Expedition Sails To Map 200-Mile Labrador Coast

Grenfell Scientists to Chart Arctic Using Aircraft Photography for Mapping

Neponset, Mass.—Setting forth on a three months' cruise to the northernmost section of Labrador for the purpose of making accurate maps and charts of the whole northern 200 miles of the Labrador coastline, the Grenfell northern Labrador charting expedition left Lawley's shipyard recently aboard the 100 foot schooner Ramah. Dr. Alexander Forbes, of the Harvard Medical School, is in charge of the expedition, which was first conceived and suggested by Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

In addition to correcting charts of the region which at present are entirely inaccurate, particular attention will be paid to exploring the Torngat Mountains, a rugged, snow-capped and as yet unexplored range. The mapping is being done by aerial photography, for which purpose two airplanes are scheduled to fly from Boston on July 1, arriving at the scene of operations at about the same time as the schooner.

Radio equipment, supplied particularly for communication between the ship and the mapping planes, and with friends and sponsors in the United States through schedules with amateur radio stations, has been installed by Edwin D. Brooks, Jr., radio amateur and Harvard student, who is accompanying the expedition as radio operator. The short-wave equipment will operate on the accustomed ship frequencies by special grant of the Federal Radio Commission, and amateur contact arranged through the American Radio Relay League will be relied upon principally for outside communication.

On the departure of the schooner it was stated that the party was proceeding first to St. Anthony's, Newfoundland, where several members of the crew will be taken aboard. There also Sir Wilfred will join the schooner in his steam yacht, the Strathcona. With only a brief pause, the two vessels will continue north to the region where mapping will be begun.

Islands Off Alaska Have Rocky Surface

The thousands of islands of Alaska's southeastern "panhandle" are rugged and offer few places suitable for land planes to alight. But for the plane equipped with pontoons there are innumerable resting places in bays and covers. Harbors with gasoline supplies are available at a number of ports in this section of Alaska, including Ketchikan, Sitka and Juneau.

Eastward across the Gulf of Alaska, Kodiak Village on Kodiak Island furnishes the last possible base before the beginning of the long crescent sweep of the Aleutian Islands, which extend for 1,500 miles almost to the peninsula of Kamchatka, eastern outpost of the Soviet Union.

After the survivors of Bering's discovery voyage to Alaska in 1745 returned to Kamchatka, Russian adventurers poured into the islands in search of furs, exploiting, enslaving and killing the natives. Few survived and since that day the islands have been sparsely settled, many of them uninhabited. It was because they were opened up from the east that the islands are known as the Aleutians. The name is derived from that of a Kamchatkan cape, the National Geographic Society says.

Although the Aleutians are as far north as Central Canada their climate is not severely cold. Rather they may be said to be always "chilly," damp and foggy. Fog is anything but an asset to the flyer; but the Aleutian fog has the good point, at least, of being less dense than the fog of more southern lands.

Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, is the first harbor of importance in the islands. This deep, landlocked harbor is one of the finest in the North and has played an important part as a way es to the Yukon and to Nome. It is station for ships during the gold rush-by a radio station. Dutch Harbor is connected with the rest of the world on the shortest route from Seattle to Tokyo, and with the establishment of coaling stations may conceivably become such a Pacific way station for the northern route as Honolulu is for the southern.

The Causes of War

Boston Christian Science Monitor: War is, in a large sense, a social economic problem. It is out of distress, unemployment, upheaval and despair that wars are made. Millions of men and women out of work, countries plunged into the deepest difficulties, ruined tradesmen and impoverished farmers are the raw materials of conflict. The profound discontent of poverty, with all its harmful potentialities, is not onl a result but a cause of strife.

Souls

The souls of the sons of God are greater than their business; and they are thrown out, not to do a certain thing; to have some sacred lineaments, to show some divine tint of the Parent Mind from which they come.—Martineau.

London Skyline is Undergoing Change

Chimney-Pots and Other Stacks Rapidly Disappearing

London.—The new London is to be a London without chimney-pots. All over central and west end London new buildings are going up with flat roofs. Gas fires and electric radiators are displacing coal fires. The traditional open grate is passing and is taking away with it those infinitely varied flue-problems which still give the old London a skyline all chimney-pots and stacks and cowls.

