

# THE AUTOMOBILE

## AUTOISTS URGED TO BE PREPARED FOR ACCIDENTS.

Hardly a day goes by that the newspapers do not report one or more serious motor accidents. Thousands of people are killed annually. Other thousands are injured. In many cases the victims of these disasters are absolutely innocent of any misdemeanor. They started out in the best of physical condition. Suddenly, through no fault of their own, they found themselves maimed.

It is a good thing to know what to do in case of a motor accident. One does not expect to die any sooner because of the fact that he has life insurance protection. On the contrary, he is apt to live longer. Nor does an automobilist expect to be run into any sooner because of the fact he knows what to do in case of accident. Having a knowledge of how to act in case of a wreck may mean the saving of lives in a time of emergency. There are several good books on "First Aid to the Injured," which should be read and understood by every owner of a car. In case of accident, first aid should be administered to all who need it. Every driver should have some knowledge of first aid methods and carry as a part of his car's equipment a small case of first aid materials. Those who seem to be injured most should, of course, receive first consideration. If there are serious injuries, an ambulance should be called, or another car secured to hurry the injured one to the nearest hospital or physician's office.

### FIRST AIDS FOR HELP.

If any bones are broken, relieve at once the tension that may be caused by clothing. Get the patient to lie down and remain as quiet as possible. See that some one watches such a person closely. Should there be any bad cuts indicating that arteries have been severed and that life blood is rapidly flowing away, it is important to tie something around the arm or body, which will stop the flow at least to some extent. A handkerchief may answer the purpose. It should be tied between the wound and the heart.

While touring recently I came across a wrecking machine. In the car was the injured driver in a dazed condition. He had an ugly cut in the head. By the use of a first aid outfit and first aid principles he was made more comfortable before being taken to the hospital. It is quite possible that happening to have a first aid equipment in the car saved this man's life. If possible call for a policeman when there is an accident. Undertake to get the names and addresses of all the people who actually saw what happened. This may be difficult, as many object to going on the witness stand to testify regarding an accident.

Make a sketch of the exact position of the car, with measurements from the cars to the curb or edge of the road, and show the directions in which the cars were moving. If a camera can be secured take pictures of the wreckage from different points of view. They will be good evidence. If the wheels of a car were locked by the brakes there will probably be a mark on the road or pavement. Indicate this on the sketch.

### CLEAR ROAD FOR TRAFFIC.

Clear the road so that traffic, if it is restricted or blocked, can be resumed. If a garage is accessible a wrecking car may have to be secured to restore the traffic.

Avoid letting members of the crowd that may have collected change the position of anything until all necessary data are obtained. Be sure to include in the memoranda taken the names and numbers of all cars involved, together with the license numbers and the names and addresses of owners, drivers and all occupants, and any others injured.

If a car that has become involved in an accident is covered by insurance get in touch at once with the insurance agent who has authority to settle a claim. The data that have been collected will be of value in helping him to make an adjustment. Collision insurance has perhaps encouraged some drivers to take chances which would not have been taken if they thought the damage cost had to come out of their own pocketbooks.

A case recently came to my attention where a man was doing foolish

stunts with his car on a wet street. He drove his car down this street at a high rate of speed and then attempted to skid it around the corner. Several times he accomplished the trick to his complete satisfaction. Becoming conceited about his expertness in handling a car, he offered to bet he could do a double turn on that same street. He not only succeeded in doing two turns, but five, and landed in a ravine after a fall of twenty feet. Then in his assurance that the accident would cost him nothing, because of his damage insurance, he demanded that the insurance company buy him a new car. It did not do so. There is no insurance written to cover loss from such foolhardiness.

If it is necessary to tow in an injured car, keep the car to be towed as nearly as possible in line with the towing car. The two cars should not be tied too close to each other, about ten feet being a good distance apart. The rope should be attached to the front of the frame or the spring of the towed car and to the back of the frame of the towing car. If one end of the rope is tied to the left side of one car, tie the other end to the same side of the other car. See that the gears are not meshed and that the brakes on the rear car are released.

The man in the towed car will need to exercise caution, especially in rounding corners, passing cars and going down grades. Definite signals should be arranged between the drivers of the towed and towing cars.

