10,000,000 Boy Scouts

The 76th birthday, February 22, of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, father of the Boy Scouts, and the fact that the movement this year achieves its 25th birthday, attracts new attention to the phenomenal growth of Scouting within the life of its founder. Reports presented at the recent annual meeting in London show an enrolment of 2,159,984 Scouts and leaders in no less than 94 countries and parts of the British Empire.

Since the inauguration of the movement in 1908 not less than ten million boys have profited by its training for good citizenship. To this number may be added probably half that number of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts of the resulting sister movement—in all some 15,000,000 young people influenced to realize their best in service, health and friendliness.

Not the least contribution has been that to youth world-understanding by this "Junior League of Nations." Three world gatherings of Boy Scouts and one of Rover (older) Scouts have brought together many thousands of boys of all nations in completely friendly intercourse. The Scout Jamboree of 1929 called to England over 53,000 boys, many from enemy countries of the Great War, for two weeks of the friendliest fraternizing. A similar gathering this year will bring other thousands together to offer "adult nations" and their diplomats another example of thousands of boys of many countries living and playing together in complete mutual respect and cordial good-will for two jolly weeks.

Truly a wonderful living monument to a living leader; and one for whom many more years of inspired leadership will be toasted at a practically unbroken world chain of Scout and Guide banquets, celebrating his natal day, and that also of Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide, on February 22nd.

Silver Wolf For J. W. Mitchell

Before a distinguished gathering at a luncheon at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, given by Mr. E. R. Wood, the Honorary Silver Wolf, was presented by His Excellency, the Earl of Bessborough as Chief Scout for Canada to Mr. J. W. Mitchell, President of the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association. The decoration was in recognition of twelve years of outstanding service. During Mr. Mitchell's presidency the Scout membership in Ontario has grown from 7,697 to 23,876.

New U.S. President Backs Scouts

At a recent meeting of the Boy Scouts Foundation of Greater New York President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt announced his readiness to serve as President of the Boy Scouts of America, and declared the Scouts could always feel they had an ardent friend in the White House.

Forestry Minister's Tribute to Scouting

Tribute to the effectiveness of Scout citizenship training in general and to the value of Scout co-operation in various forestry department activities, was paid by Hon. Wm. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and forests of Ontario, at the annual meeting dinner of the Provincial Scout Association. Particular mention was made of help in getting tree-planting publicity to farmers, and the annual work done by Scouts on the reforestation project at Angus, Ont.

Lt.-Gov. Presents Scout "V.C."

The rare Cornwell Badge, the fourth awarded a Canadian Scout, was presented by Lieut.-Governor Fordham Johnson to Scout Myddleton Mackenzie before a large gathering at the Legislative Buildings, Victoria, B.C. The occasion was marked by the presence of Hon. R. H. Pooley, representing the Provincial Government, and Mayor David Leeming. The badge is awarded for exceptional character and fortitude shown during an extended period of suffering, and high standing in Scouting.

Every boy between the ages of 12 and 18 years of age should be a Scout. The Boy Scout Movement has something to interest boys of all types, and It is non-military and non-political, it caters to boys in all classes of life. and it is also inter-denominational. Scouting supplements your school education, gives you a broader outlook, and helps you to have "a clean mind in a healthy body,' and teaches you how to fit yourself to be a useful and good citizen when you grow up. The Lone Scout Department is especially organized to take care of country boys and those who are unable to join a regularly organized Troop. Why not write to-day for information about it? The address is: The Boy Scouts Association, Lone Scout Department, 330 Bay Street, Toronto.—"Lone E."

If There Were No Books

(From London Correspondent of New York Times Book Review.)

"It is a mistake to assume that books have come to stay. The human race did without them for thousands of years and may decide to do without them again." This startling prediction comes not from any Philistine lowbrow, but from one of our most accomplished literary artists, E. M. Forster. He observes that the radio and cinema are turning us from readers into listeners and lookers, and he wonders whither this tendency will lead. Mr. Forster regards the prospect of a bookless world as a deplorable one, for books, he says, have an educational value which nothing yet invented will supply. No one is educated who cannot concentrate, and it is easier to learn concentration through a book than through a talk or a film, for an obvious reason. If your attention wanders, you can go back to the top of the page and start again, whereas in a talk or a film you are carried on. So he confesses that he has little faith in the educational future of broadcasting unalloyed, and he trusts in the movies still less. Microphone and screen will both be helpful as long as they are subsidiary only, and are combined with books and refer us to books. They can indicate, but they cannot rub anything in, and in twenty-four hours all they leave behind is a blur.

