And so one again, Lonies, we enter upon a New Year with our hopes high and our resolutions made and every determination that this shall be a real successful year of progress.

The result will, of course, depend entirely on ourselves and on our actions during the next twelve months, and when next December comes around if we stick by our ideals and plans through thick and thin, good progress will assuredly be shown.

And so "Lone E.", together with the staff of the Lone Sout Department, sends Best Wishes for a Happy and Successful New Year to every Lone Scout and we hope that each one of you will at this time renew your Scout Promise and resolve to follow the Scout Law more closely than ever before.

What Have We Done in 1932?

Each one of you can well spend a few minutes to look back over the old year and review your experiences during that time.

What have you done? Did you make all the progress at school that you intended? If you are working, did you get that better job, or save all the money that you had hoped to?

How about your Scouting? Are you still a Tenderfoot or Second Class Scout as you were a year ago, or have you advanced a step? Did you earn any Proficiency Badges? Did you enter any competitions or write any letters to your Scoutmaster? Did you do anything in the Toy Shop Scheme last Xmas?

In other words, are you just a Lone Scout by name and nothing else, or are you a really live and keen Scout who is an asset and of some use to his Troop? Ask yourself—Just what good are you to yourself, to the community that you live in, and to your Lone Scout Troop?

We hope that the review of the past year will show that you have really been of use and that you have been living up to your Scout obligations.

Has the Lone Scout Department Progressed?

On looking back over 1932 we find that we have passed through a very difficult time. Lone Scouting is primarily for the country boy and therefore, with money so scarce in the rural districts, recruiting has fallen off somewhat.

For the same reason quite a number of boys have been unable to renew their registration when it came due, but as far as we have been able, when they have confided the difficulty to us, we have permitted them to retain their membership in the Lone Scout Department.

Our actual numbers are just a little greater now than at the same time in 1932, but we have actually transferred 68 Lonies to Regular Scout Troops during 1932, so that we have shown good progress numerically.

In July, 1932, we again successfully held a Lone Scout Camp at Ebor Park, near Brantford, when Lonies from all over the province attended and had a good time. This camp was not held in 1931, so we made a step forward in being able to renew it.

"On Lone Scout Trails" has been overhauled and brought up to date with several new and popular features which have provoked much greater interest, and this paper is now a very successful feature of our work, eagerly looked forward to by Lone Scouts all over Ontario.

We are fortunate in having a large number of keen and hard working Patrol Leaders in the lead of the many Lone Patrols throughout the province, and we certainly appreciate the good work they are doing in their communities. It is Scouts such as these that make our efforts worth while.

Thus we find that, on the whole, Lone Scouting in Ontario has progressed during the past year, and we are glad that it is so.

And What of 1933?

Well, there is always room for improvement, and it will not harm any of us to make a New Year Resolution to show keener interest in our Scouting, irrespective of what anyone else may do.

So once again, Brother Scouts — A Happy and Progressive New Year to you and we hope you will co-operate with us as we want and will co-operate with you.—"Lone E."

Hard Work is a Sweet Bride, Says Sir James Barrie

One can always depend upon Sir James Barrie for the fresh and refreshing point of view. He has a happy genius for taking old subjects and dressing them up in attractive clothes. Advice coming from most people is an unwanted commodity, but the author of "Thrums" can make his readers cry for it. "The Ladies and Literature" was the subject of an address which he recently delivered at the Authors' Club in London.

In his opening sentences he declared that he was not going to talk about ladies or literature, or love, as his audience had no doubt expected. Instead of that, he was going to make a will, and those present were to be his sole beneficiary legatees. He left to the Author's Club the most precious possession that was ever his—his joy in hard work.

He continued: "I was an idler at school, and read all the wrong books at college, but I fell in love with hard work one fine May morning, and I contiuued to woo her through a big chunk of a half a century. She is not at all heavy-jowled and weary. She is young and gay and lively I found her waiting for me at a London station. She marched with me all the way to Bloomsbury, and on the way we bought a penny bottle of ink to sling at the metropolis, and a silk hat with which to impress editors. Hard work, more than any woman in the world, is the one who stands up best for her man. I have lost her now, but younger people who want to look for her will find that she is willing to be theirs. She is the prettiest thing in literature, and when you and she think that you have been working pretty well, and you spend an evening having a blow out, you will think how splendid she looks in her crepe de chine. But she looked even prettier in her rags."

