"A Lone Scout"—What a wealth of romance is conjured up by those three words! Down through the ages has come the echo of that desire to DO, which stirred the heart of that Stone Age boy, making his first spear—of the Grecian Youth, training for his first great race in the Arena—of the Roman Boy, watching his father's preparations for one of Caesar's expeditions—of the Norse Boy, setting forth on the first voyage of adventure—of the Page, buckling on the armour of the Knight he served—of the young Colonist, for the first time setting foot on the soil of his new Homeland—And now the LONE SCOUT!

And what IS a Lone Scout? We all know what a Boy Scout is! We know that Boy Scouts belong to the finest Boys' Organization in the world, that they are bound together as brothers in one fraternity irrespective of class, tongue, creed or nationality. We know that they meet together frequently in Troops under Scoutmasters, learn many useful things, have lots of fun and endeavor to help other people whenever possible. We know that in their Scouting they find the outlet for that desire to DO!

And many years ago, in his far seeing wisdom, the Chief Scout o all the world ordained that, where it is impossible for a boy to become a member of an organized Troop of Scouts, because of the locality in which he lives, or because of some physical handicap, that boy shall not be denied all the privileges, the training and the fun of Scouting, but that he shall be permitted to work out the Scout programme through his own initiative, as a Lone Scout.

What a golden opportunity is this for the boys who live on farms, and in small villages where there are not sufficient boys to form a Troop, or where the nearest organized Troop is many miles away! These boys can still become Scouts, and in equally good standing as a member of the finest Troop in Canada.

In Canada at the present time there is a large number of boys who are taking advantage of this Lone Scout opportunity, and in the Province of Ontario alone there are now about 250 Lone Scouts. In this province they have been organized as nearly as is possible to correspond to Regular Troops, and every possible assistance is given to them to enable them to obtain the maximum benefit from their Scout Programme.

Four Lone Scout Troops are in existence in Ontario, covering the whole province, each with it's own Scoutmaster, who is in constant touch with the "Lonies" under his charge, and in many centers a small group of boys have formed a Patrol, and appointed one of their number as Patrol Leader, and they work together and help each other along and up the Scout Ladder of Proficiency.

Of course everybody knows that The Boy Scouts Association is non-military and interdenominational, so there is room for every red-blooded boy between the ages of 12 and 18 years in it's ranks, and if you would like to know more about the movement, just drop a line to The Lone Scout Department, Boy Scouts Association, 330, Bay Street, Toronto, 2, telling them why you cannot join a regular Troop of Scouts, and they will send you full particulars of how you can become a Lone Scout.

The Editor of this paper has very kindly placed this space at the disposal of the Lone Scouts, and week by week you will find here information, helpful hints and news of what the other "Lonies" in Canada are doing, so we hope that you will look for it regularly and that it will help you. Next week information will be published concerning the activities of the already established Lone Scout groups scattered all over Ontario.

"LONE E."

Britain's Princes Are Kept Busy

Like the Prince of Wales, His Brothers Also Have a Host of Formal Duties to Keep Them Well Employed

London.—The visit of the Prince of Wales to South America in company with his youngest brother, Prince George, calls attention to the fact that there are four brothers in the royal family, comments Clair Price in the N.Y. Times Magazine. The King's younger sons, the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester and Prince George, are in the somewhat anomalous position of all younger sons of royalty, but nevertheless they bring distinct and clearcut personalities to the various formal duties that devolve upon them, she declares.

The Duke of York, who is now 35, is the only married man among them and the most serious of them all. The Duke of Gloucester, who is 30, is the tallest, the most athletic, and the most reserved—the only one of the four who looks as old as he is, remarks Miss Price. Prince George, who is 28, looks most like the King. Excepting for his height, his resemblance to his father is almost startling.

Prince George went to the battleship Iron Duke in 1921 as a midshipman, with the intention of becoming a sailor prince. He got on well in the navy, taking his navigation, gunnery and torpedo certificates and acquiring enough French to become an interpreter in the Atlantic fleet. His progress was not due to his royal status, for princes practically cease to be princes when they enter the navy. The navy nicknamed him "P. G." and apparently liked him.

