The Finest Green Tea

is undoubtedly





The Gift Of The Gods

BY PEARL FOLEY. (Copyright.)

It is query freely and wholesome in the first of the run of the property of the first of the run of

his life. I have not seen the child since he was a baby, but a friend of mine, Tung Yung, has kept a close watch, and through him I have learned that my sister's son has had all the culture America is capable of bestowing, and his Chinese blood has enabled him to capture the greatest honors of Europe."

"Honors, you say, Uncle?"











Canada's Fur Catch Shows Big Increase

portant resources and in the season of 1921-22 the value of furs marketed increased over the previous season by over \$7,000,000. This information is given by the Dominion Bureau of Sta-tistics in a statement just issued from which also the following facts are

"The total value of pelts of fur-bear-ing animals taken in Canada during the season of 1921-22 was \$17,377,834, an increase over the previous season of \$7,226,240 or 71 per cent. The number of pelts of all kinds was 4,344,316, an increase of 47 per cent. over 1920- These figures comprise pelts of animals taken by trappers and pelts of ranch-bred animals. Muskrat pelts increased by over one million in num-ber and by over two million dollars in value. Beaver pelts increased from 164,656 valued at \$2,686,472 in 1920-21 231,645 valued at \$4,258,579 in 1921 22. According to value the principal kinds of pelts in 1921-22 were: musk-rat, \$4,687,818; beaver, \$4,258,579; mink, \$1,839,785; marten, \$1,212,603; silver fox, \$732,674; white fox, \$1,619.337; red fox \$472,847; fisher, \$424,063; Otter, \$372,694; skunk, 311,040.

Average Prices Higher. The average prices paid for pelts in he season 1921-22 were greater than those in the previous season. For example the average price of beaver was \$18.38 as against \$16.31; white fox, \$18.35 as against \$10.31; white to, \$39.70 as against \$34.62; muskrat, \$1.53 as against \$1.24; otter, \$27.26 as against \$24.02; fisher, \$74.65 as against \$1.73; \$58.86; skunk, \$2.34 as against \$3.05; welver-racoon, \$3.68 as against \$3.05; welver-ine \$17.56 as against \$13.90. One of few decreases was silver fox, ch brought. \$147.36 as against

the lew usuble shadows which brought. \$147.36 as against \$151.99 the previous year.

The value of fur production by pro-

| | vinces in 1921-22 was as follows: | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | Prince Edward Island\$ | 448,78 |
| | Nova Scotia | 188,88 |
| | New Brunswick | 162.42 |
| | Quebec | 3,326,62 |
| | Ontario | 4,949,78 |
| | Manitoba | 1,679,64 |
| | Saskatchewan | 1,673,67 |
| | Alberta | 1,356,33 |
| | British Columbia | 1,560,80 |
| | North West Territories | 1 827 45 |
| r | Yukon Territory | 203,40 |
| | | |

A Tsetse-Fly Barrier. Plans to ward off tsetse flies, the courge of vast regions in Africa, by rowing a plant that is also valuable as forage, are well under way, according to the London Times. The new ing to the London Times. The new fodder plant, which was discovered in Angola in 1921, is an oil-secreting grass so distasteful to the tsetse fi that it acts as a natural barrier against it. From October to May it furnishes excellent pasture, and cattle seem to prefer it to other forage. It has the further advantages of being very pro-lific and of spreading rapidly by selfseeding. If the experiment is successful, vast areas in Africa now almost useless to man will become available

Woodpile 369,000 Miles

Long. The people of Canada and the United States use enough forest materials in a year to make a pile of logs four feet high and three hundred and sixty thou-sand miles long, or fifteen times

around the earth. This enormous drain on the forest wealth has so alarmed the public authorities that protective policies unheard of a few years ago are now be-ing brought into force. In Canada, the Quebec Government has closed all the forests against travellers except on written permit from a fire ranger or other official. A few years ago this would have been considered drastic but with an annual record of five th minion by campers, fishermen, settlers and other classes (who are the people who really lose most by what they des-troy) the governments have no other option than to save what remains of

the forests by stricter measures.
One camp fire in Ontario destroyed fifty-six years' supply of a mammoth Ottawa Valley lumber mill. A band of prospectors in another district burned twenty years' supply of one of Canada's largest paper mills. And none of a supply of the control of the contr la's largest paper mills. And none of the enormous areas thus destroyed car be reproduced under 150 years

Refrigeration and Mining.

Refrigeration is a modern science that finds many uses. In mining it overcomes two great difficulties: the influx of water in porous formations and the heat of deep shafts. By freezing the surrounding earth, miners can carry their shafts through water-bear-ing strata, and by supplying themselves with cool air they can penetrate the earth to-great depths.

How meagre is what the average person gets out of life compared with what he might get! How little we absorb from the great, beautiful world packed with limitless possibilities; and how povertystricken is the average life! Most of us live in penury in the midst of the abundance that God has created for our enjoyment. -