The AUTOMOBILE

HOW TO REPLACE AN INNER TUBE VALVE.

"What are you trying to do?" asked Jones, coming into his friend Brown's garage where Brown was working on an inner tube.

"I let my rim and spare tire fall yesterday when I was changing a tire and bent the valve; now I am going to replace it with a new one," and Brown began tugging at the valve in an attempt to remove it.

"Don't do that! Don't tear it out!" cautioned Jones who was a more experienced motorist. "If you do, you will probably always have more or less trouble with leaks around the valve. I've tried it, and I know. The valve seat is built up of fabric which will not stretch as rubber will, and by tearing out the valve, this fabric is usually torn, which tear is frequently made worse by forcing the new valve base through, the result being a leak that sometimes can be cured only by removing the valve to another part of the tube and closing the old valve hole entirely.

"That valve was first put in from the inside, and the proper way to remove it is to take off the nut and washer and then push the valve back inside the tube. Then cut a small hole in the tube a foot or so from the valve, making it just large enough to remove the defective valve. After removing the old valve, you reverse the process with the new one, which is pushed up through the valve hole into place."

Brown followed Jones's instructions and shortly had the new valve in position. Then after replacing the washer and nut on the valve which had necessarily been removed in order to insert the valve into the tube, he asked, "What must I do now?"

"Either vulcanize or patch the hole you made to remove the valve. Make sure the valve nut is screwed down to make it airtight, and then test the tube for leaks. The reason for making the hole about a foot from the valve is because a repair near the valve is usually difficult to make; also, it furnishes a projection likely to cause pinching of the tube where the tube has less chance to adjust itself."
—E. Henry.

ADVICE AGAINST DRIVING FAULTS.

"The greatest fault with drivers today is that they drive with their brakes," declared a veteran in the automobile trade.

"It may be due to the fact that life is speeding up to a dizzying pace, that our great cities are congested with automobile traffic, and that the brakes are actually built so mechanically sound that even in spite of the abuse they are subjected to they stand up under the strain.

"Every time you hear a traffic officer's whistle in a large city you almost immediately hear a crunching of brakes and scraping of dry tires on the dry pavement.

"And even in long cross-country drives, where hilly country is encountered, some drivers constantly jam on their brakes when slowing down instead of allowing their cars to slow down before the brakes are applied. Every tire mark on the pavement costs some automobilist money sooner or later.

"The motorists should take things easy when driving, whether in a crowd or out of a crowd. Fast driving between short city blocks, followed by a sudden jamming on of the brakes, gains little time and is expensive, both in the wear and tear of the tires, the burning out of the brake lining and injury to the brakes and other mechanical parts of the car. Never put more pressure on the brakes than is absolutely necessary to stop at the point you wish.

"In going downhill take your foot off the accelerator, and the motor set at a safe pace will hold the car back. If the grade is very steep shift to second or first speed as the grade may require, before starting.

"Under no circumstances is it advisable to throw the clutch out when actually driving downhill. To do so may mean absolute loss of control. It is not good driving, either, to shut off the spark completely. It is a safe practice to have the motor running in order to have power on tap in case of emergency.

In the Garden.

Where is Heaven? Is it not
Just a friendly garden plot,
Walled with stone and roofed with sun
Where the days pass one by one,
Not too fast and not too slow,
Looking backward as they go,
At the beauties left behind
To transport the pensive mind.

Does not Heaven begin that day
When the eager heart can say
Surely God is in this place,
I have seen Him face to face,
In the loveliness of flowers,
In the service of the showers,
And His voice has talked to me
In the sunlit apple tree.

—Bliss Carman.

Sell the Sewage.

The sewage of Dresden is strained and the solid matter sold by the city to farmers for fertilizer.

May be the Result.

"Scientists say these earthquakes show the ocean's bed is rapidly shrinking."

"Then we may hope for a contraction of the three-mile limit, eh?"

The Story of Starch.

