The Automobile

THE AUTOMOBILE TO UNITE CANADA.

How much is tourist development really worth to Canada?

There are two ways of looking at that question. The usual way is to view it through financial glasses. One needs only to glance at the figures cited by various authorities to realize that the money now spent in Canada every year by tourists from abroad has become one of the major items of our national income.

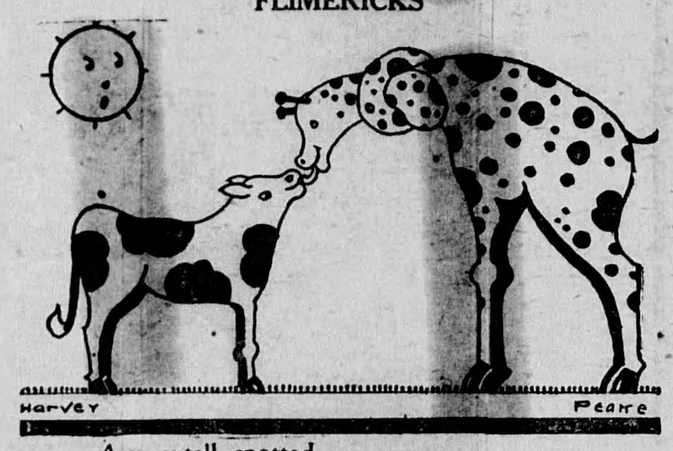
But there is another and perhaps equally important side of the question. Tourist development means a great deal more than the coming of an army of free-spending visitors. There is also the enormous increase in the actual travelling done within the Dominion by the Canadian people themselves. The value of this feature is not to be measured in dollars and cents, but it bids fair to exert a priceless influence upon Canadian unity.

It has long been a byword that Canada is a "difficult country to govern." The territory of the Dominion is not only far-flung but it is naturally broken into sections which differ as radically from each other in economic opportunities as in physical character and location. How to unify these sections, how to get some real sympathy of outlook and mutual appreciation of their respective problems, has been the great task of Canadian citizenship and statesmanship. And the increased travel of the Canadian people looms up as one of the most effective instruments for that purpose.

Canadians to-day are almost uniquely equipped to see their country. It is an actual fact that the 9 or 10 million people of Canada own more passenger autos than any other nation on the face of the globe except the United States. They own more passengers oars than the 47,000,000 people of Great Britain or the 40,000,000 of France. The people of Ontario alone possess as many cars as the combined population of nearly 80,000,000 living in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The cars owned by the whole of the Danish people are just half the number of those owned by the people of Saskatchewan. On January 1, 1925, Canadians owned 597,278 cars.

It will be a remarkable fact if, in a few years' time, the touring of Canadians within the boundaries of the Dominion does not succeed in sweeping away a great deal of the divergence of outlook as between various parts of the Dominion which in past years was the natural outcome of lack of acquaintanceship.

FLIMERICKS



A very tall, spotted_____,
(the tallest animal)
Tried often to kiss a young_____.
(young cow)
But they couldn't_____,
(unite)
'Till a knot in his_____
(between head and body)
Brought his height down to almost one_____.
(one of two equal parts)

"Upon the line write the word that is defined below it."

A Song in Storm.

Be well assured that on our side
The abiding oceans fight,
Though headlong wind and heaping tide
Make us their sport to-night;
By force of weather not of war
In jeopardy we steer;
Then welcome Fate's discourtesy
Whereby it shall appear,
How in all time of our distress,
And our deliverancec too,
The game is more than the player of the game,
And the ship is more than the crew!

Be well assured, though wave and wind
Have mightier blows in store,
That we who keep the watch assigned
Must stand to it the more;
And as our streaming bows rebuke
Each billow's baulked career,
Sing, welcome Fate's discourtesy
Whereby it is made clear,
How in all time of our distress,
And our deliverance too,
The game is more than the player of the game,
And the ship is more than the crew!

No matter though our decks be swept
And mast and timber crack,
We can make good all loss except
The loss of turning back.
So, 'twixt these Devils and our deep
Let courteous trumpets sound,
To welcome Fate's discourtesy,
Whereby it will be found,
How in all time of our distress,
And our deliverance too,
The game is more than the player of the game,
And the ship is more than the crew!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Furnaces Burning Continuously for 1½ Years Testing Fuels.

