

The Automobile

ENGINE IS PRIME FACTOR IN CAR.

Men closely connected with the manufacture and distribution of motor cars may have noticed a peculiar trend during the last year or so. This has been a change in the buying public's attitude toward automobiles in general.

People who use motor cars seem to have come by the idea that their choice of cars should almost always begin and end with things like the body style, upholstery and the various items which they feel contribute to comfort and convenience.

They have seemed to forget the one big factor which has to do with their comfort and convenience is the chassis; and that if the chassis is right they are sure to get the greatest usefulness from their cars at the lowest cost.

In all justice it should be said that the motor car buyers are not wholly to blame for this attitude. Many have taken it consciously; it doubtless has come upon others unconsciously. The progress and development of the automobile may be said to be responsible.

CARS NOW DEPENDABLE.

In the earlier days of the motorcar it was in a more or less experimental stage. Men bought no car until convinced, by their own investigation or otherwise, that it was about the most dependable to be had within their means.

But that period of uncertainty, if you please, was of short duration. Fundamental principles were found, and they are fundamental to-day. Each manufacturer, perforce, settled these matters according to his own lights. But all of them strove, and

most of them succeeded, in producing designs and cars which were reliable and gave good service.

Although motor cars to-day are generally dependable, economical in varying degree, and so on, the fact remains that the automobile is essentially a piece of machinery. More than that, it is a piece of machinery which, by and large, is expected to stand more ill use and receive less expert care than any other extensively built machinery in the world.

CHASSIS IS FOUNDATION.

Just as the chassis, the machinery, is the foundation of the motor car, so it is the foundation of the owner's satisfaction, his comfort and his convenience. All three of them rest finally upon the service he gets from the machinery. Should they fail in a large way, or in a succession of annoying small ways, the owner gets no satisfaction, comfort or convenience.

It is true, of course, that the motor car has been perfected to a remarkable degree—if the word perfected can be used to describe something that probably can never be made fully 100 per cent. perfect. But that does not, of itself, presuppose that all buying caution should be cast bodily to the winds. Different manufacturers have different ways of doing the same thing.

In buying a motor car it is still a good thing to study what is hidden away under the shiny hood and the floor boards. It is still a good thing to take into account the manufacturer's reputation. It is still a good thing to make some study of the car's history and of the opinion of its owners.

VALUE OF OUR SCENIC RESOURCES

National Parks Continue to Prove Powerful Magnets for Tourist Travel—Direct and Indirect Benefits.

During the past season it was again proved that national parks provide powerful magnets for tourist travel from other countries. It is becoming increasingly clear that while the primary purpose of national parks is not commercial they are proving each year more and more profitable investments. The national parks were set aside to preserve some of our most beautiful and outstanding scenic regions and to provide recreational areas for the people. Yet because the desire to travel and to see the wonders of other parts of the globe is an almost universal one, the world is making a path to their gates and incidentally bringing many direct and indirect benefits.

During the past season practically every one of the parks showed an increase in travel. Jasper park, which was able for the first time to offer suitable accommodation, had at times more visitors than it could comfortably accommodate and a large addition to its bungalow hotel will be made for next year. Reports of its beautiful scenery were the cause of bringing many hundreds of people to Canada from the United States. In spite of a wet season and other drawbacks over 3,000 cars entered Banff and Kootenay parks from the United States. None of these visitors spent less than five days in Canada, many of them spent considerably more and a large number

declared their intention of returning next year for a long holiday among the mountains.

The growth in travel, however, is not confined to the national parks. A similar increase in visitors was reported from many parts of the Dominion, particularly from those provinces which have undertaken special publicity and good roads campaigns. According to reports recently published in the daily press the annual tourist revenue of British Columbia has now reached the astonishing total of \$35,000,000, or a sum equal to the total annual mineral production of that province.

