Lone Scouts throughout the province will be gratified to hear that, on the nomination of the Chief Scout for Canada (His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough), a very well-known and outstanding man has been elected to the Presidency of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association. This is no other than E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C., LL.D., etc., the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who for many years has taken a great interest in Scouting activities in this country. The fact that such outstanding men as this are pleased to associate themselves with our movement is a further proof of public recognition of the value of Scout training, and we have every reason to be proud of the fact that we are members of the Great Brotherhood of Scouts.

Recently a very interesting Lone Scout meeting was held at Markham, when Scoutmaster Don Hutchison of the 2nd Troop, together with Mr. Edgar Jones, Provincial Field Secretary, visited the "Lonies" in that town. The local hotel proprietor kindly placed a room at the disposal of the Scouts, and the evening was occupied with the playing of games and instruction, and Mr. Jones had his lantern with him and entertained the boys with pictures of Scouting activities.

In the course of the evening a Patrol was formed and officially recognized, which is to be known as the Peewit Patrol, and Scout Muir North was elected Patrol Leader. It was tentatively arranged to organize a joint meeting, some time in the near future, of the Markham, Stouffville and Unionville Lonies. We congratulate the Peewit Patrol and wish them all good luck.

Last week we told you about the Artificial Respiration Campaign, which is being carried on by the Scouts all over Ontario during this month, and we told you how to go about obtaining instruction on this subject. Recently "The Globe" published an editoral about this matter, commending the Boy Scouts Association on their organization of this campaign, and for the benefit of those Lone Scouts who are unable to obtain the information elsewhere, we outline below the standard method of applying Schafer's Method of artificial re piration.

1. Lay the patient on his belly, one arm extended directly overhead, the other arm bent at elbow and with the face turned outward and resting on hand and forearm, so that the nose and mouth are free for breathing.

2. Kneel straddling the patient's thighs with your knees placed at such a distance from the hip bones as will allow you to assume the first position, which is as follows:

Knees on floor opposite the hips of patient. Body slightly bent forward, palms of hands on the small of back with fingers resting on the ribs, the little finger just touching the lowest rib, with the thumb and fingers in a natural position, and the tips of the fingers just out of sight. Arms rigid.

3. With arms held straight, swing forward slowly so that the weight of your body is gradually brought to bear upon the patient. The shoulder should be directly over the heel of the hand at the end of the forward swing. Do not bend your elbows. This operation should take about two seconds.

4. Now immediately swing backward so as to completely remove the pressure.

5. After two seconds swing forward again. Thus repeat deliberately twelve to fifteen times a minute the double movement of compression and release, a complete respiration in four or five seconds.

6. Continue artificial respiration without interruption until natural breathing is restored, if necessary, four hours or longer, or until a physician declares the patient is dead.

7. As soon as this artificial respiration has been started and while it is being continued, an assistant should loosen any tight clothing about the patient's neck, chest or waist. Keep the patient warm. Do not give any liquids whatever by mouth until the patient is fully conscious.

8. To avoid strain on the heart when the patient revives, he should be kept lying down and not allowed to stand or sit up. If the doctor has not arrived by the time the patient has revived, he should be given some stimulant, such as one teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a small glass of water or a hot drink of coffee or tea, etc. The patient should be kept warm.

9. Resuscitation should be carried on at the nearest possible point to where the patient received his injuries. He should not be moved from this point until he is breathing normally of his own volition, and then moved only in a lying position. Should it be necessary, due to extreme weather condition, etc., to move the patient before he is breathing normally, resuscitation should be carried on during the time that he is being moved.

10. A brief return of natural respiration is not a certain indication for stopping the resucitation. Not infrequently the patient after a temporary recovery of respiration, stops breathing again. The patient must be watched and, if natural breathing stops, artificial respiration should be resumed at once.

11. In carrying out resuscitation, it may be necessary to change the operator. This change must be made without losing the rhythm of respiration. By this procedure no confusion results at the time of change of operator and a regular rhythm is kept up.