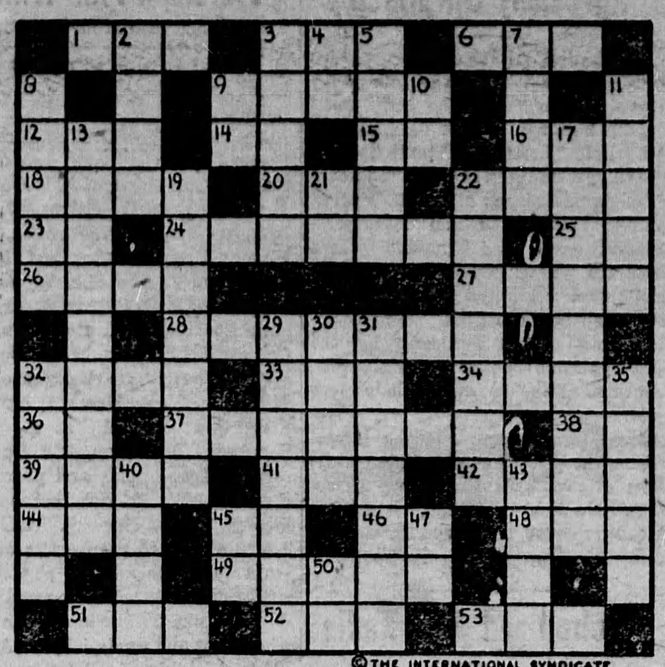
Two standard domestic hot water furnaces have been in operation, night and day, for over one and a half years at the Fuel Testing laboratories of the Dept. of Mines, determining the relative heating values of the various domestic fuels available in Eastern Candaa. This is in accordance with the campaign of the Dominion Fuel Board, in an effort to improve the situation in the domestic fuel markets of the Central Provinces by encouraging the use of various available substitute fuels.

These furnaces, during tests, are constantly under the supervision of competent engineers and are fitted up to approximate, as closely as possible, actual operating conditions in house heating. In this way not only are the heating qualities of the various fuels accurately compared, but the best operating conditions, such as draft requirements, depth of fuel on grates and frequency of firing are determined for each fuel. The fuels under test include all the domestic fuels available for consumption in Eastern Canada and the tests will indicate the methods that must be employed to obtain the best results.

These experiments are successfully determining the methods and conditions whereby the various fuels available can be most efficiently utilized.

The groom at a welding, like an automobile engine, is unseen but very necessary to make the thing go.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



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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—Pronoun
3—Definite article
6—At the present time
9—Twelve dozen
12—To unclose (poet.)
14—Topographical Engineer (abbr.)
15—In this or that manner
16—Man's name
18—Not so much
20—French for "born"
22—Tribe; people
23—One of British isles (abbr.)
24—A familiar garden flower
25—Behold
26—Scent
27—To rend asunder by force
28—A votary of art
32—A volcano in Sicily
33—A title (abbr.)
34—Girl's name
36—A musical note
37—Index-arm of a graduated circle
38—Preposition
39—Descendants
41—A coin of Portugal and Brazil
42—Presently
44—Scotch word for "one"
45—Point of compass (abbr.)
46—Prefix meaning "with"
48—Spanish word for "one"
49—To falter
51—Part of verb "to be"
52—United States Senate (abbr.)
53—Employment

VERTICAL

2—Colors
3—City in N. E. Italy
4—Interjection
5—Noted manufacturing city in Prussia
7—By word of mouth
8—A page of a book
9—Latin word for "drop" (abbr.)
10—Cardinal point of the compass (abbr.)
11—A light boat
13—Future misery as the condition of the wicked
17—Deliverance from sin and penalty
19—Expands; develops
21—Prefix meaning "good; well"
22—Swift run or charge (pl.)
29—American essayist and naturalist (1817-1862)
30—Desire with expectation
31—Allures
32—Attempt
35—To irritate
40—Not far
43—Possessive pronoun
45—Point of compass (abbr.)
47—Conjunction
50—Latin word for "against" (abbr.)

Fish By-Products Are Valuable.

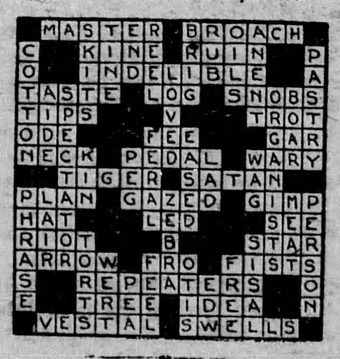
Removal of certain Government regulations prohibiting the use of pilchards for the manufacture into various fish by-products, such as fertilizers, oils, fish meals, etc. has given an added impetus to this, British Columbia's newest industry. For some time past, operations in converting fish offal into different commercial products, have been carried on in a more or less desultory manner owing to the fact that the sixty odd canneries on the coast were so scattered and so far apart that centralized reduction plants were not feasible and production was consequently limited. Despite this drawback, the output from provincial plants last year was 171,000 gallons of fish oil and 1,017 tons of meal. On a basis of 30 cents a gallon for oil and $40 a ton for meal, the aggregate value of production in 1924 was over $92,000.

The most necessary requirement of this industry is abundant, cheap supplies of raw materials. Until the beginning of the current year, a number of canneries, in addition to their regular operations, produced small quantities of meal and oil from fish waste. There was little inducement for the establishment of individual plants devoted to producing by-products from fish. With the abolition of regulations governing the disposal of pilchards, however, a number of new factories have been established, usually in conjunction with canneries. The majority of these are located on the West coast of Vancouver Island, off which there are almost inexhaustible supplies of pilchards.

Little trouble is experienced in marketing the different products. There is a consistent demand from the United States and other countries for fish oil, meal and fertilizers, and it is said that a number of the provincial plants have offers of the purchase of their entire output for some considerable time. Fish oil is used in the manufacture of paints, fine soaps, leather, lubricants, medicines, enamels for automobiles, and in tempering processes of certain metals. The better grades of fish meal are used for cattle and poultry feed, and the lower grades for fertilizer.