The revenue of Ontario from this source has not been computed, but it must reach a large sum, while in Quebec, due largely to improved highways, travel last year, according to the Minister of Roads, was worth \$20,000,000, and included 125,000 cars. In spite of a cool season there was also a large travel to the Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick reporting a total of about \$4,000,000, or nearly three times that of two years ago. It must be remembered, too, that the revenue from tourists is widely distributed among all classes of people and helps to build up the prosperity of both town and country. Figures carefully worked out by publicity experts indicate that out of every dollar spent by the tourist approximately one-third goes

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



for food and ultimately finds its way into the pockets of the people in the rural districts.

This peaceful penetration of Canada by people from the south of the line for holiday purposes is also beneficial in other ways, because it is building up goodwill and a better understanding. Travel in a country dispels many erroneous impressions and reveals unsuspected national possibilities. It is undoubtedly true that Canada beyond her own borders is still often regarded as a trackless forest, roamed over by bears, moose and Indians, where the inhabitants live under Arctic conditions the greater part of the year.

A summer holiday in Canada is therefore educational in the best sense and serves often as a preliminary to investment or permanent settlement. The best example of how immigration follows tourist travel is perhaps found in southern California. Twenty years ago southern California had a small population and a very limited prosperity. To-day, simply as a result of capitalizing her scenery and climate and developing her roads and attractions, she has built up a large permanent population and a tourist travel worth, it is said, \$500,000,000 a year.

In proportion to her population Canada possesses a greater area set aside for national parks than any other country, and she can look forward to an increasing appreciation of their attractions. She possesses (too, many other potentialities which as yet have scarcely been realized. In her summer and in her winter climate, her virgin forests, her big game and fishing, her picturesque Indian and French Canadian traditions, her beautiful cities and rural districts, and her great

St. Thomas' Hospital, London, contains thirty miles of pipes carrying hot water for heating, etc., into every ward.

hinterland of wilderness, she possesses a wealth of natural attractions capable of practically unlimited development.

Fortunately, the law of reaction, the boomerang principle, does not hold alone with evil acts. The good deeds are just as sure to come back, and they bring with them all the blessed good intentions with which they were thrown out.

The amount of pressure applied by a pianist to the keys in one minute is often anything up to a ton and a half. In that same minute the eye has to read about 1,500 signs and the fingers make about 2,000 movements.

Girls, what are you planning to do with life?—develop it, make the most of the talents God has given you, and accomplish something for the world, or sit calmly down and wait for the impossible to happen, or dream idly of what you would like to be if your surroundings were only different?

Men who work in high temperatures often lose considerable weight from unusual respiration and perspiration. They also lose much salt. In England a series of experiments on workers in hot mines seems to show that a small quantity of salt taken daily relieves the men of much of their exhaustion. A drink based on a solution of about one-third of an ounce of salt to a gallon of water was most effective in warding off fatigue.

A Destroyer of Cherished Illusions

The new enlarged edition of "Popular Fallacies Explained and Corrected," by A. S. E. Ackerman, is a destroyer of cherished illusions. For example, Nero did not fiddle while Rome was burning, for the reason that he was in his villa at Antium, fifty miles away, at the time. Moreover, the violin only dates from the middle of the sixteenth century. Diogenes did not live in a tub. The Curfew Bell was not instituted by William the Conqueror, or he simply enforced an existing regulation. King John did not sign the Magna Charta, "the seal was probably put on in the Chancery." It is even doubtful whether King John could write. The first English Prince of Wales was not born in Carnarvon Castle, for the simple reason that "the castle was barely commenced by Edward I., and not finished until thirty-three years after the babyhood of his fourth son." Blondeville, did not discover the place of confinement in Austria of Richard I., though the story of his singing outside the castle to let his royal master know of his proximity is charming.

Cabot Discovered North America.

Sir Walter Raleigh did not introduce either tobacco or the potato into England. Tobacco was introduced by Sir John Hawkins or Sir Francis Drake, and the potato first reached this country as a result of one of Drake's expeditions to the New World. Christopher Columbus did not discover America, at least not North America, which was discovered by John Cabot, a Venetian, in 1497. In 1492 Columbus sighted San Salvador, and "on August 1st, 1498, he beheld for the first time the mainland of South America, but does not appear to have landed."

