

AUTO MOBILE

GREASE, ELBOW OR OTHERWISE, KEEPS CAR GOING RIGHT.

It is taken for granted that the best advice will be wise enough to keep enough oil in the crank case pump and see that it circulates; also that he will fill the change speed gear case at intervals and likewise the differential case. Possibly he may remember the hub caps, and the clutch, and the rear axle oil. But on the other hand, that is about the limit. The mechanic has told you so well, and engine lubrication that I do not repeat in general terms, but has specifically directed for you.

There is an oil hole or a dirt will lodge especially in the dust, but if this is fresh oil put in, and the cups are screwed down around the hole, it will do the dirt get out. It will do harm. One of the things around the steering wheel is heavy load and strain, even on a straight road enough to be a sure and mud. A constant grease is needed to grease cups should be time oil is put down further.

bolts have the same attention these cups of the hole grease is supposed to be up. Cars some from the factory with grease or partly filling, that grease cannot get them out if you have thing apart. For if one day you may be sure that one of these things will come apart or will be noisy, these things also cause the squeaks and rattles.

are also the universals which with oil cups or grease cups, and instruction book will tell you kind of use. Follow the instructions. The only means

Oil Boats Only.

of Amsterdam has established a "petroleum" in its way a curious shape of area, of the storage oil and petroleum grounds are provided with capacity of 155,000 station, barrel-filling and everything carrying on the business corporation that

land in the middle of the storage tanks and benzene. The cross bars the way out, save the entrance and exit. In case of fire these are to prevent burning into the water.

Power From Ocean's Waves

frequency of twenty-six lifts per minute.

Even the minimum rise was sufficient to keep the machinery running, and it was made apparent that the apparatus could never be at rest. Through a period of several months it kept on automatically working without interruption.

Engineers of high reputation, after inspecting the experimental plant and making a thorough study of it, decided that it would be practicable to build one like it on a large scale, with a sea frontage of 160 feet, which even in calm weather would develop 1,000 horsepower. They estimated the cost at \$200 per horsepower.

The plan in view is to make the wave-power operate pumps, and by that means to fill reservoirs with water, which, representing so much potential energy, can be used for driving turbines, the latter running at a uniform speed under all conditions. This accomplished, the energy drawn, as it were, from storage, can be converted into electricity for industrial or other uses. It is reckoned that 64 per cent. of the "crude power" derived from the sea can be delivered to the turbines.

Last October a terrific storm swept along the Algerian coast, doing much damage in the near neighborhood of the Fusenot outfit. The waves ran prodigiously high, but the apparatus kept on working just as usual, and was not in the least injured. The inventor is now engaged in completing an installation of 360 horsepower, a magnification of the original model collector.



The arms of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles combined to form their family crest.

LOGANBERRIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRUIT PECULIAR TO CENTRAL PACIFIC COAST.

Large Areas in the Province May Yield a Revenue of Approximately \$180 Per Acre.

An attempt is being made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to stimulate the production of loganberries in the Pacific coast province of British Columbia, to induce berry growers to include the loganberry in their crops and encourage newcomers to secure the fertile vacant lands of the Pacific slopes for this purpose. This endeavor has the best of support and justification in the proved adaptability of the province's soil and climate to this culture and in the unqualified success which has so far attended efforts which have been promoted on a small scale. The drawback which growers previously experienced in the lack of markets has largely been overcome, and the demand for the berry and its products is on the increase as their peculiarly desirable qualities are becoming more generally known and finding wider favor. There would appear to be a decidedly bright and promising future ahead of this industry in British Columbia and the pursuit will provide a profitable living to many growers.

Loganberries are, so far, a fruit peculiar to the central Pacific coast of North America. Though this fruit was first produced to California, it was not in this State that the berry was brought to its state of perfection or made for itself a place on the market. Loganberries must have a climate that is damp and cool, with no hard frosts. A warm but not hot climate is especially conducive to the healthiest and finest growth. Such a climate is found west of the Cascade Mountains in the Columbia river basin as far as thirty-five or forty miles north of the international boundary. It has even been suggested that the equable climate of the North British Columbia coast would suit the loganberry excellently. A promising area is the west coast of Vancouver Island.

A Revenue of \$40,000.

In 1920 the total acreage in British Columbia devoted to the culture of the loganberry was 226 acres, less than one-half of one square mile, 91 acres being on Vancouver Island and 135 acres on the Mainland. The total revenue derived from this acreage was \$40,642. A total of 2,105 crates of the fresh fruit were marketed at prices ranging from \$4.15 to \$4.50 per crate, and accounting for \$9,216.80; 158,672 pounds of jam sold at 19 and 20 cents per pound realized \$31,425.20. Taking the whole revenue together an acre of this fruit was worth approximately \$180 to the growers.

