

For the Boys and Girls

KEEP YOUR WITS IN "I SEE."

To play the game the players form a line, and the leader goes to each one and whispers some movement he is to make when the signal is given. The leader might say to one, "Kick your right foot backwards"; to another, "Move your fingers and thumbs"; to another, "Tap with your left heel"; and to another, "Turn your head from side to side." After all the directions have been given, the leader stands in front of the line holding up a handkerchief and the game is ready to begin.

When the leader drops the handkerchief, all the players start doing what they have been told to do. If any one forgets, he is put out of the game. Then after a minute or so, the leader picks up the handkerchief and calls "change." This time everyone does what the player to his right has been doing, the one on the end of the line imitating the one at the head. If any one does not change at once, the leader calls his name, and he is out of the game.

The leader then drops the handkerchief again, and the ones in the line start doing the movements they did in the first place. Of course as people are dropped from the game and the line becomes shorter, it is harder to watch for signals, keep your own motions going, and see what the neighbor on the right is doing.

As the game continues, the leader should give the signals closer together. The last player to go out of the game is the winner, and must indeed have been wide-awake.

"TATTERS"—A TRUE STORY.

Lots of folks say, "I like kitties, but I won't have one around because they catch birds." So I want to tell you about one that doesn't.

CANADA'S RESOURCES IN WOOL

Abundance of Sheep Lands—High Quality of Our Wools—Flocks Increasing.

The sheep industry in Canada made considerable expansion during the war years. There was some decrease during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923, but the good prices which were maintained for lambs and the upward trend in wool prices has again stabilized the industry and the present tendency is to increase rather than decrease the size of flocks.

The estimated wool production of the Dominion for 1923 was 15,539,416 pounds. Of this amount from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds passes through the regular trade channels and is sold either to Canadian mills or is exported. The balance of the wool clip is worked up locally by farmers' wives, being spun into yarn for socks, mitts, underwear, sweaters and other articles of apparel.

Abundance of Sheep Lands.

The sheep resources of Canada are more or less unlimited in that there is abundance of waste lands in most of the provinces admirably suited for sheep raising. Furthermore, there are many farms, particularly in Western Canada, that as yet are carrying no sheep. The climate and natural topography of the country is admirably suited to the raising of sheep. In Eastern Canada on mixed farm lands and in the grain belt of Western Canada, the small flock of ten to fifty ewes is generally kept. These flocks can be maintained at little expense and return an excellent revenue for the labor required and money invested. In the rougher parts of Eastern Canada, and in some districts of Manitoba, larger flocks of from one to several hundred head are kept under semi-ranching conditions often by new settlers who may have been originally miners or fishermen. There are still available many areas suitable for the carrying of flocks of this size. In southwestern Saskatchewan, southern and parts of northern Alberta and in British Columbia sheep ranching is practised quite extensively, but even in these provinces there are tracts of land available for ranching or semi-ranching purposes.

Wool produced from Canadian sheep, both in the east and in the west, is of a very high quality for each respective grade. Eastern wools are all produced from the domestic breeds of sheep. They are very strong of fibre

"Tatters" is a Persian cat, with long blue-gray hair and green eyes. He got his name because he was so raggedly when he was little. Rags sounded like a dog's name, so we called him Tatters.

When he was six months old we had a pen of little chickens. It was enclosed with wire. We watched Tatters, and every time he went near them or even looked at them, we scolded him and thumped his ears a little. Not enough to really hurt, but just so he would know he must not even look at them. That is the way we have trained him, just a little tap on the ear. Pretty soon he learned to walk away, away around the coop, and he never went near it.

Birds look so much like chicks that he left them alone, too. And the next year he remembered his lesson and avoided the neighborhood of the little biddies' pen.

He is nearly four years old now. We have never seen him touch a bird but once. He often sleeps in the yard under a tree, near a faucet that leaks a tiny bit. Hundreds of birds come there every day to drink, but he pays no attention to them.

