Figures recently released from Dominion Headquarters at Ottawa indicate that Scouting is steadily growing in Canada, and especially in this Province.

According to the census there were 62,572 Scouts in the Dominion at the end of 1930, which is an increase of 2,491 over 1929. It is interesting to note that Ontario increased its membership in 1930 by 2,158 Scouts, and of course quite a few of these were Lone Scouts who enrolled during that year.

At the present time there are considerably over 300 Lone Scouts in this Province, and applications for membership are received daily at Lone Scout Headquarters.

Other interesting figures revealed by the report show that, during 1930, 14,658 Proficiency Badges were awarded to Canadian Scouts, showing that much keenness prevails amongst the boys to maintain an efficient standard.

Also one bronze, eighteen silver and six gilt crosses for bravery were awarded to Scouts in this country, as well as nine medals for meritious service in the Scout movement.

Thus it will be seen that of the population of Canada about one person in every two hundred is a Scout, and this is a very wonderful fact, for if everyone was imbued with the Scout Spirit, what a wonderful place Canada would be to live in, wouldn't it?

We publish below two messages which are of interest to every Lone Scout. The first is from His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough, Chief Scout of Canada, and is as follows:

"On assuming the position of Chief Scout for the Dominion, I am delighted to have the opportunity of sending my greetings to all the officers and members of the Boy Scouts Association of Canada.

"I am eagerly looking forward to having many occasions, during my term of office, of becoming acquainted both with Canadian Scouts and Canadian Scouting and of observing their progress. It is most gratifying to me, as Chief Scout, to know that E. W. Beatty has consented to undertake the important duties of President of the Association.

"With all my heart I wish the new President and the Boy Scouts of Canada every possible success."

The second message is from Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., who is President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and also President of the Boy Scouts Association. He says:

"It is gratifying to think that so fine a movement as that of the Boy Scouts has captured the imagination of the youth of the world and become so truly international. For Canada it is peculiarly fitted, as the campcraft which it teaches is so well suited to our geographical conditions. Nothing could be better than its gospel of self-reliance, self-respect, unselfishness, and the pledge to help others whatever it may cost; moreover, it appeals to the boy, as he gets a lot of fun out of this process of developing the spirit of true sportsmanship. The qualities inculcated are the qualities of the good citizen and one is not surprised that another name for a good citizen is 'a good Scout'."

Space will not permit us this week to continue our "Camp Hints" very fully, but we will content ourselves with reminding all Lone Scout Campers that "A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others."

Here are a few of the things which last year's Boy Scout Campers did as their "Good Turns": Cut and burned all weeds on camp property, repaired nearby road, cleaned refuse from nearby field, put up signs at dangerous places on road, built protecting fence around plot of young trees, built a stairway leading to beach, built a fireplace for neighboring campers, helped newly arrived cottagers to get settled, took neighbors' mail to and from post office, erected small bridge for farmer, made rustic seats for a farmer, helped farmer dip sheep, assisted short-handed farmer with chores and crops, found lost cattle, made winter woodpile for farmer who loaned camp site, helped at country church garden party, cut weeds and tidied up around country church, made rustic seats for country churchyard, made seats near a bus stop, put out bush fires, guarded timber limits against fire, gathered firewood for future campers.

Lonies, when in camp don't forget your good turns. —"Lone E."

Universe Expanding Declares Einstein

Berlin—Dr. Albert Einstein, in a treatise submitted to the Prussian Academy of Sciences, offers further proof of the theory of an expanding universe which holds that cosmic masses are constantly moving outward.

The theory received confirmation by Dr. Edwin Hubbell's observations of the spiral nebulae and star clusters from Mt. Wilson Observatory at Pasadena.

Dr. Einstein's treatise works it out further and adds to his earlier writings on the uniform field theory in which electrical and gravitational phenomena are considered together from uniform viewpoints.

