

The Automobile

CRISP AUTUMN ADDS ZEST TO AUTO JOURNEYS.
How to maintain the benefits of that outdoor life which millions received during the summer vacation days is the autumn problem of countless folks. During the heated term they journeyed out into the open spaces in an endless stream of automobiles to enjoy the thrills of life next to nature. It was great sport—and healthy. The solution of the problem stated is more motoring.

In fact there are advantages in autumn motoring not always to be found in mid-summer, especially from a health standpoint. One of the most notable of these is amount of comfort with which one can travel by automobile during the fall season.

It is recognized that fewer motorists are at large after the usual vacation months are over, not because they didn't survive but because other things are absorbing their interest. Consequently one can not only drive a car with a greater degree of safety and therefore less nervous energy but also one can proceed with less annoyance which comes from being held up by excessive traffic. One has more opportunity to observe the country through which the journey is being taken. This condition adds much to one's pleasure.

The fall is an ideal time for weekend camping trips. True, the water may be too cold for comfortable swimming, but it still has possibilities for fishing and boating. The nights will be cooler, but not too cool for enjoying splendid sleep. When a summer night is excessively hot all one can do is to remove all covering and still swelter. But when the colder even-

ings came it is always possible to add just the right number of blankets to insure comfort.

Among the most conspicuous inconveniences of hot weather outings are those mosquitoes, bugs, ants and various other pests which seek to annoy and devour human beings. In the fall these sources of disturbance have mostly turned to other methods of passing their time. However, in certain localities, there are other animals that represent opportunities for hunting game, all of which often adds to the interest of autumn motoring.

The scenic beauty of Canada is at its best when the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock. The uniform green of summer becomes a thousand shades of striking colors as the leaves of the trees vie with each other in attractiveness. The poison ivy has lost its sting. The crops have been harvested and the country folk have more time to visit their city relatives.

Then there is a kick in the fall ozone which tends to invigorating health. The snappy feel of the air is in effect a stimulating tonic which makes the leisure hours of motoring and camping or visiting profitable. It helps tremendously in keeping up the pep achieved on vacation.

It doesn't matter much where you go, whether the destination is a football game or a cabin in the woods with friendly fireplace, there are always beautiful scenes, marvelous sunsets, pure air, opportunity for exercise and rest and they make for better health. Keep the summer secured glow of fitness by motoring more often into the country for pleasant recreation.

Natural Resources Bulletin.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Dept. of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Canada has been making some wonderful advancements in the production of minerals during the past few years, particularly among those which are classed as metallic. The more common metals, such as copper, lead and zinc, have shown an increase in production that has placed them among the leading revenue producers.

The lead output, in particular, for the first half of the current year, has reached a value second only to gold among the metallic minerals and third when coal, our leading mineral in value of production, is included. Last year the production of lead in Canada amounted to 175,485,499 pounds, of a value of \$14,221,345. In the first half of the year 79,058,295 pounds was produced, valued at \$6,278,810. For the first half of the current year the output of lead amounted to 128,298,836 pounds, valued at \$11,510,955. Compared with the 93,307,171 pounds produced in 1922, the amount of lead made available by the mines and smelters of Canada in the first half of the current year is little short of phenomenal.

The famous Sullivan mine, in British Columbia, accounted for the greater portion of the lead production, while in Ontario the Kingston Mining and Smelting Company's mine at Galtetta is the largest producer.

Zinc, likewise, has shown a wonderful growth in output. From the 56,290,000 pounds produced in 1922 an increase to 89,905,077 pounds was recorded in 1924, while for the first half of the current year an output of 55,257,772 pounds is reported, against an output of 29,414,000 pounds in the first half of 1924.

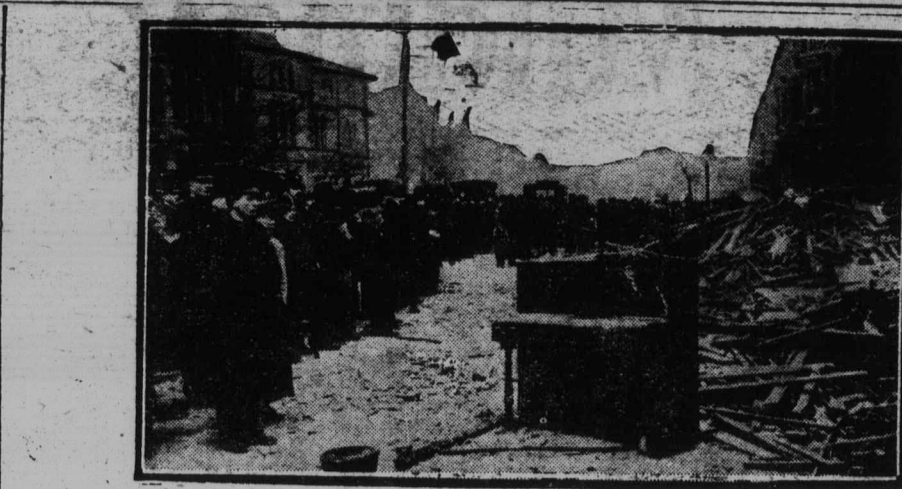
The improvement in market conditions, due in part to the great demand created by the radio and automobile trade for storage batteries, has stimulated interest in the development of some of the known deposits and has led to considerable prospecting activity.

