Medical Progress in Colombia

In a tropical jungle where the annual rainfall amounts to as much as 120 inches and the thermometer stays between 74 and 105 degrees Fahrenheit, the health and sanitary precautions for 2,000 workers in an oil camp assume the proportions of a gigantic task.

Just what success such an undertaking can achieve has been demonstrated by the medical men of Tropical Oil Company whose concessions in Colombia, South America, border on the mighty Magdalena River, more than 400 miles inland from the sea.

In early days when the original Tropical Oil organization operated the holdings the medical quarters was a subject for future speculation.

When International Petroleum Company, Limited, in 1920 acquired its interest in the Tropical Oil Company, the medical department consisted of one doctor, who was provided with a small room on the second floor of the company's office building in Barranca - Bermoja. This room served as sleeping quarters for the doctor and, in addition, served as a dispensary and medical storeroom. His professional equipment was meager, scarcely more than enough to give adequate first aid treatment. Occasional trips were made by him to the road camps on the concession and to Infantas, the site of drilling operations. Two modes of transportation were available on these circuit rides—mule back and canoe. There were, of course, no hospital facilities and the hazards of transportation made the doctor's services available to comparatively few persons.

That was five years ago. In the brief interval since 1920 a rich story of a successful fight against disease, pollution and uncleanness, has been woven into the annals of International Petroleum in Colombia.

From the very outset, the management recognized the inadequacy of hospital, medical and sanitary facilities and set out to secure the help of the best authorities obtainable. The result to-day is shown in the new 100-bed base hospital at Barranca-Bermoja. This hospital is considered to be the
finest and most efficient in Colombia. It is also the hub for several field hospitals operated in conjunction at outlying points which permit minor cases to be treated in the field.

The local medical organization is headed by Dr. R. E. McConnell, the chief surgeon, and he is ably assisted by six doctors. Two of these doctors are Colombians. The staff is further appreciated by a dentist, an X-Ray laboratory technician, two laboratory assistants and six graduate nurses. Approximately sixty orderlies, cooks, waiters and other native employees are attached to the medical organization.

The scale of the Company's medical activities in Colombia cannot be judged correctly by assuming alone that there are 3,000 employees to be treated. Of the 3,000 workers, about 2,700 are native. There is an exceedingly high turnover in the farming group due to the native's desire to quit work and return to home just as soon as he has saved a few dollars. This proclivity causes a labor turnover which sometimes runs as high as 96% per month, and it explains to a great extent the amount of medical work involved in treating native employees.

It is a fact, too, that natives suffering from all kinds of ailments and having heard of the free treatment to the employees at the Tropical Oil hospital, will seek employment with the organization solely to be rid of their ailments. When cured, they forsake their work and return whence they came. This practice has lately made it necessary to enforce medical examination prior to hiring a man.

The accomplishments of the medical staff in 1924 involved approximately 12,000 physical examinations, over 15,000 dispensary cases and a further 3,286 cases treated in the hospital with an average loss of 9.8 working days per case. In the light of previous explanation, these figures convey a fair indication of the magnitude of the department's duties in connection with the native personnel.

The administrative work of the medical organization is diversified. It acts as advisor to the Toronto office on questions of a general medical and sanitary nature. It handles all technical matters in the field, such as the treatment of cases, the prevention of disease, and procurement of supplies.

Great headway has been accomplished in sanitary matters, particularly in the anti-hookworm and dysentery campaigns among the employees. Hook worm infestation was at one time practically 100% prevalent among the native workmen but as a result of direct efforts it has been reduced to about 15%. It is interesting in this connection to note that the disease has been counteracted with what is known as the carbon tetrachloride treatment and that Tropical Oil Company is among the first industrial organizations to use it.

The important consideration of employees' welfare has been given continuous study. Both native and foreign workers receive thorough instruction in personal hygiene. Posters, circulars and even moving pictures form a strong part of the urge for health in the body and cleanliness in the camp.

Every possible measure is taken to stamp out the breeding places of contagious disease. In this undertaking the method so successfully introduced to the Panama Canal zone by Colonel Gorgas has been employed in our Colombian field. It is well known that the sanitary policies enforced by Colonel Gorgas made the building of the Panama Canal possible and it can be said with equal truth that the rapid progress of development at Barrancas is due to the adoption of the same system.