If the differential gears are locked and the rear wheels will not allow for towing, this may be remedied by taking off the rear wheels and removing the keys which hold the wheels to the axle shafts. If one wheel is broken secure a small pole and make a sled runner to take the load of that side of the car.

Common sense warns one to be prepared for accident, even though not expecting it. Driving with all possible care goes a long way toward avoiding such trouble.—H. C. B.

### The Vacuum Bottle.

Everyone who uses a vacuum bottle will be interested to know that the inventor of it, Sir James Dewar, one of the most eminent British men of science, died on one of the last days of March. Sir James was one of the men who reduced to liquid and then to solid form such so-called permanent gases as hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen. The vacuum bottle might be called an accidental invention, for the idea originated from his contrivance for transporting without loss from place to place the liquefied gases produced in his laboratory. He put the liquid in the inner compartment of a double receptacle, the space between the two parts of which was a vacuum, through which heat cannot pass. The bottle is merely the result of that principle put to practical use.



### Suspicious Promptness.

"Jim and I got home in fifteen minutes last night."

"Gracious, what were you two fighting about, my dear?"

### Worth Thinking About.

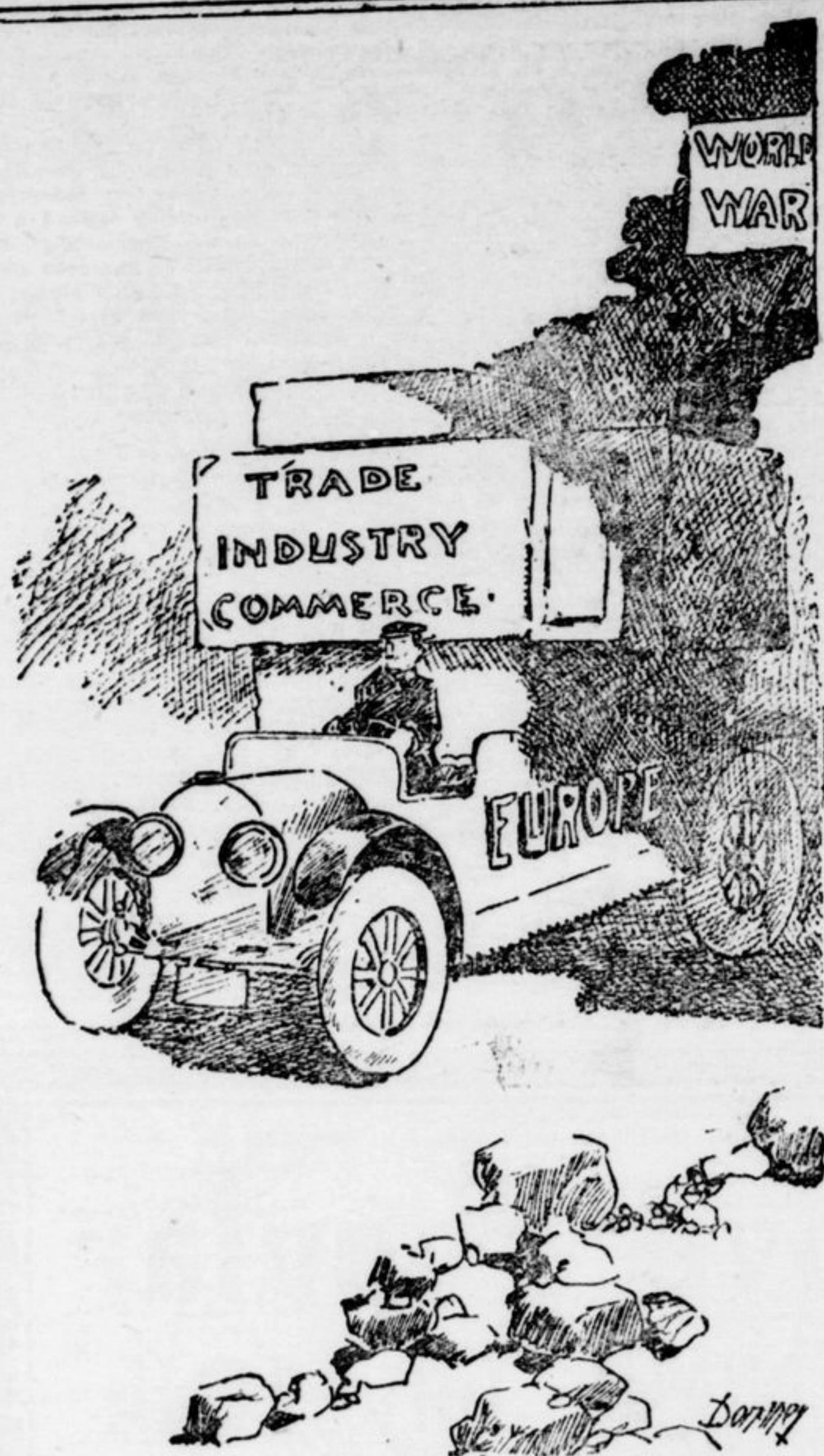
A little girl from a crowded tenement house was delicately telling a friend in the College Settlement about her new teacher.

