Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Hogging the Road

An automobile driven at a fast rate and "hogging" the centre of the road was responsible for a car containing five persons taking to the ditch on the highway near St. Placide, all the occupants being injured. This offence is altogether too common, some motorists even ignoring the dividing white marks at curves and on hills, apparently confident that they will be permitted to continue on their selfish and perilous course by other drivers who are fearful of risking their lives by asserting their right to their side of the highway. Traps for these offenders should be in order, and drastic punishment upon conviction of driving to the danger of others. — Montreal Gazette.

Food First

We can do without automobiles, radios, trips to the beach, and fashions. Our bread comes to us not from the forest, nor from pulp and paper nor the mine. No more does it come from manufacturing or trade. Our values have been upset. We have thought too much of pulp and paper and too little of our bread. We have attached too much importance to industry and not enough to agriculture. —Le Droit, Ottawa.

Possible New Industry

Whales are plentiful wherever there is open water in the Hudson Bay district. Inquiries are being made to see if it would be worth while to develop the whaling industry. Some white whales are to be taken to Winnipeg for sampling. Under the auspices of the Manitoba Industrial Development Board a movement is being pushed to see if a market for whale oil, meat and leather can be cultivated. It is also thought there is a possibility of exporting the oil and leather to overseas markets. When tests have been completed, a survey is to be made of the English and European markets. If the hopes of the interested parties are fulfilled, it means a new industry for Manitoba and the West. — Border Cities Star.

Too Common

The camper who is careless about his fire, the picnic party, which strews the ground with empty bottles, tin cans and the debris of the picnic lunch, the vandal who tosses broken glass and sharp tins into lake or river where they lie in waiting for some unfortunate bather, the army of people who make no attempt to clean up after a meal in the open air are all too if they base their ideas of our housecommon. Our friends in the country, keeping on our behaviour on these picnic jaunts, must have a decided poor opinion of our homes.—Peterborough Examiner.

Worn Tires Extra Hazard

Driving at high rates of speed when the car is shod with badly worn tires is often attended with fatal results. A blowout on the front tire of an automobile on the Kingston Road recently resulted in one person being killed and six injured. For economic reasons many car owners are endeavoring to get all possible wear out of their tires. Apparently they give too little consideration to the risk involved. In the final analysis this dangerous practice is actually false economy. An accident caused by a blowout—and mishaps of this kind more often occur with worn tires—may prove very costly.—Kitchener Record.

Forest Conservation

Many thousands of Canadians earn their living from lumber and the industries which are derived from it. For this reason it is of the first importance, if we want to assure the well-being of a large part of our population, to prevent forest fires. Railways and companies interested in the exploitation of forests do all that they can do to safeguard them, but the immense sums which they spend annually for this purpose cannot preserve our woods from destruction if the general public does not realize the seriousness of these losses, and does not do its part in aiding and sharing in these measures of conservation.—La Tribune, Sherbrooke.

"Give a Dog a Bad Name"

They are having something of a scare in Ontario, especially in Toronto, over the police dog. It appears that in Toronto this particular breed of dog has bitten 84 persons so far this year, and one of the city newspapers is hinting about the complete aboltion of the police dog from the towns and cities of Southern Ontario as possibly necessary in the public safety. There is surely no reason for panic where these dogs are concerned. It may be argued that their place is not in crowded cities where they are compelled to come into contact with strangers all the time. But the same thing holds true of any large dog which needs much exercise and air to maintain his health and equanimity. It looks as though the police dog has got a bad name which he may not altogether deserve. And we know what happens to the dog—or the human—who falls under that ban. Anyway, fashions change. — Toronto Mail and Empire.

THE EMPIRE

The Finest Hospitality

There are, indeed, many kinds of hospitality, yet how rare are all good things, how rare is the true Simple Hospitality. Simple Hospitality—you know it and feel it instinctively whenever its presence is near. It pervades the whole atmosphere, for it breathes in all the hundred and one little things which thoughtful and loving hearts have arranged for your comfort. Artificiality cannot live in its presence; thus you are not for ever pretending to be somebody else. You know you are welcome for yourself alone. Simple Hospitality sets you at your ease and makes you feel at home. You thus think naturally, act naturally. Therefore you are happy.—Mrs. Hew Wardrop in Chamber's Journal.

