New Troop

This week we are pleased to record the "birth' of a new Troop at Cannington, which is the result of a keen bunch of Lone Scouts in that town. The list of Troops organized through Lone Scout activity still mounts steadily, and although it robs us of some very enthusiastic members from the Lone Scout ranks, we are glad to say that there is always a stream of promising recruits coming along to take their places amongst us.

We certainly wish the 1st Cannington Troop all good fortune, and we hope that they have lots of fun and accomplish great things in Scouting in the future.

This Weeks Scout Law. No. 8—A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.

And what does that mean? Why, simply that, where a boy can smile or whistle, there is no room for frowns and angry faces, or for grumbling or hard words.

It is a Scout's job to "make the best of things,' however bad they may appear at first sight. There is an old saying which tells us that "things are never so bad but what they might be worse," and certainly if one keeps a cheerful spirit all the time, it helps to overcome difficulties.

Happiness and cheerfulness are like epidemics—they are easily passed on to someone else. So Lonies, always try to radiate sunshine, and you will succeed in making other people feel happier too, and in these troublesome days, that is a very fine "Good Turn."

What do other people think about whistling? Well, read what Lord Baden Powell, the Chief Scout, thinks about it:

During the recent newspaper "whistling nuisance" debate Lord Baden-Powell confessed to being one. "Carrying out the Scout Law," he said, "When angry, or in difficulty, I whistle, and likewise when I am particularly enjoying life and feeling uppish. Also for me whistling provides a substitute for smoking, for, like a pipe, it gives satisfaction to me and annoyance to everybody else." Lord Baden-Powell recalled a Scout concert given at Albert Hall by Madame Melba "at which there was some excellent chorus whistling." B.-P. declared the art should not be allowed to die "because of this scarcity of tunes in modern music."

Mount Baden-Powell

One of the many unique honors conferred upon Lord Baden-Powell was the naming after him by the United States Geographical Board of a mountain in Washington, and the Board's statement: "We are more than pleased to name this American mountain peak in honor of Lord Baden-Powell, who, because of his splendid achievements in giving to the world a movement for the youth of all lands, may well be considered a world citizen."

Scouts to Check Up on Path of Eclipse

Plans are being worked out for the co-operation of Scouts and McGill scientists in checking up on the path of the sun's eclipse across Quebec on August 31. Montreal and St. Johns Scouts will establish the western edge of the path, and Scouts of Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Quebec City the Eastern edge of "totality." In preparation Montreal Scouts will attend a lecture on the subject by Dr. A. V. Douglas of McGill University.

For 1933 World Scout Gathering

These camp reservations already have been made for the 1933 World Boy Scout Jamboree in Hungary: British Empire, 2,500; Poland, 1,500; Austria, 1,000; Sweden, 500; Yugo-Slavia, 300; Finland, 200; Bulgaria, 150; Holland, 100; Greece, Luxemburg, 50; Japan, 20; Switzerland, 400; Esthonia, 15; Siam, 15; Syria, 50.

Boys who are interested in becoming Lone Scouts, and are not able to join a regular Scout Troop, should write for particulars of Lone Scouting to The Boy Scouts Association, Lone Scout Department, 330 Bay Street, Toronto 2. Perhaps you will be interested in attending our Lone Scout Camp in July? We shall have lots of fun!—"Lone E."

Growing Seeds Huge Industry

United States Heads List as Producer—Interesting History

Cleveland.—Seeds, sold in packets, seem to possess a very negative background. Actually a vast industry has sprung up in the United States, spread over the whole continent. "The raising of seeds is a specialized field all of its own," declares a nationally known seedsman, "and due to varying climatic conditions in various parts of the world, many foreign countries can produce better seed of certain plants than seedsmen in the United States. For that reason many varieties are imported from other countries.

Cabbage From Denmark

The Danes, because of their long experience and the favorable climatic conditions in Denmark, produce the best cabbage and cauliflower seed in the world. The best sweet corn seed in the world is grown by Charles Clarke, at Wakeman, Ohio.

In flowers, the best zinnias seed are raised by an Englishman just outside of Los Angeles. He has 140 acres devoted to this and other flowers. The best sweet pea seed in the world are raised at Lompoc, Calif.

After a crop of seed has been raised and cured, the seed find their way into the hands of distributors. The method in which they are tested in the distributors' plants is interesting.

Some of the larger seed companies handle from 3,000 to 5,000 different kinds and grades. Before they can be put on the market they must be tested for germination quality and to determine whether they are true to type.

The seed are wrapped in blotters, about 50 to each blotter, and placed in a germinator where the warm, moist air soon causes them to show signs of life. Periodically they are inspected and a note made on the blotter of the number sprouted. In this way can be determined the germination qualities of each lot of seed received.

Another quantity of seed from the same lot is planted in pots. The plants which grow from these seed are observed for their "true to type" qualities.