The new treatise occupies itself especially with the so-called Riemann spaces and teleparallelism—the non-Euclidean conception that space is not limited to three dimensions and that the Euclidean postulate that parallel lines never meet is erroneous.

In Dr. Einstein's conception, space is "the only theory representing reality." In his view space is truly non-Euclidean and Riemann is right.

The treatise deals also with compatible field equations as applied to the Riemann spaces. On a rigidly mathetmatical basis which requires most concentrated abstract thought, Dr. Einstein draws certain conclusions regarding the structure and movement of the cosmos consonant with Dr. Hubbell's observations, which indicate that cosmic masses are moving away from our solar system at a rate of hundreds of miles per second.

Preliminary Steps Census of Retail and Wholesale Trade Now Being Taken

The fifteen thousand enumerators who have been engaged since June 1st in taking the Population Census have also been making a record of the name and address of every retail and wholesale establishment in the Dominion. These names are to be the basis for the Postal Census of Merchandising and Service Establishments.

It will be some weeks before all the lists are in the hands of the officials in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. When they have been carefully scrutinized and certain other preliminary work done, schedules will be mailed to each retail or wholesale establishment. It is expected that somewhere between 150,000 and 200,000 names will be received and, though, a very great amount of preparatory work is necessary before schedules can be mailed, it is expected that they will be sent out in August.

Flight To Be Made By Glider Over Alps

Frankfurt Am Main, Germany.—In an effort to conquer the Alps by sailplane the Rhoen-Rossitteen Gliding Plane Society of near-by Wasserkuppen has organized an expedition to the Bernese Oberland, headed by Gunter Groenhoff, record holder for flights without motor.

Herr Groenhoff will use the sailplane in which he flew 165 miles into Czechoslovakia in May. He will take off from Jungfrau Joch, 11,600 feet in the air. Swiss aviation societies promise co-operation.

The Need of Sanity

We tend to swing too swiftly from optimism to pessimism declared Sir Arthur Salter, formerly director of the League of Nations' Economic and Finance Section, speaking at the luncheon of Columbia Alumni. We swing from complacency to panic. It is just those who, in 1929, said that we were in a new economic era, that there would be no more depressions, who are now in the blackest of pessimism.

In 1929 there were needed people to say, "Steady! Things are not always going to be so good." And now people are needed who will say, "Steady! Things will not always be so bad as they are now."

This tendency is also true of the world political situation. It is those who in times of calm go about saying, "War is unthinkable," that say in times of danger that war is inevitable, support policies that bring it nearer and press their countries to precipitate action.

Only recently there has been much mischievous talk of the possibility of immediate and imminent war. This is not true, but such talk creates situations and exaggerates unimportant ones. There will be no war this year or this decade.

Autogiro Foreseen As Fighting Craft

Washington.—After several flights in the navy's new autogiro, David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, is convinced the windmill plane ultimately will be endowed with double its present speed and take its place as a formidable fighting craft.

By comparison with his Curtiss plane, with its cruising speed of 150 to 160 miles an hour, the 75 to 85-mile gait of the autogiro, in which he piloted Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, seemed "pretty slow," Mr. Ingalls said.

"But," he added, "there are a dozen ways in which the speed of the autogiro can be increased by application of stream lining and other well-known principles of aircraft construction."

Mr. Ingalls predicted eventual improvements in design would give the autogiro a speed almost if not quite equal to that of a navy plane of similar size and power.

Even if some slight discrepancy in speed might remain, he said, this would be outweighed by the advantages of being able to take off and land in a small space and to descend vertically at less than the speed of a parachute, if disabled.

Estate of Germany's Pre-War Chancellor Shows Few Assets

Berlin—Appraisal of the estate of Prince Bernhard von Buelow, pre-war Chancellor of Germany, has shown that he was practically impoverished at the time of his death. After liquidation of all claims only a few thousand marks will remain for distribution among his heirs, it is announced.

