A Diamond Rush Near Kimberley

A few days ago it was wild and rocky veld where only the slinking jackal could be seen. A lone man prospecting had stumbled across some small diamonds and in a night the wilderness was replaced by a medley of tents and tin shanties, safes, dining rooms, stores, billiard saloons and a merry-go-round blaring forth noisily. This was Mosesberg, which the South African Government had made a proclaimed area and decided that claims were to be pegged out in the old fashioned style of a rush.

Mosesberg is sixty miles from Kimberley. On the day announced for the rush motor cars, ox wagons, donkey wagons and a miscellaneous collection of mining gear had assembled there. The crowd of men included the old hardened digger clad in corduroys and elbowing steadily, and a sprinkling of youths, keen eyed and prepared to race in khaki shirts and shorts. They were Dutch, Jew and a sprinkling of Kaffirs, Dutch, Jew and asprinkling of Kaffirs, all grasping their pegs, on which the owners' names were painted in bright colors.

The rush was to take place at 11 o'clock. As the hour drew near the men toed the line between two white flags. For a distance of four miles the rush extended. At five minutes to 11 the inspector of Claims mounted a rough box and a big Union Jack was held up beside him. He began reading a proclamation, while the diggers spat on their hands, grasped their pegs tightly and lowered their bodies for the start.

With a sudden flutter the Union Jack was lowered. A yell of excitement went up from over a thousand voices. The men plunged froward, running in all directions up the slope of the kopjes facing them. It seemed like the rout of some rabble army. Gradually, however, the fast moving mass came to a standstill as groups began to peg out claims. Mounted police were everywhere, giving instruction and advice to those participating in the rush.

Among those who rushed were a number of fast runners, several professional athletes being especially engaged for the purpose. Within a few moments the valley and kopjes were dotted with claimants. Many had chosen the same spot, especially those who had made a close study of the ground beforehand. In many cases the mounted police had to intervene, or else a claims official was called in to settle the dispute. "The claim is yours," he would say curtly, and there the matter would end. His justice was of the rough and ready fashion well known and respected on the diamond fields. Once established, some of the diggers were not long in getting pick and shovel to work. One digger had hardly pegged out his spot when he had about ten Kaffir boys digging it.

The Mosesberg rush will long be remembered, first because it was probably the biggest rush in the history of the diamond fields, and, second, because there was a total absence of casualties. A Kimberley chemist with an eye to business was on the scene with bandages and lint, and as there was no call for his services he also participated in the rush. After the rush was over it was seen that there was still plenty of ground available for some thousands of diggers, good ground on higher reaches of the hillsides where the alluvial deposits are probably far better, richer and more accessible than those scattered below. No doubt this will soon be taken up, as after seven days each digger is permitted to peg five extra claims.

VANCOUVER, OUR CHIEF PACIFIC PORT

FUTURE OF GREATNESS AND PROSPERITY.

Predicted That it Will Become the First Port on the Entire Pacific Seaboard.

Having a regard for that vast volume of trade which in the future must come out of the East to the American continent, many men credited with powers of accurate foresight have predicted for Vancouver a status second to none in the Canadian Dominion. Certainly as the port of that great and expanding West, whose sensational growth becomes minute in view of the limitless possibilities of expansion, and as securing an ever greater proportion of the Oriental trade whose volume grows steadily larger, Vancouver faces a future of greatness and prosperity as a port. It is already beginning to feel this and is impregnated and instigated by a sense of greatness to come.

This importance was first experienced, in common with the Dominion, as it emerged from the period of the war years, and resulted in a fresh stimulus to port activities. Since then two events have transpired to set Vancouver in a bound, several years ahead in progress judging by its previous rate of advancement. One of these has been the passing of the Emergency Tariff and later the permanent tariff by the United States, and the other the proving that Western Canadian grain could pass through the torrid temperature of the Panama Canal zone without suffering any injury in transit.

