The Automobile

MOTORISTS WARNED OF MONOXIDE PERIL.

Now that the summer season is drawing to a close, with the nippy days of fall at the threshold, thousands of motorists will pause in their junketings to give the car a thorough overhauling. This, in itself, is a prudent procedure, but during the time spent in the garage it is well to keep in mind that there is an ever-lurking peril in carbon monoxide, which escapes so stealthily from the motor exhaust.

Experts have devoted much time and study to the dangers attendant to these fumes and have warned the public a number of times of the disastrous results which may occur unless due care is exercised. Do not work under a machine with the motor running, even though it is in the open air, they say. Guard against running an automobile engine in a poorly ventilated or closed garage. Sitting in a closed car with the engine running is dangerous; always have the windows open.

Persons wishing to avoid this dangerous gas must see to it that their garages are well ventilated. They should avoid exposure to carbon monoxide and, where it is necessary to come into contact with it, protective equipment should be provided.

Carbon monoxide is doubly dangerous, the experts declare, because it is hard to detect in the air. It has no odor and is tasteless. Symptoms are readily found, however. A slight case finds the victim suffering from headache. As the percentage of carbon monoxide in the blood increases the headache becomes more severe. The victim's legs weaken and respiration increases. Then comes a collapse, followed by unconsciousness and finally death.

Peat As An Aid in Solving Fuel Problem.

In 1918 the Dominion and Ontario Governments jointly appointed a committee to investigate whether or not peat fuel could be produced commercially. This committee existed for five years, by which time the investigations had been carried far enough to point the way to capitalists and industrialists for the successful manufacture of a domestic and industrial fuel from Canada's peat resources.

That the work of the committee is being brought to a fruition commensurate with the $350,000 governmental expenditure appears to be evident from the present operations of a company formed with private capital to develop the peat bogs at Alfred, Ontario, about forty miles east of Ottawa.

On 15th July a visit was paid to Alfred by officials attached to the Dominion Fuel Board and in their opinion the progress attained by the company, considering the delay in commencing this summer's operations, far exceeded expectations. The machines, all electrically driven, were running smoothly. In the process in use an excavator cuts the peat and scoops it up into a series of moving buckets which upturn into a trough that runs the watery mass to a small mill; there, it is macerated by a number of rapidly moving, small hammers. From the macerator the peat pulp emerges on a belt conveyer, 850 feet long, which feeds it to a spreader. This latter machine moves slowly, parallel to the continuously moving belt, cutting the peat into briquets and laying them on the ground to be air-dried. From the excavation to the spreading is one, uninterrupted, machine operation.

Notwithstanding that it requires at least forty days for the briquets to dry there were two to three thousand tons of peat ready for harvesting and shipment to Montreal, Ottawa, and other centres within economic haulage of Alfred. The company anticipates the retailing of peat at prices that will result in a saving of at least $6 in fuel costs to each householder who uses peat in place of imported anthracite during the stages of the winter season when the severity of the cold is less marked.

The development of the Dominion's resources for the purpose of replacing imports is a matter that directly or indirectly benefits every Canadian. Therefore the extraction of peat from the bog at Alfred is a step in the right direction, regardless of the fact that the company's output can contribute in only a minor way to the solution of Canada's fuel problem this year. Should the venture prove financially successful the way will be paved for the commercial development of numbers of bogs elsewhere in Canada, particularly in the acute fuel zone, and the resulting greatly increased output of peat will render Canada less dependent on imported fuels, which at present constitute the largest item on the wrong side of the Dominion's international trade account.

Tough Chicken.

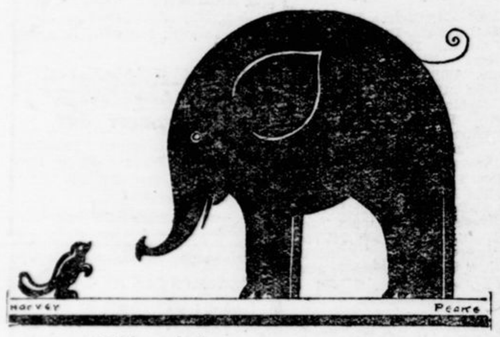
The minister had come to dinner, which necessitated the killing of a hen on short notice. After dinner, while sitting on the lawn, a brood of chicks kept coming up, cheeping plaintively, and time and again the small boy of the family drove them away. Finally, exasperated, he gave them a big "shoo," and added: "You needn't come around me cheeping. There sets the man that et yer maw!"

