This week brings us news from our most northerly Lone Scout, who lives at the Hudson Bay Post at Landsdowne House, in Northern Ontario. His name is Walter Wraight, and Walter is quite an outstanding Scout in other respects besides his northerly location.

Coming from the "Old Country" last year, he brought a very fine record with him, and he is the possessor of the coveted "Silver Cross for Bravery" which was bestowed upon him for saving the life of a dog. The Lone Scout Commissioner has a picture of Walter with the dog, a cocker spaniel, that he saved.

On arrival in Canada, he was sent to one of the Hudson Bay Company's Northern Ontario Posts, and he has been in that part of the country ever since, and tells us that he quite enjoys the life, although it is a little lonely at times, especially in the winter time when travelling is difficult and he has to wait for a long time for his mail.

Walter has learned to drive a dog team, but he says that if you talk kindly to the dogs they think that you are a weakling and just lie down on the track and won't budge. It is necessary to use quite strong language to them, before they will take any notice of you. The last mail which the Post received was brought in by dog team, driven by an Italian Priest, and he was quite embarrassed by the fact that the dogs would take no notice of ordinary language, so he compromised by swearing at them in Spanish!

Walter is a Lone Scout indeed!

Lately we have noticed several people busily engaged in their gardens, and this reminds us that every Lone Scout will of course have a garden of his very own, which he will lay out and plant to his own liking.

And therefore every Lone Scout should qualify for the Gardener's Badge, and now is the time to commence operations to earn this badge.

Like quite a few of the other Scout Badges the Gardeners requires quite a little patience, and cannot be earned overnight.

It is necessary to have some knowledge of soils, and to actually grow a number of flowers and plants from seed, but all this is very interesting work which would be enjoyed by every Lonie.

Get busy and ask your Scoutmaster to send you particulars of the Gardener's Badge, so that you too can qualify for it.

And talking of Gardening reminds us of a very good turn that was performed last year by the Lone "Wolf Patrol" of Paris, the founders of the present Paris Troop.

These Lonies looks about them and discovered some old folks who were too feeble to dig and plant their own gardens, so they armed themselves with spades and rakes and all the necessary tools and set to work to plant these old peoples' gardens for them, and then later on they also tended them when necessary.

Wasn't that a real good turn? Maybe you can do the same thing this year.

And still talking of good turns in the Springtime, have you noticed how the bright sunshine shows up that dirty rubbish heap and untidy scrap laying all around the house and which was previously buried underneath the snow?

How about making this week a Lone Scout "Clean Up" week, and so put everything ship-shape for the bright weather which is ahead of us?

Go to it, Lone Scouts, and then write to your Scoutmaster and tell him what you are doing.

LONE E.

Man's Sight Extended By Ten Basic Devices

New York—Ten basic devices permitting man to project his feeble sense of sight into hidden scientific wonders have been gathered together for the first time in a display at the Exhibition of the Science and Art of Color at the Museum of Science and Industry.

The Stroboscope, which slows up the motion of objects moving too swiftly for the eye to see; the oscilloscope which catches the movement of objects too vibrant; the microscope which reveals the infinitely small; the telescope to see distant objects; the radiometer, which detects the invisible infra-red, or heat, waves; the photo-cell, which ensnares the unseen ultra-violet radiations; the X-ray, which reveals things through opaque materials; the spectroscope, which sorts out the mixed radiation of white light; the pyrometer, which records things too radiant for the eye to gaze upon, and the spectrophotometer, which performs feats of color analysis beyond the power of the human eye, are the ten machines.

Captain Discovers Land In Arctic

Oslo, Norw.—Captain Daehli, Norwegian Government whaling inspector, who returned recently from visiting the herding grounds of the north Atlantic, claimed to have discovered a hitherto unknown land with lofty peaks in the arctic regions.

The land, he said, lay between longitudes 27 and 72 west, an area which includes most of Greenland, Baffin Bay and the east coast of Baffin Land already.

Captain Daehli told Fidens Tegn, Oslo daily, that he had noted the exact position of the territory on maps and had taken photographs, but he refused to divulge its exact position. All details and documents have been handed to the Norwegian Government.

