New Troops

This week we have to record the formation of two new Regular Scout Troops at King City and at Cannington. These Troops commenced operations as Lone Scout Patrols, and for some time have been doing very successful work in that capacity. The number of boys in those districts, however, who are interested in Scouting, has grown so large, that steps were taken to locate a local Scoutmaster and form Regular Troops.

Thus, whilst we are sorry to lose them from the ranks of the Lone Scouts, we congratulate the members of the new ng and 1st Cannington Troops on their inauguration, and wish them every success and lots of Good Scouting.

A Good Turn in Ham and Eggs

Close to 900 dozen eggs were collected as their Special Easter Relief good turn by the Scouts of St. Johns district, Que., and distributed on a basis of 6 eggs per person to needy families. Eight hams also were distributed, and other foodstuffs. Scouts in other places put on similar Easter Relief campaigns.

Boy Scout Apple Day

On April 1st the Boy Scouts of Toronto sold Ontario apples in the streets of that city for the purpose of raising funds to help the Scout Financial Campaign which was at that time in operation. The Scouts on that day sold some 200,000 apples and realized the sum of roughly $5,400, which is considered to be a highly creditable effort. We hear that Oshawa and Owen Sound are also intending to try the experiment for their own funds, and we wish the Scout Authorities in those centres every success.

Steps are being taken to reserve a special date each year for the sale of Ontario apples by Scouts, on the streets throughout the Province, to be known as "Boy Scout Apple Day."

Toronto's Mayor on Scouting

"We would have fewer misfits in the world to-day if all boys had the advantage of Scout life," declared Mayor W. J. Stewart of Toronto recently. "The boy who has been a Scout becomes a man with definite, developed capabilities, who does not walk the streets looking for pick and shovel or routine office work." The mayor's son Billy is a Scout.

This Week's Scout Law—5... A Scout Is Courteous.

The first Scout Law states that a Scout's honour is to be trusted, and in our experience we have found that where a person is honorable it usually follows that they are courteous.

Courteousness is cheap! It costs nothing to be polite and it is probably easier to be polite than it is to be boorish and rude.

But the result of being courteous is very much more far reaching than if one is the reverse. The average person has not much time to waste on people who cannot even be civil in their speech or civilized in their actions, whereas one who is polite and courteous at all times is held in the very highest esteem by all who know him.

Therefore a Scout is courteous, and in being so he not only lifts himself in the estimation of his fellows, but also he adds to the prestige of the organization to which he belongs.

Lone Scout Camp

Preparations for the Lone Scout Camp have been tentatively commenced, and all Lonies who intend to be present should notify Lone Scout Headquarters as soon as possible. The Camp will be held at Ebor Park near Brantford, from July the 4th to 16th inclusive, and the cost of the full period will be $10.00, not more. Scouts will provide their own transportation to and from the camp. This is a splendid opportunity to obtain excellent Scout Training under experienced leaders, so make up your mind to be there, and start saving your nickels now.

Choosing a Vocation

Lone Scouts throughout the Province will be interested to know that a series of radio talks, lasting 15 minutes each, is now being given each week day, except Saturday, from 6.15 to 6.30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, over CFCA, CJGC, CKCO, CFCH, and CKPR. These talks are arranged by the Vocational Dept. of the Western High School of Commerce, Toronto, and will last until June 8th next. Practically every career possible is covered by these short talks, and some of the most prominent business and professional men in Canada are amongst the speakers. We can recommend Lonies to listen to these talks.

There is lots of room in Lone Scouting for boys who are unable to be members of Regular Scout Troops, because of the location of their homes. If you are interested in Lone Scouting, write to The Lone Scout Dept., Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., an dthey will be glad to send you all particulars.—"Lone E."

Five Methods of Irrigation Used On Western Farms

Five methods are generally followed in applying irrigation water in farms and ranches of the West, according to a booklet recently issued by the Bureau of Reclamation. The scheme to be followed depends principally upon the topography, the character of the surface soil and subsoil, the kind of crop to be irrigated and the quantity of water to be used.

In the flooding method, field laterals are run out from the farm-head ditch at intervals of seventy-five to 100 feet, usually on a small grade. By means of canvas dams placed at frequent intervals, the water is turned out of the laterals and spread over the field. The border method consists of the division of the field into narrow strips by means of low levees about six inches high and five or six feet wide, spaced from twenty to 100 feet apart. It is adapted to lands having a gentle slope.

