

## Police Horses of London Undergo Strenuous Training

When you pass through the streets of London and see the exquisitely groomed police horse standing with his mouth still and unconcerned in the midst of flying vehicles and incessant noise, with his great dark eyes looking mildly on at the dozens of motors and pedestrians, and his neck arched in proud aloofness, you may wonder how it has been possible to train him to his task.

But should you be in one of London's crowds, tightly squeezed in between hundreds of pushing people, unable to move an inch in any direction, then you will wonder still more at the wisdom of the police horse as he gently but firmly controls the masses, lending his sagacity and strength to the Force of which he is such a worthy member.

Not many miles from London lies Imber Court, the headquarters of the London Mounted Police. Walk through the gray archway leading into Imber Court and pass to the training ground beyond. Here you will learn the interesting story of how the police horses are trained.

The training actually consists of three stages. The first stage is the developing of an understanding, not only between rider and horse, but also between the horse and all those things that he will necessarily have to deal with in his career. Young horses, or those that have had only a small amount of training, are chosen as being the most adaptable.

During this first stage, which generally lasts seven days, the horse is left alone with his instructor in order that he may get used to his voice and to his new surroundings. Every effort is made to establish a friendship between the horse and its future rider from the beginning, as without a knowledge and understanding of one another they would never be able to do the work that lies ahead of them.

The horse has also to accustom himself to many things—the sudden vagaries of paper blown around him; the

sound of automobiles coming from all directions; a variety of street noises; the movements of people and of every kind of street vehicle. All these things are reproduced on the training ground, and the young horse is taught to recognize them, and consequently not to fear them.

The second stage in the training is reached when a dumb jockey is placed on the horse's back. By this he is taught "the arts," and starts to develop his intelligence and muscles. He is taught how to stand still, to move rapidly, and to be completely indifferent to noises. All this is studied for a month, and then the third stage in the training begins, when the young horse must go through his duties with a man on his back.

Round the training ground are various "properties" which can be staged at any moment. Dummies hang in rows forming a crowd, to which the horse has to be introduced! Dummies are placed on the ground, and he must pick his way among them without inflicting injury. Flags are waved and get accustomed to. Every summer for two weeks the trained horses return to Imber Court, and once again are put through their exercises and tests. This has been found necessary in order to refresh them in the understanding of their work.

When the training is over the horse takes its place in the public eye. It moves through crowds injuring no one, and enforces law and order with a complete confidence in its rider.

Watching it while on duty one is conscious not only of the remarkable training but of something else—a real friendship existing between horse and man. The horse and the officer work as one because they both understand exactly what has to be done and do it with an intelligent, gentle firmness. They are something more than man and beast, they are true comrades.

### Can You Read "Anglic"?

The long recognized need for an in-bekomingly interesting and entertainingly urgent under pressure of the growth of international relations, komurs, and travel, and such powerful news forces as radio broadcastings and taunting picketers.

Can you read the above sentence? If you can, you are well on the way to mastering Anglic, or "world English," which is suggested by Professor R. E. Zachrisson, Mr. Harald Andre, and other experts as making English much easier for foreigners to learn and suitable for use as an international auxiliary language.

Many prominent people in this country are interested in Anglic, and a magazine, "The Anglic Illustrated," is being produced, all the items in which are in the new spelling. It is from one of them that the paragraph quoted above is taken.

Will "Anglic" catch on? Time alone can tell. But it is rather flattering to English-speaking people that their native tongue, even if disguised by eccentric spelling, should be chosen as the latest world language.—London "Answers."

### When Sail Beats Steam

Cornwall is one of England's favorite holiday counties, and most of those who visit it look in at Falmouth during their stay.

Just now Falmouth should be especially interesting for the grain ships from South Australia have begun to arrive, and those windjammers are perhaps the most picturesque and interesting of all the ships afloat today. Also, there are very few of them left—and Falmouth is one of the few ports where they can still be seen.

It is interesting to note that the champion windjammer, the four-masted Herzogin Cecilie, which arrived at Falmouth recently, has been known to sail 17½ miles in an hour, which is considerably faster than the average steamer. In one twenty-four hours' period she has sailed 360 miles, beating the Cutty Sark's best run, which was 353 miles in twenty-four hours. The Cutty Sark, by the way, is also in Falmouth Harbor.

