

SAFEGUARDING HUMAN LIFE

Here are some "Safety First" maxims given out by Mr. N. S. Dunlop to a meeting of railway men at an address in Montreal:

"Don't throw anything out of a moving train. It's a bad thing to get a mail bag in the stomach from an express running thirty miles an hour."

"A brakeman should not sit down on the track and be run over by the train he went to flag."

"It takes less time to prevent an accident than it does to fill up Form 74 (the accident report form)."

"Don't fool with machines. They can be replaced. Hands cannot."

"You can start a 'Safety First' committee right in your own home."

"Get the 'Safety First Habit.'"

"Stop supporting the undertaker and the artificial limb maker."

"No man should go twenty-four hours without placing his insurance."

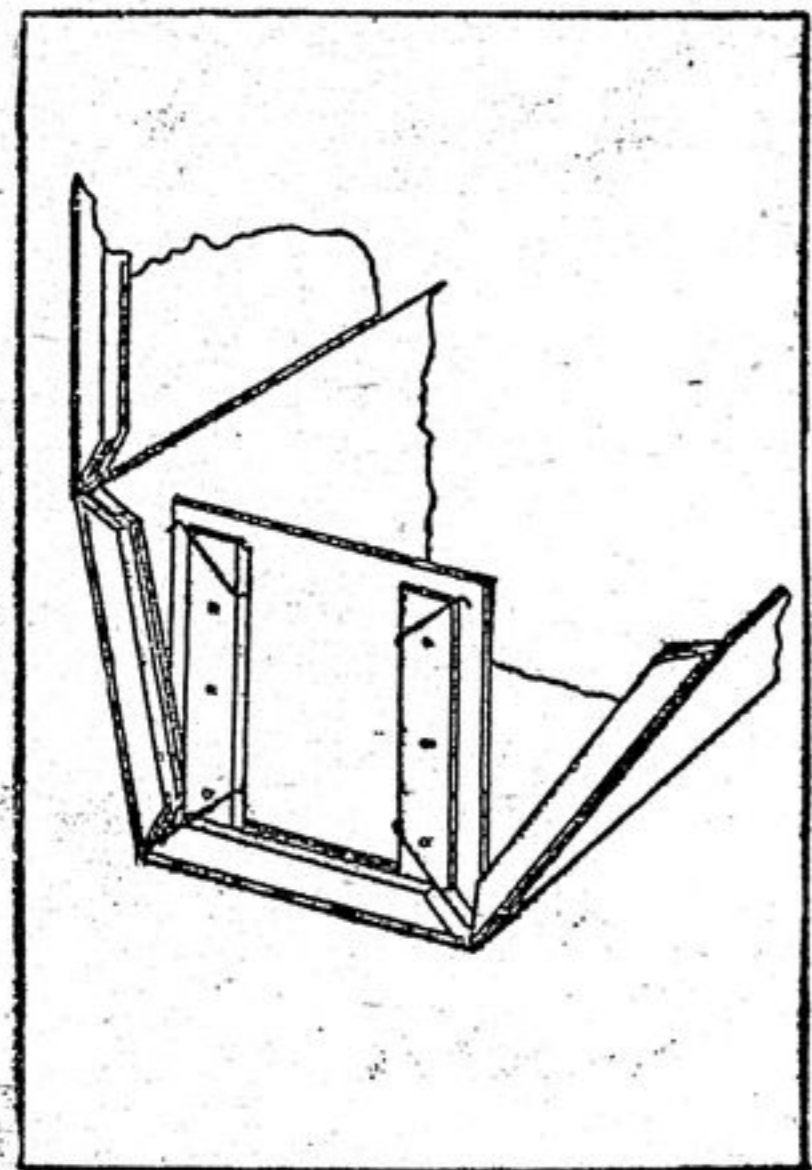
Mr. Dunlop is an enthusiast for "Safety First," a movement which was started on the C.P.R. so long ago as 1885.

As a Claims Adjuster Mr. Dunlop has had to deal with many sad experiences due to neglect of "Safety First" principles.