The development of the Notre Dame des Anges deposits in Quebec by the British Metals Corporation (Canada), Ltd., will result in a large increase in production of both metals for 1925, which will probably exceed 3,500,000 pounds of lead and 10,000,000 lbs. of zinc. The purchase of the Stirling property in Cape Breton by the American Cyanamid interests, and the discovery of extensive bodies of zinc-copper ore in the Rouyn gold district of Quebec, are indications that eastern Canada may become an im-

portant lead-zinc producer. A number of the old lead and zinc properties in Ontario, the principal ones being the Frontenac and the Richardson mines near Kingston, have been optioned to American interests. It is reported that the Federal Zinc and Lead Co. at Gaspé, Que., is doing extensive diamond drilling and intends to carry out its plans for the erection of a mill this summer to treat the ore from this promising property. Attention has been directed by the Provincial Dept. of Mines of Ontario and Quebec, and by the Federal Dept. of Mines, to the possibilities of the deposits along the north shore of Lake Superior, where the presence of silver makes these deposits especially worthy of investigation, and to the deposits on Calumet Island, Quebec, near Ottawa, and in Gaspé, Quebec.

Cheerfully Honest.
Teacher—"Can any one in the class spell 'cloth'?"
No answer.
Teacher—"Tommy, what material is your coat made of?"
Tommy—"Pair of dad's old pants."

The First Forecasting.
The first national weather forecasting service was established in France in 1855.



This photograph, taken in London ten years ago, has just been authorized for publication by the Imperial war museum. It shows the damage wrought by the first air raid in the city.

This Tourist Business.

How many persons in Canada have any idea of where the American city of Pittsfield is? Pittsfield, not Pittsburg.

Probably not very many. For Pittsfield is not in the class of such centres as New York and Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit, Boston and St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Yet Pittsfield—a Massachusetts city of some forty thousand—is a pretty active centre of interest in Canada.

Not long ago Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, had a sketch map published and widely distributed showing the main automobile roads connecting Canada and the United States. One of these maps reached the secretary of the automobile clubs of Pittsfield, and he promptly wrote back saying:

"If you can spare one hundred of these maps we would be pleased to receive them as we are receiving calls daily for road maps of Canada."

And what is true of Pittsfield is merely typical. It is equally true of literally scores and hundreds of American towns and cities. The invasion of Canada by American motorists comes from all directions—from New England and California, from the Gulf States, the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Northwest. Clear across the States there is town after town and city after city where information on Canada and how to get there is eagerly sought.

What this tourist trade coming to the Dominion is worth financially in a year is a tidy problem to figure out. For 1925 the amount is placed at \$30,000,000 for the city of Vancouver alone. A Halifax paper quotes an estimate of \$345,000,000 per annum for the whole Dominion. Dr. Dozette, the president of the Canadian Automobile Association predicts that Canada's tourist business will in a few years be worth \$500,000,000 annually.

It doesn't matter much what the exact amount is. The tourist trade is plainly one of the greatest business developments that has struck the Dominion in many years, and the chief

interest of the Interior Dept. in regard to it lies not so much in the actual value of the present volume of tourist business but in seeing that Canada's natural recreational attractions are brought to the attention of the prospective tourist from abroad no less extensively or effectively than the Dominion's resources in agricultural lands, in water power and other physical assets have been brought to the notice of prospective settlers, investors and business men generally.

Fire Protection in Our National Parks.

The protection of the Canadian National parks in the Rockies from fire presents special difficulties owing to the wild and rugged nature of the country. The great majority of the fires that start in the parks begin in the valleys and work up the mountain slopes, steadily increasing as they go, the distance from the fire fighters' base of supplies, and increasing also the difficulties involved in the taking of men and equipment up steep slopes where often no trails exist. Sometimes, however, the physical features of the country which obstruct the efforts of fire fighters can be by resourcefulness and energy be utilized to good advantage. This was instanced recently in Glacier National park in British Columbia where a fire which threatened to attain serious proportions was quickly and effectively extinguished by utilizing the drop of nearby mountain streams to apply water to the fire, six streams of good pressure being supplied by the force of gravity.

The fire broke out in a valley near Glacier and was discovered by the local park wardens. As soon as the park superintendent was informed of the extent of the fire he rushed to the scene taking with him thirty men, and also a portable fire pump and other equipment. Notwithstanding the heroic efforts of the two wardens with axes and grubbers, the fire had continued to burn strongly up the slope and had covered over 100 acres when the re-enforcements arrived. The futility of attempting to control the fire with one pump was soon realized. Fortunately there was water available on either side of the fire, in two streams running down the mountain side, less than a mile apart, and the parks officials determined to make use of the "head" of these streams to apply water to the fire. Three small dams were placed in each of the streams and from the reservoirs thus formed lines of hose were laid diagonally down hill to the fire the connections at the dams were made by means of ordinary galvanized iron nipples thrust through the walls of the dams, and the force of gravity in the drop of thirty or forty feet was sufficient to send streams of water

