

up its load easily. With a little practice the change of speeds will be easily accomplished, and without any appreciable effect on the smooth running of the car.

*How is the Car
stopped?*

Answer No. 12

Partially close the throttle; release the high speed by pressing the clutch pedal forward into neutral (but not far enough to engage slow speed) and hold in that position; apply the foot brake slowly but firmly until the car comes to a dead stop. Do not remove foot from the clutch pedal without first pulling the hand lever back to neutral position, or the engine will stall. To stop the motor, open the throttle a trifle to accelerate the motor and then throw off the switch. The engine will then stop with the cylinders full of explosive gas, which will naturally facilitate starting. Endeavor to so familiarize yourself with the operation of the car that to disengage the clutch and apply the brake becomes practically automatic—the natural thing to do in case of emergency.

*How is the Car
reversed?*

Answer No. 13

It must be brought to a dead stop. With the engine running, disengage the clutch with the hand lever and press the reverse pedal forward with the left foot, the right foot being free to use on the brake pedal if needed. Do not bring the hand lever back too far or you will set the brakes on rear wheels. Experienced drivers ordinarily reverse the car by simply holding the clutch pedal in neutral with the left foot, and operating the reverse pedal (or the brake, as required) with the right.

*How is the Spark
controlled?*

Answer No. 14

On left drive cars, by the left-hand lever under the steering wheel. On right drive cars, by the right-hand lever. Good operators drive with the spark lever advanced just as far as the engine will permit. But if the spark is advanced too far a dull knock will be heard in the motor, due to the fact that the explosion occurs before the piston in the engine has completed its compression stroke. The best results are obtained when the spark occurs just at the time that piston reaches its highest point of travel—the gas being then at its highest point of compression. The spark should only be retarded when the engine slows down on a heavy road or steep grade, but care should be exercised not to retard the spark too far, for when the spark is "late," instead of getting a powerful explosion, a slow burning of the gas, with excessive heat, will result. Learn to operate the spark as the occasion demands. The greatest economy in gasoline consumption is obtained by driving with the spark advanced sufficiently to obtain the maximum speed.

IMPORTANT—Read carefully chapter on Lubrication, page 53