KNOCKDOWN SHIPPING BOX

Six Pieces Quickly Formed Into a Strong Close Case

An ingenious form of shipping box is shown here. It is in knockdown style and not only makes a strong case, with close-fitting joints, but can be used over and over again. There are four side pieces and two end pieces. Each side piece has grooved cleats on each end and the end pieces



CAN BE USED MANY TIMES.

fit between the side cleats. Two cleats secured to each end piece have flanges that engage the grooves of the adjacent cleats on the sides. These various pieces register so neatly that merchandise of small particles can be carried in the box without filtering through. Wires hold the box shut and when it has been emptied it can be taken apart and shipped back flat if the consignor wants it.

PRIMITIVE ACCOUNTS

Knots in a String Were Probably the Earliest Records

The carpenter who kept his accounts on a plank and receipted them with a plane, was hardly equal in ingenuity to the Aztecs, who managed with string. The numbers were indicated by knots. A single knot was ten, two single knots 20, and so on. The hundreds were indicated by double knots. The color of the string indicated what the numbers referred to. Soldiers were red, gold yellow, silver, white and corn green. This method is still in use on the sierras of the Argentine, where the herdsmen keep tale of their charges in a similar way. Several strands depend from one, the first of these strands being reserved for bulls, the next for cows, the milk and dry being differentiated, the next for sheep and so on.

Knots were probably among the first methods of man to record figures—the knot or the mark on a bit of stick. And in the hop gardens the tallyman (generally the local schoolmaster) goes around with the tally and its mark, and the most civilized of us still tie a knot in the handkerchief when we are asked "to be sure and remember."

New Words Needed

One of the most curious features of the awakening of China is the addition of new words to the language. This does not mean merely names for such Western importations as motor cars, aeroplanes, cinematographs, etc., but words which have had to be invented to express ideas hitherto unknown to the Chinese mind, said "The London Chronicle." For instance, China had no indigenous word for ideal. Again "reform" had to be built up as an entirely new word, as also "to take the initiative," "protection of life," and "educate" as different from "instruct"—instances which throw a vivid light on certain aspects of the Chinese temperament.

PECULIAR NAMES

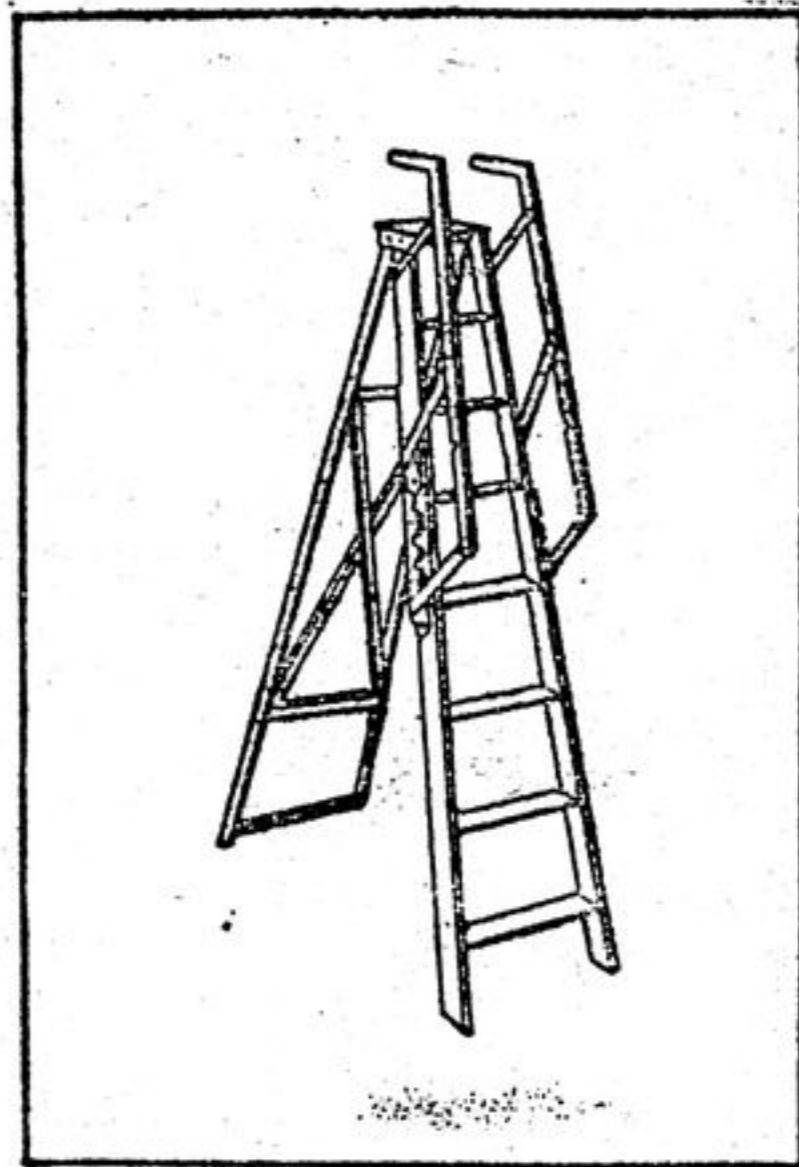
In the Somerset House Registers is evidence that Mineral Waters, Frosty Winter and Alfred Day Weeks once walked on English soil. A father in Hampshire County of the United States named his sons Primus, Secundus, Tertius and Quartus, but it was a Canadian, one Cumber, that was named Quintus, and newspapers in good faith often printed his name Q. Cumber.

