This week I want to talk to you about a subject which every Lone Scout probably knows a great deal about—Trees.

In the district in which you live there may be a great number of trees of various sorts to make the landscape beautiful and to delight the eye of all who pass by.

Unfortunately, however, in years gone by, when men had greater hardships to face than we have today, the trees were frequently sacrificed by the old pioneers with a total disregard to the damage that they were doing to their property and to the scenic beauty of the countryside. All that they cared about was the fact that they required lumber to build their houses and barns, that the land must be cleared for cultivation and that fences must be erected.

The consequence is that now, as we journey through our province, we frequently come across places which are practically devoid of trees, and which consequently are most depressing to look upon.

For, after all, are not trees one of man's best friends?

They provide lumber, which we cannot do without, and if the matter is taken seriously they are a very profitable investment, they provide shade for man and beast on a hot day. They protect from the cold winds in winter, and they delight the eye with their beauty.

Also trees can turn otherwise barren land into beautiful and profitable country.

In quite a few parts of this country, the soil is very sandy and quite useless for ordinary cultivation. This sand, too has a bad habit of drifting over other good land and making that too worthless.

A small plantation of trees will stop this drift of sand, will prevent the ruination of good property, and will put to good use this sandy soil which otherwise is worthless. If the right trees are planted in a wise manner, in a very few years the trees themselves are large enough to turn into lumber, and so prove a profitable investment on land that otherwise would be a dead loss.

Have you many trees around your home. If not, do you know that the Ontario Government will give you trees for nothing or for a very little cost, so that you can easily start your own plantation? Write to Headquarters for details of this.

Do you know that every year at the week end of the 24th May a camp is held at the Government Forestry Station at Angus, Ontario, where about 200 Boy Scouts are the guests of the Government, and are shown all about the research work in Forestry which the Government is doing? These boys help to plant a few trees, and are given some to take home with them and they learn a great deal about this subject.

The camp costs them nothing at all, excepting the cost of their transportation to and from Angus, and you too can be one of that number if you wish. If you would like to attend this camp, write to your Scoutmaster and obtain fuller particulars.

Last year a number of Lone Scouts, members of the Buffalo Patrol at Vandorf, attended this camp and reported a wonderful time.

At Ebor Park, near Brantford, Ontario, is one of the finest collections of trees, growing naturally, in Ontario. This is where the Lone Scouts have held their Summer Camp for two years, and it is a very beautiful place. There is one Black Walnut tree which requires three Lone Scouts to stretch their arms around it's trunk, in order to touch hands all round.

Applications to join the Lone Scouts of Ontario, should be made to The Lone Scout Department, Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ontario.

Only boys who cannot join a regular Troop are eligible to join the Lone Scouts.

"LONE E."

Mahatma Gandhi India's Leader

Toronto Weekly Gives Interesting Outline of India's Prophet

"Mahatma Gandhi is the most influential person in India today," writes Trevor H. Davies, D.D., in this article in the New Outlook, Toronto. To millions of its people he is the greatest man in the world. And it is the man himself who counts. There are few among his contemporaries in whom the power of spirit has come to such singleness of expression. He is poor, having renounced all material possessions. His uniqueness has made us anxious to present him to our readers.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, to give him his full name (Mahatma is a title bestowed upon his meaning "Great Soul"), was born in 1869 in Western India. His father bequeathed his family little save a passion for truth; his mother has been called a Hindu Monica. At the age of nineteen he sailed for England to study law and was declared a barrister in June, 1891.

It was after his return to India that the call came to defend some of his fellow countrymen domiciled in South Africa. Gandhi remained in that country for twenty years. Too much stress cannot be laid in tracing his development to the years spent in South Africa. He found himself and the ruling principles of his work there. When he returned to India it was only to apply and develop the laws of life which became luminous to him during the years he spent as the champion of outcast classes in that southern land.

It was Gandhi who organized opposition to despotism among his fellow countrymen in South Africa, and at the same time prevented violence and bloodshed in their determination to be free. Three principles he proclaimed which were afterwards destined, in the larger life of India, to make him the storm centre of that land. Men should take no part in the life of a society which denied them freedom, that is "non-co-operation." They should do no violence upon their oppressors: if suffering came to them it must be borne, but injury to those who cause that suffering should not be even contemplated: it is the principle of "non-violence." They ought further to serve their oppressors, helping them in any need: that is "Soul-Force."

When Gandhi returned to India he was already a national hero, and thousands flocked to his leadership. He established what is called "Ashram," some three hundred miles north of Bombay; it was a social and religious group upon which he imposed certain rules of life. The work of Gandhi may be understood by a careful study of these basic laws of life and doctorine.

(a) The vow of Truth Men must follow Truth at all costs.