Frequently pollen from another type plant of the same species finds its way to the seed grower's lot. This pollen fertilizes his plants and the resulting seed from his crop will produce a flower or fruit with mixed characteristics of both plants. This is often observed in corn—the ears bear both white and yellow kernels.

After the seed is tested for its production qualities, it is then weighed and packed for distribution. This process is almost entirely mechanical.

A delicate scales that will divide a pound into 2,500 parts is brought into use. The seedsman determines from the cost of the seeds just how many he should include in a package to pay him. He divides a pound of seed by this scale into the required number of packages.

Then another machine is brought into play. It has a die which houds just enough seed to make up the weight determined on the scales.

Seeds are fed into a hopper above the machine and from then on filling, closing and sealing of the packages is automatic. The amount of seed in each package does not vary more than 10 per cent, above or below the set standard previously determined.

These machines can turn out 30,000 packages of seed in an 8-hour day, and large seed houses turn out from 150,000 to 240,000 a day during the rush season.

Garden growing in three words: Plan, Plant, Plants.

Watch For These Canadian Scenes to Be Run Each Week

Sunday School Lesson

May 22. Lesson VIII—Jacob and Esau Reconciled—Genesis 33: 1-11. Golden Text—Be ye kind one to another, tenderhearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you.—Ephesians 4: 32.

ANALYSIS.

I. A WRONG-DOER'S FEARS, vs. 1, 2.

II. RECONCILIATION, vs. 3-7.

III. THE TOKEN OF RECONCILIATION, vs. 8-11.

INTRODUCTION—Jacob had prospered greatly during his sojourn with Laban, his uncle. He had won two of Laban's daughters for his wives, reared a numerous family and acumulated great possessions, 29, 30. The homeland, however, beckoned him and God prompted him. So back to Canaan he came. Home-coming after years of absence is always a moving experience. But the joy of Jacob's home-coming was clouded with fear of his brother, Esau, whom he had wronged. The life of a man who lies and cheats is always haunted with fearsome spectres. How could Jacob meet Esau? He prepared to meet him, but instead met —God! God moves in a mysterious way, but never more mysteriously than on that lonely night at Peniel, when he wrestled with Jacob until the break of day, 32: 24-32. Our reconciliation with those whom we have wronged can never be complete and lasting until we have first met God.

I. A WRONG-DOER'S FEARS, vs. 1, 2.

The glory of the Bible is that it tells the downright truth abotu those who appear on its pages. None of its characters are whitewashed; none of its heroes are given an entirely clean sheet. They stand out in all their shameful faults—saints, of course, but very human saints. This must be borne in mind, or Jacob's conduct here will be unintelligible. He has met with God, and it may be said that from now on the drift and intention of his life is towards God. But the dross of his character still remains; it will take many a long, hard struggle to purge it away. He is still the sly, cunning Jacob. The approach of Esau with an escort of four hundred men has thrown him into a panic. For what purpose is Esau coming? Is he still nursing his anger? Will he slay Jacob's wives and children, and rob him of his flocks and herds? Or has he come out of good will, to welcome Jacob home? Jacob doubtless wishes to be reconciled with Esau, but he must be on his guard lest Esau should attempt to wreak revenge. Craftily, therefore, he divided his family, stationing the two handmaids with their families at the head of the procession, and the two wives with their families in the rear. Rachel, his favorite wife, was placed at the very end of the company, in the position of least danger. If Esau planned revenge he would naturally fall upon the handmaids first, in which case the wives with their families might be able to effect an escape.

II. RECONCILIATION, vs. 3-7.

Jacob himself went forward at the head of his company. When he met Esau he showed homage such as was ordinarily shown only to a king. Seven times he fell to the ground before the brother whom he had wronged. In the Tel-el-Amara tablets, written by the pre-Israelite kings of Canaan to the Pharaoh of Egypt, about B.C. 1500, some of the Canaanite kings state in their letters, "Seven and seven times fall I down at the feet of the king, my lord." Jacob's action, then, was that of a vassal before his liege-lord; such deferential courtesy as to a royal person was intended to win back the soul of Esau to him. In all this polite homage, however, Jacob was only knocking at an open door. For Esau had forgotten all, and forgiven all. His attitude here was truly noble. Swift to become angry and swift to forgive, he was a man of strong impulse. His impulsive nature showed itself in the way in which he embraced Jacob and kissed him. Jacob, the wrong-doer, showed deference as before one higher than himself, but Esau, the wronged, showed real affection. Thus these alienated brothers, long held apart, were happily knit in brotherly love again. One writer remarks, "Genesis is a book of reconciliations. Families are for a time estranged and one brother would not be sorry to see another dead. But absence makes the heart grow fonder, and evening brings all home."

