

...well, with a swinging, a-swinging—
care-free, across the wind-
packed snow.
—T. Morris Longstretch.

Decided He Was Samson.

Simpson worked hard. All day carried heavy iron baulks and o and fro. Towards evening to the foreman, who was a slave-driver: "Boss, yoflam at me down on dat pay-roll."

"he said sternly, "here you Sam Simpson. That's right, isn't

Yana, boss, but a thought mebbe a done got me down dah as Sam."

Says Sam: Cheer up! If it was easy to make a living farming, we'd have all them bookmakers, bootleggers and lounge lizards for next door neighbors.

Remember, however, that it is useless eating fruits that disagree with you, for what suits one person may not suit another.

The New Commandant.

A teacher in an elementary school had given lessons to an infants' class on the Ten Commandments. In order to test their memories she asked:

"Can any little child give me a Commandment containing only four words?"

A hand was raised immediately. "Well?" said the teacher.

"Keep off the grass," was the unexpected reply.

It takes 40,000 years for light to travel across the space between the star cluster and the earth.

Aye, Aye

An occultist ought to be a happy man. Are not all his days eye-deal ones?

Canada's Wheat and Flour Exports

Exports of wheat and flour from Canada to the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries in the year ending August 31, 1922, amounted to 194,003,407 bushels, valued at \$246,803,372, compared with 167,163,305 bushels, with a value of \$363,145,288, in corresponding period of 1920-21, according to a statement issued by the External Trade Division of the Bureau of Statistics. Of this, wheat exports in the 1921-22 season totalled 158,549,757 bushels, value \$196,168,771, as against 136,173,785 bushels, value \$293,865,419, in the preceding period. Flour shipments in the year ending August 31, 1922, totalled 7,878,589 bushels, value \$50,634,601, compared with 6,886,560 bushels, value \$69,279,869, in the preceding twelve months. While exports of wheat and flour were greater in quantity in the 1921-22 season than in the preceding period, the value shows a considerable drop, due to the slump in price which occurred last spring.

The most notable features of the report are the remarkable decrease and increase in exports of wheat to the United States and the United Kingdom respectively, caused mainly by the Fordney tariff put into force this year by the United States Government. In the year ending August 31, 1921, wheat shipments to the United States totalled 49,213,551 bushels, value \$103,468,829, compared with exports of 15,968,169 bushels, value \$19,127,407, in the following twelve-month period. Shipments to the United Kingdom in the year ending August 31, 1922, totalled 112,294,680 bushels, value \$139,346,678, which is a considerable increase over the corresponding period in 1920-21, when exports totalled 34,754,356 bushels, with a value of \$72,628,833. Of the total exports to the United States and 29,

279,556 bushels via Canadian ports. Shipments to other countries decreased from 52,205,878 bushels, value \$117,787,757, in 1920-21, to 30,286,908 bushels, with a value of \$37,694,687, in the following twelve months.

Wheat flour shipments to all countries, with the exception of the United States, showed an increase in quantity as compared with the preceding year, but all show a decrease in value of exports. The United States imported in the twelve months ending August 31, 1922, 679,299 barrels of flour, value \$4,308,888, as compared with 1,257,139 barrels of flour, with a value of \$12,271,861, in the previous year. The United Kingdom received 4,587,429 barrels of flour in 1921-22, against 3,625,425 barrels of flour in the preceding twelve months, with values of \$28,865,473 and \$84,732,800 respectively. A total of 2,611,861 barrels of flour were shipped to other countries in fiscal year ending August 31, 1922, with a value of \$17,460,240, compared with 2,003,996 barrels, value \$22,275,208, in the corresponding period a year ago.

With a wheat crop that is as large as that of the bumper year of 1915, if not greater, and with a decrease in wheat production in European countries, demand for this commodity in the coming months should be particularly active. Lately there have been numerous large shipments of flour to foreign countries, especially the United Kingdom, China, Japan and the West Indies. The flour mills in Western Canada are working to capacity in an endeavor to catch up with their Oriental orders, and there is an insistent demand from England for Canadian flour. Shipments from the Port of Montreal, both flour and wheat, during September and October, have been unusually heavy and are indicative of an excellent season in 1922-23 for the export of Canadian wheat and flour.

