

A Promising Experiment In Marketing Sea Food

(By F. W. Cowie, M. Inst. C. E. in the Montreal Gazette)

During the last few days the people who live by the sea in the Maritime Provinces have been thrilled by reading accounts written in many of the well-informed newspapers of the favorable reception given to quick frozen fresh fish, delivered in perfect condition, in Ontario, and having all the qualities of the fresh salt water fish of our Maritime shores.

In the great north-western areas of Canada, sometimes called the hinterlands of Canada, the strides of progress and wealth during the past several years, have astonished the producers of the world.

The most eminent and best minds of the agricultural and scientific fields have been engaged on experimentation and research to a degree hitherto unknown, with results favorable to those provinces beyond dream.

Now it would appear that the era of development of the outer seas and bank of the Maritime Provinces, may be made available to yield an equally rich harvest to the "tollers of the sea."

The researches of Dr. Huntsman of the Biological Board in connection with the sea fish industry may be comparable with the researches of Dr. Saunders, of Ottawa, in connection with wheat production. In the one case, the problem is to discover a way of placing the perfect cold water sea fish of the almost unlimited shores and banks of Eastern Canada in inland markets, in its native, perfect, flaky, delicious state. The problem of Dr. Saunders and his associates was to evolve a variety of wheat which would mature quickly and ripen before the early frosts of the north-west areas.

The Maritime Provinces may rejoice at the success of the researchers, experiments and demonstrations, already showing such excellent results in connection with sea foods.

A note of caution and warning at this early age in this new development, which promises so much in the Maritime Provinces, may be in order.

While every effort is being exerted in research and experiment equal care is necessary in order that no mistake should be made. It will cost much to demonstrate, and open up markets for the new era of fresh sea foods to all parts of the world. But while fish is valuable and delightful as a food one experience of imperfect quality is all that is needed to

discourage, if not spoil, its further demand.

It is therefore essential that, in addition to research and experiment as to scientific and practical methods of processing, equal care should be taken, and it should be taken now at the commencement of the new era of sea foods distribution, that no single instance of an imperfect product should be possible under any circumstance in any market.

That the fish should be perfect, fresh, and well handled is recognized. That processing should be sanitary and under laboratory supervision must be recognized. That constant temperatures are necessary for preservation needs no argument. That wrapping, packing and shipping should be perfect is also evident. In fact, during every phase from the catch in the sea to the delivery to the consumers in inland markets, there should be an absolutely rigid, scientific and unquestionable inspection, supervision and certificate, and this should be undertaken at the very beginning of the new industry. The perfect, during every phase from the no brine or quick freezing product not so certified should be allowed to jeopardise a wonderful market which the new processing of fish holds open to the Maritime Provinces.

Canada has a magnificent heritage in her fisheries, far beyond any other country of the world. The resulting sea foods from the Canadian Fisheries, so delicious, so healthful, and so financially valuable, are now open to the markets of the world in a preserved state. The merchants who have been engaged in the hazardous fresh fish trade are now buoyed up by the belief that the marketing of their products may be stabilised by the new methods of processing and preservation now no longer an experiment, but a demonstrated certainty. But one pound of tainted, quick frozen fish will utterly ruin the market for ten thousand pounds. The new processing should therefore be undertaken at centres perfectly accessible, where rigid inspection is available; where sanitary conditions are unsurpassed and preservation in cold storage plants, where the temperatures are unvaried, and the conditioning of the air is up to the "last call" in modern cold storage refrigeration. The product should, from the start have the most rigorous, the most careful, and the most comprehensive of Governmental control and regulation, and it should be guaranteed and sold as such.

of the pangs of that struggle was born the League of Nations whose purpose is to readjust the relationship among the Powers upon a new basis. It aims at substituting the arbitration of pacific deliberation for the arbitration of the sword as a means of adjusting international disputes. It may be justly said that the four-power Pacific Treaty signed at the Washington Conference was an application of the same principle, which now finds a strong support in the so-called anti-war treaty recently signed at Paris. The interlocking of all such treaties and agreements cannot but advance the cause of world peace.

"But even such treaties and arguments can work smoothly and attain their object only with the growth of friendships and understanding among individual nations.