Loganberry juice is just coming into world-wide demand. There is a tang about it which no other fruit juice has, and it appeals to the palates of those who have been accustomed to stronger liquors. Loganberry jelly is also growing rapidly in popularity and is much in request. Since the advent of loganberries among the world's fruits seven years ago, they have rapidly passed the pioneer growing stage and have fully entered into the class of fruits scientifically produced. The market for the fruit and its products has been created and a greater number of countries are asking for shipments which it is beyond the supply of manufactured goods to furnish.

On the American continent there is only a relatively small section of Northern Pacific lands in a position to supply the demands for loganberries. The increasing demands for the berry are so many urgings to growers to make profitable in this manner some of British Columbia's two million acres of land vacant but suited to berry growing. Whilst on the other side of the line, where conditions are not as fine, large acreages are being devoted to loganberry production, British Columbia is neglecting her opportunities in the same regard.

No other business, it is claimed, pays such large returns for so little labor besides building up many tributary industries, and there exist in the province countless opportunities for present growers and new settlers.

Look Pale, Please.

When you go to be photographed remember that rosy cheeks will look hollow in the picture. If you are pale, do not make the mistake of "touching up" your face with rouge, as the painter you are the better you will look in the photo. This leads to a hint for the double-chinned lady. A line of rouge run under the chin from where the fullness starts to where it leaves off on the other side will materially lessen the fullness in the photo.

Flogging and hanging were common forms of punishment in the British Navy up till the eighteenth century.

Portugal contains only two towns, Lisbon and Oporto, with populations in excess of 50,000.

Timber in the Northwest Territories

The increasing penetration of agricultural settlement, the extension of the trapping field, and perhaps above all the discovery of oil and valuable minerals in the area, inducing more exhaustive exploration, have made the sub-Arctic north of Canada more generally known and have revealed resources not previously known or widened the limited knowledge as to their extent. One of the resources of this great area of which little is generally known is its timber wealth. This, according to the "Canadian Forestry Magazine," is sufficient to supply the country for a number of years. Up to well within the Arctic circle, where they dwindle in size, are to be found quantities of spruce, tamarac, jack-pine, poplar, larch, birch and willow, all of good size and in commercial quantities.

In the Mackenzie district, white and black spruce attain a height of eighty to one hundred feet, and in a majority of cases these are straight and furnish at least two logs to a tree of good size. Below Fort Smith during the summer of 1921, in an area of about a square mile, two hundred logs were cut, averaging forty feet long and ten to eighteen inches in diameter. Spruce is found in scattered groups, but the clumps are generally large, annual rings numbering one hundred being quite common. White spruce attains its full size in the valleys especially. The lower half of the Slave River is thickly wooded in this respect.

Great Areas of Jackpine.

In view of the mooted schemes of utilizing the jackpine for the manufacture of paper pulp, the resources of this tree in the Northwest Territories are interesting as adding substantially to the valuable resources of pulpwood in the provinces to the south. The jackpine is very prolific in this area and entire blocks of it are to be found in the Mackenzie district. When the Prairie Provinces are called upon to supply pulpwood for Canadian paper production, this northern section will be in a position to supplement the supply.

The principal tree encountered is the poplar, which constitutes entire forests in many sections of the territories and is found elsewhere in conjunction with other trees. The balsam poplar inhabits the entire length of the Mackenzie waterways, assuming its greatest size on the Athabasca, Slave, Peace and Liard rivers. As this is the tree constituting the Prairie Provinces' main reserve supply of pulpwood, the northern addition will come extensively in the building of log dwellings, and is admirably adapted for fuel.

Another tree of the region of considerable present economic value is the tamarac, which is found in the swamps and muskegs and is used extensively in the keels of boats, etc. Hardwoods are extremely scarce in the territories with the exception of birch which is found fairly generally. Exploration of the north has dispelled another illusion, that of a treeless desert. Not only is the valuable timber supply this region possesses of present convenience to settlement and industrial enterprise, but, if protected adequately, constitutes a rich reserve against the time when the demand for more raw material for paper manufacture takes manufacturers to the West.

It's the happy hen that lays the eggs.

Never think your highest self is out of reach.

Waiting to be a somebody will make you a nobody.

The railways of the world are estimated to measure in all nearly 700,000 miles in length.

