

The Automobile

TEN RULES FOR SAFE DRIVING.

Drive on the right side of the road. It's just as good as the left.

Slow down when approaching a crossroad. It is nearly as dangerous as a railroad crossing.

Look out for children. You can never tell what they will do.

Try to help instead of hinder the traffic officer. He is there for your good.

Be sure that your "dimmers" are really dim. It's no joke driving into a blinding glare.

Read and obey the warning signs. If you feel you've got to speed, do it where it won't kill anybody but yourself.

When making minor repairs, stop where your car may be seen from both directions.

Speeding around corners is a straight route to the hospital. Don't race past a stopped street car. Some day the jury may call it manslaughter.

Use discretion. The fact that you had the right of way won't bring anybody back to life.

TIPS TO TOURISTS.

Travel "light." Think twice over each article you take along. Pack your load securely and compactly. Provide convenient places for things before you start. Nothing is more nerve-racking than to find your load slipping apart or to be crowded on the way by misfits.

Light weight clothing is comfortable for warm seasons, and when cool it is easy to slip on extras over or under. Dark clothing shows the soil less. Knit wear or crepe is easily rinsed out. Be sure to take along provisions for the rainy day. Rubbers, umbrella, raincoat, small and soft hat, coarse stockings, easy walking shoes and knickers if you are sensible enough to wear them. Other necessities that must be taken are string, a pocket-knife, a bundle of old pieces of muslin, wash basin, hortic acid, mirror, sewing kit, light aluminum dishes, folding cots, blankets, a camp cook stove and perhaps several other things as the occasion demands.

If you have to take bottles of medicine along fasten the corks securely with adhesive tape. An empty milk bottle will save you the necessity of buying one when you buy your milk. Tin coffee cans are useful to shut up the foods from flies, ants, dust and germs. A one-compartment fireless cooker is a very novel and practical way of having a warm dinner on your trip. The food may be prepared before leaving home or tourist camp and will be fully cooked by the time you are ready for it. It is not wise to stock up too heavily for supplies as they can be purchased anywhere.

Don't travel too fast; travel for pleasure, not to make mileage. For real enjoyment twenty-five miles an hour should be the limit. Take turns at the wheel. Don't travel too far in one day, especially if there are little ones in the crowd. If you get overtired you have to rest more the next day and you might even get cross.

Camp early. There is nothing more distressing than trying to settle in a strange place after dark. When you break camp, be sure that the things you pack away are dry. Foodstuffs become musty very quickly in hot weather. There should be a definite plan of packing and unpacking, each one having one special part to do, making the ordeal easier for everyone.

Be careful about the place where you camp. See that it is clean and well-drained. Is the water safe? Are there flies or garbage about? It is the best policy to have a few "shots" for typhoid before going on an extended trip.

Leave your camping place as clean as you would like to find it for yourself. Always be sure that your campfires are safely put out before you leave.

Above all, keep amiable and polite. Carry with you a good bump of "give and take." It is not always easy for a group to avoid friction when touring.

Take especially good care of the children. A thermos bottle or jug is a fine thing to have for the drinking water for them.

Communication is Possible Between Distant Minds

A despatch from Paris says:—The human brain is capable of the emission of radiographic waves which, harnessed and reduced to code, will create a method of communication between distant minds as perfect as that developed by wireless telegraphy. This is the sensational conclusion of an Italian scientist, Ferdinando Cazzamali, Professor of Neurology and Psychopathology at the University of Milan, as a result of his investigation of the radiographic waves of the brain. His theories are particularly significant in that they purport to reveal a scientific basis for the whole phenomenon of telepathy.

Prof. Cazzamali's investigation covers a period sufficiently long to convince scientists that his conclusions cannot be dismissed as superficial or based purely on accidental evidence. Even since 1913 science has been diligently endeavoring to prove that the human body under certain conditions, is able to emit radiations, on which the whole theory of telepathy is based, without concrete proof.

Given these radiations, the next step was to prove that a system of communication, similar to that of wireless telegraphy, could be developed between cerebral organisms situated at distant points.

Don't Be a Doormat.

"Doormat" is a term used to signify one who lets others walk on him. The doormat often takes great pride in his "matness," but it is the most dangerous form of pride—the pride of humility.

It calls itself by fine names—Devotion, Loyalty, Self-sacrifice, and the like. But it is a form of self-deception, for in reality the doormat is cruel. Does the doormat ever think, while he is exercising his own grand and noble self-crushing, of the harm he is doing to those whom he allows to step on him? Decidedly, he does not.