Goatskin Exports Are Huge

Goatskins exported from British India last year weighed 33,600,000 pounds.

There is no odor so bad as that which arises from goodness tainted. It is human, it is divine carrion.—Thoreau.

Sonnet on the Sea

It keeps eternal whisperings around
Desolate shores, and with its mighty swell
Gluts twice ten thousand caverns, till the spell
Of Hecate leaves them their old shadowy sound.
Often 'tis in such gentle temper found,
That scarcely will the very smallest shell
Be mov'd for days whence it sometime fell,
When last the winds of heaven were unbound.
Oh ye! who have your eyeballs vex'd and tir'd,
Feast them upon the wideness of the sea:
Oh ye! whose ears are dinn'd with uproar rude,
Or fed too much with cloying melody,—
Sit ye near some old cavern's mouth, and brood
Until ye start, as if the sea-nymphs quir'd!

—John Keats. "Poems".

Mongol Dictionary Contains 2,000 Pages

Tokyo.—After 16 years of work, Maj. Kenji Shimonaga of the War Office has completed a Mongolian-Japanese dictionary, the first of its kind, which will be published shortly by the army. It is a book of 2000 pages.

The army long has given close attention to the study of foreign languages and has in its language school experts on nearly all tongues. Major Shimonaga has specialized in Oriental languages, including Mongolian, Chinese dialects, Manchu and Tibetan. He had to design special type to reproduce the intricate Mongol characters appearing in his dictionary.

Sunday School Lesson

March 5 Lesson X—Jesus Giving Life and Health—Mark 5: 21-24, 35-43. Golden Text — The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad.—Psalm 126:3.

ANALYSIS.

I. WHEN TROUBLE COMES, Mark 5: 21-23.
II. WHEN FAITH IS FEEBLE, Mark 5: 24-34.
III. WHEN GOD COMES IN, Mark 5. 35-43.

I. WHEN TROUBLE COMES, Mark 5: 21-23.

When Jesus and his men arrived back at Capernaum, the news of the previous night's happenings had already reached the town. The populace crowded down to the harbor to welcome him back. Many were the motives which brought them there, curiosity, gratitude, hope, desperate need. Jairus (v. 22) was in desperate need. Death was hovering over his home, v. 23. Some one hurrying past cried out, "There comes Jesus!" Casting aside his pride and perhaps prejudice, the artisocrat ran and flung himself, in Oriental fashion, at Jesus' feet, imploring him to come to heal the child.

Man's extremity was God's opportunity. When trouble comes the many things which separate men suddenly lose their importance. The

February 26. Lesson IX—Jesus Shows

rough ploughshare of sorrow had broken up the surface of this man's life, and made him capable of receiving God's best.

II. WHEN FAITH IS FEEBLE, Mark 5: 24-34.

In the crowd was another figure, also drawn there by her trouble. Suffering from recurring hemorrhages for many years, she has suffered much also, as Mark quaintly puts it, at the hands of the doctors—many doctors. All her money had gone in doctors' bills, and she was worse instead of better, v. 26. Luke, himself a physician, thought this rather hard on the medical profession. He left out part of Mark's account, Luke 8: 43. Even today in the East, it is common in the case of serious illness to employ a multiplicity of doctors. Their diagnoses and prescriptions conflict. When one reflects that they prescribed such remedies as ashes of burnt wolves' skulls, frogs' livers, eyes of crabs and such things, it is ieasy to imagine this woman's condition after twelve years' treatment!

Instead of addressing herself to the Master, she crept up behind him and touched his clothes. Her disease probably made her ceremonially unclean. She would, therefore, avoid publicity. She also shared the belief, common in her time, that a kind of supernatural virtue went forth from the Healer, and might even be spread through contact with his clothing. See Acts 19: 12.

The extraordinary sensitiveness of Jesus distinguished that particular touch from the pressure of the crowd. He turned and asked, "Who touched me?" Matthew evidently shocked at the disciples' too bold correction, omits it in his account. Shocked also at a miracle of which Jesus was not the author, he makes the healing follow Jesus' words, Matt. 9:20. Jesus, ignoring the disciples, continued to look for the one who had caught his garment. The poor woman, trembling with embarrassment and fear of the possible consequences of her deed in trying to gain benefits without the Healer's knowledge, made herself known, v. 33. Affectionately addressing her as "daughter," Jesus reassured her. Her faith, superstitious as it was, not the touch of his garment, had cured her.

A timid faith it was, just enabling her to stretch out a stealthy hand, too feeble to bring her openly to Jesus' yet a real faith, richly rewarded. The Canadian soldier, dying on the field, pressing to his lips the rude cross hurriedly improvised by the Protestant padre with two bits of sticks, may have shown a somewhat superstitious faith. But it helped the boy to see his Saviour and die happy. The amazing love and mercy will not quench the smoking flax of our feeble faith.

