

Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Editor Describes Horrors of a Motor Accident

Newspapers announced briefly that a motor car had run into a truck near Sarnia and that some of the occupants had been injured. Mr. A. R. Kennedy, editor of the Stratford Beacon-Herald, was in the immediate vicinity when the accident took place and helped to rescue the victims from the wrecked car. They were a father, mother and young son. All three were badly hurt and are now in the hospital. The Stratford editor feels that not enough is said about such accidents, and that if more was said about them there would be less reckless driving on the public highways.

So he proceeded to write an editorial, a column and a half long and a column and a half wide, on the ghastly details of the affair—how it was pitch dark on a stormy night when the crash occurred; how the bleeding victims were taken from the motor; how they were carried to a neighboring farm; how difficult it was to reach a doctor; how the injured were finally carried to the hospital, and how the farmer's wife fainted after they had been removed. The picture drawn by Mr. Kennedy, is a tragic one. He speaks of gaping wounds and blood-soaked garments; of the moaning victims and of the pitifulness of the whole scene. He thinks that if the press would handle all motor accidents in the same way drivers would realize what it means to be in such accidents and that there would be an increase in careful driving and a consequent decrease in motor casualties.—Toronto "All and Empire."

Charity

Governments cannot do everything in a crisis like this. The individual is bound to practice charity and the spirit of sacrifice much more than he does ordinarily. Those who are not unemployed, and who have not been too cruelly damaged by the crisis, and who still receive their salaries from week to week or from month to month should give proof of their generosity, even if this generosity can only be made at the cost of sacrifices.—Le Progrès de H.-H.

Prosperity and Depression

It would be a mistake to conclude that our normal state is one of prosperity. Dr. Thorp, of the National Bureau of Economic Research at Washington, prepared a table showing the condition of business since the year 1855. Between years of prosperity and depression and those which have seen both these elements, it works out this way: Depression, 20; prosperity, 21; divided, 20. Good years, lean years and those which lie in between seem to be rather evenly mixed. There is nothing in that table to act as a guarantee that good times will last or to indicate that periods of depression will not pass.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Becomes a Trail Blazer

Hats off to the much-denounced cigarette. It has taken the leadership in a movement away from high taxation that may earn a niche in the hall of fame. In a Canada weary of tax burdens the handy little smoke is the first to come forward with relief. Who knows but that the popularity of the excise tax reduction of two dollars per thousand will make converts all along the line of commodities until taxes and excises will be but an unpleasant memory in a happy land.—Toronto Telegram.

Canada Industrialized

Our manufacturing enterprises have developed with giant strides to the point when, to-day, this young country of ours despite its small population, is one of the most intensely industrialized countries in the world. The future of our industries is intimately related to the question of a market for our products. Whether we shall find the latter in the creation of a more extended domestic market or by way of agreements within the Empire, the great preoccupation of our Canadian manufacturers will always be to find a market for their articles.—La Presse, Montreal.

Supply and Demand

If Canada does not meet the demand for the goods on which she is offered preference, she does not keep up a continuous supply of these goods and so that what she ships is of satisfactory quality the market will not remain with her, preference or no preference.—Vancouver Province.

Killed By Mistake

Has any man any right to fire a shot without knowing what he is firing at? The tragedy which has haunted the woods this fall is almost unbelievable in its magnitude and its carelessness. A man is shot, the shooter taking him for a partridge. A man is shot, the hunter mistaking him for a bear. A woman is shot, the sportsman thinking he was firing at a moose. An ox is shot in mistake for something else. A man was shot as he went into the woods to drive his cattle home. A man moves the bushes and a shot brings him to the ground the shooter firing at the moment in hope of bringing down a moose. And so the tragic story unrolls itself, day after day, the wires bringing in their tale of dead and wounded.—Halifax Chronicle.

Use For Old Tires

Of the many varieties of scrap and waste materials for which there is a steady demand in Hong Kong and South China, one of the most important is worn-out automobile tires. Ingenious and thrifty Chinese have observed that a sandal, just as comfortable as the locally made grass or straw sandal worn by the majority of natives, and with superior wearing and lasting qualities, can be cut out of

Sunday School Lesson

December 4, Lesson X.—Living with People of Other Races—John 4: 5-10; Acts 10: 23-35. Golden Text—Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons.—Acts 10: 34.

