

A Graveyard of the Great

A simple ceremony in London recently drew attention to the fact that the authors of the two most popular hymns in the English language are buried in Bunhill Fields cemetery. These authors, whose works have been more widely read than any books produced since the birth of English literature, are John Bunyan, the immortal dreamer of "The Pilgrim's Progress," and Daniel Defoe, creator of "Robinson Crusoe," dear to the heart of boyhood the world over.

The ceremony, which has revived interest in the literary and other associations which cluster about Bunhill Fields, the historic burial ground of English Nonconformists, was the dedication of the restored monument to John Bunyan. This little cemetery, long closed for purposes of burial, but maintained as a public sanctuary, contains the dust of a greater number of notabilities than any other burial place in England with the sole exception of Westminster Abbey.

Defoe is buried only a few yards from Bunyan. Near the creator of Robinson Crusoe is the tomb of Isaac Watts (1704-1749), author of 600 hymns. His best inspirations are among the finest hymns in the English language; and, although much of his work has become obsolete with the passing of time, a dozen or so of his pieces may still be found in any standard hymn book—among them "O God Our Help in Age to Come." Near to the Bunyan tomb but across a walk from Dr. Watts' grave, sleeps the respectable Susannah Wesley, mother of John Wesley, founder of Methodism, and of Charles Wesley, the hymn writer.

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

clusively so, for probably every denomination of Christians has here found a resting place, including Catholics and certain members of the Established Church. The place probably dates from about the Reformation. In Strype's Stow we read that in 1649 more than one thousand cart-loads of human bones were removed from the charnel of St. Paul's Cathedral and deposited here. In the two centuries preceding 1862, when the cemetery was closed, not fewer than 120,000 burials were made.

Not is it ignoble dust that moldered about the graves of such worthies as Bunyan and Defoe and Mrs. Wesley and Dr. Watts. Here are notable men and women of all professions and of all religious communions—divines, authors, artists, statesmen—a crowd of worthies whose works and achievements not only adorned the age in which they lived, but have become a greater or less extent part of the imperishable heritage of mankind.

Some of those who hereabouts sleep are Lieutenant General Charles Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law; Dr. John Owen, Cromwell's chaplain; Stowhead, the painter, and William Blake the artist and engraver, who achieved undying fame in his illustrations of the Book of Job; and Rev. James Hughes, founder of the Bible Society. The Unitarians claim Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, author of "The Credibility," and Dr. Abraham Rees, editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica; the antiquary and David Nassith, founder of City Missions, both are here, as are Dr. Daniel Neal, historian of the Puritans, and Dr. Nathaniel Mather, of the English Mathesis, represented in America by the Revs. Increase, Richard and Cotton Mather, stalwart Puritan preachers, all of whom are buried together in Oppie's Hill cemetery, Boston.

Ski Song.

The skies are bare and beautiful, and beautiful with light, Gale-swept, pale-sweet, the evening's windy bright.

The cloud herds have stampeded, stampeded down the sky, And snow streams his swirling, swirling, leaping, whirling— Oh, west wind, west wind, how jubilate your cry!

Comfort and drink the glory in, the glory of the North, Ski-wingsed, free-wingsed, Oh let us swiftly forth!

Free-yellow springs the sun-gleed moon, a flame-sharp shining, And the winter's swirling, swirling, swirling—

Free-red, pressed, about a blinding star, So bind your ski-things tightly, and lightly about the poles, Heart-whirl, east-wind, put over by my heels.

You'll need not cry a word, say I, for friends are they who bring, And on you'll run a-wilding, a-wilding, a-wilding—

Alas, across the wind-packed snow, —S. Morris Tegmstrath.

How Far Can You See?

Do you know that your sight 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 frequent fogs 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 obscure 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.

The Best Satisfaction. Successful parenthood is the most permanent and satisfying experience upon earth.—Dr. H. O. Mitchell.

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 400,000,000 bushels means little more than a mere number of figures. But if you were to tell him that it is nearly 200 times as large as the wheat crop of the United States, he would gain a clearer idea of the magnitude of the crop. The largest trans-Atlantic freight carrier of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., is the S.S. Bowditch, with a capacity of 352,000 bushels of wheat. It would take 374 steamships of the Bowditch's capacity to carry the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces across the ocean. Taking the Bowditch's gross tonnage at about 6,000, this would mean a fleet of 5,844,000 gross tons, or the largest mercantile fleet in the world with the exception of the United States and the United King-

dom. You imagine 7,360 trains running at intervals of five minutes apart, taking 252 days to pass a given point? That is just how long it would take 267,250 (44,400) grain cars loaded to capacity to move this year's wheat crop. Piled end to end these cars would make a train 1,946 miles long, or one extending from Montreal to a point 26 miles west of Swift Current, Sask., or from New York to Denver, Colorado. Allowing thirty-five cars to a locomotive, it would require 7,350 to haul 37,250 cars, which would make a total length of cars and locomotives combined of 2,060 miles.

