

Stories About Well-Known People

London Names Woman Curator of Reptiles.

Miss Joan Procter, regarded by zoologists as one of the greatest snake experts in the world, has been appointed curator of reptiles for the London Zoo. It is the first time that a woman has been appointed to a place of such responsibility at the Zoo. Miss Procter, although only 25 years old, has for some time shown conspicuous ability in her chosen profession. Her grandfather was a great entomologist. Her mother, speaking of Miss Procter's work, said: "At 10 my daughter had her first snake as a pet. She also kept many lizards and some of them were remarkably tame. One day she received a large crocodile as a present, and we took it to Dr. C. A. Boulenger, famous chief of the department of reptiles at the Natural History Museum in South Kensington. He was astonished at her daughter's knowledge of ephology and offered to train her in the subject when she left St. Paul's School. She became his assistant when she was 18 years old, and when he resigned she was appointed to his post."

Miss Procter read her first paper on snakes before the Zoological Society at the age of 19. She was a fellow of the society at 20 and was elected a fellow of the Linnæan Society, one of the foremost scientific organizations in the world only a fort-

night ago. Last year, it is said, she was offered a post by the New York Zoological Society.

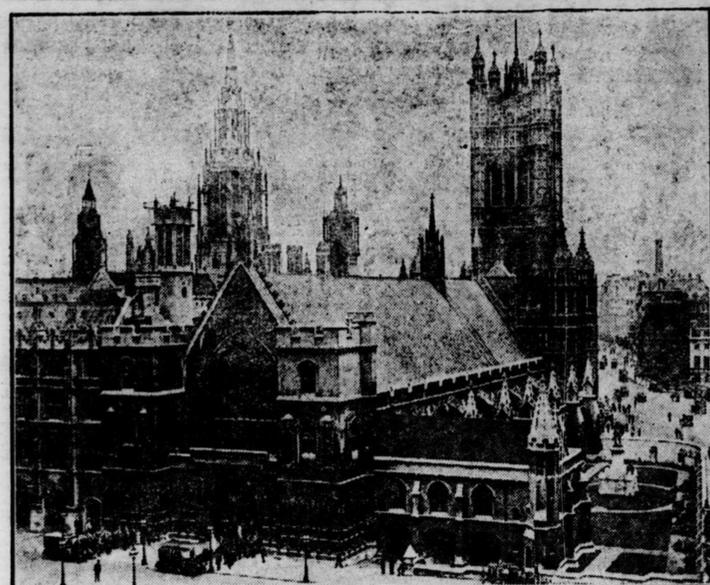
Prince's Bride Who Scrubbed Floors.

By his engagement to Lady Louise Mountbatten, the second daughter of the late Marquess of Milford Haven and first cousin once removed of the King, the Crown Prince of Sweden, a widower, has for a second time chosen a bride from the British Royal Family. The first wife of the Crown Prince, who is in his forty-first year, was Princess Margaret (daughter of the Duke of Connaught), who died in 1920. The Prince has four sons and one daughter, a pretty girl of thirteen years, who was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Lady Patricia Ramsay.

Lady Louise, who is thirty-four, has one sister, Princess Andrew of Greece, and her younger brother, Lord Louis Mountbatten, some months ago married Mrs. Edwina Ashley, Sir Ernest Cassel's heiress.

During the war Lady Louise nursed the wounded in a French hospital near Nevers, and in her probationary period insisted on doing her share of the ordinary rough work of the institution.

Since the death of her father, who was formerly Admiral of the Fleet Prince Louis of Battenberg, Lady Louise has lived quietly at Kensington Palace.



AN HISTORIC HALL RESTORED

A noble example of early English architecture has been restored in Westminster Hall, which was recently re-opened by the King. With the exception of the Hall of Justice at Padua, it is the largest hall in existence unsupported by columns, being 240 by 67 feet. It was built by Richard II, and in it 10,000 of his followers were feasted at Christmas, 1398. In it Charles I. was condemned, and from 1661 to 1681 Cromwell's head was exposed in it.

Creatures.

Do not forget that animals, in hot weather, require a good deal of water. A little at a time and often, is the rule. Working horses, especially, need a drink frequently, as the pores carry off moisture rapidly on a hot day. Drivers should carry a pail in the wagon and not trust to watering troughs, as, unfortunately, they are often far apart. Not only does the comfort of the horse depend on the sipping of his thirst, but it helps to keep him in good condition during the trying summer weather.

See that the smaller animals, also, have water constantly before them. Many little creatures suffer tortures of thirst, because of the thoughtlessness of their owners, and their restlessness is often a sign of a parched throat. Many cats and dogs can ask for a drink quite plainly. One cat we know jumps upon the sink and mews plaintively if her drinking cup is empty. Do not imagine that milk will take the place of water. Milk is a food, not a drink, and, while they will take it, if water is withheld, it often creates symptoms of over-feeding when given as a substitute, as they consume more than they can digest, in their efforts to get the water it contains. Water is nourishing, cleansing and cheap, and the withholding of it is laziness.

