

CANADA

The Speed Demon

The traffic accident statistics for British Columbia last year, as just announced by Inspector Hood, of the Provincial Police, show that 90 persons were killed and \$24 injured by motor vehicles in our streets and our highways, and that this was "the highest total for any year since the beginning of the depression." The principal reason for this toll of death on our roads, says Inspector Hood, was fast driving. — Vancouver Province.

A Friendly Act

While the Peace Garden on the boundary is a permanent and visible indication of friendship between the United States and Canada, there have been many other evidences of goodwill. Among them have been the benefactions of wealthy people of the United States which have been offered to Canada as well as to their own country—such as the assistance for higher education from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The latest instance is a bequest by the American painter, Childre Hassam who died recently. He was an admirer of Canada and had many Canadian friends. The will disposing of his estate provides that all oil and water color paintings in his possession are to be given to the American Academy of Arts and Letters to be disposed of at private sale.

Proceeds of the sale are to go to establish the Hassam Fund for the encouragement of painting in the United States and Canada, the income being used to buy works by artists of both countries. The pictures now obtained are to be presented to public art galleries in the United States and Canada. — Winnipeg Free Press.

Rabbit's Fatal Rest

A jack rabbit was frozen solid while sitting upright, its ears back and eyes open.

The rabbit, perched on its hind legs was found in a ground depression in Regina cemetery, stiff as a poker, and nearly covered with snow, a victim of the cold spell.

Apparently the rabbit had been racing across the cemetery. It stopped to rest and froze sitting upright. — Regina Leader-Post.

Contentment

A man who had never been more than a mile from home, who had never ridden in a taxi, street car, or a boat, who had never attended a wedding, a ball game, a movie or a prize fight has died in Maine, aged 76. And he was probably a good deal happier than most of the people to whom such things are commonplace.

We Can Learn

The Ottawa Journal claims any man who repeats half what he hears talks too much; but the Toronto Star says the trouble is that some of them repeat twice what they hear. Well maybe so, but we still think our wits can teach us a thing or two when they get together. Some of the ladies do know how to multiply by more than two. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Those Empty Front Seats

Probably there will be no answer to the question, but it should be asked: "Why do people prefer to sit in the back seats at church?" As a rule the front seats are empty. Ushers explain that a good many people ask to be shown to a seat "not too far up," or "some place near the back."

That leaves a great wide space up in front of the preacher and his people, and that in itself is sufficient to dull the fire in the heart of any man. The man in the pulpit must feel at times as though he would like to come down and stand on a seat in front of the congregation where he could be close to them. He must at times grow weary of the isolation to which the back seat custom has doomed him. If he has some fire and brimstone in his message then it will have chance to weaken before it reaches the occupied pews.

If a dozen or 20 people in any church went up and sat in the deserted front seats we believe the minister would at once begin to preach better sermons. — Peterboro Examiner.

Bankers Good Reporters

A sign of the times, and among the wholesome ones, is the change in the annual statements of our bankers. Time was when bankers, whether through shyness or modesty or for reasons less admirable, were all taciturnity. If they spoke at all it was in a jargon which made their business seem a mystery.

They are different now. Anxious to be understood, certainly considering it desirable, they have become good reporters, have been turning their once dry-as-dust financial rignarole into readable human interest stories.

We have before us, for example, the addresses at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, its general manager, Sidney H. Logan, shunning the usual statistics about trade and industry, gave an intensely interesting exposition of a bank's role in the field of credit and money. It was not an easy task he set himself, but he did it efficiently, made the thing clear, we should say for the average intelligent business man.

More power to him. So many people confuse money with wealth, and so many more talk the idle nonsense about banks creating wealth, which they don't and can't. Had they been told a little more often in the past, with a greater effort at simplification and less propensity for jargon, it would have been better for the banks—and for all the rest of us. — Ottawa Journal.

They Still Croon

There is talk across the border of abolishing the word "croon" but what is wanted is an effective muzzle on crooners. — Calgary Herald.

Timely Warning

Not long ago, while the city council of Pendleton, Indiana was in session, an explosion of gas took place and the roof of the city hall was blown off. The fact that the council was in session is surely an unnecessary detail. Winnipeg alderman should take warning. — Winnipeg Tribune.

It Is Their Trust

So far as the press is concerned it is itself in business and profits most when business in general is flourishing. Its own business, however, involves giving the people the news. In that it seeks to be fair. Otherwise it would certainly have a very limited circulation. The newspaper has regard for the reader, the community, society and journalism, and most newspapers regard this as a trust. — St. John Telegraph-Journal.