Many a mother prides herself upon slaving to her daughter. She washes the dishes while Doris plays the piano. She forgets dress so that Doris can dress well. She chaps her hands at the wash-tub and roughens her fingers sewing—so that Doris may go out and enjoy herself.

The mother is full of patience, gentleness and goodness, in order that she may fill her daughter with—impatience selfishness and extravagance.

In all this, the mother verily thinks she is doing God's service. Is she? Is it God's service to guard a child from work—without which not one soul in a hundred can escape ruin? No element of happiness is more essential than self-discipline. Is it any mercy to deprive the young of that, and to feed them daily on the poison of self-indulgence?

Here's a topic for mother's meditation—the utter selfishness of utter unselfishness.—Dr. Frank Crane.

While crossing the Channel from France to England a balloon descended upon the funnel of a steamer and burst into flames.

Just the re-covering of some of the old pillows on the couch with a bright colored cretonne (all the same) brings a new color note into a room.—Mrs. E. C.

Answer to last week's puzzle:

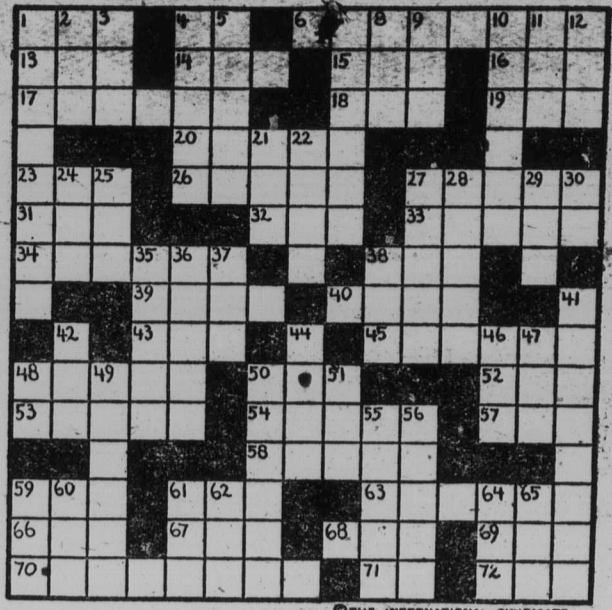
PAY ELATE DOR
RFD NATAL OBI
OR NOT RL SLM
PIP SCARS MAE
CAB HEY NAT
VAULT R BEZEL
O LEO I ALE O
WE SW A AL A T
NET ULM YES
ELM DS E H ASA
GIPSY O EASEL
IST KAFIR ENE
STY ENTER STE

Whale steaks, seaweed Jelly, and sharks' fins were among the delicacies served at the Paris Zoological Society luncheon recently.

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CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1—A house pest
 - 4—Forenoon (abbr.)
 - 6—Accomplishes
 - 13—Shelltired side
 - 14—Tear
 - 15—Resinous substance
 - 16—Grow old
 - 17—Proverbs
 - 18—Consumed
 - 19—Decay
 - 20—At no time
 - 23—Dad
 - 26—Get up
 - 27—Musical entertainment
 - 31—Period
 - 32—Liable
 - 33—Portends
 - 34—Leased
 - 35—By
 - 38—Above
 - 39—All
 - 43—Sty
 - 45—Snuggle
 - 48—Vicer
 - 50—Girl's name
 - 62—Belonging to him
 - 63—A grinding material
 - 64—A coat worn over armor
 - 67—Affirmative
 - 68—A reddish orange dye
 - 69—Girl's name shortened
 - 70—Man-like animal
 - 71—Rudimentary
 - 72—Organ of the head
- VERTICAL**
- 1—Modern maids
 - 2—Decoyed
 - 3—Yes
 - 4—Scene of action or combat
 - 5—Stingy person
 - 7—Kind of wine
 - 8—Head covering
 - 9—Cooling agent
 - 10—Differing from one another
 - 11—Self
 - 12—Complete assortment
 - 21—By way of
 - 22—Discoverer
 - 24—Raw metal
 - 25—Kitchen utensil
 - 27—Fat
 - 28—Small offices
 - 29—A color
 - 30—Like
 - 35—Drunkard
 - 36—All
 - 37—Lair
 - 38—Sharp pointed instrument
 - 41—Sittings
 - 42—Barrier in a stream
 - 43—Faithful
 - 44—Pertaining to thee
 - 47—Fib
 - 48—Exist
 - 49—Get
 - 50—Not the same ones
 - 51—Girl's name
 - 55—Motionless
 - 56—Carved in relief
 - 59—Limb
 - 60—Propeller
 - 61—Toward the rear
 - 62—Dessert
 - 64—A bone of the body
 - 65—Thou

A "Briar" Pipe.