Important Points

The most important points in connection with artificial respiration are:

1. Start artificial respiration as quickly as possible after the accident.
2. Know Prone Pressure Method perfectly.
3. Keep the patient warm.
4. Carry out artificial respiration until the patient breathes or there are definite signs of death.

(Success has been achieved after 8 hours of effort.)

5. Transport the patient to home or hospital in a lying-down position and put him to bed.

If the above method is carried out by trained persons after an accident, there is no doubt that many persons will be alive to enjoy next Christmas that but for the action of artificial respiration would have passed on.

"Lone E."

Ontario Berry Crop

Northern Ontario has other sources of revenue than its farm lands and rich mineral deposits. One of these is the crop of blueberries, which grow bountifully in that part of the country. This year about 140,000 bushels were shipped from northern Ontario to Toronto and other centers. During the height of the season as many as 1,100 baskets were shipped daily from North Bay by express. While principally famous for mining, northern Ontario is also a very productive mixed farming area, and has great resources in forests and water power.—"Canada Week by Week."

20-Storey Building in Paris Has 10 Floors Under Ground

Paris has no skyscrapers and the Versailles authorities have recently banned a project for a building less than 100 feet high as being too lofty for its classic landscape. Yet Paris has a building twenty stories high, although few people know it, writes a correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor." Half of its twenty stories, it is true, are underground and the rest have such low ceilings that the building does not loom very high against the horizon. Still, there is no denying it it is a twenty-storey building. It is the structure which houses the archives of the Cour des Comptes.

SWISS LIFT MOTOR SPEED LIMIT

Switzerland, of all European countries, is continually making things easy for the touring motorist. It has now abolished the speed limit in the open country, after three ineffectual attempts to prescribe what a safe speed might be. The motorist is in the future to be his own censor.—San Francisco Chronicle.

German Production of Paper Shows Heavy Decline in 1930

German production of paper in 1930 was adversely affected generally—newsprint production perhaps less than other lines, although the latter attained only 539,500 metric tons in 1930 as against 556,000 tons in 1929. This a 3 per cent. lorr, compared with a decrease estimated at between 15 and 20 per cent. in sales of refined paper.

The aggregate paper production in 1930 was 7 per cent. less than in 1929, while board output shows a loss of 6 per cent., according to figures compiled by the Central Paper and Pulp Industry in Berlin. Paper production totaled 1,961,394 tons, as against 2,112,500 in 1929, while the board output amounted to 401,487 tons, a loss of 25,513 tons.—U.S. Commerce Reports.

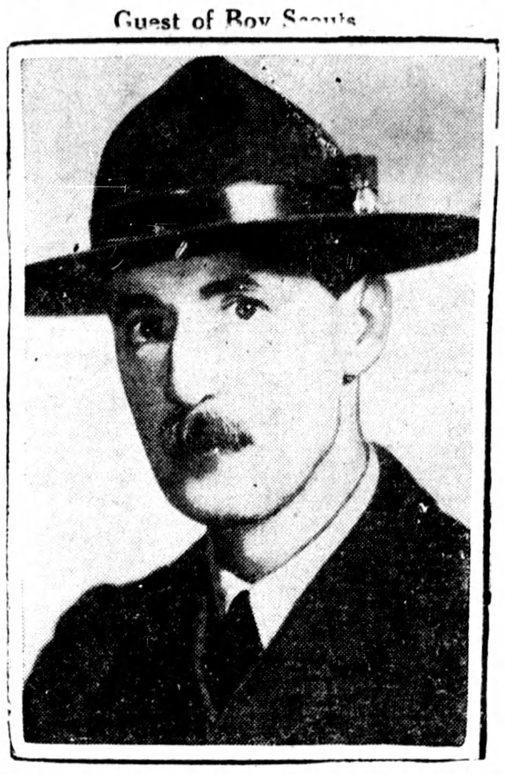
Young Swimmers Are Given Warning

Lifeguards are now preparing for their summer work at the various watering places and with the swimming season in the offing, parents are warned to see that their children are first acquainted with the depth of the water in which they intend to bathe or swim.

