British Boys For Canada Farms

Sir Arthur Yapp tells the story of a practical emigration experiment while Mr. Philip Snowden deals with the wider international aspect of the problem.

"On behalf of the young miners and sons of miners in the distressed coalfield areas, the Y.M.C.A. recently came to an agreement with the United Church of Canada enabling it to send out a hundred of these boys to farm work under carefully-selected farmers in that country. Where necessary, these boys were provided with complete kit, and with a little money to have in their pockets on landing. Y.M.C.A. welfare officers accompanied them on board the ships, and as far as the training hostel of the United Church of Canada at Norval, Ontario," writes Sir Arthur K. Yapp, National Secretary, Y.M.C.A., in the "Empire Review."

"Each boy receives a beginning wage of 10s. in addition to his board and lodging, an dis encouraged to save so that he may in time buy his own farm. If, by the time he reaches the age of twenty-one, he has managed to save at least £100 and has been able to convince the authorities of his capability for running a farm, he is eligible for a Government loan of £500 to enable him to acquire a farm. This loan may be paid back in small amounts over a period of twenty years. Every one of these boys has the opportunity—an opportunity—an opportunity he cannot always secure in the old country—of building up a happy and successful career. We hope to send out at least another six hundred boys under the same scheme within the next few months.

"The spirit of adventure is by no means dead in the young Britisher of 1929, and I am convinced that many thousands of our young felows have a great future in one or other of the Dominions. There is far more room at the top of the ladder in Canada or Australia than there is in England. Even round the bottom there is more room. In both these countries, there are vast unoccupied spaces and enormous undeveloped resources. Both are lands of great hope for the young British emigrant—always provided he is of the right sort."

"The world is not over-populated. The Malthusian doctrine that the population of the world is increasing more rapidly than human capacity to feed and clothe the race is discredited by actual facts," writes the Right Hon. Philip Snowden in the "Windsor Magazine."

"The world could never be overpopulated unless the resources of nature when fully exploited by scientific knowledge and human labour were inadequate to provide all the people with a reasonable standard of life.

"Since the beginning of the industrial revolution the power to produce wealth has advanced more rapidly than the increase of the world population. That is likely to continue, and so long as it does there can be no problem of world over-population in the aggregate.

"But there is a problem of geoprahical congestion of population. In a relative sense, some countries are over-populated and others are sparsely populated. The under-poulation of countries which have great natural resources, which are lying undeveloed for the lack of population, is a great loss to the wealth of the world, and is at the same time an aggravation of the economic difficulties of the more densely populated countries.

"There is no more important question demanding international co-operation and organization than that of spreading the population more evenly over the face of the earth. . . ."

The subject bristles with difficulties, as the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer frankly admits, but while recognizing the standpoints of the three great countries (Australia, Canada and the United States) which 'have erected notices forbidding the yellow man to enter their territories,' Mr. Snowden declares himself in this matter an internationist. He adds:

"The problem is really one of nationism versus internationalism. It will only be solved by recognizing that the whole earth is the common heritage of the whole population of the world, and that its resources should be regarded as a common heritage, available for every race and nation.

"There appears to be only one solution, and in the present temper of the countries which might absorb immigrants this seems unlikely to be adopted just yet. That plan would be some international arrangement on the quota system by which the crowded countries might send regularly an agreed qutoa of immigrants to the under-populated countries."

Breakfast Battles

"Stick to Ham and Eggs" is an Insurance Company's Slogan

What sort of breakfast do you eat?

There is a discussion going on just now as to what is the best breakfast. French workmen, who breakfast on coffee and rolls, and then have two hours off for lunch, are being asked to eat a heartier breakfast and cut down the lunch interval.

At the same time, quite a number of people in this country are advocating a light breakfast, or no breakfast at all.

"Start the day empty" isn't a very inspiring slogan. And a South African life insurance company seems to think it isn't wise, either. "Stick to the good old English breakfast, "it advises its clients among the Rand miners in a recent booklet on health. "Coffee-and-roll business may be all right for some, but the man with a hard day's work ahead of him is a lot better off for a ballast of ham and eggs inside his belt-line."

Porridge Problems

All very well, but recently a number of people have been looking for a substitute for bacon, owing to its high price. Sausages make quite a good one—and another interesting variation is fried bananas instead of eggs. But bananas want bacon as a table companion.

The biggest breakfasts of all are eaten by Americans, in whose morning meal ham and eggs is only one dish among many. But the Americans overdo it, and a good few of them suffer severely from indigestion.