The new tariff has sent the bulk of Canadian grain to Canadian ports instead of across the border, and the possibility of shipping grain to Europe via the Panama Canal has permitted Vancouver to share with the Atlantic ports in shipping the annual harvest of the western prairies. In the future a greater proportion of the annual crop of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta must pass out by the Pacific coast, at the one time relieving the congestion on the Atlantic whilst reacting to the benefit of the Pacific coast port. The rising favor of Canadian hard wheat in the Orient over the softer varieties of the United States has also been a factor in increasing Vancouver's grain export trade.

First Grain Shipment via Panama.

The first shipment of Western Canadian wheat was sent to England via the Panama Canal, much as an experiment, in the season of 1919-20. When the news was received that wheat had never been received in better condition a new era commenced for the port, and other shipments followed, up to the end of the season, totalling in all sixteen thousand tons. The crop of 1921 began to leave from Vancouver practically as soon as threshed, and shipments are still continuing to leave for the Orient and, by way of the Panama, for Europe. Before the end of 1921 more than two million bushels of wheat had left the Pacific coast for England, and approximately the same amount was shipped to Oriental ports. By the first of June this year, approximately seven million bushels had left Vancouver, England and the Orient taking approximately equal amounts.

The same stimulus to trade was exhibited in other of the province's lines of export activity after the war, and in none was this new spirit so pronounced as in the lumber trade. Greater realization was awakened in Pacific coast lumbermen of the possibilities of the export trade, and they not only made an endeavor to maintain those fields which had been developed purely as a result of the war, but penetrated into new directions and found new outlets. Every month of the year saw representatives of coast companies leaving to drum up business in other countries, and their endeavors have been remarkably successful, especially in the countries of the Orient, with whom at the present time it is a difficult matter to supply the demand. Ocean shipments of lumber from British Columbia during 1920 to foreign [illegible] totalled [illegible] feet; shipments to Japan and China accounting for 93,000,000 feet; Australia and New Zealand 27,000,000 feet; the United States 13,500,000 feet; United Kingdom 9,000,000 feet; and other countries 21,500,000 feet.

Increasing Lumber Shipments.

This does not include large quantities of box shocks and shingles, nor the export by rail to the United States. Approximately 2,000,000 shingles were cut by mills in British Columbia in 1921, of which ninety-five per cent. went to the United States. A total of 700,000 bundles of shingles were shipped in that year to United States Atlantic ports and 24,600 tons of box shocks went to Australia and Singapore. The total shipments to the United States of British Columbia showed a remarkable increase in 1921, amounting in all to 26,712,000 board feet, of which 20,000,000 went to California and the remainder to Atlantic coast ports. Previous shipments to the United States were in 1916, 3,565,000 feet; in 1919, 5,259,000 feet; and in 1920, 4,162,000 feet. The whole situation is extremely gratifying when it is noted that total shipments to all countries in 1920 amounted to only 146,000,000 feet and that in 1919 they were only 108,000,000 feet. A year still farther back they amounted to only 93,000,000 feet and in 1917 to 44,000,000 feet.

Vancouver has, in fact, undergone a truly remarkable expansion in the past few years, due almost entirely to the new importance of the export trade of her port. Customs returns at the port of Vancouver during the last fiscal year amounted to $12,986,875, an increase of $3,400,000 over the returns of the previous year. The number of deep-sea ships entering the port in 1921 was 389 as against 336 in the previous year, and 11,485 coastwise vessels, local and foreign, found harbor there. During the past two years new direct steamship connections have been opened up at Vancouver, and thirty-four regular lines of steamships use the port as a terminal in addition to many irregular tramp steamers and sailing vessels. These reach every country of the world in their activities.

The Erection of New Elevators.