Garbage and rubbish disposal, including oiling, cleaning, ditching and stocky rigid areas of the quarters where 3,000 people are dependent on the Company for comfort and safety, are among the principal duties of the Sanitary Department. Land is cleared and weeds exterminated on a large scale in the vicinity of every camp. The ground round about is sprayed with kerasone to cure the earth and kill further growth. The adjacent waters are stocked with a special kind of fish which depends on the larvae of mosquitoes for food and consequently do effective work in frustrating the breeding of these pests which habitate in pools and swamps. Fish stocking is a practice borrowed from India.

Under the influence of these improvements the natives are evolving and doing so at a rapid rate. Where they went barefoot a few years ago, one finds many of them shod today. Three thousand souls in the village of Barrancas-Bermejo who have recently learned the delight of drawing good clear water from the tap are soon to know...
Health Fads

If we can believe all the advertisements in newspapers and magazines there is no excuse for anyone dying before 100, having a day's sickness, or being held or fat. By filling in a coupon you will receive absolutely free directions for developing a set of muscles that would make Samson look like a tubercular runt. In support of the claims is a picture of bare chested giant, with arms the size of a hindquarter of beef, and a flock of glowing testimonials.

These "schools" invariably offer something free as bait. But while the promoters claim to have as their sole interest the promotion of other people's health they themselves are not in business for their health. The free stuff is worth exactly what it costs. To get what you are after, it will be necessary to remit so much down and so much a week—results positively guaranteed or money refunded. There are no statistics to show how many have regained health and pop through these methods or get their money back. Most people would rather forget the money lost than tell the world they had been suckers.

These fads, as a rule, are harmless except to the pocketbook. Any "apparatus" that may be furnished with a mail order course can be bought at a sporting goods store for less money. The results of any physical culture course can be obtained by boxing, cross country hikes, tennis or regular workouts in a gymnasium. But physical training will not work any miracles and there are no secrets to be learned by sending in a coupon.

Those who are physically sound will benefit by systematic physical exercise but anyone with a weak heart should go slow and let the doctor prescribe the safe exercise. Some men get all the exercise they need at their regular work, while others need outdoor sports to keep fit. Everyone, however, needs enjoyable recreation of some kind, regardless of his or her occupation.

But remember this—nonsensical bleats are not necessary for good health, however impressive they may seem in physical culture ads.

Further Reflections on the Flood

When the tropical torrents were loosed on the Peruvian Oil Fields last February there were many startling changes.

By Harvi Stiday

A SPELL of heavy rain in the Peruvian oil fields is not without its inconveniences to man and beast. The buildings, inhabitants and even the very ground of a zone which has an average annual rain fall varying between four and eight inches are bound to react strenuously when the clouds open without warning and inside of two weeks raise the annual precipitation from inches to feet. But it does happen. It happened in Peru last February for the first time in thirty-four years, and everybody down this way knew about it. Those New York papers that reported tinned sardines were being discovered in the streets of Talara, Peru, touched only on the fringe of the phenomena. There is any number of people here to back up my statement that whole families of chickens became amorphous. If the waters had not subsided when they did we believe the surviving poultry would have evolved into water-proofed and web-footed creatures to further the theory of one Mr. Darwin.

The first night of rain was a disarming one. We had dined wisely and too well, and at nine o'clock sat complacently outside the Negritos Club at peace with the world.

There was nothing to denote that something unusual was about to occur: no Stygian darkness, no lurid flashes of lightning, no sinister thunder,—in short nothing. It was just another evening. Dozing in a chair, I was electrified into conscious by a voice which said, "It's raining."

I gazed at the speaker, alarmed for his mental safety, and then I listened. It was coming down. The gentleman who had just remarked that it was raining did not seem surprised; he was fresh from the northland of hardy pioneers and had seen it rain not so long ago. As for us old moss-hocks, the pitter-patter of heavy rain was foreign language to us; we hadn't heard the sound in years.

Yes, it was coming down. The evidence of the senses, we agreed, could not be denied. As we stood at the verandah rail it came down quicker and quicker. Everybody deserted the club and bolted for home, leaving the new man and myself to stand alone under the verandah roof which by this time was leaking copiously.

We withdrew to the interior of the building, confident that the rain would quickly subside. "Tropical rains," I told my attentive audience, "although intense, endure but a brief few minutes and then they are gone."

The fallacy of that prediction can be justified, I had never solved into the archives of the nation
to learn there of the periodic droughts which occur in thirty-five years' cycles and my knowledge of the meanderings of the Humboldt current was grossly dilapidated. I was an oil man and as such had never been interested in the sea beyond the gathering barnacles on the beach.