"She's just a perfect lady," said the child, "she's all of that!"

"Huh! How do you know she's a perfect lady?" questioned her friend.

"You've known her only two days."

"It's easy enough tellin'," was the indignant answer. "I know she's a perfect lady because she makes me feel polite all the time."



### OUT OF THE SHADOW

—From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

### Move Up and Go On.

Most biographies are less than inspiring, because they are too complacent a record of success. The writer, for himself or for his hero does not care to record what went amiss. He does not like the picture of a man in perplexity, knowing not whether he shall turn, calling in vain (as it might seem) on his God, his friends and the resources in himself.

In the standard pattern of the conventional life-story a man goes from strength to strength. He seems a darling of the gods, a minion of fortune. The world passes him a silver salver and invites him to pick and choose. All goes as if in motion pictures. Fortune favors the brave; the "breaks of the luck" are all his.

But in life it is not so. The struggler alone knows how long is the battle; how often the bitterness of despair is his portion. "He who never takes his bread in tears," says Goethe, "knows ye not, ye heavenly powers," but in the hard, fierce effort is the making of a man, as Lessing knew when he said that between the struggler and the crown he would choose the struggle.

"Forth beast, forth, out of thy stall!" wrote rugged old Chaucer. "Look up, thank God for all. Hold the high way and let thy spirit lead thee, and the truth shall deliver thee; have no fear!"



### KEEP SMILING

Keep smiling, 'tis better than looking so sore; the pestilent fretter is always a bore. He wears his neighbors with cavil and kick; they pause in their labors to hand him a brick. Keep smiling, for knocking won't help you along, and pessimist talking will get you in wrong. Enraging the voters by that line of talk, they'll slow down their motors to band you a rock. Keep smiling, it's wiser than looking as blue as Bismarck the kaiser whose graft is all through. A bushel of curses won't help you come back, if life or reverse loom up in your track. The brave fronted hikers up life's stony steep will class you with pikers, with rabbits and sheep. Keep smiling, insisting that things are all right, and wotting and wisting that joy is in sight. Thus you will be welding an influence fine; it's better than yielding to sorrow and brine. The people, admiring your sun-shiny curves, will say, "He's inspiring—a crown he deserves!" But no one is praising the gloomy-eyed gent who always is phrasing some dreary lament.

### IN RABBITBORO



## Safe Water for Campers

Now that summer is here one's thoughts naturally turn towards outings, camping and automobile trips. Careful preparation is usually made in advance for those excursions in order to have them as pleasant and comfortable as possible. The right sort of clothing, cooking utensils and good things to eat are provided, but very often no thought is given to the water supply to be used for drinking and cooking, yet nobody can get on for a day without water to drink. It is generally felt that water can be secured almost anywhere. That may be true as to quantity but safe water is not always to be found when one wants it most.