A large, shallow dish in the middle of the lawn, if no cats are about, supplies both drink and bath for birds, and they repay us by their songs. In dry weather birds must have to travel far in search of water, if none is provided by thoughtful friends. We fancy

the "cup of cold water" mentioned in the Scriptures was not intended entirely for the human race, but for any thirsty creature in all the vast creation.

A Logical Mind.

A gentleman who was a member of one of the aristocratic London clubs had his umbrella taken from the rack by some other member. Naturally he was offended, and promptly affixed this note to the club bulletin board: "The nobleman who took away an umbrella not his own on February 20 will please have the goodness to return it to the rack."

The house committee did not like the form of the notice and had the member before them.

"Why should you suppose a nobleman took your umbrella?" they asked him.

"Well," replied the aggrieved member, "the constitution of the club says that the members must be noblemen or gentlemen, and he was no gentleman who took my umbrella."



Fresh Paint.

Diner: My, how miserably this place smells of fresh paint!
Waiter: Yes, sir, so it does, sir; but then we can't keep the young ladies out, you know.

Two Springs.

The one charm of the poor little English home was a spring at the foot of the garden. The little boy who romped and played in the garden often went to the spring to slake his thirst. Its waters were always sparkling, clear and cold. And when his arms were strong enough he brought from the spring the water needed in the home.

When he became older and the time came for the boy to gain his own living he had to leave his home and cross the sea. In this great land of opportunities he found work and, toiling diligently, achieved prosperity. He remembered his mother, and his regular remittances permitted her to keep the old home and to live comfortably. After thirty years of absence the man went home. After welcoming him warmly his mother handed a pail to him and said:

"Here, laddie, take this pail and run down to the spring for a pail of water that I may make thee a cup of tea."

"What?" he exclaimed. "Is that old spring still flowing?"

"Aye, aye, laddie," said the old mother. "Tis the same as ever. 'Tis like the spring of Everlasting Life the Father places in the soul - full and fresh and ready for all who will come and drink of it."

The man hastened down the garden path to the spring. He drank deep draughts of the water and as he drank he thought. His mother's words "searched the innermost thoughts of his being."

"And I thought this spring had gone dry," he said to himself, "just because I did not visit it. O God, I fear that that other spring my mother spoke of has also become almost naught to me; not because it has failed; the failure is in me. O Lord, give me again, as in boyhood days, to drink of thy spring!"

"Thus has been a long time fetchin' the water," said the mother when he returned.

"Aye, aye, mother," said the man, lapsing into his boyhood dialect. "I've been drinkin' deep of the spring. In fact, I've visited two springs, mother." He added with shining face, "this and the other spring you spoke of. The water of one is as good as the water of the other, mother, and as free to all comers."

His mother looked at him with glistering eyes.

"Aye, lad," she said, "I'm right glad to hear thee say that; for, from thy loud free words and what things I've missed in thy letters to me, I feared that thee had failed to visit the Lord's own spring while in a strange land. But 'tis all right now, and I'm right glad."

"It is all right now, mother," said the man, "thanks to you and to the spring and to Him who gave you both to me."

Whales measuring as much as 105 feet in length have been caught in the Antarctic.

Londoners may soon be able to go to the Swiss Alps and back in the same day by a suggested new line of passenger aeroplanes.

Natural Resources Bulletin

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

Comparison of the butter and cheese output of Ontario shows a condition of rise and fall in production in these two commodities which may be termed extreme. From 1900, when the butter output was 7,559,542 pounds, it has made rapid and steady progress, until last year the tremendous total of 51,000,000 pounds was reached.

On the other hand, in 1900 Ontario produced 131,967,612 pounds of cheese, since which time a gradual decrease in output is shown, until in 1922 but 90,500,000 pounds was produced. This latter condition is the more abnormal from the fact that the output of 1900 was valued at \$13,440,987, while the much lower quantity of 1922 was valued at \$14,932,000.

The Origin of Popular Belief.

Probably most people have, at some period of their lives, plucked a daisy and, thinking of one of the opposite sex, picked the petals of the flower one by one, saying at the same time, "He loves me; he loves me not."

If the last petal plucked coincides with "he loves me," all is well. If with "he loves me not," all is wrong.

There are several modifications of this superstition of daisy picking, but it seems to owe its origin to the Scandinavians. The very name of the flower chosen for this incantation is significant of the origin of the superstition - that is the sun; and looking at the daisy the reason of its being so named is apparent.