Children, these life-guards point out, often seek the first swimming place available when the weather becomes warm and plunge into the water without knowing its depth or currents.

"Be sure the children know the water first," these lifeguards warn. "Don't let your children take chances and now that warmer weather is on its way and the swimming season not far distant, parents should do all possible in seeing that the toll of life due to drownings is kept at a minimum."

Guest of Boy Scouts



Lord Hampson, chief commissioner of British Boy Scouts' Association, will be guest of Boy Scouts of America at 21st annual meeting to be held in Memphis, Tenn.

European Lines Stress Faster, Quieter Travel

London.—Higher speed, new long-distance routes and greater silence and comfort in flights are combining to make the summer timetables of the airways of Europe something like "magic carpet" documents.

Transportation experts of twenty European air lines are putting finishing touches on timetables of super-speed holiday and business travel.

The main lines of Europe, through increasingly cordial co-operation, now dovetail at all important airway junctions. Transferring from one line to another this summer will be done without delay or inconvenience.

Thirty-seven passenger machines employed by Imperial Airways will permit the saving of a quarter of an hour between London and Paris. Trips to Malo, Sweden and Prague, Berlin and Zurich are now one-day affairs. A fast service will be opened this summer from London to Le Touquet and Switzerland, with connections to the Mediterranean.

Malta may be reached from London in thirty-five hours by a combined use of airplane, flying boat and train.

Prize Winner

Winston Phelps, [illegible] School of Journalism, Columbia University, has been awarded Pulitzer prize of $1,800.

Oxygen in Oceans Studied

There is less free oxygen in the water of the Pacific Ocean than in that of the Atlantic, and there is more in the water of great deeps of both oceans than in that from moderate depths, says "Popular Mechanics Magazine." These discoveries were made by Dr. Erik G. Moberg, oceanographer, after a chemical study of thousands of samples. Since all plant and animal life in the ocean is dependent on oxygen, the results announced are of fundamental as well as theoretical importance.

Species of Fly Thrives on Oil

Despite the fact that oil is usually fatal to most insects, one strange species of fly spends its fancy at the bottom of oil pools, says "Popular Mechanics Magazine." It answers to the imposing name of "Psilopa petrolii," and is found in parts of the California oil field. Its larvel life is spent in shallow pools of waste oil, left after refinery processes have removed the more volatile materials. It comes to the surface to breathe, protruding a tube to obtain air, then submerges again, feeding on the remains of other insects in the oil.

A Constituent of Concrete

Portland cement is used as one of the constituents of concrete for the construction of foundations, dams, road surfaces, buildings, and building blocks, cement mortars, and for many other purposes. It is one of the most important of our structural materials. Materials suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement occur in all but one of the provinces of Canada.

Sleepless Canadian Muffles Whistles of Paris Trains

Paris.—Colonel Beckles Willson, Canadian author and resident of Paris, has succeeded in muffling railroad whistles within Paris.

Colonel Willson, who wrote a book on American Ambassadors to France, lives close to a railroad station in one of Paris's most exclusive quarters. He was awakened at all hours of the night by the shrill shriek of engines.

Colonel Willson wrote a firm but polite letter to railroad officials and government authorities requesting the muffling of the whistles. He received many polite answers asking how could they control the whistles, the only language known to engine drivers and railroad employees.

But Colonel Willson was obdurate. He argued that the trains whistled too much and too loudly, insisting that the number and volume of the toots could be reduced to a minimum. Being of a scientific turn of mind he even demonstrated new types of whistles which would serve the same purpose but not awaken persons sleeping a short distance from the train tracks.

The officials experimented with the whistles and found them satisfactory. The Ministry of Public Works has issued orders that within two months all trains must be equipped with the muffled whistles.