It is learned that the Prince, who never had a large private fortune, had to borrow money frequently during his long career as diplomat and leading statesman of the Reich, in order to meet the costs of adequate representation. The only assets of the estate are the proceeds of the sole of his home in Rome and the royalties for his memoirs which were published recently and created a sensation.

An Additional Thrill

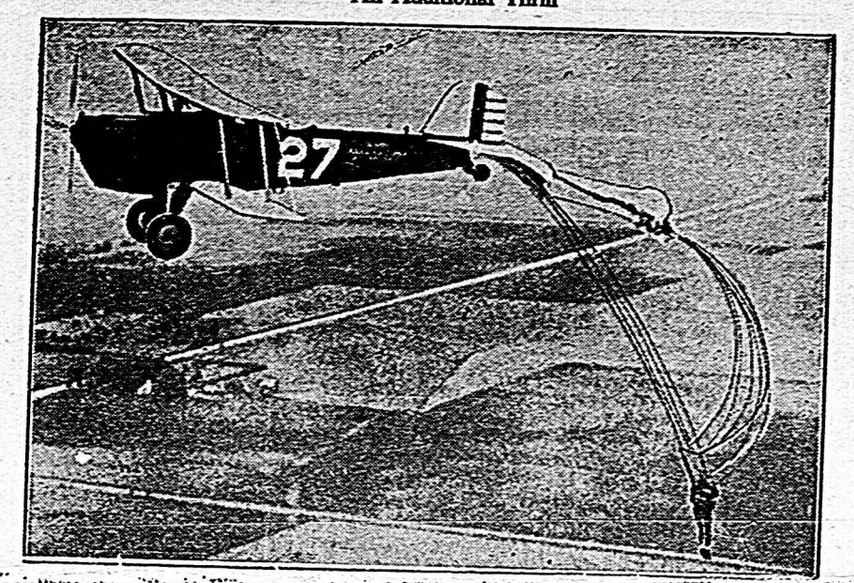


Photo shows Harold L. Osborne dangling from his entangled parachute 2,000 feet over Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill. For forty-five minutes Osborne was caught in mid-air before his rescue by means of knife lowered by flier in pursuit ship. Osborne gently glided to earth with an extra chute he had strapped on his back.

The Three Languages of Old England

From 1100 English more rapidly took on the form in which we know it. By 1200 every educated man was expected to know three languages—English, French and Latin. English was the common speech, French the language of polite life and literature, Latin the scholar's tongue. In the thirteenth century, Robert of Gloucester wrote in English a Rhymed Chronicle on Britain. Professor Lounsbury gives us some lines of it, in modern English:

"For unless a man knows French,
he is little thought of,
But low men keep to English and to
their own speech."

From 1272, when Edward I was crowned, to the close of the fifteenth century, French was used in public acts. . . .

In the fourteenth century, for a scholar to write in English took a degree of courage which may easily be underrated now. But this courage on the part of two great writers did much to shape the first literary English.

In spite of the scorn of scholars who lacked insight into the vast possibilities of English and still used French and Latin, Wyclif and Chaucer came forward as the fathers of English literature. Wyclif finished his English translation of the Scriptures in 1380, and it is to him that we owe much of the simplicity and force and peculiar beauty of later translations of the Bible.

What Wyclif did for the language and literature of religion, Chaucer did for poetry and letters. Before this, no one dreamed of the power and beauty latent in the English language. . . . Even in 1623, two centuries and a quarter after . . . Lord Bacon turned his English works into Latin, that they might be "preserved"! He thought of Latin as the universal and permanent language of learning, while English was a humble speech for the less learned, and might die out altogether!—From "A New Study of English Words," by Jessie Macmillian Anderson.

Explorations Link Arabian Period to Christian Past

Cairo.—Science is poking an explorative finger into the history of the Upper Nile valley, and the first season's work of the archaeological survey of Nubia has produced much new material.