Prospects are particularly encouraging for further expansion of this industry. The process of extracting oil and making the meal from the pilchards and fish waste is simple, machinery doing the entire work. Raw materials are plentiful; markets good, little labor is required. There is every reason to believe that the six plants now operating in the province will be considerably augmented in the near future.

Answer to last week's puzzle:



Grocers and dry goods merchants have to pay for a lot of automobiles they don't own.

The Eskimos and Jazz.

The Eskimo loves music. He will sit on the ice for hours, in a temperature that would put an ordinary thermometer out of business, and listen to the phonograph.

The Eskimo native music is made on great hoops, as big around as dishpans, over which a skin is tightly stretched. They are something like drums and a good deal like tambourines; you can take your choice which to call them. Eight musicians and drum-tamboucines of different sizes make an Eskimo orchestra. Each man pounds away with a little rod the length of a walking-stick. All the notes of the octave are thus produced. As the players sing as they play, and as they keep perfect time, the music has good points of its own, but it has strict limits, so, when the Eskimo hears real orchestral music it delights him extremely. When McMillan, the Arctic explorer, last sailed for the Arctic, a phonograph company sent him a fine portable machine and a number of records. In his winter quarters, frozen fast to the ice, within nine degrees of the North Pole, the Phonograph was used continually, and concerts of "canned music" were given to the Eskimo.

Then an amazing thing was found out. The Eskimo is not civilized, but he can appreciate the most civilized music. He likes it far better than the barbaric strains of jazz. Jazz may appeal to the African or the Indian, but the Eskimo is rather bored by it; he prefers Liszt. When the "Hungarian Rhapsody" was played, the lubber-loving native would crouch down on the ice and listen, and stay on as long as the notes would float on the freezing air. "My heart at Thy Sweet Voice" was received with as much enthusiasm as in the Paris Opera House. The voices of the stars of the Metropolitan company and the piano solos of Jasef Hofmann were all prime favorites. Jazz was nowhere.

The Eskimo musical taste is sound, it appears.

Canadian Trade With Italy.

Italy now stands seventh among the foreign nations trading with Canada. In 1923 a "favored nation" trade agreement was entered into between Canada and Italy which did much to bring about a revival of interest and consequent increase in the volume of trade.

The chief item of export to Italy during the past two or three years has been wheat and wheat flour. In the last fiscal year—1924-1925—over $11,000,000 worth of wheat and its products were shipped to that market. In addition Italy imports form Canada considerable quantities of dried fish, asbestos, nickel, tinned salmon, sugar, sausage casings, wallpaper, chemical woodpulp for manufacture of artificial silk, rubber goods, pianos, some chemical and other manufactured articles.

Curiously Canada's greatest article of import from Italy during the past fiscal year was agricultural and vegetable products, which amounted in value to $911,955. Other imports were as follows: animal and animal products, $117,664; fibres, textile and textile products, $580,401; wood, wood products and paper, $20,151; iron and its products, $24,473; non-ferrous metals and their products, $32,107; non-metallic minerals and their products, $50,743; and miscellaneous ccommodities, $115,429.

It is estimated that there are now about one hundred Canadian firms engaged in export trade with Italy. These companies only represent a small number of those who could engage in this trade were their products more fully exploited in Italy or had they personal contact with Italian importing firms. There are a number of products in Canada, such as agricultural machines, furs, various foodstuffs and paper and wood pulp, which are in demand by Italians, but according to Mr. W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Italy, owing to lack of proper appreciation of the magnitude of that market, many splendid opportunities for more extensive trade with Italy have been overlooked by Canadian manufacturers.

Gerald Maher, youthful horseman, of Fergus Falls, who carried off $1,150 in prizes at the Minnesota state fair at St. Paul.

The Lady or the Bear.

Bears, says Sir Hiram S. Maxim in My Life, do not make safe pets. If you step on a dog's foot, the dog has brains enough to know that it is an accident and actually expects you to pet and pity him for your blunder, which no doubt you will do. But if you step on a bear's foot, the bear will not stop to reason. He will retaliate by taking about a pound of steak out of the calf of your leg.

My uncle, Hiram Stevens, after whom I was named, captured a small cub and brought it up as a pet. It would eat almost anything and about as much of it as a pig, so it soon attained considerable size and had very peculiar ways of showing its affection. At that time my uncle was paying his respects to the young lady who afterward became his wife, and she objected very strongly to the bear. The next Sunday night, therefore, my uncle locked the bear securely in the woodshed, but he had not been very long with his ladylove when the front door was burst in and the bear rushed in and landed in his lap. That brought matters to a crisis; the young lady delivered her ultimatum,—he must either break off the engagement or kill the bear,—and so the interesting pet was sacrificed on the altar of Cupid the next day.

Didn't Know.

Bill—"Are you out with your girl much?"

Will—"Haven't looked at my bankbook this month."

When One Goes Deeper.

A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion.—Francis Bacon.

Cost of World War.

The new estimate of the cost of the World War is more than $80,000,000,000.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.

Mutt Shifts from a New England State to the Middle West.