Civic Pride

San Francisco has set a new pace for civic enterprise. She is laying plans to build for future greatness. Cities and towns where the people as a whole show interest in civic affairs, especially those improvements which affect the general appearance of their city for all time to come, move ahead fast. It is one thing for a city to talk progressiveness and another to be progressive. Experience has proved that cities which really do worthwhile things are the cities whose citizens preach co-operation and practise what they preach.—Trinidad Guardian.

The Pioneer Spirit

"I would like to invoke the enterprsing spirit of our forefathers and I would like to say that at no period of the world's history have rewards been greater than they are to-day. It may be true that so far as the world is concerned, those who hold in their hands the fortunes of these great schemes may not achieve such personal distinction as the forcer of the North-West Passage, or those who extend the territory of the British Empire; their service to humanity, their influence upon our daily life and well being, is not one whit the less. We need constantly to remind ourselves that the future prosperity of our Empire depends on our maintaining a virile spirit of Enterprise. It is the only policy which will ensure success." — Sir Edward Stockton in the Merchant Adventurer.

Up to the People

Governments are human. Minor faults can always be found. The question is, can we do better than we are doing now? Are any of the commonly suggested mprovements really likely to add to our welfare? Or is it better to leave things as they are? The answer must depend upon Honk Kong people themselves. Are the best of them ready to take up public work, as in the Home manner? Experts have their disadvantages but they are infinitely to be preferred to professional politicians, whose first care is to feather their own nests. Only the willing services of the leaders in commerce and the professons can keep the undesirables out of a democratic government.—Hong-Kong Press.

OTHER OPINIONS

Poverty in Japan

The food their cattle need Japanese farmers themselves, their wives and children are eating, because they have no other sustenance. In one-time prosperous communities official investigations have brought to light the fact that less than 10 per cent. of the families living there possess more than ten yen in cash. And when it is remembered that a yen is worth about 27½ cents in American money, one can understand something of the poverty of Japan's farming class. But what is worse, say Japanese informants, more than 50 per cent. of the farmers have no cash whatever and are reverting to the primitive practice of barter.—Literary Digest.

Humane Warfare

In the fighting with the police one man was killed and many injured because guns, clubs and brickbats were used. When the infantry moved in to take possession tear gas was employed. It did the work which might otherwise have required bayonets, rifle butts or gunshots. A most unpleasant episode might have been the consequence of trying to control the disorder and eject the men by force. The gas did it with ease. The military had the upper hand at once. Chemicals can be used to subdue American citizens, but international agreement seeks to bar the use of gas on enemies, sentimentalizing on category of destructive weapons as humane and another as unspeakably barbaric.—Chicago Tribune.

Fewer Schools Result Of Improved Roads

Raleigh, N.C. — Consolidations to reduce further the number of schools in North Carolina will be effected next session, according to plans announced by the State Board of Equalization.

This move, primarily in the interest of "economy," is made possible because of the State's improved highway system and adequate transportation facilities.

They Still Goose-Step in Germany

Constitution Day in Berlin called forth the bands and all the trappings. Here we see a portion of the parade stepping smartly along.

Harz Mountains Border Line "High, Low" Germans

The Harz Mountains, best known in this country as the source of singing canary birds, says "The Washington Star," stands in Germany as the dividing line between the so-called high and low Germans. Around the mountains have been built many of the legends and weird tales in which the German folklore revels. The mountains vary in elevation from around 1,000 feet to some 2,100, with the Brocken, highest peak in Central Germany, towering to an elevation of 3,740 feet. The range is fifty-seven miles long and twenty miles wide, topped by a plateau which is reached by fairly steep mountain sides.

The legends which add glamour to the mountains, and the birds which spread joy with their singing are only a small part of the real value of the mountains, however, for the Harz is, in reality, rich in minerals. Silver, lead, iron, copper, zinc, marble, alabaster and granite are found in its mines and quarries, while the forests yield much timber and, together with the mining activities, give employment to many people.

CONSOLATION

Mrs. Nuwedd was paying her mother a visit.

"Oh, mother," she said, as soon as they met, "I'm so wretched. I've just discovered that my husband only married me for my money."

Mother raised her eyebrows inquiringly.

"There, there, my dear," she calmly replied, "don't worry about that. You at least have the comfort of knwing that he's not such a fool as he looks."

Patient (angrily)—"The size of your bill makes my blood boil."

Doctor—"Then it will be twenty dollars more for sterilizing your system."