Three large cemeteries also were discovered with the tombs surrounded by small domes on pillars. This last feature is very important, from the standpoint of history, as this type of architecture shows the transition from the first centuries of the Christian era to the Arab period.

"We need beauty in everything and culture should be a thing of practice, not something apart."—Henry Ford.

"Economic prosperity rests ultimately on ability to defend it."—Admiral Bradley Fiske.

The Green Bank of England

Have you seen the gold in the Green
Bank of England?
Wonderful, beautiful, lovely to be-
hold—
Aconite and coltsfoot, buttercup and
daffodil,
Crocus and celandine, and dande-
lion bold!

Have you found the gold in the Green
Bank of England?
You may go and take it—none of
it is sold.
Gorse, broom, and ragwort, bedstraw
and cowslip,
Kingcup and pansy, and silver-
weed gold.

Yours is the gold in the Green Bank
of England,
Yours for the asking—treasury un-
told;
Potentilla, primrose, yellow vetch,
and trefoil,
Pimpernel and hawkweed, and
pussywillow gold.

—Florence Hoatson, in "The Little White Gate."

Explorer Finds Vast Field Of Ice in British Columbia

Montreal—Discovery of an immense and accessible ice field of about 350 square miles in the Bridge River district of British Columbia is reported by Major F. V. Longstaff, of Victoria, B.C., who, wiht two Swiss guides, explored the region. He believes it will become an important scenic attraction. In his opinion it surpasses the famed Columbia ice field.

It provides the source of several large rivers, among them the Squamish, Bridge, Whitewater, Lillooet, Tobamand and Southgate. On or near the ice field the explorers noticed a dozen mountain peaks about 10,000 feet high.

The distance from the nearest point of the motor road in the Bridge River valley to the gravel flat of the main glacier is forty-five miles by the river trail, the explorer said.

Hard-working Clock Does All But Shave Ingenious Inventor

Dayton, Ky.—Life is a simple matter for Henry Fahrenholtz. He has devised a robot which consists of a clockwork installed in a talking machine.

When the alarm sounds the talking machine starts and the lights are turned on.

At the end of the record the radio is turned on, the furnace connected, and the coffee percolator started.

Aladdin

The crier cried in the street
"New hearts for old!"
So I took out my shabby one,
The battered, the cold.
And got one in barter,
Shining and new:
But it does not give me my wishes
As the old one used to do.

Warless World Is Impossible

British Scientist Declares War is Nature's "Pruning Hook"

London.—Man's dream of a world without war can never come true, Sir Arthur Keith, the British scientist, said recently in an address at Aberdeen University, where he is the rector.

"Nature keeps her human orchard healthy by pruning," he said, "and war is her pruning hook. We cannot dispense with her services."

That "harsh and repugnant" assertion was wrung from him, he said, even though the future of his own dreams is a time of everlasting peace.

Even race prejudice has its place in the development of mankind, he said, and sooner or later the nations will have to consider whether it is a good thing not only to overcome such prejudices but to eliminate them altogether.

"I am convinced," he said, "that these inborn dislikes must be given an assigned place. The human race is like a British football league with divisions of white and yellow, black and brown, between which no transfers are possible.

"Nature endowed her tribal teams with a spirit of antagonism for her own purposes. In us it creeps out as national rivalries and jealousies. The modern name for that spirit of antagonism is race prejudice."

Volcanoes Scatter Ashes 150 Miles Over Alaska

Dutch Harbor, Alaska.—Newly arrived fur sealmen on the Pribilof Islands, puzzled at the white ashes silvering their golden brown coats, sniffed sulphur filled air.

