Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Most Northern Golf Links

What is probably the world's furthest north golf links is located at Chesterfield Inlet on the northern shore of Hudson Bay. Also it might be called the most exclusive of all golf clubs as it has a membership of only four, consisting of the Church of England missionary, the Roman Catholic missionary, the Hudson's Bay Company's factor and his assistant. The membership fee, which entitles the payee to life membership, is ten polar bear teeth. The course is still in process of building, so far three holes being completed. They are 400 yards, 250 yards and 350 yards respectivel in length, and are played three times in succession. Par for nine holes is 36.

While the tundra moss was suitable for the fashioning of an excellent fairway, the construction of greens presented some difficulty as grass will not grow so far north. This problem was solved, however, by building the greens from hard packed beach sand of which there is an expanse of ten miles near the course. Four Eskimo boys, one for each member, form the regular roster of caddies. — National Revenue Review.

Empire Trade

Dried apricots and peaches, raisins, sultanas and canned fruits from British South Africa are now purchasable in Ottawa shops. And attention is being called to this in advertisements by the South African Government. Fine business.—Ottawa Journal.

Unchanged

Dr. James M. Kieran, president of Hunter College, New York, not long ago finished his 50th year of service as an educator; and, as men will on such occasions, he looked backward over his life, smiled tolerantly and remarked: "There is nothing new under the sun." Fifty years of watching young people give a man a philosophy all his own. Dr. Kieran, considering the ways of youth, pointed out: "When I was in college, when you were in college, we thought we were the most important people in the world, and the world just couldn't get along without us. For a few years that continues. Then we get quieter, more conservative, and look down on these youngsters and say, very wisely, "You'll get over it.' And they do." No one who ever stopped to look back over his youth will dispute that statement, surely; and somehow, when you stop to think about it, that is one of the most melancholy things about life. Youth does "get over it," always.—Kitchener Record.

Canned Salmon

The salmon industry is an imporantt British Columbia industry. It has yielded over $18,000,000 a year. About 85 per cent. of the output goes into the export market, where is must meet with the keenest sort of competition from American, Russian and Japanese salmon. It is of first importance that the quality of the fish be maintained, and the canners have already received stern warning from the Department of Trade and Commerce that off-grade salmon has been getting into the export trade. British Columbia salmon has been gven a preference under the Ottawa treaties, but preferences or no preferences, it can only hold its place in the Empire market if it can establish its merit.—Vancouver Province.

The American Ordeal

Aside altogether from the natural sympathy which the English-speaking people have for the great Republic in its fiery ordeal, Canadians in particular are desirous, from the standpoint of self-interest, to see the United States return to normalcy as speedily as possible. Canada has no desire to profit at the expense of other people's troubles. That Franklin D. Roosevelt may be able to restore confidence to his country and substitute order and prosperty where there is confusion and adversity is the fervent wish of every loyal Canadian.—Toronto Telegram.

Practical Christianity

An example of practical Christianity comes from South Shields, England, where a Bible class during the past year built 24 houses to be rented at $3 per week to the poor.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Average Citizen's View

The average citizen of this province would rather see twenty bank bandits get away with their loot than one hit-and-run motorist escape after killing a child.—St. Catharines Standard.

An Optimistic View

The world economic crisis, unless all signs fail, has about run its course. The financial collapse of the United States, in spite of the fact that most of the world's gold is held there, will probably prove the last stage before recovery sets in. Certainly, if Mr. Roosevelt's policies are broad enough and big enough to meet this initial emergency of his administration, recovery there and throughout the world should be under way in a matter of months.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Where They Shine

The fashionable color for men this summer is to be green, we are told. The once-blue suits should be just about right by then.—Ottawa Journal.

THE EMPIRE

World to Cast Out Devil

The United States have come to the climax of their malady while they are still strong enough to cope with it. They will build up from the base a stronger, more stable industry and commerce than the fantastic structure which has toppled from the height of the skyscrapers to the dust.

Japan will halt her invading armies before she raises the new dragon of a nationalist China against her. She will be content to have expelled the chaos from Manchuria which threatened her material interests.

"Consolidate, not conquer," will be her policy now.

And in Germany, when the blare of Nazi trumpets has died down, the disciplined intellect of the German nation will assert itself, modifying the forces of reaction, building a greater Germany than the world has yet seen.