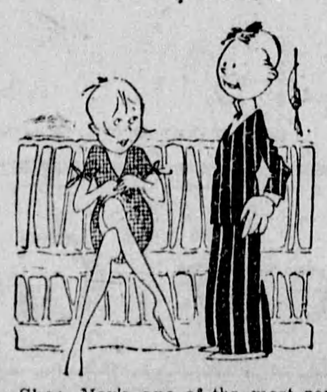
In one respect, however, the American breakfast is better than the average British one. Raw fruit usually figures on the bill of fare.

Porridge is another breakfast item which many people swear by. But porridge is really a meal in itself, and to follow it up with ham and eggs may produce a certain amount of discomfort. On the other hand, the man who makes porridge alone do duty as a morning meal is apt to feel very hungry by eleven o'clock.

London To Radiocast Nightingale's Song

London—The radiocasting of the nightingale's song is to be resumed next week in a necessarily secret spot on the upper reaches of the Thames. Radio engineers of the British Broadcasting Corporation will stand by every evening except on May 26 and on polling day, May 30, from May to June 1, inclusive, and transmit the song of birds to three British stations, 2LO, 5XX and 5GB.

On the nights when the rest of the stations are taking a London program they will be included in the relay. The attempts to radiocast will generally be made between 10.30 o'clock and midnight.



She: May's one of the most popular girls at college.

He. Yes? I never knew she necked.

Garden Service

Handling Gladiolus

It will now be safe to put in the first of the gladiolus. This popular flower will come into bloom in from fifty to ninety days, depending an variety and, hence if a long season of flowering is desired, planting of the quicker bloomin gsorts should be spread over a month. The gladiolus will grow in almost any soil, but does best in a rich open loam, properly drained. Plenty of moisture and sunshine is necessary though it is best to plant in a position where the bed will be shaded a little by light tree growth during the middle of the day. The sight of the gladiolus bed should be changed from season to season to avoid injury from fungus diseases. In sandy soil plant four inches deep, but only half this depth in heavy clay. When planted in clumps for decorative effect, space about eight inches apart, but where grown for cut flowers one may plant about four inches apart in rows in the vegetable garden. If the tiny bulbs which will be found clinging to the main bulbs or corms, when dug in the fall, are to be utilized, these may be planted about an inch apart in a row like onions. They will attain full size in a year or two. Dig the soil to a good depth, plant the bulbs, and cultivate frequently until the plants make this impossible. When the gladiolus spikes begin to appear, sprinkle nitrate of soda at the rate of about one ounce per square yard around them every two or three weeks. In very hot weather water well at night or early morning, but late in the day during cold spells.

Dahlia Culture

The best time to plant dahlias in most of Eastern Canada is from the last week in May until the middle of June. The most suitable soil is sandy, well drained, deeply tilled and generously fertilized loam. If the soil is heavy clay, loosen up by digging in well rotted humous, or even a little coal ashes. Dahlias will grow to a height of three to six feet, and o nthis account it is necessary to space them about the same distance apart. The tubers should be placed on their sides with the buds pointing upwards in holes six inches deep. Close to this drive a stout stake to which the main stem of the plant is tied loosely at intervals of about one foot. Nip off all but one or two side shoots and at least two-thirds of the buds where large flowers are desired. Order bulbs early, as the choicest varieties are soon cleaned out.