(b) The doctrine of Ahinsa. This is more than non-violence. The followers of Gandhi must not harbor an uncharitable thought, even towards one considered an enemy.

(c) The vow of Self-Control. Appetites and passions are to be held in icy restraint. The exaggeration of this principle in the teaching of Gandhi has left him open to the criticism that so greatly does he dread the sex-instinct, racial suicide would be desirable to him.

(d) The vow of Sivadeshi. All should buy in the nearest market. This application of his ideals led to the boycotting of foreign goods, which might have occurred had there been no political unrest. It would certainly make a general commercial intercourse impossible.

(e) The vow of Fearlessness. Fear prevents us from following truth, and is opposed to faith in God.

(f) The vow regarding Untouchables. There are sixty million people in India whose touch means pollution, whose shadow is a defilement. Against this hideous result of the caste system this high-caste Brahman has struggled for years. Gandhi himself lives from time to time with these depressed people and entertains their representatives in his home. He has not declared himself against the caste system but he has inspired his followers to oppose this social crime of the Untouchables with all their power.

(g) The vow of Khaddar. Every one should work with his own hands. Gandhi would have the old spinning-wheel introduced to the homes of India. He is afraid of the modern machine, and of factories with their high-powered looms. He would stem the economic tide which is slowly flooding and enriching India. This vow of Khaddar is the utterance of an impractical mystic and has not merely brought him into unnecessary conflict with the government of India, but threatens also to retard the progress of his own people towards economic and industrial freedom.

It should be added that as a temporary palliative it is good to have the spinning-wheel in the home during the days of poverty which beshadow the families of India.

(h) Lastly, he taught the religious use of politics. Men should first realize their communion with God through prayer and then allow the sanctuary-light to be thrown upon every interest of human life, from which, of course, politics cannot be excluded.

Considering these principles of life one sees at once the vulnerable points in his system of thought, but surely we may also see how noble are the ideals Gandhi cherishes and how deeply he has been influenced by New Testament teaching. From this Ashram a revolution has been precipitated, which however inept and mistaken in some of its applications, has had as its guiding motive the spirit of gentleness and goodness. "Through love," writes Gandhi, "we seek to conquer. We must love the administrators of the Government and their supporters. We must love them and pray to God that they might have wisdom to see what appears to us to be their errors. It is our duty to let ourselves be slain, but not ourselves to slay."

The idealist frequently fails because he does not see clearly in what manner and degree his ideals can be applied to some immediate situation. Gandhi has, at times, found himself confronted by a grim and dreadful Frankenstein of his own creation, whose operations he had no power to control and from whose outrages his whole being rose up in protest. But ideas once uttered are not defeated even by their mistaken devotees. The work of a good man accomplishes itself in many ways. The Soul-Power liberated wins its greatest victories beyond legislatures, battle-fields and law-courts.

In this fateful year of India's history it is well to recall that Gandhi has so profound a respect for the British character. "The Englishman," he writes, "never respects you unless you stand up to him. He is afraid of nothing except his own conscience. He does not like to be rebuked for wrongdoing, at first, but he will think over it and it will get hold of him and hurt him till he does something to put it right."

One wonders whether Gandhi has yet discovered that the principle of non-violence is too idealistic for the masses of India. In his very presence his own devoted followers have risen up to massacre and destroy. Following the horrors at Chauri Chaura Gandhi issued a proclamation acknowledging that this was the third warning he had received from God that the time had not yet come for his ideals to be put into practice. In penance he imposed upon himself a five-day fast.

The Government of India has also learned many lessons. We cannot impose our will upon a reluctant people.

Auto Salesmen Attend School

Extensive Course in Selling and Car Mechanics on Curriculum

London.—A school, with an extensive curriculum, covering all phases of automobile mechanics and the art of selling is attracting crowds who aspire to the life of the men who sell motor cars.

The idea behind the auto college is that a good salesman is one who possess a wide and thorough knowledge about automobiles. Accordingly, the program of studies includes lectures on all makes and models of cars, used cars, motor car regulations and insurance, publicity and advertising, sales procedure, salesroom practise, showroom displays and technical features of automobiles.

Elaborate equipment has been installed, including a motion picture projector and screen and an epidiscope, which enables the class to see clearly images of opaque objects, such as portions of the car that text book illustrations cannot represent adequately.

4,000 French-Canadians Repatriated Last Year

Montreal—The movement of native French-Canadians back to the Province of Quebec has brought 4,000 back to settle in Quebec during the past year, and additional inquiries for particulars fo the repatriation scheme are overwhelming his staff. Hon. Hector Laferte, provincial Minister of Colonization and Fisheries, stated here recently.

Indian Queen

Dorothy Knowlden, as Indian queen at impressive annual pageant, one of most beautiful ceremonies of its kind ever held at Ogden, Utah.