"I am happy to say although the Anglo-Japanese alliance was terminated by mutual consent our relationship with Great Britain has always been very cordial. This friendship and cordiality have been demonstrated by several events, which I will not repeat here. But recently His Majesty King George in Parliament made a gracious reference to the Enthronement of our Emperor and laid stress upon the historic friendship which has united our two countries for many years, as a potent factor in the maintenance of peace in the Far East. Moreover, it was recently announced that His Britannic Majesty intends to send a mission headed by H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester to Japan to bring the most noble order of the Garter to H. I. M. the Emperor. These facts are received by the Japanese people with keen appreciation as another indication of the cordial friendship existing between our two nations.

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A GOOD TURN THAT BROUGHT TROUBLE

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Several letters came from disabled soldiers, ex-service men unable to work, cripples and widows whose dog was their only pal.

Milady Beautiful



BEAUTY QUESTIONS ANSWERED

"Hollow Back" Figure

DEAR MISS LEEDS—(1) I have a deeply hollowed back and my abdomen is relaxed. What causes this and how can I overcome it? (2) I have brown hair, blue-gray eyes and a fair complexion. What shade of rouge should I use and what colors in clothes? A DAILY READER.

Answer—(1) A figure like yours is the natural result of incorrect posture. This, in turn, may be due to a real physical weakness, or, more commonly, to lazy habits. Wearing high-heeled shoes also causes defects of figure like yours. Underweight and poor muscle tone may be predisposing factors in your case. At any rate, you must learn to carry the weight of your body correctly. Stand tall. Expand the chest, contract the abdominal muscles.

Here is a good exercise for you to do ten times morning and evening. Lie down on your back on the floor, elbows bent at sides, hands on shoulders. Raise both legs to vertical position. Bend the right leg, bringing the knee down toward your chest, and straighten arms at the sides of your head with hands resting on floor beyond head. Now bend the left leg and at the same time straighten the right upward to its vertical position; bend arms. Bend right leg and straighten left with arm movements as already described.

(2) A light rose shade is good if your skin is very fair. As for clothes, take your cue from your eyes and wear blue-grays and soft medium blues. You may also wear peach and clear pinks, dull reds such as Burgundy and Bordeaux, pure gray, dark green, dark blue, deep cream, white, browns and tans, black.

LOIS LEEDS.

A Slender Neck

Dear Miss Leeds—(1) I have a rather slender neck. How can I fatten it? (2) My hair has a tendency to part and one lock falls over my face. What can I do to stop this?

CURLEY.

Answer—(1) So long as your neck is not scrawny you should not worry about its being slender. Slender necks are prettier than fat ones. If you want yours plumper, however, you must try to gain weight all over. I do not think there is any other way to solve your problem. Massage your neck gently each night and do a few neck exercises every day to stimulate the circulation.

(2) Why not make this wayward lock of hair into bangs? At bedtime stick it down to your forehead with white of egg or bandoline to train it to lie flat. The tendency of this strand of hair to fall as it does is due to the way the individual hairs grow out at the root. There is no way I know of to change this idiosyncrasy at its source.

LOIS LEEDS.

A Sensitive Skin

Dear Miss Leeds—My skin is very oily, but when I wash it with soap even one night it feels exceedingly dry and chapped. The pores on my face seem very large. I am 15 years old and 4 feet 11-1/2 inches tall. What should I weigh? JANE S.

Answer—You will outgrow the tendency to have enlarged pores in time if you are careful to cleanse your skin thoroughly each night and use an astringent. Use pure Castile soap and warm water. Rinse and dry thoroughly, as failure to do so causes chapping. Now pat on a little astringent cold cream.

If this treatment seems too harsh for your skin, omit the soap and water and cleanse with cold cream. Wipe it off carefully and rub your face with ice or pat on an astringent lotion. The average weight for your age and height is between 95 and 100 pounds. Be careful of your diet, avoiding all fried foods. Drink six or eight glasses of water daily between meals and eat plenty of raw fruits and salads. Avoid constipation.

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Faulty generation is often caused by worn or stuck brushes, or the brush springs lacking sufficient tension. The natural wear and tear of everyday use will of course cause any brushes to wear. Stuck brushes may be caused by oil and fine brush dust collecting and caking in their holders. The tension of the springs may become weak from the drawing of their temper, due to the short-circuiting of current through the springs instead of through the brush connecting the wire or pig-tail. Insufficient current may also be caused by the wearing away of the insulation on the brush pig-tails, which allows the brushes to be short-circuited against the frame of the generator.

However, a lack of current supply is generally found in the generator itself, although at times a cut-out, or control-box, may be defective. When the cut-out points, or regulator points, are pitted or dirty, the generator will supply but a small amount of its ordinary current, but a brushing up of the points with a fine file will overcome this trouble.