"I think that there is a great lesson here. It is not that it does not matter whether or not we have intelligent and enlightened evangelical views. We should be thankful that we live in a land of the open Bible, a land delivered largely from religious superstition. We do not believe in such things as fetishes and holy relics. But can you imagine the Spirit of the Lord looking over Christendom today? Think of some dark places in South America where many people are grossly superstitious regarding certain holy relics and so on. I can imagine him looking at people like that, and at ourselves, with all our true, enlightened, intelligent faith, and perhaps finding in some poor soul there a deeper desire for him, a greater readiness to be changed by him, than in some of us, with all our correct views."—P. Carnegie Simpson.

III. WHEN GOD COMES IN, Mark 5. 35-43.

While all this was taking place, a messenger came with the news that the girl had already passed away. The distraught father evidently refused to accept the message as final. He continued to implore Jesus. "Why are you still worrying the Teacher?" urged the servant, v. 35. Jesus also evidently refused to accept another's opinion. With a word of encouragement to the father (v. 36) he took his three most intimate disciples and went to the house.

When he saw the girl he declared her not really dead, but asleep (v. 39), that is, unconscious; and thereupon restored her to her parents. Bible students should compare the account in Matthew 9: 18, 23-26, where the girl is already dead, and the father definitely asks Jesus to restore her to life. Jesus' words, "not dead, but sleeping," must, then, be taken metaphorically. Death, to a Christian is but a sleep from which Jesus can waken one.

The command to keep the restoring a secret was given possibly to enable Jesus to avoid the excited and clamorous crowds whose demands for healings so interfered with his teaching ministry. He mentioned to a too happy father that his little girl would be the better of something to eat.

Once again our Lord demonstrated that the vitalizing and enriching of a man's whole life, physical as well as spiritual, is part of his work. When God comes into one's life, spiritual forces are set free. When we begin to live wisely and kindly, many present-day ailments will disappear!

Youthful and Useful

By HELEN WILLIAMS.

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

Here's a charmingly youthful model for you.

It reflects the Victorian age with its deep round yoked bodice with sleeves that widen and puff above the elbow.

The skirt lines are clever with snug hips and a deep pointed section at the front that will give elegant height to your figure.

For it you may choose a discreetly patterned crinkly crepe silk (such as made the original) in your favorite scheme. Medium blue, geranium-red and rust tones are delightfully chic.

Style No. 3333 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inch bust. Size 16 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material with ⅛ yard of 39-inch contrasting and ⅜ yard of 35-inch lining.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

Farm Queries

Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Dept. of Chemistry, O.A.C.

Address All Letters to Farm Editor, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. All Answers Will Appear in this Column. If Personal Reply is Desired, Enclose Stamped and Addressed Envelope.

Questions and Answers

J. B.—Regarding the testing of soil for lime conditions, can I send and get the liquid to test the soil myself, or have I to send the soil sample to O.A.C.?

Answer.—Reacto Soil Kits containing the liquid for testing soils, the package of waxed papers on which the soil is placed and the chart carrying the comparatve colors and directions as to how much lime is necessary in order to produce a neutral condition of soil, are supplied from the Department of Chemistry at cost (25c), or they may be had at the offices of the various Agricultural Representatives on the same terms. Each set contains full instructions and the test can be made by the farmer himself or by the Agricultural Representative, or you may send samples to the soils laboratory, Dept. of Chemistry, O.A.C., where tests will be made free of charge.

If samples are to be sent, place about one-half pint of soil in a closely woven cotton bag. Tie a tag on to the top of the bag when closing it and address same to the Department of Chemistry. Place your name and address on the other side of the tag. It is best for you to drop us a line under separate cover at the same time. Of course, it will be necessary for you to pay postage on this parcel but the testing and reply are free of charge.

W. B.—I have been told to put my wood ashes on my potatoes next spring when I plow. Would this be a good thing to do and would you put the ashes on the set as you plant them? They will be plowed in. Would a handful do each set or would it be too much? I am planting 4 or 5 acres and was thinking of using ashes on some and commercial fertilizer on some, and of course will use manure on them all. What is the best fertilizer for potatoes? The soil is a sandy loam and up high.