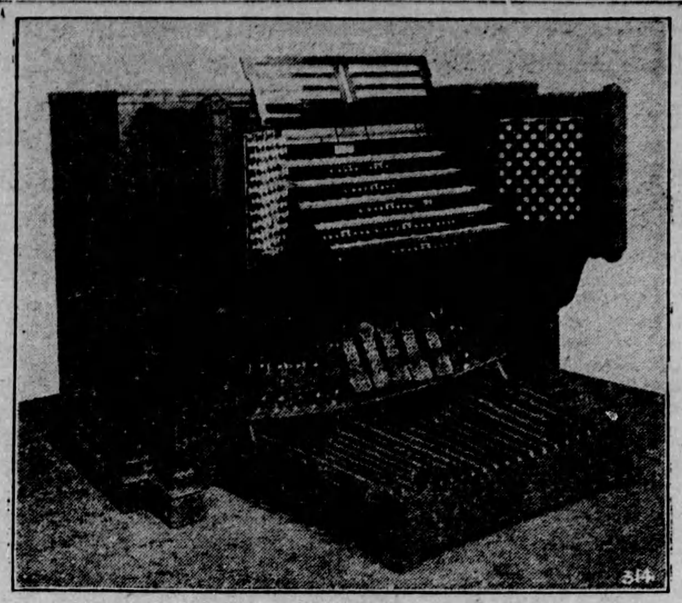
Prolonging Vegetable Season

A continuous supply of vegetables can be secured if the earlier sorts such as carrots, beets, onions, lettuce and spinach are planted at intervals of a week or ten days until the end of June. One must cultivate frequently, thin out well, and fertilize heavily with some quickly available material like nitrate of soda every ten days, if the plants are to be kept going and the resulting crop made tender. Where possible ,soak well with water every three or four days, if the weather is very dry. It is well to remember that one thorough soaking a week is worth a dozen daily sprinkles. After watering, get out the hoe or scuffler and loosen up the top growth so that moisture may be preserved. Follow the early crops of spinach, lettuce, radish, and onions, with later maturing sorts such as tomatoes, beets, carrots, beans, and corn. These can be interplanted with the early vegetables, and will not need full room until the first named are taken out and consumed.

Handling Tomatoes

The many planting of tomatoes may be risked now in most sections of Eastern Canada. This plant prefers warm open soil and must be grown quickly. Wherever possible, it should be staked to encourage early fruiting. Nip off all side branches and train main stem to a central stake about five feet high. Tie loosely at intervals of a foot with soft twine or raffia. When the stem reaches the top of the stake, pinch off to hurry ripening of the later formed fruit. When staked, tomatoes may be grown about two feet apart in rows three feet apart.

"Death" as a surname is so unpopular that many holders of it make a change by pronouncing it "Deeth" or "De-ath".



Highest Note in Organs

Wires from this console in the Auditorium of the Royal York Hotel at Toronto, lead to a chamber behind the stage where the largest and finest organ in Canada, and one of the finest in the world has been installed.

This is the crowning achievement of Casavant Freres whose plant is at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec. The only organ in Canada equipped with five manuals, it consists of six organ-units: Great, Swell, Choir, Orchestral, Bombarde and Pedal. A list of its parts reads like a catalogue of the most complete or organs, which in truth it is. The Great Organ contains 20 stops and 1761 pipes; the Swell Organ contains 19 stops and 1761 pipes; the Choir Organ contains 17 stops and 1346 pipes; the Orchestral Organ contains 18 stops, 1088 pipes, 61 harp bars, 25 tubular chimes, 37 xylophone bars and castanets; the Bombarde Organ contains 8 stops and 952 pipes; and the Pedal Organ contains 26 stops, 396 pipes, drums, tympani, etc.

The Tonal Lay-out of the stops is arranged thus: 17 Diapason Stops, 18 Flute Stops, 12 String Stops, 14 Mixture and Mutation Stops (41 ranks), 23 Reed Stops, 8 Percussion Stops, 16 Extended Borrowed Stops, 3 Tremulants.

An electric blower, operated by a motor of 20 H.P., will furnish the wind at the various required pressures for all parts of the instrument, and the same motor will also drive a generator that will supply low voltage current for the working of the mechanism of the organ. The ingenuity connected with the construction of this motor is apparent when it is learned that the Chorus Reeds of the Great Swell organ-units operate on heavy wind-pressure, and the stops of the Bombarde unit on extra-heavy wind-pressure.

The Break in Wheat

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix (Lib.): Coming at this season of the year it possible that the recent drastic break in wheat prices will not have so serious an effect on the products of this country as would have been the case had it happened in the fall. It is however, serious enough, as there appears to be quite a large percentage of the 1928 crop still in the country in various positions, much of which no doubt is still on farmers' account. At this time last year it was estimated that the central selling agency controlled practically all the floating supply left in Canada. If this is the case at the moment the collapse in the grain exchange prices may not prove to be an accurate reflection of the final price which the Pools will receive for the balance of the crop.

Shakespeare and Art

Shakespeare had not art? He was had by art; compelled and held by it. And by that holding and compulsion we get a vision of what art is: not a system, not a set of rules which perchance Aristotle migh tteach us, or another Greek, but a changing, growing form-compelling power that is individual, but at its greatest expresses an age. This was the great age of English, never repeated in its aggregate of color, wealth, diction and power of words.—Henry Chester Tracy, in "Enlish as Experience."

A NICE HOUSE FOR NOTHING

Hubby (after a raise in rent): Let's go to Labrador to live.

Wife: For Heaven's sake, why?

Hubby: We can get an ice house there for nothing.

There are now 543 millionaires in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; in 1925 there were 597.

Making Farmers In Ten Weeks

A Little Bit of Canada in England, Where Intending Settlers are Trained

Few people know that there are two typical Canadian farms in England—one at Claydon, near Ipswich, and the other at Brandon, in Norfolk. Both farms are run, with Canadian appliances and by Canadian methods, by the Ministry of Labour as training centres for emigrants.