Vancouver's new status as a port of grain export has naturally caused certain congestion with the duty of shipping such a volume of the season's crop, and it is stated that a yet greater proportion of the harvest would have come down to the Pacific had the facilities been at hand to accommodate it. The storage capacity of Vancouver port has been only 1,266,000 bushels, totally inadequate to the present traffic, and the first step in remedying this situation is the erection of a 150,000 bushels elevator, the capacity of which can be increased to one million bushels. A further development of Vancouver's grain trade has been the establishment of a full-fledged grain exchange in the city which transacts all grain business and sets the price for Western grains.

There is not a cloud on the horizon of Vancouver's future. It is often predicted that it will become the Pacific coast's first port, and this is no wild fancy when the phenomenal development of the Canadian West is taken into account and allowance made for a future expansion. British Columbia is itself a province of immense potential wealth whose resources, in their barely scratched present state, are worth about $410,000,000 annually in production. Just as the whole future of the Canadian West is assured, so it is inevitable that its principal port, Vancouver, shall expand and prosper in proportion.

Curiosity Killed the Cat.

An old lady in a bus noticed that a man sitting in front of her had his arm in a sling. She was a very inquisitive old person, and couldn't refrain from leaning forward and asking: "My poor man, what have you done to your arm?"

"Broken it, ma'am," the man replied.

"And how did you break it?" continued the old lady.

"When I was patting myself on the back, ma'am," he said.

"Patting yourself on the back! Whatever were you doing that for?"

He looked hard at her for a moment, and then said:

"For minding my own business, ma'am!"

The Flying Finish.

We hear much of the "flying start." It is a start that counts in the race of life as it does for a runner out to break a record. When a lad has friends, a good home, a liberal education and a position given him he is supposed to start off with a momentum that is a decided advantage over others. The youth of a corrupting environment, with dissolute parents and depraved associates, who has no training but that of the streets and the evil resorts, has a handicap at the outset of his career. Yet the first to arrive at the goal is not always the one whose prospect was fairest at first. Again and again a man has lived down and beaten out the clogs and hindrances that beset him in the cradle. It is a long roll that might be called of those who had every sort of prenatal and circumnatal condition against them; who defied these things, as things may forever be defied, and went ahead and would not stop for the softest whisper or the loudest shout of warning from fainthearts and quitters.

The end, as the old Latin saying hath it, crowns the work. On the race track one has seen the young, confident athlete who in the first lap sprang to the fore and ran as if that lap were the whole of the run of a mile or more. For a time he enjoyed the sensation of being in the lead. The huzzas of the crowd were in his ears; he was intoxicated with the sensation of being ahead of the field. But the rejoicing of the onlookers and the proud confidence of the runner were premature.

Slowly from behind there crept up on him one who at the crack of the pistol was unregarded so far was he in the rear. He made "a bad getaway." The foremost competitor caught him napping.

But he goes on. He refuses to be counted out. Now the man in front shows signs of weakening; he is slowing down as the one who started behind him quickens the pace and remorselessly overtakes him. They come into the homestretch together. With a last burst of speed the tortoise catches up with the hare and breasts the tape perceptibly in the lead. The victory is by inches; but those inches are more significant than all the rest of the mile behind them. For in those inches, not in the rest of the distance, lies the victory.

"He laughs best who laughs last." Some men were brilliant performers in the flush of early maturity. But they have outlived their former prestige. Instead of a crescendo of attainment and the repute that goes therewith, they mean less and less to their time and the people about them. It would be better had they not won a sensational success thus prematurely. It is rather pitiful to find an old age spent in recounting what was done in the epoch that burnt itself out so long ago, the first period in a lifetime that has accomplished nothing particular since then.

Diagnosing Yourself in Terms of Citizenship.

(1) Have you ever told a lie to avoid jury service?

(2) Have you ever visited your child's school?

(3) Do you ever throw a tin can, a bottle, or old newspaper into the public street?

(4) Do you ever pick up a bottle or newspaper from the street and throw it into a trash box.

(5) Do you make every effort to vote on election day, or do you leave the voting to those who have nothing else to do?