No other metropolitan skyline is quite like it. Its rows upon rows of red pots, clustering two or four or eight to a chimney, astonish and puzzle every newcomer to London—particularly newcomers who land at Southampton or down the Thames, because the boat trains from these ports enter London on elevated structures whence the newcomer's first view of London consists almost exclusively of chimney-pots.

Except in parts of the east end, where the streets consist of rows of cottages exactly alike, there is usually an astonishing variety of pots and cowls to be observed. This is because chimneys have diseases and chimney doctors do their prescribing with lengths of stack and bends of cowl. A chimney may do its work regularly and complacently until the east wind comes along and then perhaps it falls into an acute depression and refuses to work at all. For an ailment of this prescribe a taller stack with a cowl sort the chimney-doctor is likely to added.

This variety of pots and cowls, each designed to meet its own particular variety of flue complaint, gives the old skyline of London its fantastic shapes. Sometimes a chimney behaves itself for years until the erection of a taller building next door.

Miles upon miles of old London streets still retain their old chimney-pots, but in the heart of London no new ones are being erected. And same who believe that coal fires and makers of fogs are not sorry to see their chimney-pot vents are the the old skyline disappear.

New Type Plane May Explore Stratosphere

Roswell, N.M., July 4.—New experiments in rockets and airplane motors to enable the study of the stratosphere are being made here by Dr. Robert H. Goddard, professor of physics at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

He selected Roswell because of atmospheric conditions and the absence of storm areas.

A new type of airplane motor that will enable airplanes to travel in rare atmospheres and at higher speed than ever has been attained has been developed by Dr. Goddard and patented.

"It has been estimated that above 600 miles an hour, rocket propulsion for airplanes will be more effective than any other type and it is on this theory that I have built and patented this motor," he said.

"Although the rocket jets themselves have more efficiency than either the Diesel engine or the steam turbine, this efficiency can not be utilized at lower, or present airplane speeds, because a large part of the energy passes off in the jet and comparatively little is given to the plane. The present invention, involving the use of a turbine and propeller, in addition to rocket jets, overcomes the disadvantage which exists under 600 miles an hour."

Dr. Goddard's rockets will carry thermometers, barometers, electrical measuring apparatus, air traps to collect samples of upper air strata and other specially designed apparatus to gather information from the stratosphere.

Propelled by a newly developed liquid fuel, Dr. Goddard hopes to send the rockets 250 miles into the air.

Finland to Preserve Folklore of Country

Helsingfors, Finland.—Finland possesses one of the largest collections of folklore in the world. "Brage," the society which fosters and guides these efforts, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation in March. Its members are drawn from all parts of the country where Swedish is spoken, and from all classes of society, and at least one-fourth of those attending the festivities were in national costume. Traditional part songs and solos were rendered, old-time dances performed with so much verve and expression that all could interpret their meaning, and a performance of excellent presentation of country life in bygone days.

Five-and-Twenty

Five-and-twenty is the very harvest-time of life, to gather precious corn and fruit of our labors against the cold storms and cloudy days of aged winter, when the body is weak, the eyesight decayed, and the hands tremble. —Bulleyn.

Law of History

The fundamental laws of history is, that it should neither dare to say anything that is false, nor fear to say anything that is true, nor give any just suspicion of favor or disaffection.—Cicero.

A Charming Study

The Rose Garden at the Farm

(From an old diary.)

Life on the farm, in this year of 1880, is satisfactory and at no time more so than in midsummer with the rose garden at its best. Nearly everyone in the near-by villages and on neighboring farms possesses roses; but no roses, it is generally conceded, on neighboring farms possesses roses; which grow in the old garden, on Texas John Smith's farm.

There are many things besides roses that are accepted as a matter of course, in these days. Among the many, rank names. The writing of Texas John, without quotation marks, is considered eminently proper and no one thinks it necessary to explain the reason for it. Not only is he a man of parts in the community, but his farm is one of the finest in a section of Michigan which is renowned for its fertile farming lands.

And the farm garden! It is at the rear of the spacious, comfortable house, at the left of the driveway, inclosed by yhite pickets which. in season, never succeed in doing their duty. Ramblers, climbers and long-stemmed "Jacks" refuse to stay within the inclosure, but lean over, creep under or twine around the outer sides of the would-be stern, yet really friendly pickets.

Each morning during June and July the daughters of the house prepare for the daily visitors, who seldom fail to come. Into the garden early, before the sun gets high, come these two young women, with garden shears and baskets. Deep pails, filled with cold water, receive the cuttings, and during the day the roses draw their refreshment, waiting for what may be called their presentation hour.