Briar pipes are not really made of briar at all, but of "bruyere," the French word for a sort of heather-rod, and corrupted in English into the nearest-sounding word we have.

This particular sort of heather has an enormous root, which is as hard—and in the best qualities as finely-textured—as ebony. It is wood that chars extremely slowly, and, when properly treated, will take a very high polish.

It therefore makes an ideal pipe wood. When dug up it is cut very roughly into blocks, and then thrown into vats of liquid for twelve hours or so, this latter process giving it the rich color so popular with the smoker.

Only one variety of bird is known to "shingle" its own feathers. This is a native of South America, which nibbles away each side of the tail-feather to produce a curious-looking racket effect.

EXPERIMENTS WITH AUTUMN SOWN CROPS

Some of Ontario's valuable cash crops are sown in the Autumn. The market value of these crops this year will probably be upwards of \$25,000,000. Winter wheat and winter rye are grown in practically all of the counties in Ontario.

For best results it is important to sow pure, large, plump, well matured, sound seed of the best varieties. Experiments at Guelph and throughout Ontario show the great value of the O. A. C. No. 104 and the Dawson's Golden Chaff (O.A.C. No. 61) of the white wheats and the Imperial Amber of the red wheats.

Valuable material will be sent out from the Ontario Agricultural College to Ontario farmers wishing to conduct experiments on their own farms. The material will be supplied, free of cost, to those who wish to conduct the experiments and report the results after harvest next year.

Any Ontario farmer may apply for the material for any one of the following experiments: (1) Three choice varieties of winter wheat; (2) One variety of winter rye and one of winter wheat; (3) Spring applications of five fertilizers with winter wheat; (4) Autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; (5) Hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops; (7) Mixtures of winter rye and hairy vetches for seed production; (8) Testing O.A.C. No. 104 winter wheat at three dates of seeding; (9) Testing Dawson's Golden Chaff (O.A.C. No. 61) winter wheat at three dates of seeding.

The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for Experiment No. 4 this autumn, and for Experiment No. 3 next spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for No. 4 which will accompany the fertilizers. The material will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received and as long as the supply lasts.

Those wishing for experimental material should apply to Dr. C. A. Zayitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

HOW TO CAMP, HUNT AND FISH

Suggestions for Fishing the Nipigon River.

A good deal of the successful fishing of the Nipigon depends upon the outfit a man takes with him, as well as certain characteristics of the trout here. Like elsewhere, you have to work for big trout, and the big trout of the waters are the square-tailed brook trout, known throughout the United States and Canada as true minnows. The best fishing waters for these game fish are the rapids; they bug them continually. Only once in a while is one of any size found away from them.

They are both minnow and insect feeders, and are taken in deepest rapids with flies, the local best live minnow, the cockatouche, and at most any kind of spinning casting lures.

Fly fishing the Nipigon is a singularly enjoyable sport, but it demands positively accurate attention in the way of equipment. Now and then a big trout is taken with nondescript lure, but large ones are only caught consistently with good tackle and really working for them. Fly rods, no matter what your favorite weight or length, preferably should have a hard action so you can fish long distances when the water is exceedingly clear without being observed by the trout. Also hard action fly rods come in good stead, as very often you have to rough a big fish among rocks in fast water, which cannot be done with other types of rods.

Furthermore, hard action rods will handle easily large fly rod lures, feather minnows, bass bugs, spinners and phantom minnows all of which are favorites at times in Nipigon fishing.

No natural fly sportsman himself in this manner when it falls in the grasp of the current. If you are casting downstream cast with a slight belly or curve to your line so that your flies will have opportunity to sink before the line stretches out taut. Fish one spot well and return to it frequently if it is likely. Nearly all big Nipigon trout stay in fast water behind the rocks or those rips of water between eddying upstream and downstream water. They should all be worked carefully, either very early in the morning or late in the evening. It is only chance luck when you get a big trout to come when the sun is shining bright and nearly overhead.

Concerning fishing, Nipigon waters with dry flies, the best the writer has ever used are the small bass bugs on No. 1 or No. 4 hooks that have flat wings. They will give you better results than regular dry flies of any make, but fish them just as you would a dry fly, absolutely dry, and in the upstream eddies as much as possible, never permitting line strain to carry them under water, and when the water is exceedingly clear let them float as dead as possible. This advice is given warningly. Many have opportunities for big fish through trying to get their fly in motion through rod tip action. Fish them dead, let the current give them the only action they are to have. Feather minnows are also used in this manner.