III. THE TOKEN OF RECONCILIATION, vs. 8-11.

According to 32: 7, Jacob, who was traveling like a chieftain with his company, divided his people, flocks and herds into two companies and sent them ahead to meet Esau. From 32. 8, it is plain that this was a precautionary measure, based on fear of Esau. Love, however, had now cast out fear, and made the precaution useless. Therefore when Esau, in v. 8, questioned him concerning one of these companies which he had already met, Jacob seized the opportunity, and offered them as a gift. It was a token that the reconciliation was sealed and complete. Esau showed his generous nature by declining the gift; Jacob showed his humility by pressing it. He carried his courtesy so far that he compared Esau with God himself, whose face one sees only with fear and anguish. "I have enough," said Esau, v. 9. Jacob also said "I have enough," v. 11. Yet Jacob said this with a difference. He said, "Take my gift because God hath dealt graciously with me, and because I have enough." Both brothers claimed to have enough, but Jacob saw that his sufficiency was of the grace of God. For all his faults Jacob was capable of reaching a higher plane than Esau.

Soviet To Allow Open Grain Sales

Decree Permits Peasants to Set Own Prices on Markets

Moscow.—A stimulus to agriculture, more bread for individuals and an impetus to internal trade generally are predicted as a result of a decree just signed jointly by Joseph Stalin, Communist party chief, and Premier Molotoff, the powerful Government official.

Issued by the Council of Commissars and the Central Executive Committee of the party, it was displayed on the front pages of all the newspapers recently. A grain trust official remarked, "Naturally, it will make the peasants happy," for they will have more grain for their own use and will be able to barter it at bazaars.

The decree first reduces the total Government grain collections this year by about 20 per cent., thus leaving more grain in the hands of the growers, and second, it gives freedom and encouragement to collective farm members and individual peasants to sell their grain in the open markets at their own prices, not the Government fixed prices.

It is thought here that the sale of this grain will encourage the individual to manufacture such needed articles as cloth and tinware. The fact that a large amount of consumers' goods was made by petty artisans before the revolution and during the NEP (New Economic Policy) often has been neglected in attempts to explain the present goods shortage in the face of the increased factory production.

Trade Wares For Grain

Boot makers and such will now trade their wares for grain. At present it is next to impossible to get shoes unless they are made by independent cobblers, and even the peasants' sandals are scarce. In connection with this new policy of free trade, the agricultural tax will exempt profit derived from goods sold in the markets.

Under the new program the Government grain collections in the coming harvest are fixed at 18,000,000 tons, which is 4,300,000 tons below the 1931 figures. Since a greater yield is expected this year as a result of the increased acreage, there will be an unusually large quantity of grain for the peasantry.

The decree contemplates an increase in grain collections from state farms of about 1,000,000 tons, which will not make up for the reductions in other quarters. The natural flow of bartered grain directly to consumers in town and country is expected to fill in this gap.

In recent months the peasants have been encouraged to sell their produce and manufactures, but there has been no reduction in the grain collections. The decrees form a part of a widespread campaign in industry and agriculture—initiated by M. Stalin along the lines laid down by Lenin—to create an incentive to greater individual effort.

In industry, according to the piecework system, the more a man works the more money he receives. In agriculture now it will be the same—if he plants more he will earn more by selling it in bazaars and markets.

The decree is calculated to increase efficiency and economy, since no more will grain be hidden or allowed to rot in the fields as occurred in the past when the peasant thought that if he harvested too much grain the Government would seize it.

Russian Farming Takes Big Strides

Moscow—More tractors and other agricultural machines are in the fields of Russia than ever before and last month the sown area was double that during the same period last year.

The Government's figures showed 16,106,750 acres sown as compared with 8,297,500 at the same time in 1931. This year's planting program calls for cultivation of 225,975,000 acres as compared with last year's 243,712,500.

A $20 gold piece was made to sing over a radio broadcast by drawing a violin bow across its surface. Even connoisseurs agree that it was sweet music.

Diseases of Grain In Eastern Canada

(Experimental Farm Note)

Smut diseases cause considerable losses to grain crops in Eastern Canada, being especially detrimental to oats and barley. Satisfactory methods of control of these diseases have, however, been devised by the Division of Botany of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

In seeking to control smuts, it should be understood that smut on barley is not the same as smut on wheat, and loose smut of wheat differs very greatly from burnt or stinking smut. Persons in doubt as to the identity of any particular smut disease should submit samples to the nearest Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology where correct diagnosis will be made and the proper control measures described.