The largest trans-Atlantic freight carrier of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., is the S.S. Bowditch, with a capacity of 352,000 bushels of wheat. It would take 374 steamships of the Bowditch's capacity to carry the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces across the ocean. Taking the Bowditch's gross tonnage at about 6,000, this would mean a fleet of 5,844,000 gross tons, or the largest mercantile fleet in the world with the exception of the United States and the United King-

—AND THE WORST IS YET TO COME



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 bears. 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 30 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 could consume, but even allowing for the extra weight, the bear would be a far better transport animal than the best of dogs.

This one fact is 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.

A Human Document.

One of the most curious wills on record was recently filed at Somerset House, London. It is in the form of a Royal Naval identification disc, about the size of half-a-crown, and bears on one side the name and description of the man to whom it was issued. On the other, by the aid of a microscope, there can be plainly read a will, leaving all the owner's property to his wife.

The disc was recovered from the sea and cleaning revealed its romantic secret, for it proved to be the "last will and testament" of William Skinger, R.N., plumber aboard H.M.S. Indefatigable, who was lost with that ship in the Battle of Jutland on May 31st, 1916. His property amounted to \$1,290.

A man who was supposed to have committed suicide at Monte Carlo by shooting himself with a revolver had, before doing the fatal deed, written a will on his shirt front. As it had no witnesses it was probably illegal, but the intention was plain, at any rate, as was that of the man found in an empty house who had written a will on the bare plaster of the wall.

Toistol's last will was written in 1910 on the stump of a tree a few miles from his home at the time; it left all his literary property to his daughter Alexandra, and among other things said:

"Bury me where I die; if in town then in the cheapest cemetery, in the cheapest coffin, like a pauper. No flowers, no wreaths, no speeches."

A man who feared very much the interference of certain people with his own free will in the disposal of his property was supposed to have died intestate, to the great joy of certain relatives. They were chafed to find, however, that he had had a will tatted on his back and properly attested.

There are queer ways of making even an ordinary lawyer's will. A testatrix, suffering from a paralytic stroke, had a pack of card dealt to her by her solicitor, bearing the names of her relatives, while on another pack were the details of her various properties. The solicitor "dealt" her a card with the name of a person, and she played to it, a card with an item of her estate upon it. The solicitor gathered the "trick" and acted it down in the will.

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 194,000,407 bushels, valued at \$246,808,372, compared with 167,163,305 bushels, with a value of \$235,145,228, in corresponding period of 1921-22, according to a statement issued by the External Trade Division of the Bureau of Statistics. Of this, wheat exports in the 1921-22 season totaled 158,549,757 bushels, value \$196,163,771, as against 138,175,795 bushels, value \$208,805,419, in the preceding period. Flour shipments in the year ending August 31, 1922, totaled 7,273,589 bushels, value \$50,634,601, compared with 6,888,560 bushels, value \$69,179,869, 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 totaled 49,213,581 bushels, value \$19,468,823, compared with exports of 19,965,169 bushels, value \$19,127,407, in the following twelve-month period. Shipments to the United Kingdom in the year ending August 31, 1922, totaled 112,294,800 bushels, value \$139,346,878, which is a considerable increase over the corresponding period in 1921-22, when exports totaled 84,754,456 bushels, with a value of \$72,628,832. Of the total exports to the United Kingdom, \$3,015,124 bushels were shipped via the United States and 29-

379,556 bushels via Canadian ports. Shipments to other countries decreased from 62,808,372 bushels, value \$117,747,167, in 1920-21, to 30,236,908 bushels, with a value of \$27,994,687, in the following twelve months. Enlarged tonnage of 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, 679,208 barrels of flour, value \$4,308,258, as compared with 1,257,139 barrels of flour, with a value of \$12,371,861, 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 \$28,865,478 and \$24,732,800 respectively. A total of 2,611,581 barrels of flour were shipped to other countries in fiscal year ending August 31, 1922, with a value of \$17,460,840, compared with 2,802,998 barrels, value \$22,276,208, 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.

Do You Stammer?

Nothing handicaps a person more than a stammer, and yet, in many cases, this affliction can be cured if it is handled in the right manner.

In the case of the most stammerers there is something physically wrong, and until this is cured nothing will improve the speech. Enlarged tonsils, adenoids, spinal trouble, and many other diseases cause stammering, or, at least, prevent its cure. Therefore, if you stammer, be thoroughly overhauled by a doctor. If he finds nothing wrong, you can concentrate upon your speech.

In some cases stammering is due to mental causes. Many people can talk with perfect ease to friends, but stammer badly in the presence of strangers. They must learn to keep calm and become self-possessed. Once the nervousness has been cured stammering will quickly disappear.

Often stammering is simply due to lack of thought; think before you speak, and speak slowly.

