The Automobile

MOTOR PROVES SOCIAL ASSET IN LIFE OF NATION

It is not too much to say that the whole social life of the nation has been greatly influenced and profoundly changed by the introduction and general use of the automobile. Time was when most of the courting was done by young people in the parlor of the house under conditions where it was quite possible for the father to walk downstairs and kick his daughter's beloved out in case he overstaid his welcome.

This situation no longer obtains, for more likely than not a father, in order to locate his daughter's whereabouts while being courted, would need to find some automobile miles away from the paternal roof. While this indicates a change in one particular social relationship, it does not necessarily prove, as has often been asserted, that the change is for the bad. As a matter of fact, it has been pointed out that the methods of making love in the parlor or in the horse-drawn buggy are not materially different from the more modern medium of courtship. The chances for betterment appear to be in favor of the younger generation, since in most matters they demonstrate their capacity to take care of themselves to as good, if not better, advantage as their parents did when passing through the same period.

Method of Life Changed

The social life not only of youth but of children and older folks has been quite completely changed by the automobile. The change applies not only to people living in large cities, but it applies with tremendous force to those living in the rural districts, in the small towns and cities and suburban developments. It used to be the case that most of the social life of people was expressed in connection with the home or the school or the church. Much of it still is, but the social life as pertaining to all three of these major institutions of civilization has been definitely altered.

As far as the rural communities are concerned, the automobile has revolutionized social life. Instead of the family of the farmer being an isolated unit or, at the best, having only a very few scattered neighbors and finding it difficult if not impossible during certain seasons of the year to get the wagon through the unimproved roads to the nearest village, these people are now able to greatly enlarge their circle of friends by the use of the automobile. They are able to attend social functions with facility, not only in the nearest village, but in the nearest city, even though it be twenty or thirty miles away.

Allurement of Country

The farmer's wife has to a large extent ceased to be discontented with her environment, due to the ease with which she can remove herself from it. The children no longer have as their main ambition in life the becoming of sufficient age to break away from home ties and by so doing have a career in the urban centres, where life appeared to be so much more attractive. At the present time these children are beginning to realize that life in the country with the use of the automobile has wonderful attractions, and the fact that their city cousins are breaking away from the noisy life of the city whenever possible to spend a few days in the open country with them has done much to change the attitude of rural children toward their home life.

The city cousins, of course, can now visit in the country much more frequently than heretofore, on account of automobile transportation, and about the first thing a cityite does when he has a few hours of leisure on his hands is to drive into the open country. Thus the urbanite is finding his social life much changed, and it now takes the form of week-end trips to some place where the social and recreational life is most enjoyable, or taking the family on picnics in the outlying districts or at the seashore or to the mountains.

When it comes to attending ordinary social engagements, no longer does it make any difference to speak of whether the weather is fair or stormy, whether it is raining or the sun is shining. The lady merely gets into her automobile, which usually is a closed car, and drives with ease to the appointed place. She can wear her best gown without fear of having it spoiled. Consequently the automobile has made it possible to run social functions on schedule and with tremendous satisfaction.

PLANNING TO RAISE HISTORIC SHIP

REMAINS OF THE GALLANT "NANCY" TO BE RESURRECTED

The announcement is made that the Ontario Government will undertake the raising of the old British schooner "Nancy," which for over a century has lain in the bed of the Nottawasaga River, if the county of Simcoe would look after it. This is a sketch of the Nancy, described as "a masterpiece of workmanship and beauty." It is planned to leave the historic relic on "Nancy Island," Wasaga, which will be turned into an island park. The suggestion to remove the boat to the Canadian National Exhibition met with general disapproval.

PURE SEED PRODUCTION IN CANADA

The annual report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association discloses the progress which is being made in the growing of pure seed in Canada. The number of seed fields inspected and reported upon by the Association in 1925 was 2,561, an increase of 106 over 1924 and 1,061 over 1923. For these crops there were issued to members 2,052 certificates of crop registration, which represents an increase of 184 over 1924 and 1,052 over 1923. In acreage and estimated yield of seed crops registered wheat led with 19,188 acres and 500,700 bushels; followed by oats with 10,752 acres and 412,572 bushels; and alfalfa 2,461 acres and 303,570 lbs. Other seed crops registered were barley, corn, flax, peas, soybeans, rye, sweet clover, and swede turnips.

