

The AUTOMOBILE

What to Take on a Camping Trip.

Usually, the camping autoist takes too much paraphernalia. Yet it is better to take a little too much and really camp in comfort than to take too little and be compelled to "rough it" too roughly. Equipments for camping vary all the way from a trailer, that is in effect a completely furnished bungalow to the very minimum outfit, which consists of a jack-knife and a couple of matches. The more elaborate outfits are designed especially for long trips of a month or more. For a trip from a few days to a fortnight in length, a good rule is to take about what one would carry for a canoe trip of the same length of time.

As in ordinary living, food, shelter and clothes are the triumvirate that needs special consideration. If there is to be fishing, a little fishing tackle plus what supplemental food can be secured at groceries and bakeries en route, plus a few simple dishes and a cork screw, will pretty well solve the camper's food problem.

Each member of the party should have an outfit of dishes, including a non-breakable plate or a deep soup pattern, a large, non-breakable cup, a knife, fork, large and small spoon. For general use of the motorist group, the cooking utensils should include some sort of a grate under which a fire can be built and on which food can be cooked. Other necessities along this line are a frying pan, boiling kettle, toaster, coffee pot and a pair of pinners for removing hot dishes. This last-named article is by no means the least important, for on such outings there are usually enough sunburns in arms and necks without adding burned fingers to the list of casualties.

Shelter is an important consideration for the camper. If he doesn't observe the law respecting taking things belonging to others, such as watermelons, the auto camper is apt to find his shelter problem solved for him by local police authorities. Some folks have declared it to be impossible to sleep on the seats of an automobile. Their number, however, is not legion. Some admit that they have found romance, if not comfort, in rolling up in a blanket and reposing in the open field. Outside of the inconveniences of mosquitoes, snakes and thunder showers, this plan may have some merit. Some have found joy in a patent bed arrangement which unfolds and stretches in the car over the tops of the front and rear seats. One possibility of this plan, although not necessarily an argument in its

favor, is seen in the space between the seats and under this bed where small children of the family might find repose. Some have tried various kinds of tent arrangements by which canvass is stretched from the top, side or end of the car to the ground. Others have put up regular tents that have side walls and blow down in the event of a very strong wind. Others have built a lean-to of branches and leaves which protect from the moonlight, if not from the rain. Still others have sought the more substantial shelter of a friendly barn or farmhouse. But that takes most of the camp out of camping and savors of the tenderfoot.

A little "pup" tent for two persons in the party has been found by many tourists to be quite satisfactory. These tents take up very little space in the car and are easily and quickly erected. A small ditch around them will keep the occupants from getting wet in case of rain. A little mosquito netting at the front will keep out the bugs, yet not interfere with good ventilation. And this sort of shelter equipment is not expensive.

As to clothes, the requirements are not extensive. For a week-end trip light underwear, flannel shirt, khaki trousers, heavy shoes and socks and a woolen sweater are sufficient. Ladies, of course, require even less. Some folks may not want to depart, while camping, from so usual a habit as undressing. In these exceptional cases a pair of pajamas are in order. Woolen blankets should be carried in sufficient quantities to insure keeping the body comfortably warm while undertaking to slumber. It takes some little time to become so accustomed to sleep in camp as to get good rest. About three nights is the usual requirement along this line for a two-night trip.

It is taken for granted that camping enthusiasts, who propose to use their cars for conveying them to their happy camping grounds, will give their automobiles a careful "once over" before starting. Car trouble on a camping trip is apt to take a good deal of the joy out of life. It is worth while to have the machine in the pink of condition.

Thousands of motorists will become adult scouts during the coming warm weather season. They will undertake to imitate many of their younger scouts' stunts. They will do well first of all to heed the Boy Scouts' motto: "Be Prepared." Then they will find no end of joy and comfort in camping by auto. Properly done, such sport is unsurpassed for an unadulterated good time.

Extracting Oil From Coal.

Improved processes for extracting oil from bituminous coals are being developed in England through two new inventions, the details of which are as yet secret.

