

The Automobile

PROPER LIGHTS ON CAR ARE SAFETY AID.

A lot has been heard about the headlight problem in the automotive field and someone has suggested that the only way to solve this problem is to pass a law prohibiting night driving. Of course nobody is likely to seriously propose such a regulation, consequently we are liable to continue with this perplexing situation.

From thirty minutes before sunset until thirty minutes before sunrise represent the hours when driving is most difficult and dangerous. While driving at night headlights should enable the driver to see clearly objects at least two hundred feet ahead. The car should have two lusty headlights when in motion—white and of equal strength. Also a tall light, red and visible for five hundred feet.

The belief that the motor headlight glare problem is one of considerable mystery and extremely difficult to solve is held by many leaders in the automotive industry. Some of the best illuminating engineers in the country have been devoting their skill and energy to the general proposition of creating headlights which will not glare and yet at the same time will give sufficient brightness to light the road ahead.

LIGHT EFFECTS ANALYSED.
In the daytime when the sun is shining automobile headlights may be turned on and yet no inconvenience will be caused to motorists who happen to meet such a car. Under such circumstances it is easily possible to read the license plate on the front of the car. This is due to the fact that the light reflected from the license plate to the eyes is about sixty times as powerful as the headlight. Of course, as evening approaches the headlights appear to become stronger and this process goes on until daylight has entirely disappeared and nighttime has brought on its usual darkness when the headlights are at their brightest. During this process the eye has been automatically adjusting

MODIFY DANGEROUS GLARE.

When one goes out into the evening the headlights show their whole intensity and give the light necessary for seeing the road ahead. As dawn appears, of course, the process is reversed. It is generally considered that the dangerous glare of auto headlights can be considerably modified by placing them under certain tests, as, for instance, when a headlight is placed on front of a white screen or wall about twenty-five feet distant and the light turned on, the bright light can then be adjusted to a certain position which will give the driver a fairly satisfactory view of the road and the flow of the rays of light will be sufficiently low to reduce the glare in the face of drivers of autos coming in the opposite direction. In some localities there are certain laws which require all motorists to have some such adjustment made to their lights and carry a certificate to show that such tests have been made.

It is very desirable to carry at least one spare bulb for your headlights. This is just as important as having a spare tire. The surface of the reflector on a light should be frequently cleaned so as to produce the best lighting results. For this purpose a soft cloth is desirable and in using such a cloth be sure to wipe from the centre outward toward the rim rather than round and round. In addition to all this, it is in keeping with good motoring tactics to inspect the general wiring through which the electric current is provided for the lights to see that it is in good shape and also to inspect the storage battery to insure its doing the work required in the whole lighting arrangement.

Making Canada's Inventory.

Much is heard of Canada's natural resources—her minerals, water powers, forests, fisheries and lands, and we have learned to value them highly, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service. They mean everything to this young country.

Very few, however, appreciate the difficulties, the hardships, and, many times, the privations under which the pioneers in discovery, labor in making known our wealth in natural resources.

The Interior Department has just sent an expedition to the northern lands of the Arctic. The vessel carries a number of scientists, who will report on the resources of that country. Another party is being sent along the northern limits of the mainland, from the Mackenzie to Hudson Bay, exploring the territory wherein it is already generally known valuable resources in minerals exist. These men will spend the winter in the North.

Even in more southerly latitudes Canada has areas in which the work is not easy. In the mountains of British Columbia geologists are making surveys that may mean untold millions in mineral wealth to Canada but they are doing so sometimes at great risk and often under difficult conditions. A recent report from one of the parties states that the work had been delayed until late in the season by bad weather, including belated snowstorms. In order to overcome the last time the party was now working from 4:30 in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, and Sundays have been entirely removed from the calendar.

In 1923 a geological party in north-western Quebec lost two members of its party by drowning. There are no bridges in the wilds, and turbulent streams frequently have to be crossed or navigated often at great risk.

This spring, at a watering station on a river on which much potential water-power exists, while the engineers were taking measurements of the volume and rapidity of flow, they were thrown into the water owing to floating logs being carried under their boat.

