

Britain Plans Law to Preserve Old Houses; Would Check Removal by Americans

London—For the first time, an attempt will be made by the government to restrict by law the removal from Britain of buildings of historic and national interest. A measure for this purpose is now in the hands of Parliamentary draftsmen and is expected to be introduced in the coming session.

The bill is designed to be an effective check upon the growing tendency on the part of wealthy foreigners, especially Americans, since the World War, to buy historic houses and other buildings and remove them piece by piece for re-erection abroad.

Not long ago a piece of a fourteenth century English Cotswold cottage at Chedworth was taken down and packed into boxes. The dismembered cottage, weighing 475 tons, was placed aboard a train of sixty-seven cars and then shipped to America. The Earl of Powis's old half-timbered house at Lymore near Montgomery, built about 1675, without any alterations was scheduled as an ancient monument by the Office of Works, but the Earl's offer

to the nation had to be refused because of lack of funds for adequate maintenance. The house was auctioned and was purchased by an antique dealer, who said much of the valuable oak paneling and the fine staircase would go to America.

Meanwhile, despite the proposed legislation, an Englishwoman, Mrs. Amy Adams, has announced she is going to America for the sole purpose of selling old English cottages to Americans. She said she already had bought a Hertfordshire cottage for shipment to America next year.

"Since the desire for old cottages has grown in America," she added, "I am going to buy and sell them."

When a building of historical or national interest comes under the provisions of the proposed bill, it will be illegal for the structure to be moved, not only out of England, but from its existing site. It is also expected that a check will be placed on stripping such buildings of their fittings.

What Can Radio Do For Education?

Judge Says Radio Has Great Educational Possibilities in the Schoolroom

Judge Ira H. Robinson, member of the U.S. Federal Radio Commission, whose career began by teaching school, was recently asked: "What can radio do for education?" The judge replied:

"The worth of radio in education goes without saying. It is only the human voice; it may be the voice of the teacher, teaching the pupils in more than one schoolroom. While I first thought radio could never take the place of the teacher face to face with her pupils, I have observed in some schoolrooms an unusual interest manifested in the instruction being given by a far-away teacher. I think we all must admit that since the voice is used for educational purposes in schoolrooms, and radio is only human voice at long range, therefore, it has an educational worth. Although I have no objection to the proper commercial use of the radio, I do believe that we ought to speedily demand that more educational use be made out of it than is being made today and that we ought to press this demand before the commercial use of it becomes stronger by investment and influence. Frankly speaking, if you educators do not hold radio for yourselves, it is going to be so fortified by commercial interests that you will never get it."

"Just how it is to be applied in the schoolroom, that is for professional educators themselves to decide. Would we allow Harvard or Yale to be in the hands of commercial interests?" asked Judge Robinson. "Are the voices spoken in those schools different in nature and use than those spoken over the radio? We have wanted them, in the hands of trained educators, independent of selfish interest. Teaching is a profession. People must know what they are doing when they are teaching the young idea how to shoot. These men and women must be the right kind, must know the art of inspiration. If the radio is to be used for education, it must be claimed for that now. Commercialism is daily seeking it, for it is worth much money. I do not know what the result will be. I think, however, that soon the American public will begin to claim it largely for State purposes—educational purposes."

"I think some teaching by radio every day in the school would create great interest. I would not have it supplant the teacher; I want her to direct; I want her to be wise enough to know what is fitted for her grade. Assuming it has been formulated by educators it would be the right material. But to put a radio set in a school now and take what comes would be dangerous," said Judge Robinson. "I would want a teacher able to turn the switch. A wise teacher would know whether it fitted the minds of her pupils."

Meat and Drink Once Sold by Yard

English Forebears Referred to Prussia as Spruce as Late as 1614

"Meat and drink were sold by the yard once upon a time in Merrie England," remarked that deliver into ancient customs, Dr. Frank Vizetelly. "In those days yard meant something prepared, and it was as common to speak of a yard of beef as it was to ask for a yard of cloth. Wine, ale and beer were served by the yard in a glass that stood thirty-eight inches high and contained two pints. The annual feast of the Corporation of Hanley in Staffordshire, the initiation of each member consisted of his swearing fealty to the organization and drinking a yard of wine—that is a pint of port or sherry—out of a glass one yard in length.