Man to Fit the Suit

From a small town in New York state comes an interesting and though provoking story of local economy.

The community was faced with the necessity of naming a new chief of police. The complete uniform of the previous incumbent, purchased at a cost of \$200, was available for the use of the next. There were half a dozen applicants for the job.

What was the municipal government to do? Its members decided finally to combine prudence with law enforcement. They named as chief of police the man who came nearest to fitting the uniform, thus saving the price of a new one and getting a law enforcement official in a single move. — Kingston Whig-Standard.

THE EMPIRE

Where Humans Fail

At one of the recent juvenile lectures at the Royal Society of Arts a great many interesting things were said about instinct in animals. Among the illustrations given was the happy case of the young spider. This gifted creature, just out of the egg, can accomplish that miracle of construction—a spider's web, without teaching or without hesitation.

The thought must have occurred to many of the young hearers that the lot of the baby spider is much happier than their own. How simple and easy life would be if only they too had been born fully equipped to do even the most difficult things.

In that tiresome matter of examinations, for instance, which has itself been under critical examination lately, what a different place the world would be if one knew beforehand the answer to every question that would be asked. Then there would be no need to write to The Times, as one young malcontent is reported to have threatened, because the examiners had been so grossly careless as to catch him out by setting the same questions precisely, two years running. — London Times.

Toronto Maiden Prefers Rancher

EDMONTON.—Interested bachelors may learn something to their advantage if they call on Mayor J. A. Clarke, who has been asked by a Toronto girl to assume Cupid's role. The girl, 24, and weighing 165 pounds, wants a "northern rancher or a Mountie" for a husband.

GIRLS FORGET TO THANK YOU

Male Student Says Women Often Prone To Rudeness With Escorts

MONTREAL.—Learning what it costs to finance an "evening out" should be part of the education of all women students, is the view expressed in the McGill Daily by a group of men undergraduates.

"To-day too many women take being asked out for granted," one student commented. "They often look bored and are apt to be rude in this respect, even to the point of not thanking their escorts for the thoughtfulness and trouble involved in giving them an evening's pleasure. If these same girls were forced to ask the men out for a few months and pay the bills they would realize their privileged position."

The comment was aroused by the fact that the co-eds have not been in any hurry to avail themselves of the Leap Year privilege of doing the asking.

"Coal-Black Celts" Down Cape Breton

HALIFAX, Canada.—Rudyard Kipling's keen eye for the bizarre seldom spotted a more striking bit of literary material than that in his discovery of Nova Scotia's Gaelic-speaking negroes.

For discovery it was. Few, even in Nova Scotia, knew the province held "coal-black Celts"—as Kipling called them—until he told of them in his "Captains Courageous." And even then, the scoffers were many.

They wouldn't believe that the negro tongue could master the "volleying syllables, the sighing cadences, the long wash and roll of the Gaelic," as one Scottish writer describes the ancient language of the Celts. And they stirred up a minor controversy over the point.

It was not until years later that Kipling heard of it in London. He knocked about the Gloucester waterfront for nautical color, when he heard of the black "Celts."

He brought them into his book in young Harvey Cheyne's meeting with the negro cook of the salt Gloucester. Dan Troop, son of the skipper, tells Harvey the cook comes from "the in'ards of Cape Breton, where the farmers speak homemade Scotch," and where the negroes "talk like the farmers—all huffy-chuffy."

The Kipling character stretched the truth a point, though, when he told the gaping Harvey that Cape Breton was "full" of those negroes. Only a handful of Cape Breton blacks speak the Gaelic.

But they have conquered the difficult language as completely as they might be expected to in small farming communities such as Whycomagh. And they come by it honestly, for their forebears have been handing it down to them for generations.

These early Cape Breton negroes came to Nova Scotia originally as servants to United Empire Loyalists fleeing from the United States. Later, they drifted down to Cape Breton, where they took up farming.

Gaelic was an essential in the Scottish communities of Cape Breton in those days; and the negroes, nervous, had to pick it up to get along. Today, English is the common language of these communities, but the Gaelic heritage still stays with the few negroes who remain.

A few years after "Captains Courageous" came out, a Nova Scotia educationist visited Whycomagh and met some of the negro Celts. He found they spoke the language like natives, even then.

Meeting Kipling in London later, he told of the discussion over his negroes. The author's reply was characteristic of Kipling's certainty of the factual material that went into his works.

"Fools!" he exclaimed. "Didn't they know I would not put such a thing down if I were not sure of the facts?"