The records of many cases are buried in the official government reports, and little is ever heard by the public of the work being done by the Civil Servants of Canada on the front-

iers of civilization and beyond. The inventory of our natural resources goes on, however, and it is only when the death of a field man on duty is reported that any public attention is given to the work these pioneers are doing.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

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

The fruit season is now upon us, and berries, cherries, peaches, plums, early apples, etc., are coming on to the market in tremendous quantities, and in a variety of containers, boxes, baskets, crates and barrels, with many shapes and sizes of each. Some conception of the quantities required for a season's fruit handling is given in a report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1922. In that year there were 14,966,392 berry boxes made, together with 15,830,021 baskets and 1,925,175 crates.

Between seasons practically all this enormous number of containers has disappeared, and a new supply is required. True, they are very frail, being made for temporary use only, and in order to produce the most attractive and saleable fruit new containers are necessary.

The interdependence of industries is very clearly shown in the relation of the fruit grower to the forest. Practically all the containers used are the product of the forest, whether they be of wood or paper. In the manufacture of boxes, baskets and crates in 1922 there were used 96,550,000 board feet of softwood, 14,162,669 board feet of hardwood, and 7,000,000 feet of veneer.

Villains.

A Frenchman was travelling in Ireland when he overheard the following conversation:

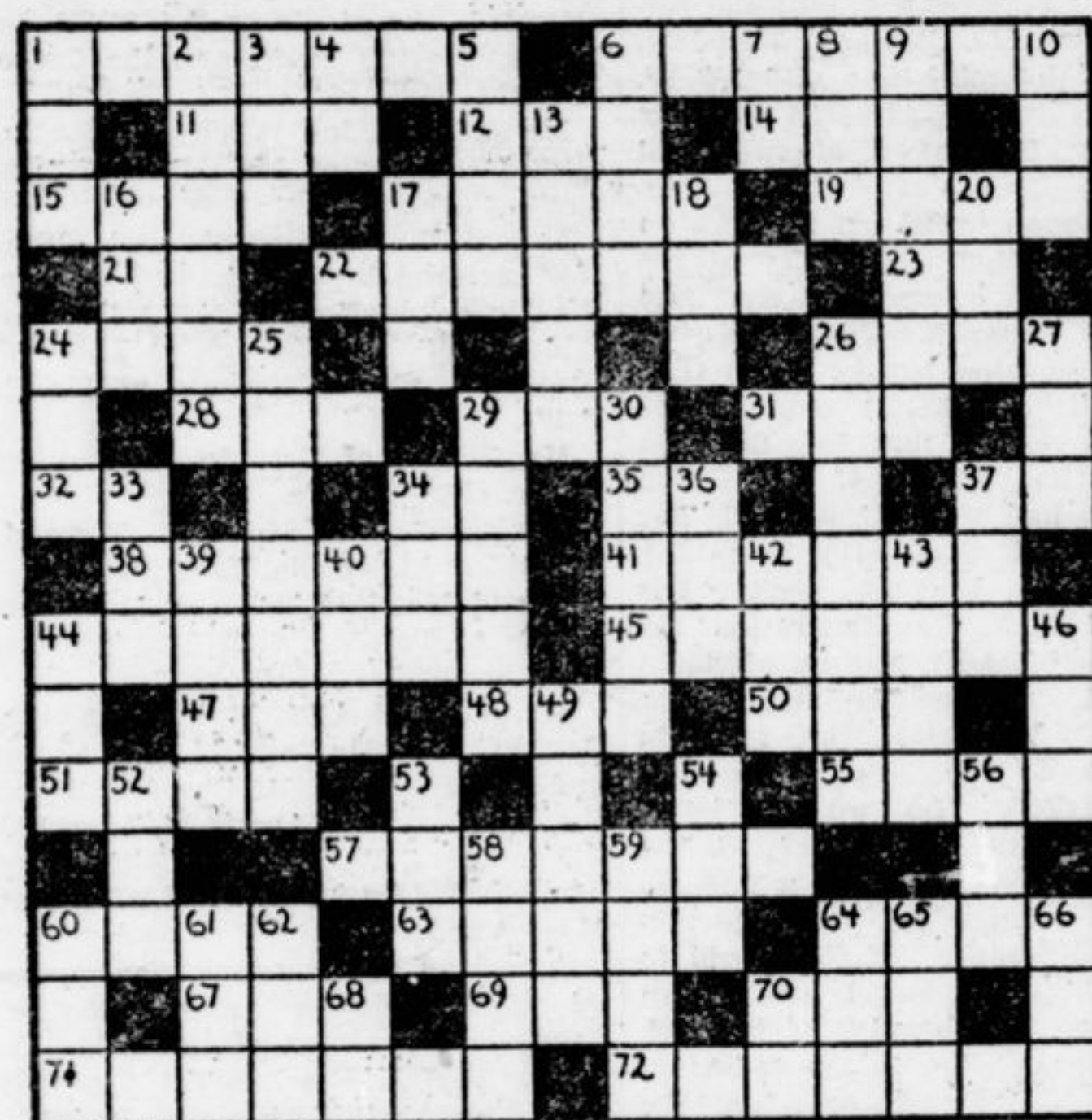
"Sure, Pat, it's down to Kilmory I've been and now I'm going to Kilmory." "Ye don't say so," said Pat. "Why it's myself that's been to Kilmory, and soon I shall go to Kilmory."