There can be little doubt that starch was the invention of a vain woman with a grudge against her fellow-creatures. No other person could have inflicted upon simple-minded men the enormous ruff of the old days, which threatened to sever a man's head from his body by the severity of its height and stiffness.

History verifies the fact that the practice of starching, which came into fashion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was invented by a Spanish woman about the middle of the fifteenth century. She wished to hide a blemish on her neck.

According to one historian, a woman who gained notoriety by inventing a recipe for yellow starch was "afterwards hanged at Tyburn for another crime."

In those days starch was made from wheat, flour, and bran or other grains, and in all colors, such as white, yellow, purple, blue, or red.

An Off Day.

"Mother," said little Bobby, "what does father go downtown for every day?"

"Why," he goes downtown to work and get money so that Bobby can have a good dinner every day," his mother replied.

A few days later, when Bobby sat down to dinner he viewed the table with a critical eye. Seeing none of his favorite dishes, he disdainfully shrugged his small shoulders and grunted:

"Huh! Father didn't do much today, did he?"

Old Lace.

The old, old elm has put on clouds of lace
Delicate as a bride's. A dawn-like grace
Covers a million dark-twigged memories,
A dryad gayety is in her face;
And, light as lilac-spray against the skies, ...
New wonder is upborne by ancient stress,
I marvel at a mortal thing so wise
To weave herself enchantment for a dress,
And heal the feud of Time with Love liness.

—Karl Wilson Baker.

World's Biggest Gem.

What is held to be the largest uncut precious stone in the world is a flawless black opal discovered in the United States and now said to be in the office of a Government official in Washington. The gem contains approximately twenty-one cubic inches, weight 2,572,332 carats, and is valued by the owners at $250,000. The colors are transiucent blues and greens with a little red. The famous Viennese opal, which was without equal until the American specimen was found, weighs 1,658,927 carats, but has a number of flaws.

Would Have Eaten Him.

Lecturing recently on the subject of missionaries and their work, Dr. John McNeill, the Scottish evangelist, told this story:

A chief in the New Hebrides Islands who, before his conversion had been a cannibal, was reading his Bible one day when a trader came up to him and exclaimed: "What is that you are reading?"

"The Bible.'

"Oh, that's played out," said the trader. "I don't believe it ever did anyone any good."

"Don't you," replied the chief. "Then let me tell you, sir, if it was not for the Bible you would be in my cooking-pot!"

Forces Plant Growth.

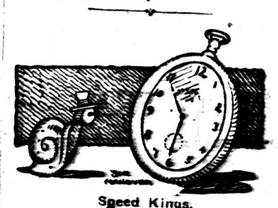
Promising results have attended German experiments with forcing the growth of plants by adding carbon dioxide to the air surrounding them.

Final Test.

Courtesy is the quality that keeps a woman smiling when a departing guest stands at an open screen and lets the flies in.

New Decoy Duck.

For convenience in storing or carrying the head, anchor and anchor cord of a new decoy duck can be packed in openings in its body.



Speed Kings.

Snail—"Well I declare, that minute hand moves slower than I do!"

How to Revive Life in Apparent Death

The old adage of the cat and its nine lives is sometimes applicable to humans as well. A man is not always dead, when he appears to be so. There are many factors which can bring about so-called apparent death. The knowledge of these and the means of overcoming the temporary suspension of bodily function resulting thereby are of primary importance.

Death takes place through cessation of the heart action, stopping of respiration, or through the suspension of certain vital centres in the central nervous system. These three functions of the body, which are essential to life, are so inter-connected in the body complex that the functioning of any of them cannot be interrupted for any great length of time without serious results. We can all stop breathing for a certain length of time, and there has been known one case at least of a man who could voluntarily stop his heart beating for about 20 seconds. Cessation of the functioning of the nervous system centres even momentarily is not known.

Causes of Catalipsy.