Rippling Rhymes
Walt Mason

SUPERSTITION

I broke a mirror 't'other day, and dropped a fork upon the floor; and Aunt Eliza rose to say, "Misfortunes now will make you sore; no man can flout the fates that way, and not find life a beastly bore. It's ill to break a looking glass, it calls up all the imps of gloom, and many evils come to pass when forks are strewn about the room; your luck's forsaken you, alas, you're walking hand in hand with doom." That morn'ing, by the early mail, I got a letter from a gent who long ago had borrowed kale, and now he paid me every cent; so what did dropping forks avail? What force was in my aunt's lament? I met a broker and he said, "You know that oil well stock you bought? We all supposed that it was dead, too dead to stick, we brokers thought; and now it's soaring overhead, in every market it is sought." Then I rebuked my mildewed aunt when to my cottage I repaired: "This sign-and-omen stuff is chaff, and bunk and piffle." I declared; and wearily she heard me rant, and merely crossed her hands and glared. "Your spiel," she muttered, "is no good; you talk like one who has the mange; the omens are not understood by one whose wits are wild and strange; if you were wiser you'd kneel on wood—your present luck is bound to change."

CANADA NEEDS MORE ELEVATORS

An echo of the tremendous Canadian crop of 1921 which, diverted from the usual channels which took it across the border, rushed to Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports, taxing their capacities to the limit, is being heard in the demand for increased elevator accommodation. A new factor has entered into the situation giving Canada and Dominion ports greater control of the traffic and export of her own crop, and it is recognized that vastly increased storage space is going to be needed to accommodate future crops pending their shipping.

The consistent annual increases in the volume of Canada's grain crop has rendered imperative a corresponding yearly increase in elevator storage capacity, and each year sees new elevators dotting the grain growing provinces. At the last time statistics were taken, Canada had 3,775 elevators with an aggregate capacity of 211,279,964 bushels. The insistent demand at the present time is not of railway shipping points, but in the expectation of handling a greater proportion of Canadian grain at Canadian ports these terminals are facing the need of greater storage space. Though 1921 was for Canada a record grain handling year, more traffic would have accrued to her could more have been handled, and on both the Atlantic and Pacific a certain amount of business had to be refused. It is in this direction that expansion is planned.

The Harbor Commissioners at Montreal are working on plans for a grain elevator of ten million bushels capacity which will be the most capacious in the world, outbidding by half a million bushels that elevator at Port Arthur which at present holds the honor. The growth of the volume of grain in and out of the Port of Montreal has made the construction of more elevator space absolutely essential, and during the past year, which exceeded in activity anything Montreal has ever known, business had to be refused owing to lack of accommodation. The sudden effect of the United States

rises to \$220 per ton and in 1920 fell to \$200. To-day prices are distinctly firm and rising, as must necessarily be the case when the demand is large and the supply rapidly falling off.

The Tramp.

An old man came to our door and begged for food. His hair was gray, his back was bent, his face was wrinkled, and he walked with lagging steps. His clothes were ragged, and he was grimy with smoke and dirt. His hands were stiff and trembling with the chill March wind.

We gave him food and a copy of the Gospel according to Matthew. He took the little book and holding it in front of his dim eyes, read the title. Then, beginning in a somewhat monotonous voice, he told the story of the Bible—how it was prepared, the history of it, the forming of the canon and the history of the early church. He spoke of prophecy and of the signs of the times. In a few minutes he showed that he had a knowledge of the Scriptures such as you might expect of a professor in a theological seminary.

As he turned away he said, "I lost my last two jobs because I was too old. I am drifting toward the city. Maybe something will turn up there; I don't know." And without a sign of hope in his face he left the house. In spite of all his knowledge I could not find in anything that he said evidence of the saving faith in Jesus Christ. The path of his soul was just as weary a way as the path of his feet. It was a pitiful picture, and still I have often wondered whether there are not far too many men like him in the world. How many there are who have had Christian training and know the Bible well who have no saving knowledge of Jesus Christ! How many church members there are who have no knowledge of Him as a personal Saviour!

Everyone can do something; even a thistle can feed a goldfinch.

If you want to be wretched, look within; if you want to be distracted, look around; if you want to have peace, look up.

View Eclipse on Christmas Island

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, one of the several bits of land that lonely voyagers have come upon in the holiday season and have named accordingly, may play an important part in the further checking up of the Einstein theory, according to press reports from London. An expedition, equipped with a large telescope from the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, will observe next September's total eclipse of the sun from the little island. A Dutch astronomical party may also install its instruments there.

Christmas Island has been described by travelers as at once one of the loneliest and loveliest spots in the world. And its possession of tree-climbing crabs and a super-scented tree gives it a right to be classed as one of the queerest.

Java, its nearest neighbor to the north, is 250 miles away, the little Cocos Islands lie more than 600 miles to the west. Australia is 1,000 miles to the southeastward, while to the south the waters of the India Ocean are unbroken by even the smallest islands until the lands around the South Pole are reached at a distance of nearly 4,000 miles. The island, twelve miles long by nine miles broad, is in reality made up of the slopes and top of a huge mountain peak. Soundings show that if the waters of the ocean were drained away a rough pyramid 15,000 feet high would stand alone in a plain, the present island forming the last 1,000 feet of its slopes.