## In Africa—Land of Color

A little bay, charming in the extreme, irregular with promontories and rock knolls crowned with scattered trees, ran in towards us. It might have been commemorated by Wordsworth in one of his innumerable sonnets. But the final touch was most un-Wordworthian. Not daffodils bordered it, but flamingoes. At first sight they too had a flowerlike air, as if enormous lotuses or lilies thrusting themselves out of water to burst into bloom. But then the birds raised sinuous necks from their subaqueous browsing; they looked at us with suspicion; they began to walk. Flamingoes, supreme combination of the grotesque and the beautiful: Windermere with its shores bordered by great rosy birds! Then suddenly I saw that the far shore, four or five miles away, was bordered with pink. Surely this could not be birds?—It must be some geological deposit, some incrustation. But the glasses insisted on the fantastic truth—it was all birds, battalions of birds, massed in a pink continuous army.

Lake Nakuru presents the same spectacle of flamingoes as does Elmenteta; but the lake's pink border is much bigger. You can see it clearly from the top of Meningat, the mountain above Nakuru town, though the far end of the lake is ten miles off. I know something of estimating the numbers of birds or animals, and how easy it is to overestimate (the same is true for all objects—how many people realize that the total of stars one can see with the naked eye on a light night is only some two thousand); and I have a perfectly good conscience

in asserting that the flamingoes I saw on Nakuru were to be numbered by the hundred thousand; I should hazard that they were over half a million.

Ten minutes in a car gets you down on to the mud border of the lake; and then you begin to realize the numbers. You get out and walk towards the pink regiment. A pinky-white window runs the length of the shore, a foot or so wide: It is all made of flamingo feathers, washed up by the waves. Most of the birds are busy in the shallows; they walk out as you approach, and finally fly up. With wings closed they are all pure pink, but in flight the deep red of the wings is revealed, bordered heavily with black.

There are two kinds of flamingoes here; the commoner is smaller and brighter pink. The other, paler, more roseate and less salient, is not only larger but has relatively longer legs and neck: it is adapted to feed in deeper water.

Towards sunset, most of the birds gather (or gathered) the two days I watched them) round the north end of the lake. The air was full of flocks, a few hundred in this one, ten thousand in that. The bird-forms outlined against the sky, with their queer big heads, their enormous sinuous necks, and long legs trailed out behind, were redeemed from grotesqueness not only by their glory of color, but by a certain arrowy quality of flight, a natural wildness. As with so many other creatures (although not all), the flamingo is only grotesque in captivity.—Julian Huxley, in "Africa View."

## Canada's Water Power Resources

### Department of the Interior Estimates Total Resources—Remarkable Advance in Development

Each country develops its power-producing facilities along the most economically desirable lines and special facilities for power production constitute a definite national advantage. Canada possesses this advantage in a marked degree by reason of the extent and location of her water power resources which are such that, except for a relatively small proportion, her entire settled territory enjoys hydro-electric service. Not only is this true at the present time but there are sufficient undeveloped sites to assure the advantages of this service in the face of expanding demands and advancing settlement.

While complete information regarding the water power resources of the Dominion is not yet available, the Dominion Water Power and Hydro-metric Bureau of the Department of the Interior has estimated that all the stream flow and power data that can be obtained with the purpose of preparing a reliable estimate of the total resources. This estimate places the total power ordinarily available twenty-four hours per day and every day in the year at over twenty million horsepower with an additional thirteen million available continuously for six months in the year. These figures are based upon an eighty per cent efficiency of generation. As a matter of fact, power is seldom required continuously at full load and many sites are developed to produce considerably more than their capacity, rated at the continuous or even six months basis, they being able to store the flow at times of light load and draw upon it when the power demand is at its peak. An analysis of existing power installation indicates that the presently known resources would permit of a total turbine installation of approximately forty-four million horsepower.

The history of water power development in Canada is one of remarkable achievement; when the century opened the installation was only 173,000 h.p., by the end of 1910 it has almost reached one million horsepower, ten years later it was over two and a half million, and at the end of the third decade it was well over six million horsepower.

The provision of this power for the use of the country has, of course, been of incalculable value; in addition, however, the hydro-electric industry has afforded much profitable employment to capital and to labor. It is estimated that a sum approaching \$1,500,000,000 has been invested in the industry. Of this amount, the industry employed \$300,000,000 in 1930 and a further \$300,000,000 will probably be expended in the next few years.

### Caprice

Caprice  
Is gold;  
An orange-colored toy balloon,  
The tinkle of a tambourine,  
Pollen that makes the brown bee bold.

Caprice  
Is green—  
A hurdy-gurdy's tangled tune,  
The tassel from a jester's shoe,  
A faun's dream in mid-afternoon.