Grain Transplanted Gives Finer Yield

Birmingham, Eng. — Transplanted grain yields a considerably better crop than crops allowed their normal growth, according to experiments that schoolboys in the Staffordshire village of Kinver have been carrying out. For three seasons in succession the boys have sown wheat in October, and in the following February have transplanted part of it in another plot. They have treated the two plots of wheat exactly alike, but the transplanted corn has always been much finer.

Course In Leadership Outlined For Women

Syracuse, N.Y.—What is said to be the first course of its kind in the United States, combining practice and theory in leadership for women students, will be started at Syracuse University next fall. The objective is to prepare women for entrance into personnel work and for positions as advisers and deans of women in high schools, normal schools and colleges.

Ten outstanding women in educational work will receive graduate assistantships equivalent to nearly $1000 each yearly.

Byrd Now Positive He Flew Over Pole

Washington — He probably already knew it, but the National Geographic Society has told Rear Admiral Richard E. Boyd when he flew over the south pole.

The society's research committee, reporting on its study of the explorer's record, agreed that at 1:14 p.m., Greenwich civil time, Nov. 29, 1929, Rear Admiral Byrd was "at the south pole, in so far as an observer in an airplane, using the most accurate instruments and methods available for determining his position, could ascertain.

"We, therefore, feel sure that at some point in the course the plane flew within four nautical miles of the south pole, with the probability that it passed much nearer than this."

Neglect of Cemeteries

Montreal Presse: (A bill has been introduced in the Ontario Parliament providing for the creation of local commissions for the maintenance of graveyards.) This example set by the Government of Ontario deserves to be followed in other provinces, for there are many old cemeteries throughout the country where the desolation of forgetfulness is manifest in the sad spectacle of abandoned graves. The upkeep of cemeteries is a sacred trust not only for families, but for public authorities when families die out, or for other reasons the deserted tombs have become the prey of time and disordered vegetation.

London-Australia Airway Is Planned

London — Two experimental air flights under the Air Ministry's auspices, in each direction between London and Australia, were recently announced by Hon. F. Montague, under-Secretary for Air, in the House of Commons.

The first flight from London started on Saturday, April 4th, and is scheduled to reach Port Darwin, Australia, on April 19. The second flight from London will start April 25, and will be due in Port Darwin on May 10.

The present England-to-India air mail route will be followed as far as Karachi and Delhi. The route will then be to Allahabad, Calcutta, Rangoon, Victoria Point, Singapore, Batavia, Pourabaya and Port Darwin.

100,000 Germans Expected To Visit Paris This Summer

Paris.—One hundred thousand Germans are expected to visit Paris this Summer for the French Colonial Exposition, and the greater part of them will come by bus.

The same buses will run all Summer from Warsaw to Berlin and from Berlin to Paris. These big cars, containing thirty seats and equipped in every way to assure the comfort of the passengers, will make the trip from Warsaw to Berlin in twelve hours and in twenty-four from Berlin to Paris. The price from Paris to Warsaw will be $12 and from Berlin to Paris $12.

Nautilus Named

Bucketful of cracked ice was used for christening at New York of submarine Nautilus for Sir Hubert Wilkins' trip to North Pole this summer. Jean Jules Verne, grandson of famous writer, aided Lady Wilkins in officiating.

Britain's Oldest Store Now Closes Doors

London.—Britain's oldest big store, James Shoolbred & Co., which has carried on business in Tottenham Court Road since 1817, has passed into the hands of Harrods Ltd., the largest "shop" in the British Empire. This change, entailing removal of the Shoolbred stock to Knightsbridge, is necessitated by the westward movement of London's shopping area.

The locality was semirural when James Shoolbred, a Scotsman, opened his small shop as "Dealer in British Lace." In 20 years the business had aborbed 2000 employees. It was the first store to be lighted by electricity in Britain, and also introduced the first weekly half-holiday.

The Canning Industry

Montreal, Quebec.—Vegetable canning in Canada had an active year in 1930, increasing 64.8 per cent. over 1929. The pack of tomatoes increased by nearly 104 per cent., and peas by almost 165 per cent. The total pack for the Dominion practically approximated one can per head of population. It totalled 10,066,614 cans in 1930, compared with 6,182,837 cans in 1929.

A Sower Went Forth

Under the fecund arrows of the sun
A farmer plants his furrow patiently
So went the ancient sower of the seed
Before the dawn of Karnak's dynasty.