There are fathers who, at their wits' end, give the name of a place to a child. Was Boston the real name of the nickname of the man that shot Lincoln's assassin? Was not Rudyard Kipling named after a place? Andrew Lang in one of his books mentions the children of a courier, who named them after places where he happened to be when he heard of their births. The names were St. Petersburg, Naples, Kattegat and Skagerrak (twins), and the only daughter was named Vienna.

HAND RAILS ON LADDER

Give Person Sure Footing In Ascending to Top Steps

People who have had occasion to use tall stepladders know how difficult it sometimes is to keep their footing in ascending to the top steps, particularly if they have a bucket or some other burden in one hand. A pair of hand rails effectively overcomes this. Along the upper part of the sides of the ladder are attachments, on each of which swinging arms are pivoted. To these arms, in turn, railings are pivoted so that when needed the rail-



FOLD UP ALONG LADDER'S SIDE

ings can be pulled out to form a guide and support to a person ascending the steps, and when not needed they can be folded in along the sides of the ladder. Painters or paperhangers will find this attachment a great help and need not worry about a tumble. Housemaids, too, will be able to climb to the top of the ladder and wipe the ceiling without any further excuse.

The total of the church and other property exempted from taxation in Montreal amounts to \$120,119,419.

LABRADOR'S INHABITANTS

This Coast Country Has Many Holiday Attractions

There are about 3,500 white people in Labrador who live there the whole year round, and about half as many Eskimos. Dr. Grenfell, whose name is always connected with Labrador, said that he did not know how the whites got there, but he did know that they prefer remaining there to going elsewhere. Some of them have gone forth into the world of houses and stucco and sighed for the bare rocks which were their homes, amongst which they played and where they lived a life which was absolutely free of the tax collector. Not a great deal was known of these people before the Deep Sea Mission went to the coast. The men fished in the summer and hunted in the winter; the women, in the absence of the men, lived in little bits of huts; they caught disease, and if nature was kind, they lived; if otherwise, they died. The only persons of their own class whom the doctors engaged in the task of helping these people meet are occasional summer tourists who visit Labrador. Dr. Grenfell is enthusiastic over the holiday attractions of this little-visited land. There is good goose and duck shooting, fine salmon fishing, and as for the scenery, he declared that the flocks "simply knock Norway out entirely."

A PECULIAR DELICACY

Among many strange foods which the inhabitants of this world partake of, and consider delicacies, perhaps the strangest of all is earth. Yet there are tribes, the Lastians of Siam, who actually eat and enjoy earth. It has never been discovered where these peculiar people contracted the habit, though it is generally believed that it probably came about in the time of a famine when there was nothing else to be had. However, the habit got such a hold upon them that, old and young, rich and poor, alike indulge freely in its consumption.

