

MOTORS AND MOTORING:

A Page Full of Interest to the Owner or Prospective Owner of an Automobile.

HOW MOTORS CARS CATCH FIRE

An owner of an automobile or of a house does not expect that it will be destroyed by fire. Yet, if he is wise he will do two things: First, he will protect himself against loss by securing a fire insurance policy; second, he will take every possible precaution against having a fire start.

The principal cause of automobile fires is back-firing in the carburetor. And the principal cause of back-firing is too lean a mixture fed to the cylinders. When there is a back-fire, a sheet of flame comes from the air intake of the carburetor. If there is anything inflammable near by, it is likely to catch on fire.

Gasoline vaporizes so rapidly that if there is any gasoline in the drip pan there is almost sure to be a sufficient mixture around the carburetor to make trouble. Therefore, keep the engine drip pan free from gasoline. See that there is no leak in the supply pipe or in the connection to the carburetor. Also see that there is no overflow from the carburetor coming from poor seating of the float valve.

Safety Devices
Some cars recognized in insurance circles as Class A and given a lower rate, have the starting and electric wires enclosed in metal tubing and also a drip bowl and drain pipe to carry off gasoline that might drip from the carburetor. If an owner has a car not in this class it would not be difficult to have the change made.

Running a car at high speed for a long distance may cause the exhaust pipe to become excessively hot. If it is next to any wood this may cause a fire especially if there is an accumulation of grease and oil in the woodwork. This danger can be minimized by driving slower than top speed and keeping the woodwork free from grease and oil. The exhaust pipe also heats up when the engine is run with a greatly retarded spark. Sometimes it will become red hot and ignite anything inflammable near it.

Another cause of fire comes from the short circuiting of a part of the electrical system. A short circuit may heat one of the wires red hot and burn the insulation. If there is any accumulation of grease, oil or gasoline close by, a fire is liable to start.

Returns From Insurance
If a person insures the auto for a certain amount, say \$1,000, he does not necessarily receive \$1,000 in case his auto is burned or destroyed by fire. What he does receive, under the rule of the United States National Automobile Underwriters' Conference, is the full market value of his car at the time of the destruction. Otherwise it might be possible for a person to insure his car for a certain amount and set it on fire before the insurance ran out and at the same time the car in the second hand market would be worth less than the amount for which it was insured.

Such a condition leads to the temptation to burn the car for the sake of the insurance. For the protection of the large majority of auto owners the present basis of paying fire insurance is equitable. When an owner has his auto protected by fire insurance this covers loss from a blaze arising from any cause whatever. If the garage catches on fire and burns the car, the owner receives insurance. Even if the car is struck by lightning, the insurance company will stand the loss.

Should Carry Extinguishers
Another form of fire insurance protection which ought to be a part of every car's equipment is one or two fire extinguishers. Fire insurance companies give a reduced rate on cars equipped with a fire extinguisher. It can be carried in a frame under the dash, where it is inconspicuous yet easily accessible.

One precaution which can be taken is to back the car into the garage, whether private or public. In case the car catches on fire it is easier to push a car out head first than to back it out. Some owners have built their garage floors with a slant toward the exit so that the car readily rolls out if given a slight push. Be sure to leave the car so that it can be rolled out by releasing the brake.

Having taken every precaution to prevent the automobile catching on fire, nevertheless some day its owner may find it in flames. It is worth while to have in mind what to do on finding one's car on fire. The time required to figure this out after a fire has started may mean a heap of twisted ruins instead of an automobile.

Learn to Fight Flames
Grab the fire extinguisher. Locate the position of the fire and work the extinguisher to the limit. Do not be afraid of an explosion. There will not be any. Get

Auto Topics



A retarded spark and rich mixture will heat the exhaust manifold "white hot". It may set fire to your car—first igniting the gasoline under the hood. You may prevent the total loss of your car by going over the carburetor adjustments regularly.

There are other common causes of fire, some of which cannot be easily detected. Even a minor blaze in your car or garage means an outlay of cash for repairs. It is wise to insure your car against such loss.

Get automobile insurance here covering fire, theft, collision liability and property damage.

H. P. DAVIDSON
INSURANCE
WOLFFVILLE, N. S.
Phone 217 P. O. Box 462

Questions and Answers

—All About Canada—

READ UP ON THE COUNTRY YOU LIVE IN

CITY AND COUNTRY DWELLERS

Q—What proportion of the Canadian population are city and country dwellers?

A—A compilation based on Canada's census returns shows that the population is equally divided between city and country dwellers. The total urban population is given as 4,352,773 and the rural population 4,435,710. In Prince Edward Island the rural population is as high as 78 per cent. of the whole, and in Saskatchewan 71 per cent. In only two provinces—Ontario and Quebec—is the rural population smaller than the city population. The total rural population of the three prairie provinces is 1,252,753 compared with 849,042 in 1911.

THE NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY

Q—What is the National Geodetic Survey?

A—The National Geodetic Survey of Canada was organized in 1906. By means of its primary triangulation nets and lines of precise levelling, both of which are connected with corresponding systems in the United States, it furnishes the positions and elevations of primary central points with the greatest possible accuracy. From its primary points the same survey determines the position of secondary points, which are spaced much more closely than the primary, and also such prominent objects as light-houses and church spires; by connecting with these, any detailed survey is enabled to control its work. When the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics met last year in Rome, of all the reports presented, that of the Geodetic Survey of Canada was considered one of the most scientific and complete.

INDIANS IN CANADA

Q—How many Indians are there in Canada?

A—The Indian population of Canada numbers 105,998, on 1,625 reserves.

CONFUCIONISTS IN CANADA

Q—How many Confucionists are there in Canada?

A—The Census of 1921 reported 27,319 Confucionists in Canada—being part of the Chinese population.