"Villains," muttered the Frenchman. In Norway a girl must possess a certificate of her ability as a cook before she is allowed to marry.



A party of explorers resting on the Bank Stone, Mount Edith Cavell Glacier, Jasper Park.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



©THE INTERNATIONAL SYNDICATE.

HORIZONTAL

- 1—To plot together
- 6—A city in Westchester Co., New York
- 11—A sentence acknowledging a debt (abbr.)
- 12—Interjection
- 14—A greasy liquid
- 15—To twist or bend
- 17—To sing in a hearty way
- 19—To put in some public place
- 21—A southern State of U. S. (abbr.)
- 22—A dwarf
- 23—Interjection
- 24—A burglar
- 26—A building material
- 28—Contraction of "ever"
- 29—Personal pronoun (neuter)
- 31—A title in Portugal and Brazil
- 32—A continent (abbr.)
- 34—Indefinite article
- 35—Electrical term (abbr.)
- 37—A theological degree (abbr.)
- 38—Bare
- 41—A famous palace in Paris
- 44—A what-not
- 45—Assaults
- 47—A little island in inland waters
- 48—A color
- 50—An outfit, as of tools
- 51—Girl's name
- 55—Not far
- 57—Murmurs, as a stream
- 60—Girl's name
- 63—Avarice
- 64—A mountain in Thessaly, on which Pelion was piled by giants
- 67—Side sheltered from wind
- 69—Man's name
- 70—Part of verb "to be"
- 71—A mixture or medley
- 72—Capital of Galicia

VERTICAL

- 1—A domestic animal
- 2—An optical illusion
- 3—A sharp, explosive noise
- 4—Girl's name (familiar)
- 5—Pulled in pieces
- 6—Part of an egg
- 7—Negative
- 8—Untanned cat-skin
- 9—God (Hebrew)
- 10—A collection
- 13—To lift up
- 16—Epoch
- 17—To make, as an edging
- 18—To tell an untruth
- 20—Man's name (familiar)
- 24—Affirmation
- 25—Small country S. E. of Russia
- 26—City of Belgium, destroyed by Germans in 1914
- 27—To finish
- 29—Pertaining to that which is interior
- 30—A dish of green vegetables
- 33—About (abbr.)
- 34—Combining form meaning "all"
- 35—A kind of lettuce
- 37—The supreme god of the Babylonians
- 39—American Assn. for the Advancement of Science (abbr.)
- 40—To sleep or soak
- 42—A river in S. W. Wales
- 43—A solemn ceremony
- 44—A sense organ
- 46—Title of a knight
- 49—A live coal
- 52—A game of cards
- 53—Silence by force
- 51—Man's name (familiar)
- 55—A stupid person
- 56—A kind of cheese
- 58—Loyal, faithful (Scott.)
- 59—A lyrical book of Old Testament (abbr.)
- 61—Sick
- 62—A great body of water
- 64—Sphere
- 65—To look
- 66—A month (abbr.)
- 68—Prefix, same as "in"
- 70—Part of verb "to be"

Huge Painting for Doge's.

One of the largest paintings in the world, exclusive of panoramas, is in the grand salon of the Doge's palace at Venice. The painting is eighty-four feet wide by thirty-four feet high.

"All's fair in love and war—and they are alike in other ways.

Did you ever see a real sailor wear...

ing what we call a "sailor hat" of straw? It must be seventy-five years since mariners ceased to wear that sort of head covering. Probably they discovered what so many others have discovered—that the hat is not nearly so comfortable as it looks.