The causes which can produce apparent death are: Poisoning with such substances as morphine, opium, veronal, belladonna, hydrocyanic acid, chloroform, etc.; the breathing of irrespirable gases, such as chlorine, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, illuminating gas, and others; drowning, hanging, strangling, freezing, suffocation; shock by a strong electric current or by lightning; loss of much blood; going without food for a long time, perhaps in conjunction with cold; violent spasms or fits as in epilepsy, overlong delivery at childbirth, known as blue and white apparent death; hysteria and catalepsy; cholera and other exhausting sickness; severe body strain. The action of any one of these causes may produce death by interfering with the normal operation of the heart, lungs and nervous system. It is only necessary for one of the trio to be affected for apparent death to occur, as the connection between them in the body is so intimate that when the normal operation of one is impaired or stopped for even a short period of time, the others are affected similarly almost instantaneously.

Revive Without Help.

There are, of course, certain victims of apparent death who come to life again without any external aid. Among these may be mentioned principally cases of apparent death caused by poisoning with morphine, etc. However, in the great majority of cases help is required to prevent apparent death from becoming absolute death. What strikes the layman first in a case of apparent death is cessation of breathing, and as it is not always possible that a skilled physician be present at each case of such death, it is important that all laymen know exactly what to do on such occasions.

Artificial respiration is most used at the present time, as the sovereign method of combating the apparent death which is caused by poisoning with various narcotics and alkaloids, by asphyxiation with gases, by drowning, hanging and also in the special case of the new-born babe. The freeing of the confined air passages in the lungs by the introduction of sharp liquids, such as strong vinegar mixed with finely powdered pepper and stinging nettle seeds, or through the blowing of sharp materials, such as snuff, into the nostrils, were common methods in times past.

Apparatus or None.

To-day there are numerous methods of reviving apparently dead people, and these are divided into two large classes. The first class includes those methods in which artificial respiration is induced by the aid of instruments and apparatus, and the second class includes those methods in which no apparatus is used.

There are two different principles whether instruments are used or not. According to the first principle force is applied externally to the thorax and this is actuated in similar manner to natural breathing. It is artificially distended so that air is sucked in, and then squeezed together so as to expel the air. The latter operation can be performed automatically through the elastic reaction in the lungs and thorax.

Use of Pulmotor.

According to the second principle breathing is induced by actuating the lungs themselves. During the process of inhalation air or oxygen is forced into the lungs, while in exhilation the air or oxygen is sucked out of the lungs by suction pumps or through the natural elastic reaction of the chest cavity.

The thorax method fills up the lungs with air without directly actuating them, while the second or lung method subjects the walls of the lungs and the thorax as well to active distension. It is evident that the lung method is directly the opposite of natural breathing, and consequently it is unphysiological in nature. This brings up the question whether the use of the pulmotor is justified, whether the use of this apparatus in forcing air into the lungs and sucking it out again by mechanical means is harmful to the subject.

From an examination of cases of apparent death due to suffocation, the essential feature of which is the deprivation of the body of sufficient oxygen to perform its natural functions, it appears that this non-physiological or pulmotor method of artificial respiration is not only unharmful but absolutely life-saving in its action, as long as the nervous centres controlling the respiratory organs of the body are still capable of being stimulated into action. If they have lost this power, then it makes no difference what method is used; they cannot be brought into action again and the victim is definitely dead. The use of an excess of oxygen does no harm, as under normal conditions arterial blood is almost completely saturated with oxygen anyway.—Scientific American.

Canada's 1922 Sea Fisheries

The sea fish catch of Canada in 1922 accounted for a value in the Dominion revenue of $20,963,234, in comparison with $19,440,547, an increase of gratifying proportions in consideration of the larger amount of the catch indicated, 1921 being a year of considerably higher values. To the total Dominion value the Province of British Columbia contributed $8,828,002; Nova Scotia, $7,458,952; New Brunswick, $2,619,892; Quebec, $1,407,191; and Prince Edward Island, $649,197.

The item of greatest value in the year's catch was salmon, which had a value of $5,509,555 of the total, or more than twenty-five per cent. Cod followed with a value of $4,354,046 and lobsters took third place with a valuation of $3,290,807. Three other sea products had values in excess of a million dollars, halibut with $2,910,492; soles with $1,373,906, and mackerel with $1,183,728.