But his trouble was seasickness, and eventually it proved to be due to a constitutional weakness which still obliges him to limit himself to the simplest and plainest of foods eaten sparingly. Seasickness is by no means exclusively a landlubber's ailment; Admirals as well as Generals suffer from it, and the King himself in this respect has never been a good sailor. Prince George was on the China station when he was compelled by medical advice to give up the navy and come home. He was then posted to the foreign Office to begin a new career, but his weakness has played havoc with that also.

Ever since Prince George returned from China the Prince of Wales has taken an especial interest in him. The two brothers went to Spain in 1927, and they are now in South America together. Their companionship, prompted by the natural tenderness of an elder brother for a younger who has had a couple of bad luck, has probably been hastened by the fact that the Duke of York has a family of his own to look after and the Duke of Gloucester has always been selfcontained.

The Prince of Wales has crowded a greater variety of experience into his thirty-six years than most men acquire in a lifetime and Prince George's outlook has been largely restricted to the navy and its set. Yet the two have much in common. They fly together, they hunt together, they are seen at house parties together, they have summered together on the Prince of Wales's Canadian ranch. The Duke of Gloucester likes horses better than airplanes, and the Duke of York, although he earned his wings before he married, does not care much for flying now that he has a wife and two small daughters. But the Prince of Wales and Prince George are both pilots who can handle their own machines, who in fact learned flying in the same Blue Moth bus. They are both motorists who can talk engines and speeds and coachwork to their hearts' content.

Both dance, although the Prince of Wales is perhaps the fonder of dancing. Prince George is taller, more slender and not so restlessly on the move, but he is easily the best dancer in the royal family when he wants to be. Incognito, he won a dance competition at Cannes a year or two ago.

Prince George's musical tastes are perhaps a little more serious than his brother's. The Prince of Wales performs on the drum and ukelele in preference to any other instrument, but Prince George is a good pianist provided he is at a house party where he knows everybody well. He used to be very fond of the Russian ballet and could be found in a front-row stall night after night whenever the Russians visited London.

As his rooms in Buckingham Palace attest, he has a good eye for color and is fond of pictures, both movie and water-color. He has a wide acquaintance among theatre people in London, and he can make a fair speech when he has to, although at the age of 28 he obviously does not enjoy speech-making. Not only is he modest but he has hardly yet emerged from the shyness which used to afflict all the brothers.

He is the only one of the four who has ever been robbed. His car was stolen in the street one night, but was returned undamaged a few days later. It probably was stolen in ignorance of its owner's identity, for it is an unwritten law in England that members of the royal family are exempt from robbery.

The Prince of Wales saw much of South America on a previous visit, but until the present tour everything below Panama was new to Prince George.

The Duke of Gloucester, the King's third son, who is a cavalry officer in the Tenth Hussars and is making the army his career, has recently returned from Abyssinia, where he represented the King at the Emperor's coronation. He also represented the King at the wedding of Princess Astrid of Sweden to Prince Leopold of Belgium, and has therefore begun to assume his share in the State events abroad in which the King's sons customarily deputize for him. He is a member of the Privy Council, which enjoys nowadays an extremely august but purely formal existence. He is a Knight of the Garter, the oldest and most illustrous order of knighthood anywhere existing, and has his tall oaken stall in its fine chapel at Windsor. He is a member of the Jockey Club, which shares with the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes the distinction of being the most exclusive club in the world. He is one of the few men living who combine the freedom of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Also, he is High Steward of King's Lynn.

The Duke is the complete product of Eton, the hussars and polo, the best horseman among the King's sons, one of the most popular dinner guests of the London season, and a sportsman who has not only shot his own lions but has also eaten them. It was in Tanganyika in November, 1928, that he watched his lion carved and put over the grill. He sampled one of its chops, at first somewhat uneasily but eventually pronouncing it better than the best veal he had ever tasted. He is also the best cricketer in the royal family, although the Duke of York is not far behind him.

