

THE AUTOMOBILE

"BE PREPARED" FOR AUTO TOUR.

The thing to do is to plan before you start not only where you are going, but how you are going to get there; that is, what you need to enjoy going at all. It would naturally suggest itself to you to go over the entire car, cleaning it, inspecting for wear or broken parts and to know that everything is really shipshape.

When you have cleaned up the car look over not only the parts which show and the larger things which possibly you think are the only important ones, such as transmission and differential gear cases, but the grease cups and every working part, wherever there is motion.

If the engine knocks a little on the hills, have the carbon removed. Make sure that the compression is all right and if necessary grind the valves. Look over the wiring to see that there is no worn insulation that will leak current, that the terminals are all tightened properly; then see that the magneto or breaker points, or coil points, are clean and properly adjusted, that the distributor is clean and that your battery is fully charged. If you have no magneto take along a set of dry cells for emergency. The generator and starting motor commutators should be inspected and cleaned and put in first class condition.

Because the springs are to make for your comfort, look them over pretty well and lubricate them if necessary. See that none are cracked or broken. Carry a repair attachment for use in case of accident.

Be especially solicitous about the tires. You want on all four wheels tires which will stand the trip. Then you want two extra casings with tubes inflated, ready to change, and you need extra tubes, with cement patches and rapid vulcanizing outfit, because when your trouble comes there may not be a garage next door. Your fire extinguisher should be a real one and, all filled and in working order. It may be worth the price of your car while you are touring.

Things You May Need.
Here are some of the things needed for emergency:
Set of ignition brushes, labeled, wrench for interrupter points; file for cleaning the points; hydrometer or voltmeter for testing storage battery; set of fuses if used. These should be wrapped together and marked plainly "Ignition Repairs."
Box of plungers for tube valves, three-in-one valve tool; tire pressure gauge; patches; cement and vulcanizer. Wrap these together and label "Tire Repairs."
Box each of assorted nuts, grease caps, lock washers and cotter pins; spool of copper wire and one of soft iron wire, in small box.
Tow rope.
Jack and handle and two blocks of wood to place jack on.
Oil squirt can, filled.
Extra set of electric light bulbs. You can buy these already boxed.
Bag of clean waste or rags.
Folded canvas pad.

Wet Wood Does Not Decay.
It is a common idea that moist wood is more subject to decay than dry wood. That this is only true within certain limits is pointed out by the Forest Products Laboratory of Canada (Dominion Forestry Branch) who state that recent investigations indicate that wood which contains less than 60 per cent. of water is not subject to decay by wood-destroying fungi. Examples of the protective effect of moisture extend further back in time than the foundations of medieval buildings in the Swiss Lake District. The latter have been submerged in water for thousands of years without becoming mouldered. The most modern application of the principle may be seen in certain large Canadian pulp mills where the immense stacks of pulpwood are sprinkled with water. This sprinkling not only prevents rotting but is a most efficient means for the prevention of fire.

The Last Bottle.
"Here is a letter it would hardly do for us to publish," said the patent medicine quack. "A man writes: 'I have just taken a bottle of your medicine.'"
"Well," said his partner.
"There it breaks off short, and is signed in another handwriting. 'Per Elixior.'"

Catches All Air.
A windmill of French invention for generating electricity has a large number of vertical vanes, which catch all the air that is moving.

Wool Production in Canada—1921
Owing to the deflation of the price of wool during the early part of the year together with the closing of the U. S. market by the Emergency Tariff which provides for a duty of fifteen cents a pound, rendering export prohibitive through a trying period in 1921. According to a statement issued by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, the amount of wool produced was 21,241,456 pounds, as compared with 24,000,000 pounds in 1920. The United States totalled 71,238,000 pounds; United Kingdom 130,169, and Newfoundland 29,168. Practically all wool produced in Canada is marketed through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association, an organization controlled and operated by wool-growers with headquarters at Toronto, and selling and shipping stations located at Weston, Ontario, Regina, Saskatchewan, and Lennoxville, Quebec.
In order to alleviate the market situation, plans were formulated by the Federal and Provincial govern-