One of these treats the fuel by internal heating in such small space and with such simplicity of mechanism that the oil is extracted and the coal reduced to semi-coke while it is progressing by gravity from the main bunkers containing the fuel to the mechanical stoker hoppers.

The second process is of special interest to believers in the ultimate general use of pulverized fuel for steam-raising and furnace work. For the distillation of the fuel takes place while the latter is being reduced to powder.

It is a simpler method than that ordinarily employed, inasmuch as the drier commonly used in the pulverized fuel system disappears and the powdered fuel, being in the form of semi-coke, can be transported by less complicated mechanical apparatus.

The semi-coke may be stored indefinitely without being affected by heat or moisture. Gases from the fuel in process of distillation are in part condensed to oil in the usual way and

the remainder is carried to the furnace burners and injected into the furnace with the powdered semi-coke.

A Modern Ark.

No secret seems to have been made of the method of construction adopted by Noah in building his ark. On the contrary, the specifications are given in detail in the Bible.

Imitations of it have been attempted now and then in recent times. Thus, in the year 1609, a Dutch merchant named Peter Jansen built at Hoorn a ship on the same model, though not of corresponding size. It was 120 feet long, 20 feet broad and 12 feet deep.

The vessel was found to be remarkably well adapted for freightage, and it is said would hold one-third more lading than other ships of like size without requiring more hands to work it.

Much more recently several so-called "Reuten," or floats, were built after the model of the ark in Denmark.

About Due.

"Well, it has happened."
"What?"
"France has limousines with kitchenette and bath attached."

Can You See the Funny Side?

A sense of humor gives a man the power to see things in their proper proportion; anything that is out of proportion appears to him absurd and laughable; he is thus prevented from making a fool of himself, for a fool is merely a person who has an exaggerated idea of his own importance, or the importance of things which do not really matter.

"Myself and God," said the ex-Kaiser, in a famous speech, "control the destiny of the German people." If he had had a sense of humor he would never have said this, or a thousand other things of the same kind, all equally ridiculous; there would have been no war.

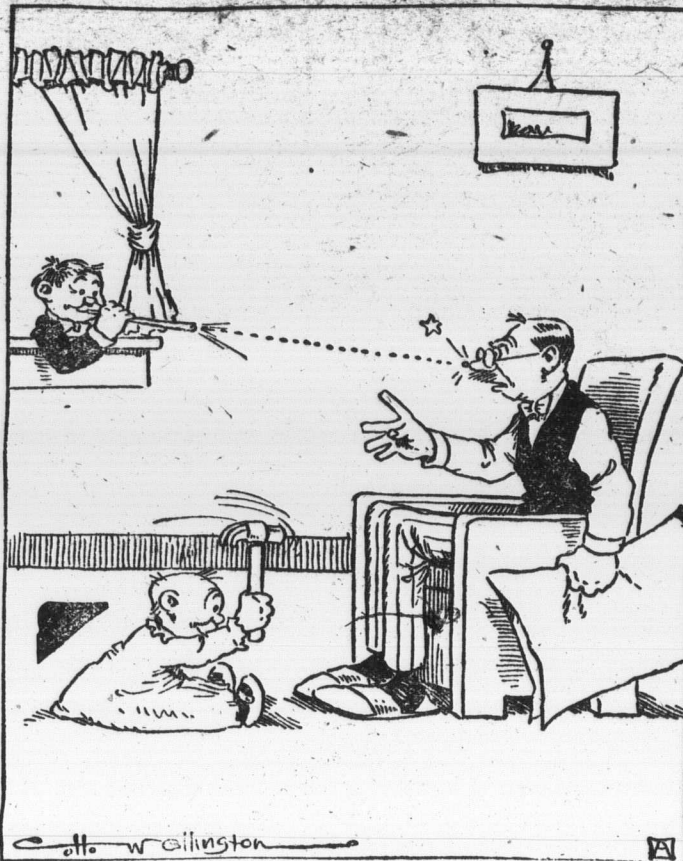
To say that a man possesses a sense of humor does not necessarily mean that he is capable of saying amusing or witty things; for wit and humor are two different qualities. Humor means the power of seeing jokes or the comic and ridiculous side of things; allied to a quick mind and a certain power of expression, it often produces wit. We cannot all be wits, but everyone can help to brighten the world by cultivating a sense of humor.