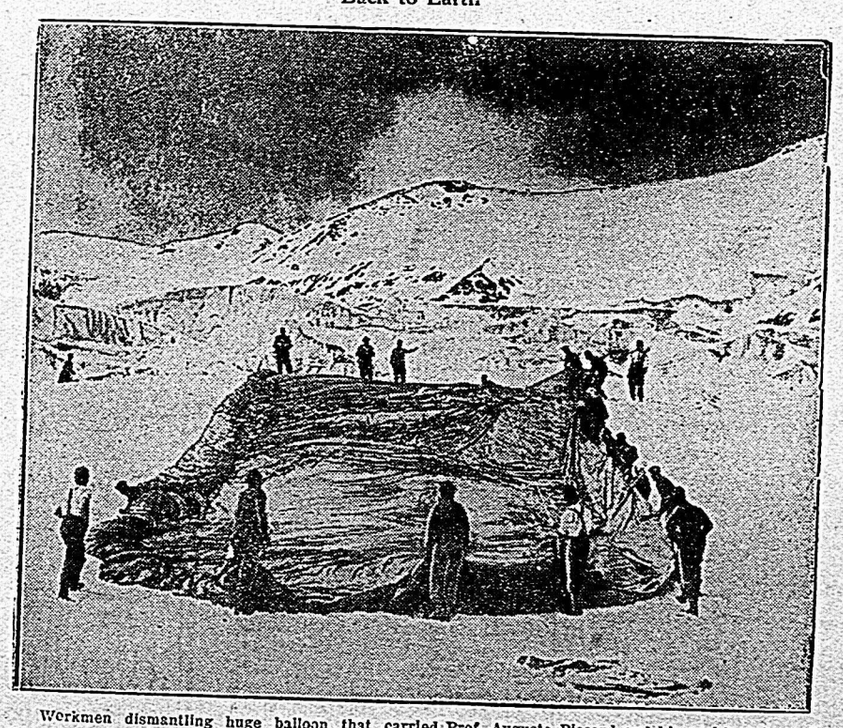
Volcanoes in the vicinity of Chignik are in violent eruption. Ashes have fallen a distance of 150 miles in every direction. Mushroom-like clouds of dense smoke hang over Katmai, and several other craters in the Alaska peninsula. Visitors to western Alaska will witness the marvelous scenes, say steamship officials, who expect the eruptions to continue for several months.

Earth Yields Building Outlines of Paestum, Ancient Greek City

Naples.—The excavations of the Forum at Paestum, the ancient city of Greek origin, are nearing completion. The Forum, which was added to the city in Roman times, measures about sixty-five yards by 160, and numerous remains of temples, law courts, stores and houses have appeared.

Paestum posesses the two finest Greek temples out of Greece, and with the new excavations the old city is revealing its topography clearly.

"Back to Earth"



Workmen dismantling huge balloon that carried Prof. Auguste Piccard and his assistant ten miles above earth to stratosphere, in an eighteen-hour exploration of upper reaches of sky. Scene of dismantling is huge glacier near Ober Gurgl in the Tyrolean Alps, on which scientists landed.

Sunday School Lesson

July 5. Lesson—The Gift of the Holy Spirit—Acts 1: 6-9; 2: 1-8. Golden Text—Ye shall receive power, after the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judaea and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 1: 8.

ANALYSIS

I. THE PROMISE, Acts 1: 6-12.
II. THE PREPARATION, Acts 1: 13, 14.
III. THE FULFILMENT, Acts 2: 1-13.

INTRODUCTION—This week we begin a study of early Christianity and its spread into the Gentile world. The movement was definitely launched in that glowing experience on the day of Pentecost. On several previous occasions the disciples had assurances that their crucified Lord was alive. But these moments of illumination were not long continued, and eventually they ceased altogether. "Jesus [illegible] sion. Then, ten days later, came this new experience—"The Gift of the Holy Spirit."

I. THE PROMISE, Acts 1: 6-12.

The disciples were met together for what turned out to be the Risen Lord's last appearance. Their minds were occupied, not with dreams of the promised Spirit (v.), but with dreams of a restored national independence. The kingdom of God which they had in mind was material, national, and to be won by force. Their Master brushed aside their questioning about this kingdom. The kingdom he was going to establish would not be a Jewish State, but a spiritual kingdom, not national, but universal. They looked for political power; he promised them, instead, a Power different from, and greater than, that of which they were dreaming.