The Right Idea.

The little girl was taught to close her evening prayer during the temporary absence of her father with: "And please watch over my Daddy."

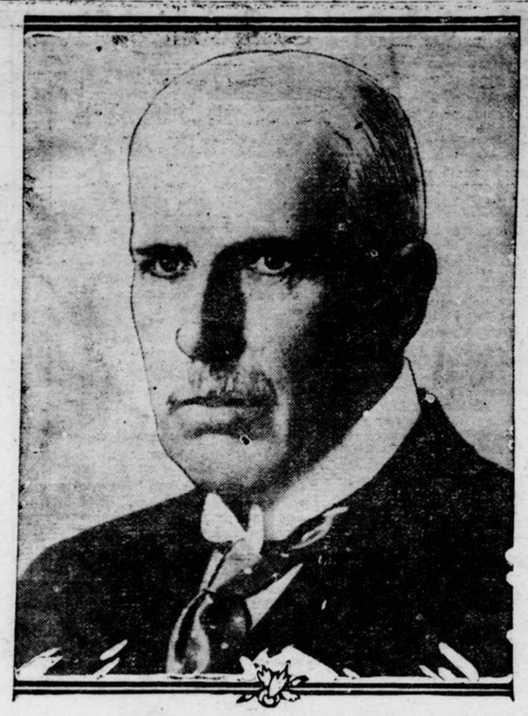
It sounded very sweet, but the mother's amazement may be imagined when the child added: "And you'd better keep an eye on Mummy, too."

FLIMERICKS



Said an elephant unto a_____:
(weasel-like animal)
"On a journey get rid of all_____.
(scraps of trash)
It is easy for_____,
(myself)
When traveling you_____,
(observe)
For I put everything in my_____."
(box for traveling)

"Upon the line write the word that is defined below it."



WILL GUIDE DESTINIES OF HYDRO

Charles Alexander Magrath, who has been appointed chairman of the Ontario Hydro-electric commission in succession to the late Sir Adam Beck. Mr. Magrath is chairman of the Deep Waterways Commission and was former Dominion fuel controller. He is an engineer by training and drafted the first Ontario good roads report for Sir James Whitney. The Premier says the appointment is decidedly non-political.

Caring for the Farm Tools.

The crop of 1925 will soon be secure against weather conditions. Grains and root crops, hay and ensilage will be ready to turn into money either by means of feeding to live stock or direct sale. The farmer can then commence to ease off slightly. There is one thing, however, that should be given attention. Have the plow, the hayrake, the mower, or the many other farm implements been put away where they will be protected against the rains and snows between now and next spring, when they will be required again? The other day in a short trip made by a member of the staff of the Department of the Interior, it hurt to see how many implements that had cost the farmer good money were left in the corners of the fields where they had been last used. Much of the farmers' hard work was represented in the value of the implements, and it did seem a pity to see so much human energy wasted. Next spring, when activity again reigns in the development of Canada's greatest natural resource—the land—someone may have to go without what he would like to buy because the money is needed to replace a neglected plow or some other implement. It would be much more satisfactory to have the present plow in good condition and save regrets.

It is regrettable the waste that is taking place in valuable farm implements, and it is suggested that each and every farmer give this matter attention, and pass the word along to "save the farm implements."

John's Taxi Bill.

A Chinese taxi driver, says a newspaper, rendered the following bill to a customer:

"Bill for taxi ride—
Ten goes
Ten comes
At $0.50 a went, $5.00."

Accompanied by a suite of more than twenty people and two hundred trunks, the Maharajah of Patiala arrived recently in London, where a whole wing of a famous hotel had been reserved for him.

Banknotes recently circulated in the "Republic" by the Riffs were printed in three languages. First came, in English, "State Bank of the Riffs"; then an Arabic inscription, followed by a statement of the note's value in both English and French.

New Road Map of New Brunswick.

"I was most delighted with the condition of the roads down in New Brunswick," This was the way an enthusiastic Ontario motorist expressed his appreciation of the touring conditions in the province by the sea. New Brunswick has good roads—they are the result of long-time construction and of efficient up-keep. They are practically all hard gravel roads, of which material New Brunswick has an ample supply; the result is that even after a wet period, the drainage provided soon dries up the surface.

