

ACADIA UNIVERSITY
WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.

Departments: Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Theology.

Degrees: B.A., B.Sc., B.Th., M.A., and certificates admitting to the best technical schools. First two years in Agriculture given as electives in B.Sc. course. First year in Medicine, Law, and Theology given as electives in B.A. Course.

Special Courses: Courses in Surveying, Drafting, Shopwork, Chemistry, Electricity, and Bacteriology, for returned soldiers.

Equipment: Largest undergraduate faculty in the Maritime Provinces. Three new and splendidly equipped Science Buildings.

Expenses: Expenses light, and over \$1,000.00 given in prizes and scholarships yearly. Send for calendar to Rev. George B. Cullen, Ph.D., D.D., LL.D., President. Next term begins October 10, 1919.

Acadia Ladies' Seminary
WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia.

The Aim.—To prepare Girls and Young Women for complete living.

The Courses.—Twelve; including College Matriculation, General, Music, Art, Expression, Household Science, Business.

The Faculty.—Twenty-four Teachers of fine personality and Special Training.

The Equipment.—Modern and First Class in every respect.

A Junior School.—For Younger Pupils.

Information.—Write for illustrated book to Rev. H. T. DeWolfe, D.D., Principal. Next term opens September 3rd, 1919.

ACADIA COLLEGIATE AND BUSINESS ACADEMY

A Residential School for Boys and Young Men.

Ninety-first Year

Courses.—Collegiate, Manual Training, Business, Special Courses.

Features.—Modern Residence, Good Equipment, Ideal Location, Splendid Environment, Experienced Teaching Staff, Moderate Cost.

For Illustrated Catalogue of Information apply to Principal W. L. ARCHIBALD, Ph.D., WOLFVILLE, Nova Scotia. Next term opens September 3rd, 1919.

Halifax Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music

Residential and Day School for girls and young women.

Complete Academic Course leading to Matriculation in Dalhousie and McGill Universities without further examination.

The Conservatory offers unrivalled facilities for the study of all branches of Music leading to the Teachers Certificates, the Diploma of Graduation and the Degree of Bachelor of Music from Dalhousie.

Re-opens 18th September.

For Calendar and information apply to the Secretary, Halifax, N. S.

Royal Victoria College
MONTREAL

A RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN STUDENTS ATTENDING MCGILL UNIVERSITY

(Founded and endowed by the late Rt. Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal)

Courses leading to degrees in Arts, separate in the main from those for men, but under identical conditions; and to degrees in music.

Applications for residence should be made early as accommodation in the College is limited.

For prospectus and information apply to The Warden.

The Toronto Conservatory of Music

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C. V. O., President.
A. S. VOGT, MUS. DOC., Musical Director

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Conservatory Year Book, Syllabus, Women's Residence Pamphlet, and Calendar of the Margaret Eaton School of Expression sent to any address on request.

HINTS FOR The Motorist
BY ALBERT L. CLOUGH

GRAPHITE TO REDUCE OIL SMOKE

W. H. L. writes: My engine smokes badly, especially when pulling hard, as when climbing a hill. Will graphite added to the oil in the crank case stop this smoking and do you recommend this practice?

Answer: When pistons and rings are fitted as perfectly as they can be, graphite mixed with the cylinder oil, acts gradually to build up the cylinder walls and piston surfaces and to make the fit even better, thus reducing the escape of oil into the combustion chamber. This effect is very slow and we doubt whether a bad case of smoking would be much relieved by the use of graphite, immediately at least, for it is probable that the rings are not even approximately well fitted. If graphite is to be used, the deflocculated variety, which is permanently suspended, in an extremely minute form, in oil, is better than the ordinary kind. We wonder if you are using a high fire test oil, whether the pistons are as nearly tight as they can readily be made and whether there is anything about your lubricating system that causes too much oil to collect in the crank case compartment, when the car is headed up these points will be well to look up these points. There is no harm and probably an advantage in using oil containing deflocculated graphite, but you must not expect too great or too immediate results from it in the direction of preventing oil escape.

WHY EXHAUST VALVES NEED FREQUENT GRINDING

L. S. asks: Why do exhaust valves require grinding so much oftener than the inlet? I find this to be the case with my engine.

Answer: The exhaust valves have to withstand the effects of flaming gases, passing between their faces and seats, every time they open and this intense heat produces a scaling of the valve metal, which soon renders the exposed surfaces rough and leaky. When an exhaust valve once loses its tightness, high temperature gases begin to escape past it as soon as explosion occurs and the oxidizing and scaling effects are thus protracted and intensified. On the other hand, the inlet valves have to pass only the relatively cool gases from the carburetor and their faces and seats are not swept by flame so long as they are not leaky.