At the end of ten weeks at Claydon, or seventeen at Brandon, town boys from all parts of the country know enough about agricultural work to justify emigration to the land of promise, and so well do the courses fit them for their work that there is a never-failing supply of good jobs awaiting them.

Trainees at both farms are mostly between the ages of nineteen and twenty-five. Life at the centres is strenuous, and the routine is as near as possible that of the average Canadian farm. Slackers are soon weeded out, so that only the best type of men are sent overseas.

Pity the Wooden Horses!

During the first three weeks the newcomer at either centre is kept strictly under the eye of the Canadian instructors. One of his first lessons takes the form of instruction in the use of the Canadian axe—not an easy weapon to wield. Then to the cow-sheds for tuition in milking.

One feels rather sorry for the wooden horses, with their rubber tails and ears, which are stabled in the carpentry sheds. The poor beasts are harnessed and unharnessed scores of times daily, the average time taken by the pupil after a little practice being four and a half minutes for both operations!

Though the life is hard, it seems to suit most of the pupils. They invariably put on weight after their arrival, for the food is good and plentiful, and every kind of outdoor sport is indulged in when work ceases at six o'clock.

During the winter, intending emigrants are also prepared for Australia. Over 500 pupils of these farms have already gone overseas.

More than 5,000 schools in England are now fitted with wireless sets, so as to make use of the broadcast lessons.

Shade Needed In Cultivating Wild Flowers

Dutchman's Breeches, Hepatica and Trillium Among Those Adapted to Garden

Soil Selection Important for Principal Varieties

The Dutchman's breeches inhabits rich woods, forming masses of delicate, ferny foliage, with hundreds of odd white flowers in graceful sprays in April and May. It has small yellow bulblike roots, which furnish a ready means of propagation, and is adapted especially to a shallow basin-like depression in garden shade or in leaf soil in the shade of a robust hedge or garden wall.

Another wildling which is very successfully cultivated in the shade is the bloodroot. It comes from rich woods, spreads by a strong rootstock just undeh the ground, sends up broad, crisp, green leaves and dainty, clear white flowers in April and May, which are nearly two inches across.

WINTER COVERING NEEDED.

By planting pieces of the rootstock even in ordinary garden soil one can have a worth-while white flower in the shady spot. It is desirable to cover them with leaves over winter and leave a few of these to mix with the soil in the spring.

Hepatica, the blue, pink or white spring wild flower familiar to most of us, has also leaves which last over winter. Hepaticas will even grow in a sunny border, but as they prefer shade we may count on them for planting where it is too shady for ordinary garden flowers. It is possible to help them along by giving them a good rich loam to grow in. By dividing the roots new plants are obtained.

WILD GINGER SPREADS FAST

Anelegait mass of riche foliage for the shade is the wild ginger. Its leaves are heart-shaped and its flowers are rich brown purple cups, hidden under the leaves. The wild ginger spreads rapidly by ginger-scented, creeping rootstocks, a few poeces of which, planted in ordonary soil, will soon cover broad spaces. Indeed, it is specifically recomended by horticulturists for carpeting under trees.

The trillium, or wake robins, other wild friends of childhood days, are showy flowers in white, pink or deep red. They come from a moist rich woods soil, so it is best to make some leaf soil for them, and as the narrow bulb-like roots are naturally deeply sunk they shauld be so planted. They can be so planted in midsummer or later.

Other flowers are adder's tongue, cranesbill, bellwort, sweet pepperbush and viburnum.

Naval Agreement

Truth (London): You cannot get it into the French mind that security does not depend on armaments. But whatever the French and the Italians may go, we ought to seize this opportunity of sealing a lasting pact of friendship with the United States. Good will will not be enough. Before deadlock of the armed peace, to which Ambassador Gibson referred, can be broken, before the unhappy taxpayer can hope for relief, the air will be filled with the clamour of Jingoes on both sides of the water. These gentlemen have got to be faced and told plainly that now that the German navy is at the bottom of the sea, and no other navy is threatening our interests, there is no earthly reason why a common-sense agreement for relative reductions in naval strength should not be made between Great Britain and the United States.

Canada's Foreign Trade

London Free Press (Cons.): If the United States does not want to trade with Canada except on unequal terms, then let us look to the rest of the world, and particularly the rest of the Empire.

More than 6,000 text-books printed in several languages in Braille type are now available for sightless students at the National Institute for the Blind.

MUTT AND JEFF— —By Bud Fisher. **Mutt's Just Bound to Get Jeff in Bad With the Traffic Laws.**