That power would come when the Holy Spirit came upon them. That is, when the Holy Spirit, which is the Spirit of God, which is the Spirit that was in Jesus of Nazareth, would be in them also—when their ideas and attitudes and purposes would be in harmony with his ideas, attitudes, and purposes. Then they would possess, not the political power which they had in mind, but a moral, personal, spiritual power. With their new vision and driving power they would witness for him in Jerusalem—and far beyond the boundaries of Palestine. But they still held inadequate ideas of God and his purposes. They still lacked the courage necessary for witnessing. Therefore, until the illumination came, which would reveal him and his plans more truly, until they could speak with boldness, they were to wait in Jerusalem.

II. THE PREPARATION, Acts 1: 13, 14.

The disciples where were in Jerusalem kept together. They knew that the time must be close at hand when they must face the world as witnesses for their Lord and his kingdom.

They realized now that their old idea of that kingdom was wrong, but they felt themselves inadequate to the proclaiming of the new. So, with one accord they gave themselves to prayer and supplication. "With one accord"—they were agreed among themselves. Prayer-meetings to be effective must be made up of people who are on good terms with each other. An atmosphere of sympathy, unity of mind and purpose is essential. Thus agreed, they continued in prayer. They placed themselves, mind and heart, unreservedly at God's disposal. They had one overwhelming desire; to come to fuller knowledge and be the channels through which God's grace and power could flow. In this mood of expectancy and consecration they waited for the fulfilment of the promise.

III. THE FULFILMENT, Acts 2: 1-13.

God does not fail lives so consecrated and expectant. While the believers were met for prayer, they experienced a vision—a sound like a mighty rushing wind, tongues, not of fire, but like fire, lighting upon each one present. To the waiting believers there were impressive and significant symbols. They were an assurance that the beliefs to which they had been growing concerning their Lord and his kingdom were true. God was indeed speaking to them, commanding them to go forth with his message, assuring them of his sustaining power. The signal to launch the evangelistic movement had been given.

The believers' joy expressed itself, first, in that exuberant emotional demonstration—"speaking with tongues." This was the confused exclamation of hearts overflowing with sudden joy and thankfulness and praise, and which, as yet, had no "language but a cry." See Acts 10: 44-46; 19: 6; 1 Cor. chap. 14. At first these ecstatic utterances and exclamations were so unrestrained that they attracted the attention of passers-by. Soon a crowd gathered—citizens of Jerusalem and pilgrims from all parts of the Empire who had come to the Holy City for the Feast of Pentecost. "Pentecost means the feast on the fiftieth day after the offering of the first sheaf of the first grain crop, barley. At the end of that harvest came the Jewish thanksgiving of Pentecost." Some of them thought they were witnessing a drunken orgy.

These strange occurrences, however, were but the "externals" of the Pentecostal experience. The essential importance of Pentecost lay in the fact that these men and women became vividly conscious of God. Their Master was no longer the absent Jesus of Nazareth. He and God were now, as Stanley Jones says, merged in one. That One was universal, spiritual, ever-present. They knew now that they were in harmony with him. They had one passion—to share him with others.

A Case in Camera

The police officer was put in the witness box.

"Well, constable," said the magistrate, "what is the accused charged with?"

"He's a camera fiend of the worst type, sir," said the constable, "and ——"

"But surely," interrupted the magistrate in surprise—"surely you didn't arrest this man simply because he had a mania for taking pictures?"

"Oh, no, sir!" explained the witness. "It isn't pictures that he takes—it's cameras!"