In the Province of British Columbia the fish with the greatest revenue for the year was salmon with $5,045,302, followed by halibut worth $2,563,090 and soles $853,092. Nova Scotia's first fish was the cod with a value of $3,102,863, followed by lobsters with $1,926,598, these being the only two products with a value exceeding one million dollars. Lobsters accounted for the greatest revenue in New Brunswick, having a value of $795,488, followed by smelts with $432,955, and cod $347,153. Cod was supreme in Quebec with a value of $705,203, with mackerel following with a value of $247,018 and lobsters $170,294. The first fish of Prince Edward Island was the lobster, which had a value of $398,427.

Canada's imports of fish in the first nine months of the fiscal year 1923, from March to December, 1922, amounted in value to $2,046,445, in which fresh and frozen fish accounted for a value of $629,401, dried, salted, smoked and pickled fish for $777,462, and preserved or canned fish for $639,582. Importations were mainly made from the United States, United Kingdom, Alaska, Newfoundland, Hong Kong, Japan and Norway.

Canada's exports for the same period amounted in value to $22,421,146, in which fresh and frozen fish was responsible for $6,956,847, dried, salted, smoked and pickled for $7,003,786, and canned or preserved for $8,460,513. Canada's fish exports go to practically every country of the globe.

For the period under review imports to Canada fell away to the extent of $321,583 and exports by $1,050,529. This decline is explained in the declining values of the period, as a greater volume of trade was transacted. Canada's fish exports exhibit a slow but steady and consistent increase. Many things call for remedying in the Canadian fish industry, and the waters are not made as productive as should be the case with a country possessing the greatest and most fertile fishing grounds in the world. Recently much greater attention has come to be focussed from various directions upon Canada's fisheries, and an improvement in conditions and an expansion of trade can confidently be expected.

HORSEMEN ADVICE TO

Stable Management: The Wrong Way

Harness stripped off roughly, and horses rushed into stalls without rubbing, cleaning or sponging.

Horses allowed to drink their fill, no matter how hot; or not watered at all.

Grain fed before horses are rested and while overheated.

Feet not washed or examined until horse goes lame.

Horses receiving no water after eating their hay, until next morning.

Scanty bedding and rough, uneven floors.

No bedding on Sundays until night and horses watered only twice.

Hay and grain of poor quality and insufficient quantity.

Bran mash not given because it is too much trouble.

Hayloft dusty and dirty, and dust shaken down into horses' eyes and nose.

Stable full of cobwebs and in unsanitary condition.

Harness unclean; sweat allowed to accumulate on inside of collars.

Narrow stalls and sometimes damp and undrained.

Horses tied short for fear of their being cast, which is more likely when they are put up dirty.

Stable close and without ventilating shaft, or open and too draughty.

Windows dirty or too small, or even lacking altogether.

Manure pit ventilates into stable. It should be outside of stable.

Men loafing in the stable in the evening and on Sunday and late at night.

Horses not cleaned on Sunday and stable neglected.

No slatted outside doors for tight box stalls on hot nights.

No place for drying wet blankets or proper cleaning of harness.

Stable foreman addicted to drink and careless and rough with horses.

Worst of all—Horses handled roughly, knocked about; general atmosphere of noise and profanity.

Owner not looking after his horses to see that they are properly cared for.

A veterinarian called promptly if horse is sick and not left to chance or quack medicines.

Horses often greatly overworked or left standing without exercise for a long time.

Horses not shod frequently enough and left too smooth for slippery streets.

Too much hoof cut away in shoeing and shoe fitting by burning instead of cutting.

Stable Management: The Right Way.

Men bring the horses in at night cool and breathing easily.

Legs well rubbed if wet or muddy, or if the horses are tired.

Head, ears and neck well rubbed, if wet from rain or sweat.

Horses sponged under collar and saddle, and same to fit properly.

Horses well brushed if dry, and not left in draught if wet.

Feet washed and examined for nails and stones.

Eyes, nose and dock sponged in summer.