Humor helps a man to make light of his troubles, for he realizes that he is not the only person in the world who is worried or hard hit; it enables him to give a rebuke without exciting resentment, or to receive one without feeling a sense of injury; and frequently it assists him to obtain something he desires. If you can put the man from whom you are asking a favor into a good temper, he is very likely to grant it.

A man famous in the business world started life as an office-boy. One day he went to his employer and asked for a rise. "How much are you getting now?" he was asked. "Three dollars, sir." "But don't you think that's a very large salary for such a small boy?" "Please, sir, I haven't had time to grow since I came to work for you!" Needless to say he got his rise.

Look where you will among successful men, and you will always find them possessed of a keen sense of humor. The secret of controlling others lies largely in the ability to give orders or administer rebukes in such a way that they will produce the desired effect without hurting people's feelings. Humor gives a sugar coating to the bitterest pill.

—and the worst is yet to come



Graphite.

One of the non-metallic minerals with which the public is more intimate is graphite, otherwise known as plumbago or black lead. It is a soft, dark grey, opaque solid, of a greasy metallic lustre found in detached masses, beds, crystals and sheets. Ceylon is the chief source of the world's supply of graphite, but it is also produced in Canada, England, New Zealand, Siberia, Germany and the United States. In Canada it is found in Northern British Columbia, in Eastern Ontario, in Ottawa, Argenteuil and Pontiac counties in Quebec, in Carleton, Charlotte and St. John Counties in New Brunswick and in Cape Breton, Inverness and Halifax counties, Nova Scotia.

Graphite occurs usually in the fissures or veins of granite or similar rocks, but is also found as isolated plates, patches and pockets in what are known as bedded veins. It is commonly associated with quartz, calcite and mica, according to the rocks in which the graphite occurs.

The crude graphite must be very finely ground, to detach it from associated minerals, after which, by a concentration process, it is separated from the accompanying mineral particles. It is very carefully graded, both as to fineness and purity, to eliminate particles of grit.

Graphite is best known through its use in the manufacture of lead pencils. For this purpose it is mixed with clay, moulded into shape and baked. The proportion of clay used regulates the hardness of the pencil. For pencil-making the best graphite is secured from Borrowdale, Cumberland; England, and Batagol, Siberia.

Other uses of graphite are in the manufacture of stove polishes, and paints for ironwork, of crucibles for the casting of metals, and of electrolytic types. As a lubricant graphite is used, both in dry form and mixed with oil, in many industries where heavy work and high speed are required. In foundries it is used in facing moulds to give smooth-finished castings. The electrical industry is using large amounts of graphite, and in the manufacture of gun-powder it is utilized as a moisture-proofing material.

Canada produced 2,227 tons of graphite in 1920, valued at \$173,537, as against 1,360 tons in 1919, of a value of \$100,221. In 1920, Quebec contributed 233 tons and Ontario 1,994 tons, while, in 1919, almost the entire output was from Ontario.

The Japanese Schoolboy.

In Japanese schools the physical development of a child is given as much attention as his mental development.

On warm days he strips to the waist and his teacher watches him closely as he works. If he breathes improperly, he is corrected; if he is round-shouldered or flat-chested, he is given special exercises; if he is too thin a special diet is recommended.

As in Canada, every child must go to school when he is six years old. He receives a six years' course in morals, reading, arithmetic, gymnastics, and poetry.

The Only Way.

It was during the practical gardening lesson in a large London school, when the teacher was instructing the boys in the art of protecting plants from the frost.

Jones was observed to be paying no attention to the master's remarks, so the instructor asked him sharply:

"Now, then, Jones, which is the best way to keep the May frosts from the plants?"

"Plant them in June, sir," was the ready reply.

Many Like Her.

Hardware Merchant—"What kind of a stenographer have you got?" Motorcar Manufacturer—"Runabout, self-starter, variable speed, seldom tires, first-class upholstery."

The Brain's S.O.S.

