

Guarding Our English

Saint John Telegraph-Journal
AMONG the richest treasures of our British citizenship is the English language of which we all are the heirs. There are literary riches and facilities here which we may fail to recognize because they have become commonplace. To pass this high judgment upon our own language is not to deny the excellencies of other languages. The French is polished and lively; the Italian is musical; the German is forceful and practical; the Latin is dignified and majestic.

But the English, combining Norman grace and Saxon strength, borrowing and digesting the best elements in the noblest tongues, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Arabic, Italian, is the most cosmopolitan and serviceable of languages and its literature embraces the greatest in the drama, the most charming in poetry, the best translation of the Bible, and the highest moral tone. A language so rich deserves to be well guarded.

A proper appraisal of the English language is much needed at the present time when the spoken word over the air is in some measure taking the place of the printed word. The printing press is to be given much credit for standardizing English of the first class. Those responsible for the printed word have made it a chief concern to conform their speech to the highest standards of usage, and no newspaper, magazine, author or writer with a name departs from these standards.

But today when the radio is breaking down all linguistic barriers England listening to France, Canada listening to Germany, Europe to America, we must be on our guard to preserve the priceless traditions of our English speech. A great responsibility rests upon those who broadcast the spoken word. Just as we are zealous for printed English vocabulary and construction, we must have like zeal for the spoken word which is broadcast upon the air.

The linguistic consequences of an atmosphere surcharged with utterances from broadcasters in all parts of the Empire and of various degrees of culture, cannot be too seriously considered. English is the language of commerce and industry, of civil and religious freedom; of the highest civilization so far known. Let us guard it when it goes out upon the air.

WAR DANGER

(St. Catharines Standard)
Walter Duranty, for years the resident correspondent of the New York Times in Moscow, sends a copyright article to the Toronto Telegram in which the writer draws the conclusion that the only bright spot in the European picture for the aversion of war in 1937 is based on the hope and nothing but hope. The hiatus between the present and the war's outbreak is attributed to the fact that the German machine will not be ready until 1937.

The writer may well be regarded as an international authority, one of the most astute and judicial whose articles for years past have been anything but sensational. The introspection of Duranty cannot be discounted, because it is backed up by the feverish piling up of armaments of every nation in Europe and as Duranty states, there are only two exceptions in these nations, whose arming is attributed to the necessity of defence, and to the necessity of strength, either to maintain peace or to ward off invasion when and how war comes. Italy and Germany are the two exceptions, the inference being plain that both are building up for aggression.

The cabled article is penned in Antwerp, a port which is leading the world in outgo cargoes of all kinds of munitions and war implements, also inward shipments, the ultimate destination of which is Germany. Belgium munitions companies are reaping a harvest, a strange thing when looking back on what Belgium suffered from the last war.

The writer had recently visited Warsaw, where he witnessed one of the usual "test air raids." All traffic ceased in the busy city, lights went out and at "zero hour" there arose the distant din of the sirens and then the humming overhead of scores of airplanes. In fear of what might be the people wended their way homeward in the darkness. And in key cities all over Europe, these "test air raids" are the usual run.


What a commentary on statesmanship, on civilization of the West, that nations are preparing for an inevitable war, with only a ray of hope that something unguessable, unfathomable, might happen to avert it by 1937.

For the security of the home, Canadians, indeed, might render thanks to Heaven for the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

Every time you crowd into the memory what you do not expect it to retain, you weaken its powers and you lose your authority to command its services. — Todd.

SCOUTING

Here · There Everywhere



A brother to every other Scout, without regard to race or creed

According to the latest Scout census figures, just issued, Toronto is the Dominion's largest Scouting centre, with a total membership of 9,700 Scouts and leaders. This is a net increase during the year of 1,240. The figures show 4,369 Wolf Cubs, 4,403 Boy Scouts, 308 Rover Scouts, 10 Sea Scouts, 10 Rover Sea Scouts and 634 leaders.

There are 141 Cub Packs, 149 Scout Troops. The sponsoring churches show: Anglican, 51; United Church, 34; Presbyterian, 20; Roman Catholic, 8; Baptist, 4; Jewish, 3. There are 24 community Scout Groups, 3 associated with Home and School Clubs, and 9 not classified.

The Silver Anniversary of the 2nd. Border Cities Troop, which has had a continuous existence since 1910, was marked by a largely attended Scouts' Own service at All Saints' Church on Sunday and an anniversary banquet on Monday evening. The banquet was attended by over 150 present and former members. The troop developed from the 1st. Windsor Troop organized in 1910 by Col. E. S. Wigle, who still is District Commissioner.