A Neat Model



2547

Paris doesn't mean to drop her beloved black this spring. She compromises by letting a color into the scheme. For instance, white crepe accents the flattering neckline and trims the sleeves of this slenderizing black crepe dress patterned for today. Black and aqua is also smart.

Printed crepe silk is very attractive and wearable for this simple to sew dress. With this have plain trims to match one of the colors of the print.

Style No. 2547 is designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 39-inch material with 3/8 yard of 39-inch contrasting.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of pattern wanted. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.



Dr. George W. Crile, noted Cleveland, O., scientist, and Mrs. Crile as they arrived in New York City on the S.S. Majestic after completing a brief research trip in Central Africa. He and his party bagged 200 animals for experimental purposes. The prize of the collection, a 14,640 lb. bull elephant, was shot by Dr. Crile.

Home From Africa

King George Was A War Casualty

It is somewhat noteworthy that King George V was a war casualty. When he was in France reviewing the troops in 1915 his horse became startled by the explosion of a shell, reared and fell upon him crushing him severely so that he had to be taken to the hospital. It is said that even afterwards he had spasms of pain in his stomach. Then, again, at the Armistice services at the Cenotaph in Piccadilly Square, in 1928, he stood with bared head among his people on an inclement day, paying tribute to the fallen heroes of the Empire. He contracted an illness that confined him to his bed for many months, during which his life at times hung in the balance. It was nearly a year before he recovered sufficiently to return from Windsor to London.

The significance of this is that on such occasions the dangerous practice prevails of men standing with bare heads, thereby exposing themselves to the menace of severe illness which frequently prove fatal. It is a useless and senseless custom, and one which should be discarded. Many thoughtful ministers in conducting funerals during the winter season set the example of keeping their hats on while the cortege is being borne from the house to the hearse and again during the services at the grave. This is preeminently sensible and becoming. The notion that people must expose themselves to danger in obedience to an antiquated observance is ridiculous, and the sooner it is abandoned the better it will be for those who attend such gatherings. The King's sickness should be a warning to the entire world. — Bradford Expositor.

Police Answering Calls Within Two Minutes

TORONTO.—The average elapse of time between a call for police and their arrival at a given spot was two minutes under the new police radio system, Sergeant Richard Pountney, officer in charge of police communications, told a gathering of the Institute of Radio Engineers at the University last week. The meeting listened in on police calls during the evening while the guest speaker, Professor B. de F. Bayly described their benefits.

"The indulgence in grief is a blunder."—Beaconsfield.

"Grief is a species of idleness."—Johnson.

Payment of \$8,262,415 To Wheat Pools Asked

REGINA.—Payment of \$8,262,415 to the Canadian Wheat Pools by the Canadian Wheat Board is asked in a resolution to be placed before the Saskatchewan Legislature by Clarence Stork (C.C.F.).

Farm Problems

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell with the co-operation of the various departments of Ontario Agricultural College.

The business of farming is yearly becoming more and more dependent upon facts that have been gathered regarding livestock and livestock management, crop production, soil management, disease and insect control and business organization of the farming industry. Individual problems involving one or more of these, and many other phases of agriculture, engage the attention of Ontario farmers from day to day. During the winter months there is a little more time for study of the most acute problems.

Through this column farmers may secure the latest information pertaining to their difficulties. To introduce this service Professor Bell has prepared the following typical problems to indicate the information which should be given in order that a satisfactory answer can be made.

If answer is desired by letter enclose stamped and addressed envelope for reply. Address all inquiries to Professor Henry G. Bell, Room 421, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario.

Corn Judged

Southwestern Ontario Show Featured by Big Entry List

Chatham.—With 13 open and four special classes, and five sweepstakes competitions, judging in the annual Southwestern Ontario Corn and Seed Show continued in the Chatham Market Building after a long session the other morning.

The judges who are W.J.W. Lennox of Toronto, B.B. Coboe, of Woodstock and J.W. MacKay of Ottawa for the corn, and Professor W. J. Squirell of Guelph, and S. B. Stothers of Arthur for grain and seeds were met with a large number of entries and will be busy throughout the show.

Question:—R. J. Peel—I want to increase my yields of Silage Corn. I have been growing White Capped Fellow Dent, and manuring pretty heavily but I don't get as good yields as some I have seen. My soil is pretty heavy. What variety of Oats will mix best with O.A.C. 21 Barley and ripen about the same time.

Answer.—The Golden Glow variety of Yellow Dent Corn has given the best results for silage purposes of any varieties of corn which we've tested for central and western Ontario.