Sometimes the visitors arrive singly, but not infrequently as many as five or six vehicles may be seen drawn up along the driveway, between the farmhouse and the great barns which lie well to the east. Phaetons and surreys are the usual conveyances, with an occasional carryall, and upon rare times a high-seated trap, black in its body and yellow as to wheels.

Into the shaded parlor the visitors come. Their hostesses, Miss Agnes and Miss Florence, have not long to wait before the conversation turns to roses; and, even while remonstrances are being uttered, the daughters of the house insist that their guests must share in the beauty of the old garden.

The share—a sort of unwritten law, in vogue summer after summer—comprises a dozen roses to each caller. And the bestowal carries with it something of a ceremonial. It means much more than a neighborly exchange. There is an exquisite graciousness of manner in these daughters of the house. There is an affection for the flowers and for the old garden, full of memories of other summer days, an affection which both giver and recipient feel. For months these friends look forward to these yearly visits. Roses from the farm garden are both a reminder and a fulfillment.

Food From Coal May Be Possible

Dortmund, Germany.—A scientific discovery is announced here which, by use of a little imagination, seems a step in the general direction of eventual manufacture of food from coal.

Prof. Wilhelm Cludd, director of the Coal Research Society, told members of the organization today that German natural scientists have solved the problem of producing synthetic albumen from coal.

Natural science has already produced dyestuffs, flavoring extracts and liquid fuel from coal. It was made plain that the day has not yet come when synthetic steaks and chops could be made from the surpluses glutting world coal markets, but the synthetic albumen invention apparently was a move in that direction.

"Waal, how's everything up tew the city?"

"Everything up tew the city is country just the same as it is here. Of course, after you get inter the city that's different."

Tooth Cavities Fill Themselves

Mental Torture at Dentist's May Cease Through New Discoveries by Dr. S. L. Davis

Washington.—Carefully regulated eating was envisioned here last week as promising mankind freedom from the misery of decaying teeth, and even the healing of those in which decay had made considerable progress.

The successful healing of decayed teeth solely through treatment with special diets was reported at a dinner given in honor of Dr. Sherman L. Davis, who was credited with recent nutritional discoveries which may bring about profound changes in the practice of dentistry.

A case of the filling of a cavity in a tooth without mechanical assistance in Washington was described. At least a dozen similar cases were said to have been reported by dentists in various parts of the country, and it was held to have been demonstrated that decay of the teeth almost always can be prevented and in many cases arrested after it has made progress through dietary treatment.

Dr. D. C. Robinson, chief surgeon of the Youngstown and Inland Steel Corporation, described Dr. Davis' accomplishment as "one that bids fair to range with that of Louis Pasteur," and Dr. M. A. English, a Washington physician, said he was "so impressed from a medical standpoint" that he would insist on every new case of his taking an examination to determine whether there was need for the nutritional treatment.

The Washington case of self-restoration of a tooth was described as that of a man forty-eight years old, who presented himself for an examination February 1, 1930, and was found to have eighteen cavities, of which six were new and the others had appeared around good fillings. One, a cervical erosion cavity in the lower right first bicuspid, was left open for observation purposes and a special diet worked out by Dr. Davis was prescribed. This cavity was reported smaller when examined October 4, and had entirely recalcified, or filled up naturally, on June 2, when the patient was last examined.

Dr. Davis told of 675 cases over which he had maintained personal supervision. After checking them for a period of six months, during which time an average of four cavities appeared in the teeth of each patient, each patient was examined and placed on a diet deemed best suited to individual needs. Upon examination after another six months period, he said that instead of finding the 2,700 new cavities which might have been expected on the basis of the first six months of observation, only five were disclosed in the group. He added that he had made numerous tests of treating hypersensitive teeth with the same method and had not experienced a failure.

Dr. Leo W. Solbach, a director of the Clinic Club, described the method of procedure in diagnosis. Assuming that nutrition is of primary importance, he said, the first step should be the taking of X-ray pictures of the mouth. A history of the physical condition of the patient in the past, and various analyses should be obtained, he went on, to determine sugar, albumen and phosphorus requirements and disclose such condition as anemia, infection and diabetes. With the patient's needs thus determined, he said, a proper diet and treatment can be prescribed.