Chief Justice J. E. M. Baxter was elected President of the New Brunswick Council of the Boy Scouts Association at the recent provincial annual meeting.

A towel and a bathroom plunger quickly secured from a bathroom were successfully used by a Charlottetown Scout for a tourniquet and tightener when an artery in his father's leg severed by the depth of the cut and the rapid bleeding, the doctor credited the lad's promptness and efficiency with saving the father's life.

A tree-sheltered nook on Mount Newton, British Columbia, and an altar of moss-covered rocks, provided the impressive setting for the investiture of the Rover Leader and four new members of the North Quadra Rover Crew of Victoria.

An exhibition and concert held by the 123rd. Toronto Scout Group at Deer Park United Church raised funds for the purchase of Christmas toys for the children of needy families. The exhibits included a knoting display, an amateur radio station, a toy repair shop, a camp exhibition and camp moving pictures.

The island of Grand Nanan, N.B., in the Bay of Fundy has three active Scout Groups and a Local Association composed of clergymen and other leading citizens of the Island. The troops are located at North Head, White Head and Seal Cove.

Canada Seeks More Honors

At Chicago Show — Wins Wheat Crown, Some Livestock Awards

CHICAGO — Canadian exhibitors, with the wheat crown and some of the major credit, awaited judges to resume their work in hope of further honors to carry home from the International Hay and Grain Show and the Livestock Exposition in progress here.

W. Freelan Wilford, who with his wife operates a 1,200-acre farm at Stavely, Alta., carried off his second world wheat crown. In 1933 Wilford won the world title at the grain show and conference in Regina in international competition. Second award in the wheat sweepstakes went to William Rogers of Tapen, B.C.

Wilford's victory gave Canada its 21st win since 1911 and it was the ninth time the honor has gone to the foothills province. Saskatchewan has won the world wheat crown 11 times and Manitoba once.

The Prince of Wales, with an entry from his E. P. ranch near High River,

Alta., carried off a major award in livestock. His "Bapton Orator," a short-horn bull, won the blue ribbon. Canadian sheep won many awards, with Charles J. Shore of Glenworth, Ont., winning the blue ribbon for the best pen of lambs. Ontario breeders scored many wins in the sheep classes.

Honey For Cooking

In experimental work on the uses of honey in cooking, conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, it has been found that cakes, cookies, etc., made with honey remain fresh and moist for a much longer period than when sugar is used. Where mild flavoured honeys were used to replace sugar, the flavour of the finished product was much improved. It must be remembered, however, that approximately one-fifth of the honey is water, therefore, the liquid portion of the recipe must be reduced by one-fifth. The sweetening power of honey is at least equal to that of an equal quantity of sugar.

"Aim at perfection is everything." — Chesterfield.

Creamery or Factory-Made Butter

(By "Just Cobbler" in Port Arthur News-Chronicle)

Quite an argument is under way in the Old Country on butter-making. It centres around the butter made in New Zealand and that made in Denmark and the Irish Free State. It is well known that Danish and Irish butters have long held their own in the Old Country markets, and that late comers like New Zealand, Australia and Canada have had to take second place. The reason for this is the system employed. Denmark and Ireland send their whole milk to the factory where it is separated and the butter made, whilst the other countries employ the separated method, that is the milk is separated from the cream on the farm, and the cream then sent on to the creamery. Both methods have their advantages and also their disadvantages. Where the whole milk is shipped the separate milk is returned to the farmer to feed pigs and poultry, and it is claimed that sometimes this milk is the source of disease germs that cause serious trouble on the farms, especially if it is not pasteurized. The patrons of course are paid on the butterfat contents as in the separator cream vendors. The advantage claimed is that it leaves the farmer more time to de-

vote to other sides of farming, and keeps up a steady flow of milk to the factory. On the other hand the opponents of the separator claim that cream has to be held over in many cases so long that superacidity is caused, and to overcome this the butter maker has to use neutralizing. Anyone who has had anything to do with a creamery will admit this, but in a dairying country like New Zealand, they counter this attack by claiming as an advantage that it brings the distant farmer within range of the creamery; it avoids the spread of disease through mixing and redistribution to suppliers of separated milk at the creamery it avoids economic waste of carting whole milk on the farm and at the factory—the milking and separating process can proceed simultaneously.