One day a baby bird fell out of the nest in a rose-bush. Tatters ran and caught it in his mouth and began playing with it, as he does a ball of catnip, and never offered to bite it. He gave it to me and rubbed around my feet as much as to say, "Wasn't that a nice ball to play with?" It, apparently, never occurred to him that he could eat it.

The thing that makes this all the more remarkable is the fact that Tatters is a mighty hunter and keeps the garden and adjoining fields clear of gophers and ground squirrels, and the garage free from rats and mice.

To me this is proof that kittens can be taught to leave birds alone.—Mabel Jane McIlwaine.

The House of David.

By the time this year—Empire year—draws to a close, Britain will have been visited by practically every sovereign in Europe. It is soothing to our national pride, therefore, to be able to reflect that in length of descent our King takes precedence over them all.

Indeed, if there is any truth in legends, he is directly descended from King David of Israel, one of whose descendants is reputed to have married Eochaid II, a Scots king, somewhere about 580 B.C.

Eschewing legends, however, and keeping to history, it is certain that his Majesty can claim an ancestor who successfully led the Picts and Scots against the Ancient Britons as long ago as 330 B.C., the year in which Babylon fell.

This was Fergus, the son of Ferthard, who is reputed to have been descended from Eochaid II, and the Jewish princess. After the defeat of the Britons the two Celtic races in Scotland were so pleased with Fergus that they vowed that the kingdom should always belong to his descendants, and so far, although some two thousand years have now elapsed, the oath has been kept.

The House of David, as the descendants of Fergus were called, ruled Scotland until the death of Alexander III, and the Maid of Norway. The crown should then have passed to the Earl of Carrick, better known as the Bruce, who was also of the House of David. And, after a period of warfare, Bruce did make good his claim to the throne.

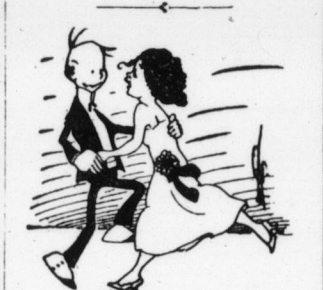
The Bruces were succeeded by the Stewarts, who became heirs through the marriage of Walter Stewart, High Steward of Scotland, to Dorothy Bruce. Five Jameses in succession wore the crown before Mary, Queen of Scots, changed the spelling of her name to the more familiar Stuart.

Then the death of Queen Elizabeth brought the Stuarts, in the person of James VI, to the throne of England, through the marriage of an earlier James to a Tudor princess. Six Stuarts were crowned sovereigns of Scotland and England. Of these one, Charles I., was executed; another, James II., was driven into exile; a third, Mary, ruled jointly with her husband, Dutch William. On the death of the sixth, Queen Anne, the throne was again vacant.

During this queen's lifetime Scottish statesmen had successfully insisted that her successor must not only be a Protestant, but one of the House of David as well. The British Parliament found that the only person who fulfilled both these conditions was the Elector of Hanover. He was directly descended from Princess Elizabeth, the daughter of James I., who, in 1613, had married Frederick, the Elector of Palatine.

The Hanoverians, as they were called, proved themselves able rulers and worthy representatives of the line of Fergus.

Since the coronation of George I., the succession has never been broken.



The Parsee's Point.

A Parsee, on a visit to London one winter, dined with a bishop. The bishop tried to convert him.

"You're a cultured fellow," said the bishop, "you've traveled a lot, and read good books, and yet you worship the sun."

The Parsee gazed out of the windows at the thick London fog.

"But, my dear sir," he said, "you have no idea what a splendid thing the sun is. You should just see it once!"

The human race is so adaptable to environment that in less than one generation the whole method of life might be changed.—Mr. F. R. Wade.

How Liverpool Fixes the Price of Wheat

She Receives Grain Throughout the Year From the Wheat-Surplus Countries.

By Frederick Simplich.

So it is hunger, ships and trading genius combined that have made Liverpool the world's biggest wheat market.