DO YOU KNOW THESE THINGS?

The average car owner does not pretend to know everything about a car's construction, probably very little about the more difficult repairing of its parts, but he should at least know the following things. And a great amount of time, trouble, and money will be saved if he does.

Every point of lubrication. At least three reasons for overheating. Gas and oil consumption per mile. The road speed in miles per hour at which the motor will perform the most efficiently and the most economically. Correct firing order of the cylinders.

On a level road, driving at the speed of twenty five miles and hour, the distance in feet required to bring the car to a dead stop.

Driving on a level road at five miles an hour. How many gallons of water are required to fill the cooling system. The proper grades of lubricating oil and grease to use.

WHEN A NUT IS TIGHT

When it seems impossible to remove a stubborn nut by the ordinary means, try in some way to heat it and then apply the wrench. Another method is to pour a little kerosene on both the nut and the bolt, then allow it to remain and soak for about an hour before making another attempt to remove it. This will usually soften the rust. If these two methods fail, drill holes in the nut and split it with a cold chisel. This will loosen the nut but will not injure the threads of the bolt or stud.

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ADVOCATES WOMEN FOR PARLIAMENT

(Canadian Press) TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 31.—"There should be ten women in the House of Commons instead of one," said Thomas B. Boughough to the Women's Press Club in his historic reminiscences on Ottawa. "You Conservative women in Toronto, should go to the ward associations and ask for women representatives at Ottawa. You would easily get them," he declared, Women of every political persuasion should support Miss Angas Macphail, the pioneer woman M. P., he said. He thought there should be more women journalists in the press gallery also.

"I am a woman's man," he continued. "I was the first man to train a woman in shorthand. She was Miss Georgina Fraser, now Mrs. Newhall, of Calgary, that was in 1880."

Speaking of the House of Commons and the Senate, Mr. Boughough declared that the Senate was not more highly regarded because it was not understood. The most mature judgement and the best debating were to be found in the Senate, he thought.

"If there were more women on the Divorce Committee there would be more justice," was another of his comments.

In spite of the unemployment situation in Britain, London has a shortage of servants.

is proceeding under the closest scrutiny. Mr. Porter went on to say that all but four million acres of the 25,000,000 acres of land originally owned by the Canadian Pacific, mainly in the prairie provinces, have been sold. One million acres were disposed of during the past two years.

That Car of Yours

BY WILLIAM ULLMAN

Heart-to-Heart Talks With Automobile Owners and Drivers on How to Get the Most Out of Their Cars at the Least Expense.

APPLY HEAT AT START

One of the things that complicates the lubrication program in Winter is the fact that the old lubricant has congealed. That is why the motorist who takes care of this unkept feature himself should see that it is done at the right time. The right time, of course, is just after the car has come in from a fairly long drive. Friction has freed up the old grease and it is easier to drive out to make way for the fresh lubricant.

CUTS POISON DANGERS

The built-in garage usually boasts of a floor that slants outward. The purpose, of course, is to permit good drainage. Many motorists, however, take advantage of the situation to avoid starting indoors. They release the brakes and coast out. Starting in the open, there is no danger of poison monoxide fumes.

CONDENSATION GREAT

Rapid cooling is the order of the day in Winter. It means condensation which, in turn, may mean rusted plug points and consequent harder starting.

NEW UNITS ARE READY

One of the reasons why owners of cars with overhead valve engines often do nothing about worn rocker arms, is that they foresee a laborious rebushing job which will cost considerable money. The service station stock room usually carries a supply of new units with oversize bushings. Replacement is just a matter of substituting the new for the old part.

FIRM STARTER TOUCH

Stepping firmly on the starter, thus assuring a perfect switch contact, is one way to get around those wavering, faltering cold weather starts that annoy many car owners.

CLEARER HYDROMETERS

These hydrometers calibrated in degrees of temperature are having the effect of reducing the number of freeze-ups. The old type which required reference to a schedule of gravities was a bit harder, so the motorist, in many cases, decided to take things for granted. Making it easier to determine the adequacy of the anti-freeze solution impels the car owner to do it more often.

ONE COMMON EXCEPTION

Throwing out the clutch is the accepted thing to make cold weather starting easier. In the case of a vast majority of cars, that is the proper procedure. The transmission design is such that disengaging the clutch lifts a big burden from the battery. There is one notable exception to this rule in a four-cylinder car.