"A word that has a very interesting history is spruce, with its double meaning (1) smartly or finely dressed and (2) 'the fir tree' known as spruce fir. On its face, this word does not bear any resemblance to Prussia, yet on special occasions it was the custom among our forebears to deck one's self out in the dress of other countries. Men who adopted the particular dress of Prussia were arrayed in a style to which the epithet spruce might have been applied with perfect propriety. They were arrayed after the style of Prussia, or, as it was commonly known and spoken of in those days, Spruce. The reason that Prussia should have been called Spruce instead of Pruce is to be attributed to the English fondness of initial S, which may have been drawn, in this case, from the German *ras* Prussian.

Where Puss Came From

"The domestic pet that competes nightly with radio songsters is commonly known by the popular name of puss. In Friar Bacon's 'Propretye' it figures as 'pusca', Minshew spelled it puss and the term was used for both a cat and a hare. Wergwood, an English theorist in etymology, suggested that the name was given probably as an imitation of the sound made by a cat in spitting. Another scholar, however, pointed out that the hare, when spoken of by those who used Latin, was called *lepus*. Others introduced the name carelessly into the Norman French, and later spoke a jumble of languages, of which Latin formed no small part, introduced the term which became a familiar word, and was not long before the first syllable of the noun *lepus* was explained as the French definite article *le*, and *lepus* became *le puss*.

"Only the theoretical student of words would identify the gooseberry with St. John's berry, yet according to Fox Talbot in Germany, plants of this genus are known as *Johannisbeeren*, that is John's berries, because they are ripe about the time of the feast of St. John's midsummer. In Low German and in Holland the fruit named after him is *Jans-beeren*, and the word has been carelessly, and indignantly corrupted into *Jans-beeren*, of which our English gooseberry is a literal translation. Gans in German signifies a goose.

Curious History of Dups

"The word *dups* has a curious history. It originally meant a dove or pigeon, the most simple and guileless of creatures. Webster and Littré both claim that the word came from the old French name for the hoopoe, probably on the ground that Randle Cotgrave described *dups* as a hoopoe, a bird that hath on her head a great crest or tuft of feathers, and nestles in ordure.

"Even at the present day, trustful and simple persons are frequently called pigeons. The French have corrupted pigeon, used in the sense of dups, into *bejaune*, a novice; a simple, ignorant, unexperienced ass; a rude, unfashioned, homely, hodge; a sot; a ninny; a fool; a dolt; one that's blank and hath no light to say when he hath most need to speak; so Cotgrave wrote it into the record.

"*Grimace* is another word which our simple scholars have loved to play. One of them derived it from *grim*. Menage, destined for it a grimace, a land survivor. Thomson looked to the Italian *grima*, and if this be reliable, then it may come from the Spanish *grimo*, monkey, in Latin *simia*, but it should not be forgotten that grimaces were formerly a company of artists whose duty was to carve the fantastic heads used in architecture, such as are frequently to be seen in our gargoyles, and Randle Cotgrave draws attention to this fact. But, in Old Saxon we have *grima*, a war mask, including the vizor of a helmet that concealed the warrior's face. Both the comic and tragic masks of the ancients were so

distorted and ludicrous as to reproduce a facial expression.

"Our phiz comes from the French *vis*, the face, from the Latin *visus*, from *vis*, the visage or countenance. The chain from the ph to the v is confirmed by the word *visomy* used by Spenser for physiognomy in days when scholars did pretty much as they pleased with the language that they used. From the Old English *vis* we have *vis-a-vis* face to face.

Brewing Created the Stoker

"One etymologist says that the word *stoker* is from the Irish *stoca*, a servant boy; a helper, adding that the final *a* of other languages often becomes *er* in English, as in Spanish *daga*, English *dagger*. But the original *stoker* came from the Dutch, in which language it was a term used in brewing, and it appears in dictionaries of Bailey and Phillips—one looks after a fire, and some other concerns in a brewhouse. It is allied to the Middle Dutch *stok*, probably from the use by the stoker of a stock, or thick stick in stirring a fire and arranging the logs, and this is the same word as the Old French *estoker*. Middle English *stoken*, to stab. A *stoker* is a stabling rapier and so we see that from stabling to stoking is but a step.

"The story of pier is also an interesting one, and Skeat traces it from the Anglo-French *per*, a stone. It is defined as a mass of stone-work forming a pier or pile of a bridge. Objections have been offered to this etymology of Dr. Skeat's on the ground that in the first place, the piers of bridges were very generally made of wood and not of stone, it would not have to be called simply a pier. The piers of a bridge are one thing and stones are another. The phrase a bridge with wooden piers is quite common.