A Spring Sonnet For Devon

The Lady April flings her purple cloak
About the patient shoulders of the down,
And with soft fingers spreads her flower gown
As carpet for the elm trees and the oak
A while ago the cuckoo's echo broke
The slumber of the orchards; and the brown
Frore rags of stingy winter's make were thrown
To rot, when Spring's so splendid sunshine woke—
But I am far away, I do not see
The Lenten lilies dancing by the Dart
That tumbles laughing past; nor where they shine,
Those hills and streams, those valleys of the free
Gorse-flaming moor; but in my exalted heart
They sing, and sing, and sing that they are mine.

—A. R. Ubsdell, in the Fortnightly Review.

French Police Put on Trail Of Truant School Children

Truant schoolchildren of France will tremble when they read a circular which has been addressed by the Minister of War to the National Gendarmerie. Henceforth, writes the Paris correspondent of "The London Daily Telegaph," it will be the duty of every member of that force as he goes on his rounds to look out, not only for housebreakers and poachers and motorists who are breaking the law, but also for boys and girls who ought to be at school and are not.

The circular, which would be regarded by any collector of literary efforts of this kind as a masterpiece, is explicit. "Gendarmes should display great tact and discretion," it is explained, "intervening only in cases of deliberate absenteeism and not in cases of brief accidental absences. Without going out of their way gendarmes will question children of school age whom they meet during school hours, asking them what their motives for absence are and reporting to the brigade commander."

When it has been established beyond all doubt that a genuine offender has been caught, the commander is to prepare a summons. Copies of this, and also of the relevant evidence, must be forwarded to the Prefect and the chief school inspector of the department.

Queen Mary Adds to Rare Collection

Fine Strings of Gems Acquired in Frequent Visits to London Antique Shops

London—Queen Mary not only is an expert at valuation and selection of jewels but she has one of the finest collections in the world. She is particularly interested in their history.

In addition to the crown jewels, she has a collection of her own which has taken many years to gather. She passes much of her time in searching antique shops, especially for jade and amber, and she has lately acquired some fine strings of these gems. These have been placed together on black satin beds in a cabinet in her boudoir.

Her collection is usually kept in a chippendale cabinet in the blue drawing room at Buckingham Palace, and it is a special favor to be asked to view them.

The most admired pieces are those of the rare "creamy" jade, several of which have been presents. There are also some beautiful sets of amber jewelry.

The Queen has some other rare treasures among her personal presents, including a magnificent diamond, bracelet and drop pendant, a gift from the King.

The wearing of jewels is an art, and few women can display gems as well as Queen Mary. Her stately bearing adds to the dazzling splendor of her regalia when she is attending state affairs. Her jewels always seem particularly appropropriate to her dress. They are always carefully chosen and never does she appear twice successively with the same jewel scheme.

Emeralds are among the Queen's favorite stones. The royal set of these green, and usually regarded unlucky stones, have a romantic history. They were worn by the Queen's grandmother, the Duchess of Cambridge, in a lottery. Afterwards they were bequeathed to the Duchess of Teck, and then later were left by her to Prince Francis of Teck.

Since they have come into the Queen's possession she has added many other pieces, with the result that her collection of emeralds is now one of the finest in the world. Her favorite piece in the set is an exquisitely carved emerald pendant.

The Queen is also fond of pearls, and on unofficial occasions may often be seen wearing a double row of these gems with single pearl earrings. This partiality to pearls was also held by Queen Alexandra and Queen Victoria.

A Champion Needed

Manitoba Free Press (Lib): The question of the deportation of British citizens from Canada—ruthless, inconsiderate, brutal ejection of our own flesh and blood for the crime of economic failure—is again before the attention of the public both of Canada and Great Britain. Is there no voice to be raised in defence of these people who were invited and urged to come to this country, and who came with the hope and expectation of making homes for themselves?

Canadian Co-Pilot On Record Flight

Vancouver.—R. Chaplin, who will accompany Capt. T. Neville Stack, English airman, as co-pilot on an attempted round-trip flight from England to Australia in 21 days, is the son of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Reggie Chaplin, Vancouver.

