

Of Interest to Motorists

CAUTION RULES WOMAN DRIVER WHILE IN CAR.

Women are going into an endless number of new fields. They are found increasingly to be doing the sort of things heretofore supposed to be reserved for men. Consequently one is not surprised to see feminine charm at the wheel of the automobile. The question which naturally arises in this event is whether or not the female of the species will be more deadly at motoring than the male.

Certainly the male is too deadly. The number of accidents which can be checked up against men drivers is more than should be the case. But how about women? Are they more cautious than men as operators? By nature it is claimed that women are endowed with a tendency to caution. If so, do they exercise it as motorists? The answer is in the affirmative.

Most men are impressed by the caution which is apparently felt by women who undertake to direct the driving from the back seat of a car. This same caution appears to carry over to the front seat when these women themselves take up actual driving. Whenever statistics on accidents have been kept it has been found that the number of women drivers involved were in the minority—so much so that even considering the fact that the proportion of women drivers is less the advantage is in their favor.

OBVY TRAFFIC RULES.

Observers of women drivers report that they obey traffic rules better than men. They take fewer chances when touring. They are considerate of other drivers. They are not one-arm drivers. And they know how to drive—that is how to stop, start, turn around, back up, and the like. If they have an outstanding fault it is that of going at too slow a speed.

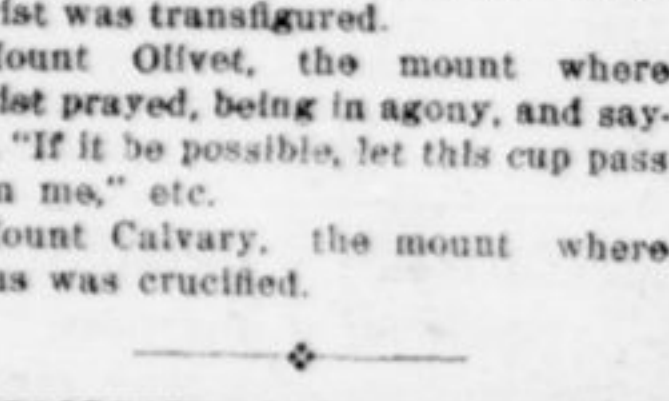


A Hot Medium.

"She's a hot medium, I hear."
"You don't say so?"
"Yes—she raises Cain and the Devil most every night."

Sacred Mountains.

Mount Ararat, the mount upon which the ark of Noah rested, and which overlooked the graves of a ruined world.
Mount Moriah, the mount upon which Abraham offered up his son Isaac; where, afterward, Solomon built the temple.
Mount Sinai, the mount upon which the law was given to Moses.
Mount Hor, the mount upon which Aaron died.
Mount Pisgah, the mount upon which Moses died.
Mount Horeb, the mount where Moses saw the burning bush and where Elijah fled from the face of Jezebel.
Mount Carmel, where fire came down and consumed the sacrifice of Elijah, and where he slew the prophets of Baal; and from the summit of which he prayed for rain, and was answered.
Mount Lebanon, the mount noted for its great and heavy cedars, etc.
Mount Zion—the literal Mount Zion was one of the hills on which Jerusalem was built, and stood near Mount Moriah, where Abraham offered up his son Isaac.
Mount Tabor, the mount upon which Christ was transfigured.
Mount Olivet, the mount where Christ prayed, being in agony, and saying, "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me," etc.
Mount Calvary, the mount where Jesus was crucified.



That Would Help.

1st Bug—"Is Mr. Grasshopper intoxicated?"
2nd Bug—"Well, he's full of hops!"

Slouchiness.

Tramps and loafers and the slovenly slouch along the highways and byways of life because they lack that self-respect which braces a man's shoulders and inspires others to say of him, "He's no slouch."
It is undoubtedly true that the slouch habit is often a mental attitude. It is a habit of mind as well as of body, and reflects slack thinking and slack muscles from self-indulgence and a bent and twisted philosophy of life.

They don't seem to be so all-fired concerned as men about breaking any speed records in getting where they are going.

There is considerable enjoyment for a woman in taking out the family car during the week while the men folks are at business, taking a little drive into the country and getting away from the daily routine of housework occasionally. The woman who knows how to drive makes use of the car for errands, meeting folks at the railroad station if the home is in the suburbs, taking the children to school.

LEARNING THE ART.