The corrugation method consists of running small furrows, four to six inches deep and sixteen to forty-eight inches apart, down the line of steepest slope, and turning into each furrow a small quantity of water and letting it thoroughly wet the soil. The furrow method comprises a number of small furrows starting at the head ditch and running down the slope for from 300 to 1,200 feet. Each furrow is a small irrigation ditch.

The basin and dike method is best adapted to very flat lands where it is possible to inclose a field with a low dike just high enough to retain the depth of water required.

Spring Wind

O full-voiced herald of immaculate spring,
With clarion gladness striking every tree
To answering rapture, as a resonant sea
Fills rock-bound shores with thunders echoing—
O thou, each beat of whose tempestuous wing
Shakes the long winter-sleep from hill and lea,
And rouses with loud reckless jubilant glee
The birds that have not dared as yet to sing:

O wind that comest with prophetic cries,
Hast thou indeed beheld the face that is
The joy of poets and the glory of birds—
Spring's face itself: hast thou 'neath bluer skies
Met the warm lips that are the gates of bliss,
And heard June's leaf-like murmur of sweet words?

—William Sharp, "Poems".

The Average Citizen

"We seem to regard government as a thing apart from us."—Samuel Untermyer.

What some people don't know they are always talking about.

Preparing For Court Season

In the merry month of May the King and Queen hold court—so diligent debs rehearse the curtsey they will make under the expert guidance of Miss Vacani, who operates a school for the purpose.

Sunday School Lesson

May 1. Lesson V—Isaac and His Wells—Genesis 26: 12-25. Golden Text—A soft answer turneth away wrath: but grievous words stir up anger.—Proverbs 15: 1.

ANALYSIS.

I. GOD AND PROSPERITY, vs. 12-14.
II. ENVY AND MEEKNESS, vs. 15-22.
III. GOD'S PROMISE, vs. 23-25.

INTRODUCTION—If one may judge from the meagre records of his life, Isaac was the least conspicuous of the three patriarchs. For the most part he appears either with his father, Abraham, or with his son, Jacob. The story before us is the only narrative where the interest centres solely upon him. On account of famine he had gone to live in Gerar, situated somewhere in the border country between the land of Canaan and the land of the Philistines, v. 1. His life there was filled with the difficulties and strife commonly experienced by people living in a border country. Under these trying circumstances he showed the spirit of forbearance which he had learned from the example of his father, Abraham. Strachan writes of him, "We see in him the familiar type of the great man's son who is overshadowed by his father's greatness. His position was made too easy, his path in life too smooth. Everything was found for him. His parents planned for him, Eliezer wooed for him, Esau hunted for him and the land almost of its own accord yielded its increase for him. The result of all this kindness was that he was lacking in the qualities of a strong manhood." None the less to the Israelites he ranked as a national type and ideal.

I. GOD AND PROSPERITY, vs. 12-14.

Verse 12 gives two reasons for Isaac's prosperity—his own industry and God's blessing. His work in agriculture was all the more praiseworthy when the traditions of his family are considered. His father, Abraham, to judge from his numerous migrations with his flocks and herds, was obviously a Bedouin. Now apart from raising flocks and herds the Bedouin does not ordinarily follow agriculture. In fact today the Bedouin despises the hard-working peasant who tills the soil. So in sowing the land Isaac was probably departing from his family traditions. Rich harvests followed his sowing. In interpreting prosperity the Hebrew mind refused to find in mere human efforts a sufficient explanation. So after stating in v. 12 that Isaac sowed in that land, the statement is immediately added, "and the Lord blessed him." God, and no other, is the real hero in all these stories. Verses 13 stresses the gradual way in which Isaac accumulated possessions. No hesitation is shown in calling him great, because he was a man of much wealth. Wealth was viewed as contributing to fulness of life. Its use was to serve Isaac in doing the will of God; it was for this that God gave it. Not the denial of life, but its manifold satisfaction, and fulness was the ideal of ancient Israel.

