

BOYS and GIRLS

The Farm Breakfast
Ain't a breakfast on the farmstead
Just the finest ever seen
With the sausage and a sweetbread
And your coffee full of cream.
Seems the griddle cakes are sweetest
When you've done a lot of chores
And your appetite's the neatest
If you take a turn outdoors.

Guess I never did much eating
When I used to live in town!
But I kept right at my sleeping
Till the time to hurry down.
Then I'd venture to the table,
'Twas the thing I ought to do
Though was never more than able
Just to see the meal half through.

There's no one in all creation
Like the fellow on the farm,
Not a call or occupation
That can equal it for charm.
Why, my early meal at morning
Makes me feel just like a man,
'Tis the crown piece, lad, adorning
Rustic rulers of the land.

College for Two via Beans and Melons
Spending money is hard for most boys
to get, said Doyce Wright,
young truck farmer. "But it is because
they don't know how to go
at it."

Doyce seemed to know how to go at it. That is why he cleared \$1,000 in one summer season, though he was only eighteen and a junior in high school. Doyce applied his energy to beans and melons. He rented two plots of land, ten acres in town for beans and four acres three miles in the country for melons, and despite the fact that he had practically nothing to work with, he was confident that he would make good.

BIG DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORT TRADE

CANADA LEADS WORLD PER CAPITA EXPORTS.

United Kingdom and United States Are Dominion's Best Customers at Present.

There is a general tendency abroad to place Canada's agricultural prestige so high as to largely disregard her many other assets. In the main the conception of the Dominion is that of countless farms and ranches producing millions of bushels of fine grain and elegant herds of high quality cattle. Without disparaging the first feature of Canadian economic life it may be pointed out that these vast agricultural expanses are broken by myriads of cities and small towns which are fostering industry in the equation of agricultural progress. In this respect Canada is largely unique among the Dominions of the British Empire, coming to a greater degree each year, to not only supply many of her own needs, but furnishing other Dominions with their requirements (and shipping a variety of goods to the outside world). To those who have come to regard Canada as a purely agricultural light it will probably come as a surprise to learn that whilst the agricultural production of the country in 1921 was not quite \$160 per capita of population, the manufacturing output of the year 1919, based on the census population of 1921, was more than \$400 per capita. It may be further illuminating to learn that Canada's export trade in the fiscal year ending March 1922 amounted to \$85 per capita, and in the previous year when produce values were much higher, \$138 per capita, leading the entire world in this respect. Canada has, in fact, in her brief history, exhibited a development in the export trade which can be regarded as little less than phenomenal.

Fourth Position in Export Trade.
Leading the world in per capita export trade, Canada occupies fourth position among the nations of the world in the volume and value of these same exports. In 1905 Canada, with exports of slightly over \$200,000,000, occupied the ninth place, being exceeded in order by United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Australia and Argentine. Changes had occurred in 1913. Germany had wrested the second place from the United States and the Argentine and Canada had passed Australia,



EDGAR I. PRICE.
An Orillia boy, who, at the age of fourteen, in June, 1919, by his presence of mind, saved a chum from drowning in 'Lake Couchiching' at grave risk to himself. He has been recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

while they peddled melons. He had to hire his truck, but his profits were large, so he could easily afford it. Although the locality would have taken all his produce, Doyce sent some twenty miles to a neighboring city for advertisement, he said. From the melon patch alone he cleared \$680. In the fall the beans had to be pulled and sold, and since bean hullers were unknown in that locality, the beans were flailed by hand. The plot yielded ten bushels to the acre, more than Doyce had expected when in the spring he contracted to sell them, far more before they were in blossom. The local dealers gladly took the surplus. Beans wholesale at \$3 a bushel that year, so Doyce cleared about \$306, making a total profit of \$986.

Doyce didn't use the money for spending. After deducting enough for a year's expenses, he loaned the rest to his sister to go to college for a year.

The best part of it is that Doyce has now formed a partnership with the owner of the land, and they are trucking on a larger scale. Doyce's college fund is rapidly growing and, after a four-year agricultural course, he expects to farm much more extensively.