Remarkable instances of thought transference were related by Dr. Sten-sou Hocker, the well-known English nerve and diet specialist, in a recent interview.

"On one occasion," he said, "I was a mile from home when I saw in my mind's eye a telegram awaiting me at my house. I 'sensed' a message that I was wanted in some distant town. I hastened back and found a telegram from my wife, who was away, asking me to join her and bring her back."

"Another case occurred when I was making arrangements to visit a patient about thirty miles out of London. The invalid's brother explained the case and gave me the address, but no description of the house. Just after the brother had left I had a mental vision of the patient's bedroom."

"On going to the house I found that all was as I had seen it in my mind's eye. While the brother was talking to me his own mind had been focused on the sick room, and my mind, in sympathy with his, had received the impression."

"I was talking to a widow, and she told me she had never been the same since she had lost her husband. At that moment I saw her husband so plainly that I was able to describe him to his wife. She stated that the description was correct, although I had never seen him when he was alive. Again the thought of him came into my mind, and I had impressed myself on mine."

"Cases in which a dying person appears to a near relative are innumerable, and I can vouch for at least one in my own family. The man to whom the vision occurred did not believe in telepathy. He was travelling in Germany before the war. Sitting one day in his hotel, he was amazed at a visionary appearance of his father. "Later a telegram reached him conveying the news of his father's death. He was actually dying at the moment his image appeared to his son."

The Accommodating Cocoa-Nut.

In the islands of the Southern Seas the coconut palm supplies all the needs of the members of society. It supplied the natives with lumber to build their homes, their boats, and their utensils.

When the leaves of the tree are young, they are eaten. When they are old, they are woven into hats, clothes, baskets, bedding, paper, and thatch. The ribs of the older leaves are made into spears, arrows, brooms, torches, and paddles.

The flowers of the tree give the natives wine, vinegar, and sugar. The fruit of the palm yields oil, foods, cord, and matting.

It is said that even the roots are sometimes used as food.

For cutting thick weeds a new garden trowel has been given one saw-toothed edge.

A wishbone will do you no good unless you have a backbone to put with it.

Are there flowers in your yard now? There might be. Some of the most beautiful flowers we have, come in the early spring. They appear all the more beautiful because they break so suddenly from a brown and sleeping soil. What is more dainty—and less trouble to raise—than a crocus or a tulip? Everyone loves them.

"The annual loss in Canada to field, orchard and garden crops, due to destructive insects, is on a conservative estimate, upwards of \$200,000,000. To this huge devastation must be added the enormous annual destruction caused by forest insects, stored produce insects, etc. It is certain that these losses would be much greater if it were not for our insectivorous birds." — Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist.

Forest Fires in Canada

With the opening of another fire season, the question of forest fire losses becomes of direct personal interest to every Canadian. Forest protective organizations, Dominion, provincial and private, are increasing in strength and efficiency, but still the provision made is far from adequate in every forest province of the Dominion. Our average annual losses from forest fires still runs into the millions of dollars. Most of these forest fires are preventable.

To check this enormous drain upon our resources, it is necessary that the individual citizen interest himself and make his interest felt in the matters of improved administration, and increased appropriations for the better protection of our forests. Governments and legislative bodies are, for the most part, alive to the situation, but they are keenly susceptible to enlightened public opinion, and, in fact, require its support when measures are under consideration involving large expenditures or material changes in policy.

Expenditures on forest protection must be regarded as an investment not only for the future but for the present as well. If existing merchantable timber is to be kept from destruction, for immediate use, and if the vast areas of young forest growth are to be preserved to comprise the forests of the future, very substantial expenditures must be incurred for this purpose and to so administer them that non-agricultural lands will be kept in a permanently productive condition.

The forest is a crop, which may be perpetuated by wise use, but which will inevitably be destroyed by un-

wise use. Irrefutable evidence of this may be seen over thousands of square miles in both Canada and the United States.

In all of our forest provinces, other than the Prairie Provinces, adequate protection will involve the expenditure of only a reasonable fraction of the Crown timber revenue. There has in the past been too strong a tendency to divert an unduly large proportion of the forest revenue to purposes of general governmental administration, leaving the forest to be regarded as a mine to be exploited, rather than as a crop to be reproduced.