Hence, how was I to know that Prof. Buechner, Sir Norman and Dr. W. J. Leeferd had discovered a periodicity of about thirty-five years in Bolivian prosperity, falling sometimes as low as twenty or increasing to fifty years?

I have since learned through the writings of Mr. Herbert Tweddle that this interval of thirty-five years is most interesting since the last heavy rains along the Peruvian coast were in 1891, thirty-four years ago. Previous to that date the heaviest rain in Piura, of which there is record, occurred in the year 1820, when it rained for fourteen successive days and a large river was formed in the Sechura Desert near Cabo Verde. This river was caused undoubtedly by the Piura River overflowing into the desert and joining with the Rio Olmos further south. The same thing happened this year.

Mr. Tweddle has stated further that in the interval between 1828 and 1891 there are records of rain in 1837, 1845, 1863, 1869, 1871, 1872 and 1884, but in none of these years do they seem to have been very heavy.

In the three hundred and fifty-seven years between 1568 and 1925 the records show thirty-five rainy seasons but only once, in 1871, and in 1872 did it rain two years in succession. Usually the interval has been more than ten years which is the mean average for the last three hundred and fifty-seven years.

According to this conclusion Peru ought to be free from the predominance of Aquarius for another ten years at least.

That is one theory. Opposed to it is the consideration of the Humboldt. Current the cool waters of which, having been shifted in the region of Antarctic icebergs, flow northward along the coast of Chile and Peru with constantly increasing speed until it reaches the most westerly portion of South America at Parinac Point where it deflects westward toward the Galapagos Islands and Central Pacific Ocean.

As this cool current travels north it is gradually warmed the same as the trade wind, and consequently the capacity of the latter for absorbing moisture gradually increases and there is no precipitation of rain except when the sea wind strikes more toward the coast, causing variable fog which sometimes approaches light rain or "Scotch Mist."

There is also a counter current of warm water coming from the north which meets the Humboldt and deflects with it to the west. This current sometimes eddies in to the coast for a considerable distance south of Parinac Point and is known as the "Corriente del Norte" or Current of the Sacred Child" because it usually appears toward the end of December.

Unfortunately this counter current does influence the temperature of the air, but up to what point it may influence the periodic rainy season and the recent flood is impossible to state. It would be very difficult to attribute the periodic abundance of rain to any one cause, because there is not yet enough meteorological data on which to base an opinion.

For this information I am indebted to the writings of Mr. Herbert Tweddle from which I have suffered with all heart. But let us return to this point to the Club where my companion and I waited for the rain to stop. It now sounded as if the local fire brigade was playing the high pressure hose on the roof.

Approaching the door we observed that the rain was not only coming down: it was coming up. It was also coming through, and in less time than it takes to write the water was running in wild rivulets down the terraces outside and pouring tumultuously through the sun scorched roof of the clubhouse. In vain did the waiter seek to stem its flow into the Dining Room. Like King Canute his efforts to roll back the waves were vain. It ran from the dining room into the bar and flowed on thence to the ball of revelry.

Suddenly the ceiling commenced to crack and portions of it fell at our feet. We sought harbor in the billiard room but our presence only interfered with the Steward who was trying to catch with one paw the falling water from six or seven holes.

"Better to die in the open than wait for the roof to bury us," we thought and dashed out into the storm. Fearlessly scaling the terraces, we had attained some twenty feet over sea level when the sound of an axe attracted us.

The sound came from the house of one "Joe" and Joe seemed to be in desperation. We hurried on to discover him chopping the backing off his corn to make an egress for the small lake which was threatening to flood out the relics he had collected in fifteen years of peace and quiet in Expiration.

Joe would not pause even to listen to good advice, so we parted ways. At the house of the clan McLeod the brooklets danced merrily around the grand piano and around the head of the clan who was sitting in his pyjamas, the perfect picture of dejection. A chip of the old block added to the joyfulness of the occasion by standing at the front door and chanting, "It ain't going to rain no more, Dm." In the comparative security of my own "casa" I secured a hot bath and quickly fell asleep only to dream that a dove had been sent from the Ark to see if the waters had abated. At two in the morning my visions were shaken by the telephone bell, and I was informed that material was required at once to stem the flood and save the pump house. What could be more unpleasant than to be dragged from a warm bed into the worst downpour since the day of Noah?

