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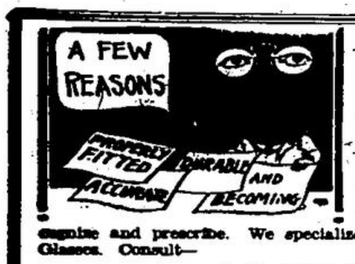

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The SNAPSHOT GUILD

TRICK PICTURES

"Castle in the clouds"—an easy trick shot you can make at home. For how to do it, see below.

TRICK pictures made with the aid of glass or mirrors are easy—and these devices permit many unusual effects.

Place an object on a table with glass top—shoot from underneath the table—and the object seems to be floating in air, for the glass, of course, will be invisible.

That is how the picture of the "castle in the clouds," shown above, was taken. A big piece of glass served as support—the castle is a toy one—the clouds are pieces of fluffy cotton. And a portrait attachment was used on the camera to permit shooting "close-up." Diagram 1 shows how things were arranged.

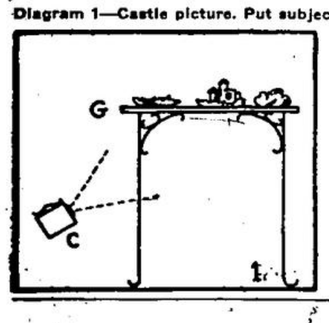
You can use this same technique in shooting a picture of a pet—in picturing a ship model—showing a doll making a high dive—and in many other clever, striking snapshots. Just have the glass well cleaned, don't allow it to pick up reflections from your photo lights,—and your pictures will truly puzzle anyone who views them.

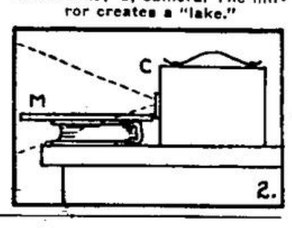
Mirrors are extremely useful in making trick snaps. For an amusing shot, get a plain unmounted mirror, and place it level just under the camera lens as shown in Diagram 2. Take a picture of your house with this arrangement—and if the mirror is correctly adjusted as shown, your picture will show a lake in your front yard! The mirror cuts off the lower half of the scene, and substitutes an upside-down reflection, just as would appear in a smooth sheet of water!

Try these simple, amusing camera stunts. You can make trick pictures as well as anybody!

230 John van Guilder

Diagram 1—Castle picture. Put subject on glass sheet or glass top table, shoot from below. G, glass; C, camera. Diagram 2—Trick reflection method. M, mirror arranged under lens; C, camera. The mirror creates a "lake."





PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY

Alcohol in Sport, Scholarship, Business and Disease.

The following is an essay written by Barbara Cousens, Grade VIII, Limehouse Public School, in the W.C.T.U. Essay and Poster Contest:—

SPORT

Sweden was the first country to test the effects of alcohol upon quick and accurate rifle shooting. A number of officers and soldiers, all good shots, were directed to shoot at a target 200 yards distant. The tests were made several times a day, and on different days. When alcohol in doses of three tablespoons was given, 30 per cent fewer hits were made, although the men all thought they were shooting faster and more accurately with alcohol than without it.

When we learn further that men being trained to take part in football, hockey, baseball or rowing contests are not allowed to drink alcohol, we must conclude that the experience of their trainers has shown that these drugs do serious injury.

Athletes and most men that desire to excel in any particular test know how foolish it is to take drinks containing alcohol. Professor Chelshire says; "Captain Carver was the champion rifle shot of America; on one occasion I saw twelve glass balls thrown into the air by a spring, and, by a repeating rifle the whole twelve were shattered by Captain Carver before one had reached the ground. When asked if intoxicating drinks influenced his shooting he replied: "If I were to drink, I couldn't shoot."

William T Tilden, America's champion tennis player, said in one of his articles, "It is certain injury to touch alcoholic drink during tournament play, as it effects the eye, the mind and the wind."

The Murray eight-oar team, which carried off the Australian championship in Sydney, consisted entirely of teetotalers.

Amos Alonzo Stagg, a famous football coach, said before the Senate Judicary Committee in 1928:—As a coach I do not believe in the use of alcoholic drinks. Now, the American athletes stand on the top the only ones that approximate it at all are the Finnish athletes, and they do not use liquor.

SCHOLARSHIP

A few years ago a noted scientist carried out a great many experiments with alcohol, the results of which go to show that, even in small doses, amounting to not more than a tablespoon, alcohol lessens a man's power of doing mental work. For example the speed and accuracy with which his students could add, subtract, multiply and divide numbers in arithmetic were tested. They imagined that they could make arithmetical calculations, more quickly than without it, but the facts were just the opposite. In one case a student was directed to add columns of figures for half an hour a day for six days. This was done to determine the average speed and accuracy with which he could work. On the seventh day he began taking about two tablespoons of alcohol and continued this for thirteen days. His ability to add, in place of being maintained as it was on the sixth day, was at once decreased and continued to decrease. On the nineteenth day the use of alcohol was stopped, when again in speed and accuracy at once became apparent.

Memory was tested by setting students to memorize columns of figures. It was found that 100 figures could be remembered correctly after being repeated 40 times. But when alcohol was given it was found that only 60 figures could be remembered after being repeated 60 times. Even the simple operations of adding sums, or reading aloud, were found to be interfered with in this way.