In conclusion the speaker bequeathed to the company "everything connected with science and machinery." Referring to the United States he said: "May our two countries, as so often in the past, go on giving to each other, they to us and we to them, the three best things either of us has—our love, and our ladies, and our literature."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Scientist Describes New Vital Life Rays

Tlantic City, N.J.—Claim that he has discovered vital "life" rays in radiations beyond the shortest visible rays of light was made by Diminitry Borodin, of New York, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

These invisible rays, he says, are responsible for the "mutations" of heredity, the changes which cause every person to be different in some details of appearance and character from every other person on earth.

These "mutations" are caused by alternations in "genes" the determiners of hereditary characters for all men, animals, and plants. The rays he said are generated by all living bodies and hence reach and change the genes. The rays range from 2800 Angstrom units down to 1800, which means that they are very short wave forms of ultra violet "light."

The existence of such rays has been studied by scientists for some time. What Dr. Borodin claims to have discovered is how they affect life at its beginnings. He detected these activities by use of spectroscope.

French Journalist Wins Coveted Library Award

Paris—Guy Mazeline, a French journalist, has been awarded the prize Goncourt, one of the highest French literary prizes, for his novel, "The Wolves." The stipend was 5,000 francs.

Sunday School Lesson

January 15. Lesson III—Jesus at Work—Mark 1. 21-35. Golden Text My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.—John 5: 17.

ANALYSIS

I. THE MASTER OF MIND, Mark 1:21-28.

II. THE MASTER OF BODY, Mark 1: 29-34.

III. THE SECRET OF POWER, Mark 1:35.

INTRODUCTION — Today's passage does two things: (a) It gives a picture of a typical day in Jesus' life at this time. A Sabbath day is chosen. The rapid succession of incidents emphasizes the ceaseless activity and the strain under which the Master was laboring all the time. (b) It stresses that consciousness of power and the authority which characterized Jesus ever since his baptism at Jordan and his conflict in the wilderness. In every case he is the masterful personality who is more than equal for every situation.

I. THE MASTER OF MIND, Mark 1:21-28.

On the Sabbath Jesus, as His custom was, went to church. The service, as usual, was in charge of the local elder. Seeing Jesus in the congregation, and evidently knowing him as one likely to have something worthwhile to say, , he asked Him to speak. Rather short notice! The effect of Jesus' address was electric. The people had never heard anything like it. It was so different from the preaching of the scribes, the professional interpreters of the Law of Moses. When a scribe made a statement he supported it by referring to some great teacher of the past. Jesus deliberately cast aside all this reference to tradition. "Ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time . . . but *I* say unto you." Jesus' authority was "I." No wonder the people were astonished!

One man there that day was particularly affected, v. 24. He was demon-possessed. A modern diagnosis would probably ascribe the symptoms to hysteria, epilepsy, or some form of mental derangement. Evidently this man was usually normal, or he would not have been allowed in to the service. The excitement, however, aroused him to an outburst. With uncanny insight he recognized a greatness in the preacher which the others failed to see, v. 24. Jesus addressed Himself to the supposed evil spirit—the natural procedure, whether one agreed with the man's obsession or not. With one final convulsion the man was himself again. It was the Master Mind, itself the free channel for the outlaw of the divine Spirit bringing peace and order out of trouble and chaos.

Verse 27 expresses the astonishment of the people because Jesus did not invoke the name of some other spirit which the man's demon would obey. This was the usual method. Jesus looked for no other name. He had within Himself the power to heal and to soothe.

II. THE MASTER OF BODY, Mark 1: 29-34.

After the synagogue service, Jesus, with some of His disciples, went to the home of Simon and Andrew. He was not yet recognized as a healer of bodily disease, but since the senior woman was the real head of the house, her illness was mentioned by way of explaining her absence. Mark vividly records Jesus' response, "He came, took her by the hand, raised her up." At once the fever left her, and she busied herself with those duties which her illness had made for the time impossible. Convalescence from fever is usually very slow. But so great was the strength that Jesus was able to arouse that this woman went immediately to her work. Once more the God-filled spirit of Jesus proved to be the master.

The news about the healed demon- and Simon's mother-in-law spread like wildfire throughout the city. To this new healer the sick were hurried in crowds—at sunset, when the Sabbath was past. It was considered a sin to carry a dead body through the streets on the Sabbath, but permissible to carry a living person on a litter. Nevertheless it is probable that the people assumed that Jesus would be reluctant to heal on the Sabbath, or they themselves would consider it wrong. Therefore after sunset (v. 32) they brought their sick folk. With them came lso the "demon-possessed." Mark's theory is that the demons, being supernatural, knew who and what Jesus really was.