In Canada we are practically creamery farmers, and the New Zealanders' claims can be regarded as ours. The Old Land is different. Large hauls from farm to centres of consumption make a different view point. Whilst on this matter I have before remarked on the liking the British farmer is evincing for protection. He is going in for all he can get. One of his latest moves is on the canning question. He says and possibly with some cause, that he can supply all the tinned milk England can consume, up comes the British fruit farmer with a further claim that the supplies of tinned fruit imported from abroad be reduced as he can supply the quota. Then to make a patriotic move out of his demand they both employ more hands in the Welsh tin-plate industry. This in turn will cause more work in the coal mines and tin mines. This will cause more employment in the machinery work-shops, cause more paper to be used, and a host of other industries to turn their wheels, and in fact only use the British farmers' surplus milk and fruit and the whole economic prosperity of Britain is assured. I think I heard some such talk about Canada and the home market a few short years ago and as a farmer I am still holding the bag.

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Issue No. 52 — '35

Variations In Butter-fat Test

(From the Ontario Milk Producer)
It is pretty well known that the fore-milk drawn from a cow is low in butterfat, and the after-milk, high.

In some tests made at the Agricultural College, Guelph, the milk was drawn from the cows under test in one-pound lots. Several tests of different cows were made, but one set of figures will fairly well represent the general results. In this one test the first pound drawn tested 1.7% in butterfat and 8.22% in solids not fat; the sixth pound gave 3.9% in b.f. and 9.07 in s.n.f.; and the thirteenth and last, 6.2 in b.f. and 8.42 in s.n.f. The composite test was 37 b.f. and 8.7 s.n.f.

The butterfat increased regularly and considerably to the last pound drawn. The solids not fat increased slightly to about the middle of the milking, and declined toward the end. The practical conclusion is evident: cows should be stripped clean at every milking.

Variations Due to Condition of Cow
Cows freshening in high condition will supply usually, for a period of time, 20 to 30 days, test abnormally high.

A cow in the Guelph herd freshened on March 24th, and her R.O.P. test on April 2nd was 5.0%, while on June 3rd it was 2.7%. She was very fat at calving time and lost considerably in weight during the first two months.

Variations from Day to Day
The morning and the evening milk from four cows was tested and weighed separately for the whole lactation period, to determine what variations occurred within the whole period. The following table illustrates the wide range in tests on individual cows:

No. of cow	L. Test	H. Test	Av. Test
1	1.8%	5.2%	3.5%
2	1.8%	9.4%	3.5%
3	2.5%	6.3%	3.3%
4	1.7%	6.1%	3.4%

A Great Gentleman

(Irvin S. Cobb)
When I first knew him, he was plain John Buchan, writing the best Scotch novels since Robert Louis Stevenson.

Then in 1918, he was Col. John Buchan of the British wartime press bureau, shrewd, kindly, and deft, handling a bunch of rampaging American correspondents as gently as though they were so many new-laid eggs and he, personally, had laid every last one of them.

When he became Sir John Buchan, a lot of us said: "Well, he earned his honors, but no title ever can swell that Scot's head."

Now, at Ottawa, the flags fly and the cannons roar for Baron Tweedsmuir, Governor General of our noble neighbor nation to the north, but if His Lordship doesn't mind, I'd like, personally, to go on thinking of him as my friend, John Buchan, a very great gentleman.

They'll like him up there, and're going to like him down here. And if any of you Canadians has any doubt as to his diversified talents, wait till you see him casting a trout-fry across a likely pool.

Blankets Need Just Sudsing

Twice As Much Soap As For Other Articles Is Used

Do you know that the rubbing of woolen fibres against each other is the main reason for blankets shrinking and the nap felting? Asks M. C. R. in the Christian Science Monitor. But you are asking how can we get the dirt from soiled blankets without some washing machine agitation and friction from the action of the machine. I'll explain. Don't wash blankets clean as you do other clothes, just suds them and wring them clean. Make a double-action suds, using twice as much soap as you use in washing, and use the water lukewarm. Have the wringer loosened, and after getting the blanket thoroughly wet in this heavy suds, wring it at once through the wringer. Keep sudsing and wringing until the blanket is completely clean. Three suds and three wrings will nearly always clean a blanket, but keep on until you have done six sudsings and six wrings, if the blanket requires that much cleaning. Now put the blanket through a light suds, wring and then put it through two lukewarm rinses and the covering is ready for the line. In hanging to dry, be sure you hang the blanket so the colored stripes in the ends are vertical in order that no color runs into the main color, and pull the blankets into shape on the line. You will find your blankets soft and fluffy and clean.

It insures less washing to use protectors on the upper edge of the blankets to keep the body from touching the edges of the covering. Do not depend wholly on the overturned sheet to do the entire protecting of the upper edge of your blankets and do not find yourself in the position of having to wash a whole blanket just to get the upper edge clean because of not using protectors.

