The Ontario Lone Scout Department has now been in existence for three years and during that time a large number of boys in all parts of the province, who otherwise would not have had the chance, have availed themselves of the opportunity to take an active interest in the Boy Scout Movement.

In addition, the Lone Scouts have paved the way for some thirteen regular troops which have sprung into being as the direct result of the hard work and tenacity of individual boys or groups.

With an active membership of over three hundred Lonies, we look forward to our fourth year with optimism and hope for the opportunities to bring Scouting into the lives of a greater number of rural boys than ever before.

A CALL TO SCOUTS.

A call to Scouts for increased service during the national crisis was made by Lord Baden-Powell at the annual meeting of the council of the association in London. The Scouts, he said, were first in the field on the occasion of the Great War to render help behind the scenes, and the present move to service, as the Prince of Wales had said, was not meant to be a mere flash in the pan, but an undertaking "for the duration" of the nation's trouble.

The Duke of Connaught, president of the association, sent a message in which he referred to the fact that the world total of Boy Scouts was now more than 2,070,000.

The above paragraph was taken from an English newspaper published in February and would seem to indicate that there are greater difficulties in the Old Country than we in Canada appreciate. However, we know that the Scouts will do their best to help lighten the burden, and in this matter the Lone Scouts can help considerably right here in Ontario.

"Lone E" was visited a few days ago by a business man from Vienna, Austria, who in the course of conversation, stated that after a tour of the United States and Canada he found that the most advertised word on this side of the Atlantic is "Depression." As far as Canada is concerned, at any rate, this should not be as at this time Canadian business people have an opportunity at their finger tips which is greater than they ever before had. The opportunity to manufacture and sell Canadian merchandise and to use Canadian raw materials and resources.

Therefore Lone Scouts should keep a smile on their faces and talk not about the hard times, but rather about the great OPPORTUNITY and the good season that we are about to enter.

WHY IS SCOUTING SO POPULAR?

This question is easily answered and the two following paragraphs will illustrate the reason. Boy Scouts own no superiority of Race or Creed, Color or Tongue. Scouting is just as much designed for the humble boy from town or country as it is for the son of influential parents. Some people quibble about our uniform, but it is designed especially so that all boys, of whatever rank, shall look alike, and therefore all meet on equal footing.

WESTERN INDIAN BOY SCOUTS.

Authority from the Department of Indian Affairs has been granted for the organization of a Scout Troop at the Sarcee Indian School in Alberta. The Group Committee includes Chief Jim Starlight and Chief Big Plume.

LATEST ROYAL BOY SCOUT.

The latest addition to "royal Boy Scouts" is H.R.H. Prince Gustav Adolf, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden.

NEW BISHOP A SCOUTMASTER.

The recently elected Anglican Bishop of Ontario, Rt. Rev. John Lyons, is a Scout leader of some years' experience. He organized and for several years was Scoutmaster of a troop at Belleville. He participated in games and hikes and took the boys to camp.

CAMP. Do you intend to come to the Lone Scout Camp which will be held this summer? If so, start saving those nickels now, and let your Scoutmaster know that you wish to be enrolled as a Camp Prospect.

For information regarding the Lone Scouts, which branch of Scouting is open to all boys between 12 and 18 years of age who cannot joint regular Scout Troops, write to the Lone Scout Department, Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay St., Toronto 2.

"LONE E."

Dominion of Canada New World Power

By W. W. McLaren, Professor of Economics at Williams College, in Collaboration with J. J. Gibson.

Though still nominally a constitutional dependency, the Dominion of Canada during the past decade has achieved political and economic independence. She has taken her place among the select few of the money-lending nations of the world. Between 1921 and 1928, Canada produced wealth at a rate which permitted the net export of approximately $800,000,000. Especially significant is the fact that her secondary production, which consists largely of manufactures, has more than kept pace with her primary production, which is divided between agriculture, forestry and mining. Canada has been for many years one of the important primary producers of the world; the recent temendous increase in the value of her manufactures has raised her from obscurity in 1914 to fifth place, in 1928, among the manufacturing nations.

To the war, despite its cost in men and money may be attributed the creation of the Canadian nation as we know it today. Each of the five years of war cost the Dominion an average of $300,000,000 and 30,000 men, yet we are justified in declaring that Canada found herself, spiritually and economically, during those years. She emerged from the conflict with her population welded by common sacrifice into a compact and loyal people, essentially Canadian in spirit.

The United States and Great Britain poured into Canada in that half decade more than two billion dollars and built up a skeleton economic structure (for the production of necessities of war) whose potential output was many times the requirements of her eight millions of people. When the war ended the European market was once more supplied by its own producers, and Canada was left with this great potential production of manufactures, for which it could find no consumers.