ANALYSIS.

I. RACE PREJUDICE AND HUMAN NEEDS, John 4: 5-10.
II. A SNOBISH CHRISTIAN'S DREAM, Acts 10: 23-35.
III. THE DIVINE INTENTION, Acts 10: 23-35.

INTRODUCTION.—Countee Cullen, the young Negro poet, tells about a visit he once made to Baltimore:

Once riding in old Baltimore,
Head filled, heart filled with gloom,
I saw a Baltimorean—keep looking straight at me,
Now, I was eight—and very small;
And he was not so white bigger . . .
And so I smiled, but he—stuck out his tongue
And called me "nigger."

Although I lived in Baltimore
From May until December—
Of all the things that happened there,
That's all that I remember.

The Spirit of Jesus has always had to face snobbery—racial, social, ecclesiastical.

I. RACE PREJUDICE AND HUMAN NEEDS, John 4: 5-10.

Notwithstanding the inhospitability of the Samaritans (Luke 9: 51-55) meet Jewish pilgrims going northward through the province of Samaria, v. 4. Only the strictest of them, such as the Pharisees, went round by Perea. At noon (the sixth hour; Roman reckoning) Jesus and his party came to Jacob's well. It was an unusual hour for a woman to come for water, v. 7. Was it shame, or the severity of her more respectable sisters that sent her there when no one was likely to be about?

The tired stranger asked her for a drink. Her surprise (v. 9) at being thus addressed reflected the relationships that existed between Jew and Samaritan. The Jew had a profound contempt for the Samaritan with his mixed blood and impure religion. Northern Israel had intermarried with the foreign conquerors, and had adopted pagan religious customs. See 2 Kings, chap. 17. Because of this the Samaritan offer to help in building the Temple was contemptuously spurned, Ezra, chap. 4. Resentment brought reprisals. Mutual hatred was the consequence.

The appeal of human need overcame the woman's dislike and suspicion. In helping a hated Jew, she received from him the sympathy and inspiration for a better life which she sorely needed. "The spirit of Jesus breaking down the separating barriers of race prejudice." Peter's dream changed the course of history for the early church. The "scattering abroad" of believers during the persecutions resulted in the growth, in many foreign centres, of the new faith. Peter, on a superstitious tour, found himself confronted with the question, "How is a Christian to act toward a Gentile?" Jews had always looked upon Gentiles as "common," aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, strangers from the covenant of promise, outside the pale. They ate "unclean food." Hence eating together, and consequently all social intercourse, was impossible. The Gentiles retorted by ridiculing Jews for their abstinence from pork.

II. A SNOBISH CHRISTIAN'S DREAM, Acts 10: 9-19.

Peter's problem about food, his hunger (v. 10), woke themselves into the fabric of his dream. In the sheet (v. 12), he began to notice all kinds of creatures, clean and unclean. He was amazed to hear the voice, which he so often heard commanding him to kill and eat. He had broken many a Pharisaic regulation in his day—"abstaining from the Sabbath, for example—but with food he was still a strict Hebrew. His abrupt refusal (v. 14) brought his emphasis and repeated refusal, vs. 15, 16. The Christian distinction between meats clean and unclean. Any custom, no matter how useful in the past, which becomes a separating wall between people, must be removed. "This wall has no business here!" says the Nazarene Carpenter as he sees the wall which separates the members of his father's family in their own house. "Down it comes!" and with well-directed blows he swings his axe. See the vivid picture in Ephesians 2: 14.

When Peter was told that some Gentiles were at the door to see him, he said to himself, "There is the meaning of my dream." He made them welcome.

III. THE DIVINE INTENTION, Acts 10: 23-35.

Obedient to his heavenly vision, Peter set out for Caesarea with the messengers of Cornelius. Realizing that his unheard-of action in going into a Gentile's home would certainly bring on a crisis in the church, he took with him several brethren from the church in Toppa. In Cornelius' house he made it clear to the assembled Gentiles that in coming to them he was breaking with a strict Jewish regulation. Nevertheless, he had done it deliberately (v. 29), "without gaining anything" means "without disputing or hesitation." God had shown him that they were all God's children, "brothers all."