**Increasing Likelihood of Pollution.** With the ever increasing number of campers, fishermen and hunters, there is a corresponding greater chance for the pollution of streams. For this reason surface waters (waters from streams and ponds) can not be considered safe, as they are always subject to more or less contamination. Even springs may be polluted by careless and thoughtless campers. For this reason it is safer to carry a supply of water from home if one is to be away only for a day. This, however, cannot be done if the camping trip is to be of much longer duration. For the longer trips we should look carefully into the sources and sanitary surroundings of the water supply we are to use for drinking. One should not take it from any well he may happen to find, nor should he dip it from a brook or stream under the impression that clear sparkling water is certainly safe, for with water as with persons, looks are often deceptive. Water may look and taste good and yet be badly polluted with the germs of typhoid. One well last year caused over 50 cases of typhoid, some of them being in widely different localities. The water tasted good, but a big rain washed pollution from some shacks into it. Automobilists and others drank it and many developed typhoid.

**Keep Water Supply Clean.** When you find a really safe spring, take good care to keep it clean, not only on your own account, but for the sake of others who use it. Instead of dipping a bucket or other vessel into the basin of the spring, collect the water at the outflow even if a pipe or trough has to be constructed. Waste water should not be thrown into the spring or dumped on the ground nearby and all other wastes should be buried at a depth of about 12 inches below the surface of the ground and at a place lower than the level of the spring. For this purpose a shallow trench should be dug at a safe distance from the camp and the water supply, and as soon as the wastes are deposited in the trench they should be covered with soil to a depth of six or eight inches. This is a safe and sanitary way to dispose of wastes, and it protects both the camp and the water supply.

Never drink water from a well without first making sure that it is so located and constructed as not to be subject to pollution. See that the well does not receive the drainage from privies, barnyards, cesspools or pipens and neighboring brooks, and before using water from the well, make sure that it has a watertight cover which is in place; that it is well provided with a suitable pump and that the casing of the pump is watertight. Water should never be drawn from an open well in the old-fashioned bucket. If there is any question as to the purity of the water we say again: boil it for five minutes and allow it to cool before drinking it. Although boiled water may not be as pleasant to the taste as water that has not been boiled, it is much safer. The insipid taste of boiled water is due to the oxygen in the water having been driven off by boiling. By stirring the water vigorously air is re-introduced and the original taste restored.

**Boil When Doubtful.** So try to get water from springs quite distant from dwellings and camps, especially from lumber and construction camps. When in the



### Happiness.

"If you would marry me it would make me quite happy."

"My dear Bob, Happiness is gained in the pursuit of something, not in catching it."

"That's not so! You've never chased the last car on a rainy night."

### Substitute for Cork.

Notwithstanding all the achievements in practical science there are some indispensable materials, the making of which is still nature's secret and for which no entirely successful substitute has been found. Among these substances is cork. It is possible, however, that nature herself, in this case, offers us a substitute in the wood of a tree growing on the east coast of Lake Tchad, in Africa, which is of even less specific gravity than cork.

The British General Post Office requires 40,000 new telegraph poles every year. These originally all come from Norway, but now they are obtained from various countries. The arms, or crosspieces, come from Australia.

poor guide on the Matterhorn, "I cannot!" But the advice of a football coach was better: "If you think you can, you can!" He who hesitates is not always lost; he may be sensibly thinking out the way he means to take. But he who spends much time in introduction that paralyzes action and breeds a panic fear needs to rouse himself to a determined course and a bold deed if he would save his soul.

### Motorists Will Help to Preserve the Countryside.

The Motorists' League for Countryside Preservation is the name of a new automobile organization which has been formed for the unique purpose of trying to maintain the scenic beauty of the land in its original state.

The programme of the league is as follows: Care in making and extinguishing camp fires; elimination of useless destruction of trees and shrubbery and the cleaning up of all sorts of refuse, papers, and litter after an open-air meal has been enjoyed or night camp made.

Members of the new organization have been asked to take this pledge: "I will make every effort to leave the roadside in such condition that the pleasure to be derived from it by others is not lessened through any careless act of mine."

Particular stress is laid by the officers of the league on the important necessity of constant precautions against the spread of fire in forest regions. All motor tourists, of whom there are literally millions on this continent, are urged to refrain from leaving camp fires burning because of the possibility of the spreading of the flames with an ultimate loss of a whole forest to the nation.