TOO MUCH OIL POSSIBLE

That a part should be over-oiled seems almost impossible. Yet more than one turn on the grease cup that lubricates the clutch release bearing of many cars is likely to prove excessive. It will result in oil on the plates which will result in slipping and too much wear.

LONG CREEK NOTES

Long Creek School is progressing favourably under the skillful management of Mr. Mack MacKenzie.

The people of this community have been very fortunate in escaping the ravages of the "Flu." Very few cases have been reported so far.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Turner are receiving congratulations from their friends on the birth of a baby girl.

Miss Mary Stretch and Mr. Wilfred Stretch returned home after spending a few days in the city.

The community extend their sincere sympathy to the family of Mrs. George MacLeod who passed away on Saturday, Jan. 26th at the ripe old age of 88 years. The remains were taken to the Long Creek Baptist Church on Tuesday where service was held by her pastor, Rev. Mr. MacWalker.

Much credit is due to the Long Creek Hall Co., in the erection of a splendid community hall, the interior of which is completed. The ceiling and wainscoting are finished in British Columbia Douglas Fir over white plastered walls and present a very artistic appearance. The young people of this district are busily engaged in preparing for a grand social on February 8th.

RISH PLAYWRIGHT DENIES HE IS POET

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 30.—(By The Canadian Press)—Very tall, very dark, very interesting, pale and thin, with marvelous long, narrow hands—such was the impression one got of Lennox Robinson in his lecture at Hart House here recently: as it might be the Bliss Carman of 30 years ago. He says he is a playwright and denies he is a poet, but that is his Irish humor, because none but a poet could have talked of the Irish poets as he did that night. In Dublin he directs the Abbey Theatre, which within the past generation has had a more disturbing and vivifying effect on English drama than any other agency whatsoever, not excluding the spring days of the Theatre Guild in N. Y., nor the Little Theatre enterprises in the outskirts of London.

There was applause after the first poem Mr. Robinson read, but this he brushed aside, saying in characteristic fashion he preferred no applause because the audience might applaud in the wrong place. He treated us, in fact, a little cavalierly, and we liked him the better for it. Quite a young woman in the audience afterwards said she had lost just a little of the aura of her pride in being a Canadian because she had now discovered she was not of Ireland. Certainly the effect he produced was of an Ireland, in culture and in artistic creation, quite unique in the world today. His beautiful, persuasive voice, reminiscent of that of "A.E." made all this possible, even inevitable. It was of "moderns—we moderns" he spoke, not just mere "moderns."

And he brought the same charm of diction to his inevitable indictment of the crushing effect on Irish culture of British rule in Ireland, quite devastating, but without trace of offense for even the most English-minded person in his audience.

Quite apart from what he said about Irish poets, ancient and modern, an impression he made was of a young Ireland healed of her scars, and with her face very definitely set to the heights of artistic endeavor.

ANCIENT WELSH ODE

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 30.—(By The Canadian Press)—Promoting its subscription fund for distressed Welsh miners, The Globe says: "Upon my errand swift repair, And unto green Glamorgan bear Good days and terms of courtesy. From my dear country and from me—"

Four lines from a century-old translation of six-century old verses—Dafydd ab Gwilym's Ode to Glamorgan—and they might have been written yesterday in Canada. The spirit that lives in the words of the fourteenth century Welsh bard lives in the gifts of twentieth century Canadians.

Each of the 225 contributions that came to The Globe office yesterday came upon ab Gwilym's errand. And the letters that brought the gifts spoke the old Welshman's own eager longing: "To keep from ill, that kindly ground."

The Welsh, "who fought a most brave battle here in France under Edward, the Black Prince," must not be suffered to lose their long battle against hunger, cold and despair. It will be many months before the worst of that battle is over. But by the help of the spirit that is theirs, by the help of the spirit that their need has aroused, the miners will win through. Wales will be once more the happy country of Dafydd ab Gwilym's love—

"A land whose commons live content, Where each man's lot is excellent, Where maids are trained in virtue's school, Where dutious wives spin dainty wool, A country with each gift supplied, Confronting Cornwall's cliffs of pride."

clothing is rough shoddy. Tibetan swords are their chief weapons, though some carry bows and quivers bristling with poisoned arrows. It was this race of hillmen who were responsible for the Abor War 1911-12. Mr. Williamson, the Political Officer, with a British surgeon, toured their country, and both were murdered. War was declared by the British and eventually the tribes were brought to subjection. But to-day they are far from friendly, and were a Briton to visit their fastnesses it is extremely improbable that he would return.