(6) Did you ever take your automobile and pick up neighbors who might forget to go to the polls?

(7) Would you refuse to represent your ward in the city council or on a political committee and let an inferior man have the job ?

(8) Do you belong to a particular political party because your father did?

(9) Would the fact that a candidate kissed your baby and remembered your name influence you to vote for him?

(10) Do you stay away from ward political meetings because they bore you, and then deplore what was done by those who did attend?

(11) Do you get out and shove when occasion requires, or are you always a passenger?

Zeppelin Raids Affected Babies.

Babies born during the days when German Zeppelins were making life unpleasant in London have reached school age and their teachers are finding themselves faced with the problem of how to deal with them due to the tendency toward abnormality displayed in many instances. The London County Council education authorities are giving the matter the most serious attention. Efforts have been made to classify the symptoms that occur in the case of these children, and the authorities have found that the nervous system is in many cases unstable, the temper uncertain and "difficult" children are more frequent. Precocity is strongly develop and almost all such children have tapering fingers.

In one class of thirty-four air-raid children all had staring eyes, as though they were awaiting some catastrophe. They were highly strung, started when suddenly addressed and ran to their teacher as though for protection.

A Wrong Conclusion.

Paul, like all healthy boys, was fond of playing outdoors, and like boys in general, he usually got himself scandalously dirty. He was about to sit down to dinner one evening when his mother happened to notice the soiled condition of his hands, and sent him out to the kitchen to wash them.

"You incorrigible boy!" she exclaimed, as soon as she saw the basin of water in which he had performed the required ablutions. "How in the world do you manage to get your hands so dirty?"

"That didn't all come from my hands!" indignantly answered Paul. "I washed my face in that water, too!"

GROWTH OF COLD STORAGE IN CANADA

"COLD STORAGE ACT" OF 1907.

Several Modern and Commodious Plants Now in Course of Construction.

The rapid growth of cold storage in Canada during the past quarter of a century is not surprising when the multifarious uses to which it is put are taken into consideration. Without regard to climatic conditions, whether in the hot, torrid summer or cold winter months, the consumer can secure unseasonable goods in seasonable condition from the cold storage plant. Not only does the modern cold storage warehouse perform the functions of a storehouse, but also acts as stabilizer to the state of supply, storing and distributing goods as the state of the market warrants.

In 1907 the Canadian Government, recognizing the importance of cold storage facilities and desirous of having a well-formulated policy for the future guidance of the industry, passed a bill entitled "The Cold Storage Act." This Act, among other things, provides for subsidies to individuals or companies towards the construction of cold storage warehouses open to the public, and is administered by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Up to and including 1920, the Dominion Government had subsidized 34 cold storage plants, with a refrigerated space of 4,923,304 cubic feet, to the extent of $684,856.

A census of subsidized and non-subsidized cold storage plants in Canada in 1920 by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, disclosed the fact that there were 322 plants in operation with a refrigerated space of 33,247,774 cubic feet. Ontario led all other provinces, accounting for 99 plants with a space of 11,100,757 cubic feet. Quebec was second with 56 warehouses and a space of 6,298,104; followed by British Columbia with 38, 4,129,208; Manitoba 42, 4,006,147; Alberta 20, 3,806,835; Saskatchewan 22, 1,560,306; Nova Scotia 18, 1,097,976; New Brunswick 22,969,541; Prince Edward Island 4, 234,000; and the Yukon 1,244,900.

The Advantages of Cold Storage.

The meat industry is probably the best example of the usefulness of cold storage in Canada. The prairie provinces, which are the big producers of meat, are located at a considerable distance from their main markets, which in the early ranching days was an almost insurmountable obstacle to the growth of the industry, forcing the ranchers to ship their cattle long distances, resulting in a loss of weight of cattle during shipment. With the establishment of cold storage plants at convenient points throughout the Prairies, this loss was reduced to a minimum, and the packer was able to put up large quantities of meat products without fear of deterioration through lack of immediate sale. In order that these products might reach distant markets in a fresh condition, a special railway car was devised with cold storage accommodation, large numbers of which are in daily use.

