Are Scouts "Military?"

My dictionary defines the word "Military" as "pertaining to soldiers, arms or warfare."

It is certain that Scouts have nothing to do with Soldiers, and the only arms that they carry are an Ash Staff and a First Aid Case. As to warfare all good Scouts make war on Bad Habits, Depression and Gloom, Evil Deeds and Lawlessness.

In some quarters an erroneous impression has been created that The Boy Scouts Association is in some way associated with the Military Department of the Government. This idea may have grown from the fact that the founder of the Boy Scout Movement was at one time a prominent army officer. During the Boer War, when Major General Robert Baden-Powell was beseiged in the town of Mafeking, and everyone in that town was called upon to help, he organized the boys of Mafeking into a company of "Scouts," whose duty it was to carry messages and make themselves useful in as many ways as they could.

He was surprised at the way the boys responded to responsibility, and he found that if a boy was trusted on his honour and given a man's job to do, he took the matter seriously, was reliable, and usually performed the job with efficiency.

This gave Baden-Powell the thought that if boys could do this in war time, why not in peace time as well and he wrote a book about it called "Scouting for Boys," intended for use in Boys' Clubs, etc., as part of their programme.

The idea became at once popular, and eventually this distinguished General, right in the height of his military career, actually retired from the army in order that he could give all his time to helping the newly formed Boy Scouts Association. His friends told him that he was foolish to sacrifice his future in such a way, but Baden-Powell looked ahead and visualized a much more effective manner of bringing peace to the world through the medium of the coming generation, than ever could be accomplished by armies and warfare.

Thus the Boy Scouts Association is non-military, and a boy who becomes a Scout is not taught to become a "soldier," or is he obligated in any way to the military authorities.

Of course he is taught discipline and how to obey. Discipline leads to orderliness, and who can command who has not first learned to obey?

A Scout may, if he wishes, learn to handle a gun and to shoot. It is not compulsory, but in this country, where hunting is common, and guns are to be found in profusion, is it not right that boys should be taught how to handle them with the least possible danger to themselves and to others?

Therefore to state that the Boy Scouts Association is a military organization is absolutely incorrect, and no boy need hesitate about becoming a Lone Scout on this score.

On the contrary, Boy Scouts are taught to "Play the Game," and the obligations which they take on joining the movement are such that the most prominent men in the Dominion consider it an honour and a privilege to be associated with it.

If, therefore, you have ever hesitated about becoming a Scout, because you thought that you would obligate yourself to the Government, or to the military authorities, you can be assured that the Boy Scouts Association is an entirely independent organization, and if you send for information and particulars you will very quickly realize that a boy who lives up to the obligations of "Scouting" must be of the very highest type, with all the makings of a first-class citizen.

Gerald Larkin Says Remove Trade Barriers

Newspaper Advertising Still Backbone of Salada Publicity

Mr. Gerald R. Larkin, President of Salada Tea Company, in addressing the Annual Meeting of the Staff said: "Meetings such as this at the end of a good year are always a source of pleasure to everyone of us. When general conditions are bad, and when even our own business has, in a measure, reflected these conditions, we sometimes find the effort to bear ourselves cheerfully more than a little difficult. Any such feeling must be fought against and defeated by everyone of us, if we are going to make the following year a success. By cheerfulness I do not mean any foolish measure of optimism, although under present conditions I need hardly warn any of you against that, but I do mean a reasonable faith in the future based on the past history of this country, and of the world.

There is undoubtedly a measure of defeatist propaganda being carried on. I have heard it said, and within the last month or two, that every country in the world, including Canada and the United States, is headed for revolution; that things are getting steadily worse every day. This talk comes, not as one might suppose, from extreme socialists and communists, but rather from people who are still in moderately comfortable circumstances but who, not having enough to do, allow themselves to absorb all the depressing features of present day conditions and so reach a point where their judgment is entirely warped. We are all meeting people like this and must do our part to combat their ideas.

As I see it, what the world needs is greater mutual understanding between its component parts; greater appreciation of each other's difficulties; less nationalism and more internationalism. It was exactly those features which won the war. There was real and sincere co-operation between the Allied and Associated Powers. Unfortunately, immediately after the war, bad statesmanship concluded a disastrous peace; a peace that bred distrust, not only between the victors and the defeated, but also among the victorious nations themselves. Extreme nationalism supplanted what at least had been a form of partial internationalism, and all countries succumbed to it. Tariff walls were—and still are being built higher and higher until international trade has to all intents and purposes ceased to exist. What this country needs, what the United States needs, what the world needs is a breaking down of the greater part of these barriers if we are to return to our normal standard of living. You are probably already convinced of this; if so, work for it. It is sure to come, but the quicker it can be brought about the more quickly the pessimists will be discredited, and the more quickly reasonable optimism will be justified.

