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### Department of Labour National War Labour Board GENERAL ORDER

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has found that the cost of living index number for January 2, 1943, is 117.1 (adjusted index 116.2) as compared with the cost of living index number for July 2, 1942, of 117.9 (adjusted index 117).

The Wartime Wages Control Order, P. C. 5963, provides in Section 48 (iv):

"The amount of the bonus shall not be changed unless the cost of living index number has changed one whole point or more since the last general order of the Board requiring an increase or decrease in the amount thereof."

The index number not having changed by one whole point or more since July 2, 1942, pursuant to the provisions of P. C. 5963 as stated, the National War Labour Board orders that the terms of its General Order dated August 4, 1942, shall continue to apply for the period February 15, 1943, to May 15, 1943, subject to the right of employers or employees to apply to a War Labour Board for authorization of payment of such an amount of cost of living bonus as a Board may determine to be "fair and reasonable," under the provisions of the Order.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL  
Chairman, National War Labour Board

Ottawa, Canada  
February 4, 1943

## The SNAPSHOT GUILD JUDGMENT IN EXPOSURE



With the generally dark tone of the suit, the dark background and the lack of brilliant sunshine, this picture would require a slightly longer than average exposure.

YEARS ago, when photography was young, people began to look for ways and means of taking the guesswork out of exposure. Today because of improved film latitude, and handy inexpensive exposure guides, that hope is almost a reality; there is no longer any excuse for improperly exposed pictures.

However, incorrect exposure is still one of the most common faults of amateur photographers, and the main reason is that too many people give the same exposure for every snapshot—no matter what the subject. That is basically wrong, because really bright subjects need less exposure than the average, while shaded or dark subjects require more than average exposure.

The vast majority of subjects, of course, come under the "average" classification because they do not contain a tremendous amount of either very dark or very light colors.

"Bright" subjects, on the other hand, are usually very light in color. For instance a white sailboat with clean white sails, or a pretty blonde girl in a light dress, would both qualify as truly "bright" subjects. But surroundings must also be considered—so beach and snow scenes are classed as bright subjects because they reflect so much sunlight.

Finally, there are the "dark" subjects—such as woodland scenes, and pictures made of people while they stand in the shade of a house or tree.

What it all comes down to is this. There are three major types of subject matter . . . shaded (dark) . . . average . . . and bright. Give shorter than normal exposure for bright subjects; use normal exposure in picturing average subjects; and longer than normal exposures for shaded subjects—and you'll be well on your way toward improving the quality of your snapshots. 400 John van Gulder

### Russian Oil City, Grozny, Propagandists Making Use

**Boombtown of the Caucasus**  
Grozny, which faces the German drive toward the Caspian sea, has thrived on oil.

In a quarter of a century, oil has lubricated its path of development so that its population has increased from 25,000 to more than 200,000 and its trade kept pace. Crude production facilities of other days have given way to modern electrically operated wells, and refineries and pipe lines normally distribute most of its "liquid gold."

Although oil derricks do not improve a skyline or landscape, and the producing end of the oil industry usually presents a mental picture of grease and grime, Grozny is a surprise to travelers. It is generously flecked with flowering gardens, and wide, modern streets frequently pass spacious squares where monuments rise to honor Russian heroes. Even in this day of the movies, citizens of Grozny support four theaters with legitimate stage shows.

Grozny, before its oil boom days, existed largely because it was in a Caucasus resort area where 17 hot springs lured vacationists and health seekers. Goryachevsk, a widely known spa to Russians, is only 20 minutes' drive by automobile from the city.

Many wells of the Grozny fields come in as gushers. The oil is of superior quality, with a high paraffin content. Before the war struck the city's distributing lines and production was normal, refineries there turned out 75 million pounds of paraffin each year, an amount equal to the quantity imported by the United States.

Pipe lines carried Grozny petroleum north into the heart of Russia's industrial region and to the Caspian and Black seas for shipment by tanker. Refineries at Odessa and Kherson, both now occupied by the Nazis, handled large volumes of Grozny oil.

### U. S. Establishes Base On Galapagos Islands

Long a hunting ground of scientific expeditions, the Galapagos islands have become a matter of military importance in relation to the Panama canal. One of the latest of the off-shore bases of the United States is being established there with the consent of Ecuador, owner of the islands. The islands are 950 air line miles from the Panama canal.

The Galapagos group comprises 15 islands, many islets, and sizable rocks. The total area is estimated at 2,868 square miles, a few hundred more than that of Delaware, says a National Geographic Society bulletin. The population, mostly Ecuadorians and Scandinavians, is less than one person to the square mile. Biggest island is Isabela (Albemarle), roughly matching our own Long Island in size.

Several good anchorages are available, although spacious land-locked harbors are lacking. There are sheltered waters on which seaplanes can be operated. Most of the land is so rough that the building of air fields is a major engineering task. Progress, port of entry on San Cristobal (Chatham) island, is the headquarters of Ecuador's military administration of the islands.

