

# THE AUTOMOBILE

## ALIGNING THE WHEELS.

The purchase of new cars are frequent enough for us to forget the experiences with previous purchases. It is inadvisable to be too certain of the correctness of every detail of the car, for sometimes the alignment of the wheels is overlooked, and this detail is not brought out until the costly reminder of ground-off treads brings this forcibly to the owner's attention.

Here is a simple method the owner can use to his own economical advantage to check the alignment. Drive the car against the side of a smooth, straight curb, not rapidly, but rather glide the car to a stop with the right wheels resting closely and evenly in position. The wheels on this side are then lined evenly, and for purposes of testing can be disregarded from further consideration.

Use a piece of heavy twine to check the opposite wheels, by tying one end to a rear wheel spoke, and pulling it taut directly across the front wheel, and find which surface comes in contact with the tightly drawn string first. It is permissible for the front of the tire to be one-eighth inch inside the rear edge. More than this must be corrected.

## HARD STARTING.

Often a flivver engine will be hard to start after a cold night. This trouble is caused by congealed oil between the clutch disks, and the remedy is to leave the engine in high gear after it has been stopped for the night. This has a tendency to force the oil out from between the disks. Too heavy oil can also cause this trouble.

## DANGER IN TOO MUCH OIL.

Too much oil in a car will cause the engine to smoke; it soots up the plugs, making the engine miss explosions; it accumulates in the head of the cylinder,

## Kokanee Glacier Park.

The scenic beauty of the mountain districts of Southern British Columbia has been known to the traveler for many years, but until recently no attempt had been made by either the Provincial or Federal Government to set aside land for the creation of a park in that area. However, recognizing the need of such a park, British Columbia recently created the Kokanee Glacier Park, in the Kootenay District. No better location could have been selected. The Park's rugged landscape, its great areas of eternal ice, its beautiful lakes and its magnificent waterfalls make the area one of the scenic gems of Canada.

The park contains an area of 100 square miles, 50 square miles of which are over 7,000 feet in elevation and 85 square miles over 6,000 feet. It is literally studded with mountain peaks, the highest being over 9,000 feet. There are seven main glaciers, the largest of which is 8 square miles in area. In addition there are thirty lakes about 6,500 feet in elevation, the largest being Kokanee Lake and Kaslo Lake. There are no higher mountains for hundreds of miles to the south, east or west, while to the north may be seen the high peaks of the Selkirk Mountains and their hundreds of glaciers.

The accessibility of the Park will in all probability result in a large number of motoring tourists visiting the area. The tourist can leave the City of Nelson and drive a distance of 20 miles, of which 12 miles are along the beautiful north shore lake drive, to the entrance of the Park at the Molly Gibson Mine concentrator on Kokanee Creek. It can also be entered from Kaslo and Siccan Lake points, but to avoid delays and inconveniences it is preferable that one enter from Nelson. Once in the Park, the motorist will find excellent roads, as well as camping sites located at convenient points.

To the vacationist desiring to get out in the open and roughing it, Kokanee Park is an ideal place. It is a fisherman's paradise. The lakes and streams are teeming with bass, trout, perch and other species. There is excellent mountain climbing, both for the novice and the expert, while the hunter will find here splendid specimens of big game.

The opening of the Banff-Windermere Highway last July already has

causing pre-ignition and knocking; it makes the valves leak and lose compression and power; and makes the engine overheat, which causes a further loss of power. Excessive bluish-white smoke from the exhaust pipe is a symptom of trouble approaching, slowly but inevitably.

## HAT MAKES PACKING.

From the felt of an old hat washers may be made for packing the stuffing boxes of the water pump. These are made more effective if the felt has been boiled in a mixture of tallow and plumbago.

## COTTER PIN INSERTION.

A cotter pin can be worked into a hole much easier if one end of the pin is shortened.

## SIMPLE KNOCK FINDER.

An old baking powder can and a piece of three-sixteenths-inch cold rolled steel or drill rod will make an excellent knock detector. The device is constructed by threading the rod at one end for about one inch and then a hole to receive the rod is drilled in the centre of the bottom of the can. Thread a nut onto the rod and then place a washer against the nut, insert the rod into the hole in the can and fasten into position with another washer and nut. Finally solder the lid of the can in position and the device is completed. Holding the can against the car and the rod against the engine will permit locating the knock.