Jesus always insisted on silence regarding the cures, v. 34. We can well believe that He shrank from the publicity which His healing ministry brought Him. He must have been always torn between the claims of His pity on the one hand, and His desire to avoid the reputation of a wizard on the other.

III. THE SECRET OF POWER, Mark 1:35.

It does not help us any, either in our understanding of Jesus, or in our own efforts to live like Him, to be told that He was able to do all that He did simply because of His divinity. If he could tap resources which are closed to us, then His oft-repeated appeal to follow Him becomes meaningless and mocking words. Conventional Christianity is always tempted to place Jesus where it is easy to adore Him, but impossible to emulate Him.

Verse 35 indicates the secret of Jesus' power. It was prayer, a secret discoverable by us, too. When Jesus was alone, He was always praying. Worn out by the exhausting events of the day, He was conscious of the need of spiritual recovery. Hence, when His tired disciples were asleep, He stole away to some solitary place to be alone with His Father. For example, see Luke 6: 12. Intimate and frequent communion with His Father Jesus regarded as the secret of spiritual effectiveness. "Why could not we cast Him out?" asked the perplexed and unsuccessful disciples, Matt. 17: 19. They had "followed the directions," but nothing had happened. This was Jesus' explanation: "This kind goeth not out but by prayer and fasting."

Jesus, with no organization or material equipment such as we possess today, brought healing to mind and body, and gave men a new spirit. To His disciples he said, "Greater works than these shall he do . . . John 14: 12. He would never have said so if He had not meant it. When we, with His spirit, begin really to draw on our spiritual resources, *our* results will be "amazing," too.

Dr. Eckener to Visit Dutch East Indies

Freidrichshafen, Germany. — Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander of the Graf Zeppelin, and his daughter, Lotte, have left for Marseilles where they will take ship for the Dutch East Indies.

It was understood here that Dr. Eckener will investigate the possibilities for establishment of airship service between Europe and the East Indies.

Smart School Model

By HELEN WILLIAMS.

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

Here's something extremely smart in a brown plaided woolen for the little school girl of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

It's the new coat type exactly like the grownups with a big boy collar of white pique. The little artist's tie is vivid red crepe de chine to match the leather belt.

It's easily made! It's a one-piece affair with an inset inverted plait at the front to give ample hem fulness.

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Farm Queries

Henry G. Bell, B.S.A., Dept. of Chemistry, O.A.C.

Address All Letters to Farm Editor, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. All Answers Will Appear in this Column. If Personal Reply is Desired, Enclose Stamped and Addressed Envelope.

P. R.—I am interested in growing a crop of flue tobaco on land that is regarded to be good tobacco land. It has been used for general mixed farming with alfalfa and sweet clover in the rotation. How long will it take to get the nitrogen out of the soil that has been accumulated by these crops so as not to give too heavy a growth to the tobacco plants? What analysis of fertilizers would you recommend and at what rate per acre? Would it be of much benefit to have my soil analysed?

Answer.—It would be impossible to give a definite answer regarding the period required for nitrogen exhaustion in the soil that you mention. This might be judged by the growth of the legumes and other crops that followed in rotation if you an get any record of this.

It would be of distinct advantage for you to send samples of this surface 8 in. soil and the next 12 in. to our laboratory. We will find the amount of nitrogen in the soil, the organic matter, the easily soluble phosphorus and the soil reaction. This will enable us to render you much more definite advice. Take about one pound sample of the soil at a depth of about 3 to 6 inches, and another sample at a depth of about 8 to 10 inches. If your field is fairly uniform get a number of top soil samples and mix them, sending us a quart of the mixture. Do likewise with the subsoils.

The standing committee of tobacco fertilizers last spring recommended 600 to 700 lbs. per acre of 4-12-8, or 900 to 1000 lbs. per acre of 3-8-6. This fertilizer is best applied with a drill on either side of the row.

G. W.—Just how does sulphate of potash act on the tobacco plant and what is the relationship between sulphate and muriate? How much sulphate of potash would there be in a 3-10-5 fertilizer for flue tobacco?