Economically the Dominion was at the parting of the ways. She might abandon an enormous capital investment, cut down her production and resign herself to mediocrity as an inferior power; or she might maintain that economic structure and compete for the export markets of the world.

The Dominion chose the second course, pursued it courageously and successfully, and now seems to have its goal clearly in sight. This phenomenal economic development may be traced to four basic causes: her vast natural resources, the sturdy pioneer spirit of her people, the tremendous technological progress of recent years and the protective tariff policy practiced by both political parties.

The natural resources of the Dominion fall into five major categories: fisheries, mines, forests, water power, and farm lands. Of all the countries of the world Canada stands first in production of nickel and asbestos, second in cobalt, third in gold and silver, fourth in lead and copper, and sixth in zinc. Canadian forests are becoming of more importance. Available American lumber has been dwindling rapidly, and the ever-increasing demand for wood pulp and newsprint should bring forestry to the very forefront of Dominion industry. Canada's enormous potential production of hydro-electric energy is important also, and is attracting to the Dominion certain industries, such as the Aluminum Corporation, which require great quantities of cheap power.

The second of the basic causes for the development of the Dominion is the sturdy pioneer spirit of her people, which has shown itself in the persevering opening up of the west and north country, and in the gallant past-war struggle to extricate the nation from a precarious economic position. The careful restriction of immigration can be counted on to preserve the Nordic character of the people, the influence of which is of vast importance.

As to technological progress, third basic cause of development, one example is the introduction of the airplane in exploring the northland. Among others is the perfection of the sulphite method of producing wood pulp.

The fourth factor, very different from the first three, is the principle of a high tariff which fosters industry at the expense of agriculture; and we must confess that the results seem to have justified the methods.

Many Canadian economists find it hard to believe that Canada will cling much longer to the system of high tariffs, in view of its heavy burden upon the already insolvent farmer. Yet the government is apparently committed to the protection of the manufacturer. The creation of an Advisory Tariff Board in 1926 to aid in fixing the duties on a scientific basis, as low as possible for the protection of home manufacturers, was one boon to the agricultural and other groups.

One trade possibility which appeals to the Canadian's thrifty eye lies in the loophole in the American tariff allowing the returning American to bring in $100 worth of foreign goods duty-free. The differential between Canada's British Empire Preference rates and the American duties creates a margin on such Empire products as Australian wool, English woolens, and Irish linens, which is large enough to afford American purchasers in Canada a substantial saving and the Canadian middleman a tidy profit. If Australian wool is manufactured into the finished products in Canada, or British woolens tailored in the Dominion, there results an additional profit and still another class of workers to add to the domestic market for Canadian goods without increasing the products for which a market has to be found.

The Dominion government is also experimenting with the British Preference in the hope of making it profitable for the American manufacturer to produce in Canada for export to the British Empire.

At present Canada's strength is but one of the forces which fortify England's importance in world affairs. But there appears to exist a striking similarity in the situation of the British Empire in 1850, the United States of 1910, and the Canada of 1930. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870, in which England was a spectator supplying the needs of the combatants, established the British Empire as the great creditor nation of the world; the World War, in which England participated to the full, and in which the United States played (for the most of that period, at least) the profiting bystander, dragged down England and established the United States as the world's great creditor. Why should not another great war, instead of destroying civilization entirely, cause the final break-up of the British Empire, drag down the United States toward England's present plight, and elevate Canada to a minor pinnacle? Canada has sufficient natural wealth to bring such an outcome within the realms of possibility, even though its small size in relation to the natural wealth of the United States would cause her never to reach the postwar credit pinnacle of our country. Such an eventuality, concentrating as it would the credit and most of the natural wealth of the world in the western hemisphere (for other semi-developed neutrals like Argentina and Brazil might be expected to profit, also), might bring about the transfer of the financial, cultural and diplomatic centres from one side of the Atlantic to the other. And who can tell but what in that readustment Canada, with her vast natural resources, might not emerge as one of the great nations of the world? — Condensed from World's Work by The Reader's Digest.

Ex-Kaiser's Son Germany's New President?

Evidently the ex-Kaiser's son has a following in Germany as he has thrown his hat in the ring for the German presidency and may oppose Von Hindenburg. He will be first groomed as a Councillor in preparation for the running. He is shown with his children.