Caprice  
Is blue—  
Soap-bubbles blown by Piroet,  
An errant dragonfly or fire,  
Venetian lanterns hung a-row.  
Caprice  
Is you.  
—Katharine Morse, in "A Gate of Cedar."

## Health Inspection



Here is a giant hippo who seems reluctant to open his mouth for physical inspection, but with aid of some feed and the strong arms of a keeper it seems as easy as feeding a baby. The hippo probably has his keeper worried because he is only consuming two bales of hay per day.

### Apples and Oranges

Montreal Press: Professor T. G. Bunting of Macdonald College says people prefer oranges to apples, because apple-growers do not employ enough propaganda to win a proper appreciation of the Canadian apple. But before entering on a publicity campaign to increase consumption, producers, says Professor Bunting, should first of all concentrate their energies on putting on the market fruits whose attractions and qualities will gain the permanent preference of the consumer. If we want the apple to keep its reputation as the queen of fruits, it should really be the queen, and this will not be until it fulfills all the conditions which assure to it the sovereignty over its rivals—the fruits of the tropics.

### Prune Black Knot Now

Early June is one of the essential periods of the year, particularly in Ontario, when plum orchards should be carefully pruned to remove all trace of Black Knot, the Division of Botany of the Dominion Department of Agriculture advise. In this season the knots the yellowish-brown in color and the summer spores which spread the disease have not yet matured. In cutting out knots cut back at least four or five inches beyond the external limitation of the knot, as infection from the black knot fungus extends some distance beyond the actual knot.

### Money or Her Youth

"I've just met Mando again," said Alice, "and she wanted to borrow \$5.00 for her holiday expenses."  
"Good gracious!" said the girl's mother. "Why is Mando always so short of money? I thought her uncle left her a lot."  
"So he did," smiled Alice. "But you see, she's not allowed to touch it until she's thirty, and she'll never own up to that."

### He Was Both

The business man returned from lunch and rang for his office boy. "Anybody call while I was out?" he asked.  
"Yes, sir, a gentleman called," said the boy.  
"Who was it?" asked the business man.  
"Wouldn't give a name, sir," he was informed.  
"Well, can you describe him?" went on the employer. "Was he tall or short?"  
"Both, sir," explained the office boy. "He was tall and he wanted to borrow \$5.00."

### Britain's Wheat Problem

London Times Trade Supplement (Ind.): The international aspects of the wheat problem are entirely different from those that concern these islands. The problem in this country is to ensure the profitable production of wheat at home without depriving the nation of the benefits of cheap food. For that purpose the quota system seems to hold out the most practical prospects. If bakers were compelled to use a definite proportion of home-grown and Empire flour in their loaves the millers would have to buy those grades of wheat. The British problem can scarcely be solved while a Government devoted to free trade remains in office.



"Holmes is taking boxing lessons." "Getting ready to fire the cook I guess."

## Negroes Less Susceptible to Skin Diseases Than Whites

The difficulties that germs have to undergo through a negro skin as compared with the relative ease of penetrating the softer and thinner covering of the whites is responsible, it is concluded by Professor S. J. Holmes, of the University of California, for the fact that black races are less likely than whites to catch various skin diseases and a few other diseases like erysipelas, measles and chicken pox. In two recent issues of Professor Raymond Pearl's quarterly review, Human Biology, Professor Holmes reports statistics establishing these differences between the two races in resistance to disease. Diseases to which negroes are relatively immune also include diphtheria, scarlet fever and germ infections of the nose and of the sinuses. It is easy to see why the relatively thick and tough skin of the negro, tanned black by generations of racial exposure to tropical sunlight, should resist the germs of skin diseases like erysipelas. Negro resistance to diseases like scarlet fever or diphtheria is less easy to explain, but Professor Holmes believes that this is because the lining of the human nose and mouth and of the upper part of the throat is similar in nature to the outer skin and was similarly derived in evolution. Accordingly, he believes that the lining of a negro's mouth and nose shares in some degree the germ-proof abilities of the skin. Negroes may for these tougher, germ-resisting skins, however, by a greater susceptibility than whites to some diseases, like pneumonia, the germs of which never try to penetrate the skin, but attack other parts of the body like the lungs.

### Primitive Man Knew

Value of Food Preservation.—The general death rate achieved within the past generation is in large measure due to advances in methods of preserving food, said John S. Blay, in a recent speech here. Medical statisticians, he said, have estimated that 45 per cent of all illnesses arise from intestinal disturbances, and proper conditions for the storage of food eliminate a great part of all intestinal disorders.