The fact that these good motor roads are available has very materially increased their use. Touring parties from other portions of Canada and the neighboring states are visiting the province in increasing numbers, to the benefit of both residents and visitors.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service, recognizing this intensity of motoring in the province, has just issued a most useful map, known as the "New Brunswick Motor Roads and Recreational Map." The map shows at a glance the motor roads of the province, segregating in colors the trunk roads, secondary roads and other roads. Tourist camp sites are marked, as are also towns with hotel accommodation. An interesting feature of the map is the indication of the accessible points to hunting and fishing resorts, while the areas where game and fish are to be found are shown in color. The map is on an easy scale and will fill a pressing need among those residents in the province and others, who have in mind a visit thereto. Copies of the map may be obtained from the Director, Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa.

Answer to last week's puzzle:

R	A	W	■	P	U	R	E	S	T	■	M	A	D	■
E	■	E	W	E	R	■	T	A	L	E	■	E	■	■
P	E	N	A	N	G	■	A	M	E	N	D	S	■	■
E	■	■	S	T	E	A	D	I	E	D	■	E	■	■
A	R	C	■	■	S	L	I	D	■	■	A	P	R	■
L	E	A	C	H	■	L	A	■	I	S	L	E	T	■
■	A	N	A	■	D	O	G	E	■	O	L	D	■	■
■	P	A	L	■	O	D	O	R	■	A	I	D	■	■
S	E	R	F	S	■	I	N	■	S	P	E	L	T	■
T	R	Y	■	■	B	A	A	L	■	■	S	E	E	■
O	■	■	S	P	E	L	L	I	N	G	■	■	T	■
D	E	F	E	A	T	■	■	■	S	E	A	R	C	H
G	■	E	A	S	E	■	■	■	L	A	D	E	■	E
Y	E	N	■	S	L	I	V	E	R	■	P	A	R	■

Difference in Brains.

The brain of mammals is composed of five parts: the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum, the cerebum visible from above, and the midbrain and interbarin lying beneath the cerebrum.

The intelligence of an animal seems to depend largely on the size and structure of the cerebrum.

In the lower mammals the surface is quite smooth, while in the rabbit and cat it is somewhat convoluted, and in ape and man the convolutions become vevry numerous.

The avergae weight of the male human brain is about three pounds; of a female about two and two-thirds pounds.

The human brain is one forty-fourth the weight of the body; the ape's one twenty-ninth; the rat's one eighty-second; the sheep's one three hundred and fifty-first, and the elephant's one five-hundredth.

The brain of man is larger than that of any other animal except the whale and elephant.

The brain of a large whale weighs over four pounds, while that of a large elephant will weigh about ten pounds.

Mangrove Forests.

Many valuable products come from the mangrove forests of Siam, which cover an estimated area of 320,000 acres.

"There is no standard pronunciation of English because the language is constantly changing," said an expert recently.

Treasure in a Turban.

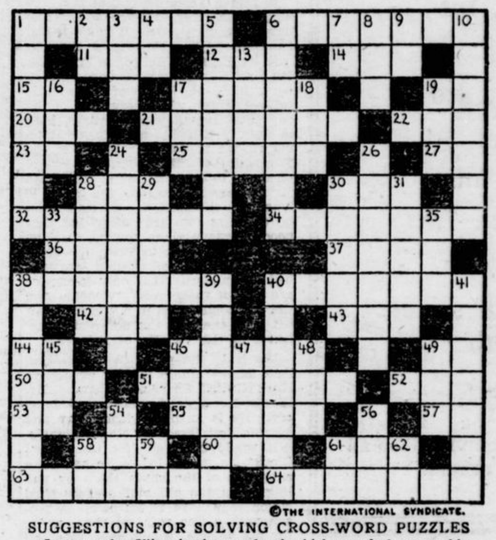
One of the oddest episodes in the history of the Koh-i-noor diamond is the manner in which Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror, obtained it from Mahammed Shah, the last representative of the Mogal line.

The Persian, having sought in vain for the stone among the plunder of the Mogul Court, learnt at last, from a woman of Mohammed Shah's harem, that the Emperor wore it concealed in his turban, which he never, night or day, removed from his head.

Nadir Shah, determined on its possession, devised a plan for securing it which is not without a tinge of humor. Seated in ceremonious Durbar with his host and prisoner, he suggested the not unusual courtesy of exchanging turbans as a sign of friendship, and before the subjugated Emperor had had time to protest or think of a way out of the difficulty, his own simple muslin turban was on the head of his adversary, who had presented him in exchange with his national headdress, ornamented with jewels.