These things will not come overnight—but they will come.

The duty of Great Britain is plain.

We must regain our own economic health and vigor before we shall be able to help others.

We have our troubles, but we have also within us the powers for complete recovery.

We shall best serve the needs of the times if we restore ourselves to full strength—the first sound nation in a sick world.

In doing that we shall hasten the way when the whole world will cast out the devil that possesses it at this hour.—London Daily Express.

Creative Spending

Though experience abroad may have shown the futility of expanding credits without some sure prospect that they will be used for productive and not merely for banking purposes, there is no longer any reason in this country why public credit should not be used to stimulate public and private enterprise for really productive purposes and to the public benefit. The essence of the whole matter is that it is now safe to pursue a forward policy on lines which would have been quite unsafe eighteen months or even a year ago, and that a forward policy, being safe, is urgently necessary if the reward of past sacrifices is not to be delayed and even imperilled. — London Times.

Reason For Gratitude

With drops of 37.3, 35.7 and 31.1 per cent. in the exports of France, America and Germany respectively as compared with 6.9 in our own case, it is obvious that we are weathering the storm better than any of our rivals. Such industries as are active are those fostered by the recently imposed tariffs; and bad as things are, we have strong grounds to be thankful that a National Government has saved us from a situation that might have been infintiely worse. — Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman.

THE UNITED STATES

Tact Necessary

It is said that that great newspaper circulation builder, the social column, is a difficult assignment to handle.

Though readers are more than anxious to "see their names in the paper" they are equally quick to criticize the most trivial error.

Tact, therefore, is a vital attribute of the editor, while, in small towns especially, no action of any member of the community must be overlooked.

Both these virtues were evident in an illuminating item in the social page of a country daily which recently stated "Mr. George Snede has returned to town from where he has been visiting for the past 90 days."—Financial Post.

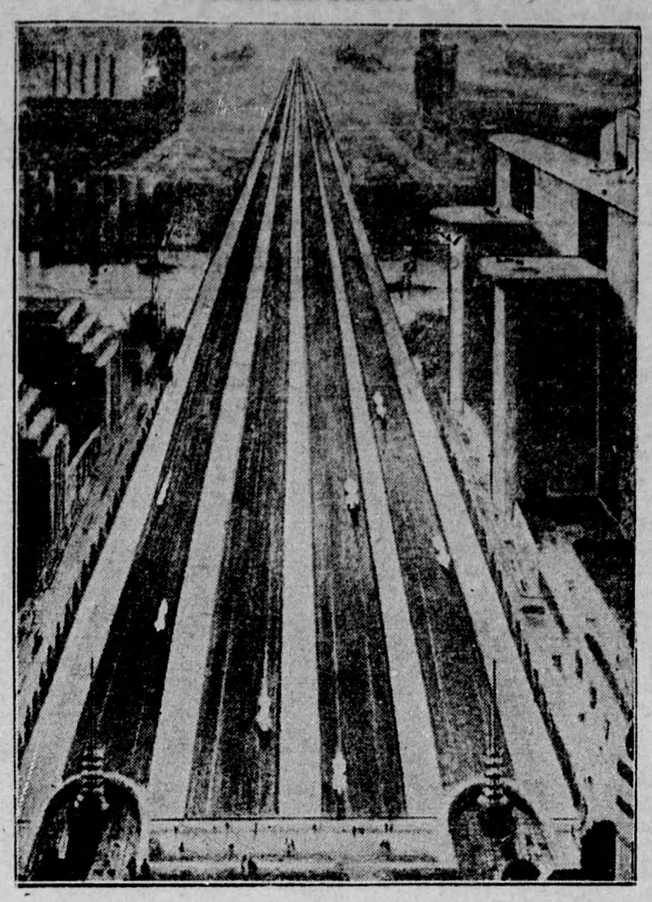
Chinese System

The Chinese, it seems, have quaint ways of dealing with some problems. For instance, when business becomes bad, the Occidental employer lays off a few hands to cut down expenses, which makes business just that much worse. Faced by the same problem the Chinese employer hires another man or two. He may not pay them highly, perhaps not more than enough to provide food and shelter. But each one can count on that food and shelter until he is able to obtain more lucrative employment again. When Charlie Foo arrives in, let us say, Boston's Chinatown, he may not know a single person there. Charlie Foo, being penniless, it would seem that he must become either a beggar or a case for organized charity. But Charlie is unperturbed, for he knows thare is an unwritten law that protects him. He can go to any employer and demand an opportunity to work for his food and shelter. Thus a hungry, begging class in Chinatown does not exist.—The Christian Science Monitor.