Chaplin is well-known in Vancouver and Ottawa, having served as aide-de-camp to Lord Byng of Vimy while Governor-General of Canada. He served as an officer in the 10th Huzzars, his father's regiment.

A start was made on the flight, but bad weather over the Rhine Valley forced the flyers to return to their base to await more favorable conditions.

New Glider Record

Munich, Bavaria.—Pilot Groenhoff of the Rhoen Rossitten Glider Flying Society, recently set a new sail plane mark when he flew his motorless machine from here to Kaadn, Czechoslovakia, a distance of 165 miles.

The previous mark was 101 miles, held by Robert Kronfeld.

King George Begins 22nd Year of Reign

London.—King George V completed 21 years hpon the British throne on May 6th and observed this anniversary with characteristic absence of formality at a quiet family reunion at Windsor Castle.

A royal salute fired in Hyde Park at noon was the chief notification to the people of London that anything out of the ordinary had occurred.

Ice Age Relics Found in Prussia

Various implements of bone and a bronze axe have been found in the Memel district, bordering on Lithuania. They probably date from the period 1400 to 1000 B.C. Much older, and of especial interest for geologists, are a number of pieces of amber unearthed in Neudorf, West Prussia, thirty miles inland from the Baltic.

"Empire First" Not "Canada First"

Sir Arthur Duckham, British Trade Envoy, Stresses Need of Co-operation

Montreal—With the world facing a crisis more dangerous than the Great War, co-operation between Great Britain and the other nations in the British Empire would solve the Empire's difficulties and be a potent force for peace, Sir Arthur Duckham, president-elect of the Federation of British Industries and a member of the British Trade Mission now in Canada under the presidency of Sir James Lithgow, declared recently, in addressing the Montreal Canadian Club.

The cry, he said, should not be Canada first, Australia first or Great Britain first, but Empire first.

A change of heart had been experienced by British industry, Sir Arthur said. He predicted industry was exploring the possibilities in Canada. Nations must buy if they want to sell, and Canada, if she wanted to sell her wheat, must buy in proportion to what she sells.

Canada, Sir Arthur added, would be a nation of little importance without the Empire; and her only hope, as it was the only hope of Great Britain and the other British nations, lay within the Empire.

Born a Liberal and a free trader, Sir Arthur had changed. "World conditions have changed our minds," he commented. "I was a free trader so long as imports to our country meant more work for our people. To-day that is not so, and it is time some change should be made if the Old Country is to recover from the depression of the last 10 years."

Referring to the aims of the Trade Mission, Sir Arthur said, in part: "We know it is no good to come here and try to compete with home industries, but we feel that there is much Canada buys that might be bought in the home country, and that by co-operation we in Great Britain could complement and implement our manufactures so that the turn of trade may go east instead of south. That is the line that has been taken and it is possible to go along it."

Chic!

This is charming three-piece suit of soft woollen in tan, with a short jacket. A white hat and blouse complete the outfit.

Finds Russia Puzzling

Berlin.—"Russia today is either the most stupendously magnificent experiment or the most diabolical plot the world has ever seen," said Henry B. Sell, New York advertising man, upon his return here recently from Moscow, where he spent a week.

"What is more, I doubt whether any one can honestly say which it is," he continued, explaining that his opinion could go either way from the present point. He said it was the "first time any people ever seriously tried to spend 90 per cent. of their energies in building for future generations and only 10 per cent. on themselves," and that only time would tell whether Russia would live up to her plans or whether they would devolve into a Napoleonic means of aggrandizement.

The temptation must be great for the men in the Kremlin, he believes. He said he thought the tempo of the five-year plan was showing plans of flagging and that the people were beginning to fail to respond to the exhortations to do bigger and better things.

Black Opal Valued at $10,000

London.—Weighing twenty-five carats, a black opal, declared to be one of the finest in the world, has arrived in London from Nw South Wales. I. Atishuler, finder of the stone, estimates its value at $10,000. He calls it "Queen of the World."