ENGLISH CASTLE BECOMES HOTEL.
Kingsgate Castle, near Margate, which has been purchased from the owners by a hotelman and will be converted into a golfers' hotel.

sessions and the constant and urgent need of the world for them that in the consideration of the number of producers she has within her confines, she should lead the world in the volume of trade leaving her shores. Possibilities for the future are boundless. The real exploitation of Canadian resources is really only beginning. Taking the first ten countries with which Canada is trading, the eight coming after the United Kingdom and United States do not purchase annually a combined volume equal to one quarter of the purchases of the two best customers of the Dominion. These countries have the same need of Canadian produce, and there is constantly occurring opportunity for developing new phases of trade with them. Canada is in a position to do so. With the influx of new capital to increase the exploitation of natural resources and the development of industries, and that of people to augment the number of producers, Canada could, with little trouble, sell to these countries, and to others of the globe, a volume of goods nearer in aggregate to that taken by her two best buyers.

Two Thousand New Suns.

Two thousand new suns, in the process of making, have just been discovered and photographed. Some day, probably, they will develop into full-grown suns, with their own sets of planets revolving round them, so that there will be two thousand new solar systems.

The discovery has been made by Harvard University astronomers who are carrying out observations at Arequipa, Peru. They have also taken the photographs.

These budding suns are reported as "nebulae," which is the astronomer's name for faintly glowing patches of light which are found at enormous distances in space by means of powerful telescopes. Several thousands have already been mapped. Only two are visible to the naked eye—one in the sword-handle of Orion and the other in Andromeda.

The nebulae are in the form of whirling spirals of what looks like luminous vapor. It is supposed that they condense in the course of ages, into suns, and in the process throw off pieces that condense more rapidly, become smaller, and so become planets. Our own solar system is believed to have been formed in this manner.

Another discovery made at Arequipa is that what is called the "Magellanic cloud" is 660,000 billion miles away from the earth, instead of only 510,000 billion, as hitherto estimated, and that its diameter is 90,000 billion miles. The distance of the earth from the sun is a mere inch compared to this—93,000,000 miles.

"These new discoveries and calculations," said Dr. Crommelin, of Greenwich Observatory, "are extremely useful to us, and they help in our great work of mapping out the heavens."

Nearly twenty-five years ago Professor Holden, of the Lick Observatory, in California, estimated that there were at least half a million uncharted nebulae to be discovered. It will therefore be seen that this two thousand are but a fraction of the number still to be located.

Around the Bend.

Just why, at times we cannot comprehend, at times we cannot attain, seems always distant and our efforts vain, we have not, our course is plain. And yet, perchance, 'tis just around the bend, the goal we are striving hard to gain. Then let us never, never, our course is plain.

Edith Boyden Holway.

Dangerous Cargoes.

Probably if a landlubber was asked what was the most dangerous cargo a ship can carry, the answer would be "Dynamite." But sailors themselves will tell you differently.

"Sugar," for example, is feared by the sailor, whose ship has to convey hundreds of tons of cane sugar in casks, in the hold of the vessel. Should the ship sail through a hot area, the odor from the sugar is sickening. The sweet taste gets into their mouths, and they crave lemon-juice, vinegar, or anything sour. They lose their appetites, and are heartily glad when the voyage is over.

Coffee is unpleasant, and almost as dangerous as sugar.

Cotton is another really dangerous cargo. One little drop of oil on raw cotton would result in spontaneous combustion.

Acids and other chemicals must also come into the list of dangerous cargoes. Carbide of calcium is far more dangerous than dynamite. It is a chemical that acetylene gas is made, and the product has only to be exposed to the air, for the gas to be given off in a constant stream.



AN INSISTENT MESSAGE.
—Kirby, in the New York World.

Unsolved Riddles of Medical Science

In spite of the rapid march of medical science, there are still innumerable diseases that baffle investigation. Recent cases of food poisoning, probably due to some form of botulism, are an instance.

Disease actually is on the decrease. Within the memory of the present generation many afflictions which were common at one time have been stamped out. The system of specialization has been largely responsible for this. One man's organ is the slogan to-day in the field of research.

Cancer eludes all attempts to find a cure. So does lupus, an affection with a curious tendency to stimulate other skin troubles such as erysipelas. Hence the difficulty of diagnosis.

Many diseases are good mimics, the symptoms of some of them imitating those of consumption. Professor Rist, of Paris, stated recently that of 342 men sent to his hospital supposedly suffering from this malady, only 137 had it, 22 were uncertain, and 283 were quite unaffected.