After sleeping and rolling half way down the homemade walk I met a rescue party led by Heath Robinson who was responding to a call for help on P. P. Street. After assailing to successfully cut off the flood at the pump house I made for P.P. Street. The scene beggars description. The occupants of various houses stood on their verandas as if waiting for the crack of doom. A river twenty feet wide cut the street in two and it was growing wider every moment as the flood waters poured towards the sea. Obstacles caught the currents and swarmed them into the corral and destroyed entire families of chickens.

Mounting the steps of the latest arrival I found him supporting his blushing bride and assuring her that they would die together.

Morning dawned and it still rained and it kept raining for fourteen days and fourteen nights. What the torrents did to the coastal topography of Peru has been written about by abler men than myself. Suffice it to conclude that all of us now understand the parable of the man who built his house on sand. But when you live on a desert and there is no alternative, what's to be done?

AN UNDISTRIBUTED FIELD
Thursday, July 16th, was a great day for the people at 56 Church Street, when the annual Imperial Oil picnic was staged at Exhibition Park. The merry picnickers were successfully rounded up for the panoramic photograph shown above and the photographer managed to make a few “off moment” pictures around the grounds in the afternoon. In the centre right President C. O. Stillman, Mr. W. B. Elsworth and Vice-President A. M. McQueen are waiting for the next race on the Sports program. At the left, start of the three-legged race. The bottom row is a grouping of photos taken during a dainty Greek dance entitled: “Cupid Triumphant over Pan” which seven agile young men performed. A dance was held in the evening and everyone agreed it was the best picnic ever. Next month we hope to show pictures of the prize winners in the famous perennial Baby Show.
The Hospital on the Desert

The new Negritos hospital provides a startling example of what skilled medical training can be counted on to accomplish. One who knows South America at all will understand at once the vital need for trained medical assistance and proper equipment on that continent.

Perhaps one of the most appalling instances that go to show the necessity of medical guidance is the high rate of infant mortality. Occasions revealed that among the native infants the death rate has been at times as high as fifty to sixty per cent. A peep into conditions and a study of their mode of living instantly revealed that this mortality was due chiefly to lack of knowledge, whereas on the other hand a survey of climatic conditions proved undoubtedly favorable. The need for hospitals was vital and the activity of International Petroleum in building, equipping and staffing a most modern hospital in the heart of the Peruvian oil field has earned the gratitude of those who have participated in its benefits. One striking example of the improved condition existing since the hospital commenced to function is shown in the record of births last March. In February they had a heavy rain fall in a country that normally has no rain at all. It was a condition not conducive to a low mortality rate. During that month there were thirty-five babies born in the hospital and every one lived. Had it not been for the ministration of trained medical assistance, more than half of them would have died even in the best climatic conditions, and it is not extravagant to say that none of them would have endured the flood.

On a knoll overlooking the vast Pacific, stands a monument erected to serve this vital
need to the people round about the oil fields whether white or native, employed or non-employed, in the form of the new Negritos General Hospital. With a commanding view of the town this hospital is one of the healthiest of a very healthful camp.

The Negritos Hospital has an equipment and efficiency second to none in Peru. The main building has three main wings: the north consists of executive office and doctors’ quarters; examining and consultation rooms, out-patients’ surgery, dispensary, laboratory, nurses’ quarters and store-rooms. The east and west wings comprise the wards proper, east for the females and west for the males. Each wing has two large private wards with lavatory and bath adjoining, two semi-private post-partum wards, and one large general ward with baths and lavatory complete. In addition, a large, well-screened balcony extends the whole length of the west wing, overlooking the sea, which lends admirably to the care of the convalescent. In the central portion there is a short wing which houses the X-ray, eyewash and emergency room, maternity room, X-ray developing rooms, and the operating wing. The operating section comprises the operating room and its complete accessories, the sterilizing and wash-up room, and the doctors’ dressing room and shower bath. The operating room is completed in tile, with ample lighting from windows on three sides, a generous skylight, and is furnished with none reflectors adjusted both for electricity and natural gas.

On the fourth, or south side of the square, is situated the kitchen, complete with large, modern refrigerator, electric dishwashing machine, steam soup cauldrons and other cooking equipment. Flanking the hospital is a large corral, containing a fire-proof garage which holds the up-to-date motor ambulance; a morgue furnished with tiled autopsy table and shelves for specimens; a large, completely equipped laundry, and the brick building known as the Milk Room. The milk department consists of a highly developed pasteurization apparatus, from which the pasteurized milk, brought fresh daily from the farm, is promptly transferred to bins of cracked ice, thence delivered directly to the consumer. Further off is a gas-burning incinerator. Recently a large building has been erected at an appropriate distance from the main hospital, designed as a quarantine hospital, and is capable of housing four or five hundred people. It is divided into two complete sections, to isolate different infectious diseases, subdivided into male and female blocks, and each block is furnished with cook and wash houses, lavatories and baths. In addition, there is attached an executive office, dispensary and storerooms, and a fumigating building. At present there is under construction a special pavilion destined to take care of cases such as tuberculosis.