In the fruit districts of British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces, cold storage facilities have been established on a large scale without which the annual loss to the growers would amount to millions of dollars. It is seldom that the market can absorb the total fruit crop at time of marketing, and it is therefore necessary to store the surplus or manufacture it into jam in order to avoid loss. In this way, little if any fruit is lost through spoilage, and the surplus is stored until a more opportune time presents itself for disposing of the crop.

For Dairy and Poultry Products.

Another manner in which cold storage is utilized and which is probably the most familiar to the average citizen, is the storage of poultry and dairy products. During the summer months it is essential that these commodities be kept in a cool place, and doled out as market conditions demand. In that way a well-balanced state of supply between the producer and consumer is established.

There are now in the course of construction throughout Canada, or have been completed since the last census was taken, several modern and commodious plants, notably that of the Montreal Harbour Commission's warehouse, which is one of the largest on the North American continent. This plant is designed to provide 2,000,000 cubic feet of dry storage, 1,500,000 feet of cold storage and another million feet of cool storage. The building is estimated to cost in the neighborhood of $2,250,000.

Investigations are being made at the present time by various organizations interested in the feasibility of slaughtering Canadian cattle in this country and shipping the product across the Atlantic to England in cold storage as market demands warrant. Should this scheme bear fruit, it would mean a tremendous impetus to the cold storage industry and do much towards the rehabilitation of the Canadian Cattle Industry.

Carried It Step Farther.

Danny was given a new diary, and encouraged to set down each day's doings. He was very proud of it and determined to keep it faithfully.

The first day he wrote: "Got up at 7," and then continued to record incidents of the day. At his father's suggestion he took it to his teacher for approval.

She did not like the phrase "got up." "Don't say 'got up, Danny,' she said. "The sun doesn't get up—it rises."

When he retired that night Danny remembered his lesson, and wrote carefully in his diary. "Set at eight."

There are more men who have failed to improve their chances than there are men who have had no chances.

Red hats are banned by many medical men as dangerous to the nerves if worn in hot [illegible]

GRAPE AND WINE INDUSTRY OF CANADA

FLOURISHES IN GARDEN OF ONTARIO.

Niagara Peninsula Growers Association Organized for Co-operative Marketing.

The Niagara peninsula occupies a peculiarly unique position in Canadian life, being disassociated from the remained of the Dominion by features of topography and climate. Blessed with a climate particularly mild and balmy, it has the productive capabilities of a region much farther south, and as an area stands alone in Canada in this respect. This distinction has more especially revealed itself in the production of large quantities of luscious grapes, the annual production of which is increasing rapidly though nowhere near its limit. The Niagara peninsula accounts for about ninety-eight per cent. of the total grape production of Canada, the other two per cent. being attributable to Quebec and British Columbia.

Lincoln, Welland and Wentworth counties, in the fair garden of the Niagara district, are the leading grape centres of the area. The first record of planting shows that this took place in 1857, and progress from this time was not rapid, for as late as 1880 Ontario was credited with not more than 400 acres of commercial grapes. By 1890 this had increased to 2,400 acres, and by 1901 to 5,750 acres. In 1911 returns showed 11,586 acres devoted to grape production though a return of three years later gave the total acreage as only 10,850. At the present time there are estimated to be something over twelve thousand acres producing grapes commercially in the Niagara.

Growers in the peninsula have been very active of recent years and in 1920 organized themselves under the name of Niagara Peninsula Growers Association Ltd., with a view to co-operative action in marketing and preventing waste. In their first season grapes valued at about $5$0,000 were sold, the profit thereon totalling $34,000, the bulk of the season's crop being sold to the United States at $84.10 per ton. This year contracts for 3,120 acres of 530 growers, or seventy per cent. of the entire crop, have been signed by the association and it is expected that later ninety-five per cent. of the crop will be under contract.