It is hardly less typical of the Duke of Gloucester that he goes with the Prince of Wales to the annual dinner of the Farmers Union in the old Corn Exchange at Melton Mowbray. These are the farmers whose devotion to the sport makes the Melton Mowbray country the best hunting country in the world. The menu at their dinners is always a sound English menu—roast mutton, red currant jelly, mashed potatoes and Brussels sprouts. The dress is always varied—dinner clothes, rough tweeds, pullovers, whipcords, leather leggings, ready-made ties. The Prince of Wales, unless he happens to be abroad, is always in the old oak armchair at the head of the table. And despite the "No Smoking" notices on the walls, the port is always followed by "Gentlemen, you may smoke."

Having entirely shaken off his nervousness before an audience, the Duke of Gloucester is now a very good speaker. The toast of the royal family at the Royal Academy's annual dinners sometimes falls to him, and so do presidencies of agricultural shows, openings of charitable institutions in the East End of London and attendances at levees and hunt balls. His duties involve him in a great number of dinners at which he displays royalty's own gift for appearing to be intensely interested in the conversation of dowagers, Generals and statesmen. He is a good dancer, he likes the movies, he smiles upon autograph-hunters, but never under any circumstances obliges them.

The Duke of York, who has not figured much in the news since the birth of his second daughter last year, is not only the most serious of the King's sons but also is the only married one. He married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in 1923 and their two daughters, the little Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, are among the most popular of British royalties. The present line of succession passes through the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York and thence through the Duke of York's daughters; the King's second son stands therefore no considerable distance from the throne. As a result, he has carried out more royal duties than any other of the brothers excepting the Prince of Wales himself. Attendance at the Rumanian coronation in 1922, the Serbian royal wedding in 1923 and the more recent Italian and Norwegian royal weddings have all fallen to him, and at one time there was talk of sending him to South Africa as Governor-General.

He went through the Battle of Jutland in the Collingwood; like Prince George, he was intended for a sailor Prince. His navy career, however, was cut short by a serious illness, and he went from the navy into the air force to earn his wings as a pilot. He is not the best of horsemen, although he used to hunt a good deal, but he is a good shot and he brought home an impressive bag of lion pelts and buffalo heads from Kenya in 1925. He has not as good an eye as his brother, but the King is one of the half-dozen best amateur shots in the country. The Duke of York plays tennis left-handed, swims well and plays better than average cricket.

But he is best known by reason of his interest in civics, housing, workers' welfare and the relations between capital and labor, subjects which he studied at Trinity, Cambridge, where he lived with the Duke of Gloucester.

Progress depends on breaking away from what has been done before.

Atlantic In Storm Mood

Heavy seas pounding shores along New England coastline. Here we see Revere Beach, Mass.

Giant Biplane Tests Prove Successful

Try-out Shows Economy and a Low Landing Speed

Test flights of the new Handley Page type 42 airplane for Imperial Airways conducted at Radlet airport, Hertfordshire, England, are reported to the Department of Commerce as successful. The biplane is built to be fitted with accommodations for thirty-eight passengers in two large cabins and with holds for mail and freight. According to the tests, it is said, these planes, eight of which have been ordered by Imperial Airways for the operation of European lines and of trunk airways to India and South Africa, will prove economical in operation. Tentative calculations show cost of maintenance at a few pence per mile for each passenger.

The plane measures 25 feet from the ground to the highest point of the upper plane. The length from nose to tail is 86½ feet, while the span of the upper plane is equal to the aggregate span of five light airplanes.

The weight of the plane, fully laden, is 28,500 pounds in the Western type, which has space for thirty-eight passengers and is intended for use on the European routes, and 27,250 pounds in the Eastern type, which has the passenger accommodations cut to make room for additional mail and baggage.

Performance varies with the different weights of the two types and according to the kind of power units employed. With four air-cooled radial Jupiter 490-horsepower engines the plane cruises at 95 miles an hour and attains a top speed of 116 miles an hour, it is said. Rate of climb at sea level is 677 feet a minute and the service ceiling is 12,450 feet.

The replacement of these engines by four 555-horsepower Jupiter engines equipped with superchargers is said to increase the cruising speed by ten miles an hour, raising the maximum speed to 129.5 miles, and the rate of climb at sea level to 828 feet a minute.