II. ENVY AND MEEKNESS, vs. 15-22.

At Gerar, in the valley of Gerar, and at Sitnah, the Philistine herdmen disputed the possession of the wells with Isaac's herdmen. To the nomad, wells are all-important. They create value for his real estate; they insure an ample water supply for his flocks and herds. In abandoning these wells each time the Philistines claimed them, Isaac was therefore, turning his back upon real values. Yet in doing so he displayed his greatness. Three features of his greatness stand out. First, he sat easy toward worldy possessions. He could acquire them; but he could also give them up. He was their master, and not their servant. Secondly, he was a lover of peace. When strife appeared, Isaac disappeared. As in the case of Abraham with Lot, Isaac won peace with the Philistines by separation. Thirdly, in giving in to his foes he showed his meekness. "Nothing can be saner or sweeter than this ancient tale with its apparent moral for those who think that the strongest thing is to retaliate, to assert every claim, to cede no possible advantage."

III. GOD'S PROMISE, vs. 23-25.

In retiring from the Philistines Isaac took a northerly course which brought him eventually to Beersheba. This is the most southerly town in Palestine, lying close to the desert which stretches between Palestine and Egypt. Here God appeared to him. Frequently in the stories of the patriarchs God appeared after they had performed worthy deeds. In this way they had assurance of God's approval. The promise made to Abraham was renewed to Isaac. Abraham is called "my servant." Thus the promise is linked to obedience and the fruits of obedience are reaped by future generations. Isaac made his home in Beersheba. His life there is described briefly in v. 25. It included religion, family life, and industry—altar, tent, and wells.

A Way of Life

To love, to feel, to think, to care.
To other people's burdens bear,
To take the way the Master trod
Is to fulfill the mind of God.

To walk with courage and unbowed,
When loss and sorrows round us crowd,
To cast out fear and hate, to cease.
From useless strivings, this is peace.

To know a loving care has planned
The things so hard to understand,
That what has happened is the best,
To trust, to hope, to pray, to rest.

—Beatrice Macdougall in "Lift Up Your Hearts."

An Early Spring Garden

Every gardener, I suppose, has his—or her—favorite moment of the spring. I think mine is that warm day, as near the first of April as possible, when I take off my coat, roll up my sleeves to feel the sun on my arms, and plant the first row of early peas. Generally the sweet peas have already been planted, but that is done in a trench dug the autumn before, and lacks, for me, the thrill of forking the still, sticky soil, getting out the reel of garden twine, and sowing the "eating peas," as we know them hereabouts. . . .

Another moment, sometimes my favorite, is when the wall fountain is turned on, and the water gushes from the lips of my marble mask, splashes into a shallow basin and fills it, and then goes twinkling down its tiny runway between beds of iris and forget-me-nots and narcissus, and begins to fill the pool. . . . Spring never seems quite to have come to the garden until the fountain is gushing, until the runway twinkles and flashes between the rising iris spears, and in the night silence the steady tinkle of falling water sings us once more to sleep. . .

The wildflower nooks in the garden are of course the most charming spots in spring. Crocuses, daffodils, hyacinths, tulips are all right. I've not been able to afford too many, nor even enough, of them. But they haven't the shy charm, the woodland and vernal lure, of the wildflowers, the little native clossoms brought into the garden from the world about and made to dwell at peace with their showy and more urban sisters. From the first bloodroot and hepaticas, to the lavender-pink spikes of the showy orchids and the stately cardinal flowers, and finally the asters, I fear I watch with greater pride and more delight the blossoming of my wild-flowers scattered through the garden than I do the display of cultivated perennials. There are even little clumps of Quaker ladies in the lawn which we carefully mow around, leaving them undisturbed till their season is over.—Walter Prichard Eaton, in "A Bucolic Attitude."

What New York Is Wearing

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Today's fascinating pattern is a versatile one. It does for frocks in printed crepe silk and sheer woolens. Also for the lovely summer cottons and figured or plain linens.

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"Comedy and pathos can never be divorced."—Marie Dressler.

"Coercion is no remedy for national discontent."—Eamon De Valera.