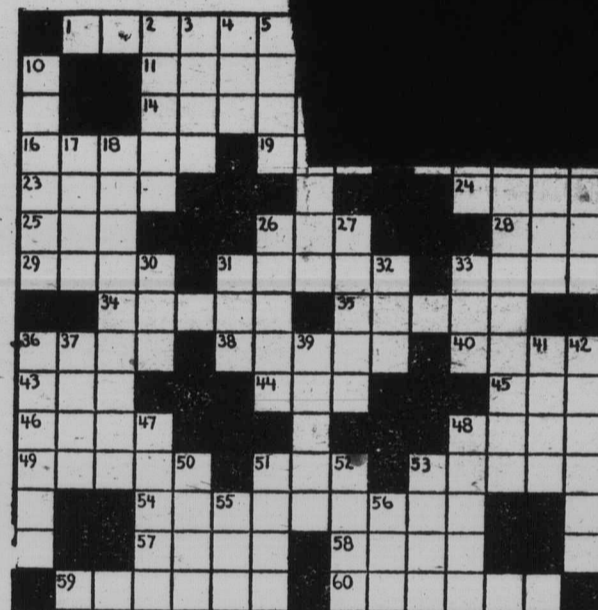
fifteen or twenty feet from the nozzle. Six streams were brought play on the fire from above.

At the same time the pumping unit was operated from below the fire as between the two lines of attack the fire was soon brought under control. The gravity hose lines were kept operation for several days until danger had passed, thus releasing a portable pump for use in case of emergency elsewhere in the park.

The success which accompanied the test of this method of fire-fighting in the parks under actual fire conditions has resulted in a decision to make wider use of it in the future in park protection work.

Chop suey cannot be had in Canton or other purely Chinese cities.

CROSS-WORD



SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES.
Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

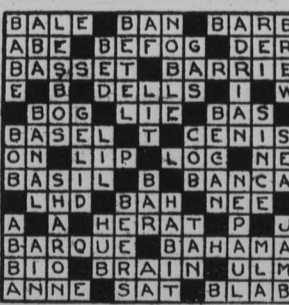
HORIZONTAL

- 1—One who commands
- 2—Begin discussion about
- 11—Cattle
- 12—Destroy
- 14—Not to be effaced
- 16—Small portion of food
- 19—Portion of tree trunk
- 20—Upstairs
- 23—Pointers
- 24—Jogging pace
- 25—Poem
- 26—Gratuity
- 28—A fish
- 29—Part of body
- 31—Lever for foot pressure
- 33—Cautious
- 34—Wild beast
- 35—Ruler of Hades
- 36—Program
- 38—Looked attentively
- 40—Dress trimming
- 43—Headgear
- 44—Gilded
- 46—Observe
- 46—Turnout
- 48—Actor of eminence
- 49—Primitive missile
- 51—Away from
- 53—Clenched hands
- 54—Those who vote twice
- 57—Place in difficulty
- 58—Notion
- 59—Sacred to a Roman Goddess
- 60—Expands

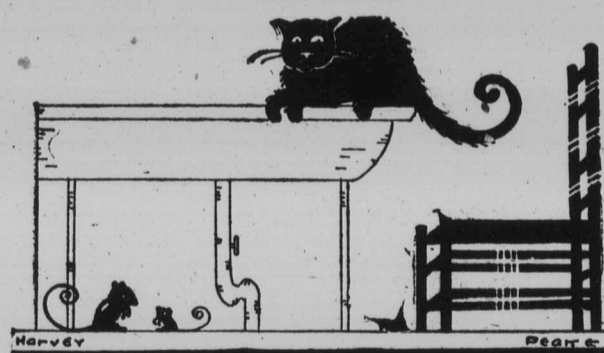
VERTICAL

- 2—Brief satires
- 3—Prong
- 4—Limit
- 5—Stagger
- 6—Two-masted vessel
- 7—Polish
- 8—Lubricants
- 9—Concerning
- 10—A vegetable fibre
- 13—Plecrust
- 15—Cared for
- 17—Military assistant
- 18—Onlooker
- 21—Muscle
- 22—Wild animal
- 26—Undomesticated
- 27—Made comfortable
- 30—Relationship
- 31—Wooden pin
- 32—Boy
- 33—A joker
- 36—Concise sententious expression.
- 37—Hiding place
- 39—Wild equine animal
- 41—Flesh
- 42—Human being
- 47—Legal name for wrongs
- 48—Fibre for cordage
- 50—Part of verb "to be"
- 51—Perceive through touch
- 52—Masculine name
- 53—Unrestrained
- 55—Vegetable
- 56—Man's name (abbr.)

Answer to last week's puzzle:



FLIMERICKS



Said a very young rat, "Pa, I _____ (have an opinion),
You may bring me some victuals and _____ (beverage).
But the rat's father _____ (proclaimed):
"Your wish is _____ (refused).
"Till the cat goes to sleep in the _____ (a basin for waste water).
"Upon the line write the word that is defined below it."

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



Others Besides Bootleggers Wear Two-Ounce Ties.