Diabetes Diet Allows Sugar

An effective diet worked out for diabetes calls for the once-taboo bread, sugar and potatoes in amounts suitable for the individual case. The variation is that the patient eats about 20 per cent less fat than normally.

Non-Skid Surface



This elevated straight-away between Boston and New York is now being considered. Paved with a resilient non-skid asphalt, speeds up to 100 miles an hour wil be possible, it is claimed.

Scout Equipment

Lone Scouts will be glad and interested to know that they will receive a copy of the new 1933 Scout Catalogue with their issue of Lone Scout Trails for March, which will be sent out in the next few days.

This catalogue contains many very interesting and new items, and will no doubt be studied very carefully by all Lonies.

Smart Scout Hats

Talking of equipment reminds us of the fact that we have sometimes noticed that Scout Hats get very much out of shape, if not treated properly. This is especially noticeable after camp. We have often been asked what to do to stiffen the brim of a Scout Hat, and here is one useful method:

Mix one ounce of ordinary Flake Shellac into a quarter of a pint of denatured alcohol, in an old glass jar, and allow the mixture to stand for about 24 hours, with the lid on, of course, to prevent evaporation. By this time the shellac should be quite dissolved.

Give the Scout Hat a thorough brushing with the stiffest clothes-brush you have, and then work the mixture into the underside of the brim with a stiff brush.

The mixture should be used sparingly, so that it will not come through the felt. When you have applied the mixture all round the brim, stand the hat on a piece of flat wood, until it is quite dry, which will be about 24 hours later. Then give it another good brushing with the clothes-brush.

This method will darken the felt very slightly, but being on the underside of the brim it will not be noticeable.

The proportion mentioned above should be sufficient for four hats.

Do You Know That—

Gold cannot rust?

Arabs never eat fish?

The coffee tree is an evergreen?

A camel can carry a load of over half a ton?

About 5000 words in the English language end with the letter "Y"?

Sand contains 60% of microscopic shells?

The average whale yields 2000 gallons of oil?

Totem Pole Carving For Boy Scouts

Full-sized totem pole carving has been taken up by Ottawa Boy Scouts under the Dominion's leading exponent of the Pacific Coast Indian art, former Aircraftsman Abolit of the R.C.A.F. The first pole completed will be erected at the district camp site.

Austrians' 20th Scout Anniversary

Celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of Scouting in Vienna appropriately opened with a service at the Church of the Barmherzige Bruder, or Kindhearted Brethren. The President and the government were officially repesented.

Scout Honour For Belgian Leader

The Silver Wolf for outstanding service, including the organization of Scout troops among Belgian refugee boys in England during the World War, has been awarded to General Commissioner van Hoof of Belgum.

Scout Training Saved His Own Life

Boy Scout training is credited with saving the life of George Kane, a young Toronto man, when his jugular vein was cut in a hockey accident. Kane kept his head, held the cut together with his fingers, and assisted o companion, also a former Scout, in completing an effective first aid job.

Roosevelt Helped Raise Million For Boy Scouts

U.S. President Roosevelt, who is also Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America, was twelve years President of the Boy Scouts Foundation of Greater New York. In that capacity he helped raise a million dollar Greater New York Scout Camp fund.