Questions of general interest to motorists will be answered in this column, space permitting. Address Albert L. Clough, care of this office.

WHEN THE ENGINE WON'T START
Don't Grind The Starter Eternally, Search For The Reason

Failure of an engine to start when it is turned over briskly by the cranking motor or by hand, is practically always because an explosive mixture is not present in the cylinders or because an adequate spark does not take place at the plug points. Assuming that the ignition switch is in the opposition and that there is plenty of fuel in the tank, the difficulty usually arises from one or more of the following causes: Failure of the fuel to reach the carburetor, as shown by no escape of gasoline when the carburetor bowl draw off cock is opened. This may be due to the gasoline piping or one of the screens being clogged with sediment (for ice in winter), to the failure of the vacuum tank to operate, or to the vent hole in the main tank having become closed. Failure of the carburetor to form an ignitable mixture, caused by water being present in it, by dirt having stopped up the spraying nozzle, to the adjustment being set too lean, to the auxiliary air valve having stuck open, thus admitting too much air, to failure to close the strainer or choke, thus preventing a sufficiently rich starting mixture being formed or to the gasoline being so poor that it will not vaporize. On the other hand, the engine may have become flooded with gasoline by long continued cranking with the choke closed—a condition which can be relieved by cranking the engine over a few turns with all spark-plugs removed. Difficulty in starting an engine may safely be attributed to carburation

ST. MARGARET'S TORONTO COLLEGE CANADA
A RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

FULL ACADEMIC COURSE FROM PREPARATORY TO BACCALAUREATE, INCLUDING: ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY, MUSIC, ART, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, GAMES—SWIMMING.

MISS GEORGE JACKSON, President
MISS FLORENCE H. M. NEWLANDS, B.A., Principal

School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 17th. Calendar sent on application.

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ONE CYLINDER IS WEAK

H. B. S. writes: One cylinder of my engine is weak and fails to fire at slow speeds, apparently because it lacks compression. When I idle the engine, with the pet-cocks open, the weak cylinder makes only a slight hiss, when its flaring time comes. I suppose that new rings are needed. How about this? Do you think the valve-rods need adjustment?

Answer: Faulty ring action is the cause of low compression, if the valves are all right. Be sure that the valves are properly ground, that their action is free, so that they cannot possibly hold open and that the push-rods are adjusted with sufficient clearance to permit their seating fully when they should be closed. If there is nothing wrong about the valves, it must be concluded that the piston is not tight in its cylinder which may be due to the rings having worn, having stuck in their grooves, having lost their elasticity or broken or to the cylinder wall having become scored by a misplacement of the wrist-pin or by failure of lubrication. In case you find that a leaky piston causes this loss of compression you may as well remove it and ascertain the cause, if the rings are not worn bright all around, they are not acting properly.

GENERATOR FAILS TO "BUILD UP"

J. C. W. asks: What can be the reason that the generator of my car fails to generate? It gives no current, even when the engine runs fast, for I have hitched a lamp directly to it and it will not light?

Answer: If the brushes do not make a firm, clean contact upon the commutator, with the proper amount of spring pressure acting upon them; if they are not firmly held in their holders or if in any way the springs fail to act to keep the contact secure, the current required to give the field magnetism will not pass and the generator will remain inactive. In case the connections from the brush holders to the field-coil windings are not tight or the fuse, which is sometimes included in the field circuit as a safety device has burned out, the generator will not "build up." It is possible for a field winding to burn out, through the generator's having been operated without any load. An accidental connection of the live brush or terminal of the generator to a grounded part of the car may produce a "dead short-circuit," which will prevent the fields getting current to magnetize them.

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SPEED AND ENGINE VIBRATION

A. L. B. writes: Why is it that my engine jars more at certain speeds than at others? Strangely enough, the vibration from it is worse at 25 miles an hour than it is at 30 miles an hour. Why should this be?

Answer: The supposed reason is as follows: Like every other elastic body, the crank shaft of an engine has a certain natural period of vibration, to which it answers. In fact it may have two or three such vibration rates, just as a piano string does. The piano string remains silent, until somebody in its vicinity sets up a vibration corresponding to one of its natural rates, then it begins to vibrate itself, in the same way, the jar of the engine parts, produces no noticeable vibration in the crank shaft, until it reaches a rate equal to its natural period but, when this occurs, the crank shaft is thrown into rather violent vibration, producing the jarring which you notice. Probably at about 25 miles an hour the disturbing influences are just right to start the shaft into natural vibration, while at somewhat lower and higher speeds, the disturbances are of the wrong "pitch" so to speak.