Summer Glory

From the mouth of Exe to the mouth of Eeign the coast is uninteresting. Such beauty as it once possessed has been destroyed by the railway. . . . But inland these discontents are soon forgotten; there amid tilth and pasture, gentle hills and leafy hollows of rural Devon, the eye rests and . . . . is soothed. By lanes innumerable, deep between banks of fern and flower; by paths along the bramble-edge of scented meadows; by the secret windings of copse and brake and stream-worn valley—a way lies upward to the long ridge of Haldon, where breezes sing among the pines, or sweep rustling through gorse and bracken. Mile after mile of rustic loveliness, ever and anon the sea-limits blue beyond grassy slopes. White farms dozing beneath their thatch in harvest sunshine; hamlets forsaken save by women and children, by dogs and cats and poultry, the laborers afield. Here grow the tall foxgloves, bending a purple head in the heat of noon; here the great bells of the convolvulus hang thick from lofty hedges, massing their pink and white against dark green leafage; here amid shadowed underground trail the long fronds of lustrous harts-tongue; wherever the eye falls, profusion of summer's glory. Here, in many a nook, carpeted with softest turf, canopied with tangle of leaf and bloom, solitude is safe from all intrusion? unless it be that of flitting bird, or of some timid wild thing that rustles for a moment and is gone. From dawn to midnight, as from midnight to dawn, one who would be alone with nature might count upon the security of these bosks and dells.—George Gissing, in "In the Year of Jubilee."

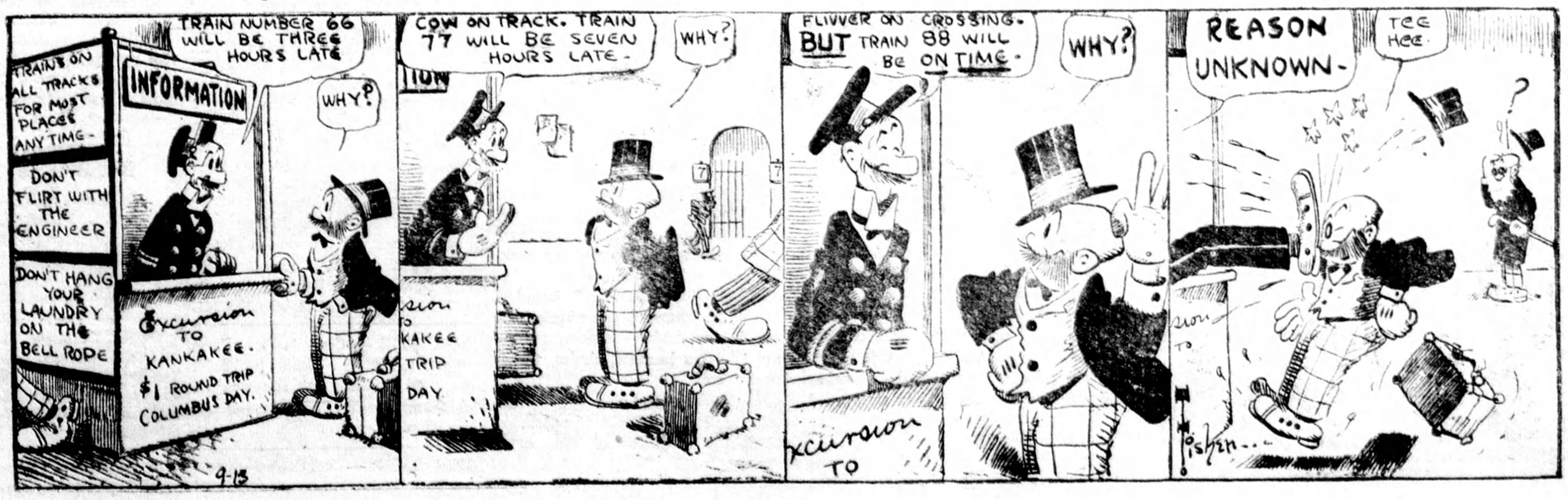
Canadian Geologist Is Awarded Medal

London—The Council of the Royal Geographical Society has awarded its Victoria medal to Dr. Arthur Philomen Coleman, professor emeritus of geology at the University of Toronto, for his extensive contributions to the geography and geology of Canada.

At the same time it was announced the King had approved the award of the royal meals of the society to a young Briton and an Italian duke. H. G. Watkins, leader of a British meteorological and exploration party into Greenland last year, was awarded the Founders' medal and the Duke of Spoleta was awarded the Patrons' medal for his work as leader of an assault on Karakoram, a peak in the Himalayas, in 1929.

The Council also awarded the back grant to Hugh Clutterbuck, leader of last year's Oxford University Hudson Straits expedition. One of Clutterbuck's men, Christopher J. D'Aeth, died of exposure on Akpatok Island in Ungava Bay, Quebec.

Prof. A. P. Coleman, who is 79 years old, has done extensive exploration and geological work in the Canadian Rockies, in Labrador and in Ontario. For many years he has occupied a position as one of Canada's greatest teachers of the two sciences he made his life work.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Casey Jones at the Throttle.