacle of this strange religious rite being carried out with unfailing regularity is one which causes Europeans to marvel at such zeal.



The Size of Rain.

A weather expert once set out upon the laborious task of measuring the dimensions of raindrops, and he found that the largest were about one-sixth of an inch and the smallest one-five-hundredth of an inch in diameter.

An interesting fact which he also discovered was that raindrops are larger in summer than in winter, and larger in hot than in cold climates.

At the moment of condensation of the water vapour to the liquid state, great numbers of extremely small drops are formed close together. As they fall they merge, and thus what we call raindrops are formed. The size of the drop when it reaches the earth depends upon the height from which it has fallen.

Now, in summer the air is warmer than in winter, and, therefore, clouds are formed at a greater height, where conditions are favorable for rapid condensation.

Mr. A. D. Hardie, M.A.

of Cambridge, an English educationalist of note, who has just been appointed to the staff of a recently formed Educational Department in the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, with headquarters at Hygiene House, Elm Street, Toronto.

Mr. Hardie's task will be to assist this organization to evolve a national scheme for the instruction of all children and adolescents in Canada, in the science of life, and the meaning of social hygiene. As this necessitates the education of parents as well as children it will require very careful expert handling.

Mr. Hardie comes to it very thoroughly equipped. He has been for fifteen years headmaster of his own school for boys in London, England, he was for some time chairman of the Committee of Conference of Educational Associations in Britain, where he was associated with Sir Michael Sadler, President of the Conference, and he was Chairman of the London Branch of Private Schools Association.

Through co-operation with existing child welfare organizations and with an Advisory Committee composed of biologists, hygienists, educationalists and psychologists it is hoped to evolve a scheme which will be of practical use to parents, teachers, and all who have to do with child life in the Dominion.

M. Doumergue, Bachelor, Causes Florists to Grieve

The owners of the flower shops in the Madeleine district don't care much who is President of France, so long as he is married, says a Paris despatch.

A bachelor President has no flowers sent him, they point out, and since M. Doumergue has held the position they have lost trade which they ruefully estimate at nearly 500,000 francs a year.

Frozen Milk Delivered on Strings in Alaska

The milkman here doesn't worry about spilling his milk, says a Nome despatch. He calls from house to house and delivers a block of frozen reindeer milk or cream equal to a pint or a quart. A white cord frozen into the block of milk serves as a handle to facilitate delivering.

The blocks of milk and cream are tastily wrapped in oiled paper looking for all the world like ice cream. One feature about the milk business here is that so long as it remains frozen there is no deterioration in the quantity or quality.

Just to Keep His Hand In.

"The good golf liar is out of a job these days, with everything frozen in."

"He might have himself called to testify before one of the investigating committees in Washington—just to keep his hand in, you know."

OWL-LAFFS

BY
O. W. L.
(On With Laughter)

The dashing old-timer who tied a ribbon in a bow on the buggy whip has a son who puts side windshields on Henry.

Savings bank.—A place to preserve your surplus earnings. Antonym.—Garage.

A man used to be satisfied with a living wage until he was called upon to buy gasoline.

Taxi drivers are rapidly getting to the point that when they hear a young lady in the back seat say "Stop!" they know that it was not said for their benefit.

A careful driver is one who can wear out a car without the assistance of a locomotive.

We heard a certain bird was on his feet again. His creditors must have taken his car again.

It is always dangerous to throw your tongue into the high gear before getting your brain started.

The best rule of the road is the Golden Rule. Always drive as you wish others to drive.

"Willie!" "Yes, Mamma." "What in the world are you pinching the baby for? Let him alone!" "Oh, I ain't doin' nothin'! We're only playing autos, and he's the horn!"

It is said a shortage of tin is on the way. But we need not be discouraged. They will find a substitute with just as many rattles.

BOO HOO!

One day a little rabbit
  Wandered out to play;
He stopped off on a cross road
  To observe the lovely day.
A Ford came whizzing past him,
  Across the road he tore;
Now you'll never see him there again,
  For he isn't any more.

Henry Ford has bought the old Concord coach, in its day another rattling good vehicle.

Doctor (after accident)—"Is there a woman here with old fashioned ideas?" Crowd—"Why?" Doctor—"Because I need a petticoat to make some bandages."

A herse is a dern poor wagin to taik yer first tripp to church in.

No wonder time is so often killed—it is struck every hour.

So live that it never will be necessary to tell the reporters to save your family's feelings as much as possible.

What the Oarsmen Do.

A professor at Yale University has been making tests with regard to the energy used by trained racing oarsmen.

He tells us that they are more efficient than most gasoline and steam engines, as one-fourth of the energy produced by the men goes directly towards driving the boat. Special apparatus showed that during a race an oarsman breathes sixteen gallons of air a minute.

Each man produces nearly four horse-power in energy at the start of a race, and in a four-mile event his body will use up fuel equal to nearly half a pound of sugar.

MUTT AND JEFF

TEN WORDS, NO MORE, NO LESS—By Bud Fisher.