To see what world factors tend now to fix wheat prices, let us first set down the grain-growing lands that can export a surplus. These, for the period of 1921-22, were: Canada, 215,000,000 bushels; United States, 230,000,000 bushels; Argentina, 107,000,000 bushels; Australia, 85,000,000 bushels; India, 15,000,000 bushels; Russia—when normal—160,000,000 bushels.

Then we find that the countries which import wheat took in this same period about as follows: Great Britain and Ireland, 217,000,000 bushels; Germany, 68,000,000 bushels; Belgium, 50,000,000 bushels; Netherlands, 22,000,000 bushels; Italy, 53,000,000 bushels; France, 43,000,000 bushels.

Britain the Heaviest Buyer.

But it is to that one small busy and crowded area called Northwest Europe that the bulk of all export wheat goes. England is the heaviest of all buyers. And of all buying centres, Liverpool is most active. Here wheat converges from all the fields of the earth; from here the world's grain movement is directed.

Just how big a share of all grain exported is bought and sold by Liverpool nobody knows. Its grain merchants, their agents and correspondents are scattered everywhere. Much of what they buy is never actually unloaded on British soil, but is diverted to other European ports. The British Isles themselves consume something over 200,000,000 bushels annually.

The five or six countries that have surplus wheat to sell, on the other hand, are scattered all over the world, and most of them at long distances from Liverpool.

Also, these wheat-surplus lands enjoy various climates. Since some are north of the equator, while others are south, they harvest crops at different seasons of the year. This tends to keep a stream of grain moving toward Liverpool at a fairly steady rate during the different months of the year.

Thus: The United States exports wheat most steadily during August, September and October.

Canada, during October, November and December.

Australia, during January, February, March and April.

Argentina, during February, March and April.

India, during June, July and August.

Russia, during September, October and November.

Since the world's surplus wheat flows so largely toward Liverpool, the

price which it pays becomes the so-called world price.

Jacob began Joseph, who speculated in Egyptian wheat. He was the first of all dealers to run a corner. And St. Paul, the Bible says, put to sea on a grain boat. This export of wheat is an old business. Before wheels were used, animals carried grain on their backs from one land of Asia to another.

When navigation arose wheat began to move overseas. As the industries and populations of countries have ebbed and flowed, streams of export wheat have changed also, in volume and direction.

Time was when Mesopotamia, cradle of the race, was the granary of the world. I stood one day on the ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's palace at Babylon, and looked out over the very fields where that vain king was sent to eat grass with wild asses. Now all those once green fields are mostly sandy wastes, and the busy milliners there when Xerxes and Cyrus came are vanished.

Today Liverpool, not Babylon, is the world's great grain market. Yes, you say, we know about Babylon. It stood amid vast wheat fields—like Winnipeg or Minneapolis. It had only to load its grain aboard the Arab dhows and Chinese junks and send it down the Euphrates to the sea. But Liverpool? That seaport, set away in the North Atlantic on a tiny tale—how can it buy and sell most of the world's wheat, from places as far away as Australia or our own Pacific coast?

How can the price Liverpool pays for wheat determine whether a farmer in Alberta can afford a new shotgun or his sister a piano for Christmas? Or does it?

The story is very interesting.

After Norse traders settled at the mouth of the Mersey, it took Liverpool many centuries to grow up.

The rise of Liverpool's rise.

But as England's population grew denser, Liverpool gradually developed a three-cornered trade with all the world. It learned to buy in one overseas market and sell in another. Once, for example, the world's slave trade centered here. In one year its merchants sent 185 ships to Africa, for blacks; these they sold in the West Indies, bringing rum and sugar back to Liverpool.

Always, behind the rise of Liverpool, was the pressure of growing population. It is generations since England really fed herself. Today she imports five-sixths of all she eats.

People say the British are sea-minded. They must be or starve. The denser their population grows the more sea-minded they become.