There is every indication, too, that the fame of the qualities of Canadian-grown seed is spreading afar, and that it is coming into increasingly greater demand. Export values of seed for the three twelve months periods ending February 1924, 1925 and 1926 have been respectively $8,714,219, $10,241,254, and $16,486,194, showing a virtual incrgase of one hundred per cent. in two years. The two principal items of export have been clover seed, amounting in 1925 to 416,723 bushels worth $3,380,481, and flax seed amounting to 5,387,832 bushels worth $6,538,194. The principal country of import is the United Kingdom, though clover seed moves in quantity also to the United States, Denmark, France, Germany, Irish Free State, Netherlands, New Zealand and other countries.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has been active in facilitating interprovincial seed transactions of a wholesale order and in promoting the export trade. The year 1926 promises to be a busy one in this regard. Already in the first couple of months four carloads of registered seed were disposed of, two of them—a carload of "Marquis" wheat and one of "Banner" oats—being consigned to the Argentine and two cars of barley being sold for New Ontario members to the Canada Malting Company. A shipment of registered "Grimm" alfalfa seed was disposed of to one of the leading seed firms of Northern Europe and Germany took a quantity of the same seed. Varieties of oats, wheat, and barley moved in substantial quantity to Russia, and the Ukranian Co-operative Society has been supplied with alfalfa, red clover, alsike, and timothy seed. Argentina looms up a prospective purchaser of outstanding importance, one order in sight being from a concern which purchases some 250,000 bushels of barley seed annually, whilst quotations on carloads of wheat have been furnished three other buyers. Inquiries received have included barley for Mexico, wheat for New Zealand, and oats for the Swiss Co operative Union at Zurich.

A survey of the Association's report indicates the ceaseless activity prevailing for the enhancement and promotion of the pure seed industry in Canada. Importations of new machinery are frequent and in the past few months mill units have been installed at Carp, Ontario; Morden, Manitoba; Scott, Saskatchewan; and Pakenham, Ontario. The improvement in the seed grown is continuous, and the Association especially stresses the progress effected in increasing the supply of home-grown field root and garden vegetable seed. The work is comprehensively supervised by six seed boards which blanket the Dominion and maintain touch with headquarters at Ottawa, ant its gratifying results are apparent in the continually growing prestige of Canadian-grown seed abroad and the greater demand for the product.

"The Grave Tree."

Let me have a scarlet maple
For the grave-tree at my head
With the quiet sun behind it
In the years when I am dead. . . .

Scarlet when the April vanguard
Bugles up the laggard Spring.
Scarlet when the bannered Autumn
Marches by unwavering . . .

It will be my leafy cabin
Large enough when June returns
And I hear the golden thrushes
Flute and hesitate by turns.

And in fall some yellow morning,
When the stealthy frost has come,
Leaf by leaf it will befriend me
As with comrades going home. . . .

Then fear not my friends, to leave me
In the boding autumn vast;
There are many things to think of
When the roving days are past.

Leave me by the scarlet maple.
When the journeying shadows fall,
Waiting till the Scarlet Hunter
Pass upon the endless trail.

—Bliss Carman.

Wanderlust.

I know not where the white road runs,
nor what the blue hills are,
But man can have the sun for friend,
and for his guide a star;
And there's no end of voyaging when
once the voice is heard,
For the river calls and the road calls,
and oh, the call of a bird!

—Gerald Gould.

"There is only one thing that a man ought to buy without first looking into it, and that is a shotgun."