Gravel roads, 75.49 miles of which were macadam, 17.25 miles of bituminous macadam, .49 miles of concrete, 7.08 miles of bituminous concrete and 11.29 miles of gravel.

The province has been receiving considerable revenue from tourists who have entered the province in their cars, and it is estimated that during the year 1922 alone more than \$12,000,000 was spent in Quebec. Figures compiled by the Provincial Bureau of Statistics show that in 1915 the number of motor cars entering the province totalled 3,430; in 1916, 7,581; in 1917, 9,429; in 1918, 9,177; in 1919, 18,105; in 1920, 31,918; and in 1921, 41,957. The 1922 total is estimated at well over the 50,000 mark.

With the improvement in highways and well-directed publicity which has been carried on by various Quebec tourist agencies in the United States and Canada during the present year, it is more than likely that 1923 will witness a greater amount of tourist traffic than ever before, and a consequent increase in money spent in the province.

Nelson's Monument, in London, weighs 1,500 tons and is 177 feet high.

An extremely handy device for inflating a tire is in the form of a small, strong drum that is filled with a gas, harmless to rubber, and sufficient in quantity to inflate a tire to 65 pounds' pressure, without jacking, in a few seconds.

A Loaf of Bread a Day

How large is Canada's wheat crop this year? To the man on the street the fact that Canada has a crop of over 340,000,000 bushels means little more than a mere jumble of figures. But, if you were to tell him that if Canada's crop of wheat this year was ground into flour and made into bread, there would be enough to supply every man, woman and child in England with a loaf of bread weighing twenty-four ounces every day for a whole year, or a similar nation of the entire population of the United States for four months, he would gain a clearer idea of the enormous crop of wheat that Canada produced. With a minimum wheat yield of 343,000,000 bushels, statistics show that this quantity is equivalent to 20,580,000,000 pounds of wheat, or 10,290,000 tons, or 73,500,000 barrels of flour, which could be made into 3,862,500,000 loaves of bread, weighing 24 ounces each.

Nearly everybody has read of the march of the German soldiers through Brussels and how it took several hours for the troops to pass a given point. It would be quite unique in history, but can

Southey called Bunhill Fields "The Campo Santo of the Dissenters." This is so to a great extent, but not ex-



Srinivasa Sastri

A native Indian leader, who recently toured this country and the United States, is growing impatient at the delay in handing over the command of British regiments to native officers. He says Britain has nothing to fear from the natives and declares his faith in the British Commonwealth of nations.

Always pay debts and compliments and you will succeed.

Mather, stalwart Puritan preachers, all of whom are buried together in Copp's Hill cemetery, Boston.

Wealth from Waste.

A new process which it is claimed will turn the immense Irish bogs into a source of vast wealth has been discovered.

It will produce a substitute for coal in large quantities. Experts believe that Ireland is capable of turning out fifty million tons of fuel a year for a thousand years. Even if this were sold at five shillings a ton it would bring in twelve and a half million pounds annually.

The new fuel is almost smokeless, has no cinders, can be kept for years, does not crumble in handling, and gives out great heat.

The Irish bogs are almost as great in extent as those of Germany, and while the latter are from nine to twenty feet deep, the Irish variety often reaches forty feet. It has been calculated that each acre of bog contains 18,231 tons of peat-stuff, capable of producing one hundred thousand horse-power for 1,250 years.

How Far Can You See?

Do you know that your eyesight is affected by the place in which you live?

To have really good sight you must reside in a country where the land is flat and unbroken. The people with the best sight are found in the neighborhood of the North Pole and at the Equator. In the first of these places there are frozen waters; in the other there are vast deserts.

An Eskimo can see a white fox against the snow at an incredible distance, and an Arab can name objects at a distance of five miles.

In America those who live on the great plains have wonderful sight, since the country is without obstacles which shorten the range of vision. In Europe the Norwegians are gifted with the best eyesight.

Those who live in towns and cities have the worst sight.

Those Annual Dinners.