Freya, the goddess of love in the old Scandinavian mythologies, and whose cult spread over northern Germany, had her home in the sun; and she thus became associated in the minds of her worshippers with the daisy - the flower-sun. Therefore it was most fitting to consult the daisy upon matters of love.

The altars of Freya have long crumbled to dust, but young men and maidens still consult her symbolic flowers to read the hearts of their loved ones, believing, in the words of the popular song, that "Every daisy in the dell knows the secret, knows it well."

Honesty.

An Irish youth applied for a situation as junior clerk in the office of a large firm.

"Pat," said the manager, at the end of the interview, "I am afraid that you are not strictly honest."

"An' phly does ye be thinkin' O'm not strictly honest?" said the other.

"Well, I've heard some whisperings that you were a little untrustworthy when you were at school. I must have a perfectly honest lad here."

"Faith, an' O! can show ye a certificate of honesty that will make ye change yer mind entirely!" said Pat, as he pulled a sheet of paper from his pocket.

The manager read it and then asked: "Who wrote this?"

"O! did, sir," was the reply.

"And is a certificate in your own writing a proof of your honesty?" inquired the manager.

"Sure it is, sir!" said the Irish youth. "Because O! know more about meself than anyone else, and if O! wasn't honest O! wouldn't have told ye O! wrote it meself!"

Room for Improvement.

It was little Arthur's first visit to the Zoo.

"What do you think of the animals?" inquired Uncle James.

After a critical inspection of the exhibit the boy replied: "I think the kangaroo and the elephant should change tails."

A Poor Memory.

Mrs. Worm: Remember, now, don't get that knot in yourself untied or you'll forget what I'm sending you for!

LARGE SHIPMENTS FROM MAYO MINES

ORE HAULED FORTY-FIVE MILES ON SLEIGHS.

Production of Silver-Lead Ore in Yukon Reached Nearly 9,000 Tons.

During the past winter there have been hauled from the several mines of the Mayo district to the town of Mayo, on the Stewart river, for shipment after the opening of navigation, between eight and nine thousand tons of ore, which it is expected will average about two hundred ounces of silver to the ton in addition to large quantities of lead.

The largest shipments of ore were made by the Keno Hill, Limited, the first company to commence extensive operations in this district. This is the third year of their operations and each summer the amount of ore shipped has exceeded the previous year's shipments. Last winter another company, known as the Yukon Treadwell Company, Limited, developed their properties extensively, and the quantity of ore delivered at Mayo for shipment was almost as great as that of the pioneer corporation.

In addition to the mining companies a number of individuals are slowly developing their properties, and some of them have obtained ore containing values which will permit of shipments being made.

Caterpillar Tractors Used.

The ore is hauled on sleighs a distance of about forty-five miles. There was used during the past winter for the first time in this district a "caterpillar" tractor, which has been found to be very satisfactory. The intention is to utilize additional tractors next winter and it is estimated that the output will be doubled and about twenty thousand tons of ore will be available for shipment during the summer of 1924.

The United States Government railway extending from Seward on the Alaskan coast to Nenana, Alaska, is now in operation. The ore from the Mayo district, instead of being towed on scows to the mouth of the Yukon river and there shipped to smelters, will be carried down the Yukon river to the mouth of the Tanana river and up that stream to Nenana, where it will be transferred to the railway and thence carried to the Pacific coast. This means a reduction in the distance from the mines to the smelter of approximately one thousand miles. With the aid of tractors for hauling the ore from the mines to the head of navigation, and by using the railroad from Nenana, Alaska, to the Pacific coast, the cost of transportation of the ore will be considerably reduced and will enable a lower grade of ore to be mined and shipped.

Miners Are Optimistic.

Further prospecting on lands not far distant from Keno hills, where the

principal mines now being developed are situated, indicates that the areas from which shipments of ore can be made are of considerable extent, and in some instances evidences of large deposits of low grade ore have been discovered.

All who are interested in this wonderfully rich mining field and who have watched the development of it since 1918, are as a result of the work of the last year, optimistic, and they feel assured that a permanent mining industry that will rank as one of the great mining fields of the Dominion will be established.

A Good Qualification.

One Job Wilson, the colored applicant for the position of butler in a family living in one of the fashionable suburbs of Washington, strove to impress his would-be employer with his entire fitness for the place.

"Oh, yes, suh," he said, "I's shorely well educated, suh. I's passed a civil service examination."

"Indeed," responded the gentleman, "that is very fine, I'm sure, but I can't say that that will be of any particular value to me in a butler."

"No," said the surprised applicant, "it shore is strange how gemmen's tastes do differ. Now, Mr. Clark," naming his former employer, "he say, 'Job, one thing I demand is civil service to my guests,' an' he done gave me an examination right there, suh, an' that's the truth."

Then the gentleman saw a great light. He replied, "Yes, you are quite right, Job. Civil service is a very important and rather unusual virtue, so if you have passed that examination I think we'll consider you engaged."