In Season



"Cedar Jane," owned by Mr. Kennard of Newmarket, Eng., makes haste as she hurdles a high barrier bringing along a pheasant her master shot.

Some Chemistry of the Farm

By Henry G. Bell

Assoc. Prof. of Chemistry, O.A.C.

What breed of dairy cow gives the most and best quality milk? If you're a dairyman you can surely answer this question with about a hundred reasons. What is the best all round breed of poultry for the average Ontario farm? You no doubt have definite opinions on this subject—opinions backed by many good reasons. But when you come to discussing the things that make up the feed of the cow or the hen, or the elements that are found in their products—or bodies or feed, the familiarities cease. That is the reason for this practical, homely talk about things.

Elements

Have you ever heard a person talking about the elements in feed or in a fertilizer, and you have wondered just what an element is? Chemists have studied what things are made of, and they have found a total of 87 elements. An element is a substance that cannot be reduced to, or divided into two or more component substances. For instance, iron, or gold, or silver, cannot be broken up into other components than iron and gold and silver. They may be melted or changed into iron or gold or silver utensils, but they are still the same pure elements.

Compounds

There are other materials in nature. If red or yellow mercuric oxide is heated, oxygen goes off as a colorless gas, and metallic mercury remains. The mercuric oxide is known as a compound. Nearly all things we come in contact with in nature are compounds. Very few elements remain unattached and pure in nature. Elements exist in three different forms, viz.: solids, gases, liquids. Here are some of the common elements belonging to each class:

Solids—Iron (Fe), Gold (Au), Silver (Ag), Phosphorus (P) (from which we get phosphoric acid), Potassium (K) (from which we get potash), Sulphur (S), Lead (Pb), Copper (Cu).
Gases—Oxygen (O), Hydrogen (H), Nitrogen (N), Chlorine (Cl).
Liquids—Mercury (Hg).

Chemical Symbols

So that it will not be necessary to write long names of substances each time they occur in a reaction, chemists have agreed upon certain symbols which are usually the first letters of the names of the elements. For instance, H always stands for Hydrogen, O always stands for Oxygen, N always stands for Nitrogen, P always stands for Phosphorus. If P were used to stand for Potash it would lead to confusion, therefore the first letter of the latin name Kalium (K) is used to denote potassium.

Acids and Alkalis

There are certain compounds which dissolve in water and which have the power of turning blue litmus paper to a red color. These are called acids. Some of the commonest in farm operations are: Sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄), Hydrochloric acid (HCl), Nitric acid (HNO₃) and Acetic acid (CH₃COOH).

Other compounds have the power of deadening the effects of acids. These are known as bases. Some of the commonest encountered in farm operations are: Limewater Ca(OH)₂, Ammonia water (NH₄OH), Caustic soda (NaOH), Caustic potash (KOH). These substances turn red litmus paper to blue. Their action is said to be alkaline.

Chemical Reaction

A common illustration of chemical reaction on the farm is seen where

acid soil is corrected by the addition of limestone. Calcium carbonate (CaCO₃) or limestone is readily dissolved. This forms Calcium hydrate Ca(OH)₂, which corrects the acidity of the soil. When acid phosphate is made phosphate rock is treated with sulphuric acid. This produces soluble sulphate or land plaster. Superphosphate or acid phosphate as it is used to be called, carries 16% to 20% available phosphoric acid (P₂O₅). Some folks are of the opinion that superphosphate is acid in its action, and that it makes the land sour. This is not the case. Superphosphate or acid phosphate is neutral in reaction. The calcium sulphate that it carries tends to liberate the potash of the soil.

Elements Are Combined to Form Compounds

The question is sometimes asked, if nitrate of soda contains only 15% nitrogen, or 15 lbs. pure nitrogen to the hundred, why can't I buy pure nitrogen for my crops? One reason why pure nitrogen won't be of any use for plants is that nitrogen is a gas, and is not taken up by the leaf or stem of the plant. Nitrogen must enter the plant through the roots, and that in a dissolved form. Thus, nitrate of soda when dissolved in water can be taken up readily by the growing plant. Let every farmer and gardener remember this fact, the plant cannot use pure elements. The animal cannot assimilate or take into its own composition pure carbon or oxygen or hydrogen or sulphur or nitrogen or phosphorus or calcium or iron. Plantfoods must be carried in compounds in the soil, in manure and in fertilizers. Animal feeds must carry the elements in compounds known as carbohydrates, proteins, fats and allied substances.