Answer.—It would not be wise to put wood ashes on potatoes. It is true they carry from 5 to 8% potash if unleached, but they also carry a large percent of lime, frequently 30 to 40%. This lime produces distinctly alkaline conditions in the soil, which conditions are the best possible for the growth of the potato scab. If your potatoes contain the spores of scab the treatment you mention would result in a very scabby crop. It is a wise policy to use wood ashes on land that you are preparing to seed to alfalfa or other legumes. These crops take large quantities of potash out of the soil and will benefit greatly by the potash which is applied in the ashes and the lime which it carries also, since legumes thrive best on alkaline soils.

If the manure is well rotted, you will be doing a good thing to give a fairly generous dressing to your potato ground, since the light soil that you describe will need considerable organic matter or plant fibre for it to hold sufficient moisture for the growing potato crop.

Our tests on potatoes which cover a period of four years show an average increase from fertilizers for the four years of 51.3 bushels per acre. Where six different fertilizers were compared on 15 representative potato farms during the past year, the largest yield was obtained from 750 lbs. per acre of 4-8-10. This gave an increase of 57.8 bushels per acre. At prices charged for this type of fertilizer in 1932, this represents an investment of $7.82 per acre, or the cost of the increased bushels of potatoes would be 13½c per bushel. If potatoes are selling at 50c a bushel you can readily see that this would represent a nice profit on investment.

The next highest increase to 4-8-10 was made by 0-12-10, which made an increase of 10 bushels less per acre at a cost of $6.34 for the application or 13.3c per bushel of potatoes.

If you plan to use fertilizer be sure not to put the potatoes directly on top of the fertilizer or the fertilizers directly on top of the potato pieces. Such an application would tend to draw the moisture out of the potato pieces and injure their vitality. Cover fertilizer lightly with soil before dropping potatoes.

J. E. B.—What is the reason for turnips taking on rot before maturity on a particular piece of land, especially worse after a crop of rape has been grown on the field the previous year. Is this condition due to lack of mineral or plantfood in the soil, and might it be overcome by using some kind of fertilizer?

Answer.—The opinion of the Department of Bacteriology is that this rot is one that is quite prevalent in turnip fields this year, known as "bacterial rot of turnips.' It is a very destructive rot and no treatment of soil, nor spraying, so far discovered, has any effect on control of the disease. Rape belongs to the same botanical family as turnips, therefore it is quite natural to expect that a potato crop following a rape crop may be infected with the same disease, since the remanent of the rape crop would carry the turnip disease over.

The best advice we can give you on the subject is to change the field for your turnips and by all means do not follow rape with turnips. If you see the disease starting in your turnips next year pull up the diseased plants, remove them from the field and absolutely destroy them; also plow under all refuse on the field after the crop is harvested, such as leaves.

T. P. W.—We are confronted with a problem which we cannot understand in the matter of churning cream and not able to obtain butter. The cream being the right temperature and after churning a short time it commenced to foam and could not do anything with it. The next lot of cream churned all right. Then a third churning took place and the result was the ground alfalfa as a mash. The cow is a Holstein in good condition and her feed consists of timothy and alfalfa hay with chopped oats and ground alfalfa a sa mash. The cow is with calf and will come in next May. She is giving a lot of milk at present. We had no trouble with the cream until about a month ago. Perhaps you could enlighten us on this matter and give some reason for it for which we will be glad to hear from you.

Answer.—The Department of Dairying gives the following answer to your inquiry:

In order to get cream to churn in a reasonable length of time it is necessary that the cream be of sufficient richness, that the churn be not filled over one-third full, and that the correct temperature range for churning be adopted. If these conditions are observed throughout the year the churning time should not exceed 30 to 40 minutes. Winter cream, of course, tends to churn with difficulty as compared with summer cream, owing to smaller fat globules; milk fat of harder chemical composition and also to the naturally increased viscosity of winter milk and cream. Nevertheless, if the richness of cream and fullness of churn are standardized the simple temperature adjustment, using a thermometer, is all that is necessary in order to regulate the churning time.

I am of the opinion that thin cream combined with too low churning temperature is the cause of your churning difficulties, and would, therefore, advise having the richness of cream increased to 25 to 30%, and the adoption of a churning temperature to 60 deg. F. to 64 reg. F.

Acid Finishes Electric Bulbs

The inside of electric lamp bulbs is being etched in France by a machine which injects hydrofluoric acid into the bulb through a nozzle. Because these nozzles had to be replaced frequently due to the acid's corrosive action, they are now being made of a nickel-copper-chromium cast iron.

Beavers are equipped with oil glands on each side of the body and with toesnail combs on their hind feet, and they are constantly preening and primping when not sleeping, eating, playing or working.

It is a law of nature that faint-hearted men should be the fruit of luxurious countries, for we never find that the same soil produces delicacies and heroes.—Herodotus.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Now It's All Clear.