In very hot weather, horses wiped all over with a wet sponge on coming in.

Horse given a little water but not much, on coming in warm.

No grain fed for at least an hour.

Horses watered when cool, then hayed, watered again and grained. (In any case, watered twice after coming in at night.)

Plenty of bedding, and horses bedded down all day Sunday.

Hay and grain of the best quality.

A bran mash Saturday night; cool in summer, warm in winter.

Hayloft kept clean and free from dust, cobwebs or must.

Harness, especially collars, kept clean, well oiled and flexible.

Wide smooth stalls and plenty of ventilation.

Horses tied long, so that they can lie with heads on the floor.

Most important of all—Horses handled gently, neither struck, nor yelled nor sworn at.—The American Humane Association.

When a man starts singing his own praises it's sure to be a solo.

Birds or Starvation?

The Human Race Is Fighting For Its Life

By Charles P. Shoffner

Make no mistake about it—it is war. The human race is fighting the insect world for control of the earth, and every farmer knows that much of the time mankind has the worst of it.

The insects wage eternal warfare on us, pitting their tiny size and incredible numbers against our strength and trained intellects. They attack our food, our shelter, our clothing, and are all the more terrifying because they do it blindly, instinctively, and without the least animosity toward us.

Scientists believe that the human race once inhabited only the tropics, and that but for the bugs the majority of us would still be there. It is our natural dwelling-place—otherwise why should not Nature have provided us with feathers, or fur? Early man lived under the warm sun, where necessities were few, work hardly necessary, and Nature very kind. But the insects drove us out, and keep us out; and not content with that, they followed man as he followed the retreat of the great Ice Cap, and have never flagged in their ceaseless war on our food, our health, and our comfort.

A Losing Battle.

Worst of all, the bugs are slowly winning, and for a single reason.

That reason is, that stupid man, with the unbelievable short-sightedness to which he is so prone, has deliberately attacked and destroyed his chief ally, the wild bird.

A French naturalist has estimated that if the birds were all to disappear, man could live on the earth only nine years. For without the birds, all plants and trees and vegetables would disappear; the worms and bugs would eat them root and branch. When that happened, the cattle and the sheep would not have enough to eat and they would all die. Mankind, unable to survive on fish, or on the insects themselves, would perish miserably in a horrible, crawling, creeping world.

The Number of Insects.

The number of insect species is greater by far that that of all other living creatures combined.

More than 300,000 species have been described and there are many thousands of undescribed specimens in museums. A small cherry tree, ten feet in height, was found to be infested with plant-lice. By careful computation Dr. Fitch estimated there were 12,000,000 lice on this tree and it was only one of a row similarly infested.

Apple trees are attacked by 176 different species of insect pests, and 500 different species attack the oak tree.

A Family of 60,000,000 in One Year.

Insects are enormously productive. If one pair of Colorado potato-beetles were allowed to increase without molestation, in one season, where they breed there times, the progeny would amount to more than 60,000,000. The late Dr. Litner said that in the study of the hop-vine aphis, Professor Riley observed thirteen generations in one year. If we assumed the average number of young produced by each female to be 100, and that every individual attained maturity (which, however, never occurs in nature), the number of the twelfth brood alone (not counting all of the preceding broods of the same year) would be 10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (ten sextillions) of individuals. Mr. A. H. Kirkland has computed that the unrestricted increase of the gipsy-moth would be so great that the progeny of one pair would be numerous enough in eight years to devour all the foliage in North America.

The Appetite of Insects.

Dr. Forbush states that many caterpillars daily eat twice their weight of leaves, and that a certain flesh-feeding larva will consume, in twenty-four hours, 200 times its original weight. There are vegetable-eating caterpillars which, during their progress to maturity, with in thirty days, increase in size 10,000 times. Mr. Leopold Trouvelot, in an accurate study of the American silkworm, says that a worm fifty-six days old and weighing 207 grains has consumed not less than 162 oak leaves, weighing three-fourths of a pound, and has drunk over half an ounce of water.