The cost and profit of growing grapes in the district have been estimated as follows:—cost of bring into bearing, per acre, $75; annual outlay when bearing, $58.50; average yield per acre, three tons or 700 baskets at average price of 15 cents—$112.50. Net return $54.00 per acre. The Niagara district is yet capable of much greater production as land suited to grape growing at present unproductive, is brought under this cultivation. Good grape land can be secured for from $50 to $200 per acre. The vine begins to bear at four years and continues a lifetime.

Majority Product Exported to U.S.

Whilst the Niagara grape product has ready markets at Toronto, Hamilton and other neighboring cities, as well as in Eastern and Western Canada, the larger part of its annual production has in recent years found its way across the border into the United States. That great opportunity exists, even at the present time, is evident from Canada's heavy grape imports. These in 1921 amounted to 6,632,035 pounds valued at $858,340 and in the previous year to 8,979,296 pounds valued at $942,358, coming to the Dominion from the United Kingdom, the United States, Spain and other countries.

It is almost entirely the grape producing area of the Niagara peninsula which has given rise to, and maintains, the native wine industry of Canada. Though not a prominent industry, relatively, it plays no inconsiderable part in supplying domestic needs in this regard and is able, in addition, to engage in a small export trade. About one third of the annual vintage is manufactured into wine. In the year 1920, the latest period for which statistics are available, there were thirteen plants engaged in the manufacture, ten of which were in Ontario, two in Quebec, and one in British Columbia. These plants accounted for an output of 515,280 gallons of wine, 92,599 gallons of grape juice and 850 galons of syrup and fruit juices. Unfermented wines and beverages to the extent of $31,207 were turned out and other wine products to the extent of $56,300.

Variety of Wine Products.

The chief wine products of the peninsula are Dry Catawaba, Sweet Catawaba, Isabella, St. Augustine, Port, sherry, Claret, Golden Diana, Rhine Wine, and Champagne which are manufactured at Niagara Falls, Brantford and St. David's. The bottling of unfermented grape juice is a flourishing industry which is extending rapidly, being manufactured chiefly at St. Catharines and Niagara Falls. Though the product is for the main part absorbed by the Canadian market, there is also a healthy export trade. Wines exported in 1921 to the United Kingdom, United States, Newfoundland and other countries amounted in value to $6,774 and in the previous year to $18,087. The total export of beverages, distilled and fermented, amounted to nearly three and a quarter million dollars in 1921 and more than four and a half million in 1920. In the thirteen plants engaged in manufacturing wine in Canada, there is a capital of $1,301,465 invested; 118 employees find employment at salaries and wages aggregating $136,646; and the annual production of these plants in 1920 was valued at $1,040,978.

Correct at That.

Teacher in Physics—"A transparent object is one that you can look through. Now, name something that is transparent."

Bill [illegible] "A [illegible]"

Preparation of Lamb for Sale.

In order to avoid the possibility of taint in the carcass, lambs should not be fed for thirty-six hours before killing. Such is the hard and fast rule laid down in Pamphlet No. 8 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, of which the chief of the Sheep and Swine division and the Meat Demonstrator of the Live Stock branch are the authors. In clear and precise language, and with upwards of thirty illustrations, the pamphlet tells how the killing should be done, and how the carcass should be dressed and cut for sale and for consumption. Carlessness in handling leads to waste and possibly to a loss of flavor. Other elements of great importance are cleanliness, airiness, sanitariness in the place of slaughter, and cleanliness and tidiness in the operator. If the rules and methods laid down in the pamphlet, which will be forwarded free in response to application addressed to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, are closely followed, waste will be avoided of any part of the carcass, and the pelt will be best preserved for saleable purposes.