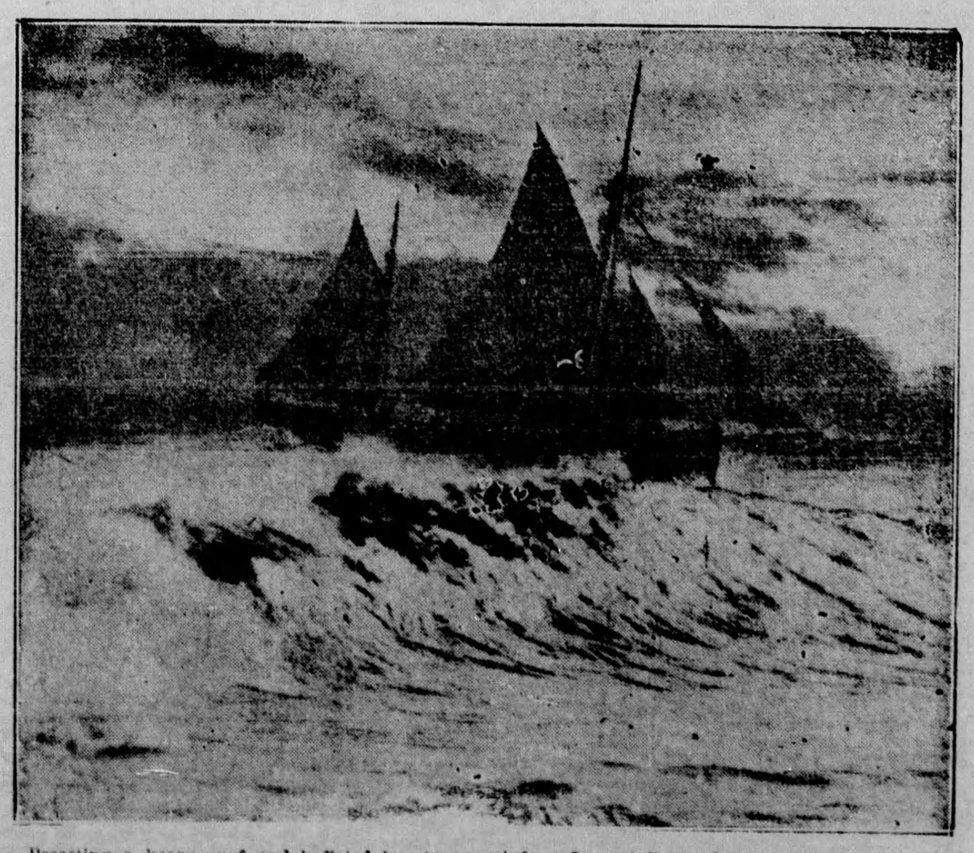
Another Anniversary

The Ontario Lone Scout Department is now entering its fifth year of activity, and during the four years in which it has been operating many hundreds of boys have passed through its ranks and received the benefit of Scout training. Lone Scouting has reached boys on farms and in small villages and towns throughout this province, who live too far away from an organized Scout Troop to be able to take part in Scout Activity through the regular channels.

The Lone Scout programme is especially designed for such boys, who are thus enabled to be real Scouts, and who are assisted by competent leaders through the mail and by other methods.

Applications for membership will be welcomed from boys 12 to 18 years of age (incl.) and should be addressed to The Boy Scouts Association, Lone Scout Department, 330 Bay St., Toronto 2.—"Lone E."

Trawler Makes For Port



Breasting a heavy surf and buffeted by strong winds, a Lowestoft trawler makes her way to shelter over the stormy North Sea during a recent blizzard which swept the British Isles.

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. F.—I would like to ask a few questions about sweet clover. I have 20 acres which were in sweet clover this last year. It was a good crop and was cut for seed. It is a clay loam and is in fair condition. If I plow the stubble, will the clover come up again or will it come up if it is not plowed? There was a lot of seed shelled in the field.

I have some very sandy soil. Do you think it will be advisable to sow sweet clover on it? How much sweet clover should I sow to the acre? What can I do to help get a catch?

Answer.—Sweet clover is usually a biennial. If it is allowed to form seed, chances are unlikely for it to sprout again the next year. However, if much seed has fallen on the ground, in all probability quite a bit of first year clover will come up and ripen again the following year, just the same as though it had been sown. The way to kill it is to cut the clover when it is green and plow under the stubble.

Sweet clover will be especially valuable on very sandy soil. It makes an abundant growth of roots and thereby adds quite a bit to the humus of the soil. This is especially valuable on your sandy area since sand is very short of plant fibre commonly called humus. The Field Husbandry Department recommends 15 to 20 lbs. of sweet clover seed to the acre.

Two things can be done to help the catch of sweet clover. One is inoculating the seed with the type of bacteria that grow upon it. This can readily be done by obtaining from the Dept. of Bacteriology, O.A.C., the right culture for clover seed. Prepare the mixture according to directions and add it to the seed. Remember this is not a fertilizer but is a bacterial culture and simply helps the growth of the plant in that respect.