In estimated national wealth in millions of dollars, Canada stands seventh on the list, higher than Australia, Brazil, Argentina, and in fact higher than in any of the newer countries, according to Dr. R. A. MacGibbon, Professor of Political Economy University of Alberta. In wealth per capita in dollars, Canada is only surpassed by the United States and Great Britain. Canada is among the only five nations showing a surplus on current account and is also among those countries having a food surplus. She ranks fifth among the nations as an exporter and seventh as an importer.

Aerial Teas Are Latest Thrill for Gay London

Aerial tea parties are the latest novelty in society circles. The guests take rides in airplanes after refreshments are served. The first aerial "at home" was given at the Stag Lane flying field, with Mrs. Sophie Elliott Lynn and Mrs. Sherwood Kelly hostesses. Mrs. Lynn is the first woman in England to be granted a pilot's license. She conceived the idea of aerial tea parties with a view to interesting society women in flying.

Marquees were erected on the ground in which tea was served, there being about 100 guests. Instead of dance music, tea was dispensed to the accompaniment of the drone of a light airplane engine and other familiar sounds of the aerodrome.

Another aviation social stunt planned for the summer is to be a meet organized by the recently formed British private Aircraft Owners Club. Each member will pilot his won plane to some selected meeting place and from there will return in formation to the club's headquarters at Stag Lane.

Attempt Distinctive Air in Doorway to Residence.

Welcoming guests has been the graceful gesture since Adam's time. When Mr. Stonehatchet's guests came in peace Mrs. Stonehatchet probably chipped off a few more rough places from the cave entrance—to make a good impression. To-day we still make the doorway to the house distinctive.

The Lighthouse.

Far in the bosom of the deep,
O'er these wild shelves my watch I
keep;
A ruddy gleam of changeful light,
The seaman bids my luster hail
And scorns to strike his timorous sail.

—Sir Walter Scott.

Adroit!

"My husband's birthday comes next week," said Mrs. Smith.

"Well," asked her companion, "what are you giving him?"

Mrs. Smith smiled proudly.

"I've been taking a cigar out of his case every day for the last three months. I've got a hundred now, and I'm making him a present of those."

Natural Resources Bulletin.

Fence posts, poles, bridge and wharf timbers, shaft timbers, planks, roof decking and general building timber will last for many extra years if properly treated with preservatives. This has been well demonstrated by the railway companies who now make it an almost universal practice of treating their ties, usually with creosote preparation. Coal tar creosote is undoubtedly one of the best preservatives and ae many points throughout Canada large plants have been established which are engaged in the treatment of railway ties, piles and timber for many other purposes.

TREATMENT MAY BE GIVEN AT HOME.

The user of fence posts, vineyard sticks, planking for walks and other small dimension timbers may, however, if commercially facilities are not at hand, do his own creosoting. Prof. R. W. Smith of the New York State College of Forestry, who has made an investigation into the subject says that satisfactory equipment for the treatment of fence posts can be installed for ten dollars and consists only of an ordinary steel oil drum of 100-gal. capacity. Or the creosote may be applied with a brush or by spraying, but immersion in the open tank is best.

It may be pointed out that railway ties are usually treated under high pressure so that the preserving material is actually forced into the wood structure, and that in consequence superficial treatment by dipping or with a brush is not sufficient. Mr. R. V. Look, president of the Canada Creosoting Co., writing in the Engineering Journal says:

"In sound timber decay can occur only from outside agencies. If the surface fo the wood is rendered resistant to wood destroying fungi, the entire timber will remain sound. This contention is doubtless correct and when the surface of a timber is so preserved and the surface protection is completely maintained, the timber may last for a considerable period of time. Unfortunately wooden materials so treated are almost certain to have the protective coating broken, either through abrasion or checking. When this happens, the untreated interior is at once attacked by the fungi of decay and the effect of the protecting shell is completely destroyed."

It will be apparent, therefore, that material superficially treated will have to be watched, and where abrasion occurs a fresh protective covering at once applied.

LIQUID SULPHUR IS LATEST PRESERVATIVE.

Creosote is not the only material now being used for this purpose, however. There are many others of which the best known are sulphate of copper, chloride of zinc and liquid sulphur.