"Deadest" Village Residents Complain

Perhaps the idea may appeal to the residents of Horsmonden, a beautiful village in the Kentish Weald, 38 miles from London, claimed to be the "deadest" village in England! There is no cinema or dance hall, and there is not even a doctor. The sole amusement is a visiting cinema once a week at the village hall, seating 150, and the only public music is provided by the organist at the village church. The one link with the outside world is an omnibus to Tunbridge Wells, eight miles away, which has no late service. Only for a few weeks—at hop-picking time—is there any life in this "backwater" with a population of 1,500.

The Magic Word

Briggs went to the garage to see if they had succeeded in getting his car to work.

"Look here," he said to a garage hand, "this is my car. I want it, and what I say goes—see?"

Just then a dirty-faced mechanic crawled out from under the vehicle and said:

"Say 'engine,' mister."

Honest labor bears a lovely face.
—Thomas Dekker.

Twice Weekly Trans-Atlantic Dirigible Service Foretold

Detroit.—A trans-Atlantic dirigible line giving twice-a-week service from the Chesapeake Bay district to the vicinity of Frankfort, Germany, was forecast by J. C. Hunsaker, vice-president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, in an address before the society of automotive engineers, aeronautic division here.

Such a line could carry a bulk of the regular first class trans-Atlantic mail, Hunsaker said, and could cater to the 25,000 passengers a year who are now paying high fares for extreme speed in trans-ocean travel.

The plan outlined by Dr. Hunsaker calls for construction of two American dirigibles and two by the German Zeppelin interests. Each side then would build a terminal in the most favorable natural air harbor—in America the region around Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, in Germany, the Frankport district in the Rhine valley.

The four ships could maintain regular twice-a-week schedules.

Schneider Race Course Changed

Channel Left Open to Shipping—Planes Will Be Visible For 15 Miles

Southampton, Eng.—The famous air race for the Schneider trophy will be flown this year over a new course. Instead of four-sided as it was for the race in 1929, the new course will be triangular and a little to the east of the old route, in order to leave the Solent channel open to Southampton shipping.

The distance flown will be the same as before. The machines will start and finish at Ryde Pier and a turn will be made near Wittering to the east of Chichester harbor. At this point the course turns sharply to the west and then stretches straight past Hayling Island, Southeas, Gilkicker Point and Stokes Bay, and so to the next turn off the Isle of Wight at a point to the north-east of East Cowes.

The first leg of the triangle is seven and three-quarters miles, the second leg eight and quarter miles, and the third, fourteen and a half miles.

The turns will be fewer but sharper this year. Cornering will be difficult and of great importance while the control of the seaplanes in the air will have a still greater significance than in past races. A splendid and better opportunity is offered in this year's race for high speed along the third leg of the triangle which runs parallel to the mainland for fourteen and a half miles.

The new course, from a spectators' point of view, is better than the old. The progress of the machines in the 1929 race could only be viewed, for the most part, through field glasses unless people were fortunate enough to obtain a point of vantage in one of the warships or yachts in the harbor.

This year there will be a clear view visible from the mainland for about fifteen miles of the course. It is thought that part of the new course will be dangerous in the event of a forced landing, since the machines will fly over eight or ten miles of unsheltered water. In any event, the race which will be flown on September 12 offers more thrills this year than ever before.

"Dont be a fool."
"Then how could I associate with you?"

Zeppelin May Fly to Arctic Regions

Doctor Eckener Eager to Test Dirigible in Exploration

Berlin—Negotiations which have been carried on here recently between Dr. Hugo Eckener and various interested persons on a possible Zeppelin North Pole flight make the flight seem more likely than at any time heretofore, the Graf's veteran commander intimated.

"Our great and only difficulty throughout," he said, "has been the question of financing the polar flight, but I am quite hopeful that this difficulty will be overcome. One reason why I am very eager to fly this year is because I would like to meet my friend Wilkins somewhere in the Arctic wastes.

"There is a deep scientific purpose behind my desire to discover Wilkins and his submarine Nautilus. The Zeppelin, as an instrument of Arctic exploration, will prove most effective if it can carry an expedition to whatever Arctic region it is desired to explore, deposit the members of the expedition there, and later call for them again. Looking for and discovering Wilkins's expedition will serve as a practical test of the efficacy of the Graf Zeppelin in the polar regions.

So far as the Zeppelin's scientific personnel is concerned, we do not intend to land anybody, but, by remaining in the air six days after leaving a Northernmost mooring point, such as Haparanda or Leningrad, we hope to have ample opportunity for scientific observations and extensive photography of the region over which we fly."

Father's Golden Harvest

The school inspector was testing little Tommy's general knowledge powers.

"Now, then, my lad," he said, "tell me which is the harvest season?"