Functions of the Sunday School Orchestra.

Not so many years ago an orchestra in a Sunday School was almost unheard of thing. That is not the case today. With the remarkable growth of music in all phases of life during the past few years has come a corresponding growth in orchestral playing—and the Sunday school has been one of the important places where the growth of orchestras has been most noticeable. And why not?

Here, indeed, is a place where the orchestra can be made a very important adjunct of worship. In fact, there are, according to a well-known Canadian Sunday School Superintendent, several uses for the orchestra in this particular work. "In this connection," he says, "I would put first a responsibility for enriching the worship program of the school. I have used the word 'enriching' with care. It is not the place of the orchestra to usurp or even to dominate this program. The orchestra is not an end in itself, but is rather a means to an end. Much distress of mind will be saved if this is fully understood by all concerned.

"Again, the orchestra may be a valuable adjunct to the work of the school on public occasions in connection with church services and the like, and also in connection with social or entertainment features carried on by the school. I would make this secondary to the first purpose stated.

"Still again I look upon the orchestra as an extremely valuable aid in furnishing an outlet for expression in service. I would put this value at a very high point. It is an additional avenue of expression in a field in which we have discovered, so far, all too few. Every young person who gives his service in the orchestra as a result should be more loyal to the church of the school than if that young person was simply receiving instead of giving.

"How may the orchestra enrich the worship program of the school? Out of an experience as church school Superintendent, I offer the following suggestions:

"By having a proper balance of suitable instruments and by wise modulation. An over-noisy instrument or an orchestra, too loud as a whole, does not contribute to the worship values of a program. Wind instruments have this hurtful effect. A saxophone played as in a jazz band has no place in such an orchestra; if, however, it is played quietly, reverently, its mellow tones give a rich volume to the harmony. The effect of quiet harmony should be sought as over against mere volume of sound.

"To enrich the worship program, the orchestra will need to fit its own work into the spirit of the hour. If there is an opening overture it should contribute to the quieting process desirable in opening a school.

"In the matter of the singing, the orchestra should accompany rather than lead. It is more commonly used as an aid in leading the singing, with the result that quite often there is very little following. Frequently, unless the leadership of singing is well done, the school stops singing, in whole or in part, and lets the orchestra do the work. When this happens the orchestra may become a hindrance rather than an aid."

How Bunny Foiled the Wildcat.

While a friend of mine was walking recently through a stretch of wood, bound on a fishing trip, writes a contributor to the Youth's Companion, he was astonished to see a rabbit hop in to the road and follow along a short distance behind him. At first he thought that it might be sick or wounded, but when he tried to approach it the little creature made off into a thicket.

As he continued on his course he could still hear it picking its way through the undergrowth, and after he reached the brook and began to fish he frequently caught sight of what was plainly the same rabbit hopping from bush to bush, always at no great distance.

Suddenly he heard the fierce growl of a wildcat, and the rabbit scurried up to within a few feet of him and cowered down in abject terror. The fisherman fired a few shots from his revolver, which frightened the cat away. Then the rabbit disappeared to return no more.

Golf Links at Jasper Park.

All over the world the importance of outdoor recreational resources is now recognized. The rapid pace of modern life demands physical exercise away from the crowd and dust of cities. Canada is rich in these resources and they are being increasingly made use of, both by her own citizens and by those who come from many attractions—motoring, riding, climbing, swimming in the mountain lakes, and, for several of Canadian National parks have been provided with facilities for enjoying this popular game.

The golfer likes variety. He asks a good course, with a touch of the unusual and still not too arduous. The introduction of something unusual. Golfers visiting Jasper Park this year will find a course of nine holes which combines all these things. The natural terrain of the Jasper links is one of its features. The gravelly sub-soil, so essential to the production of good golfing turf, has made the introduction of clay necessary. An abundance of sand assures substantial and numerous bunkers.

The course as designed shows sportsmanship, for the most part supplied by natural hazards, but this is not carried so far as to be tiresome. The longer holes are constructed with a view to assisting, rather than retarding, the usual game. For the more ambitious there is plenty of scope for display of the highest golfing skill, while a short course is available for the less enthusiastic.

In addition to the many unique features of the playing field, the unusual is generously displayed in the grandeur of the scenic setting. Towering, snow-capped mountains fringe the links, while the beautifully clear, opalescent Lac Beauvert, besides offering opportunities for the skillful introduction of water hazards, frames a setting for some of the holes that is perhaps unparalleled among American courses.

