

From the... been lo... doubt, as a... later be... aster. But... few weeks... hands... North... have... South... thoughts... of str... and... on the ven... another ho... come home... matter—this... your clock... whole and... as we," and... statement... were frag... or—so as you... ment of... ing. It has... congresses... separate and... to maintain... where in... lake, in an... world seems... into two... twilight sav... some of the... it is prac... is a train by... spect of hav... in each com... stable to ab... a white me... perhaps, des... about his in... him serve... have served... huckle does... at over the... moses, he... companion... off that the... is masked... friend Tide... learn how... and I may... and then... sonne... of the... the Sp... New... some th... of spring... and old... are now b... are stron... in rates... in patches... of the heat... lanes, and... entry brook... as if pour... dunes, and... and the fr... An even... sun sank... the accom... by the Car... from and... this... of the oak... back road... back road... back road... ready... been by the... of the pe... of the pe... they obse... and water's... in raised... of flowers... and made... the soft... The Pa... the Byres... ing... Into New... there is... to which... was shown... the Man... the turn... improvement... New... intended to... confidence... society has... in convert... many... property... purchased... addition... Cope So... and health... am Corpora... of Bourville... numerous... and plans of... table among... the new... springing up... to new ho... her company... the men who

WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

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 Week's 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 Lones, 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 annoy-

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



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 accumulated 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 fears; he speculates. 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 about 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

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 Molotov, 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 piece-work 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 22,975,000 acres as compared with last year's 24,712,500.

A \$29 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.

The Lowly Hog—And Science

(Experimental Farm Note)
Of what particular value are hogs except to produce our ham and bacon? Why are they experimented upon, and why is such care taken in the procuring of accurate experimental data? The answer to these and other questions may be derived, and a greater and clearer realization of the importance of the swine industry ascertained by a visit to the Central Experimental Farm and a survey of the work being carried on there by the Animal Husbandry Division.

Experts in livestock are not only guiding the work in the production of swine, but are producing more and cheaper pork. From their experience gained in actual experiments, they are enabled to advise the farmers throughout Canada how to make the same equivalent savings.
The swine herd consists of pure bred Yorkshires and Berkshires. By the introduction of new sires from time to time, supplemented with rigid selection and culling, a herd of high standard has been developed. From this herd, breeding stock is disseminated to other Experimental Farms throughout Canada and to the swine breeders and farmers of Eastern Canada.

Experimental and research studies absorb a large percentage of the pigs raised. Work is being carried on in testing the relative nutritional value of various individual feeds and in the compounding of suitable mixtures for pigs of various ages. Mixtures are tried out, and if found suitable, they are published in pamphlet form, and are widely distributed to Canadian farmers. Such dissemination of valuable information raises the standard of production, improves feeding practices and most important of all lowers the cost of pork production for the individual farmer.

Another line of work on accessory feeds deserves some comment. Cod liver oil, pickard oil, mineral feeds, etc., are being tried out in an experimental way, and their value determined in swine feeding. These supplements to ordinary feeding have only of late come into prominence as livestock feeds, and especially so as swine feeds. Cod liver oil is a known source of vitamins A and D, and the claims for pickard oil are that it contains these constituents and is available at a very moderate price. Comparisons of these two oils are in progress at the Central Experimental Farm and also on several Branch Experimental Farms, and the results when compiled should prove interesting and valuable. This is but one instance of the continuous testing and experimentation being carried on in the interests of the Canadian farmer, and also indicates the thorough way in which a problem is investigated. It is not only carried on at the Experimental Farms, but is replicated on many other Experimental Farms. By such corroboration of results, accuracy is assured, and the problem is completed much more quickly and with the same accuracy as if it were repeated on one Experimental Farm year after year.

The hog thus carries on, eating what he is given, thriving best on the more valuable feeding stuffs, and by his rate of growth, type, quality of carcass and economy of gains aids science in propounding advice for distribution to farmers and feeders concerning the suitable and economical swine practices.—E. H. Fraser, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

German City Building Ideal Home For Children

Stuttgart.—In a number of Stuttgart schools this winter collection boxes were placed for Germany's largest children's recreation home, the Heuberg, high above the valley of the young Danube, which after twelve years' existence is awaiting its one hundred thousand inmate. In 1913, a military drilling ground was established on the Heuberg, which later served as a prisoners' camp. After 1918, however, benevolent persons—among them Frau Dr. Marie Baum in Heidelberg—were instrumental in transforming the entire area into a home for poor children who needed care and recreation. Close to a beach and wood many little red-roofed houses have been built, each in its own playground; in each house a dozen or more children about the same age, boys or girls, live under the care of a teacher and are permitted to play in the open air to their hearts' content; they are taught order also, often for the first time. Town and country charitable institutions and children's welfare organizations have the selection of the children who are received thousands at a time at the Heuberg. Charming views meet the eye of the visitor. Three are games of all kinds for the boys and girls under the supervision and with the cooperation of the teachers, and services are held in the woods for children of every denomination. The Heuberg carries on with very modest means, but has already done much beneficial work. Besides children, other groups of young people are admitted, such as girls who have left school and are not yet able to work. There is also a military orphan school, and pupils of the higher schools of Stuttgart may, when needing air and care, become at times temporary inmates of the children's colony.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER



And He Doesn't Want It Multiplied.