Mohammed Shah, it is said, preserved such a cool demanor over the affair that the conqueror became filled with anxiety lest after all he had not succeeded in possessing himself of the stone. Dismissing the Durbar as soon as he could, he retired in haste to his own apartments and tore the turban from his head. In the process of unfolding it a little package fell out. "Koh-i-noor! A mountain of light," exclaimed Nadir, and the name has clung to the diamond ever since.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



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SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

HORIZONTAL

1—Entertainer of guests
6—Bondage
11—Possess as one's property
12—Stamina (slang)
14—Large
15—A parent (abbr.)
17—A dart
19—A southern State (abbr.)
20—Lever
21—Doctored
22—A beetle
23—Printer's unit
25—Discernment
27—Upon
28—Apex
30—Call for aid at sea (abbr.)
32—Misfortunes
34—Kin to
36—Helps
37—One who uses
38—Accosted
40—Getting the best of
42—Medical men (abbr.)
43—Aged pullet
44—Included in
46—Trials
49—Accomplish
50—Marry
51—More touchy
52—Bovine animal
53—Man's name (familiar)
55—In a state of exclusion
57—An island on east coast of U. S.
58—Southern State (abbr.)
60—Before
61—Man's name (familiar)
63—Representative of the whole (pl.)
64—Forbearing to injure

VERTICAL

1—Impedes
2—Thus
3—A number
4—Printer's unit
5—Broadcasts
6—Detective
7—College degree (abbr.)
8—Strive for supremacy
9—For example (Latin—abbr.)
10—Longed for
13—Periods
16—A limb
17—Skill
18—Very small
19—One of baby's words
24—Rims
26—Browned before the fire
28—Attempted
29—Stakes
30—Wet mud and snow
31—A German mug
33—Propeller
35—Eagle
38—Scowls
39—Gowns
40—Happens
41—Gaining in size
45—Gave food to
46—A beverage
47—Agitate
48—Perceive
49—U. S. unit of money (abbr.)
54—High mountain peak
56—Distant
58—Part of verb "to be"
59—Aluminum (Chem. Sym.)
61—A continent (abbr.)
62—A note of the scale

Canada is Largest Producer of Cobalt.

Canada holds the record as the world's largest producer of cobalt, all of which comes from mines in the province of Ontario.

It was not until 1903 that the big find was made at what is now the town of Cobalt, Ontario, during the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway, although a small tonnage of cobalt was reported from the nickel-copper ores of sudbury for the years 1892 to 1894 inclusive. To date about $14,000,000 worth of cobalt and its compounds have been produced. This yield has been obtained almost entirely from the silver-cobalt-nickel ores of the Cobalt area.

In 1924 the estimated Canadian production of cobalt products in the form of metal, oxide, salts, and residues was equivalent to 960,266 pounds of contained metal, for which the producers received $1,678,124.

In the same year 170,513 pounds of metallic cobalt, valued at $382,225, was exported; also 2,421 pounds of cobalt alloys, valued at $11,930, and 490,505 pounds of cobalt oxides and salts, valued at $908,122, making a total value of $1,302,277.

Some cobalt colors are imported for use in the ceramic industry, but the statistics are not segregated.

The price of cobalt metal was firm throughout the year at $2.43 to $2.67 per pound. The black oxide remanned steady at $2.19 and the grey oxide at $2.43.

Cobalt metal is used in the manufacture of stellite, which is a cobalt-chromium-tungsten alloy used extensively for making cutting tools. It is also employed in making certain kinds of tool steels and in the manufacture of magnet steels.

Cobalt oxide and numerous cobalt salts made from the oxide find wide application in the ceramic and enamel industries and in the production of various pigments. Cobalt salts are also used in electro-plating.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

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

Half the pleasure of the fishermen tourist's holiday is in the camping, whether it be done on a large scale with luxurious appointments and a large following of guides, or by the sportsman travelling with an irreducible minimum of baggage and taking only a single guide and canoe.

There are guides, of course, to be hired in all the good fishing districts; the cheery French-Canadian, skillful with paddle and landing net; the high-class guide who provides the entire camping outfit and sees that you live, not only in comfort, but in luxury; and the "silent smoky Indian" of whom Rudyard Kipling speaks, who watches you with critical eyes, and will leave you in disgust to your own devices if you make a mess of things, just as a good pointer or setter will desert you if you are muffing your birds after he has found them for you. But they are all worth cultivating, and there is much to be learned from them in the way of fishing and other lore, on the unforgettable nights by the glowing red coals and flying sparks of the camp fire, when the forests are silent under the starry sky.