Naturally, when using phantom minnows and spinners attached to flies, the rod is moved considerably to create a flash of the lure but this is not fly fishing but real skittering, and the only advice pertinent is to fish the likely reaches of fast water.

Be Prepared.

Here is something which will often assist in landing a big fish in rough water. You can never tell when the big fellow is going to hit, so be prepared for him. On your fly reel use at least fifty yards of fine bait casting line to supplement your fly line. With a big fellow in fast water you have either to let him run a while and tire himself out or lose him. If his run is no longer than your fly line and you have no additional line on your chances of landing him are very poor.

Bait Casting.

Some have trolled with success in the Nipigon, and most all types of metal lures will on days bring a rise. Bait casting, however, is a sport in these fast waters, which when persisted in is bound to bring the angler some nice fish. You can reach many desirable places in this way that are not within reach of a fly rod. Use light, whippy rods. Never overlook a spot when an upstream current meets a downstream one in a whirling eddy. Fork rind lures often bring a fish out of Nipigon waters. Most scare their fish by using spinners that are too large. No. 2 is plenty big enough. The darting spoons, Devons and trolling minnows often bring success.

There are two ways of fishing Nipigon waters with a fly rod. Use either wet or dry flies. The dry flies are the floaters, and the wet flies are those that sink on contact with the water. In either event your flies must be large sizes, even flies tied on 2/0 hooks are not too large. It is well to be supplied with a liberal assortment. Nipigon trout respond well to large salmon and bass flies of most every pattern, if handled properly but always have in your fly book a number of Parmachenee waters with a fly rod. Use either wet or dry flies. The dry flies are the floaters, and the wet flies are those that sink on contact with the water. In either event your flies must be large sizes, even flies tied on 2/0 hooks are not too large. It is well to be supplied with a liberal assortment. Nipigon trout respond well to large salmon and bass flies of most every pattern, if handled properly but always have in your fly book a number of Parmachenee waters with a fly rod.

Big fish only grow because they are wary. So again the advice can be offered to fish hard, carefully, and do not try to see how much water you can cover in a day, but how well you can fish it. And the next advice is to come prepared with a good assortment of the right kind of tackle and never create a disturbance when you can possibly avoid it.

Dirtiest on Earth.

Tibet is famous for many things, but few people know that the dirtiest place in the world is to be found in the land of the Lamas.

It is a village, Phari-jong by name, situated on a piece of rising ground in the centre of a plain not many miles from Mt. Chomolhari, one of the finest mountains in Tibet. It stands over 14,000 feet above sea-level, and is believed to be the highest place in continuous habitation in the world. It was built some five hundred years ago.

Phari consists of a fortress, surrounded by two hundred hovels. Owing to the fact that everything which we would throw into our garbage can is there simply thrown out, these hovels are now below the level of the ground. Year by year the heaps of rubbish have grown, until the occupants of the "hovels" have had to cut paths through them from their front doors to the road.

In spite of its "buried" look, however, Phari is one of the leading "market towns" of Tibet. There is a respectable bungalow in the village, kept up by the Indian Government for the use of its representatives, and it was here that the last Mt. Everest expedition arranged to stop when carrying out their exploration of the nearby mghytain. Phari is also in postal and telegraph communication with India.

Man is not merely the architect of his own fortune; he must lay the bricks himself.

Eating Snakes and Worms.

In Northern Luzon, in the Philippine Islands, is a big tribe of savages known as Mangyans. These people are so backward in civilization that not one of them can count up to more than three.

The most highly educated members of the tribe can, by using the fingers count to ten but no more. In case one should desire to count to twenty he would have to use his toes as well as his fingers, the thought of using the fingers twice never entering their minds.

These Mangyans have no houses, but travel from place to place, living all their days in forests and jungles. They never see cultivated fruits or vegetables and have no grain.

Their food consists of roots, berries, nuts and such things. Their idea of a real banquet is to have crocodile meat, snakes, snails and a special species of white grub which they dig out of decayed trees.

The blackest of mildew stains can be removed from white goods by boiling in water to which two tablespoons of peroxide have been added for each quart of water used.

Before 1774 the use of chintz or printed calico for dresses was illegal. Eighty persons were convicted in 1768 before the Lord Mayor of London for "wearing chintz gowns and were fined 45 each."

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



We'll Say It's Lucky Jeff's Such a Nifty Dodger.