Some suggestions are given regarding the formation of lamb rings, either separately or within beef rings, so that the breeder and raiser can enjoy some of his own products. There are also presented sound suggestions and counsel relative to organized distribution for local markets, by adopting which farmers can become their own salesmen, bringing their produce direct to the consumer. Unless a butcher's license has been procured, the carcass must be sold in quarters, but by organizing, farmers can afford to get such a license and are thus able to dispose of their produce in smaller quantities. The method to be pursued is described, and the importance is emphasized of keeping the severed carcass cool and free from dust and flies.

Sunburn Poisons Us.

When some people become sunburnt they experience a feeling of lassitude and depression. This form of indisposition is due to a poison produced in the body by the sun's rays.

All rays of strong light are peculiarly chemical, and when directed on to any part of the body cause inflammation of the body cells. When these tiny cells become injured in this way they produce a curious variety of poisons which, being absorbed into the system, produce a general reaction.

An extensive burn has precisely the same effect, and that is why burns which cover more than one-third of the surface of the human body usually prove fatal.

Holiday makers should beware of becoming unduly sunburnt, especially if they have very tender skin. The peeling of the face and neck after exposure to the sun is Nature's way of hinting that, if some precaution is not taken quickly, something more serious may result.

Cheap at the Price.

The vicar was anxious to introduce some new hymn-books into the church, and arranged with his clerk that the latter should give out a notice regarding them after the sermon. The clerk, however, had an important notice of his own with reference to the baptism of infants.

Accordingly, at the close of the sermon, he rose and anounced: "All those with children whom they wish to have baptised should send in their names at once."

The vicar, who was deaf, assumed that the clerk was giving out the hymn-book notice. So he arose and said: "And I should like to add, for the benefit of those who haven't any, that they may be obtained any day at four o'clock—the ordinary little ones at a shilling each, and the special ones at one-and-sixpence each."

A Long Feed.

"We can't stay at this hotel, Maria," exclaimed Farmer Meddergrass, after reading the rules tacked to his room door.

"Why not, Nathan?"

"Why, they have dinner from 11 to 2. I kim to town on business, and I can't afford to waste no three hours on dinner, to say nothin' 'bout brekfast and supper. Gather up yer traps and we'll go somewhere else."

The Word Wanted.

A man walked into a garage where his car was being repaired and was heard to reprimand the garage owner for telling him how to run his own car, saying: "This is my car, and what I say goes."

A moment later a tired, greasy mechanic looked up from under the car and said: "For goodness sake, say engine."

Consideration for the Fish.

Little Isabel had learned that fish were placed in brine before they are dried and prepared for sale.

After explaining that brine is very strong salt water, father asked why the fish were placed in it. Isabel's face was illumined with sudden understanding and she at once replied:

"Because they are used to salt water!"

An Unprofitable Day.

"How dusty these chairs are, Norah," said the mistress.

Norah looked disturbed for a moment, but quickly recovered. She ran her finger along the seat of one of the chairs, and then regarded it closely.

"Now who'd iver think it wud make all that difference to have nobody sit in 'em just the wan day, mum?" said Norah in amazement. "If 'twasn't for visitors Oi'd have to be at 'em wid a cloth al the toime."

There is a holiday thought in Ruskin's declaration: "The more I think of it, I find this conclusion more impressed upon me: that the greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way. Hundreds of people can talk for one who can think; but thousands can think for one who can see. To see clearly is poetry, phophecy and religion, all in one."

Interesting Items.

There is only one thing worth doing in every department of life, and that is the straight thing.—Viscount Grey.

Do not turn your back on troubles; meet them squarely.

Press stolidly towards achievement. Let others chase fame.

No man ever benefited himself permanently by injuring others.

Business goes where it is invited, and stays where it is well treated.

In the dictionary of determination there is no such word as failure.

The world expects each man to do his duty. If he doesn't, both suffer.

Real happiness is cheap enough, yet how dearly we pay for its counterfeit.