Nervous dyspepsia belongs to this class of complaint. It stimulates nearly every kind of abdominal trouble, and is consequently difficult to diagnose.

That mysterious organ, the spleen, is the seat of many troubles. Nobody knows what its functions are. Its removal causes only a temporary impairment of the general health. On its disappearance Nature seems to set up some sort of compensatory action, possibly in the bone-marrow.

Like our old friend, the vermiform appendix, the seat of appendicitis, it never will be missed. The puzzle is how did it get there.

Goitre is a common ailment, yet it is a medical puzzle. Like lupus, it disappears, sometimes without, as much as a farwell. Many doctors think that it is caused by bad drinking water.



Sir William Allardyce.
The Governor-elect of Newfoundland.

War Performs Its Ancient Work.

All the philosophical historians down to Wells, the latest of them, have given credit to war for its beneficial effect in spreading culture more or less worldwide. The latest great war, which bids fair not to be the last, has not failed of this service, although it is a little early to give this force full credit for constructive value, since what it destroyed is so very evident.

Nevertheless, by the distribution of Russian and Balkan professors and artists, knowledge and art have cut a wider swath than ever before. Fifty years from now another generation of thinkers will find new interests and new influences at work in Europe and America and the birth of these will be found in the years 1914-1918.

Numerals Antedate Writing.

Numerals are much older than writing. People found it necessary to count ages before there was any written language.

The earliest numerals were the fingers. Even nowadays you yourself often use one or more fingers to indicate numbers.

A short vertical line marked on a sheet of paper stands for "one." By original represents a finger. We call it a digit, which means a finger.

The earliest method of recording a number was to do it with a series of such vertical marks. But that was obviously inconvenient for reckoning purposes if the number was a large one.

Hence, the adoption of symbols—2, 3, 4, and so on—to represent quantities up to 9. This idea is credited to the ancient Arabians, who were famous mathematicians. Later on, for bigger numbers, letters were used as symbols—X for ten, C (centum) for 100, M (mille) for 1,000, and so on.

Stories About Famous People

An Author's Generosity.
Following the example of Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Rudyard Kipling will give the profits from his "History of the Irish Guards" to charity. The gift will not, of course, be nearly so great as the ex-Premier's \$450,000, but, nevertheless, it will be no small sum that Mr. Kipling will hand over.

Though Mr. Kipling now writes at infrequent intervals, his sales are ten times as great as they were a few years ago. In 1920, for instance, two million copies of his works were sold throughout the world. This, at a royalty of a shilling a copy, means an income of \$500,000.

If a further proof of Mr. Kipling's fame were needed it could be found in the fact that a number of places have been named after him. On this continent there are places called Kipling in Saskatchewan, Ontario, Michigan, North Carolina, and Louisiana, and Ruddyards in Montana, Michigan, and Mississippi. In England, there is a lake Rudyard, but in this case the author gets his name from the lake, and not the lake from the author.

Downing Street's New Hostess.
The duties of a Prime Minister's wife are always heavy, and as Mr. Bonar Law has been a widower since 1903, he will call for the assistance of his eldest daughter, Lady Sykes.

The new hostess at 10 Downing Street is a pretty woman of twenty-nine, who married Major-General Sir Frederick Sykes a year or so ago. She has all the qualities essential to the social side of politics, not least among them being wit.

She tells the story of a clergyman who preached during the course of a rather lengthy sermon, that several members of his congregation had fallen asleep. He paused for a moment and then said loudly: "I think it would refresh us to sing a hymn." And forthwith he gave out the number of "Christians, seek not yet repose."

When Clemenceau said "Squirrel," Georges Clemenceau, in his eighty-two years of life, has been the central figure in many stories and anecdotes. Here is one of the most characteristic.

During a visit to the British front in 1913, one evening after dinner, Clemenceau had occasion to leave headquarters for a few minutes and in the darkness lost his way.

"Halt, who goes there?" the sentry's cry suddenly was heard. Clemenceau did not have the countersign, and the sentry, stubbornly refused to let him pass.

"You don't suppose I'm a German?" the "Tiger" finally asked.

"I don't suppose anything about it," replied Tomm. "I simply don't know." Then, after a moment's thought, the sentry said:

"All right, just you pronounce the word 'squirrel'."

Clemenceau's pronunciation passed the muster of the critical sentry, and the Premier was permitted to proceed.