HAVE YOU HEARD

Elsie, the new maid, seemed eminently satisfactory, but the mistress of the house thought a few words of advice would be just as well: Mistress: Remember, that I expect you to be very reticent about what you hear when you are waiting on the table.

Elsie, (whose face lit up with innocent curiosity): Certainly, Ma'am. May I ask Ma'am, if there will be much to be reticent about?

All saving is not wise. Some spending is.

Prospective Employer: Have you a recommendation from your last place? Applicant: Yes, sir; seven months off for good behavior.

Everybody's doing it. "Opportunity never knocks," said hubby with a smile.

"Well if it doesn't," the wife replied, "It's surely out of style!"

It's foolish to waste time arguing with people who don't care.

Office boy: I set six eggs for breakfast this morning.

Bookkeeper: You mean ate, don't you?

Office boy: Well, maybe it was eight I ate.

Two Jewish business men were riding home from their stores, on the street car. Side by side they sat, both looking worried and both remaining silent. Finally one heaved a deep sigh. The other studied him for a moment and then said in an annoyed tone: "You're telling me?"

HOW GRANDPA PROPOSED

He always smiled and winked one eye

Anytime he happened by.

He joined the village choir and said He liked the way I baked my bread.

Sometimes he squeezed my hand a mite

A-sittin' in the candle-light;

He often helped me find a cow

That strayed off from the place some-how.

And once when I fell on the ice,

He picked me up and kissed me twice,

And that's how Grandpa paved the way

For me to set the wedding day.

—James A. Sanaker.

John: So your new job makes you independent?

Friend: Absolutely! I get to the office any time I want to before eight and leave just when I please after five.

The man with the highest sounding title often does the least work.

Doctor: Is the night nurse giving you proper attention?

Patient: Not exactly, but I'm perfectly satisfied.

A wis man think all he says; a fool says all he thinks.

A man wandered into a tennis tournament the other day and sat down on the bench;

Man: Whose game?

Shy young thing (sitting next to him, looking up hopefully): I am.

The church bell is far more important than the fire bell, but it doesn't make the people run nearly as fast.

Bill: Bring me another sandwich.

Waitress: Will there be anything else?

Bill: Yes, bring me a paper weight.

That last sandwich blew away.

Nothing is so nerve-wracking, as talking pleasantly to a man who's leading up to a request for a loan.

Customer: I don't want to buy your crackers; they tell me the mice are always running over them.

Brushville grocer: That isn't so; why, the cat sleeps in the barrel every night.

A girl who marries a widower is bound to be disappointed, because she loses all the fun of taming him.

New York People Prefer Oranges

Tampa, Fla. — New Yorkers like oranges best, Chicagoans prefer grapefruit, and Detroit's citizens are willing to pay the highest auction price for tangerines, says the Florida Citrus Exchange Market Report.

On the auction market in New York the average price of \$2.61 a box can be had for oranges. Chicago will not pay that high for oranges but for grapefruit they averaged \$2.10 a box. Detroit's average price on tangerines was \$2.56 a box, with Cleveland a close second, paying \$2.54.

School Shoes A Major Problem

Shoes for the school children again becomes a major problem in homes where several children must be kept in school on a moderate income. Other garments can be cut down and made over. Caps and stockings and mittens can all be made at home if necessary, but shoes must be purchased. They are an expense that cannot be side-stepped. We must make them last as long as possible. Cheap shoes are never an economy. If it is possible at all it is wisest to pay a fair price in the beginning. Last year I had just two dollars and fifty cents when two of the children needed shoes. The pair that cost one dollar lasted one month. The pair for which I paid a dollar and fifty cents lasted three months. The extra fifty cents in quality gave as much wear as two dollars in the cheaper shoe.

Of course, a very expensive shoe is not necessary as they are so soon outgrown. Do not purchase shoes with the intention of passing them on to the next child as once a shoe is fitted to one child's foot it is almost sure to be uncomfortable for the child who gets it second-hand. In this case it may be better to get a more inexpensive shoe and when the time comes get new shoes for the second child, also more inexpensive.

Shoes can be made to last much longer by taking proper care of them. It is an improvement too in their appearance and an excellent habit for the children to acquire. If shoe polish is too expensive have them wipe the dust off and with a soft cloth go over the shoe with a little sweet cream and sugar. The cream keeps the leather soft. The heel must not be neglected as it is essential that the covering of the heels do not become too dry.