The work performed by the general hospital is as the name implies, manifold. As the Company provides free medical attention to all its employees and their dependent families, there are about eleven thousand persons scattered over the producing field, together with special cases referred from Talara, the refinery town, cared for by the hospital. The staff is under the capable direction of Dr. R. J. Ellis, the chief medical officer, and comprises two assistant doctors, two Canadian nurses; and a staff of carefully trained native assistants, nurses and orderlies, under the special supervision of a very capable English majordomo, whose long and faithful service with the Company in Negritos is well-known. In a producing field of this size the surgical service is of primary importance, and no operation is too difficult or too hazardous to be successfully performed in the hospital. In the medical field complete laboratory and X-ray findings are possible. The out-door balcony does much to hasten convalescence. There is no more striking proof of the efficient work being accomplished day by day in the hospital and its secondary sites than to quote some figures from the Negritos Report for the month of January, 1925.

There were over 1,600 employees received attention during the month with 2,500 treatments; 1,500 non-employees with 3,965 treatments; 60 cases treated as hospital patients; 64 operations, major and minor, with 57 anesthetics; 250 dental cases; 18X-ray cases with 29 exposures; 2,242 prescriptions filled in the hospital 182 laboratory examinations. These curative figures contribute much to the worthy records of International Petroleum in Peru.

Vacation and the Understudy

OCCASIONALLY during the winter months when all is quiet one can get into the Spring. The Manager, Chief Clerk or Department Head has glimpses in his mind’s eye of some favorite fishing spot, a green and glorious golf course, a sturdy boat with sails set gracefully gliding over the water, or possibly he can feel the steering wheel of his car gliding into a cool stretch of woods on his vacation tour. Does he look forward to this coming vacation with full pleasure or is there a dread hanging over him all day? Is he already starting to worry over what he thinks might happen back in the office, shop or works during his absence?

Many a Department Head has the idea that a fully trained understudy for himself is a menace to his own progress. He keeps all special details to himself and when away for a few days he returns to find things in a messed condition. How could he expect to find anything else? To leave an assistant to take care of his work without allowing him to become familiar with the details is a crime against his company, himself, and his assistant.

Fortunately there are many men at the head of departments who have tested the capacity of their right hand men by the administration of increasing doses of responsibility. Such men are able to go on a business or pleasure trip without the black wolf of doubt staring them in the face. The details are cared for by capable assistants, who handle the work whether the Head is in the office or not, and when the Head of the department returns many of the duties are still carried on by the assistants, leaving the Head time to study and improve the department’s work and qualify himself for enlarged responsibilities.

Select the proper assistant, one who has been proven by responsibility, watch him grow and see your department grow in efficiency. It will all be reflected by your own advancement. By placing responsibility on your understudy you release time to yourself, you unleash yourself of tasks that an understudy can handle and provide the opportunity to spend your energies on larger problems.
The Final Audit

Auditor’s Report on Cooperative Investment Trust states that 3,221 employees received 312,655 shares

The examination of the books and accounts of the Cooperative Investment Trust of Imperial Oil, Limited, covering period from April 15th, 1924, to April 14th, 1925, has been completed. This terminates the five year employees’ stock subscription plan, and we respectfully submit our report covering the audit as follows:

At the termination of the Trust there were 3,221 employee-depositors, to whom were allotted 312,655 shares.* A final statement of account was furnished each depositor at the time the distribution of the stock certificates was made, together with a cheque covering the unexpended balance, if any, existing in the account. At this writing we know of no disagreement or error in the final settlement with depositors.

Control Accounts—Postings to this record were completely checked for the period under audit, and the footings and balances all proven. The balances before closing as at April 14th, 1925, were checked against the Trial Balance, a copy of which is appended.

Cash—A complete audit was made of all pay vouchers, they were checked to entry on cash book, and the footings of that record proved. Resistance lists as made up by Head Office and received from Stations and Refineries, were checked to the cash book. All cancelled checks were compared with corresponding entries in the cash book, and the bank balance June 30th, 1925, as carried with the Royal Bank of Canada, Sarnia, reconciled.