The plane is designed to fly level at 6,000 feet on the power of any three engines. The landing speed of 50 miles per hour is advanced as a safety factor of the huge aircraft.

British Army Officers' Pay To Be Reduced 8 Per Cent.

London.—Reduction in pay for army officers is announced by the Ministry of War, effective July 1 and amounting to 8 per cent. The reduction is to be in force for two years. Under the new scale second lieutenants will receive $2.45 daily, captains $5.25 and majors $7.10.

Similar reductions will be put into force for those on half and retired pay as well as militia and territorial officers.

When these signs appear it is time. Mr. Rice insists, to see a doctor and take a vacation.

Canada Takes Fourth Place In British Trade

Dominion Advances One Place For 1930, According to Statement Issued Recently

Ottawa.—Canada was Great Britain's fourth best customer in 1930, having advanced one place from the previous year, it was announced recently by the department of trade and commerce after a report had been received from the British Board of Trade. The Irish Free State, Australia and France took the first three places as Great Britain's best customers. In 1929, order was Australia, United States, Germany, the Irish Free State and Canada.

Despite the fact that Canada purchased less goods from Great Britain in 1930 than in 1929, the volume was considerable enough to permit her to displace other countries in the trade standing. The Board of Trade report showed that Canada bought 5.39 per cent. of Great Britain's total exports in 1930 and 5.05 per cent. in 1929. Purchase of British goods by United States fell from 6.75 per cent. in 1929 to 5.35 per cent. last year.

Included in the Board of Trade report were figures for Soviet Russia. They showed that in 1929, Great Britain imported from Russia goods valued at approximately $171,000,000, which represented 3.42 per cent. of the country's total foreign purchases. The corresponding per centage in 1929 was 2.25. On the other hand, Russia's per centage of Great Britain's total exports increased from 0.54 to 1.27 or from approximately $18,700,000 to $34,940,000.

The Board of Trade report gives figures indicating the value of the export of Great Britain's produce and manufactured goods per head of population of the importing country. Upon this basis, Canada was in sixth position, preceded by New Zealand, the Irish Free State, Australia, Norway and Denmark.

School Traffic Lights Suggested at Ottawa

Ottawa.—A traffic light operated by school teachers to bring vehicles to a halt while children, their classes finished, troop across streets in safety is a suggestion laid before the Ottawa civic traffic committee.

The electric traffic signal would be operated from within the school by a teacher. Classes out, the light would flash a halting signal to vehicular traffic until the homeward-bent children had scurried across the busy thoroughfare.

Dear Old Lady: "Captain, would you please help me find my stateroom:" Captain: "Have you forgotten what number it is, madam?" D. O. L.: "Yes, but I'll know it if I see it again; there was a light-house just outside the window."

A general view showing Caius bumping Trinity Hall during recent Lent races at Cambridge University, England.

When You Entertain at Easter-Time

The Easter idea is expressed in the choice of food and in the decorations. For a dinner given during Easter week the following menu is suggested:

Fruit cup
Chicken pie — Creamed celery
or
Baked ham — Spinach with eggs
Mashed potatoes
Rolls — Salted nuts — Sweet pickles
Easter salad
Easter baskets — Coffee

Easter salad is made with hard-boiled eggs cut in half crosswise. The white portion is then sliced lengthwise and arranged on lettuce leaves to form the flower petals. The flower centers are made of stiff mayonnaise sprinkled with the egg yolk pressed through a sieve. Endive leaves are used for the "foliage."

For the Easter baskets, make cup-cakes with any good cake recipe. When cool, carefully remove centers with a sharp knife. Just before serving, put in the center of each basket a spoonf of fruit gelatin and top this with whipped cream or ice-cream.

Place-cards and nut cups combined are made of empty egg shells (washed and dried). The egg-shell can be made to stand on a card by means of sealing wax. The edges of the egg-shells are finished with the hot sealing wax. Write names on cards and fill the shell with salted nuts.