It was his first day as a caddie and he had shown so much interest in the play that at the end of it his employer asked him how he liked it. "Oh! I'm just crazy about it," replied the youngster. "The only part I don't like is carrying this bag."

The Useful Yak Again in Demand

British Expedition To Use Yak in Himalayan Mountain Crescent

The yak, which is being used for transport purposes by the British Expedition to Mount Kamet, is considered the most useful animal of the natives of Tibet. He flourishes at high altitudes, and is a strong beast, often furnishing the power by which their grain is threshed. His long black hair is woven into tent cloth or ropes; his tail serves as a "fly whisk." The milk which is not drunk is turned into butter and cheese. When old, the yak is killed and his flesh is dried, providing meat for a long time. His hide supplies leather of every kind.

The wild yak is large, standing six feet high at the shoulder. This species is confined to the arid central plateau of Tibet. The domesticated type is smaller. Evidently, however, the line between the wild and domesticated yak is difficult to draw, judging from the experience of mountain climbers. The Kamet Expedition recently reported a small stampede of the yaks. The Mount Everest Reconnoissance of 1921 made the following comments: "The yaks supplied to us were very wild. In a few minutes after starting we saw the plain strewn with our kits and stores, and the yaks careering off in every direction." Again their historian reports that the wild yaks "rapidly got rid of their loads," but also that they are the most "satisfactory beast of burden; although their pace is slow—about two miles an hour—they seldom halt until daylight fails."

Because of the sound of the yak's name, and of its convenient size, the animal is also useful in this country, his place of residence being found in cross-word puzzles, and in limericks and in nonsense verses and other light rhymes.

Rochester, England, Marks Ancient Historic Episodes

Rochester, that ancient Kentish city, with its Norman castle, its cathedral, is many fine old Tudor houses and its Dickensian associations, drew attention to its beauties by a pageant in which eight of the most stirring evens in its history were represented. The pageant, beginning June 22, lasted a week, and opened with the Roman Emperor Claudius establishing his camp on the present site of the city in A.D. 43. The next episode showed King Ethelbert of Kent visiting the city with Justus, the first Bishop of the Diocese, and St. Augustine, to decree the building of a church on the site now occupied by the cathedral.

Then followed the dedication of the cathedral by Henry I; the Garrison of the castle successfully resisting the final attack of Simon De Montfort's army in 1264; Chaucer's arrival in Strood soon after the commencement of work upon the new bridge projected by Sir John De Cobham and Sir Robert Knolles in 1388; Queen Elizabeth's visit in 1573; and Charles II's departure from Rochester on his journey to London in 1660. Finally Dickens recalled in a reverie incidents in his life characters from his novels. In this episode people who, as children, actually knew Dickens when he lived at Gad's Hill Place, took part. Dame Sybil Thorndyke, who is a native of the city, impersonated the spirit of Rochester at the pageant.

Porcupines Record Trip

United States Ranger Croghan of Glacier National Park recently reported what appears to be a record movement of the slow, snail-like traveler, the porcupine.

'As slow-moving as he is dull-witted, a porcupine wil often cover a surprising distance by his persistence," says Ranger Croghan's report. "The morning of March 5 I encountered the tracks of a porcupine on the North Fork Road in back of Fish Creek ranger station. Following them, I discovered that the animal had made a round trip from the top of McGee Hill some time between the snowstorm of the early evening before and my arrival at 9 in the morning.

"He had diligently followed the road for a distance of ten miles though his footprints were rarely spaced at more than six inches apart. At no place was there any evidence that he had eaten, nor had he met any others of his kind. Had he, like so many summer visitors to the park's glories, made the trip for the sheer joy of it?"

A Village Treat

A certain young man of Sparsholt, in Berkshire,—who shall be nameless—has thought for his neighbors. He is about to be married to a girl from a neighboring centre, but the wedding will not take place at the bride's home because, as he naively puts it, he "wants the folk from his own village to have the rare opportunity of witnessing a wedding ceremony." It will be a "rare opportunity," for it will be the first wedding at Sparsholt in over three years, because of which the centre has been named the "village without brides." According to the vicar there are no "eligible girls" in the village, and all the men have to seek elsewhere for their brides.

"Babes in the Wood"

One reason why children get a big kick out of the great out-of-doors. This tiny fawn seems to have a fascination for 3-year-old Shirley Russell, who has given it a spot of lunch.