### First Glass Blowers

Modern science to the contrary, the first glass dress was made by the famous Hammesfahr family of Bohemia, currently practicing their art on Hamid's Million Dollar Pier, Atlantic City, N. J. Great-great-grandfather George Hammesfahr made a dress of spun glass for Princess Eulalie of Spain, at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and later made another for the noted actress and beauty, Maxine Elliott. The Hammesfahr also made and presented President McKinley a glass ship, the last gift he ever was to receive, his assassination occurring a day later. Three generations of this distinguished family, which has appeared at every World's fair held since 1890, are conducting an exhibit of glass blowing on the pier this season.

### Lindbergh Law

Congress on June 22, 1932, passed a law that is known as the Lindbergh kidnaping law. The law forbids the transportation of any person in interstate or foreign commerce kidnaped or otherwise unlawfully detained and held for ransom or reward. The penalty imposed by this act is imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court in its discretion shall determine. Every state now has penalties which vary according to whether the person stolen is young or old or is abducted for extortion or revenge or is harmed or is taken for family reasons.

### Harvest Moon

The harvest moon is the full moon which occurs nearest to the autumnal equinox. This is, roughly speaking, between the 15th and 20th of September. At this season the path of the moon passes quite closely above and below the horizon at the time of the full moon, causing it to rise nearly at sunset for several nights in succession, prolonging the natural twilight. It is so called from the assistance its illumination gives to harvesters.

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### Arizona, Indiana Check Motorists' Speed, Tires

Speed-check systems developed by the Arizona and Indiana state highway patrols are making it tough for fast or reckless drivers to get new or retreaded tires from their rationing boards.

Arizona highway patrol cars are equipped with cameras to photograph speeding automobiles. A speedometer is placed on the front of the patrol car within range of the camera, and the speeder, his car license number and actual speed all are registered on the same picture.

This evidence showing violators exceeding the state's speed limit is made available to tire rationing boards, which take the information into consideration when a violator applies for tire replacements.

(In a number of states and cities, the council said, evidence of speeding and reckless driving by a motorist is turned over to rationing authorities.)

When Indiana state patrolmen notice anyone driving at speeds injurious to tires or safety, a special warning ticket is issued containing name and address of the offender, and nature of his offense. Copies go to the offender and the state Office of Price Administration rationing office, where copies are made for offender's local tire rationing board.

Local rationing boards use the information when offenders entitled to new or retreaded tires apply for them. Evidence of abuse of tires and the priority to get them is considered when decisions are made by the board on applications.

### New York Indians Raise Most All Their Provisions

Indians of the Six Nations Federation, still farming small parts of their original lands in New York state, set a good wartime example for their rural neighbors by growing nearly all the food they use at home.

Families of the red-skinned tribes that first taught white men to grow corn, to save them from starvation, are still growing corn and beans and squash as they did centuries ago, along with potatoes, small grains, and their flocks of chickens and pigs for meat.

As most of the Indian land is owned by the tribe, not by the family, few Indians have been able to buy machinery for large-scale farm production, says Prof. F. P. Buswell of the New York State college of agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.

To get their other necessities, the Indians now living on reservations have long worked on railroads, in sawmills, and in other work near their homes. Today many Indians work in war industries during the day, and carry on their subsistence farming evenings and week-ends.

### Phenothiazine Is Versatile Drug

"The ideal anthelmintic of worm remover," says an article in the current Yearbook of the U. S. department of agriculture, "would have no injurious action whatsoever on the host and yet would kill all or practically all the parasites harbored by the animal. Such a drug has not yet been discovered. The nearest approach to it is phenothiazine, developed by the bureau of animal industry during the last three years, which appears to be the most useful anthelmintic yet discovered.

"This drug, administered in proper therapeutic doses in a capsule, in a drench, or in feed, is efficacious for removing stomach worms and related trichostomyxids, as well as hookworms and nodular worms from cattle, sheep or goats; palisade or red worms, and related strongyles, from horses; and nodular worms from swine. No other known anthelmintic removes so many different kinds of parasites from the host animals mentioned as does phenothiazine."

### Between Dakar and Liberia

From Dakar to Liberia the entire coastal area of West Africa is low-lying, the only plateau and mountain ranges rising some distance inland. Heavy undergrowth makes passage difficult in most of the region, and there are few overland transport routes—and no railroads. What few rail lines there are extend from seaports of the various colonies to their own inland points. Sparsely settled for the most part, this section of Africa is tropical in character, with swamp and desert vegetation that varies not only from place to place but from season to season. Travel is now at its most favorable time. The main rainy season in these regions lasts from May to August or September. In general, however, most of the climatic conditions along this coast are similar to the white man. Liberia, by its next-door neighbor, Sierra Leone, has the heaviest rainfall recorded for the coastal bulge.

### It Has Ideas

War Production drive headquarters has honored Martin Pearson, author of Western stories, who works for the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing company, Pontiac, Mich. He made two suggestions that saved 76,000 feet of lumber in 60 days. The first, an improved method of boxing army trucks for shipment, has been adopted by three other plants. The other idea was to stencil information labels directly on trucks instead of on boards wired to them. This saved 484 work hours in a two months' period.

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