The island is believed to be unique in that it is probably the only tropical island capable of sustaining a considerable population which had never

benefit on Montreal traffic is revealed in the fact that it was considered that the present volume of grain traffic would not be reached for fifteen years and the present capacity, 10,250,000 bushels, considered adequate.

Additional Grain Storage at Vancouver. Additional elevator accommodation is to be provided for the port of Vancouver during the year according to present plans. Here the need is serious, the present capacity of the port, 1,266,000 bushels, being inadequate and the capabilities of the port being severely strained in the past season.

Vancouver entered upon a new era of activity when it was discovered that grain could be shipped without injury via the Panama Canal route to Europe, and an ever-increasing proportion of the Prairie Provinces' crop is destined to go out in that way. It is expected that by the end of the season about four million bushels of wheat will have left Vancouver, and only the lack of elevator accommodation prevents the handling of a greater volume.

It is announced that another half million is to be added to Fort Williams' capacity, and even the 55,000,000 bushels accommodation of the Twin Ports is experiencing the strain of the lakes grain traffic on the way to the Atlantic. Vast stores of grain accumulate here during the rush season following the western harvest, and the congestion is relieved on the railroads by shipping the grain in specially constructed vessels across the lakes. A great volume of United States grain in the 1921 season reached Montreal by this route.

Cured by Colors.

There was a time, not long ago, when the "color doctor" was regarded as a crank.

To-day, the fact that colors play a great part in maintaining and improving health is regarded as proved by the medical profession.

Indeed, the wonderful results of the skillful application of the science of chromopathy—as healing by the application of color is known—can be seen at many of our hospitals.

There have been remarkable results in the treatment by color of shell-shock, insomnia, melancholia, and eyestrain. It has been proved, for instance, that in cases of neurasthenia and shell-shock, sunlight yellow, sunlight primrose, firmament blue, spring green, anemone mauve, and apple-blossom pink have produced remarkable improvements.

Yellow is used to produce on the mind the sense of sunlight, blue the vibration of the firmament; pink and green the early spring; while mauve and violet are used in special cases where rest and quiet are required for the brain.

Violet is a powerful chemical curative. It has been most beneficial in cases of insomnia.

An interesting fact in regard to blue—a favorite color with most people—is that it has a health-giving power, not only for human beings, but also for plants. Flowers grown under blue glass increase in size and vitality.

Red, too, has its uses. Scarlet rooms for lazy boys have been tried. They have a tonic effect.

In regard to other colors, green possesses "cooling properties" which are useful in nervous diseases, as they subdue excitability. White is a cheering color, which, combined with red, yellow, or orange, is stimulating.

Gardeners and others numbering 1,331 are engaged in laying out the resting-places of British soldiers who fell in France.

Little Girl: "I want to s'prise mother with a sponge-cake. I found a nice sponge in the bathroom—wonder what I'll put with it?"

One case was a Toronto bank teller, a prominent Ontario, who had a quarter of a million upon the general market. He had felt to himself and his full amount believed there would be in which the bank close their doors. He insisted, and received locked up in his safe.

In order to avert was impending, a case at Ottawa bank, finance, Sir Thomas leading members. Bankers Association the same time, a

THE P...

By W. S.

In the political ed Compact di responsible this new p play a much political his identified w they devote proper com does not a have not a influence on Consider, for on the country. A Canadian his dallied with itself the n bank notes. Sir Alexander Leonard Thi in language heard, that t some the fun it was said, i Of course, th any governm business of n nothing to m the business shoes; though that socialist and shoes w disastrous th. But that the herent right t to the issui It is a fallac confusion of minting of m proper and n erment, and which are n money at all, pay, like chee erment has n uly of the iss has to a mo cheques and d of commercial Canada, by th postal, have o the soundnes legislation. Th tory all along adian governm rogating to it smaller denomi they have deo plete monopoly. Another way of of the bank's n of the decimal, to pounds, shil many years in cent in Britis been what was currency or in York currency. In pounds, shill did not corresp ousage. It wa account, and evous and variou current—Englis can dollars, fir "pieces of eight to be translated federation of the North America in dollars and c they helped to colonial governm mal currency. was seen one of at work which h in 1867.

The most stri however, of C have played in G be found in the War. It is not if it had not be of the banks w erment, the str the outbreak of the morning of t August 3, 1914, you may remembe of banks all over White, in a ma portant pamphlet about a year ago, of Canada's War case which occur says—

"One case wa a Toronto bank, t tomers, a promi onto, who had a quarter of a mil upon the general ed him that he felt to himself and his full amount believed there would be in which the bank close their doors. He insisted, and received locked up in his safe.

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