Never allow yourself to brood over your affliction; you will only make yourself worse. If you don't stammer, never make fun of those that do. Fear of ridicule makes stammering worse, especially in the case of children. If the child is taken in hand at once, the stammer will disappear. Every year it remains unattended makes a cure more difficult, and one child will almost certainly pass on the complaint to the rest of the family.

Breathing is an important matter. Stammerers should never try to speak with empty lungs. Breathe in and expel the air from your lungs as you speak. Inhale before every word if necessary.

Cruet-Stand Cures.

Apart from their usefulness as ornaments, the contents of the cruet-stand provide a number of simple first-aid remedies.

Salt is an excellent purgative as well as a useful emetic. As a cleansing medium for wounds, dilute salt in boiling water or water that has boiled. If the wound is soaked in this solution it will heal quickly.

Mustard and water provide an effective emetic, the dose being a dessert-spoonful stirred in warm water and swallowed quickly. If you are suffering from a cold in the head, put your feet in a footbath of hot water to which has been added a tablespoonful of mustard. This treatment will draw out the cold. Mustard is also used for poultices, being mixed with bread-crumbs and moistened.

The vinegar bottle furnishes several remedies. If the eyes feel tired, bathe them with vinegar and water. Vinegar is an antidote for poisoning from caustic potash, ammonia, soda, and lime; it also has cleansing properties.

The contents of the pepper-pot are useful in cases of sore throat. Infuse pepper in water and gargle. Other cruet-stands contain an oil-bottle. Oil has soothing and laxative properties. In cases of burns or scalds, apply cotton-wool or lichen soaked in oil to the injured part.

Wealth from Waste.

A new process which it is claimed will turn the immense Irish bog 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 15,251 tons of peat-stuff, capable of producing one hundred thousand horse-power for 1,250 years.

It's Best to be Big.

As a rule, large animals live longest. 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, Belgians, and the Northern or Teutonic Chinese. The average weight of an adult man of these races is about 160 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, Burman, Japanese, Bengalese, Malay, Javanese, and Hottentots, whose average weight when full grown is between 110 and 120 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 Hottentots.

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."

The Chinese never boil their soup; they roast them.



Srinivasa Sastry.

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.

Decided He Was Samsen.

Sam Simpson worked hard. All day long he carried heavy iron-baulks and girders to and fro. Towards evening he said to the foreman, who was a notorious slave-driver: "Boss, you can't say I'm down on dat pay-roll, yeh?"

"Yeh," he said sternly, "here you are: Sam Simpson. That's right, isn't it?"

"Yaas, boss, but ah thought mebbe yuh done got me down dah as Samsen."

Learning Young.

The teacher asked her class to explain the word "bachelor," and was very much amused when a little girl answered: "A bachelor is a very happy man."

"Where did you learn that?" asked the teacher. "Father told me."

Nitric Acid Manufacture in Canada

Canada is to have a new and somewhat unique industry. Two years ago an American company established a small plant, costing approximately \$500,000, at Lake Bushon, on the north arm of Burrard Inlet, near Vancouver, for the extraction of nitrogen from the air by electricity. Two years of operation have proved the practicability and commercial profit of the scheme, and now the company plans an elaborate extension of the plant, at an expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000, to take care of the production of nitric acid. There is stated to be only one other such plant on the North American continent.

The extension of the present plant for the manufacture of nitric acid has been forced on the company by the recent increase to 600 per cent. in the United States tariff on nitrate products used in making dyestuffs, paints, inks and films which the Burrard Inlet plant has been turning out. As the tariff shuts these products out of their chief market in the United States, nitric acid is to be manufactured, for which there is practically an unlimited market.

On account of the cheap power avail-

able it is claimed that the Canadian industry can manufacture nitrate cheaper than they can be imported from South America, which has hitherto been the principal source of supply. In the past year Canada found it necessary to import from other countries nitrate of soda to the extent of 22,428,208 pounds, worth \$53,987; nitric acid to the extent of 71,843 gallons, worth \$11,465; nitrate of ammonia, 2,617,078 pounds, worth \$19,484; and other nitrates to the extent of \$1,200.

There are immense possibilities in the industry of manufacturing nitrates from the air in Canada. Nitrates form a very important ingredient in fertilizing crops, and Norway utilizes over 300,000 horse-power in manufacturing nitrates in this manner, and exports some 60,000 tons of fertilizer. Nitrates form the basic materials of other Canadian industries, and their absolute necessity in the manufacture of munitions is still an important national consideration. With Canada's unexcelled water-power resources, the manufacture of nitrates from the air might become an industry of such proportions that the Dominion would take second place to no country in this regard.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE TOMB OF TUTENKHAMON. The discovery of this tomb, 3,000 years old, is one of the most important archaeological finds of the past century. It is in the Valley of the Kings, near Thebes, Upper Egypt. The antiquities discovered are valued at many millions of dollars.