O long religion of the fruitful sun!
O living legend of the quickened field!
Ere Egypt was—the cycle of the corn:
The seed . . . the sun . . . the full and ripened yield.

Ere Nazareth, the rhythm of the wheat:
The seed . . . the shower and warmth . . . the winnowed grain.
Pharaohs, priests and peoples change—not these:
The sower and the seed, the sun and rain!

Agnes Kendrick Gray, in the New York Times.

It has been well said that no man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when tomorrow's burden is added to the burden of today that the weight is more than a man can bear.—George MacDonald.

Men—Look To Your Laurels

Arlayne Brown, 14-year-old St. Louis high school girl, whose phenomenal target shooting has earned her title of one of best marksmen in country. She has shot her way to stardom almost over night, never having fired a gun until two years ago.

"Laughter—A Boon to Mankind" Declares English Professor

Laughter is a peculiarly human phenomenon, declares Abraham Wolf, Professor of Logic and Scientific Method at the University of London, in an article in the N.Y. Times Magazine. Some monkeys may grin, but man is the laughing animal par excellence. He is also the most laughed at animal, the chief butt of the laughter of his fellows. Hence the general human interest of the subject. Indeed, it has been said with some justice that laughter is one of three great gifts given to men to enable them to counter the miseries of existence. Forgetfulness is our protection against the haunting stings of the past; hope enables us to face the future with all that it may have in store for us; laughter helps us to get over the trials of the immediate present. And the greatest of these is laughter, for present evils always seem to be the worst; but "a merry heart goes all the way."

Over and above its general human interest, laughter also appeals to a number of specific interests. As a highly complex group of human experiences it is a subject of scientific interest, and as such appeals at once to the biologist. It has also an artistic interest, for it is intimately connected with certain types of literature, music and the pictorial arts. Lastly, it has even a commercial interest, for the production of laughter is one of the great industries of the world of entertainment.

The first and most obvious thing about laughter is that it is a physical or physiological activity which is generally found to be very pleasant and refreshing. The belief that laughter serves as a tonic is very widespread. Popular philosophy has testified to this belief in the proverb: Laugh and grow fat. This, of course, was intended to express the common faith in the health-giving properties of laughter. In an age in which slim figures are the rage, the proverb might prove a danger to laughter. Perhaps we ought to substitute it for the motto: A laugh a day keeps the doctor away. The reason why people enjoy laughter as such, the reason why it really does them good; is physiologically quite clear and well established. It involves certain processes of the respiratory muscles, an extra intake of oxygen in the lungs, stimulation to the circulatory system and to the nerves. Moreover, hearty laughter is generally accompanied by a diffuse activity of the arms and body, conducted perhaps with the play impulse.

Taken in moderate doses, then, laughter is joy-giving. One curious but interesting result of this is that since we feel glad when we laugh, we tend to laugh when we are glad. And so laughter has become an expression as well as a source of joy. The kind of association, or mental alchemy, by which this sort of thing happens is familiar to psychologists who have studied the expression of the emotions.

For various reasons laughter has been largely displaced by the mere smile, which serves as a kind of genteel and refined substitute for it. One of the chief causes of this fact is the general tendency for cultured people to become quieter in their manners and habits of life. Professional people inevitably pass much of their time in lonely occupations, and so acquire the habit of quietness. Habit sometimes becomes a cult. So "loudness" of every kind is regarded as rather vulgar. We are consequently not surprised to find that the genteel Lord Chesterfield claimed it as a merit that since he had come to the full use of his reason he had never been heard to laugh. He does not say when he came to the full use of his reason. Sooner or later we all reach an age when we drop physical exercises and loud laughter is one of them.

Although laughter is a physical activity, it is more than that. It is usually associated with mental experiences. This may be at a minimum in merely boisterous laughter, such as often accompanies sheer ragging and rough horseplay. But with the growth of maturity and culture the laughter that is mainly physical tends to be replaced by what is mainly a laughter of the mind. What is meant by "laughter of the mind" is perhaps most obvious when, exhausted with physical laughter, we go on listening to funny stories and see their point, but cannot laugh at them. Merely boisterous laughter, of course, has a strong hold on most people. And so sheer fooling, smacking, beating and ragging generally, constitute a large part of the stock in trade of the circus and the pantomime. But such laughter is at best short-lived among intelligent people. It soon palls on them. And even those who shun anything "high brow" in the way of entertainment still look for something more intellectual than the fun of the old type of circus clown or pantomime buffoon.