Small, round cookies can be spread with a little white frosting and decorated while the frosting is still moist, with flowers cut out of colored gum- and stems.

drops with strips of citron for leaves

Tulip cakes are made by frosting squares of plain white cake with a frosting made of confectioner's sugar and decorating the top rows of flowers made with tiny yellow or pink gum-drops and strips of citron.

For the Little Folks

These quaint conceits carried out in cake decorations will delight the little folks, and make especially nice centerpieces for the Easter party: Follow your favorite sponge-cake recipe and bake in a sheet; then cover with light-colored chocolate icing, roughing it up a bit here and there to look as much like "soil" as possible. Scatter some candy corn over the soil and have some downy yellow-and-white chicks picking at it. Or at one end of the cake outline a little yard with a lattice fence made of citron or orange rind cut into strips; in the yard have a mother hen surrounded by a flock of little chicks. The mother hen should be picking at bits of candies.

Instead of the chicks, one could use little bunnies, some of them sitting up, and some of them apparently running along. A little bunch of citron can be placed here and there to represent grass, and the bunnies may be nibbling at this.

For another centerpiece, bake a round cake and frost, inserting a celluloid-rimmed mirror in the center of the frosting, and around this arrange strips of citron, angelica, or green gum-drops to represent ferns and foliage about a lake. On the lake place celluloid ducks with other ducks resting in the foliage.

Bird Legends of Calvary

One of the most interesting legends concerning the Crucifixion tells how, as Christ fas dying on the Cross, a little brown bird fluttered round the Crown of Thorns and succeeded in pulling out one spike to ease His pain. The blood from the wound fell upon the breast of the bird and dyed it crimson, so that ever afterwards the robin bore a red breast as a sign of its devotion.

A Swedish tradition says that the stork derived its name from the fact that it flew round the Cross of Calvary crying "Styrka!" ("Strengthen"), and it is also believed that the swallow is so called because it hovered over the Cross crying "Svala!" ("Console"). The Swedish term it "The Bird of Consolation."

In Russia the sparrow has a malevolent reputation. It is said that at the Crucifixion, when the soldiers were in doubt whether the Saviour still lived, the swallows sang "Ummer, Ummer" ("He is dead; He is dead"), but the sparrows cried, "Jit, Jit." ("He is living; He is living"), so that further torture might be inflicted.

"The Legend of the Crossbill" tells how a tiny bird fluttered against the Saviour's hand, striving with all its puny might to draw the nails from His hand. Scarcely conscious, the Saviour blessed the little friend.

A further legend says that before this time the crossbill's beak was quite straight, but that its persistent efforts wrenched it crosswise.

New Planet Celebrates It's First Birthday

Flagstaff, Ariz.—The new planet, Pluto, had its first birthday on March 13th.

On March 13, one year ago, discovery of "Planet X" was announced at the Lowell Observatory here.

With this anniversary one of the amazing stories of science comes to light. It is the record of a cruel "break" which fate handed to Dr. Percival Lowell, the astronomer who calculated Pluto's existence and foretold its position in the heavens.

Lowell died in 1916, a prophet with dream unfulfilled. Yet even then the proof of Pluto's existence, photos taken in Lowell's own observatory, lay unrecognized during the last year of his life and for 14 years thereafter. These dusty photos were identified a short time ago.

Pluto is now established as the ninth planet, its size about that of the earth, its year 250 earthly years long, its mass and weight anywhere from 15 per cent. less than earth's.

Another reason, aside from the purely sentimental, that we don't get rid of our old car is that we hate to throw so many dependent garage mechanics out of work.

Sunday School Lesson

April 5. Lesson I—Jesus Teaches Humility—Luke 14: 7-14; 18: 15-17. Golden Text—Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted.—Luke 14: 11.

ANALYSIS.