Soviet Harvest Total Shows Rapid Increase

Moscow.—Harvest figures for the third five-day period of August have been more satisfactory and the total now is only 4,000,000 acres behind that of the middle of August last year The deficit is the result of rains in the north Caucasus, which is 6,000,000 acres behind its schedule.

Especially successful are the machine and tractor stations, which have completed 80 per cent. of their program. Their number has greatly increased as a result of Soviet production of 25,000 tractors in the first half year. There are now 3,000 of these stations with nominally twenty-five machines each and with their own service stations and mechanics.

State grain collections improved 30 per cent. over the previous five-day period but are still behind the monthly plan. Last year's collections approximated 23,000,000 tons of all grains and the fear that the current year's figure would be materially reduced is now lessening.

The cotton harvest has begun in Central Asia and the prospects are reported as excellent.

The Day's Work

Use well the moment; what the hour
Brings for thy use is in thy power;
And what thou best canst understand
Is just the thing that lies nearest to thy hand.
Art thou little, do that little well, and for they comfort know
The biggest man can do his biggest work no better than just so.

Like the star
That shines afar,
Without haste
And without rest,
Let each man wheel with steady sway
Round the task that rules the day,
And do his best.

—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, in "The Wisdom of Goethe." Translated and Edited by John Stuart Blackie.

The Greatest Work

Have you known how to meditate, and manage your life? You have performed the greatest work of all.—Montaigne.

Mr. Peters: "At last we're out of debt." Mrs. Peters: "Oh, thank goodness! Now I can get credit again."

Capt. James A. Mollison, first westward solo flier of the Atlantic, gives the motors of his trusty plane a minute inspection and every thing seems to be in working order.

Farm Problems

Conducted by Prof. Henry G. Bell, Dept. of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

1. What are the arguments for using fertilizer on fall wheat?

Ans.—(a) To increase yield. (b) To improve quality. (c) To insure a stand of clover or other legumes seeded with wheat. (d) To balance the plantfood ration so that the wheat crop may be able to make desirable growth ripen at a favorable time and fill lump, heavy kernels.

1. Why is potash needed for wheat?

Ans.—40 bushels of wheat crop takes out of the soil 75 lbs. nitrogen, 28 lbs. phosphoric acid and 50 lbs. potash. Wheat contains about 71% carbohydrates of which starch is the largest representative. Potash is absolutely essential for the formation of starch. The point has been many times established that the chlorophyll or green matter of the plant cannot function to the full in producing starch unless there is a sufficient amount of potash obtainable. For this reason, there must be either potash in the soil, or added to the soil in manure or fertilizers if wheat is going to do its best.

Certain soils contain a desirable amount of potash while others, such as light sandy or gravelly loam soils or soils which tend to be of a muck type, are notably short of this essential element.

3. Will phosphate alone give maximum results on wheat?

Ans.—On many good wheat farms where the soil is of a clay loam or clay type and where it is possible to return a liberal application of manure in preparing the field for wheat, high-profitable results are obtained from the use of superphosphate. Of course superphosphate supplies mainly phosphoric acid and a little sulphur. The growing wheat crop requires nitrogen to make straw growth and potash to assist in the formation of starch, as already described. Where there is a lack of either nitrogen or potash these certainly must be added in order to get best yields of best quality wheat.

4. Will lime do any good on the wheat field?

Ans.—Lime is a soil corrector. That is, it corrects the reaction of the soil, turning it from acid or sour to alkaline. If the soil is sour, much of the phosphoric acd added in manure and in fertilizers tends to combine with iron and aluminum of the soil and is thereby rendered largely unavailable for the growing crop. The addition of lime corrects this condition so that added fertility is retained in a form in which the growing wheat crop can use it. Furthermore, lime, by sweetening the soil, puts it in good shape for a start of alfalfa or other legumes seeded with wheat. It is, therefore, good practice to lime the wheat field if the soil shows an acid reaction. Thirty years experimental work at Ohio Experimental Station show that lime applied to the wheat crop accounts for approximately an increase of 5 bushels per acre, whether the field is fertilized or unfertilized.

5. What soils are not adapted to wheat and why?

Ans.—Many wheat crops are destined to failure through being placed on soils which have too great a handicap to overcome in order to make them successful mediums for growing this cereal. A poorly drained soil is absolutely unsuited for the growing of wheat. In order for wheat to successfully pass the winter it must make sufficient root growth and sufficient development of top so that there is strength to survive winter climatic conditions. Moreover, if water stands in the soil, alternate freezing and thawing are sure to dislodge the young plant and expose its roots to the sun and drying winds of spring.