Rippling Rhymes

Walt Mason

FIFTY CENTS.
I often wonder where he is, James Bulger, once my bosom friend; along the highway he may whiz, or through the solemn forest wand. No matter where he may have trod, through pebbles or Bedouin tents, he yet at times must recollect that he still owes me fifty cents. Perhaps he fees in frosted battle before a wild mid-ocean gale; perhaps he's in some arctic waste, with polar bears upon his trail. I picture him to camp asleep, when stars peep through the cloudy rims, and when he wakes I see him weep because he owes me fifty cents. No man can have a tranquil mind, or know the peace that does not fade, if he has left some debts behind, the debts he leaves he should have paid. The memory will haunt him still when he communes with other debts; and when he sleeps upon the hill, his dreams won't make or break a man; but Bulger's soul must creak and groan whenever his halidom he has to scan. He's that the peace that is sublime, his halidom is full of debts, his fame is tarnished for all time because he owes me fifty cents.

Girl-Murder in China.

Despite the vaunted progress of civilization, at least one of the most hideous practices of pagan antiquity still prevails in the most populous country of the world. If only the much-talked-of principles of sex control in birth could be made to work, an estimable passing might be conferred upon the then parents could assure the birth of sons and avoid the practice of dooming their girl babies to death—or worse.

For that such disposition of female infants still prevails in China is asserted by Dr. P. E. A. Krause in the "Deutsche Revue," as the result of a thorough cultural-historical investigation. In China, he observes, the object of marriage is the birth of children, and that, too, of sons, since the daughters are sent to the family.

A girl-murder actually has existed in China down to the present time. With poor people the cost of rearing a daughter is far more than the sum the father receives when she marries. Daughters are thus worthless to the family. Their murder, according to the patriarchal conception obtaining in China, is an indisputable right of the parents. The killing of a son, however, would be quite unimaginable, for numerous sons are sent to the family bond strength and distinction and guarantee the careful care of the ancestors.

Especially in southern China the killing of girls is of frequent occurrence. They are drowned immediately after birth. At the water courses tables are put up with the inscription "Chinese" ("Drowning of girls prohibited.") Special societies make it their task to combat this immorality which they are supported by the foreign missionaries.

Cast-off girls abandoned in foundling hospitals and endowed by rich Chinese, and later sold, the parents, however, in general prefer to kill their daughters immediately, in stead of being compelled to sell them later, from poverty. The law does not concern itself with the internal things of the family. The house and the right over the children. It is worth recalling that the Mke patria potestas existed in Rome, and also that the law of Solon permitted the murder of newborn.

The cleanliness of the Japanese is well known. The poorest Japanese couple regards his evening bath as a sacred duty and as the greatest luxury of the day. By the time the head of the family is home from his labors his wife has the tub and the water ready. In fact the mother first, then his wife, then the children in order of age. Afterwards the family, clean and gleaming, are ready for supper.

Music in Canadian Schools
I am born of the joy from an old refrain.
Where the thrushes sang near the wandering stream—
Their rapturous chantry dwells near me again—
While evening sleeps in the moonlight gleam.

IS TALENT FROM MOTHER OR FATHER?

OPINIONS BASED ON WITNESSED FACTS.

After Centuries of Investigation the Matter Still Remains Involved in Mystery.

Off hand one would be apt to answer the question: Do you get your talent from your father or mother? By the somewhat Irish reply, from both. But there are authorities which affirm that one or other parent predominates invariably in the offspring.

It isn't philosophical to say that the daughters of every house show more of the paternal traits than the maternal, but the truth of this is frequently borne out by experience, and the sources of their cleverness which has made them successful in any line are apt to tell you these are found in their mothers.

Therefore, without attempting to write a scientific treatise that would hold water in the schools (as if one was ever written that did) some conclusions are at least worth looking at. And one of these is the broad statement that a prominent American manufacturer, Samuel Loomis, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has frequently made and is always willing to repeat. It is that in his contact with employment the first thing he wants to know about a man or youth applying for a job is what kind of mother he has.

"I care nothing about the father," said Mr. Vanclain, "and make no inquiry as to him. Let him be what he will be seldom, if ever, transmits the predominant character to his offspring. In a word, the paternal parent of a boy is negligible.