The total length of the course compares favorably with some of the premier courses of America. Nine holes are ready for play this season and the course will be raised to the standard size of eighteen holes for the 1928 season.

Legal Fiction.

The lawyer who put whereas, as aforesaid and hereinafter in the legal documents, seized his typewriter and decided to become a fiction writer. He wrote:

"Why do you treat me in such a rude, insolent and angry manner?" asked, implored and demanded John, hereinafter known as the party of the first part.

"I did not realize, understand, apprehend and know that I had treated you in any such manner or that my conduct or bearing had been unseemly or unsatisfactory," replied Jane, hereinafter known as the party of the second part.

For a moment the two (2) remained approximately where they had been standing, in the same county and state. Prior thereto and before that time each and every one of them, including both the party of the first part and the party of the second part, had affirmed, alleged and declared their affection, love and friendship for each other, and further affiants sayeth not. Whereupon they had become estranged, separated and torn apart.

"Perhaps I have been mistaken," said the party of the first part.

"You have," deposed the party of the second part.

At which time and place the parties aforesaid moved three (3) steps along, across and upon the living room of the party of the second part, situated in township 5, north of range 2, east, and in the same and general direction of each other, at which time the said parties fell into each other's arms and were mutually agreed that neither should be held liable for blame or damages.

Counsel to Hay Shippers.

If, says an authority, speaking of a document from New York, prepared by Mr. Frederic Hurd, Canadian Trade Commissioner in the United States, we are to export hay we must put it up in an acceptable manner.

Mr. Hurd clearly shows good reason why hay standards should be established in this country. It has investigated complaints made in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston of the poor condition in which shipments of hay have been received and has found them well grounded. Indeed, he says, it would be impossible to exaggerate the condition in which some consignments have been received. As a result, the Trade Commissioner adds, Canadian hay has had to be sold for less than similar domestic grades, although in many cases it can be considered as good in actual quality. Some dealers have refused to purchase hay from this country on account of previous experience. Last year we shipped to the United States 291,000 tons, but in the two preceding years the average was only 17,000 tons. It is plain that if Canadian shippers wish to meet the duty of \$4 a ton imposed by our neighbors and other incidental expenses and retain or increase the foreign trade in hay they must pay careful and diligent attention not alone to quality but also to packing and shipping.

The British Houses of Parliament cover nine acres and contain 1,200 apartments.

Touramien, a stone of many colors, was first discovered in 1820 on the Misa, near Paris, Mo.

PUNCTUALITY

By R. W. Lewis

Some one defines punctuality to be "fifteen minutes before time." At any rate, it is not one minute after the time.

I must tell you an anecdote of the first Marquis of Aberdeen. He invited a number of friends to dinner. The hour for dinner was five, and all those invited knew it, of course. Well, the hour arrived, and but one of the guests had come. Down sat the marquis at this one guest to table. The marquis was punctual, if only one of the guests was.

By and by another guest dropped in and was very much mortified at dinner being eaten. And one by one all the rest came, and were all mortified. But the marquis had invited them all a good lesson, and he wanted to say that the next time they were invited none of them got in to the table only, but were on hand for some time.

General Washington was very punctual that, on one occasion, his friends who were expecting him at a certain hour, on finding that he had not arrived, all concluded that the watches must have been wrong, and were sure enough they had, for Washington soon came, and was not a minute late. No doubt his habits of punctuality helped to make him the great man that he was.

I knew a clergyman who would never sell into the Mississippi. He would swim eighteen miles across the river to keep an appointment for a church service. I traveled through the Mississippi region shortly after, and for hundreds of miles from the place where he lived, out toward the west, I heard of this great feat. The best men respected such a man, and called him "the minister who made the Mississippi swim."

Nor is any one too young to begin the cultivation of habits of punctuality. The boy who is an hour at school, an hour in class, an hour when sent on an errand, and so on, is apt to be a punctual business or professional man. The habit of promptness in these things all through life will never allow of a habit of punctuality.

Washington's way was the best. The Marquis of Aberdeen was in the right. That Mississippi clergyman did not do it. And these three are good examples for our boys and girls to follow. Never be behind time, and you can be a step ahead of it, and you will never lose the habit of punctuality.