THE QUEEN'S RANGERS

Q—Who are the Queen's Rangers?

A—There were three regiments of the name of Queen's Rangers. First, the Rangers who served in the Revolutionary War on the side of the British, commanded by John Graves Simcoe, afterwards Governor of Upper Canada, and who, at York Town, when ordered to surrender, threw down their guns and jumped on them rather than give them to the enemy. Second, the Rangers whom Simcoe raised in Upper Canada largely as a body-guard, but what were turned to civilian uses in the building

of the Kingston road and Yonge Street, and lastly, the Queen's Rangers used for defence at the time of the rebellion of 1837.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Q—What are the chief features of New Brunswick?

A—New Brunswick adjoins Nova Scotia to the north and in area is a little smaller than Ireland. It is bounded on three sides by salt water and has a coast line of 600 miles. The province was originally one vast forest, and much of it still remains so, freely interspersed with lakes and rivers. St. John is the capital city. The climate is healthful and bracing. There are no great extremes of temperature and the variations of heat and cold are in no sense trying.

FORT HENRY

Q—Where is Fort Henry?

A—In 1813 a rude fort of logs for the defence of Kingston was thrown up at the summit of the hill, under the supervision of Colonel Henry Young, after whom it is said to have been named. Demolished in 1832, rebuilt of lime-stone, 1832-6 and surrounded by a dry moat 50 feet wide and 40 feet deep, with stockade, used in 1838 for the detention of prisoners, of whom 15 escaped from it at one time.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Q—What is the record of births, marriages and deaths in Canada?

A—According to the vital statistics of 1921, Canada had 247,240 births, 108,408 deaths, and 72,660 marriages.

ALBERTA

Q—What are some of the chief features of Alberta?

A—Alberta is the most westerly of the three prairie provinces. The Rocky Mountains, whose scenery is unsurpassed in any part of the globe, forms more than half of the dividing line between it and British Columbia. The province contains three territorial belts, southern, central and northern. Edmonton is the capital city. Alberta is delightfully healthy throughout its length and breadth. There are few blizzards or violent storms of any character and the winters are for the most part of a very enjoyable temperature and the warmth of summer never becomes oppressive.

Southern Alberta is a rolling, treeless prairie land with a high altitude, a somewhat light rainfall and is still the great ranching section of the province. Central Alberta has a soil that is practically inexhaustible in its capability for producing splendid crops. It is well watered and has important resources in timber, chiefly poplar and spruce. In Northern Alberta are to be found open prairies lying close beside lightly and heavily wooded areas. Settlers are making homes along the railways.

as near to the blaze as you can without being burnt or suffocated with poisonous fumes.

Water is not much good in extinguishing burning oil or gasoline. Sand will put out such a blaze much better than water. One of the best things to use in case of fire is the carbon tetrachloride compound, which is the basis of the liquid extinguishers on the market. But it is much better to use this compound through the medium of an extinguisher, and the expense is not much greater.

If the auto burns it may take the garage and house along with it. At any rate, a fire represents an inconvenience, a financial loss and a danger to human lives. It is certainly best to take all possible precautions against a fire.

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GAS, WATER, OIL, AIR ARE MOST ESSENTIAL

Motorists will avoid much trouble if they look over the four following details before taking out a car: gasoline, water, oil, and air in the tires. Then try out brakes as soon as you get outside. Most troubles lie among these and beginners are especially apt to overlook them.

Keep close watch on the oil pressure gage or sight feed on the dash. See that they indicate more when the engine is speeded up and less when it is slowed down. If the gage stands at zero with the engine running or the sight feed shows no flow of oil, the system must be looked over immediately or the engine may be ruined.

When priming a balky engine through the priming cups do not pour more than half a teaspoonful of gasoline into each cylinder as it cuts the oil around the pistons and drops into the oil base, where it does further damage.

While adjusting the carburetor remember to have the engine hot before finishing the adjustment. When the engine is cold the gasoline is not all evaporated and so a richer mixture is required. If this is not corrected after the engine heats up the mixture will be too rich and gasoline and power will be wasted.

While painting the universal joint do not put any on the spherical part which slides inside the other part of the cover. When the paint dries it will make a hard ridge where the two parts come together and as this is carried in, past the packing, it wears it rapidly, causing leakage of the lubricant.

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It is significant, therefore, that the sale of more than 80,000 Studebaker cars during the first six months of this year broke all records. Buyers are justified in expecting more for their money in a Studebaker than in any other car.

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Turns to Meet Your Convenience

W. A. REID, Wolffville
THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Panel 1: A car is shown crashing into a wall. A sign above it says "BE OVER TO COME, COME TO THE FRONT".

Panel 2: A man says, "I WISH TO EMPHATICALLY ASK YOU TO BE OVER TO COME, COME TO THE FRONT".

Panel 3: A man says, "WELL, I DON'T THINK I CAN BE EMPHATICALLY ASKED TO BE OVER TO COME, COME TO THE FRONT".

Panel 4: A man says, "I WISH TO EMPHATICALLY ASK YOU TO BE OVER TO COME, COME TO THE FRONT".

Panel 5: A man says, "WELL, I DON'T THINK I CAN BE EMPHATICALLY ASKED TO BE OVER TO COME, COME TO THE FRONT".

Panel 6: A man says, "WELL, LET'S HEAR YOU CRACK A SOLUTION TO HOW ARE WE GOING TO KEEP OUR TRAINS FROM SLAPPING EACH OTHER IF WE HAVE NO RED LIGHTS?"

Panel 7: A man says, "SOMETHING'S GOTTA BE DONE".

Panel 8: A man says, "WHY DON'T YOU TAKE OFF ALL THE TRAINS BUT ONE?"