"The real origin of pier is said to be altogether different from this. It meant originally a landing place on the seaboard for the banks of a river, and as seamen often landed from their ships at night, it was necessary to keep a light burning to guide them to the landing spot. This light was the *pyr* or *pyre* or *beacon*, a pier or lantern by the shoreside. From the pier or light at the end of a jetty, the sense was extended to include the landing place, and ultimately was applied to all structures built over water or raised from it, which were called piers.

Walrus Once Horse-Whale

"The horse-whale of old is the walrus of to-day. It is sometimes spoken of as the sealhorse. In Iceland it is rendered *kross-hvatr*. The name is said to have been given to it from the noise that the small animal makes, which is said to resemble the neighing of a horse.

"The term *asparagus* is one of doubtful origin. It has been traced to the Latin from the Greek *asparagos*. In Medieval Latin it occurred as *asparagus*, and was found in English in the form *spargat* as early as the year 1000. One scholar traces it to *asparagus*, the windpipe. Cotgrave explains the French *asperge*, as "the herb spargue or spargus," which Skeat pronounced more corruptions of the Latin word. The French *asperges* is a holy water sprinkler, a term derived from the Latin *aspergere*, to sprinkle; yet the asparagus of modern times scarcely seems suited for the purpose of sprinkling, much less so when tied up in bunches.

"The etymology of the word *pansy* is traced by Skeat to the French *pansee*, a word from which we get the beautiful idea of 'the flower of thought or remembrance,' yet our friends, the etymological scholars, will not allow that *pansy* is to be traced to *pansee* for the panacea of the Greeks was the most celebrated herb—*panakela*, signifying 'all-heal'; hence, a remedy for all diseases, and the author of this bright thought advises us to consider the other name of the plant in support of his point of view—heart's ease, that is, a cure for all woes."

perilous voyages

A daring voyage has just been accomplished by an American professor, his wife, and their ten-year-old daughter. They have crossed the Atlantic from New York to Gibraltar in a ten-ton yawl, completing the journey in fifty-five days.

Their boat was even smaller than Alain Gerbault's *Piracrest*, in which he crossed the Atlantic from east to west in 1923. He took 102 days for the trip.

Voyages of this kind in their craft are rare adventures. When Mr. W. E. Sinclair and Mr. R. M. Jackson set out to cross the Atlantic in a twenty-two foot yawl *Joan* a huge wave carried away the boat's mainmast and smashed part of the deck when they were almost at their journey's end.

They then drifted helpless before the wind for some days until they sighted a steamer. Even then the vessel nearly passed them without noticing their signals of distress, but finally they were rescued.

Pure Ice Is Clearer Than Pure Water

Pure, clear ice is even more transparent to light beams than pure, unfrozen water, so that light passes through such ice for considerable distances without becoming visible and then may be made visible by a layer of bubbles of a roughened ice surface, like the beautiful effects obtained in ornamental signs of clear glass. So it is reported by L. C. Porter and W. A. Steiger, of the National Electric Lamp Works of Cleveland, Ohio, in an account recently published by the General Electric Company describing such ice illumination at Lake Placid, New York and elsewhere. Ordinary electric lamps may be buried inside a cake of ice or underneath the layer of ice that forms the skating rink. If the ice is absolutely clear the light passes through it without making the ice luminous. On the smooth surface of the ice some ornamental design then may be produced by roughening the surface with light hammer blows or immediately appears self-luminous, since the myriads of small broken ice crystals catch the light rays and reflect them in every direction. The same effect may be produced by layers of snow-ice or of ice containing tiny air bubbles inside a block of clear ice. The reason why solid ice is more transparent than the same water in unfrozen condition probably is that the invisible molecules of water are in continual motion and interfere with the light waves whereas the same molecules frozen in ice are fixed in their places in the ice crystals.

Chinese Beggars Free School Trades in Free School

Shanghai—The Unemployment Benevolent Institution, a school intended to give Chinese beggars an education that will fit them for the trades, has turned out its first graduates.

Thirty-six mendicants out of the 500 enrolled were pronounced capable of earning their living and approximately 00 of those who failed in their examinations have decided to remain in school another year.

The institution was founded a year ago by Chinese capitalists. It operates both day and night classes, furnishing books and tuition free.

When making cushion or pillow covers, rub the wrong side of the material with paraffine or beeswax to prevent feathers or pine needles from working through.

Whiskers Fashion In Russia To-day

Riga, Latvia.—The bushy-faced Russian whom Peter the Great sought to exterminate by forcibly shaving the Slav nobility is returning.

Russia to-day is filled with beards. According to the Soviet satirical weeklies, they have many advantages. They not only obviate the necessity of wearing neckties, which nobody in present-day Russia can afford, but also they mercifully hide a dirty shirt and act as a chest protector.