BUSINESS

Scientific men, by a series of careful experiments, have learned beyond all question that alcohol — even a little of it — lessens a man's power of doing useful work. But, in addition to the scientific proof, there is the experience of men who employ large numbers of laborers. Such employers tell us that total abstainers do more work in a given time than an equal number of men who are moderate drinkers of alcohol, even though they may never get drunk.

One of the most interesting tests of the effects of alcohol was that made upon skilled workmen by Dr. Aschaffenburg. Four experienced typesetters offered themselves for the experiment. Three of them were moderate drinkers, the fourth was known to drink excessively now and again. After first determining the men's average ability, by counting the actual number of letters which each man set in four periods of fifteen minutes each per day, they were directed to work on four successive days for periods of fifteen minutes each, as in the preliminary tests. On the second and fourth days each man was to take three tablespoons of alcohol, but none on the first and third. All four men thought they were doing more work with the alcohol than without it, but the results showed conclusively that the alcohol impaired every man's power of doing useful work.

Again, it is quite safe to say that the moderate quantities shortens life. No one knows this better than the chief physician of a life insurance company. The business of such a man is to give advice to the company about men whom it is safe to insure and about men whom it is not safe to insure. A man who wishes to get his life insured must first answer a number of questions about himself, his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, and brothers and sisters, if he has any. Then the doctor examines the man's heart, kidneys, lungs and respiration. All the facts which the man himself gives and all those which the doctor finds out about the man's health, are written down and sent to the chief physician of the insurance company. Whether the company will insure the man's life or not will depend upon the advice of the chief physician. If the man uses alcohol even in moderate quantities, some companies will not take the risk; or, if they do, they charge a higher rate, because they say that such a man will not likely live as long as a man who does not take alcohol at all.

DISEASE

The almost unvarying testimony of medical superintendents of lunatic asylums is that the drunkenness of fathers or mothers often entails upon children enfeebled brain and nerves, with the result that, when the strain and stress of adult life comes upon them, brain and mind break down and they become inmates of lunatic asylums.

A physician soon comes to know whether patients are users of alcohol or not. He is compelled by law to report the cause of every death to a government official. In this way it has become known that steady drinkers even though they have never been drunk in their lives, are liable to suffer from certain disease. For example, it has been observed that diseases of the heart, blood vessels, stomach, kidneys and liver are more common among such people than they are among total abstainers, and it has been noticed, also, that the use of alcohol makes some diseases such as indigestion and gout much worse than they would otherwise be.

Beer, wine, whiskey and other alcoholic drinks are sometimes called aids to digestion, but their continued use weakens the stomach and causes indigestion. Chronic inflammation of the stomach is met with in heavy drinkers, especially those who indulge in large quantities of spirits. These strong drinks cause irritation of the stomach lining, but the weaker ones also sometimes disorder digestion by delaying the process. "Some people think they cannot digest without wine," said a French doctor in a discussion of this subject, "but this is a selfish delusion. I have treated numerous dyspeptics who improved as soon as the wine was stopped."

Dr. Carpenter tells about a crew of sixty-six men who left Denmark and wintered in Hudson Bay. They took an abundant supply of alcohol with them thinking it would help to keep warm. At the end of winter they were all dead but two because the alcohol had destroyed the power of their bodies to regulate their temperature. Alcohol destroys both mind and body, the only safe rule is to avoid its use altogether.

120 YEARS OF ODDFELLOWSHIP ON THIS CONTINENT

It has been 120 years since the beginning of Odd Fellowship on this continent. The earnest fathers of the order gathered in Baltimore, April 26, 1819, were Thomas Wildey, John welch, John Duncan, John Cheatham and Richard Rushworth. Little did they realize how far-flung would be the results of that meeting. How proud would they be of the growth and progress of the organization they so humbly started.

The spirit of friendship, love, and truth has given its helping hand to comfort and aid so many lonely needy. It has kept pace with the times and endeavours to give everyone, even the tiniest child, its opportunity to learn to meet life with courage and integrity.

Human beings, like flowers, are influenced by their surroundings, and need tenderness and care, and that is where the influence of Odd Fellowship is felt.

During the past years of strain and duress, 310 million dollars in sick and death benefits and relief have been spent by the order on this continent. Every year five to seven million dollars are set aside for this purpose.

The order also maintains 65 homes where aged members may spend their declining years; where destitute husbands and wives may live out their lives together; where orphans of deceased members are given the privileges of training and education to fit them to take their places as useful, independent citizens in their community. The maintenance of these homes amount to approximately two million dollars every year. Thus the worthwhile nature of Odd Fellowship is forcibly and clearly demonstrated.

NEW PARK PLANNED FOR MIDDLE ROAD DISTRICT

Transformation of the valley in the immediate vicinity of the Middle Road bridge over the Sixteen-mile creek into a park area will shortly be carried out by the Ontario department of highways, by whom the land is owned. A survey of the site has already been made, and plans for the park are being prepared. Thomas A. Blakelock, M.P.P., stated that the project was certain to go through, and that work would be started as soon as the weather permitted.

The area to be landscaped comprises some eight or nine acres under the bridge and to the north of the structure. The ground will be levelled and improved, the western bank terraced and planted with shrubs, and paths will be laid out to give access to the park from the west side. Parking space for cars will be provided. It is expected that the new park will become a favorite resort for motorists. The new undertaking is in keeping with the policy of the highways department in beautifying the surroundings of the new middle road highway.

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