More of the common chemical compounds that farmers meet in their daily operations are:
Water—(H₂O), which composes 90 to 95% of farm crops (green). Water frequently contains dissolved calcium or magnesium carbonate which makes it hard. Hard water kills the power of soap to produce lather. Water may also contain compounds of iron, potassium and sodium. Some of these may render the water unfit for domestic use. Other impurities of a bacterial nature more often render water unfit for farm use.
Sugar (C₆H₁₂O₆ or C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁). Is found in the juice of sugar beets, in fruits—and in the sap of the sugar maple tree and elsewhere.
Starch (C₆H₁₀O₅), is found in the kernels or seeds of all cereals, also in potato—and artichokes.

Fat—Various forms, all built from C, H, and O. Fats are found in the oily part of seeds near the germ, in cream from which butter is made and in the flesh of most animals.
Proteins—Flesh and muscle builders containing C, H, O, and Nitrogen. The gluten of wheat, or the rubbery gummy part of dough is composed of proteins. Lean meat, hair, hoofs, horns, also contain protein.
Amino-acids—many of which contain C, H, O, N, and Sulphur. These amino acids are closely connected with proteins.
Bone—contains Calcium, Oxygen and phosphorus.
These fragmentary outlines of chemistry, basic to common farm products and phenomena, will be followed by discussions of specific problems, from time to time.

British Fair Opens Feb. 20

The British Industries Fair, which will open simultaneously in London and Birmingham on Feb. 20 and continue until March 3, will be on a larger scale than ever before despite conditions of world trade. Exhibits are expected to occupy at least 750,000 square feet, 92 per cent of which has already been booked. The London section will, as previously, include an extensive exhibition of textiles, pottery, leather and fancy goods, silver plate, sporting goods, glassware, giftwares and a greatly enlarged furniture and interior decorations section. The Birmingham division will be devoted to exhibits of the metal, electrical, hardware, construction and engineering industries.

Whether you be a man or woman you will never do anything in this world without courage. It is the greatest quality of the mind next to honor.

WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

Our Uniform

To-day, as probably never before during our lifetimes, money is harder to obtain than we ever thought possible. Most people are hanging on tight to any cash that comes into their possession, and who can blame them? There is not much money being spent on luxuries in these times, and for this reason Lone Scout Headquarters have not found it necessary to take on an extra secretary to sign and forward orders for Scout Uniform during the past few months.

Of course one can be a Scout without wearing a uniform, and we do not want you to think that is imperative for you to have uniform when, perhaps, you cannot afford it. As long as you are a good Scout, living up to your Scout Promise and Law, we are satisfied.

We want, however, to keep before you the significance of the Scout uniform, and to show you how it has helped to a great degree in the romance of Scouting. The Scout Uniform is known and respected in all parts of the world and is a symbol of the ideals and activities for which our movement stands.

The general public comes to look upon a Scout as a boy who possesses better qualities of character and training than the average boy, and further, that he is a boy who is ready to help others and perform his duty readily and well at all times.

In the boy with the Scout hat, shorts and neckerchief they see the leaders of the future, and this uniform is something of which any Lone Scout is justly proud, for it symbolizes the entire Boy Scout Organization, the "World Wide Brotherhood of Scouts," who will be the citizens of the future.

Every Lone Scout should, therefore, make it his ambition to possess a Scout Uniform, and he should obtain it if possible by his own efforts, and if necessary should purchase it one item at a time until it is complete. The Christmas season is coming along, and it may be that some of you will receive gifts at that time. Let it be known that you would appreciate an article from the Scout catalogue, and so commence the foundation of your uniform in which you can take as much pride as any soldier of the Guards does in his dress clothes. A real Scout will take great care of his uniform and look upon it as a trust.