Indurating wood with sulphur is a rather recent development in which there appears to be considerable interest, notwithstanding the fact that many tests will have to be made to determine the properties imparted by the treatment. Practically all woods may be impregnated by immersion in molten sulphur by a simple open-tank treatment, and the quantity of sulphur absorbed varies within wide limits, depending largely upon structure and characteristic of the species.

The wood is generally immersed and held beneath the surface of the sulphur bath, which is maintained at a temperature of 140 to 150 deg. C. for 5 or 6 hours, or until all evidence of moisture has disappeared. It is then advisable to allow the temperature to drop to 120 or 125 deg. for another 4 or 5 hours, when the wood is removed. The extent of penetration is generally evidenced by the buoyancy of the wood in the sulphur bath and also by complete cessation of bubbling. A fully impregnated piece of white pine will expose only about one-fifth of its volume above the surface of the sulphur and will, of course, sink in water. The following table indicates the percentage of sulphur absorbed by certain woods.

Wood	Per Cent.
Poplar	76
Cypress	60
White Spruce	64
White Pine	75
Red Oak	40

It is advisable to treat seasoned wood, because the presence of moisture inhibits the penetration of sulphur and when in excess, prevents the entry of practically any sulphur. This may be explained by the fact that it is difficult for the sulphur to enter the tracheids, pores or resin ducts while moisture is being driven off in the form of steam, and in addition, the conversion of water to steam requires a certain number of heat units and has a tendency to lower the temperature of the woody mass, with constant cooling of the molten sulphur in immediate contact with the wood. The rapid solidification of the sulphur on the surface and particularly at the ends of the treated wood, immediately seals the pores and prevents the loss of the molten sulphur contained within the woody structure.

Sulphur imparts many other desirable qualities to wood such as acid resistance, high dielectric strength and a "case hardened" surface which is subject to a high finish and polish.

CANADIAN HARDWOODS SUBJECT TO DECAY.

Eastern Canada has to-day one of the largest bodies of hardwood on the continent, consisting of principally birch, beech and maple, all of which woods are subject to quick decay. All of these woods, when properly seasoned and "treated," are very long lived. It is estimated that proper treating would reduce the annual maintenance of docks, platforms, crossing planks, cattle guards and other structures, envolving in the aggregate millions of dollars in investment, at least 75 per cent. per annum.

It costs no more to make goods of beautiful design that it does to make ugly ones.—A. M. Samuel.

British Justice.

Inexorable British justice has brought to the gallows a woman, the mother of three children, convicted of murder and robbery. Popular sympathy had been aroused in her behalf and thousands of petitions for reprieve were presented without avail. In the view of the authorities, the sex of the criminal made no difference; the penalty of the law must be paid.

This entire absence of maudlin sentimentality in the enforcement of law, the refusal of the courts to permit needless delays to interfere with the administration of criminal justice and the certainty of punishment for the guilty are among the causes of the enviable position occupied by England in the matter of the prevalence of crime and in the small proportion of the major criminals who go unpunished.

If the certainty of arrest and punishment is a deterrent to crime, then the British practice has more than justified itself, says the Editor of the Philadelphia Ledger. The contrast between conditions in this country and in Great Britain is profoundly discreditable to us, not only in the enormously greater number of crimes here in proportion to population but in the breakdown of the machinery of justice as revealed by the small proportion of convictions to the total number of crimes. Our courts are largely to blame for these conditions. The evils are fully recognized by the judiciary and the bar, but little is done to find and apply the remedy. There is no lack of power, but there is a a lamentable unwillingness to exercise it.

"Canada is to the fore among all the nations of the world in the matter of aerial survey," stated Col. C. R. Ryder, of London, England, in an interview on his arrival at Ottawa. Colonel Ryder, who has come to this country to study survey work, stated that survey work in Canada was of a very advanced nature and that the Dominion could teach the other countries many things in this line of work.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.

A Vest Pocket Edition of a Truck Garden.