Muck soil is notably high in nitrogen, low in phosphoric acid and very low in potash. An attempt to grow fall wheat on this soil will nearly always result in an excessive growth of straw which goes down, and the production of small heads poorly filled with shrivelled grain. This is the result of lack of phosphate and potash.

6. What fertilizers are recommended for wheat and how should they be applied?

Ans.—From the general experience of the work of this station, we are led to recommend on medium loam soils the use of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer of the type of 0-14-16. Much nitrogen will have been added by the growth of legumes and the addition of manure. The phosphoric acid and potash added in this type of fertilizer produces a balance of plantfood which gives excellent results.

On soils for which it is impossible to supply a dressing of manure, and on soils which normally do not grow sufficient straw, the use of such fertilizers as 2-12-6 or 3.10-5 is recommended at the rate of 250 to 375 lbs. per acre.

In all cases best results are obtained by drilling the fertilizers into the soil at the time the wheat is sown.

Britain and India

By Ramsay MacDonald

We never wished to intervene in the communal controversies of India. We made that abundantly clear during both sessions of the round table when we strove hard to get the Indians to settle this matter between themselves.

We have realized from the very first that any decision we may make is likely—to begin with, at any rate—to be criticized by every community purely from the viewpoint of its own complete demands. But we believe that in the end considerations of Indian needs will prevail, and all communities will see that their duty is to cooperate in working out the new Constitution which is to give India a new place in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

We should be only too glad if at any stage before the proposed bill becomes law the communities can reach an agreement among themselves. The government will be ready and willing to substitute for its scheme, either in respect of any one or more of the provinces or in respect of the whole of British India.

EASY WINNER

The defendant in the breach of promise action was a singularly ugly little man.

When his counsel rose to address the jury, he said: "You've heard the evidence of the plaintiff, believe this enchanting, this fascinating, this captivating, this accomplished girl would favor the advances or listen, save with scorn, to the amorous protestations of the wretched and repulsive creaure, the deformed and degraded defendant?"

His client tried to interrupt.

"Silence, sir!" replied his counsel, in an under-tone. "Gentlemen," he continued, "do you think this girl would ever have permitted an offer of marriage to be made her by this miserable atom of humanity, who would have to stand on a penny to look over twopence?"

The jury thought not. Verdict for defendant.

QUICKER

Tony and his friend were at a loose end one afternoon and becoming troublesome, so father proposed that they should pot some geraniums for him. The suggestion met with approval, and off the two boys went to start the job.

At the tea-table later father asked what they had done with the trowel.

"Oh," said the truthful Tony, "we didn't use the trowel. We just took turns with my airgun."

Powder Made by Grecians Before Christian Era

Princeton, N.J.—Cosmetics used by Grecian women 400 years before the Christian era were manufactured by methods almost identical with those of today, according to discoveries by Princeton University chemists. Analysis of a white face powder found in a tomb in Corinth by Dr. T. Leslie Shear, of the Princeton art and archaeology department, disclosed that they were cubes of carbonate of lead which Grecian manufacturers had produced by a process much like that employed now in the production of white lead, a paint pigment.

The discovery of the white cosmetics by Dr. Shear was a rare find, although their use by Grecian and Roman women is frequently mentioned in classical writings. Red cosmetics used by the ancients have been found before and some of this type is on display in the British Museum. This type was produced from a plant.

An old Grecian poem, in warning against their use, observes that "never by use of psimythion (the Greek word for white face powder) can you make a Helen out of Hecuba."

The Romans knew the white cosmetic as "serussa" and Ovid, celebrated Latin poet, is author of an essay on "the care of the complexion."

Dr. Shear, who is now associated with the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, as field director of the excavating of the ancient Market Place there, has recently returned to Princeton from the scene of operations, where he spent the past season

Spain to Use $32,001,000 in Constructing Schools

Madrid.—The Official Gazette recently published a decree authorizing the Finance Ministry to issue bonds to the extent of 400,000,000 pesetas (about $32,000,000) for construction of new schools in Spain.

The teacher told the children about the Garden of Eden and how Adam and Eve had disobeyed after being forbidden to eat the fruit of one tree. "Now, children," she said, "can anyone tell me what lesson that teaches us?" "Yes, miss," replied a small boy. "Eat less fruit."

Fly—"Here's a find, just the thing for my barber shop."