South Africa Wants Products of Dominion

A good hint to those actively interested in the export trade is contained in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Mr. C. R. Stevens, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, writes that, for several reasons, there is a brisk demand among South African importers and manufacturers' representatives for agencies for Canadian products. Importers and agents are interested therefore in receiving and examining Canadian trade papers and commercial periodicals. Unfortunately, the majority of advertisers in such publications seldom publish the names of their overseas agents, nor do they state whether they would receive applications from would-be agents. As a result, the overseas importer does not know whether or not the advertiser is represented in his territory, and agents do not know whether there are any possibilities of securing agencies. In South Africa, no reputable agent will apply for an agency which is already placed, and rather than risk such offence, many agents will forgo application when in doubt as to the position of any agency. The majority of advertisers in British and German trade papers supply the necessary information concerning their representation in very simple form.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

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Duchess of Abercorn's Scout Test

When the Duchess of Abercorn opened a new Boy Scout Hall at Belfast by lighting a fire in the fireplace, she was given the Scout maximum of two matches. She proved herself a "good Scout" by using only one.

Probably each Lone Scout in Ontario knows several boys in his neighbourhood, who in his opinion would be benefitted by Scouting and who he probably would like to see enrolled as Lones.

Maybe these boys would respond more readily if a letter was sent to them from Lone Scout Headquarters. If you know any such boys, will you not send us their names and addresses so that we can get into touch with them? A personal word from you would also help a great deal.

Now Tibetan Boy Scouts

Troops of Tibetan Boy Scouts were discovered during a tour of the Himalayan mountain passes this summer by the Secretary of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association. Like Scouts elsewhere the Tibetan lads were performing many kinds of public service, including the building of protected springs where wayfarers can secure clean drinkin' water.

Promptly Averts Bridge Tragedy

The famous story of the Dutch boy who prevented a disastrous flood by plugging a hole in a dyke with his finger is recalled by the action of a Boy Scout, John Kirscheil, of Southern Rhodesia. While fishing from a bridge over the Gwebi River the lad discovered a widening crack in a concrete pier. He immediately ran and reported, and the bridge was closed, averting probable tragedy. The Scout was highly commended by the government road department.

Deaf and Dumb Boys Become Scouts

Mackay Institute for the Deaf and Dumb now has its Scout troop. The troop is sponsored by the Scouts of Trinity Memorial Church Troop. Are you a Lone Scout? This branch of Scouting, is open to all boys between the ages of 12 and 13 years who live in small villages or rural districts and who are unable to attend the meetings of regularly organized Scout Troops.

For full information write to The Boy Scouts Association, Lone Scout Department, 330 Bay Street, Toronto 2.—"Lone E."

U.S. Imports Parasites To Destroy Corn Borer

Lafayette, Ind.—Imported parasites are among the hopes of central states farmers for bringing the European corn borer under control, says G. A. Ficht, of the entomology department of the Purdue University agricultural experiment station.

Already some of the imported natural parasites of the borer are showing promise of establishing themselves and becoming numerous enough in Indiana to aid in borer control, he says.

One of the chief reasons for the destructiveness of the European borer in this country, Ficht points out, is the fact that it has been introduced here without the handicap of its native natural enemies which help keep it in check in Europe.

The American parasites that attack borers closely related to the European borer have not yet shown any appreciable tendency to transfer their activity to the visiting pest. So the native parasites are being imported from Europe and Asia by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Farm Schools For Boys Prove Popular in U.S.

Ithaca, N.Y.—The response to the teaching of farming to farm and village boys in the United States, from 1918 to 1931 shows an increase of 1,550 per cent in the number of pupils, 700 per cent in the number of schools and 500 per cent in the number of teachers, says Professor R. M. Stewart, of the New York State College of Agriculture.

In New York State the increase in this teaching, generally known as vocational agriculture, has been from eighteen teachers and about 1,000 pupils in 1918 to 184 teachers and schools and teachers with more than 4,000 pupils in 1931, he says.

Soviet to Form Academy of Arts

Moscow.—The establishment of a national Academy of Arts, with headquarters in Leningrad, has been decided upon by the government here. Its organization must be completed by the end of this year, the official resolution on the subject specified before the revolution there was such an academy in Russia, but it was continued after the overthrow of Czarism.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



Cooking On a Short Wave Length.

Use For Old Tires
Of the many varieties of scrap and waste materials for which there is a steady demand in Hong Kong and South China, one of the most important is worn-out automobile tires. Ingenious and thrifty Chinese have observed that a sandal, just as comfortable as the locally made grass or straw sandal worn by the majority of natives, and with superior wearing and lasting qualities, can be cut out of