If shoes must be worn without rubbers on a wet day first cover the leather with tallow or neat's-foot oil. Rub it in well, and be sure all the stitching is covered. Never put wet shoes too near a fire to dry. We fill them with oats, corn, or wheat and place on a shelf where it is dry. If in a hurry first heat the grain in the oven. The grain keeps the shoe in shape and as it absorbs moisture hastens the drying. It swells, but as expansion takes place where there is least resistance, that is, the open top of the shoe, it does not stretch the leather. Crushed newspaper may be used to fill the shoe, instead of grain.

Children's school shoes should last that much longer if they can be removed upon reaching home after school. I make slippers for home wear, sometimes a nice pair with crocheted or knitted top and felt soles and sometimes a quick but comfortable pair by sewing stocking legs to a pair of soles or felt or any warm material. I always use overall material for the outer sole as it does not catch dust or pick up slivers.

Shoes are better kept in a rack and if each child is furnished with a place for shoes the care of them will be attended with more interest. It is very simple to tack a strip of material to a convenient wall, making a compartment for each shoe. If the material is a pretty color, the children enjoy it more and each child will want a color of its own. A stocking bag of the same material to hang near the rack solves still another problem in efficiency when the children are getting ready for school.

Dad Is Realizing His Responsibility

Chicago. — Dad is enrolling in home economics courses for adults.

Enlightenment on this trend in masculine interest was obtained at the Central Regional Vocational Training Conference. Of 134,000 adults enrolled in pie making, sewing, child training and home management courses, Miss Florence Fallgatter, home economics federal agent, estimated 6,500 were men.

To her this indicated men realized that as parents they had responsibilities toward their children other than bringing home the bacon.

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AMATEUR SHORT-STORY CONTEST

This 3rd contest closes on Dec. 28th, 1935. The Entry Fee is Twenty-Five Cents, not postage stamps. The first prize will be 25 percent of the entire contest receipts, second prize 15%, third prize 10%. A constructive criticism on each story submitted is given. Each contestant must send in a signed statement that their story is either original fiction or a true life story, your name and address, and number of words in the story not over 1,000 words, enclose return postage. Typewrite if possible or even legible handwriting accepted.

GIFF BAKER, 39 LEE AVE., TORONTO

Poultry For Market

To a great extent the ultimate success of the poultry enterprise will depend greatly on the manner in which the products are marketed. The discriminating customer will be attracted by the well-fatted and well dressed chicken or fowl, and will pay a premium in price for appearance as well as quality.

A success in fattening and marketing will depend to a great extent on the preparator's knowledge and ability to prepare his product in the most economical form. Special feeding for ten days to three weeks will greatly improve the quality and pay for the extra feed and labor involved. Only birds with strong constitutions can stand heavy feeding with limited exercise. Birds that lack vigor seldom make profitable gains in the fattening pens.

A serviceable crate, six feet long by twenty-four inches wide, and eighteen inches high, may be made from slats nailed one inch apart, with a galvanized pan beneath the slatted floor for the droppings. Partitions two feet apart will provide compartments two feet square, and will accommodate four or five birds according to size.

To ensure freedom from lice, dust the birds with flour of sulphur and create a good appetite by starving for the first twenty-four hours. On the second day give only slight feed and gradually increase the amount until the third day; from then until finished give the birds all they will eat twice daily at regular intervals, about twelve hours apart. Mix to a batter, that will pour slowly from a pail, skim-milk or butter milk with two parts of cornmeal and one part of finely ground oats; or equal parts of barley meal and boiled mashed potatoes may be substituted for the corn meal. Feed in troughs suspended in front of the crates. A good finish should be obtained in ten to twenty-one days. Feed enough to thoroughly satisfy at each meal, but leave nothing over in the troughs to stall the birds. Starve for at least twenty-four hours before killing. Breed by "sticking" in the rot of the month, and dry pluck. Grade in uniform size and quality and pack in neat boxes.

Man's Country

Indian Women Have To Toe The Mark

"It is a man's country," said Miss Edna Down, speaking of India, where she is a missionary in Cochin, to a large audience at the Women's Mission Circles meeting of the Yorkminster Baptist Church, Toronto.

"When the men folk in orthodox Hindu households tell the women, 'We don't want anything from the West,' it makes it nearly impossible to get the caste girls into the mission schools," she said. "Those who are permitted to go seldom reach high school, due to child marriage, since no one pays much attention to the Sada Act, prohibiting it, in Cochin. The parents accept the fee which results from breaking the act, as part of the wedding fees, which are going to be very expensive, anyway," she said.

At Ramachandrapuram, Miss Down said, forty caste women were baptized and then allowed to return to their homes, "a tremendous step ahead for Christianity in India," she said.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES TORONTO