Wat did not invent the steam-engine, but only improved it. The steam-engine was invented by Edward Somerset, a Marquis and Earl of Worcester, in 1655. Marconi did not invent the wireless telegraph, but developed and applied it. It was the mathematical work of Clerk Maxwell and the scientific experiments of Hertz which produced wireless telegraphy.

Mild Winter Healthier.

A mild winter is healthier than a cold one, and therefore a green winter does not necessarily fill the churchyard. It is a popular belief that it is bad to bathe in cold water when you are hot, but this it would appear is not so. "On the contrary, it is better to bathe in cold water when the body is warm provided no time is lost in getting into the water."

Rooms warmed by gas-stoves are not unhealthy, neither do they dry the atmosphere unduly, but care should be taken that the stove is not too powerful for the size of the room.

Moths do not eat clothes. This is done by the grubs that develop from the eggs the moths have laid.

The bagpipe did not originate in Scotland, but can be traced in ancient Persia and by inference in Egypt, Chaldean, and ancient Greece. Also for our illusions!

Gravel vs. Clay Soil.

It is a fallacy to believe that gravel soil is healthier to live on than a clay soil. As a matter of fact, when gravel has been rendered foul by infiltration with organic matters, it becomes "a very hotbed of disease."

Turning to the animal kingdom, it

appears that owls do not avoid daylight, that cats see no better at night than other animals, that tortoises placed in gardens in the fond belief that they will eat up slugs and other garden pests do nothing of the kind, but feast themselves on the good garden stuff. Ostriches do not bury their heads in the sand when pursued. A black rook to a dog's mouth does not denote purity of breed, and a beaver does not use his broad, flat tail as a trowel. Moles are not blind, although their sight is not brilliant, and monkeys rarely, if ever, have fleas.

No Growing Pains.

Turning to ourselves, there is no such thing as growing pains, and that "what are called growing pains in children are rheumatism," which it is unwise and even dangerous to neglect. Ozone, which we are led to believe is so healthful and invigorating, breathed in even minute quantities "acts as an irritant to the air passages and is highly injurious." The existence of ozone in the air has always been doubtful, and "recent research shows that it is never present below altitudes of 5,000 feet. The smell attributed to it at the seaside really arises from decaying seaweed."

Cancer is not hereditary; brimstone and treacle is not good for children in the spring or at any time, and the good old linseed poultice beloved of our grandmothers is no good so far as the linseed is concerned (a sponge would do as well), the only virtue in it being the hot water with which it is mixed.

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Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Not all the natural resources of Ontario are of a utilitarian nature. Some of them have their value in scenic effect; these, converted into monetary value, represent a large amount, due to the tourist traffic which they influence.

One of the chief of these is the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara. Many thousands of visitors are attracted to Niagara annually, and, while a first thought only recognizes that a vast amount of water is passing over the crest, a more mature consideration impresses one with the fact that this tremendous volume of water has been thus descending for ages. The effect has been to wear away the crest, giving it the form of a horseshoe, from which it takes its name. From actual observation, however, covering a number of years, it is known that the crest is receding at the point of greatest erosion, at the rate of approximately eight feet per year, while on the sides almost no recession is noted. This concentration of the water in the centre or toe of the horseshoe is rapidly changing the form of the crest. It has also necessitated the extension of the tunnel under the fall for a distance of 150 feet, so that visitors may view the enormous volume of water coming over the falls. A suggestion has been made that a submerged diversion weir be placed in the river above the falls to again spread the water over the entire crest and thus retain the scenic grandeur of the Horseshoe Falls.

Readiness.

"The readiness is all," said Hamlet, and the saying has passed into the heritage of our tongue. From the play that of all writing outside the Bible is most often quoted.

There must be not alone the readiness to go hence, as in the case of Hamlet; there must be the watch and ward of a fully armed preparedness for all that life may bring to us each day.