I. ON TAKING THE LOWER PLACE, 14 7-11.

II. ON TRUE HOSPITALITY, 14: 12-14.

III. JESUS RECEIVES THE CHILDREN, 18: 15-17.

I. ON TAKING THE LOWER PLACE, 14-7-11.

This story, we are told, is a parable (v. 7), that is to say, we are to infer from it the sort of conduct required of the children of God's kingdom; it is also an illustration of Christian conduct. The point or meaning of the parable is given in v. 11, "whoever exalts himself shall be humbled, and the man who humbles himself shall be exalted." This principle seems to have been on the lips of Jesus, or it is three times quoted in Luke's Gospel. It might be a mere principle of worldly wisdom, for it is a fact, often illustrated in every-day life, that the man who gives himself airs gets "put in his place," but that is not the meaning of Jesus. We are to understand, rather, that to be great on earth is not at all the same thing as to be great in the kingdom of God; that many who are first here shall be last there. In the kingdom, greatness is marked by service, not by power or wealth.

It is not only in ancient Palestine that there have been bitter disputes as to precedence, as to who should be given the seat on the hostess's right hand, who should be given the front seats on the platform. The Christian is not to push himself. Jesus Christ, though he was the Son of God, "condescended to men of low estate"; the Christian must follow Jesus in this; he is not to be "a climber." Worldly ambition, we may say, always soars up—to be served; Christian ambition always descends—to serve. The general advice about suitable conduct at dinners had been given by Jewish rabbis before Jesus, but he made his common-sense advice a parable of the kingdom.

II. ON TRUE HOSPITALITY, 14: 12-14.

We are not to understand by this that Jesus tells Christians they are to give no parties to their friends, but a man is not to fancy himself as being hospitable and a good fellow because he often entertains his friends and those whom he likes. There is nothing meritorious about that. The distinctive element in the Christian character is that it has a love which breaks through the narrow restrictions of class and of the group of people we happen to like, and embraces the whole world, including our "enemies."

The hope of reward is not to be the Christian motive. The Christian must do good to others because he loves them, not because he will be rewarded for it, but he will be rewarded. His reward will come "in the resurrection of the just," that is to say, in heaven. Jesus did not denounce wealth, but he warned men of its grave dangers and told them to spend their money, as here, to spread happiness and good fellowship for their less fortunate neighbors. He himself illustrates his own command in that he made his friends among the humble of the earth and gave of his time and strength to alleviate the distresses of the sick and those in trouble. At his table in the early Church were gathered Jews and Gentiles, masters and slaves, rich and poor, and the communion service is the image and foretaste of the heavenly banquet in the kingdom of God.

III. JESUS RECEIVES THE CHILDREN, 18: 15-17.

In Mark's Gospel we read that Jesus was angry with the disciples for trying to keep the children away, and that Jesus took the children in his arms and embraced them. We think of busy and important people as being almost inaccessible; strangers can only approach them if their business is weighty and they have made a previous appointment. But Jesus, whose task was more important and comprehensive than that of any man, was always accessible and available. He was never too busy to see those who came to him. He never gave precedence to "important" people; he was not so occupied with saving the world that he could spare no time for children. Self-importance is a sin to which Christians and others are always exposed.

Christian theology has often been darkened by the belief that little children, unless they have been baptized and regenerated, are subject to the wrath of God, but Jesus seems to say that, unless grown men be changed right round and become as little children, they cannot enter the kingdom, for the kingdom consists of, belongs to, those of childlike spirit. Here is something very distinctive in Christianity. The ambition of the Jew was to keep the Law, the ambition of the Gentile to be powerful or to be wise, but power and wisdom and scrupulous righteousness are not so important to God as the child-like heart. But what is this childlikeness required of men? Jesus was not sentimental about children. He himself as the eldest of a large family doubtless knew how naughty and difficult children can be. What, then, did he mean? He was probably thinking, not of the innocence of children, but of their trustfulness. A child does not doubt that he is loved, does not doubt that his little affairs are of importance to him parents, does not doubt that provision will be made for him by a father's and mother's care.

Japanese School Children Larger Than 30 Years Ago

Tokio.—Japanese school children of to-day are taller and heavier than the youngsters of thirty years ago. Average figures from the Tokio Municipal Education Bureau show that more than an inch has been gained in height and nearly six pounds in weight in both boys and girls twelve years old.

India's Population

New Delhi, India—This year's census of India, which has just been completed, shows a striking increase for the last decade of more than 32,000,000 in the country's population, which is now placed at 351,000,000 persons.