There can be no doubt that laughter is an important social weapon. It is employed to discourge both the new-fangled and the old-fashioned, and so helps to promote steady progress in accordance with the old adage, "Hasten slowly." New fashions in dress, bearing, mode of speech, or manners are nearly always laughed at to begin with. And the laughter often has the effect of killing mere affectations and mannerisms. Such laughter is mostly provoked by incongruity or contrast with established customs and habits. But when, thanks to the perseverance of the pioneers, the novelties succeed in establishing themselves as new habits, then the older habits of the old-fashioned may be laughed to scorn because of their contrast with the newer and more widespread habits. Here also it is to be noted that usually it is only fashions of no very serious moment (long or short dresses, short or long hair, for example) that are matters of laughter; the reaction is different in more serious matters, unless some genius of a humorist succeeds in showing vividly that they have a funny side.

This brings us to the special mission of the greatest humorists. It is probably the special gift of a genius like Mr. Shaw that he can deal with serious problems in a laughable way. He usually scores his laughs in the ways already indicated, especially by showing the incongruity either between professed theory and actual practice, or by disclosing the disguises by which ugly ducks masquerade in fine feathers. Of course, no problem, social or otherwise, is solved in that way. But it is a great accomplishment forcibly to direct people's attention to the existence of certain promises and to prod them to face the problems instead of pretending that they don't exist—rather like the man who used to burn all his bills and so made light of his troubles.

Such laughter cannot, from the nature of the case, be purely joyous and genial laughter. Tears are ape to mingle with it. There are many forms of laughter which are closely allied to tears. And some of the greatest humorists have mingled them freely.

Selling Bait-Latest Industry In Georgia

Tifton, Ga.—Down in South Georgia where the crops were not good and where folks have had to work out new plans to earn a living through the Summer, a new industry is being built up. The following advertisement has appeared in The Tifton Gazette:

"Fish bait—The latest thing just out of the ground. The very best 1931 model—fat, juicy and tough—the kind you have been looking for. Just call J ke at The Gazette office and have him put you up a cup full when you are ready to go fishing.—dtf."

Now that country folks have begun selling angle worms that used to be free for the digging, it would not be surprising if some farmer charges a neighbor for a "mess o' greens" or a half-dozen "roastin' ears" for dinner before the Summer is gone. The whole world seems to be getting commercialized.

Earthquake Precautions

Auckland Weekly News: No amount of argument about New Zealand's comparative freedom from serious earthquakes can dispose of the necessity of taking the risk of them into account. As the details of the Hawke's Bay disaster become more fully known it is pitifully evident that the terrible loss of life would not have occurred had the principles of earthquakeproof construction been observed in buildings of comparatively recent erection. With eyes upon the future of Napier and adjacent towns in the region so sadly overtaken by disaster, it must be said that the promised body of building regulations is absolutely essential, not for application there only, but throughout the Dominion. Liability to earthquake varies locally, no doubt, when the whole Dominion is considered, but the simplest and surest way to safety should be taken by making the regulations compulsory everywhere. If action of the sort be not taken now, the outstanding lesson of this calamity will be lost.

Report Shows Wages Drop Nine Billions in States

Washington.—The incomes of wage earners in the United States are estimated as having been $9,000,000 lower in 1930 than in 1929, in a report prepared by its Geneva Research Committee, the League of Nations Association announced here recently.

This estimate was $1,000,000,000 under that of the American Federation of Labor, made public, but both organizations figured the decline at 20 per cent.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—A new industry is to be added to Moose Jaw in the form of a grist and flour mill, to be erected early this summer at a cost of about $25,000.

Moose Jaw, Sask—The first factory in the Province of Saskatchewan for the manufacture of neckties, was opened in Moose Jaw recently by the Indestructable Neckwear Manufacturers Ltd. The factory is turning out around 100 dozen ties per week, but is behind in filling its orders, which have been larger than expected.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Power Commission is considering an addition of machinery to the Saskatoon plant, to cost in the neighborhood of $400,000. No additional buildings, however, will be required. Construction of additional transmission lines throughout the Saskatoon istrict necessitated the enlargement of the plant.