Your influence is great; you are in constant touch with the grocer, who, in turn, is in touch with every individual in his community; you are also reciving other salesmen who reach other trades. Do your share, and gradually the truth will spread. Politicians can only act if they feel they have the majority of the public behind them, and, it is vital to the welfare of the world, to the welfare of Canada and to the welfare of this Company that they should in 1933 act liberally, abandon narrow nationalism and be brought to see that only a wider internationalism can rescue us from the pit we have digged for ourselves."

Mr. Macdougall, Advertising Manager, mentioned that newspapers, which form the backbone of their advertising, will be used just as extensively as ever by SALADA.

Wifey—"You have lied to me consistently ever since I married you."

Hubby—"You're the first person ever gave me credit for being consistent."

Sunday School Lesson

February 5. Lesson VI — Jesus Chooses the Twelve—Mark 3: 7-19a. Golden Text—I have chosen you, and ordained you, that ye should go and bring forth fruit.—John 15. 16.

ANALYSIS.

I. DANGEROUS POPULARITY, Mark 3: 7-13.

II. GOD'S NEEDS, 3: 14, 15.

III. GOD'S HUMAN HANDS, 3: 16-19.

INTRODUCTION—The events recorded in today's passage are a landmark on that costly way which our Lord undertook to follow. The "unholy alliance" of v. 6 told him that his life was no longer safe. He must change his plans and methods. Another circumstance increased his danger—his popularity with the crowd.

I. DANGEROUS POPULARITY, Mark 3: 7-13.

In order to avoid further controversy with his oponents, Jesus left the great centres of population. With his little company of men he came to the shores of Galilee, v. 7. People flocked to him from far and near. They had little or no interest in his message, but they wanted to be healed or see others being healed, v. 8. In their excitement and their anxiety to touch him (see Mark 5: 30) they literally threw themselves upon him, vs. 10, 11. To avoid this embarrassment and hindrance to his work, Jesus used a boat near at hand in which he could push a little from the shore and there continue his preaching uninterrupted.

To a modern press-reporter, the "crowded congregations" would spell success. Jesus, ith his truer insight, saw that it was spelling failure. Hence he changed his method. He turned from the crowds to concentrate on a few selected men. The pathetic attempts sometimes made to "draw the crowds" seem so unnecessary when one remembers the results of Jesus' method.

II. GOD'S NEEDS, 3: 14, 15.

One is touched by the pathos of v. 14. "He appointed twelve men, that they might be with him." Our Lord was lonely. He hungered for understanding companionship. He is like us, too. The Father needs for his work men who are the intimate companions of his Son. These men, when they came to understand his purpose and had absorbed something of his spirit, would be able to continue the Master's work after he was gone, v. 14. Companionship with Christ always means introducing him to others. For a Christian, missions are inevitable.

They were also to heal, v. 15. The gospel was not to be just "talk," but a and physical, as well as the spiritual practical force working on the mental life of men. Modern science is bringing us back to the faith we had lost in the healing power of spirit. The work done by modern pastors, Dr. Fosdick, for example, who employ the methods of psycho-analysis, is similar to that performed by Jesus. The patient is brought face to face with the spiritual and mental conditions which lie behind his trouble. The 'greater works than these" which our Master foretold are today being carried on in hospitals and homes on a wider scale than Palestine ever saw.

III. GOD'S HUMAN HANDS, 3: 16-19.

The twelve men whom Jesus selected were "everyday men." They were neither intellectually brilliant, nor members of "good families," nor wealthy—just plain, honest folk. Our Master required only that they be sympathetic, sincere, willing to try. How encouraging for us all!

Simon is named first. He is the born leader—forceful, ready in speech, prompt in action, warm-hearted, open-minded, yet unstable as sand. He is safe only when he is near his Master, Mark 14: 54f. In Jesus' companionship he can become a rock—"Peter."