According to statistics, one woman out of three of those rural families having automobiles knows how to drive. The proportion may be less in the cities. But any normal woman can master the driving art with no great difficulty. If no friends or relatives will teach her and if she is not near a good automobile school, which would be the best place to go, she can engage the services of a good chauffeur, or, better still, a demonstrator for an automobile service station, and have him teach her. These men are often glad to do a little of this work, and one should not have great difficulty in finding such a person.

The best way to make a beginning is to have the rear of the car jacked up and the front wheels blocked so that there is no danger of the car getting away from her. When learning to operate an automobile the first step is to become familiar with the engine—how to start and stop it—and how to control the speed.

Regarding starting the engine, consult the instruction book that came with the car and if that is not obtainable, secure another one from your local dealer. If they cannot furnish you with one, write to the factory and give them the motor number and where you bought your car.

Planning a Small Garden.

The ideal small garden is a delightful outdoor living room shut off from view, planned for continuous bloom, arranged to give an impression of as much space as possible, and with comfortable furniture placed in inviting nooks.
Vines offer alluring possibilities for the garden enthusiast in search of quick results. The old-fashioned morning glory is a rapid grower. Together with the annuals desirable for the impatient new gardener, biennials and perennials, which do not mature the same year, should be planted in addition for their permanence as well as for their beauty.

The small garden must be planned to give an impression of space by arranging vista effects, even though dwarfed to miniature. This may be accomplished by nothing more than an unobtrusive green lawn reaching off through an irregular lane of trees and shrubs. Perhaps a little path will curve beckoningly about the house, carrying the eye pleasantly beyond the foreground. The protecting wall may give the effect of distance by means of a lattice panel devised to produce the semblance of perspective. Small-sized garden furniture may be employed, and the farther points may be equipped with very small pieces indeed, so that the eye is deceived into believing them farther away than they really are.

In the planning of a small garden, care must be exercised not to break up the ground area into too many units, either by paths or flower beds, which is better to have one main path wide enough for two people to walk abreast, than a number of unnecessary little ones that encroach upon the available working area. Such garden paths as there are should always arrive at specific points of interest. They should never end suddenly at nothing in particular.

Coffee.

It is rather remarkable that the two chief products of the West Indies, namely coffee and sugar, are both natives of the Old World, and have been acclimatized in the New.

Coffee, as its name imparts, Coffea Arabica, is indigenous to Northern Africa, and was imported into Europe as a curiosity. Not much more than a hundred and fifty years ago a single layer of two slips was taken from Holland to Martinique, and it throve so well that it furnished a supply for the whole of the West Indies.

There is a romantic story connected with its introduction. A Frenchman, named Desclieux, had charge of the plant. On the voyage the vessel fell in with a series of storms, and all on board were put on short allowance of water.

The heroic Frenchman divided his share of water with the coffee-plant. "And Martinico loads her ships with produce from those dear-saved slips."

It belongs to the useful group of Cinchonaceae. Even the leaves possess many of the qualities which make the seeds so useful.

A bottle thrown overboard from a British steamship about 750 miles south-east of Africa was discovered three years later off the coast of Chile, having travelled nearly 9,000 miles.

One of the Greatest Cases Before the Privy Council



MAP SHOWS THE AREA WHICH TWO GOVERNMENTS CLAIMED

To the left is Almie Geoffrion, of Montreal, who headed the Dominion of Canada delegation of barristers. To the right is Sir John Simon, who headed the case for Newfoundland.

The Labrador boundaries dispute has been one of the greatest cases in the history of the privy council. The actual question asked was as follows: "What is the location and definition of the boundary as between Canada and Newfoundland in the Labrador peninsula under the statutes, orders-in-council and proclamations?"

It took five years alone to decide upon the exact wording of this question. The whole case was in preparation for twenty years, costing the two governments nearly a million dollars. The hearing was fraught with historical romance. The vast Labrador wilderness is thought to have been known to the Norsemen nine centuries ago.

It was part of John Cabot's discoveries but it remained a no-man's-land. After the British conquest of Canada, a southern strip was given to Quebec in 1763. But east of the St. John river the coast was given to Newfoundland. Much of the legal argument hinged around the meaning of the word "coast."