Sure of a Fine Funeral.

A Baltimore business man asked an Irishman in his employ whether he was saving any of his money.

"Sure, I am," answered the Celt, "I've got \$800 hid away in a safe place."

"But it isn't public-spirited policy to hoard money," remarked the employer, thinking to quiz the Irishman. "You ought to deposit it in a good bank, so as to keep it in circulation."

"Sure, it'll all go into circulation the second day after I am dead, sor," said Pat, proudly.



1st Doctor: Say Doc! We had better operate on this patient at once.

2nd Doctor: Absolutely! For by tomorrow he'll realize he's getting well without it.

IN RABBITBORO



Insufficient Grounds.

The counsel who represented the woman plaintiff in a divorce case pleaded incompatibility of temper and represented the husband's character as "brutal, violent and passionate."

When the husband's counsel's opportunity came he described the lady as "spiteful, angry and waspish."

At this point the judge interrupted. "I beg your pardon, gentlemen," he said, "but I do not see any incompatibility of temper."

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

THE WORLD'S RICHEST MEN

Who are the ten richest men in the world? Henry Ford is easily the richest, while Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was said recently to be the wealthiest. Who are the other nine?

They must possess private fortunes of over \$100,000,000 to secure on such a list, and fortunes, proportions are almost impossible to estimate with accuracy. The estimates, however, supplied by a list of men credited with a fortune of more than \$100,000,000 are as follows:

- Henry Ford \$350,000,000
- John D. Rockefeller 300,000,000
- Duke of Westminster 250,000,000
- Andrew W. Mellon 200,000,000
- Sir Basil Zaharoff 150,000,000
- Hugo Stinnes 100,000,000
- Percy Rockefeller 100,000,000
- Baron H. Mitsui 100,000,000
- Baron H. Iwasaki 100,000,000
- The Gaekwar of Baroda 100,000,000

Breath-Taking Figure.

J. B. Duke, the tobacco king of F. Baker, of the First National Bank of New York; and T. B. W. Minneapolis timber baron, have been added to the list, since they have fortunes estimated at \$100,000,000 while there are at least 100 Indian rulers whose fortunes exceed this amount.

The Rothschilds, Guggenbergs, Wertheimsters, and others, by fortune. The Rothschilds has been estimated at from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000, and the Astors at from \$100,000,000 to \$500,000,000.

Henry Ford is possibly the man in all history. He has a net income of \$120,000,000 which, capitalized at 5 per cent, amounts to \$2,400,000,000. He saves \$2,400,000,000. He saves \$2,400,000,000. He saves \$2,400,000,000.

Second, a high standard of education, the higher the better. Illiterates cannot understand the problems of government. It is difficult enough for non-illiterates.

Third, but mere literacy as usually interpreted falls far short of being sufficient. Rulers of a nation (and such are all electors in a democracy) must be educated. They should all have at least high school training in history, literature, and all the common subjects on a school curriculum and also a knowledge of the elements of economics.

Fourth, character, conviction, conscience, a clear knowledge of right and wrong, and a desire to choose the right and reject the wrong, a sense of justice and a desire to see justice done and therefore a disposition to "do unto others as each would that men should do unto him."

Judged by these standards what seems the outlook for democracy in Canada? The world knows the shock with which the United States people learned of the large percentage of their draftees who did not pass the literacy test. Would the percentage be lower in Canada? Probably not. One province reports 17 per cent. of its children of school age not in school. Some other provinces will not be far in advance of the one referred to. Compulsory school attendance is laxly enforced in very many communities.

Psychiatrists tell us about two per cent. of the people are mentally sub-normal. Probably one-third of these are 21 years of age or over. It is startling to contemplate 60,000 Canadian electors utterly incapable of exercising the franchise. And they are multiplying twice as rapidly as normal folk. Again it is a significant fact that only ten per cent. of our school children are taking high school courses. That means that ninety out of every hundred drop out of school before or at the time of completing public school studies. So that at best only a small minority of our electors are up to the educational standards essential for sharing in the effective operation of democratic government.

While by comparison with others our people may stand fairly high in character, integrity, dependability, honor, yet there is an alarmingly large minority who, through drink, gambling and other vices and through dishonesty practiced in business are far below the standard on the score of moral character.

In view of these considerations if Canadians are to make such a success of democracy as will be worthy of our place in history—the last of the nations with all the heritage alike of wisdom and folly on the part of our predecessors to profit by—we shall need to give united and concentrated attention to the raising of the standards of mentality, of literacy, of education and of morals. And the institutions to which in the main we must look under God to accept the challenge and undertake the task are the Home, the School, the Church, including the moral and social leaders.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.

Money goes a long way—but seldom far enough to reach next pay day.