BATTERY AS MAGNETO AUXILIARY

E. H. D. writes: I start my engine on dry cells and a coil and then switch into the magneto, but I carry a 6 volt storage battery on the car. If the dry cells should give out, could I connect this storage battery to the coil for starting purposes and would there be any danger of injuring the coil by doing so?

Answer: Your engine ought to start on the magneto, without help

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(Topic for Aug. 31.)
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The scene of our lesson is the royal palace at Babylon, when this city on the banks of the Euphrates was at the height of its glory under Nebuchadnezzar. Do you know that the actual temple of that great monarch has been unearthed in our day, and that men living in this twentieth century after Christ can walk upon the very pavement on which Daniel walked in the seventh century before Christ? It has been covered all these centuries by the alluvial soil which flows from the river down upon it, some fifty feet in depth in places. Each brick found there is stamped with Nebuchadnezzar's name and royal titles in cuneiform script, Daniel was a Hebrew youth. How did he chance to be in Babylon?

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Next we hear in that book of seven famous brothers and their mother who preferred death to eating swine's flesh. In Old Testament times it was held to be a sin to eat swine's flesh (and is so regarded to this day by strict Jews), or meat which had been offered to idols.

Daniel and his companions in the court of the great Nebuchadnezzar were ordered to eat the king's dainties—which might have been previous offerings in sacrifice to idols, or might have been the flesh of animals held to be unclean by the Jews, or might not have been prepared according to Jewish laws—and to drink the king's wine, which also might have been offered in sacrifice to idols. Although they believed that to partake of this food and drink was sinful, these youths might have reasoned that in that foreign court they must do as they were bid, that it would be useless to refuse, and that they could only yield to the inevitable! But they remained firm to their convictions. Had they yielded in the matter of eating meat sacrificed to idols they believed they would have been renouncing Jehovah their God for the false gods of Babylon, and they remained true to their convictions of right.

The result of the experiment was no surprise to the young men. They who gave up wine and dainties for water and plain fare were stronger both physically and mentally than they who partook of the former. Not only were they fairer and healthier for their temperance, but their brains were clearer, and they had greater knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom.

Daniel is thought to have been fourteen years old when he made his firm resolve that he would be faithful to his principles and loyal to God, that he would make himself strong in body and mind. His self-mastery in youth was the keynote of his masterful after life. The time to learn self-control is in childhood and youth. How many of the world's failures learn this when it is too late! Boys and girls cannot begin too soon to practice self-control. Why do we drink? Because our bodies are walking aquarians, and we have to keep the protoplasm of our cells swimming in water or it will not live. As long as we drink only water, there is little danger of our taking too much—except by drowning ourselves; but when we begin to mix things with it, trouble begins. Cer-



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The result of the experiment was no surprise to the young men. They who gave up wine and dainties for water and plain fare were stronger both physically and mentally than they who partook of the former. Not only were they fairer and healthier for their temperance, but their brains were clearer, and they had greater knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom.

Daniel is thought to have been fourteen years old when he made his firm resolve that he would be faithful to his principles and loyal to God, that he would make himself strong in body and mind. His self-mastery in youth was the keynote of his masterful after life. The time to learn self-control is in childhood and youth. How many of the world's failures learn this when it is too late! Boys and girls cannot begin too soon to practice self-control. Why do we drink? Because our bodies are walking aquarians, and we have to keep the protoplasm of our cells swimming in water or it will not live. As long as we drink only water, there is little danger of our taking too much—except by drowning ourselves; but when we begin to mix things with it, trouble begins. Cer-

Sunday School Lesson
(Topic for Aug. 31.)
Every man that striveth in the games exerciseth self control in all things.—I. Cor. 9:25.

It was the policy of the kings of Babylon to take the best among the youths of a captured or subjugated nation and train them for special state services. Among the Hebrew youths who were taken captive to Babylon after the fall of Samaria, Daniel and his three friends were selected to be trained for high offices. Everything was done to make them forget their land, they were given new names, and were taught all the learning of the Chaldeans.

The scene of our lesson is the royal palace at Babylon, when this city on the banks of the Euphrates was at the height of its glory under Nebuchadnezzar. Do you know that the actual temple of that great monarch has been unearthed in our day, and that men living in this twentieth century after Christ can walk upon the very pavement on which Daniel walked in the seventh century before Christ? It has been covered all these centuries by the alluvial soil which flows from the river down upon it, some fifty feet in depth in places. Each brick found there is stamped with Nebuchadnezzar's name and royal titles in cuneiform script, Daniel was a Hebrew youth. How did he chance to be in Babylon?

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