In 1809 the territory in question was restored to Newfoundland, most of it appearing as part of Newfoundland in all official Canadian maps until the end of the 19th century. Then as now the population consisted of a few hundred Indians and trappers. Through-out neither the Quebec nor the Newfoundland governments had attempted any effective administration, though the Newfoundland game laws were enforced.

With the start of the present century interest began to be aroused in the territory, owing to the timber and power potentialities. The ownership became a wrangle. Finally, the federal government standing behind Quebec, the case was taken to the privy council.

Libraries and museums were ransacked and expert witnesses were summoned not only from the countries concerned, including the United States, but also from Norway and Sweden. The testimony was collected into eight stout volumes, containing over 4,200 pages.

The actual coastline was not disputed belonging to Newfoundland. But interests in Canada have been anxious to acquire, no matter the decision, some part of the coastline. The negotiations for sale were entrusted in 1924 to Premier Munroe, who represented Newfoundland at the imperial conference.

What is a European?

Paris Opinion: (What is meant when one speaks of a "good European?" One must first of all define Europe. And before we can do that we must define Europe. The true Europe is not the same as Europe, the geographical entity. North Africa and Algeria are largely European. Much of the Balkans is not. Russia is Oriental. Prussia once used to be called Borussia. As for Great Britain, her position is a peculiar one. On several counts she is part of Europe; on others she belongs to that sixth part of the world which is called the British Empire. It is this amphibian character which has frequently, and quite wrongly, laid her open to the charge of perfidy. When the British, after the Great War, appeared to desert their Allies, it was merely that, after having for four years acted in the character of Europeans, they once more assumed the character of citizens of the Empire.



At the Gallery.

"Don't you think it a great exposition of female figures?"
"In the sense of exposure, yes."

Jewish farmers have during the present century increased their American holdings to about a million acres. They have increased in number from 1,000 to 75,000, says a report of the Jewish Agricultural Society, Inc.

The Mother Heart.

I never touch the wonder of her hair—Her golden nimbus, like a sunlit mist—That curls of other children are not there, Wee hoids unkempt, unkissed.
I never feel her small confiding hand Slipped softly, like a flower, within my own. But other little ones beside her stand Unloved, untaught, unknown.
I never bend above her rosy sleep, Or kneel in gratitude beside her bed, But other babes in outer darkness weep. Unwatched, uncomfited.
O little daughters whom no mother tends! O wee lost lambs that stray in stony ways! How shall we find you?—and how make amends For our child's happy days?
—Robert Emmet Ward.

The Supremacy of the Intellect.

Winnipeg Liberté (Ind.): The cult of the intelligence, and the preference given to spiritual values over worldly things has always been one of the most striking characteristics of the French race and the reason for its widely diffused influence throughout the world. The energy and prestige of the (French) Canadian soul depends for the most part on the same cause, and to lose our taste and respect for the things of the spirit would be worse than decadence for us. It is a crime against the French ideals which it is our duty to defend and protect in this country.
Rosewood is not the wood of any kind of rose tree. It is obtained chiefly from various Brazilian trees. The name is due to the faint smell of roses when the wood is freshly cut.



Now What?

"Son, don't you know that a rolling stone gathers no moss?"
"I agree with you, father, but what in the world would I do with any moss?"

For Next Day's Column.

If Love will only lead us
We should not ask the way,
Or if it's wild with Winter,
Or blossom down with May;
If thorns—no should not heed them;
If blossoms, well-a-day!
If Love will only lead us
We need not ask the way.

Appreciation.

The first time that one sees a glorious thing, one's heart is lifted up to adore it in love and awe, till it seems near to one—ground on which one may freely tread, because one appreciates and admires; and no one forgets the distance between his grandeur and one's own littleness.—Charles Kingsley, in "Two Years Ago."

Character.

"Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."
The pronouncement of the dying Jacob upon his eldest son is an indictment that forever runs against those lacking in character. Now, as in the day of the shepherd patriarch, the ultimate test and estimate of an individual depends upon character or the lack of it.
Character does not exempt one from the difficulties of life, but it enables its possessor to meet them more confidently and overcome them more readily. In natural consequence, character inspires the confidence of others. For even those who fail to apply it have faith in the precept, "This above all: To thine own self be true; and it must follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

No other quality will stand the individual in so good stead; no other endowment is so worth conferring upon the one's children. But he who would build a life so that character will be ever at command must choose his materials well. There may be other sources of materials, but none so tried and sure as religion. Whoever relies upon that source has this testimony and guaranty found in the Thirty-seventh Psalm:
"The law of his God is in his heart; none of his steps shall slide."