Nature Is Closely Balanced.

Every thinking person must realize that the natural world, as we see it before man upsets it with his rough and heedless fist, is the result of countless centuries of adjustment and reacting forces. Long ago it reached a state of balance, where every living thing has its means of support, its enemies, seeks and finds its food, and is in turn, the prey and food of some other of Nature's children. Any artificial check or change in the balance might easily cost a century of trouble before the slow processes of Nature have made the necessary readjustments.

Man has made many arbitrary changes in the arrangements of Nature, and generally to his sorrow, but nowhere has he shown such ignorance, such greed, such brutality, and such thoroughgoing, incredible stupidity as in upsetting the perfect balance of bird life.

Bugs Eat Crops—Birds Eat Bugs.

Our insectivorous birds can devour an incredible number of insects, and their nestlings require more of this food, in proportion to their weight, than do the adult birds. Birds digest their food quickly. Professor Beal says: "The stomachs of birds are often packed so hard and tight with food that it is a wonder how digestion can go on, but it does, nevertheless." Charles W. Nash in one day fed 165 cutworms to a three-ounce young robin, and the robin went to sleep hungry. F. H. Mosher saw a pair of rose-breasted grosbeaks feed their nestlings 426 times in eleven hours' time, and the food could not be less than 848 larvae or caterpillars. Three young wrens, reports Dr. Judd, were fed 110 times in four hours and thirty-seven minutes by the another bird alone. A pair of rock wrens carried 32 locusts to their nest in one hour, and 30 grasshoppers were found in the stomach of a single cat-bird.

Robins and Cherries.

At this point, if I were delivering a lecture, instead of writing an article to be printed, some one would be sure to call out, "What about robins? We can't get any cherries on account of the robins." Or sometimes it might be, "What about blackbirds? They food scarce and appetites abnormally these accusations are true. Robins do eat cherries; blackbirds and crows do damage crops. But I beg that readers of these words will use their brains a little, and not destroy the friends who toil for them 98 per cent. of the time, because of the damage they do in the other 2 per cent.

Furthermore, that damage is mostly avoidable. Robins eat cherries because the wild fruit that was formerly their food at cherry time has been destroyed. If every farmer would plant enough Juneburry, chokeberry, and soft early cherries, with some early sweet berries that are allowed to become dead ripe on the bushes, the cherry trees and strawberry patches would be left alone.

As for blackbrids and corn, methods for making the seed-corn unpalatable to birds are well known, cheap, and effective. Where these birds are abnormally abundant, making natural food scarce an dappetites abnormally keen, it means that some agency, probably stupid man, has reduced the natural enemies of the blackbirds, such as the large hawks.

Owls are great destroyers of mice, rats and other rodents. In the stomach of a two-weeks'-old barred owl, the remains of five mice were found. In the nest of a pair of barn owls, 3,000 skulls of gophers and mice were found. Hawks with young the day and the owls at night. Only the great horned owl is a regular poultry eater, and he is not common.

Owls swallow their food entire and later disgorge the indigestible portions which consist of fur, pellets and bones of rodents.

An owl kept in a barn is a better mouser than a cat. Try it and watch results.

Birds Prevent Insect Plagues.

Plagues of locusts occur only in treeless and birdless countries like Egypt. The waterfowl of the Mississippi valley save it from the Rocky mountain locust. It is a well-known fact that blackbirds, plover, quails and prairie chickens have several times rescued Nebraska from a plague of crickets. At Salt Lake City there is a bird monument commemorating how gulls saved the crops in the State of Utah.

V. W. Jackson says the birds have no doubt saved Manitoba from the devastating army-worm, which, on several raids, never got any farther than the southwest corner of the province.

A few years ago, in Southern Saskatchewan, a farmer reported his crop was badly infested. Before an official could get there word from the farmer arrived, saying the official's services were not required, as the "gulls" had cleaned them up."