## MENACE OF TREAD CUTS.

Watch for the little tread cuts in tire casings. If the cuts are neglected, the flexing action of the tire will remove the dirt, grime and moisture, and be forced through by the elastic tread rubber as the wheels revolve. Foreign matter will deteriorate, chafe and weaken the carcass.

has a noticeable effect on the tourist traffic from the prairies and the United States to the Canadian Rockies. During 1921-22, when the road was incomplete, approximately 115,000 people visited the Rocky Mountain parks. With the road completed and facilities for motorists greatly improved, this number, during the coming year, should be greatly augmented, and as Kokanee Park is only a few miles off the main highway, no doubt it will be visited by thousands of people from the Prairies and "across the line."

## Travel.

It is not the mileage to and fro, hither and yon, that entitles a man to regard himself as a traveler. If he goes, as Shakespeare would put it, with his eyes open but their sense shut, he might as well stay at home for all that he will think and all that he will truly see. "You must see not merely with the eye but through the eye," said a sage counsellor of young men.

Round and round the globe and over and over the seven seas, trains, boats and airships are transporting some people who are little better than animate packages of merchandise so far as their reaction to their panoramic environment is concerned. They tell us they have been many times to this place or that; but it does not appear from what they say or from what they seem to be that they were richly educated or profoundly influenced in any way by the experience.

When you see how little some people have done with the chances they had, you feel what a pity it is that others, who would have made much of them, did not have those chances instead. It is extraordinary how certain persons who stayed home and studied know Europe and Asia to-day better than certain others who yielded to the wanderlust and roamed afar.

He who uses his faculties for all they are worth can make the tour of the block and come back with the material out of which a genius like O. Henry could make a short story. The same things were there for everybody else who came along; but everybody else passed unnoticed.

One of the most fruitful exploring expeditions any man can conduct is in the devious bypaths and the hidden fastnesses of his own being.

## —AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



## The Wind.

Of all the phenomena of nature the wind seems to be the one that is most strikingly endowed with personality. Sunlight, starlight, moonlight, thunder and lightning, rain and snow—there is no wide range of expressiveness in any of them. But the wind has moods and a many-sided character; indeed there is no human emotion, no virtue and no vice of the human soul, that does not find its representation or its symbol in the blowing of the wind.

An English novel is a book in which two people want each other in the first chapter, but do not get each other until the last chapter.

A French novel is a book in which two people get each other right in the first chapter and from then on to the last chapter don't want each other any more.

A Russian novel is one in which two people neither want each other nor get each other, and round that fact four hundred and fifty profoundly melancholy pages are written.

## Novels in a Nutshell.

Much has been written in criticism of English, French and Russian novels, but never have their essential natures been so crisply described as in these paragraphs of anonymous origin:

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Hudson Maxim, noted inventor of the famous Maxim machine gun and high explosives, is still very active at the age of 71. It is said that he is working on a number of new inventions that will revolutionize warfare.

## The Salesroom and its Activities

When the Canadian National Institute for the Blind was established early in 1918, it was faced with the tremendous problem of not only locating civilian blind scattered throughout Canada, but of laying the foundations for industrial and other forms of training and employment. It was a comparatively simple operation to select from among the blind those who were capable of entering factories, taking training and remaining for employment. For those who could not be employed in factories, however, owing to domestic or other reasons, it was necessary to furnish training in those occupations that might be carried on in the home. The method of furnishing this training through home teachers has been explained in a previous article. The home teachers began their operations in the summer of 1918 and as a result of their efforts, and the growing skill of their pupils it was found necessary to establish early in 1919 a supply department to furnish raw materials and a sales department to receive and market their finished products. Such a department was organized in the spring of 1919 and termed "The Salesroom."

For purposes of description and in line with the nature sub-division of the work of this department, we shall consider it under the two headings: 1st, Raw Material Section, and 2nd, Finished Products Sales Section.

### 1. RAW MATERIAL SECTION AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

This section was organized for the purpose of purchasing in quantities and therefore at wholesale prices, those raw materials required by blind home workers and selling to the individual in the small quantities desired from time to time without charging for any administration. This meant that the individual could secure suitable quantities, convenient quantities, and prompt attention to orders, no matter how small, at prices which were on the average much lower than those that could be secured elsewhere.

