

# CN Picture-News and Time Map of the World

**HELPING THE RED MAN**  
A complete diagnosing outfit, including X-ray apparatus and the electric generator to operate it, has been taken by plane for the service of Red Indians in remote districts of North Saskatchewan. See news columns.

**FILMING THE LAPPS.** The life of the nomadic Lapps is to be recorded for the films, a Swedish expedition being about to leave for Northern Scandinavia for this purpose. The Lapps will be followed in their wanderings with their herds.

**WATER IN THE DESERT.** A scheme is in hand for sinking wells in the Iraqi Desert, so that a number of permanent settlements may be established. Already British geologists have succeeded in finding water in 19 places in Northern Iraq, in some cases windmills being used to raise it.

**REMOVING A MAMMOTH**  
Three Russian scientists are to fly to Wrangel Island next month to make preliminary arrangements for preserving and removing to Moscow the carcass of the prehistoric mammoth which was found on Wrangel some months ago, as reported in the CN.

**TUNNELLING THE ROCKIES**  
A vast scheme has been approved which entails boring a 13-mile tunnel through the Rocky Mountains to bring water from the Platte River basin on the western slopes to the eastern slopes. Irrigation will be provided for an area of 615,000 acres.

**ELEPHANT ROUND-UP**  
A great elephant drive is to take place in Central Siam within the next few weeks, when it is hoped that 300 elephants will be captured for taming. Many of the animals will be trained to work in the teak forests.

**WORLD'S HIGHEST WATERFALL**  
A waterfall with a clear drop of 5000 to 6000 feet has been discovered about 250 miles southeast of Ciudad Bolivar in Venezuela. Its discoverer was an airman who was making his way down a mountainside after a crash.

**MANGROVE BARK.** The big mangrove forests in the Port Durnford region of Jubaland are to be exploited after a lapse of many years. Formerly a prosperous trade in bark was carried on, the bark being used in tanning and dyeing.

**AERODROME IN THE WILDS.** A space is being cleared for an emergency landing-ground for aircraft among the great stretch of sand-dunes in Ovamboland, South-West Africa. The district, known as the Etosha Pan, teems with wild life and is on the airway between South Africa and the Equator.

**STUDYING THE ABORIGINES**  
A German expedition is to spend about a year among the aborigines living in the desert area between the Rivers Fitzroy and Glenelg in the Kimberley district of North-Western Australia. Social customs, native mythology, and rock paintings will be studied.

## FLYING CLINICS FOR THE RED MEN

### What Canada is Doing

About 115,000 Indians living in 800 communities in Canada are the concern of the Canadian health authorities, and everything that can be done is being done to promote their well-being.

The Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League has established clinics, and the Indian Affairs Branch of Canada's Ministry of Health employs 500 doctors and dentists who serve Indians scattered in remote corners of the Dominion. Aeroplanes are used for carrying medicines and supplies to distant centres, and for taking sick or injured Indians to hospitals.

Now we hear that not only are Indians brought to the clinics but the clinics are flown to the Indians, and a plane carrying a complete diagnosing outfit, including an X-ray apparatus and electric generator to operate it, was lately sent to Indian residential schools in North Saskatchewan.

Canada may well boast that she is caring for the red man as well as she can. See World Map

### Air Patrols

Air patrols for Boy Scouts interested in aviation may be established in Australia in the near future.

It is suggested that Rover and Senior Scouts should be trained in aeronautics, mechanics, and aerodrome routine, the period of instruction lasting at least a year. The boys will take the part of a ground crew and learn how to wheel planes out of hangars, to place and remove wheel blocks, to refuel, check oil levels, test stays, and swing the planes to the wind.

Boy Scout Air Patrols were started with enthusiasm in Britain last year.

## A PARLIAMENT OF YOUTH

### Five Members Under Twenty

The new Russian Parliament is remarkable for many things, but perhaps its most remarkable feature is the youth of the majority of its members.

It looks as though it may be the youngest Parliament in the world. Five of the members are under 20, one being a girl who is a director of a big textile firm. There are 569 members in the Supreme Council and only 183 are over 41, an analysis which would be reversed in most other Parliaments.

At least 29 nationalities are represented, for race and language have proved no bar in this election, the Moldavians and Udmurts of the latest republics sitting beside the Ukrainians, Poles, and Estonians, whom we associate more readily with the name of Russia. Jews, Greeks, Bulgars, Tatars, Yakuts, Armenians, Nenets, and Kara-Kalpakians—what a task must the Clerk of this Parliament have had in sorting out this youthful throng!

## STEEL TOWER OF 100 TONS

### A Novel Aerial Mast

A new antenna being erected for the pioneer broadcasting station of America, WGY, of Schenectady, has some novel features.

It is a steel tower weighing a hundred tons which will be balanced on a single porcelain insulator, and 13 miles of copper strip will be used as an earth, buried in strips radiating from the base of the tower. A flashing red beacon is being placed at the top, which will be switched on and off automatically by means of a photo-cell according to the state of the light.

## THE LOAF MAY BE CHEAPER

### Germany and the World's Daily Bread

A world survey of the bread position is more cheerful than it was.

We are mainly interested in wheat, but there are countries, of course, whose bread is mainly rye, rice, and maize.

Speaking of wheat alone, European crops have been good. Russia reports an enormous crop; Italy needs no imports this year; Danubian production was good, giving a surplus.

While European demand for imported wheat is smaller, extra European supplies are excellent. The United States, Canada, Australia, and South America have good surpluses available for export. We may see a cheaper loaf this year.

Altogether, there is an apparent surplus in wheat-exporting lands of some 75 million quarters (a quarter is 480 lbs) against a possible import requirement of about ten million quarters less.

We may well ask, if the world has more wheat than it needs, why Germany should be adding potato meal to her bread, and the answer is that Germany has not exporting power enough to buy all that she needs to buy, the reason being largely her own excessive spending on armaments. She prefers Guns to Bread.

## The Ploughgirl

*The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,  
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,  
The ploughgirl age six homeward plods her way.*

Sturdy Jean Metcalfe, Hill House, Little Langton, near Northallerton, is only six, but she can handle a plough and horses as well as most ploughmen.

Indeed she can beat some, as she showed in a competition with ploughmen the other day.

## OUR SHIPYARDS ARE CATCHING UP

### Leading the World

Lloyd's report that at the end of last year merchant ships on the stocks in British yards showed a slight decrease (59,000 tons) compared with the end of September, but an increase of 162,000 tons compared with December 1936.

Still British yards lead the world, with 1,125,000 tons building against 1,775,000 building in all the yards of all the other countries. This is probably the most remarkable fact in world economics. Our shipyards are catching up the yards of all the world.

Big ships rule the seas nowadays. No less than 106 ships of over 8000 tons each are building. Five of these are between 20,000 and 30,000 tons, four are over 30,000, one is over 40,000.

Nearly all these big merchant ships are motor ships running on oil; of the 106 building only 20 are steam-ships.

## WHAT THINGS COST

### The Rise Over Pre-War

There is much talk of things costing more.

There has been a small increase in the price of many things in the last few years, and the rise over pre-war levels is considerable, taken as a whole.

For every £1 spent on food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and so on, in July 1914, the month before the war broke out, a workman's family has now to spend about £1 6s to buy the same things. This means that a workman has to earn £2 12s now to be able to buy what a wage of £2 bought in July 1914.

The Tasmanian Government is providing scholarships for schoolboys to be trained as flying and gliding pilots.