What is it to be ready? Readiness is not an improvisation. It cannot be suddenly donned like a garment or extemporized like a tune. It implies a long, hard course of training. The football field—to choose an autumn-Saturday example—abounds in instances of players who were primed and picked for the one particular act of the duplicitous or the forward pass, and who at the psychological instant were put into the game and did the thing they were especially trained to do. They had long practiced alone, with no pennant-waving and no cheers. The critical instant when it struck found them capable of rising to the full height of the occasion.

The lawyer may sum up years of legal education and experience in a "yes" or a "no." He did not answer on the spur of the moment. He responded out of the rich accumulation of his wisdom. The bridge-builder is given the credit for a prompt decision; but, like the foundations of his bridge, most of the basis of his judgment is deep-hid in previous study, testing and comparison.

But a lifetime must not be spent in making ready to live. We cannot forever postpone a word or a deed; if we are possessed with an irrevocable end of our days will find us still anxiously debating what to do and wondering what it is that we have missed.

Education should not end while life continues; but there are not a few who forget that the first purpose of education is not to acquire facts but to attain a character and to enable us to acquire ourselves like men in courage and in service to the race.

Never explain—your friends do not need it and your enemies will not believe you anyway.

The best safety appliance on an automobile is a careful man at the wheel.

Results and

The Dominion forest reserves in Western Canada comprise an area of approximately 27,500,000 acres and consist of tracts of land unsuitable for agriculture, which have been set apart permanently for forest production.

Many life-insurance companies, according to the Insurance Journal, no longer consider an aeroplane flight as so hazardous as to invalidate a policy. The main restriction is that the policyholder shall fly only over an established route in a machine operated by a regular transportation company. The companies will bar casual flights with itinerant aviators.

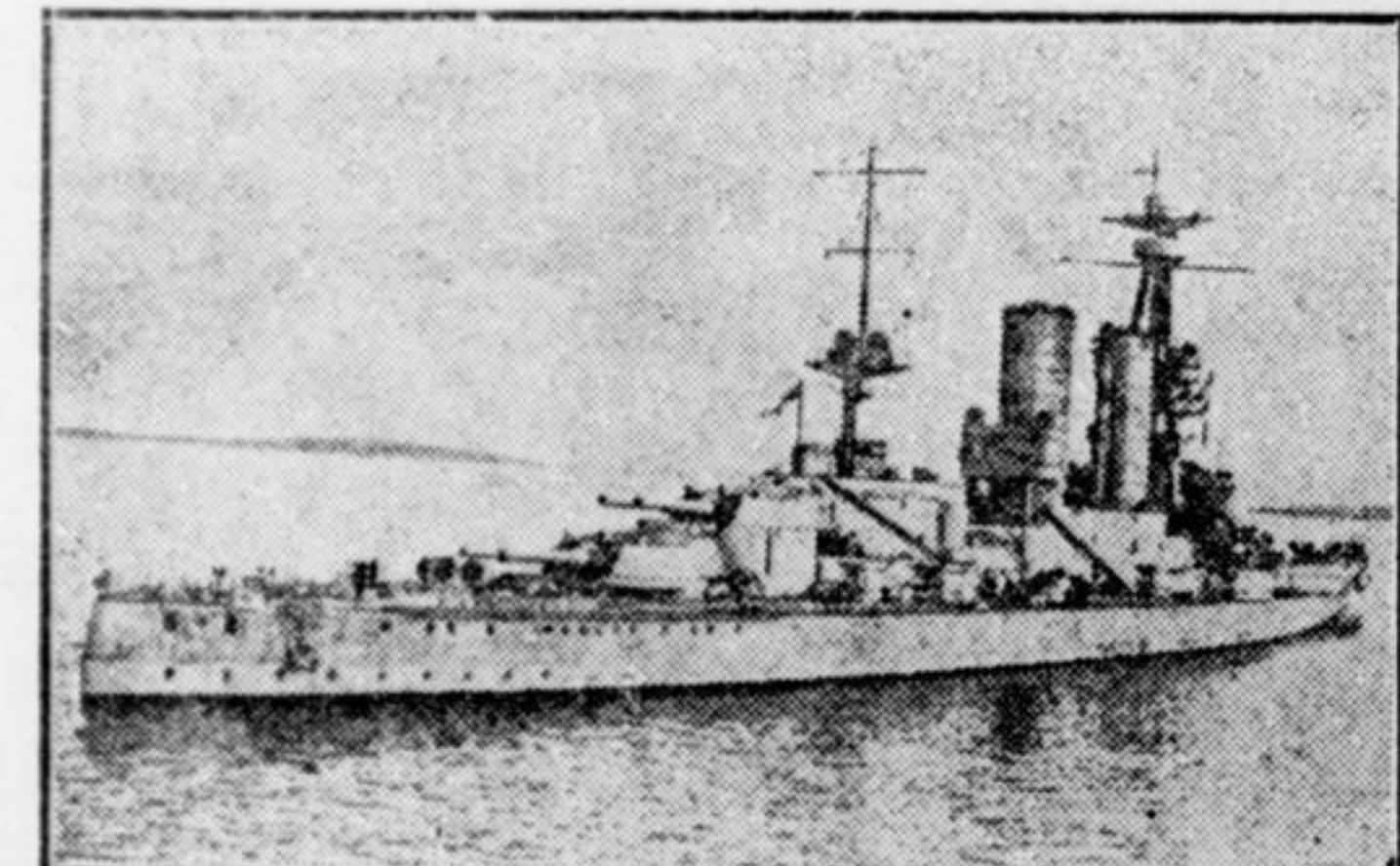
Presses that print the Bible work twenty-four hours a day. The American Bible Society recently received an order for a million and a half volumes of parts of the Scriptures in English and Spanish, to make a book of sixty-four pages. The books are for distribution in the United States and South America.