This represented a great convenience to the blind individual, since he was not of necessity held up through inability to secure the raw materials desired at any time nor was he kept in uncertainty as to the quality or price of the materials desired; also he felt that even though he were located in some scattered settlement in the far north, east or west, he could secure his raw materials almost as promptly and certainly as cheaply as the individual located close to the centre of distribution with the only extra charge to him showing in the larger parcel post, express, or freight charges to his distant home. These latter charges, however, were on the average comparatively small and so represented but a very small handicap.

Further, it was the function of this department to stock, or be ready to secure at short notice, all materials required from time to time by the blind home worker and to keep a check on the prices and quality of materials that might be available or appear on the market from time to time in order that every possible advantage might be secured for the home worker and thus assist him to overcome to some extent his handicap in meeting the competition of more fortunate sighted producers.

It was found that many home workers could dispose of their products locally and without difficulty while others found but small demand in their particular locality for the articles that they were able to produce. It was therefore necessary to organize a central agency which could purchase from home workers those products for which there was not sufficient local demand. From this initial start, the sales agency developed along advisory lines as well since they say how nice everything is.

Seated at dinner Johnny was served with soup. Having tasted it he remarked, "This is pretty good soup, what there is of it."

He was greatly disconcerted to see a dark frown on the face of his hostess and he hastened to remedy his blunder by remarking: "And there's plenty of it, such as it is."

Cultured Pearls. The Chinese produced "cultured" pearls years ago by inserting small shot or mother of pearl into shells of freshwater mussels which they kept in tanks.

of workmanship, etc., he receives cash. The Salesroom then applies the necessary finish in the way of enamel, paint, stain, varnish, and disposes directly or takes into stock for future disposal. In this way the quality of workmanship, etc., appearing in articles produced by the blind home worker is kept up to standard and the finish which may be required by the trade possesses an excellence which cannot be surpassed on the continent. The demand for these products is constantly growing as the public become educated to the fact that blind people can produce excellent products of a utilitarian character and that these articles possess the necessary splendid and durable finish. In its service to the blind, this branch felt that to build up permanent connection and demand, it was necessary to lend every effort toward the secure of attractive finish.

### RAW MATERIAL SECTION—HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT.

This section, from its small beginning in 1919, has now developed to a point where its monthly sales of raw materials amount to nearly twelve hundred dollars. On the average, one hundred and twenty-five blind people purchase raw materials directly and steadily through this source. From the small beginning in 1919 with but a few sizes of reed for basketry, yarns for knitting, and cordage for string bag making, we have now reached a point where over thirty lines of materials and articles are stocked, including reeds, willows, rattans, yarns, cordage, thread, self-threading needles, needle threaders for machine work, bases for trays and baskets, etc., basket models, etc. Besides this, we have also secured stocks of Braille watches for men and women, typewriters especially adapted, Braille writing machines, tools and other appliances necessary to blind people in their every day life.

This branch, from its early start in 1919, with a few consignments, has now reached a most important stage. During the year ending March 31st, 1920, products to the approximate value of four hundred dollars were received from home workers. For the year ending March 31st, 1921, these had reached a value of eight thousand dollars; by March 31st, 1922, seventeen thousand dollars, and for the year ending March 31st, 1923, thirty-three thousand dollars. For the present year the value of these articles will, it is estimated, reach the approximate record mark of forty thousand dollars. Can anyone gainsay this evidence of the necessity for our sales provision or the unequalled co-operation and industry of blind people?

Our next article will deal with the home worker and his viewpoint, the larger opportunities he has been enabled to grasp through the medium of the Salesroom and its connections as operated by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, 62-64 Baldwin St., Toronto. Branch Salesroom activities are now being developed at the Institute, at Winnipeg for the Central Western Division of the Institute, and at Vancouver, for the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, in order to provide larger connection with the trade and relieve shipping expense for blind individuals.

The Perfect Gentleman. Johnny, having reached his teens, was invited out to dinner without his parents. Mother was at first doubtful whether or no she should allow her son to go. She was afraid that, without the influence of the maternal eye, he might disgrace himself.