James and John are ambitious her to wait until she was better pre- 54f), exclusive, Mark 9: 38f. Jesus will transform them. Andrew has a genius for action, John 6: 8, 9. Philip is often at his wits' ends, John 6: 7. Has God a place for stupid people? The poor woman who came before the session applying for church membership was unable to answer the doctrinal questions. The elders advised (Matt. 20: 20f), vengeful (Luke 9: pared. Leaving the session-room she burst into tears and said, "I do not know all these things, but I know I have a Saviour who died for me." The minister rose, brought her back to her seat, "My sister, after all, that is the root of the matter; that is all we have a right to ask you." Philip, dull as he is, has the root of the matter. He can bring others to Jesus, John 1: 45, 46.

"Bartholomew" (v. 18) is probably Nathanael's family name. Transparently honest (John 1: 47) he is nevertheless, easily prejudiced, John 1: 46. Unless he can overcome his prejudices he will miss the big place that God has for him in life. But his through and through sincerity will bring him to Jesus. Jesus will sweep all his doubts away, John 1: 49.

Thomas no sooner becomes interested in a cause than he begins to fear for it. He has a sombre outlook, but a brave and loyal heart, John 11: 16. Jesus' companionship, and the companionship of Jesus' friends is the cure for despondency. The scars of Jesus' sacrifice for him will deliver him at last from his fears. Full assurance will exclaim, "My Lord and my God," John 20: 28.

Matthew of the counting house will become the Master's faithful recorder. James, the man of practical religion; Thaddeus (probably Jude), the theologian (Jude 3); Simon the zealot, the "independence at any price" man, the revolutionist; all have their place. What of Judas, the man of business, probably mistaken in his estimate of Jesus? It is not for us to judge him. Rather, let those who stand take heed lest they also fall. God's human hands are of many kinds.

"Far from regretting that all were not Peters and Johns, it is rather a matter to be thankful for, that there were diversities of gifts among the first preachers of the gospel. As a general rule, it is not good when all are leaders. Little men are needed as well as great men; for little men have their peculiar virtues and gifts, and can do some things better than their more celebrated brethren."

Every man carries an enemy in his own bosom.

A fine woman can do without fine clothes.

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By HELEN WILLIAMS.

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Fur-
Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Fur-

This slim-line dance set can easily be made at home.

The yoke-panties are side-closing. Each leg is in six sections and slightly scalloped at the edge.

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Style No. 2994 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material with 5 yards of binding.

Crepe de chine, flat crepe, crepe satin and novelty crepes are dainty mediums to use.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 15c 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.

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.

J.A.—I am growing late potatoes. I have used fertilizer but so far have not been satisfied with results. My soil is sandy loam. What analysis of fertilizer would you recommend for potatoes and how much should I use per acre to give me paying results?

Answer.—Your question is rather difficult to answer since you do not tell anything regarding the subsoil. I will assume, however, that your soil is sandy loam to a considerable depth. There are at least two things that may be holding up greater results from the fertilizers that you have applied to your potatoes.

First, your sandy soil may lack organic matter or plant fibre. This is obtained by turning under green manure or by adding strawy manure. Without organic matter your soil lacks power to catch and hold moisture for the potato crop. Moreover, land short of organic matter is deficient in a medium for the growth of soil bacteria. This microscopic life has to do with breaking down of the soil and of the materials that are added to it so as to bring them into forms that will nourish the crops grown on the soil. Fertilizers add plant nutrients, but they do not add any considerable amount of organic matter. They do cause an increased root growth but usually not sufficient to keep the organic matter of a soil up for the production of potatoes.

The second condition that may be limiting your soil's response to fertilizers is the reaction of the soil. That is, whether the soil is acid, neutral or alkaline. I would not be surprised to find your soil quite sour or acid in reaction. If such is the case, much of the phosphate that has been applied in the form of fertilizer has been locked up in very slowly available forms in combinations with iron and aluminum in the soil. The way to correct this is to lime the soil. Top-dress it with ground limestone at the rate of at least one ton per acre, preferably on plowed soil before you begin to work it. Broadcast the limestone on top and work it in by disking and harrowing.

The Department of Chemistry, Ontario Agricultural College, the past year conducted a total of thirty-one farm tests of various fertlizers on potatoes, grown in leading potato sections throughout the province. The average yield of all fertilizers was 261 bushels against 208 bushels for the unfertilized areas. This leaves a gain of 53 bushels per acre, which is quite close to the average increase obtained per acre in the last four years from the use of fertilizers.