The Alaska and O.A.C. No. 3 var.

Britain's Youngest M.P.

Malcolm MacMillan, the youngest M.P.—he is 22, and 50 years younger than the Father of the House, Mr. Lloyd George—has taken a good look at the House since the general election. "I think I shall like it all right," he said cautiously.

He is going to be very busy, for, in addition to Parliamentary duties, he is studying law, and has yet to take his arts degree. But Mr. MacMillan is not a bit dismayed. He is going to take the arts degree at Edinburgh, and, unless Parliament makes it impossible, continue his law studies.

Mr. MacMillan was "on the stump" before he was 20, and has probably done more public talking in two years than some members of Parliament have done in twenty. He is a singularly quiet, self-possessed young man, of medium height, fair hair and fresh complexion, with brown eyes. He wears horn-rimmed spectacles.

He won for Labor the Western Isles of Scotland—a constituency which he had to cover by motorboat as well as car.—Overseas Daily Mail.

That Weasel Word

Some way after the Toronto Globe, The Ottawa Journal and the Victoria Colonist—"after" in point of time, and not at all in the quality of its detestation—his respectable family newspaper desires to support them in their protest against the use of the word "contacted."

It is to be noted that Webster, the lexicographer, admits the verb "to contact" to its pretty-nearly-all-embracing pages. Contact: verb transitive, says Webster means "to bring into contact"—"too touch." Literally it means pretty much what is intended to mean in most of the recent newspaper usage which evokes the protests here cited.

You "contact" some party or other of the second part; you meet him and you have some other dealing with him. You question him, you find out what he is up to, you put your cards on the table and ask to see him—you meet him or "meet up" with him, and you "propose" him. If you are going to contact a man, why shouldn't you proposition him while you are about it?—why should you strain at your gnat of elocution when you have so comfortably swallowed your camel?

But mostly, as the word afflicts the sensitive ear in this recent usage, it means little more than is expressed in the good old Anglo-Saxon "meet."—Vancouver Province.

Most Valuable Dogs In The World

A litter of puppies worth more than \$5,000 has just been born to one of the most valuable dogs in the world.

This is Jannette de Boissy, a white Pyrenean mountain dog owned by Mme. Harper Fontaine, of Moor Park, Northwood, Herts, Eng.

The father, Kop de Carrel, is the largest dog known of this breed, and is considered the most perfect of his species.

"These dogs come from the remote fastnesses of the Pyrenees," said Mme. Fontaine. "A perfectly bred specimen is one of the rarest occurrences in the dog world."

"These dogs are immensely valuable. I have been offered \$7,500 for Kop de Carrel, and refused it."

"Jannette is only eighteen months old."

"I cannot tell you their worth separately, for their points differ, but the whole litter is worth much more than \$5,000."

"Bringing the dogs to this country and paying for veterinary service, special food, quarantine fees, has cost me more than \$10,000," said Mme. Fontaine, "but I do not regret it."

Britain Gets Large Portion Timothy Seed From U.S.

Great Britain gets the greater portion of her timothy seed from the United States, approximately 80 per cent. The Baltic States supply 15 per cent and the remainder comes from Canada according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways. Great Britain imports on an average of 917 short tons of timothy seed a year, valued at approximately \$6,000. Purchases for the year's requirements are usually made in the autumn.

One serious aspect of soil drifting that is seldom mentioned is the impossibility of keeping the dirt out of the home during dust storms. Grit and grime must be endured in food, in beds, in furniture and on the floors until the wind subsides. Then it is necessary to clean thick layers of loose soil from everything, only to have the experience repeated with a new wind storm.

The yield of potatoes in Canada in 1935 is estimated to show a reduction of 9,309,000 cwt. or 15 per cent as compared with 1934. This large decline was due partly to a decrease in the acreage of 62,400 or 11 per cent, and partly to the summer drought in Eastern Canada and British Columbia which reduced yields per acre to levels below those for 1934 and the long-time average.

Question:—

Treatment	Rate	Yield	G'n Ac.
		114 ton	
Manure	10 ton	13.2 ton	1.8 ton
Manure	10 ton		
20% s. phos.	250 lb	17.0 ton	5.6 ton
20% s. phos.	250 lb	14.5 ton	3.1 ton

If you do not have a supply of fertilizer for the corn, addition of fertilizer carrying phosphate-potash, such as 0-12-10 or complete used at the rate of 250 lbs. per acre, should give you more and better Enslage, according to experiments that have been conducted in Peel County.

Prof. Henry G. Bell, Dept. of Chemistry, O.A.C.

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