A Handy Man.

The term "handy man" would seem to fit a certain resident of a town in England, for he advertised in the local paper as follows:
"James Williams, parish clerk, sexton, town-crier and bellman, makes and sells all sorts of haberdasheries, groceries, etc., likewise hair and wig-dress and cut the shortest notice. N.B.—I keeps an evening school, where I teach at reasonable rates, reading, writing and arithmetic and singing. N.B.—I play the hooboy (trumpet) occasionally, if wanted. N.B.—My shop is next door where I bleed, draw teeth and shoe horses with the greatest skill (skill). N.B.—Children taut to dance if agreeable at sixpence per week by me. J. Williams, who buy and sell old iron and coat—boots and shoes cleaned and mended. N.B.—Look over the door for sign of three pigeons. N.B.—I sell good ayyle and sometimes cyder. Lodgings for single men. N.B.—I teach joggery, algebray and them outlandish kind of things. A ball on wetnedays and frydays."

Preparing to Swarm.

It is the spirit of the hive that fixes the hour of the great annual sacrifice to the genius of the race, . . . when we find a whole people, who have attained the topmost pinnacle of prosperity and power, suddenly abandoning, to the generation to come, their wealth and their palaces, their homes and the fruits of their labor, themselves content to encounter the hardships and perils of a new and distant country.

They will not leave at a moment of despair; or desert with sudden and wild resolve a home laid waste. . . . No, the exile has long been planned, and the favorable hour patiently awaited. Were the hive poor, had it suffered from pillage or storm, had misfortune befallen the royal family, the bees would not forsake it. They leave it only when it has attained the apogee of its prosperity; at a time when, after the arduous labors of the spring, the immense palace of wax has its one hundred and twenty thousand well-arranged cells overflowing with new honey. . . . Never is the hive more beautiful than on the eve of its heroic renouncement, in its unrivaled hour of fullest abundance and joy; serene for all its apparent excitement. . . .

As the beautiful day advances with radiant and tranquil steps beneath the trees, its ardor, still bathed in dew, makes the appointed hour seem jagged. Over the whole surface of the golden corridors . . . the workers are busily making preparation for the journey. Each one will first of all burden herself with provision of honey sufficient for five or six days. . . . Absorbed by the cares, the prodigious perils of this mighty adventure, they will have no time now to visit the gardens and meadows. . . . It is the festival of honey, the triumph of the race, the victory of the future; the only day of joy, of forgetfulness, of folly. . . . They exult, they cannot obtain the joy that is in them. They come and go aimlessly—they whose every movement has always its precise and useful purpose—they depart and return, sellily forth once again to see if the queen be ready, to excite their sisters, to beguile the tedium of waiting. They fly much higher than is their wont, and the leaves of the mighty trees sound about all quiver responsive. They have left trouble behind, and care. They no longer are meddling and fierce, aggressive, suspicious, untamable. Man—the unknown master who can subdue them only by conforming to their every law . . . on this day approach them, can divide the glittering curtain they form as they fly round and round in songful circles; he can take them in his hand and gather them as he would a bunch of grapes; for to-day, in their gladness, possessing nothing but full of faith in the future, they will submit to everything and injure no one, provided they be not separated from the queen who bears that future within her.—Maurice Maeterlinck, in "The Life of the Bee."

Mumps is a contagious disease which occurs usually in epidemics. It affects children or adolescents for the most part, but it does not always spare adults, or even the aged. It is an inflammation of the parotid glands, which help to secrete the saliva, and which lie below and in front of the lobe of the ear. The gland becomes swollen and projects on the side of the face, pushing the lobe of the ear upward. The other salivary glands may occasionally be involved in the inflammatory process, and not infrequently the glands of the neck also swell and become painful.

The infection begins slowly, and the first symptoms often do not show themselves for two or three weeks after exposure. These first symptoms are a slight feverishness, preceded perhaps by chilly sensations or, in a very young child, convulsions, a feeling of fatigue, and a slight sore throat. These signs may exist for two or three days before the glandular swelling becomes apparent. Then the symptoms grow more severe, the fever rises rapidly three or four degrees, the pulse is quick, and there is more or less soreness in addition to pain on swallowing. One gland is usually first affected, and then in a day or two the other side of the face begins to swell. Chewing causes much discomfort, and swallowing is sometimes attended with so much pain that the patient refrains from eating or drinking until hunger or thirst obliges him to yield. Anything acid, such as lemon juice or vinegar, is particularly painful.