To assist in the catch of clover it would be well to add some fertilizer to the soil. If you do not have much manure for the soil, our experience is that two to three bags per acre of 2-12-6 fertilizer gives the crop a splendid start. This should be put on at the time that the nurse crop of grain and the sweet clover are sown. In fertilizing the crop after it has started, however, our experiments recommend the use of 0-12-15 fertilizer at the rate of two or three bags per acre.

R. B.—I have three acres of medium light soil that I wish to put in potatoes next spring. It had oats last year. What is the best way to prepare the soil and the best variety to plant?

Answer.—As a general rule it is recommended to follow a legume crop with potatoes. However, in recent study of the question we find indications that exceedingly good yields are obtained following grain, therefore we rather favor your plan. I assume that the soil has not been fall plowed. You should work it as early as it is sufficiently dry in the spring but do not plow too deeply. For potatoes on sandy loam soil, in our demonstration tests largest gains have been realized from the use of 4-8-10 fertilizer applied at the rate of 750 lbs. per acre. If you have a potato planter with fertilizer dropping compartment, this machine will give the fertilizer the best application. However, if you do not have this machine, strike out the furrow for potatoes or dig the holes, scatter the fertilizer fairly generously along the bottom of the furrow or holes and pull in a covering of the soil. Then drop your potatoes and proceed as usual. Do not allow the fertilizer to drop right on the potatoes. Likewise, do not drop the potatoes immediately on top of the fertilizer. In either of these cases injury is likely to be done to the germination and growth of the seed piece.

For early potatoes the Field Husbandry Department, O.A.C., recommends Irish Cobblers, while for late potatoes Dooley or Green Mountain are favored varieties.

Grow Some Tobacco Plants

With money scarce on the farms saving is very much in order. Grow a patch of tobacco this year, two or three hundred plants. This can be used in the control of animal parasites, and will save you money. The growing of tobacco requires about the same amount of attention and labor as does the growing of cabbage, with which all are familiar, and the method can be the same. Seed may be secured through any seed house, and the little plants are grown in boxes, in time to be set out when the danger of frost is passed. The fully grown plants are harvested before frost in September, and hung up to dry well, previous to being pulverized for use. Pulverizing is best done by running the entire tobacco plant through a feed mill. The pulverzed dry tobacco can be sacked up and kept until needed. Farms that make full use of the home grown tobacco in animal parasite control will not need to make any cash expenditures for this purpose. The powdered dry tobacco can be given in feed or in salt licks, as a worm preventative, to all animals, and it can be used in washes and dusting powders in the control of external parasites. Try growing your own supply, it will be worth while. Any farm in Ontario can grow tobacco that is quite good enough for the destruction of animal parasites.

C.N.R. Wheat Tonnage Shows Increase for 1932

Ottawa. — The total revenue tonnage of the Canadian National Railways in 1932 was 34,376,605 and in 1931 it was 41,708,212. A falling off was noted all along the line, notable exceptions being wheat which increased from 4,754,957 tons in 1931 to 5,336,038 tons in 1932; apples from 97,796 tons to 109,449 tons and live hogs from 123,697 tons to 134,218 tons.

The comparative table in tons in the year 1932 and 1931 follows:

	1932	1931
Agricultural products	9,577,202	9,467,562
Animal products	938,058	1,078,424
Mine products ..	11,554,468	13,920,912
Forest products..	3,546,394	4,836,226
Manufacturers and miscellaneous	8,760,483	12,405,094

169,895 Licensed Radios in Five Ontario Cities

Ottawa.—The five cities of Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and London, Ont., had 169,895 radio receiving sets for which licenses were paid, according to a reply given in the House of Commons last week. These were distributed as follows: Ottawa, 19,083; Toronto, 105,264; Hamilton, 22,966; Windsor, 10,599, and London, Ont., 11,983.

Brazil to Curb Borrowing

Rio De Janeiro.—Brazil, with most of her foreign debt in suspension, plans a constitutional barrier against future borrowing orgies by the nation, states and municipalities. The constitutional drafting commission has approved an article providing that foreign loans may be contracted only for productive projects.