To be clean-shaven in Russia to-day is a sign that you are of bourgeois extraction.

Curiously enough, the man with red hair does all in his power to keep clean-shaven, for, according to an old Russian superstition, red-headed men are not considered reliable.

The chief reason for the increase of facial foliage under Bolshevism is the impossibility of obtaining shaving requirements.

The Soviets charge \$75 duty for two dozen razor blades. For one old-fashioned razor the duty is \$25, and for 2 lbs. of shaving soap \$150 is demanded.

28 Nations Sign New Peace Pact

Geneva—Action taken during the present meeting of the League of Nations indicated as the session neared its close on October 2nd that the League was firmly convinced that warlike penalties constitute the best guarantee of security and peace.

Two developments pointed to this conclusion. The first was the adoption and signature of the convention for financial assistance to invaded nations in time of war and the second was the rejection by the assembly of a project to modify the League covenant and harmonize it with the Kellogg Pact outlawing war.

Twenty-eight nations signed the convention offering financial assistance to invaded countries. Of these 22 were European countries. There were five abstentions—Germany, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland and Luxembourg.

Under the convention the League will be able to utilize immediately the weapon of economic isolation against any invading nation. The League can strengthen an invaded nation with loans and renewed economic assistance.

Many experts expressed the conviction that this would be sufficient to stifle war.

Friend—"What's the matter with your thumb?" Victim—"I hit the wrong nail."

Storm Wrecks Ferry on Trees

Street in Germantown, Pa., after trees had been uprooted by an electrical storm that lashed the city with intense velocity.



Lindbergh Beacon, most powerful searchlight in world, recently placed upon top of Palmolive building in Chicago, from where its light shaft carries for many miles.

Fascist Italy Bans the House Fly And Orders New Rules Enforced

The house fly, which is, along with the mosquito, one of the chief pests in France and Italy, when wild dogs are uncontrolled, will no longer find toleration in Fascist Italy. Mussolini's government began its campaign against the fly a year ago, directing attention toward the breeding places and stating that extermination indoors was by no means an effective method of prevention.

But the public has not responded to the Fascist order with the wholehearted enthusiasm expected of it. A Royal order has now been issued to the prefects of the kingdom reminding them that the campaign of prevention is to be strictly enforced along the lines outlined previously by Professor Antonio Borlese, head of the Entomological Institute of Florence.

Professor Borlese's directions demand attention to the fact that flies deposit their eggs on decaying matter and, if their larvae are to hatch out, this matter must remain undisturbed for a period of two weeks. All refuse that cannot be destroyed should

be attacked in the Spring, being sprayed with a solution of molasses, arsenic and water. The flies are readily attracted by the mixture and feeding eagerly upon it die within an hour. It is essential however, that the spraying should be kept up regularly throughout the Summer, which is the breeding season.

The Borlese method has been successfully used at the Summer resort of Montecatini, by the hotels on the Lido, and a large tuberculosis sanatorium near Milan, as well as the Royal Palace of San Rossore, near Pisa. Professor Borlese has guaranteed to keep a town as large as Florence completely free from flies within a three-mile radius if his method of treatment is rigorously applied. Under the new Fascist order to the prefects of Italy the Borlese method is to be put into force. All houses are to refuse all town, village or city dumps, all manure heaps on farms, as well as butcher shops, slaughter houses and other places which flies are likely to infest are to be protected against fly incubation.

Ontario Centre Of Flour Industry

The chief centre of the flour milling industry, in the Dominion is Ontario. This province with a production value of \$106,486,000 in 1928, accounts for more than one-half of the total production of the Dominion. Quebec, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are responsible for almost the entire balance. Among the four, Quebec comes first, with a production of \$29,338,000; Alberta second, with \$21,065,000; Manitoba third, with \$18,788,000; and Saskatchewan fourth, with \$15,781,000. The other two provinces, in which the milling industry figures among the leading industries, are British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, in each of which the production value is under \$2,000,000.

The expansion of Canada's milling industry during the war was due to the export trade, and Canada has since then held her own among the flour exporting countries of the world. To-day, Canada is exceeded as an exporter of flour only by the United States. Since the opening of the century, export of flour by the Dominion has multiplied more than tenfold. In the fiscal year 1900, exports of wheat flour from Canada amounted to only 768,000 barrels. Ten years later they totalled 2,064,000 barrels. In 1929, they amounted to 8,855,000 barrels, while for the fiscal year 1929 they were 11,406,000 barrels. In the fiscal year which closed in March last there was a decline, owing to the general slackness of the grain trade, to 7,893,000 barrels. It is clear, however, from comparative figures, that over a period of years Canada has been advancing as a flour exporting country, while the United States has scarcely held her own. As evidence of this, it may be stated that, while in 1928 the flour exports of the United States were 430,000 barrels less than in 1913, these exports from Canada were 5,843,000 barrels greater than in the year before the war.