A dear old lady was upset to hear that a certain club had its "annual dinner" the other day.

"Poor things!" she said. "How hungry they'll be before it comes round again!"

Making Both Ends Meet.

His Wife—"Stony, as usual? Did you ever succeed in making both ends meet?"

Mr. Everbroke—"Yes. When I was a baby I used to put my toes in my mouth."

It's Best to be Big.

As a rule, large animals live longer. The life of an elephant is fourteen times that of a rabbit, while that of a goose is eight to ten times that of a sparrow. The whale is perhaps the longest lived of all warm-blooded creatures.

To some extent this rule applies also to the human race. The big races include English, Scotch, Scandinavians, Bulgarians, and the Northern or Tartar Chinese. The average weight of an adult man of these races is about 150 pounds. Next come French, Italians, Spaniards, Arabs, Turks, and Southern Chinese. Their average weight is between 135 and 140 pounds.

The small races are Eskimo, Mongol, Burmese, Japanese, Bengalese, Malays, Javanese, and Lilliputians, whose average weight when full grown is between 120 and 130 pounds.

An Eskimo is very old at forty, and few Malays live beyond fifty-five. English and Scottish men live on an average ten years longer than Italians or Turks.

Climate and food modify length of life in various parts of the world, but the averages mentioned hold good.

Uses of Advice.

"We're getting a lot of printed advice telling us not to waste coal."

"We can burn the advice."

Is America Adrift?

That the continents of the earth are not fixed, but adrift, is the startling theory propounded by Dr. Wegener, a German geologist.

According to this theory the land masses that eventually become welded together into continents were originally dependent from the north and south Poles like bunches of grapes on their stalks. Thence they broke away, eventually coming to anchor near where they are at present.

But just as no ship can be anchored immovably for all time to a shifting bottom, so is it with continents. They tend to drag their anchors, as it were, and the motion is away from the Poles and from east to west.

This drifting motion, however, is not uniform. America, say these theorists, is going west faster than Europe. Greenland is travelling even faster in the same direction, observations taken in 1870 and 1907 showing a drift of about three-quarters of a mile in the intervening period.

Dr. Wegener's explanation of these movements is a curious one. Continents are composed of comparatively light rocks, known collectively to geologists as "sial," and the rocks below the sea, termed "sima," are far heavier. The sima extends under the sial of the continents, which float upon its heavier surface and are upborne by it like icebergs in an ocean.

Mushing With Bears in Alaska

By Stratford F. Corbett

In Alaska they are talking of what may materialize into one of the most interesting experiments ever attempted in the north country: The Alaskan fur trader would train the polar bear to pull his sledge!

It was the representative of a large fur company who first conceived the scheme. Mushing along the northernmost rim of the continent in search of furs, he was surprised to come upon an Eskimo boy with a small sledge pulled by two polar cubs. Both bears had been in harness for some time, were fairly well broken, and showed no signs of viciousness or stubbornness.

While the Eskimo is, by necessity, too busy with hunting and fishing to attempt training the bear in a serious way, the manager of the fur company referred to sees actual possibilities in the idea for his kind of work. Polar bears—naturally swift, capable of running long distances without tiring, and strong enough to pull heavy loads—would make the most powerful sledge teams in the Arctic. Two of the species might easily pull a load that dogs could not budge, and, with six of

them in harness, furs or other commodities could be transported in loads now unthinkable.

There should be little trouble with a team, well trained—and there is much to be gained; not only in heavier loads but in speed. While the Eskimo dog usually averages anywhere from 20 to 40 miles per day the bear under the same conditions is capable of doing 100 miles or more. Even Perry, who, if anyone, knew how to get the best from his dogs, never expected to make more than 50 miles a day consistently. The polar bear can travel twice that distance and do it day in and day out.

On the march, large quantities of food, seal, fish, and birds, would have to be carried for the team a much larger quantity than the dogs would consume, but even allowing for this extra weight, the bear would be a far better transport animal than the best of dogs.

This, one fact—a great advantage, and it may be that what is now a sport in a small section of Alaska will in time become a common practice all through the Arctic.