The use of refrigeration dates back to the age of the cave dwellers, said Mr. Blay, probably being accidentally discovered by throwing remnants of food into a cool corner of a cave where they remained edible longer than under ordinary conditions. The next step was the use of ice and snow as preservatives. Other refrigeration mediums are deep holes in the earth, wells, cellars and early, more or less primitive iceboxes.

Ice was first produced artificially in 1755, said the speaker, and the first patent on an ice-making machine was taken out in 1850. The construction of large ice-making and refrigeration plants is comparatively recent and is confined largely to Canada and the United States. Ice is used to a greater extent in North America than in all the rest of the world, he said.

Lord Kelvin, who played such an important part in hastening the coming of the electrical age, also made possible the domestic automatic refrigerator, said the speaker, and all practical refrigerating machines are a memorial to him.

### Sulphur Mixture Prevents Mildew and Black-Spot

For the prevention and cure of mildew and black-spot a good remedy consists of nine parts dusting sulphur, one part lead arsenate and one part tobacco dust.

Any of the ordinary sulphur dusts, particularly one colored green as is not to be too conspicuous on the leaves and blooms, will serve to prevent these diseases if applied early enough. Tobacco powder included in any of these dusts is effective against the aphids, early enemies of roses, and caterpillars, beetles and other chewing insects are attacked by the lead arsenate.

### Increasing Yields

The application of a definite scheme of crop rotation is being found an important factor in reducing feed costs. The chief advantages of such a practice are: (1) Maintaining and improving soil fertility, thus increasing yields; (2) Assisting in weed control; (3) Assisting in the control of insect and crop diseases by having various crops on fresh soil each year; and it makes a more even distribution of labor throughout the year possible. Increasing the yield per acre is one of the best ways of reducing cost of production, and in this respect crop rotation plays a real part.—Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### Ambassador Stimulates World Fair Plans

Chicago.—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, banker and a promoter of the Century of Progress Exposition, returned from Washington, D.C., and immediately began to stimulate preparations for the World's Fair here in 1932.

He will be very busy, he said, as he is returning to England in two weeks. He said England is going to send over its finest train for showing at the exposition. He said the Transportation Building, now almost completed, and its exhibits will be a modern wonder.

### Oxford to Curb Student Motors

Oxford, Eng.—Regulations concerning the use of automobiles by undergraduates will be put into effect this fall at Oxford University. Beginning with the Michaelmas term in October, students will be permitted to drive machines only between 1 p.m. and 9 p.m.

"Hard times, like measles, run their course, clear up and are forgotten."—Roger Babson.

## What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNABELLE WORTHINGTON  
Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



3080

Everyone knows Dame Fashion has placed much emphasis on jackets this season. They appear as smart complements for pajamas to evening gowns, and are especially favored for sports.

There's a slight difference about today's model that makes it so individual. It is the becoming collarless type, so entirely comfortable. Then, too, it has the chic seven-eighth length sleeve showing the dress-length 'neath its edge.

A belt marks the normal waistline. It's sportive in navy blue crepe silk with white crepe silk contrast that has huge coin dots in matching blue. Style No. 3080 may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust.

Thin woolsens, printed crepe silk and many rayon novelties also suitable. Size 36 requires 4½ yards 39-inch with 2 yards 39-inch for blouse.

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Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 2¢ in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern S.rvice, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

### Causes of Failure

In an extensive survey of raspberry plantations in British Columbia principal reasons for decreased yields were determined. These are: (1) Poor management where the farm owner devotes only a part of his time to fruit production or makes it a secondary consideration; (2) The presence of diseases of which cane blight and mosaic are the most important; (3) The presence of insects and animals of which crown borers and moles are the most important; (4) Depletion or lack of soil fertility; (5) winter injury; (6) poor cultural practices.—Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### Only the Best Win

The latest report of Canadian National Egg Laying Contests (Bulletin 139-N.S.) provides further conclusive proof that only the best pullets in the best flocks of the Dominion make the grade for registration, and only about one in four of carefully bred and selected pullets qualify. In the 1923-25 contest out of a total of 4,370 birds entered only 1,202 fully qualified for registration. Other 420 birds laid a sufficient number of eggs but failed to qualify on account of egg size.

### Soviet Buys Heavily of Pedigreed Cattle

London.—Soviet Russia has purchased 430 head of pedigreed Short horn and Hereford cattle from British herds. All the Short horns, about 234 head, were supplied from Scotland. The shipment is described as the largest single consignment of pure bred stock ever sent from this country, and owing to the depression in the market the Russians are said to have secured many of the Scottish Short horns on bargain terms.

