

# WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

**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 King and 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 a sum of roughly \$5,400, which is considered to be a highly creditable effort. We hear that Ottawa 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 civilized 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 Lones 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 C.F.C.A., C.J.G.C., C.K.C.O., C.P.C.H., and C.K.P.R. 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 Lones 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, 339 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., and they 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 available.

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 jubilation  
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 dobs rehearse the cursey they will make under the expert guidance of Miss Vacant, 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 MEERKNES, 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 allied 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. Eau 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—diligent agriculture 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 he 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 verses. Verse 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 fullness of life. Its use was to serve Isaac in doing the will of God; it was for that that God gave it. Not the denial of life, but its manifold satisfaction, and fullness was the ideal of ancient Israel.

**II. ENVY AND MEERKNES, vs. 15-22.**  
At Gerar, in the valley of Gerar, and at Sitnah, the Philistine herdsmen disputed the possession of the wells with Isaac's herdsmen. 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 worldly possessions. He could acquire them; but he could also give them up. He was his 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 strife 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 its marble mask, splashes into a shallow basin and fills it, and then goes twinkling down its tiny runways 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 run-way 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 sly charm, the roodland and vernal lure, of the wildflowers, the little native blossoms brought into the garden from the world about and made to dwell at peace with their showy and more urban sisters. From the lavender-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."

The habit of dedicating a certain part of every spring to paint and paper, broom and mop, is not limited to any class or nation, or even to human beings. If we take Kenneth Gräbner's word for it that "the Mole was busy spring cleaning his little home." The apartment is cleaned, the mansion is cleaned; the city is cleaned, the country is cleaned; north, east, south, and west are cleaned alike; but it is doubtful if among all those who wield the mop, a more implacable foe to the winter's dirt is to be found than the New England housewife.

Her position in the vanguard of the army of spring cleaners is generally recognized. Never would she, like the Mole, throw down a brush full of whitewash, and say, "O bother" and "O blow," and abandon the task in hand for the joys of a spring day along the river bank. Nor would she be even tempted to do so. Her interest is concentrated on the point tasks of "smashing and settling"; and until these are accomplished, the weather is noticeable only as it serves or thwarts her purpose.

"A fine day for getting things out," she says, and "smashing" begins. Drawers and chests are emptied, and their contents hung on the line; mattresses and pillows are draped over the porch railing; upholstered furniture goes out for a sunning on the lawn, and a thorough beating later; desks and bookcases huddle together in the middle of the floor under an improvised waterproof of newspaper and rags—and "smashing" is complete.

Then the scrubbing and beating begin. Windows are polished to a jewel-like radiance, inside and out; pictures are taken down and their backs dusted; even the locks of doors are searched by prying hairpins for lurking dirt. The remnant of the winter's fuel is removed from the "coal pen" and the floor scrubbed. Cracks between the bricks in the front walk are not allowed to harbor refuse dirt in peace. The beating of rugs and quilts and cushions and mattresses plays a steady accompaniment to the music of the first song sparrows. No place is too small, nothing too insignificant or too recently cleaned, to be overlooked or slighted. And when the last bit of dirt has been ejected from the last crack in the walk, one may begin to "settle" with a conscience as clear as one's windows.

Virtually the whole world cleans house; but only New England "smashes and settles."—The Clubman.

## Prelude for Spring

Here is the Spring; a circling bird doth whip  
The letters in jeweled ribbons on the sky,  
And with each shivering dip and flash and slip  
Proclaims the advent with its trilling cry.  
We are glad, for Winter was a churling,  
A riotous fellow with a windy mane,  
Granting no quarter he came wildly hurling  
Walls of snow, and the untemperate rain.  
Here is the harbinger and earth lies quiet,  
Pulsing scarce heard beneath the brown and aere,  
No sign to mark the place where seeds riot,  
Only a bird to tell the time is near.  
So rare, so gay, this winging feathered thing,  
A lesser messenger would fright the Spring.

—John C. Ritchey.

## Arctic Radio Fans Hear Britain Better Than Canada

Ottawa.—Reception of Canadian radio broadcasts in the Arctic is "inferior," the annual report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police disclosed. Comments from the far northern outposts agree that Canadian stations are not heard regularly, and certainly not with the regularity of radio broadcasts originating at United States points.

The constables on duty within the Arctic Circle have, however, the great advantage of good reception for stations in England, and also in France and Germany, the report indicates.

## Turkey To Charge 43 P.C. On Monthly Incomes Over \$300

Istanbul.—All persons in Turkey whose incomes exceed the equivalent of \$300 a month will have to pay 43 per cent. to the government under the 1932 budget. No exemptions will be made, and even the smallest earnings will have to pay about 30 per cent. Although the budget will be balanced at 172,000,000 Turkish pounds (about \$36,000,000), which is 17,000,000 less than last year, further drastic taxation has become necessary. Turkish wage-earners, therefore, will soon be the most heavily taxed in the world.

## Spinning Wheel Beat Slump

Aberdeen, Wash.—Mrs. J. E. Fisher solved the depression with an old-fashioned spinning wheel such as she used when a girl in North Carolina. Her husband, a carpenter, built it for her. She buys wool at about 25 cents a pound and spins it into yarn worth \$2.00 a pound.

"I don't play backgammon or bridge, but politics combines them both."—Elizabeth Merbury.

## What New York Is Wearing

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

Now a marine blue crepe silk printed in navy inspired the first model. The pretty bow trim and belt were plain navy crepe.

Don't you think the puffed sleeves attractive? And its simplicity itself to fashion it.

Should cottons be your consideration for the moment, a wide-wale pique in yellow is fetching with brown pique trim.

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Size 12 requires 2 1/2 yards 35 or 39-inch material, with 3/4 yard 25-inch contrasting.

**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.**  
Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

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

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

## MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



## Casey Jones at the Throttle.



## Reason Unknown.