Rippling Rhymes

A QUESTION OF AGE

"A man's no older than he feels," I say, some forty times a day; but my old rusty springs and wheels show many signs of giving way. When I was younger I could fall and not be lamed in back or knee; as springy as a rubber ball, no accident could mar my glee. But now if I fall down the stairs I'm sure to dislocate my back, and if I stumble over chairs, a lot of ribs begin to crack. I sometimes slide on orange peels, and bust my dome, but still I cry, "A man's no older than he feels," which is a sort of truthful lie. I'd have you think I'm feeling young, and right side up, and good as new, and so, you see, I'm giving tongue to that which is not strictly true. And yet it's true enough, I guess, that I'm no older than I feel, and if my feelings I confess, the tale would make your senses reel. A h, well, odds bones and hully chee, the fact's too sad for tongue or pen, but rusty graybeards hate to see themselves outclassed by younger men. They hate to think that they are done, mere idle dotards on the stage, they'd keep their places in the sun, and do so repudiate their age. I feel my sluggish blood congeal, and still I cry, in accents bold, "Men are no older than they feel, and I'm a sorrel three-year-old."

IN RABBITBORO



H.M.S. CANADA

The gallant British warship which bears the name of the greatest British Dominion within the Empire, "The Canada," which took part in a recent review.



Content to Remain Patients, No Doubt.

"What is it you find so strange about the patients of that doctor who writes so many liquor prescriptions?"

"Why, none of them has ever been known either to die or to get well."

Even the educated man sometimes finds out that what he doesn't know is just what he wants; that what he knows he can't use.



Bug Postman—

"I wish these folks would have numbers on their houses, How am I to find A. Worm, Acorn Village?"

No one ever saw a sly hero; courage has an open face.

In England many people have bought submarine chasers and converted them into house boats. Stripped of their large, high-speed engines, they make cozy homes.



INDIAN LADIES TO BECOME NURSES

The first two Indian girls to leave that country and train for the nursing profession are now in England. Lady Reading, wife of the Viceroy of India, is keenly interested in hospital work.