Hardly an agricultural pest escapes the attacks of birds. The alfalfa weevil has 45 different bird enemies; the army worm, 43; billbugs, 67; cotton boll-weevil, 66; brown-tail moth, 31; chestnut weevil, 64; clinch-bug, 24; clover-root borers, 85; clover weevil, 25; codling-moth, 36; cotton-worm, 41; cutworms, 98; forest tent caterpillar, 32; gipsy-moth, 46; horseflies, 49; leaf-hoppers, 120; orchard tent caterpillar, 43; potato-beetle, 25; rice-weevil, 21; seventeen-year locust, 38; two-spotted cucumber-beetle, 28; white grubs, 67; and wireworms, 168.

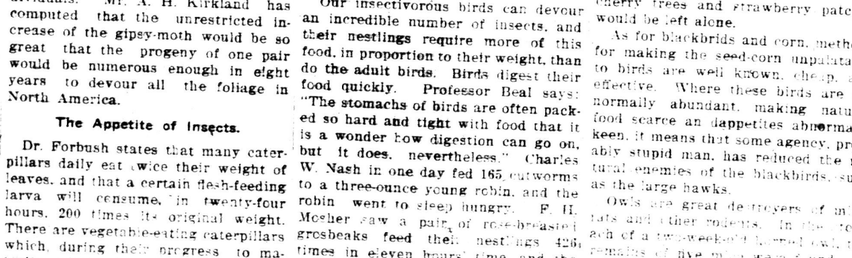
One book published only a few years ago by the Canadian Department of the Interior, it came out that one of the worst enemies of insects, weeds and rodents hinder farming. But for birds, farming would be impossible."

Man—the Only Exterminator.

It is almost universally believed that from the beginning of time man has been the greatest natural enemy of birds and exterminator of the various species. Man with his gun, trap, cat, and dog has been directly or indirectly responsible for the great decrease in bird life. Directly by wanton killing of birds and indirectly by destroying the right balance of Nature by using his power to kill in the wrong manner.

Let me repeat, this is not merely an amusing story. I am not dealing in figures of speech. The human race is fighting for its food, which is its life. The farmer knows this.

In this ceaseless war with the insects we can only win or hold our own by the help of our natural allies, the wild birds. Since we have crippled these allied forces, we are slowly losing the war, in spite of everything we can do with poisons and traps. Let us reverse our policy toward these feathered friends, for on our own lives or the lives of our children might depend on their willingness and ability to help. Let us treat them as allies, remembering that they must be fed like any other soldiers.



SHORT COURSES FOR NEW CANADIAN WIVES

British women settlers in Alberta are shown in the group above taken during a short practical [illegible] at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, recently. The course lasted three days and practical demonstrations were given that would assist the settlers' wives in meeting the unfamiliar conditions in the Canadian West.

DOLLED UP.

Mrs. Curleycue—"Tell me, who gave your poodle that lovely marcelle?"

Mrs. Dogophile—"He had it when we bought him and we liked it so well we paid the man fifty dollars extra to give him a permanent wave."

Horizontal Music Rolls.

Many rolls for player pianos have been invented that move horizontally instead of vertically and on which the music scores and words of songs are printed so they can be easily read.

His Specialty.

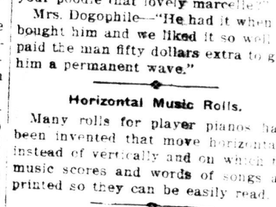
Bug—"That was a tight place you were in the other day."

Worm—"Yes, but I manage[illegible] wiggle out of it."

One at a Time.

He was one of the youngest recruits who ever graced the army and his voice was in the process of changing. Into the company barber shop he drifted and, in tones that were at one moment a promising bass and at the next a feeble treble, demanded a hair cut.

"Hey!" ejaculated the bewildered barber, looking confusedly about him. "One at a time, please, one at a time."



One Chickens as the Other Sees Them.

"Milk is scarce this winter."

"Yes, the bootleggers must have got the pump."

"To him that hath shall be given" is the law. To him that hath the positive, creative spirit shall be given. The man who has not faith, who is not positive, will lose even that which he has because he does not exercise it. It is the positive mind