Beside them were the Nagas from Rangpang. These head-hunters have been subdued. They know from experience the power of the British and the British opinion of head-hunting, and though resentful of British interference with their national sport they respect the power of the British "Raj." Each of these warriors carried spears, crude but obviously thoroughly efficient, and round their waists were strapped long swords, sheathed in crude wooden slats. Round the neck a curious charm is worn. Suspended by hemp yarn, each Naga wears the bottom jaw of a tiger.

Head Hunters

(By British United Press) DIMAPUR, (Assam)—Jan. 29.—The Commissioner headed by Sir John Simon in India is seeing some strange sights recently at a spot only a little over one hundred miles from the Chinese frontier, a strange array of tribesmen collected to inspect Sir John Simon and his colleagues.

In a small clearing on the banks of the Bramaputra, with a background of mountains beyond which few have travelled, the British Political Officers had persuaded such tribes as the Galong Abors, Miyong Abors, Padam Abors, Chulikhata Michnis, Dingaru Michnis, Kamptis, Chingpos, Rangpang Nabas and Miris, and also Tibetan lamas to parade in full war-paint. The Tibetans were all resplendent in magnificently woven robes, suggestive of a Chinese mandarin's attire.

The Miyong Abors, a well-set-up, fierce race, come from the hills bordering the British administered territory. They wear conical cane hats mounted with teeth of wild animals. On the crests of the hats they wear cat and bear skin, and claim that this strange headgear gives complete protection against sword slashes. The lobes of their ears are extended by bamboo rings of special significance. These rings are considered sacred, and anyone breaking one is punished severely.

NORTH PINETTE Institute was held at home of Mrs. Lauchle Ross with ten present. A very interesting programme of songs and readings was carried out, but no business was carried out. Next month the members will meet in the schoolhouse.

In a recent month Japan sent \$25,000,000 to the States.

Farm for Sale at York

The subscriber offers for sale his farm of 74 Acres at York in Queen's County, conveniently situated, one-quarter mile from Railway Station—72 acres in a high state of cultivation.

For further particulars apply to WALTER F. DOCKENDORFF, York.

or MacKinnon & McNeill, Solicitors, 90 Great George Street, Charlottetown. 4184-1-24-ts 2wks.

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My connections with Paris, London and Leipzig assures you best results. My commission is 5%. All other Raw Furs bought outright.

Ship early and get best results. P. J. DROLET, 305 St. Paul St., W., MONTREAL, Can.

Anglo-Japanese Friendship Never Stronger

BY CARROLL KENWORTHY

British United Press Correspondent

TOKYO, Jan. 29.—Japan's new ambassador to London, Tsumeo Matsudaira, is en route to his post with a feeling of cordiality for the people among whom he is to live.

Interviewed by British United Press on the eve of his departure, Ambassador Matsudaira recalled pleasant years he had spent in London when attached to the Embassy there from 1903 to 1910, and the close relations which existed between the two countries in that period.

"In going to London this time," he told British United Press, "I do not feel at all that I am going to a strange community to undertake a new task. On the contrary, I feel that I am going back to my old home to renew my acquaintance and friendship with my old friends.

"It was in London that I began my humble career in the diplomatic service 26 years ago, and I lived there for seven years without interruption from 1903 to 1910. It was in London, too, that I entered upon the career of private diplomacy—that is to say, I married there and set up a modest home. When our turn came to leave London and return to our country, we were fortunate enough to take with us two precious souvenirs in the shape of a son and a daughter.

"The years in which I served in London were stirring ones. It was in that period that Japan made a phenomenal rise from a small nation, internationally speaking, to what might be called a great power. In the course of that period we were engaged in a titanic struggle with a great military power, and it was my privilege to observe with my own eyes the demonstrations of sympathy and encouragement shown by the British nation throughout the struggle. I have never forgotten the warmth of feeling which this attitude of the British nation aroused in my mind.

"I am glad to see that international relations have, since the world war, undergone a signal change. Out-

of the pangs of that struggle was born the League of Nations whose purpose is to readjust the relationship among the Powers upon a new basis. It aims at substituting the arbitration of pacific deliberation for the arbitration of the sword as a means of adjusting international disputes. It may be justly said that the four-power Pacific Treaty signed at the Washington Conference was an application of the same principle, which now finds a strong support in the so-called anti-war treaty recently signed at Paris. The interlocking of all such treaties and agreements cannot but advance the cause of world peace.

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