C.G.I.T. Plan Active Summer Program

Thirty Camps in Ontario Will Offer All the Delights of Out-door Life

To all Canadian Girls in Training who read these words, I am glad to be able to send greetings, which at this time of year must certainly include a wish for success at examinations. As examinations seem like a mountain to be climbed, perhaps a few words about what may be found on the other side of the mountain might be encouraging. For some of you there is a summer vacation in the northland; for others, perhaps, a job at home; and for others, camp. It is of this last that I would speak.

"Who hath smelt wood smoke at twilight,
Who hath heard the birch logs burning,
Who is swift to read the voices of the night?
Let him follow with the other,
For the roothut [illegible]
To camps of proved desire and known delight." —Kipling.

There will be in this province alone nearly thirty camps for Canadian Girls In Training and other girls in the Sunday schools. There will be two leaders' Camps at Beau Rivage, July 17-27; and Beausoleil, August 11-21. There will be six provincial girls' camps for senior girls, 15-18 (19th birthday) at Normandale, July 21-31, and August 11-21; Beau Rivage, July 17-27, and July 29 - August 8; Beausoleil, August 22 - September 1; Vail's Point, July 6-16. And there will be nineteen or twenty city and district camps; some for seniors, others for intermediates. Information about all camps can be obtained by writing to Miss Jessie Macpherson, Room 416, 299 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont.

What camp may mean to the girls who attend, to the groups and Sunday school classes from which they go, and to their associates at home, only campers or those who have known campers can tell. They do cost money. But the returns in fun, in health, in friendship, in new ideas, in new enthusiasm, in new purposes, are such that the cost is relatively small. And even in this year of scarcity of money, wonders can be worked with a little sacrifice of other things for something greater. Camp is more enriching than almost any other experience, and therefore worth more sacrifice. It is my hope that many of you will be able to say with W. B. Yeats:

"I will arise and go now, and go to
Innistree,
And a small cabin build there, of
clay and wattles made;
Nine bean rows will I have there, a
hive for the honey bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for
peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morn-
ing to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and
noon a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's
wings.

I will arise and go now, for always
night and day
I hear lake water lapping with low
sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on
the pavements gray,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.
—W. Y. Yeats.
—Jessie Macpherson.

A Windy-Day Task

It is well to select a warm day for washing quilts, and a bit of wind is helpful in hurrying the drying process. A generous suds is made in soft water, or water softened with borax, using a mild soap or soap flakes. The quilt is immersed in this soapy bath and allowed to soak for 30 minutes before the washing proper begins.

Dip the quilt up and down in the soapy water to force out the loosened dirt, but do not rub, because that loosens the cotton filling and forms lumps in it. The washing machine may be used for the heavy work, and if there are still badly soiled places, they can be removed with a brush dipped in soapy water.

Rinsing is done in two waters, both of the same temperature as the wash water. Then the dripping quilt is hung outdoors between two lines. Wringing is also to be avoided, since it forms lumps in the cotton filling. Careful squeezing is allowed if there is no twisting.

When the quilt is partly dry, beat it lightly with a rattan carpet beater, or a small branch stripped of its leaves. This gentle beating helps to make the cotton filling fluffy. The quilt, when dry, may be pressed with a warm iron. It will then be just as attractive as a new one.

Calgary Exhibition

Calgary, Alberta.—Entry forms to prospective exhibitors in the poultry classes at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede, to be held July 6 to 11, are being sent out by the exhibition board. Entries close on June 20. A covering letter from Dr. D. S. Macnab, president of the Calgary Poultry Association, urged that some entries be made by all breeders, even though only one or two birds. "Shows and exhibitions are necessary if we are to continue to breed birds true to type," he says. "The value of the opportunity of placing your birds alongside those of other breeders of the variety and comparing them far outweighs the value of any money prizes you may be awarded—welcome as those undoubtedly are."

"People are taught to be impudent or greedy; they are not naturally so." —G. K. Chesterton.

"Aren't we fools?" "Speak in the singular." "Certainly. Aren't you a fool?"