Educational propaganda for greater care by the general public in preventing and extinguishing forest fires is of inestimable value, and can scarcely be over-done.

It is of the greatest importance to Canada to perpetuate the source of the raw material upon which are dependent the great timber industries of the Dominion. These industries provide employment for some 80,000 men and an avenue for the investment of probably more than \$400,000,000 of capital. Forest products comprise one of the largest items in our export trade and are a vital factor in the exchange situation.

With adequate protection, and scientific yet practical administration, these great industries may be still further developed and maintained for all time to come. Without them, they must inevitably diminish, as are already the great timber industries of the eastern and southern States, for lack of these vital elements.

Really adequate protection from destruction by fire is the keystone of the forest arch.

Weaving Seaweed Baskets is a Growing Industry.

The strong, tough strands of the variety of seaweed known as giant kelp, which grows in abundance along the coast of the Americas, have been found to be an ideal material for the weaving of all sorts and sizes of baskets, reed furniture, and like articles. It is said to be greatly superior to willow and rattan for the purpose, as it is much more pliable than other materials, and therefore more easily worked. Many persons believe that plants which grow in water are tender when wet, and fragile when dry. This is not true of kelp, the fibres being of leatherlike consistency and toughness, and the strands, size for size, nearly as strong as leather. In fashioning the various pieces of furniture, the strands are woven in such a way that the natural brown shade of the plant's exterior forms the outside of the article, and the velvety white heart, the interior.

Rothschild's Golden Rules.

The following maxims were found in the desk of Baron Rothschild, the banker, shortly after his death in 1836:—

Carefully examine every detail of your business.

Be prompt in everything.

Take time to consider, but decide positively.

Dare to go forward.

Bear trouble patiently.

Be brave in the struggle of life.

Never tell business lies.

Make no useless acquaintances.

Never appear something more than you are.

Pay your debts promptly.

Shun strong liquor.

Employ your time well.

Do not reckon on chance.

Never be discouraged.

Be polite to everybody.

Mental Arithmetic.

"Now, then, Johnny," said his teacher, "if your father gave you seven cents and your mother gave you six cents and your uncle gave you four more, what would you have?"

Johnny wrinkled up his forehead and went into the silence for the space of several minutes.

"Come, come," said the teacher impatiently. "Surely you can solve a simple little problem like that."

"It ain't a simple problem at all," replied the boy. "I can't make up my mind whether I'd have an ice cream soda or go to the movies."

If you would be different from other people, learn to live within your income.

Must We Continue to Pay?

The fire loss on buildings and contents for first quarter of 1921, amounted to \$7,085,000, equal to \$55 per minute, or \$872,000 more than for the same period of 1920.

Canada is passing through a season of business depression; the demand on all sides is for the exercise of economy, not only in private life but in public affairs. Parliament is critically surveying every item of the national budget for possible reductions. The estimates call for the largest sum Canada has ever been required to raise, over \$565,000,000, and yet, large as this sum is, the Minister of Finance could go into the open market and borrow the money at approximately the same cost for interest as is represented by our annual fire waste.

Unfortunately, there is little indication of a reduction in the fire loss; to much the larger portion of fire sufferers the loss is made easy by the fact that it is covered by insurance, while this same condition tends to

make the general public callous of the fire danger.

During the present period of receding values, there is a temptation to unload property on to the insurance companies by cashing insurance policies, and the greatest vigilance should be exercised by insurance companies, fire marshals and fire departments to guard against this danger.

Spring is usually a prolific season for fires among the smaller risks, due to cleaning-up fires, removal of stoves to summer kitchens, use of wood for temporary heating, etc. Rubbish fires may easily get beyond control, consequently they should never be left alone or in care of children. Stove-pipes and chimneys should be cleaned and, where pipes go through walls or partitions, they should be protected by metal thimbles with air-spaces. It requires but ordinary precaution to overcome any of the above causes, and a little care may avert a conflagration.