The fever lasts for three or four days, but falls before the swelling goes down. Occasionally the inflammatory swelling attacks other glands in the body, but generally the disease is not serious in its results. The patient should be isolated for three or four weeks until all danger of transmitting the disease to others is past. The neck and face should be protected from the cold by strips of flannel—the ordinary sleeping helmet is very useful for this purpose—the diet should consist of milk and soft, bland food, and laxatives should be given if necessary. This is generally all the treatment that is called for.

Follow England.

Milan Courriere Della Sera: Italy must show herself ready to intervene and if necessary to intervene with forces proportionate to her interests in the defence of the Great European emporium in China. Italy does not busy herself with the internal strife of the different Chinese parties and has no more particular sympathy with the Cantonese than for Peking. But it is our duty not to remain aloof and not to arrive last and useless in the defence of Shanghai, and, if necessary, of other points of Chinese territory vital to the interests of civilization. Therefore, in this case, our place is at the side of Great Britain with full independence and autonomy, but with a perfect community of views.

First Bankers Were Silver-smiths.

Early silver-smiths were important personages who enjoyed the friendship of sovereigns and occupied high places in the history of civilization. They were the first bankers and many of the craft attained enormous power, like that ancestor of the Rothschild's who that ancestor of the Rothschild's who was a silver-smith under the sign of the Red Shield; and the great Medici family, whose craft sign of three golden balls is still in evidence. In medieval and Renaissance times, the master craftsmen of the goldsmith's guild were also the greatest painters and sculptors of their day; yet few remember that Botticelli, Della Robbia, Donatello, the great Ghiberti, and many others were first trained as workers in precious metals.

The first gas for domestic use was conducted from the retorts to points of use through the utilization of discarded gun-barrels, of which there was an ample supply at the close of various European wars. The barrels were made into a continuous pipe by screwing the ends together.

GROWTH MANTO

Manitoba has a population of 656, according to a preliminary report of the census conducted during the month of June. This shows an increase of 10 per cent. over the population of 1901, and is nearly seventy per cent. of the population of the province as a whole. The rural population shows an increase of 16.5 per cent. over the population of 1901, and the total population of the province is 1,250,000.

Of the four other provinces, the population of Ontario is 2,500,000, that of Quebec is 2,000,000, that of Alberta is 1,000,000, and that of Saskatchewan is 500,000. The population of the Dominion is 7,000,000.

Through the first six months of the year, the progress of agriculture in general is notable. This growth has been noted in what has been a period for farming in the continent. In the brighter era opening up in Western Canada, it is possible to make any year the growth the next five years. That there is still an wide expansion is disclosed by the fact that the total area of the province, which reached 4,349,589 acres in 1901, is now 4,822,000 acres, and the rest held by foreign owners, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Soldier Settlement Board, and the YIELD HIGHER COST LOWER LIVES.

The advantages of Manitoba have likewise been the subject of some study in the survey, in the report by Prof. H. C. Grant, Esq., of the Department of Agriculture, that the Manitoba more favorably situated neighbor to the south, the report of higher yields of wheat, for instance, producing an acre was 11.043 in Manitoba, as against 10.043 in North Dakota, and 10.043 in Minnesota, and the bushels of wheat in North Dakota was 11.20 and only 81 cents.

The Old R. You know that rain through the fence And runs so fast over the top. As if it had a character On some far hidden hill. You know the hollow way. A moment by the river where away. To anger water, the road. We always wonder who reads. It is so long since we have followed in your footsteps. And dreaming, perhaps, of a pool. Through green and brown. Always on hot days, it's still. From one turn to the next. Today the water pool. Beyond the fence, the road. That vanished for the long. Away, my February, I heard the water, a bird rise. I found a dandelion's seed. And saw the snow, the snow. Where taxifera stand. The breeze. Even soft across the trees. I caught the glimmer of the sun. And knew this was the Spring!—Both aughtless in the monitor.

Aiding Young. The Medical Insur. England is enabling without means to through loans. Eagles, Jarvis and known to fly at a help.