"Now, be very careful," she said, having at last given way to his entreaties. "Mind your manners, and were in a position to ascertain just what the public wanted and to keep the home workers informed as to the articles which were most in demand and therefore could be disposed of most readily at advantageous prices for the worker. The functions of this branch gradually multiplied until finally it has become a most important factor in the work-a-day lives of home workers. It secures orders of varying sizes from firms, organizations and individuals, distributes these orders to blind people in their homes, who are thus enabled to produce continuously and in wholesale quantities. The blind home worker ships portions or completed orders to the Salesroom for which, following close inspection

## Natural Resources Bulletin.

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

The Sudbury nickel mining area last year produced 61,440,000 pounds of nickel, valued at \$18,483,000. This was three times the quantity taken out in 1922, and the largest output ever attained except during the war years 1915-1918, when in 1918 the record production of 92,507,298 pounds was turned out.

There are only two other places in Canada where nickel has been reported as of commercial importance, both in Ontario, at Alexo, about 150 miles north of Sudbury, and as a constituent of the Cobalt ores at Cobalt. A small deposit occurs near St. Stephen, N.B., but it is not of commercial value.

The chief competitor of Canada in the nickel markets of the world is New Caledonia, an island in the Western Pacific Ocean 700 miles east of Queensland, Ontario, however, at present produces about 80 per cent of the world's nickel supply, the easier mining and the larger available supply being the chief factors in enabling this country to secure the market.

The close of the war left the nickel companies with large supplies of the metal on hand. As the principal use of nickel has been as an alloy in the manufacture of armament and projectiles it was necessary to find new uses and new markets. This campaign has been gradually securing results, as the increased output shows. The development of malleable nickel has also added to its range of uses, permitting it to be drawn into tubing for chemical processes and laboratory uses.

Nickel is but one of the economic minerals of which Canada has largely a monopoly, and the manner of its discovery and development makes a fascinating story for those interested in the development of Canada's natural resources.

## Lucky Wedding Signs.

Which is the luckiest day on which to get married?

In France, the first Friday in the month is considered the luckiest day on which to celebrate the great event, but in other countries Friday is regarded as a most unlucky day.

In Scotland superstition concerning weddings runs not so much to the day as to the various deeds which augur well or ill for the married couple. A Scottish bride may look for happiness if she is carried across the threshold of her new home, after an outbreak has been broken over her head. But woe betide her if the outbreak should be broken by mistake—or foul design—over someone else's head.

In the Highlands it is considered unlucky for a dog to pass between the bride and groom on their way to the church. The bride should be driven by grey horses, and her bridegroom should wear no buckle or fastening on his left shoe.

Formerly there was a custom of shoe-throwing which was supposed to foretell who would be the next couple to celebrate their wedding day. After the departure of a bride and bridegroom the single men and girls formed into groups, and when the shoe was thrown from one group it was the first member of the opposing group to catch it who was destined to be the next victim of Cupid's toils.

## Pencils for Patent Leather.

Ordinary black pencils are made in more than fifty varieties, hard and soft. The variety of pencils made with different colored leads is also very considerable. But apart from these the pencil manufacturer issues a variety of pencils made for quite special purposes.

Since they are used for trade purposes, these are rarely seen by the general public. The furniture dealer usually marks the price on a mirror with soap, but he can purchase a pencil which will write legibly on glass.

There are pencils made for marking prices on polished metals, porcelain, oilcloth, and even patent leather. In each case the lead is made so that the mark can be easily rubbed out. Among the most interesting pencils made is one used only by surgeons. For marking out lines or divisions on the surface of a patient's body before performing an operation the use of a pencil is sometimes necessary, and as the ordinary pencil is useless, a special one is made which marks the skin as clearly as an ordinary lead pencil will mark a sheet of paper.

## Utilizing Sewer Gas.

An Australian engineer has put sewer gas to work driving an engine. He built a sixteen horsepower plant and collected the gas which emanated from the septic tanks of his own town of Parramatta to use as fuel for his engine. The supply turned out to be so sure that the plant can be left to run for days at a time without any attention.

In this particular installation the work is merely to pump out the sewer gas itself; but nevertheless it saved the cost of the coal.

I MET MARY BUNNY TODAY YOU KNOW SHE HAS CHARGE OF THE NEW WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.



SHE SAID THAT FARMER DEWLAP CAME IN THE OTHER DAY FROM HARE HOLLOW, AN' HE STOPPED AT THE EXCHANGE.



HE SAYS—'IS THIS THE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE?' 'YES,' SHE SAYS—'WELL ARE YOU THE WOMAN?' 'YES,' SHE SAYS—



THEN SAYS HE—'WE-E-E-LL I GUESS I'LL KEEP MY OLD MOLLY !!'