Canada this year is welcoming great numbers of visitors who are bent on testing out our streams. They will be found in the most remote areas, and, as usual, fishermen are good fellows, and good sportsmen, and the many guides bear witness to the fact also that they are good spenders. When they return to their homeland, whether it be the United States or Great Britain or other country, their experience in Canada and the reception they were accorded will be one of the pleasant memories of years to come and each will be a good missionary for Canada.

The Test.

A gray old practitioner of the type of the last generation, who is the official physician of the schools of a nearby town, was examining the pupils recently.

With watch in hand he gripped the slender wrist of a little girl under test.

"Hear that?" he asked, holding the timepiece at arm's length.

"No, sh," came the timid reply.

"Hear that?" he repeated, bringing it slightly nearer.

This was too much for the frightened kiddie, and she didn't reply.

The doctor brought the watch nearer and nearer, with no better results, then finally, he jamed it up against her ear.

"Now, don't you hear that?" he asked.

There was the same monosyllabic reply, and with an air of deep disgust the old man held the watch to his own ear, exclaiming:

"Gosh, the old thing isn't going!"

Germany is Growing.

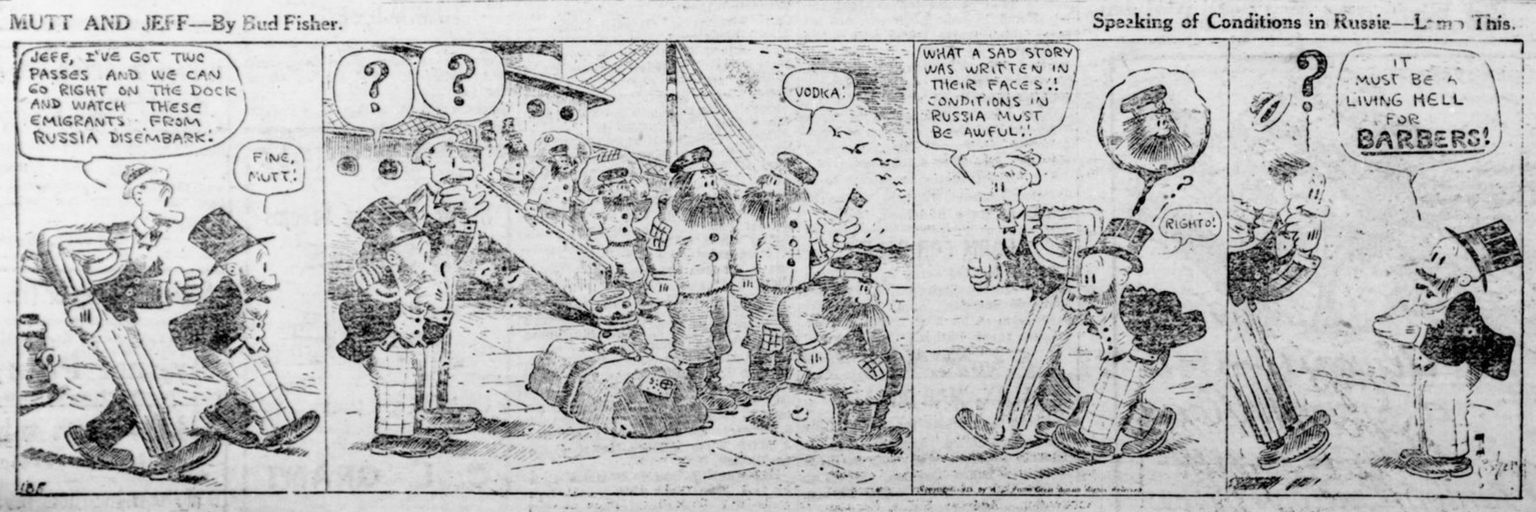
Germany's population is now practically the same as that of 1908, in spite of the fact that in area she is now much smaller than she was then.

Criminal trials are conducted with rapid despatch in France.

Cats are often associated with old maids because in the middle ages these animals were kept almost only in nunneries.

Chimpanzees under observation show a sense of humor, enjoy a joke, exhibit affection, and even show obedience.

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



Speaking of Conditions in Russia—Let's This.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
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