Automobile Ownership in Canada

If an increase in the purchase of motor vehicles is to be taken as indication of progressive prosperity the situation in Canada is particularly gratifying. The ownership of cars in the Dominion is increasing yearly at a very substantial rate, and figures published for the present year already indicate a material increment over those of 1922. Canada now takes third place in the total number of motor vehicles of the different countries of the world, Great Britain having last year assumed the second position formerly held by Canada in this regard. Canada, however, still occupies the second place to the United States in per capita ownership.

The total registration of all classes of motor vehicles in the nine provinces of Canada in 1923 was 585,079, an increase of 13.68 per cent over that of the previous year 1922, which registered an increase of 10.9 per cent over 1921. A feature of the registrations of motor vehicles in Canada during the year was the increased percentage of commercial trucks, amounting to 18 per cent, compared with an increase of only 13 per cent in passenger vehicles. The importance of

the motor truck as an auxiliary instrument of commerce is being realized to a greater extent in all provinces.

Of the total 585,079 motor vehicles of all classes in Canada in 1923, 515,077 were passenger automobiles. Ontario led in number with 245,815, followed by Saskatchewan with 63,017, Quebec had 60,363; Alberta 39,742; Manitoba 39,059; British Columbia 38,144; Nova Scotia 16,104; New Brunswick 15,433; Prince Edward Island 2,331; and the Yukon 69. Worked out on a per capita basis this means that there is a passenger car in Ontario for every 11 persons, in Saskatchewan 10 persons, in Quebec 38, in Manitoba 15; in Alberta 14; in Nova Scotia 32; in British Columbia 15; in New Brunswick 25; in Prince Edward Island 38. Over the entire Dominion there is one car to every 17 persons.

The fact which becomes strikingly apparent in a survey of the above figures is that most cars are owned in the provinces which are most essentially agricultural. Thus, with the exception of Ontario, the territory between the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast surpasses in this regard the remainder of the Dominion. An effort has been made by the Government to secure information which will have a bearing upon the extent that agriculturists, as compared with urban dwellers, are becoming possessed of automobiles.

The only province that makes a full classification of registrations of vehicles according to the occupations of the owners is Ontario, the first industrial province of the Dominion. It is significant, therefore, that in this territory where industry leads, farmers constitute the largest single class possessing cars, with 29 per cent. of the total owners. In the province 5 per cent. are owned by those in professional occupations, 39 by those in mercantile, trade and sales occupations, 2.9 by contractors and 23.1 by others. Taking Ontario as a standard, the percentage in the Western provinces of the total cars to be found in the farming districts would be much larger.

There is no room for salesmen like the one in the story who reported to his sales manager a number of interviews with prospective customers. He said he didn't get any orders but that each one was a feather in his cap. The sales manager wired back, "You've gathered enough feathers; fly home."

Among the curious things accidentally swallowed by human beings are open safety-pins, staples, small pieces of jewellery, small toys, and the metallic tip of an umbrella.

They are world traders, because their ships have made the world their field. Each is the cause, and at the same time the result, of the other.

And the force behind both is the hunger of increasing millions.

In any wheat-exporting country, then, the local price tends to be the same as that paid by Liverpool for similar wheat—less the cost of freight, interest, insurance and handling.

It is extremely sensitive, this Liverpool price. History shows how certain events at the ends of the earth may affect the world wheat price. All surplus-crop countries are watched with the minutest care during the growing season. With astonishing sensitiveness the Liverpool market tends to anticipate conditions in these countries and to forecast what the crop returns are likely to be. In times of crop shortage, or when the supply of wheat in sight is low, the price at Liverpool reacts to the slightest pertinent news with amazing rapidity.

It is plain that Liverpool will pay only enough to keep the world stream of wheat moving in her direction. What she will pay depends on how badly millers in Europe want wheat.

These wants are measured by how much wheat is grown locally—and to what extent rye, barley or other breads can be substituted.

But if all the big wheat-growing lands have a surplus Liverpool can rest easy. Its supply is assured.