It is preferred when it has been obtained from the vicinity of waters so that it carries with it a taste of fish. It is made into a pasty substance and smothered into the ground in a hot fire. It can be obtained at markets and at stores, and is served at dinners and at big functions of any description. In some parts of the Congo earth is sold in the shape of apples and oranges, and is given out in various colors—yellow, brown, grey, and even pink, which is looked upon as a very delectable luxury.

Where no Money is Used

The Island of Ascension, in the Atlantic Ocean, is of volcanic formation, and has a population of only 450. It was uninhabited until the confinement of Napoleon at St. Helena, when it was occupied by a small British force.

Ascension is governed by a captain appointed by the British Admiralty. There is no private property in land, no rents, no taxes, and no use for money. The flocks and herds are public property and the meat is issued as rations. So are the vegetables grown on the farms. When an island fisherman makes a catch he brings it to

the guard-room, where it is issued by the sergeant-major. Practically the entire population are sailors and they work at most of the common trades. The muleteer is a Jack Tar; so is the gardener; so are the shepherds, the stockmen, the groomers, masons, carpenters and plumbers. The climate is almost perfect and anything can be grown.

It is said that 80,000,000 broom handles are used annually in the United States; one for each man, woman and child.

History of False Teeth

Until little more than a century ago humanity had to rub along without false teeth, of which nowadays one firm alone claims to sell more than 12,000,000 a year. The first successful maker was Giuseppe Fonzoli, an Italian dentist, who started practice in Paris in 1798, and, thanks to his skillful treatment of Lucien Bonaparte, soon made his way. After years of experiment he discovered the substance from which artificial teeth are made, and received the gold medal of the French Academy of Science. One of the earliest persons fitted with false teeth was the Empress of Russia. After Waterloo Fonzoli migrated to London, and then to Madrid, where Ferdinand VII. rewarded him with a yearly pension of a thousand ducats for a set of false teeth.

Canada Attracts Investors

A leading Canadian financial publication estimates that there is now at least \$599,000,000 of United States capital invested in Canada. Over \$150,000,000 is in the shape of branch factories and warehouses of United States manufacturers, while nearly \$124,000,000 is invested by residents of the United States in Canadian government, municipal and industrial bonds. United States life and fire insurance companies have \$67,000,000 invested in the Dominion, while over \$130,000,000 is invested in British Columbia mills, timber and mines.

Investments in the prairie provinces are in lands, mines, packing plants, factories and warehouses.

The Drain on Scotland

Nearly 200,000 Scottish persons emigrated from Scotland during the past four years. This number is equal to two-thirds of the population of Edinburgh, or nearly to the combined population of Grimsby, Ipswich and Reading.

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Wheat, fall, 80 to 82
Wheat, spring, 75 to 80
Barley, per bushel, 50 to 60
Oats, per bushel, 34 to 36
Pease, per bushel, 75 to 1.00
Buckwheat, 50c. to 55
Potatoes bush, 60 to 65
butter, per dozen, 27 to 28
Eggs, per dozen, 28 to 30
Hay, per ton, \$15 to \$18
Hides, \$10. to \$12
Hogs, live, \$6.75 to \$8 25
Lard, \$ 8.00 to \$9
Sheepskins, 50 to 80
Wool, 15 to 23
Flour, Samson, \$2.80 to \$3.00
Flour, Winnipeg, \$2.70 to \$2.90
Flour, Silver Leaf, \$2.50 to \$2.70
Flour, Victoria, \$2.45 to \$2.65
Flour, new process, \$2.40 to \$2.60
Flour, family, clipper, \$2.35 to \$2.55
Bran, per 100 pounds, \$1.15 to \$1.30
Shorts, do., \$1.25 to \$1.35
Mixed Chop, do., \$1.50 to \$1.60
Corn Chop, do., \$1.65 to \$1.70

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