Mennonite Exodus Stopped by Soviet

Soviet Demands Return of 30,000 Mennonites Who Await Chance to Emigrate to Canada

Paris.—Soviet Russia is writing another tragic chapter in the pitiful story of the Mennonite exodus. Some months ago 20,000 Mennonites were collected in a forest on the outskirts of Moscow, awaiting permission to leave the territory of the Soviet Republic. Their land had been expropriated. Their rights granted by Peter the Great and Catherine had been annulled, and their goods had been dispersed. In spite of difficulties and a charge imposed on migrants of \$150 for a passport, about 6,000 Mennonites received the German frontier mostly on foot. They found shelter in an abandoned military camp. The Red Cross kept them from starvation. Stubbornly they set aside other projects, determined to reach Canada, where the advance guard of a Mennonite movement had landed in 1875 and 1878. Separated, they felt they would be lost. They had settled in Russia in 1781.

Their numbers had grown to 2,000,000, chiefly on the Ukraine, and they had helped to make it one of the richest wheat belts in Russia. Their experience of years in their own country was forgotten, their determination was to remain united in migrating to Canada, a country which has of late proved hospitable to these people. In this, maintaining the centralized economic system of the Soviets spread from the cities to the country. Soviet commissioners pressed their decrees:

- (1) Enrollment of the Mennonite youths in the Red Army.
- (2) Inventory and seizure of the summer crop and stocks of corn, wheat, etc.
- (3) Order to speak Russian and teach in the schools.
- (4) Prohibition of old agricultural methods and obligation to follow Soviet regulations of agriculture.

Tragic Experience

The Mennonites resolved to quit this inhospitable country en masse. The Soviet government began its measures of repression.

All authorization to leave the country has now been definitely refused. The Soviet is demanding that the German Government deport the escaped Mennonites who are encamped at Koenig. There, under the most heart-rending conditions, these unfortunate people have for months been waiting for a chance to get to Canada.

But the Soviets are inexorable. They consider the Mennonite fugitives as Russian citizens who must answer for their disobedience. For the Mennonites to return to Russia means the abandonment of all hope.

The Pullet Ration

A definite plan of feeding is necessary to insure best results from laying pullets, poultry experts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture advise. The well-balanced ration includes scratch grain, mash, green feed, grit shell, certain supplementary vitamin feeds, and plenty of fresh clean water. There is, however, a wide variety of materials which go to make up this ration. Home mixing of suitable formulas is recommended. Wheat, oats and corn barley go into the making of a good mash. Fifteen per cent of annual feed, 1 per cent of salt, an equal quantity of cod liver oil, should be mixed in. Grit and oyster shell should be available in hoppers at all times. Alfalfa, clover, or cabbage make excellent green feeds, and where these are not available alfalfa leaf meal may be used. Raw potatoes, field carrots and mangolds make excellent supplementary feeds. The feeding of cod liver oil supplies the vitamin which prevents rickets.

Have You Tried This Way?

To save time, wash your clothes in hot water, and wash and make into soaps. Toss and eat, hot with butter.

Small pieces of wash-bath towel sewn underneath but buttons prevent them from being torn out and leaving big in the garment.

When spooning clothes in blue water add a spoonful of salt. This prevents the blue from coloring the clothes in patches.

To remove inkstains from dresses and silk stockings, rub the stain with a wet tomato, afterwards washing with hot soap and water.

Add bicarbonate to the washing water to remove quickly the smell and taste of onions of fish from pots or cutlery.

When washing kitchen towels and dishcloths, add a little borax to the water. This makes them a good color and removes the dirt and grease.

A jam jar placed in a basin of water is as good as a clothes wringer for making pots and pans dry.

Use a rug dip. In a tub or bucket to clean the rug's or a rubber runner. The painted top of it has been found to work perfectly.

Wash the Soap First

When washing in public places, do you ever think of examining the soap before using it? If it is not a fresh tablet, have you wondered whether the person using it before you was in a good state of health or whether that person was suffering from some skin disease? Do you rub the soap first, and guard the health of others by washing the soap after you have used it.

Kind Old Gentleman

"How did you lose your eye, my poor man?" Tramp—"Lookin' fer work, sir."