Human Bloodstream Classified by Science

By Dr. Henri Szollos, in Le Mois, Paris (November, 1931)

Centuries ago, scientists and medical men believed that the blood lost from a wound or in a severe hemorrhage could conceivably be replaced by the blood of freshly-killed animals. The experiments, however, were rarely successful. In almost every case the patient, instead of gaining strength, weakened, and succumbed. This led to most countries forbiding the practice by law.

But science was not satisfied to let the question rest. On the face of it, an organ that is not diseased, but has been merely weakened by loss of blood should be restored to health, as naturally as hunger is appeased by food. Clearly, the fault must lie in the blood used.

In the course of their investigations the doctors discovered that when the blood of a rabbit was mingled with that of a dog, the red corpuscles of the latter dissolved the plasma of the former, and both suffered serious results. Other experiments established the curious fact that animals of the same species, or even of the same family had blood that mingled without any harmful results. This led to the belief that when human life was at stake, human blood should be used.

Curiously enough, the transfusion of human blood, although at times successful, often gave the same results as had followed the use of animal blood. Once again, the doctors seemed to have been brought face to face with a blank wall.

At the beginning of this century, Dr. Landsteiner of Vienna began the experiments that have brought to the aid of medicine one of the most powerful methods the science has known. In a lecture he gave in 1910 at the opening of the International Congress of Physiology at Vienna, he stated that, while no two men were alike either mentally or chemically, yet it was possible to classify them in a general and perfectly satisfactory way. He demonstrated that there are three classes of blood. Later, Jansky and Moss discovered the existence of a fourth, which is, however, extremely rare.

The classification of the blood is based on the theory that two factors which we may call A and B exist in the blood-stream of human beings. Clearly, there are four possible arrangements of these factors. A person may have the factor A only, he may have the factor B only, he may have a combination of both A and B, or he may have neither.

It has been fully demonstrated that those belonging to Group A have blood which dissolves the constituents of Group B. Those whose blood is both A and B have no ill effects on either taken separately, while those of the fourth class cannot safely be treated with any one of the others.

The most obvious value of these findings is, of course, in the way already mentioned. Once the principle was established, there was no difficulty in using it on an extensive scale. To-day there is hardly a hospital or a school of medicine i nany civilized country that has not its list of professional blood-givers, whose blood has been carefully tested and classified so that there may be no delay in cases of emergency. Moreover, during the Great War, transfusion of blood was carried in to such an extent that in the American army, for example, every soldier wore on his uniform the class or group to which he belonged, so that first-aid might be rendered with all possible speed

Although the question of heredity in mental or physical characteristics has not been determined, there is no doubt concerning the heredity of blood-groups. For instance, there is no case known of an infant having a blood-group that was not present in either one of his parents. Thus, if the mother's blood is A, and the father's B, the child's may be either or both. On the other hand, if the parents' blood is AB, the child may inherit either A or B independently.

The stability of blood-groups is remarkable, and lasts through life. Neither sickness, pregnancy, or accident have the slightest effect on them. The introduction of medicines, serums or drugs fail to change their structure. Some have claimed that variations have followed the use of narcotics and X-rays but their claims have not been substantiated.

During the last few years there has been some attempt to establish paternity or maternity on the blood-classification, but it can give no exact result. Naturally, if the child's blood is unlike that of either of his supposed parents, one or the other is not thus related to him, but since A and B classes are extremely common, the child might quite easily have allied blood without it proving either paternal or maternal relationship.

The examination of blood-stains in the investigation of a murder is becoming of more and more value. Naturally, if the stains belong to the victim they are of little assistance if found at the scene of the crime. If, however, they are discovered on weapons or clothes belonging to the suspect, they are looked upon as prima facia evidence, but must be corroborated by other evidence. There is always the possibility that the blood may have come from some other source i nthe same group. When the stains reveal a group that does not correspond to that of the victim, the search for the murdered is narrowed down to those in the same group that come within the list of suspects.

An interesting side of the classification of blood is its apparent connection with the various races of the earth. Among the civilized nations of the earth, O, the fourth group, is between 35 and 45 per cent., with a few variations. There is a notable predominance of A over B among the peoples of western Europe, and their descendants all over the world. This predominance may be as high as from 40 to 50 per cent. Generally speaking, the proportion of A to B decreases in inverse ratio going east, until in Asia B is in places as high as 49 per cent. AB, never common, is, of course, merely a secondary group of A and B. The fourth group, O, reaches its greatest height among the North American Indians, the Eskimos, the aborigines of the South Sea Islands and related primitive peoples, where it is found in as high a proportion as 91 per cent. The results thus reached give some colour to the theory that the people of the earth have all descended from three principal races. It is quite probable that the group O covers the primitive characteristics, but it is doubtful if there is a single pure-blooded race on earth to-day, since there has been so much intermingling through marriage, wars, and great national upheavals.