"But the mother is a different thing. If she is careful, saving, smart, if she has brought up her children to see the necessity of order, if she has urged them to educate themselves and of the same time to cultivate character, then I know her sons are just the material every manufacturer needs. I rely on the worth of this product.

Holds Opposite View.
A young woman who has made a very careful study of heredity and whose own traits would seem to be drawn from her great-grandfather, a noted publicist in his day, holds exactly the opposite opinion. She said: "Unless the father is to an extraordinary degree weaker in will and intellect than the mother, and even in such painful conditions it would seem to me to be absurd to believe that all traits predominating in the offspring are derived from the distant side. This would be attributing to nature qualities of discrimination and elimination that so far as I have read nature has never shown.

"In so many cases of unfortunate marriages where there has been propped to seek, every means of education, precept and example to uphold bad qualities that have descended from the father, the mother, a devoted very often her labor goes for naught. This conclusion may not be philosophy, but it is based on experience and not conjecture.

"Why, if the contrary opinion were true and should be carried out to a legitimate conclusion what kind of a race of males would be produced by humanity? If they drew more and more from the feminine the final result would be the utter destruction of man, or we would have a state of things like the bees where but one is required to fecundate the hive."

DRAINAGE IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Will Greatly Facilitate Progress of Transportation and Settlement.

In the recently published report of the Manitoba Drainage Commission the following significant statement appears: "The future development of farming in the province depends largely on two factors, irrigation in the east and south and drainage in the east and north. The opportunities and cost of irrigation are such as to offer little hope in that direction. The possibilities in the other direction are almost unlimited. When we find that one-seventh of the 7,000,000 acres of improved lands in that province is included in the 2,000,000 acres of land within drainage districts and further, that the lands per cent. developed, and are only fifty per cent. developed, and understand that in general drained lands are superior to lands not requiring drainage, one must be seized with the importance of this subject and further, one must realize that the future agricultural development of the province depends largely on how this matter is handled at the present time."

There is no exaggeration in this statement and, moreover, what has been said regarding the necessity for drainage development in the province of Manitoba applies with equal emphasis to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Wet Areas Block Settlement.
In general, investigations conducted by the Dominion Reclamation Service have shown that there are comparatively few areas requiring drainage south of township 35, where the sloughs and lakes are usually too alkaline to be of value for agriculture when drained, or are required for stock watering, and other purposes. North of this, however, precipitation is greater, alkaline conditions are usually negligible, and the wet areas so much more extensive that settlement in them is rendered practically impossible. These areas often form a serious barrier to transportation and hold back settlement of large tracts of good farming land.

The benefits which would be derived from the drainage of many of these areas would not be confined merely to the lands reclaimed, but would extend to the surrounding areas that are apparently dry, since the ground water, which is often near the surface of these flat lands, would be lowered, thereby insuring warmer soil conditions and earlier and more abundant growth—practically a longer growing season.

During the past three years the Reclamation Service has investigated many of the districts most needing drainage. It may be concluded, as a result, that there are vast areas of good agricultural land lying near to the railroads which are reclaimable at a comparatively small cost. By way of experiment the Reclamation Service has undertaken the construction of works to drain Waterloo Lake, comprising an area of about 12,000 acres. These works are now nearly completed.

Classes of Land Requiring Drainage.
Lands requiring drainage may be divided into four principal classes. In many account for the poet's natural liking for friends of rank. It may even supply a reason for his ambitious desire to be able to write after his name the word "gentleman."

The father of Napoleon Bonaparte has left no mark on history, and it may be presumed that he left little on his great son, while "Madame Mere" was a power in her family and in Europe and wielded it autocratically from First Consul to Emperor days.

Goethe's mother transmitted great qualities to the poet; his father, a great character in his way, was a stumbling block to his progress. Harschel has told of the tremendous influence exerted on him by his mother and sister, the latter as great as the former. It was Tennyson's mother who nursed the genius, had bestowed on her son through the weary days of indifference he had to endure before "Ulysses" brought him recognition.

But, granting these instances, there still remains a reasonable doubt that the fathers of these celebrated men were actually negligible. And a list of striking of famous authors and generals and poets might be drawn up where the father contributed the brains and the impulse to expression.

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