One of those who have consented to be a charter member of the new league is President Harding of the United States. Others have lined up with the organization because they realize that a desolate, fire-swept district has no appeal for the touring public, let alone the effect it has on trade and industry.



### Suspension of Regular Work.

"Thought the doctor advised Brown to take a rest?"

"So he did. Brown's working now to pay for the advice."

### A Plain Talk.

What is your niche in the mind of the man who met you just now?

He labelled you; then carefully filed you away. Are you on his list as one to respect, or as one to be ignored? Does he think you the sort that's sure to win, or the kind that's quickly floored?

The things you said—were they those that stick, or the kind that fade and die?

That story you told—did you tell it your best? If not, why? Did you think while you talked? Or but glibly recite what you had heard or read?

Had you made it your own—that saying of yours—or quoted what others said?

Think—what is your niche in the mind of the man who met you just now, and labelled you; then carefully filed you away?

### Justice for the Poor.

Do the Canadian courts afford sufficient means of defence for those accused of contravention of the provisions of our Criminal Code? This is a question that is frequently asked and it is often answered in the negative by those who have intimate knowledge of our processes of law. Many of those who are dissatisfied with the present system suggest that it might be considerably improved if Public Defenders were appointed in connection with the courts in our larger centres of population. The Public Defender would be an eminent attorney whose duty it would be to conduct the defence for any poor person unable to retain private counsel. Like the Crown Prosecuting Attorney he would be paid a salary from public funds and he would hold office during good behaviour.

The arguments in favor of such a system are numerous and are voiced by men of influence and wide experience in both Canada and the United States. For instance, the Hon. T. L. Woolwine, a California attorney who holds a position corresponding to that of a Crown Prosecutor in Canada, says: "The office of Public Defender was created for the protection of those too weak to help themselves. No man should be convicted of crime without having had the opportunity of making a proper legal defence, and it is to my mind a duty of the state to provide him with such defence if he is unable otherwise to secure it." This attorney, in company with many other attorneys and judges in those cities of the United States where Public Defenders have been appointed, holds the opinion that a permanent salaried official of this sort can conduct the defence of indigent prisoners better than any other person. In many courts it is customary to assign cases to any lawyer who happens to be willing to undertake the defence for the consideration of a fee of about \$25 provided out of public funds. Under this latter system, as may be conjectured, accused persons have not always received adequate defence. Too frequently inefficient lawyers who could do no better living have hung around court rooms in the hope of picking up assignments of this sort, with the result that the defence has been over and over again been inadequate or perfunctory. The Public Defender, on the other hand, would be an attorney of experience and ability. Not only would his work be more efficient, but it would cost the public less to provide his annual salary than to dole out fees to special lawyers.

Several cities in the United States have adopted the Public Defender system as an experiment and later have confirmed it as a permanent feature of their court system. Testimony from all of these cities confirms the statement of Judge Frank R. Willis. It was he who said after noting the results of the system in his own department: "I find that instead of the ordinary methods of defendants' attorneys in trying to secure an acquittal by any or all kinds of means, legitimate or otherwise, the Public Defender has uniformly endeavored to present the facts of each case thoroughly to the jury, and tried to secure only such verdict as the facts of the case would warrant. It has been a great saving to the county in the matter of expense and has usually been productive of a more fair and impartial administration of justice than the method formerly employed of appointing attorneys unfamiliar with criminal law to represent the defendants' interests."

When the Canadian public has had opportunity to discuss the ever-increasing mass of evidence as to the efficiency and satisfactory results of the Public Defender system it is not improbable that there will arise a clear demand for its adoption in this country as a method which will ensure justice for the poor.—The Social Service Council of Canada.

The pike, though greedy and fond of heavy meals, is slow growing, and is believed to live longer than any other species of fish. A Swiss naturalist has recorded the history of one that was 267 years old. It spent its entire existence as a prisoner in a fish pond.

Ski-ing, tobogganing, snowshoeing, ski-joring, ice-boating and skating followed by a warm plunge in the ice-fringed open air swimming pool, make Banff in Banff National park, Alberta, in the opinion of many, the finest winter playground on the continent.