The medical profession has begun to interest itself in the possible connection of the various blood-groups with certain diseases. One eminent doctor affirms that Group A is more susceptible to tuberculosis, and that Group B is more clearly cancerous. These are, of course, merely theories as yet, but may lead to a much wider understanding of both the cause and prevention of many little-understood diseases.—The Magazine Digest.

Fort Anne National Park

Impressed by the great historical importance of the ruins of Fort Anne at Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, not only to Canadians but to the descendants of the early colonists along the Atlantic coast of North America, the Dominion Government set aside the military works and about twenty acres surrounding them as a national park under the Department of the Interior. Many of the features have been restored while others have been added so that the park is one of the most interesting historic spots in the East. Thousands visit it each season and the numbers are growing every year.

New York Chinese Protest Japanese Invasion

Chinese students of New York city, recently, held a parade protesting the Japanese invasion of their country. Miss Lia Han Meng and Wen Ling, art students, are shown with some of the posters carried in the march.

Attacked Japan In League Assembly

Spokesmen of Smaller Nations at Geneva Urge World Pressure to to End Hostilities

Geneva.—Spokesmen of the smaller nations, which have no material interests in the Far East, pronounced before the special Assembly of the League of Nations their public condemnation of Japan's invasion of China and urged that all the League's resources be employed to end the struggle.

A number of the diplomats of these secondary powers made it clear they would insist that the Assembly deal with the Manchurian problem as well as the Shanghai problem. Thus they rejected the Japanese contention that the Assembly must keep its hands off Manchuria.

Tsuneo Matsudaira and Naotake Sato, the Japanese representatives, listened while European and South and Central American speakers denounced armed intervention by a strong State in the territory of a weaker State and while they called for the early withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil.

The smaller States — Spain, countries of Latin America, Estonia and others—were in the saddle, and they made the most of their opportunity.

Foreign Minister Luis Zulueta of Spain reproached Japan for attempting to settle the dispute by armed force instead of bringing her complaints to the League.

"Neither the problem of Shanghai nor the problem of Manchuria can be fully discussed until the Japanese soldiers evacuate China," he said. "Evacuation must precede negotiations."

He asserted that the Assembly ought not to recognize any agreement resulting from the Japanese military activities.

"The League must be the bulwark of the weak against the strong," he said. "Spain desires the League to use all the powers it possesses to settle the dispute.

"For the League this problem is a question of to be or not to be. We want it to be."

Urge Full Force of League

Peter Munch, Foreign Minister of Denmark, asserted that the failure to declare war did not absolve a nation from its engagements under the Kellogg-Briand pact. The League, he said, must apply all the means at its disposal to enforce its covenant.

The spokesman for Estonia condemned armed intervention by a strong State in the territory of a weaker nation. Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, insisted that all nations must have recourse solely to pacific means in settling disputes.

Nicholas Politis of Greece proposed that the assembly continue to consider the problem until a settlement has been completed. He suggested that a special Assembly commission be named to follow the negotiations and to execute the Assembly's program "for re-establishing peace and justice."

Enrique Buero of Uruguay said he was unable to accept the Japanese explanation that China was an unorganized State. He cited the reception of China into the League and its election to the League Council as evidence of its sovereign statehood.

Portugal Also Urges Move

Portugal's cordial co-operation in re-establishing peace was offered by Fernando Augusto Branco.

"By the application of the covenant," he said, "the League will assure that justice be done between two peoples and will re-estoblish its prestige."

Delegate Braadland of Norway said the Assembly should recommend measures designed to end the hostilities and settle "the whole of the problem," but that it should not confine itself to recommendations only, but proceed also, if necessary, to employ all the resources of the League covenant to restore peace.

Senor Restrepo, Colombian delegate, said the Assembly must hold itself ready to name the aggressor and to declare at the apropriate time that one of the parties violated the covenant.

The occupants of the Assembly Hall applauded Senor Restrepo when he said this country stood ready to support all decisions, whatever they might be, to insure peace and maintain intact the authority of the League.

Isle of Man Becomes Protectionist Country

Douglas, Isle of Man.—The Isle of Man, with a population of 50,000, has now joined Great Britain as a protectionist country.

The Tynwald Court, its Legislature, imposed a 10 per cent. tariff on all goods except those on the free list of the United Kingdom's tariff act and with the addition of sugar, table waters, and dried fruits.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

"Is it true you are a suitor for my daughter's hand?" "Yes, but I didn't." "Didn't what?" "Suit her!"