Answer.—Actual experiments and measurements show that sulphate of potash as a source of potash in a flue tobacco fertilizer produes a leaf which will burn with a clear whitish ash. When muriate of potash is used the ash is a darker colour and the burn of the tobacco is not nearly so good. In other words the tobaco will continue to go out when ignited. Muriate of potash will produce a fairly heavy growth. The reports of the tobacco committee are that if there is more than 2% chlorine in a fertilizer deriving much of its potash from muriate there will be injury to the quality of crop. This would mean that there could be about 40 lbs. of muriate of potash in a ton of 3-10-5.

Look Over the Cows

The lice and mange mites attacking farm animals are most troublesome during the winter period. These pests should have been removed during the autumn, when the application of a carbolic wash was in order. Where neglect has permitted lice to multiply, in to the season of cold weather, the use of a dry dusting powder is preferable to dipping or washing. Various commercial dustingfi powders are offered for the destruction of lice or such can be made up by using as an active agent one of the common parasite killers, as derris powder, pyrethrum powder or powdered sabadilla seed. Mange mite can be held in check by the use of crude oil, until dipping or washing with lime-sulphur solution is practical in the spring. The vigorous use of a common curry comb and a stiff brush on the hair and hide of an animal will do a great deal to rid the animal pestered with lice of much torment.

Save the Lambs

This disease is caused by a germ entering the circulation of the lamb at the time of birth or soon after, by way of the raw navel cord. The lamb born in an unclean pen lies down, bringing the raw stump of the cord into contact with the germ-laden floor. The navel cord enlarges and if squeezed exudes a purulent fluid, it does not dry as quickly as normal, but remains large, soft and raw. The lamb lies around, does not suck, becomes dull, gets stiff and the joints swell. Prevent this joint ill disease by giving the ewe a clean, well disinfected, freshly bedded pen in which to lamb. Wash her teats and udder and remove any wool tags likely to be in the way. When the lamb is born saturate the stump of the navel cord with a ten per cent. carbolic solution or other equally strong disinfectant. Repeat this daily until the cord dries up. Pregnant ewes should be getting iodine in salt.

A Winter Sunset

There seems no wind in all the land,
Austere against the foding light
I see a lonely cypress stand,
As carved from steel and malachite.

Beyond, a single sea-bird flies
To gain its far and craggy home
Below the lemon-colored skies—
An ocean-islet ringed with foam.

In all the land there sems no stir
Save that of pinions westward flown.
Glad weather, fellow-traveler!
Tonight I also fare alone.

—George Sterling, in "The Breakers and Other Poems."

Buenos Ayres Omits Lights

Buenos Ayres, Argentina.—The traditional New Year's carnival lights here, which usually shine along the two miles of the Avenida de Mayo on New Year's Eve, were omitted this year so the city could save $20,000. The police also frowned upon the customary fireworks, but Buenos Ayres welcomed the New Year with crowds in the streets. The night was sweltering, the temperature 99 degrees.

Silver Eyelashes a Paris Fad

Silver eyelashes and "marble" finger nails are the prevailing fad in Paris. Velvet is the material of the moment for party gowns. Turquoise velvet is the new holce for blondes; ruby, with an ermine wrap, for brunettes. White crepe dresses have colored sleeves or sashes.

The world's great men have not commonly been great scholars, nor its great scholars great men. — Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Victoria Put Ban on Skyscrapers

While it has always been understood among building experts that the London's bed clay would not stand the building of skyscrapers in American fashion, Maurice E. Webb, the architect, addressing the Royal Society of Arts recently, pointed out another and little known reason. It was that Queen Victoria herself was responsible for the fact that no London building can at present be built higher than eighty feet to the top of the parapet, with two storeys in the roof in addition. One day the Queen was looking out of her window at Buckingham Palace when she saw that white-glazed brick structure, Queen Anne's Mansions. This building, still one of London's highest, towered above Westminster's smaller dwellings. The Queen there and then insisted on a height limit being included in the building act.

Stream Flow in the West

Ottawa, Canada.—In southern Alberta, following average to above average run-off in May and June, stream flow has been continuously below normal, averaging only from 60 to 70 per cent. of the average monthly flows from July to October, inclusive, according to records of the Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau of the Department of the Interior. In southern Saskatchewan the run-off has been even less and the summer flow, from May to October, inclusive, has had a monthly average only 35 to 55 per cent. of normal.

True taste is forever growing learning, reading, worshipping, laying its hand upon its mouth because it is astonished, casting its shoes from off its feet because it finds the ground holy.—John Ruskin.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

And Then Mutt Crowned Him With the Skillet