Where six different fertilizers were testd on fifteen good potato farms, the highest increase per acre was obtained from 4-8-10 applied at the rate of 750 lbs. per acre. This gave an increase of 57.8 bushels per acre over no fertilizer. 2-12-6 fertilizer applied at the same rate obtained an increase of 45.9 bushels. It is our general observation that for late potatoes 4-8-10 fertilizer gives excellent results.

This should be thoroughly worked into the soil at the time the potatoes are dropped. Do not drop the potatoes directly on top of the fertilizers nor the fertilizer directly on top of the potatoes. If you have a potato planter equipped with fertilizer attachment this takes care of the proper application of fertilizers. If not, after the furrow has been opened for the seed potatoes, scatter the fertilizer down the furrow, then pull in a sittle soil over the fertilizer before the potatoes are dropped. Proceed as usual and your results should be satisfactory provided youn have chosen good seed and have taken precautions during the growing season to control potato diseases and insects that attack the crop.

C. A.—Please advise on growing barley on river bottom land. It is excellent soil, very rich and well drained. It raises a large crop of corn which is apt to be caught by the frost. The soil is loose and practically clean. Would you advise plowing or just disking it up before sowing barley?

Answer.—River bottom land is quite an uncertain quantity. The nature of the soil will depend very largely on the types of soil up-river through which the stream flows. Barley is a suitable crop to grow under such conditions since it is short seasoned and gets out of the way before frosts cut short the growing season. About the only fertilizer that would help under these circumstances would be superphosphate at the rate of two bags to the acre. It should hasten the ripening of the barley and produce a better sample. If the land is clean I would not plow it but give it a thorough disking before the barley is sown.

B. S.—I have eighteen acres of light sandy soil that has not been plowed for six years. This I would like to put in beans next spring. I am thinking of fertilizing it. Can you tell me the kind to use, also the amount and the best way to apply it?

Answer.—In co-operative tests which this department has conducted in the bean growing areas in the past two years, the benefit of a soil being neutral or slightly alkaline has been established. As you are probably aware it is a tendency of sandy soils to lose their lime, which means that they become acid in reaction. While beans are not as sensitive as alfalfa or clover to such conditions, yet they thrive best on soil that is slightly alkaline. For this reason, I would suggest that you have your soil tested for acidity and if it shows any degree of sourness, have lime applied to it before you plant beans. An early spring application of lime at the rate of one ton to the acre will put the soil in good shape. Then at the time of seeding your beans, sow the fertlizer through the tubes on each side of the row, and if you can regulate it, a small amount through the tube where the beans are running. Best results have been obtained from the use of 4-12-6 applied at the rate of two bags per acre, sown in the manner described.

Canadian Authors Will Visit Britain

Toronto.—The Canadian Authors' Association is going to tour the United Kingdom this summer. Decision to proceed with the plan was reached at a special meeting of the national executive committee of the association here last week. It was resolved that, as many besides members have expressed a wish to join, only a limited number of these should be included.

The party, which will sail from Quebec on July 1, will be received by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House on July 10 and will also hold meetings, in conjunction with Old Country authors.

Sir James Barrie and Rudyard Kipling have promised to take part and many other distinguished British writers expect to join in the reception to the visitors. The Prince of Wales, the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, and Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, have expressed a wish to welcome the Canadian travellers.

Hasten slowly, and without losing heart put your work twenty times upon the anvil.—Boileau.

Party of Norweigians To Explore Antartic

Oslo, Norway.—Capt. Hjalmar Riiser-Larsen has turned his back again on Norway for the lonely wastes of the Antarctic.

A noted explorer of the Arctic and Antarctic, he now heads a three-man expedition setting out to map and survey many thousands of miles of land.

Riiser-Larsen is a captain in the Norwegian navy. He accompanied Roald Amundsen and Nobile on their North Pole expeditions.

His companies are Hallvard Devold and Olav Kjellbotn. Devold is a well-known explorer and arctic trapper and has been Norwegian police commissioner on East Greenland. Kjellbotn is a veteran of the arctic and one of Norway's best skiers.

The expedition will land at Enderby Land, on the Antarctic continent, and plans to follow the coast for 3,500 miles to Louis Phillippe Land, south of Cape Horn. Great parts of the coast are unknown. They will be explored and surveyed.

Poland's alcoholic monopoly has cut retail prices of its products.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER — **The Little Fellow's Ignorance is Refreshing**