"From November to March," Tommy promptly replied.

"Come, come," said the inspector, "I'm surprised that you should name such barren months. Who told you they were the harvest season?"

"My dad," said the boy. "He's a plumber."

More Haste, Less Speed

The young man rushed excitedly into the office of the managing director of the huge motor works.

"Look here, sir," he exclaimed breathlessly, "is it true that your firm has built a car in seven minutes thirty-five seconds?"

The manager threw out his chest triumphantly.

"Yes, young man," he replied, "that is correct, and I can tell you we're very proud of it."

"Well, I'm not," the young man reported bitterly. "I've got that car."

A New Mount

"Give me the name of an animal," said the schoolmistress.

"An average," volunteered little Bertie.

"An average!" echoed the teacher "That's not an animal."

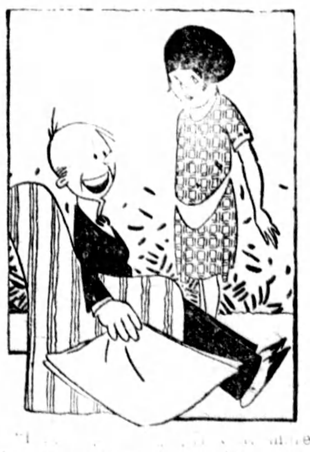
"Well, teacher," said the boy, "my sister says that her young man lived ten miles away, and he rode over to see her twice a week on an average."

Footing the Bill

The lawyer's client stormed angrily into his office.

"Sir," he said, "the charge you make is outrageous."

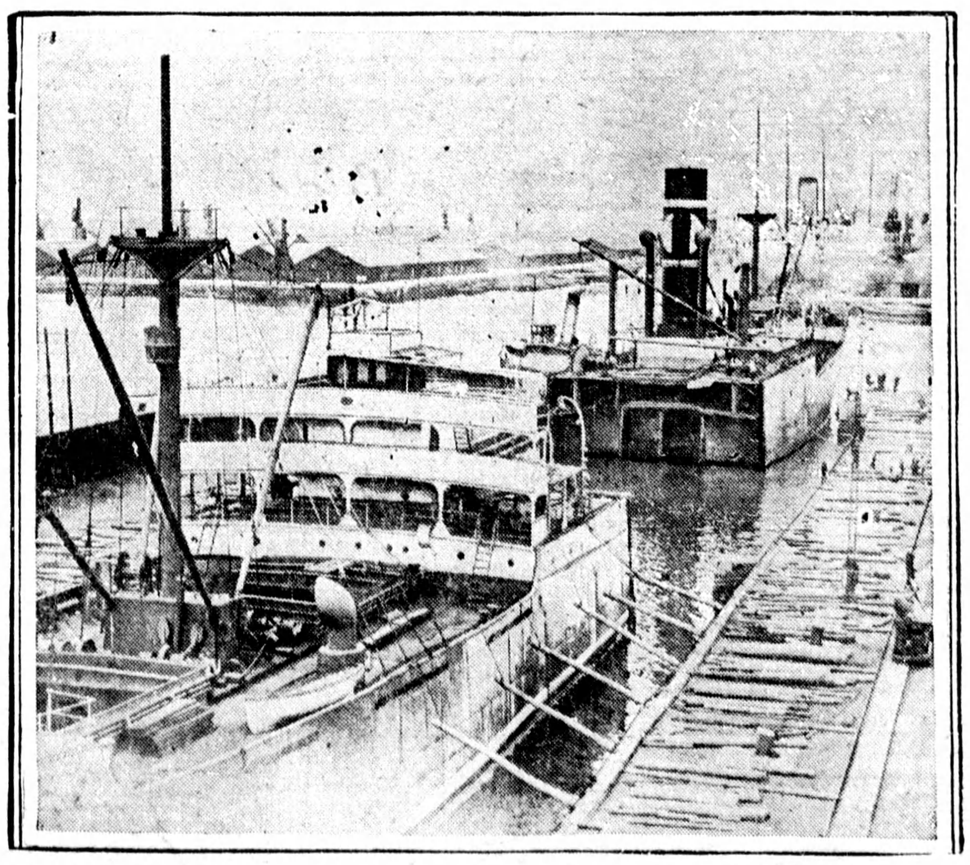
"Sir," said the lawyer calmly; "but so was the charge against which I defended you."



"I [illegible] more than one-half of the world's population is feminine."

"I don't believe it. If it were so how do you account for the fact that one-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives?"

Broken In Half!



Two halves of 10,000-ton steamer Nur-a-eton, largest single decker in world, which ran aground in fog off Dungeness, recently, and broke in half, about to be joined together again and sent back to the Tyne. Ship gives appearance of having been cut as break is so clean.