It is said 100,000 flowers are necessary to produce one pound of saffron.

The man who does his best is a success; whether the world thinks so or not.

Following the line of least resistance is what makes rivers and men crooked.

Every man should keep a fair-sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of his friends.

A Pole, still living at the age of 132, claims to be the only survivor of Napoleon's Armies.

The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes.—Disraeli.

You may succeed when others do not believe in you, but never when you do not believe in yourself.

It is better to fail in the next attempt than to fold your hands after a great achievement.

Golden opportunities are nothing to laziness, but industry makes the commonest chances golden.—O. S. M.

The milestones along life's pathway are for multitudes the tombstones of lost opportunities.

On the Sahara desert the temperature often falls from 100 during the day to just above freezing at night.

In Iceland, at the ceremony of betrothal, the bridegroom passes his four fingers and thumb through a large ring receiving the bride's hand.

The "Book of Evangelists," upon which English kings took their coronation oaths, was bound in oak boards 1100 A.D.

Although the world's average death rate is decreasing, the standard of physique is no better than it was 10,000 years ago.

Captain Cuttle had a watch of which he said that "if he could only remember to set it ahead half an hour in the forenoon, and back a quarter of an hour in the afternoon, it would keep time with anybody's watch."

Professor Einstein claims that the only cure for the present unrest in all countries is to forget the war. In another ten years, he says, half of the world will be suffering from melancholia due to chronic historical memory.

"The enemy must be killed; if the rifle is broken, use the butt; if the butt is broken, use the fist; if the fist is disabled, use the teeth." This is one of the "secrets of victory" taught to Chinese soldiers.

Sarah Bernhardt is seventy-seven years old; she has been on the stage fifty-eight years and at the head of her profession for fifty years. She has but one leg—but in spite of all this she is to return as the star in Rostand's play "Glory." Her energy and courage are unprecendented.

It is estimated that in winter the fires of London discharge over forty-four tons of smoke into the air every hour. Consequently the one hundred and ninety or more tons of minute particles necessary to form the nucleus for a really dense fog are often accumulated as early as ten o'clock in the morning.

Mountaineering for its own sake is comparatively recent; even since the invention of photography few people who have not made an ascent can comprehend the thrilling uplift of spirit that comes at the top of a high mountain after a long and difficult climb. Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet high, was first ascended in 1786, and at that time writers had only expressions of horror for the attempt.

Railway grade crossings continue to take their toll. To the man who has not learned that he must allow a margin of time for reasonable delays the approaching train seems to be always a challenge for a race to the crossing. Seasoned automobilists know that delays of various kinds are inevitable, that they must reckon the factor of safety, and that the approach to a railway crossing is no place for full speed ahead.

A Miraculous Stone.

The marriage of Lady Lockhart and Admiral Sir John de Robeck recalls traditions which, if true, should assure the couple of future happiness.

Centuries ago, it is related, a Lockhart in the time of the Crusades went to the Holy Land and captured a powerful emir. The emir's wife hastened to bring a ransom to liberate the prisoner. In Lockhart's camp she lost a certain precious stone which the victor found and set in a medal.

On returning to Scotland Lockhart discovered that the jewel possessed the power of preserving its proprietor from disease and inclining him to happiness, so the tradition goes.

In Newcastle, under the reign of Charles I, the inhabitants, terrified by pestilence, borrowed the magical medal under a guaranty of 6,000 pounds. The plague disappeared immediately, and those who had borrowed the jewel were anxious to own it. The Lockharts rejected their offer, and thus the miraculous stone is in the hands of the wife of Admiral de Robeck.

Walter Scott is said to have utilized this tale in writing his novel, "The Talisman."

A ragged bale of hay sells for less than a neat bale. In fact, baled hay is graded largely according to appearance of the bales. To sell baled hay for a good price, the seller must know just what the market demands. Some markets demand big bales, some small. Some feeders object to tightly baled hay. Study your market.