Journal—All journal items affecting the various control accounts were checked to entry, the postings being made direct from the accounts from the vouchers.

Subscription Ledgers—The footings of all depositors’ accounts in the subscription ledgers were proved, and the balances checked against the Trial Balance and Memorandum of Shares Purchased Sheets for all ledgers.

Loan Ledger—Balance in this account April 14th, 1925, was liquidated at termination of the Trust.

General.—In our opinion, the books of account clearly and correctly record the deposits of the subscribers, and those of the Company, together with interest and accruals, in accordance with the terms of the Trust.

*This does not include the large number of shares received by assignees and estates of deceased depositors during the five-year period.

Baseball in Peru

Talaralites contest their strength with the braving Negroitans to an undecided eleventh inning.

TALARA was the scene of a fierce, baseballetic skirmish on June 28th. The occasion was when Negritos’ Nine played the Tabara boys on their own diamond. Weather was favorable and the Talaralites opened the fixture by a pop to left field—S. S. Thompson running the bases. Pitcher Snow was hit unmercifully and the Talaralites got the edge on the frame by one run. In the next encounter the Negritos were at a loss to connect with the pill and a wild throw held the side checked for the inning, not without much complaint on their side.

The Talaralites staged a two-inning come-back in the next phase. Snow was hit on all sides by sacrifice spills, nonchalant bunts and a bleacher record. Ebbets floundered a three base hit to right and fast running with errorless ball on the part of the Negritos brought the encounter to a close, with the tally reading three to zero.

Both teams during the next “set to” played tight ball, each side being retired with men on bases. The fourth and fifth innings were of a contest strength equal to A1 ball. The Talaralites bunched, sacrificed, pounded the Spalding all over the diamond but the Negritos, up on their toes, were there with the goods and a couple of fast throws and a double play brought the inning to a close without either side scoring a run.

When the Negritos came to the round in the fifth, Gedge seemed to gain a smooth control over the pill and with a shot-like delivery struck out McGregor. It was not until the sixth frame that the pill, dusty, worn and bat-beaten was unmercifully cloaked for two runs.

An unexpected drive in the eighth by the Talaralites gave the contest new pep—but again the Negritos proved their undoing by quickly putting the pill to their mitt in a smart double play from first base. In the ninth the Spalding was tossed to all points of the compass. Gedge seemed to let down on his delivery and for a while was no puzzle to the on-rushing Negritos for they pinned him for two well earned runs. The Talaralites, bent on securing a large part of the booty carried away only one run, though several were left on bases.

The tenth and eleventh frame proved too much for both teams. Hit and slum, slug and bunt, neither could connect for a run. A two...
Baseball in Peru

This fact was disclosed in a recent test conducted by the Department of Highways of the State of Kentucky. Sixty-two light cars of the same make and model were used in the test, one group being operated for a period on good roads, the other on bad.

The upkeep of cars that ran on the good roads averaged 4.22 cents a mile, while each mile on bad roads cost 8.72. In gasoline alone each mile run on the good roads cost 2.3 cents; on good roads the cost was 1.7 cents.

Alcohol

Alcohol is not good for painted surfaces. Every man who uses it in his radiant knows that fact, and it certainly is poor business for a filling station employee to spill any on the car when giving service. We have known of instances where not too much care was taken in filling the radiator with water when the alcohol was already there. To over-fill in such cases not only wastes the alcohol, but the solution is often strong enough to affect the finish on the car. There is really no justification for spilling water on the car at any time, but especially it is ominous to do so during the winter months.

Stock Quotations

The latest stock quotations before going to press give us the following bids on Aug. 19th:

- Imperial Oil (new issue) $20.96
- International Petroleum $22.75.

This Month’s Cover

Our August cover was painted by the well known Canadian artist, Robert W. Capel. His subject is a spot well known to many Review readers—Lake Timagami, in Northern Ontario.

What Bad Roads Cost You

It is obviously more expensive to run an automobile over poor roads than over good ones. How much difference it actually makes, though, is inconstant. Taking all expenses into consideration—gasoline, oil, tires and repairs—racing over unserviceable roads is more than 50 per cent. more costly than rolling over smooth highways.

Page Sixteen
PUTTING off an easy thing makes it hard—and putting off a hard thing makes it impossible. In all your dealings, remember that to-day is your opportunity, to-morrow some other fellow's.