When Does the Day Begin?

Strange as it may seem, there is no imaginary line on the earth's surface where the day changes abruptly. When we step over that line we step straight out of one day into the next.

Let us see how this comes about. The earth is bound by meridians of longitude, with the meridian of Greenwich as the zero, or starting point.

Suppose we start from Greenwich, or any other place on the same meridian, and travel eastward. If, before starting, we set our watches to show which time we find as we go, we must frequently put the hands on to keep pace with local time. The amount is one hour for every fifteen degrees of longitude. Thus, when we have gone 150 degrees, or half round the world, the difference between local time and Greenwich time is twelve hours. Going westward, of course, the reverse is the case.

When, therefore, we approach the 180th meridian from either side, in the case the time is twelve hours fast, and in the other case it is twelve hours slow on Greenwich. The difference on complete day, so that if it is noon on Monday, Wednesday, say, the 180th meridian is therefore the date line.

Theoretically, the date line should run directly north and south. The only possibility in the open sea, where the line approaches land it must detour to avoid it. This holds good in the case of islands, when the winds in and out of the most possible way. The reason is that because of the unevenness of the earth's surface, near inhabited areas. Ordinarily, instance, could frame the most astonishing alibi merely by stating the date line.

What is a Cat?

What is a cat in daytime?
A sleeping ball of fur.
A yawn, a stretch, a sudden snarl.
A bowl of milk, a purr.

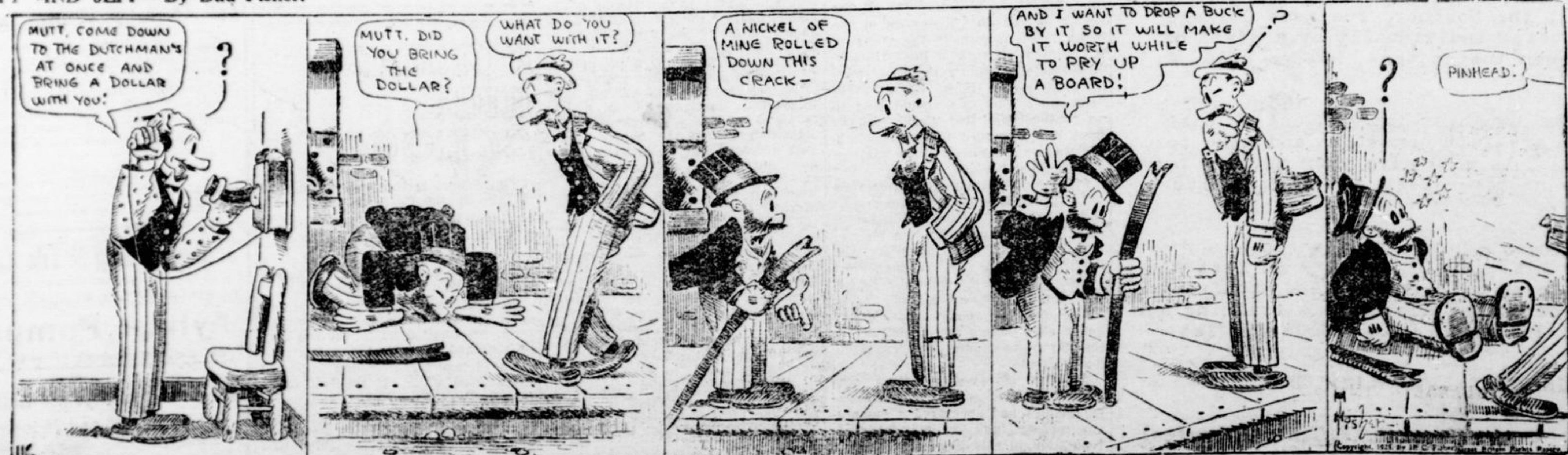
What is a cat at night time?
A creature of mystery.
A ghost, an unembodied voice.
Two phosphorescent eyes.

What is a cat when no one looks?
A cold and frightened stare.
A lean and hunted hungry stare.
With rough and matted hair.

What is the cat which you have met?
You make a cat, you know.
Whenever you feed a homeless one
Or leave it in the snow.
—Grace Stuart Gray

Patriotism means loyalty to common good, and begins at home.
—Canon Donalson.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



Jeff Figured His Time Was Worth a Dollar and Ten Cents at Least