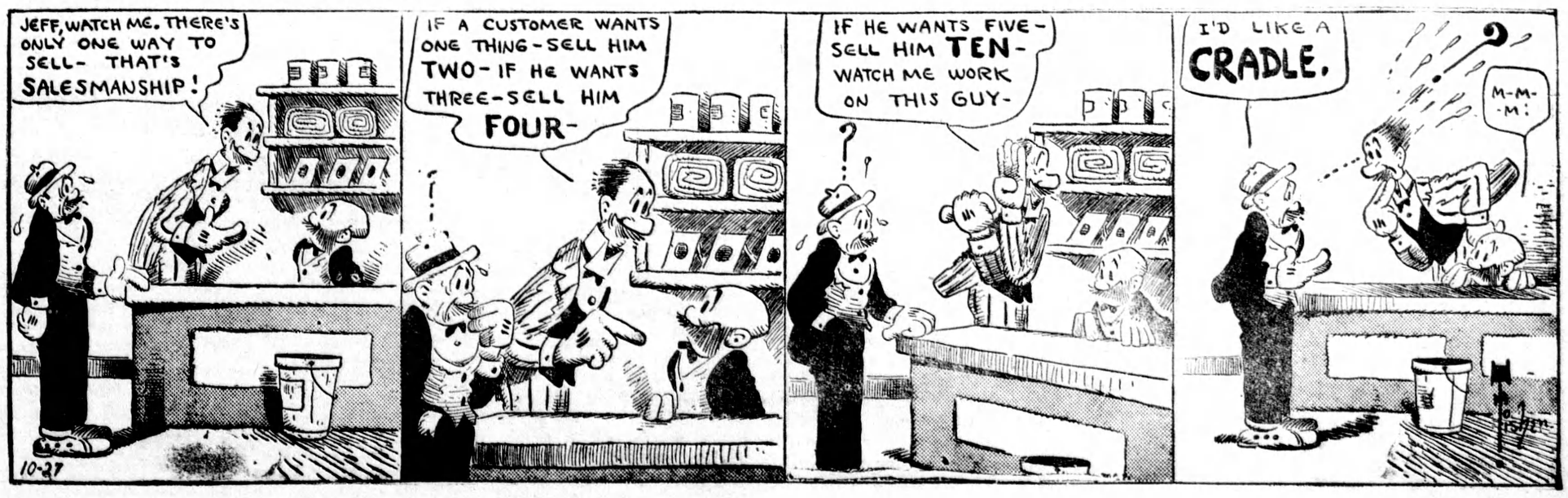
The most up-to-date recommendations for smut control are found in Bulletin No. 81, New Series, issued by the Dominion Botanist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Treatments are given as follows: "Wheat Bunt, Loose Smut of Oats and covered Smut of barley—The solution is prepared by adding one pound of formalin to 40 gallons of water and stirring till the formalin and water are well mixed together. Since this quantity of liquid may be greater than is required for use in a single day, any desired amount may be prepared in the above proportions by adding one ounce of formalin to every 2½ gallons of water."

"The grain to be treated is placed in a pile on a clean floor, and sprinkled with formalin solution from an ordinary sprinkling can or by means of a broom. The grain is then shovelled over into another pile, the grain being mixed as thoroughly as possible to distribute the moisture. The grain is again sprinkled and shovelled over. This operation is repeated until the grain is uniformly moistened. Forty gallons of soluton will treat from 40 to 50 bushels of grain, aproximately one gallon to every bushel. The treated grain should be covered up for four hours with clean sacks or canvas."

Loose smut of Wheat and Loose smut of Barley are controlled by the hot-water treatment as follows: "First the seek is soaked in warm water (86 deg. F.) for four hours and then the swollen grain is immersed for ten minutes in water kept during this time at a constant temperature not below 122 deg. F. and not above 160 deg. F." —R. R. Hurst, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Nodular Disease in Sheep

A farmer brought the intestines of a sheep, recently dead, to my office a few days ago, and asked the question, why did the sheep die. An examination of the intestine revealed many small knobs or nodules about the size of a pea, on the surface of the gut. These when cut open were found to be filled with a greenish yellow pus. Some of the nodules or little lumps had hardened and had a gritty feeling when cut across with a knife. At one point in the intestine the lumps or nodules were so large as to block the intestine, that it prevented the passage of digested food from moving along. It was due to this stoppage that the sheep died. These small pus filled lumps are caused by the young Nodular Worm, which is very common in sheep flocks of Ontario. It causes much loss through unthrift brought on by its presence in the sheep or lamb, and is frequently the cause of death, as the intestine is likely to rupture at the point where the nodules are present. The prevention of these losses consists of keeping the sheep moving to new pasture as often as possible, and giving them a lick composed of salt 10 parts, and broken tobacco leaf 1 part. The flock should have the lick before it at all times. Tobacco can be secured from those farmers that grow it, or it can be grown on your own farm, and when dry it can be pulverized by running it through a feed mill, stems and leaves. The lambs that are born very early in the season will be less infested than the lambs born out on the infested pastures.—L. S., Ont. Dept. Agriculture.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

And He Doesn't Want It Multiplied.