When there are bad crops all over the world, however, Liverpool, knowing that the British Isles are never more than a few weeks ahead of famine—will quickly bid a higher price. This, bid against an already high price in the land of crop shortage, makes the home price there even higher.

Or if crops are bad, say, in all the wheat lands except Canada and the United States, Liverpool will have to bid more to get enough wheat from these two countries. At such a time we may have a heavy crop and still get top prices.

Liverpool prices, in turn, typify the prices offered by London, Antwerp, Paris and Berlin. There is no arbitrary price-fixing. Liverpool buyers, big and little, bid just enough to get the wheat.

The Corn Exchange, they call their grain market in Liverpool. It is open from 10.45 to 4.15. But often, from one to three, it is quite deserted—for lunch.

There is no pit and no shouting, excitement and gestulation.

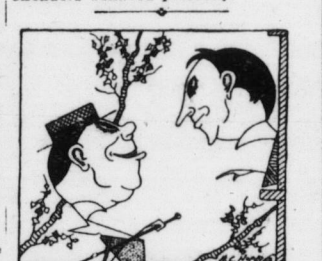
To-day, whether the Alberta boy gets a new shotgun still depends very much on what Liverpool will pay for wheat.

Why He Didn't Reprove Them.

At a service recently conducted by a well-known minister a pewful of young people behaved badly during the first part of the proceedings, whispering, fidgeting and giggling. The minister did not reprove them directly, but during the notices he said, "You will, I hope, excuse an interpolation at this point. While I have been standing in this pulpit to-night I have been reminded of some words of advice one of the professors gave to the students when I was in college. 'Be very chary of reprovng people publicly for behaving badly in church,' he said. 'Once when I was in a parsonage I paused in my sermon and administered a severe rebuke to a young man who was constantly talking and giggling and shuffling about. After I descended from the pulpit at the end of the service one of the officials of the church came to me and said, 'I think you were ill-advised in speaking severely to that young man, because the poor fellow is an idiot.' I was much chagrined to know that unwittingly I had added affliction to one who was already too sorely afflicted; and ever since then I have always refrained from reprovng those who behave badly in church, lest I should be reprovng another idiot."

"I will not say why I have recalled these words of my dear old tutor and will only add that they impressed me so much that I have never yet publicly reprovng bad behavior in church. The offertory will now be taken."

For the rest of the service the young offenders behaved perfectly.



"Yes—trying to catch up with him, I hear."

The letters of the word can be the initials of the positive statement, "Cast away negation." That is the first step for a young man to take if he wants to succeed in a big way.—J. E. Greenslade.

FOREST INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

The season just concluded was a very successful one as far as the logging and lumbering industries were concerned. Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and the Maritimes all record exceptional cuts and the total achievement is expected to substantially surpass that of 1922, which itself showed a substantial increase over the year 1921. Altogether the activities of the past winter constitute an encouraging index to the Canadian lumber and allied trades and the condition of the export market with its increasing demands.

According to the statistics recently published covering the lumber operations of the year 1922, there were, in that year, 2,212 mills operating as against 2,126 in 1921, a reduction of six and one-half per cent. The average production per mill, however, increased from 918 thousand feet in 1921 to 1,074 thousand in 1922. During 1922 a total of 3,138,598 thousand board feet measure of lumber was reported valued at \$84,554,172. This compares with a production of 2,869,317 thousand feet board measure in 1921 with a value of \$82,448,585, a gratifying increase in both volume and value.

Every province of Canada contributed in some measure to this commercial production, two provinces of the Maritimes and two of the Prairie Provinces only recording decreases. British Columbia was the leading province with a production of 1,157,854 m. ft. b. m. valued at \$27,571,142, a heavy increase over the previous year. Ontario followed with 776,280 m. ft. b. m. valued at \$25,687,380, showing a small increase over the previous year. Quebec, which came third, accounted for a production of 649,354 m. ft. b. m. worth \$17,489,026. Other provinces in order were: New Brunswick, 360,030 m. ft. b. m. value \$8,906,894; Nova Scotia, 101,954 feet, value \$2,509,932; Manitoba, 54,930 feet, value \$1,371,062; Alberta 25,618 feet, value \$649,791; Saskatchewan, 9,609 feet, value \$283,922; and Prince Edward Island, 3,472 feet, value \$85,043.

Production of Pulp and Paper.

A yet more important branch of Canada's forest product industries is that of pulp and paper, which has exhibited phenomenal growth for some time. Whilst the exact figures of the production of this industry are not available for 1923, it is known that they are much larger than 1922, when a total value of \$106,260,078 was accounted for. In the past year the mill capacity of Canadian plants was increased by some 350 tons daily, or 114,000 tons per year. The production of the one item of newsprint increased from 1,082,000 tons to 1,263,000 tons.

The products of the forest are occupying annually a relatively higher place in the Canadian export trade, and have now come to take second place only to agricultural products. The exports of wood and paper in the calendar year 1923 amounted to \$267,533,964, of which the United States accounted for \$266,346,429, and the United Kingdom \$20,641,944. The principal items in this export were planks and boards to the extent of \$75,639,713; manufactured wood to the value of \$49,262,911; pulpwood to the value of \$13,525,000; shingles to \$9,802,000; laths, \$5,095,168; and square timber, \$4,037,000.

The value of pulp and paper exports from Canada in 1923 showed an increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year, there being an increase in the export of every kind of paper and pulp. The value of the exports of finished paper showed a greater advance over 1922 totals than did the value of the exports of pulp, however. For Canadian book and writing paper the principal markets were Australia and New Zealand, smaller quantities going to the United Kingdom, Japan and South Africa. Wrapping paper exports were chiefly to the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa and Japan.

By far the greater part of the pulp exported from Canada was destined for the United States, which took 216,956 tons of mechanical pulp, 146,345 tons of sulphate, 147,594 tons of bleached and 167,182 tons of unbleached sulphate—a total of 675,077 tons out of an exportation of 875,370 tons. Canadian exports of pulpwood for the year amounted to 1,384,230 cords valued at \$13,525,004. This is the highest figure reached by the exports of this raw material, and is a big increase over the exports of 1,011,332 cords valued at \$10,359,762 in 1922.

Increasing demands are coming to be made upon the Canadian forests as supplies of timber diminish elsewhere, and the exports of the products of the woods assume a greater aggregate in trade figures each year. In particular is the United States a heavy importer, more than fifty per cent. of its Canadian importations being made up of wood products, whilst on the Pacific Coast a trade which promises in time to rival it is being built up with the countries of the Orient.

The great manufacturers are not those possessing vast mechanical knowledge, but rather those who have visions and dreams, the men with courage and hopefulness.—Roger W. Babson.

Claws of its wings as well as on its legs enable the hoatzin, a South American bird, to climb trees like a cat.

The Earth's Mystery People.

A hitherto unknown white race, suggested by some to be of Welsh origin, is reported by explorers just back from the Darien district of Central America, thus adding to the number of mystery races discovered in recent years.

The Japanese census of a few months ago, revealed the unsuspected existence in that country of a tribe whose members wear no clothing, hunt with the bow and arrow, and speak no known dialect. Inhabiting a remote valley in North Japan, these strange people are almost savages; while what is more interesting to the ethnologist, a student of races, is that they are white-skinned.

Not long ago a nearly white tribe was located in the heart of Brazil, where tradition states that white Indians have long lived. No direct evidence is available, but more than one explorer, among them Colonel Fawcett, perhaps the greatest living authority on Brazil, believes that they are still to be found in considerable numbers. These Indians are said to have blue eyes.

Compared with their neighbors, the people of Ankole, in South Uganda, are quite pale in complexion. They are of fine physique, and apparently have no affinity with the Negroes of the country.

When Cupid hits his mark he generally Mrs. it.

