

WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

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

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

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

A CALL TO SCOUTS.

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

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

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

Dominion of Canada New World Power

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

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

To the war, despite its cost in men and money may be attributed the creation of the Canadian nation as we know it today. Each of the five years of war cost the Dominion an average of \$200,000,000 and 30,000 men, yet we are justified in declaring that Canada found herself, spiritually and economically, during those years. She emerged from the conflict with her population welded by common sacrifice into a compact and loyal people, essentially Canadian in spirit.

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

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

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

greater than they ever before had. The opportunity to manufacture and sell Canadian merchandise and to use Canadian raw materials and resources.

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

WHY IS SCOUTING SO POPULAR?

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

WESTERN INDIAN BOY SCOUTS.

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

LATEST ROYAL BOY SCOUT.

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

NEW BISHOP A SCOUTMASTER.

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

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

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

"LONE E."

ion certain industries, such as the Aluminum Corporation, which require great quantities of cheap power.

The second of the basic causes for the development of the Dominion is the sturdy pioneer spirit of her people, which has shown itself in the persevering opening up of the west and north country, and in the gallant past-struggle to extricate the nation from a precarious economic position.

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

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

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

New York Chinese Protest Japanese Invasions



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

Human Bloodstream Classified by Science

By Dr. Henri Szollos, in La Motte, Paris (November, 1931)

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

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

In the course of their investigations the doctors discovered that when the blood of a rabbit was mingled with that of a dog, the red corpuscles of the latter dissolved the plasma of the former, and both suffered serious results. Other experiments established the curious fact that animals of the same species, or even of the same family had blood that mingled without any harmful results. This led to the belief that when human life was at stake, human blood should be used. Carefully enough, the transfusion of human blood, although at times successful, often gave the same results followed the use of animal blood. Once again, the doctors seemed to have been brought face to face with a blank wall.

Fort Anne National Park

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

Isle of Man Becomes Protectionist Country

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

Value for Money

An American producer was filming a Biblical scene. Things weren't going too well and he stormed and raved about the studio.

The only way to have a friend is to concern the heredity of blood.

Sunday School Lesson

March 20, Lesson XLII—Jesus Dies on the Cross—John 19: 17-22, 25-30. Golden Text—Christ died for our sins according to the scriptures.—1 Corinthians 15: 3.

ANALYSIS.
I. GOLDTHA, 19: 17-22.
II. MOTHER AND SON, 19: 25-27.
III. THE FINISHED TASE, 19: 28-30.
I. GOLDTHA, 19: 17-22.

For the evangelist, everything that occurred on the day of the crucifixion suggests in symbol the voluntary nature of the sacrifice. Goldtha (v. 17) "the place of the skull, beyond the northern wall of the city, near where two ways cross (Mark 15: 29) took its form from its shape, possibly also from its grim associations.

Their gruesome work completed, the soldiers nailed above Jesus' head the placard "written in Hebrew, Greek and Latin" (v. 20) as John is careful to point out. It was an unconscious prophecy of Christ's pride in his cross. The Jews, their pride irritated, as Pilate no doubt intended, tried to have the inscription changed, v. 21. Pilate, "by nature obstinate and stubborn" (Phil.), haughtily replied, "What I have written, I have written."

Who crucified Jesus? (a) the orthodox religious leaders of his time who believed that he had had reasons for what he did. Ordinary selfishness, covetousness, prejudice, dislike, such as characterize most of us, were enough when followed out to their logical conclusions, to put to death the Son of God. (b) the vested interests, represented by the Sadducees. They still crucify the Christ when he opposes them. (c) the politicians, represented by Pilate. (d) the soldiers, who good fellows in themselves, Jesus spoke highly of some of them. It was a soldier who did him the last earthly kindness as he received, 19: 29. But it was the men prepared for their task by military discipline that he was done to death on Golgotha. Our military systems are so planned to depersonalize those whom they train. Soldiers are educated not to think for themselves, but to give unreasoning obedience to a command. "Such a system, while it has noble associations with courage, loyalty, honor and self-sacrifice, contracts that which Christianity condemns, *Coffin, The Meaning of the Cross.*"

II. MOTHER AND SON, 19: 25-27.

We now come to the most touching scene of all. Reckless in her grief, Jesus' mother had pressed close to the cross. In his dying agony, his care for his widowed mother was his one earthly thought. "Woman, behold thy son," said he, looking at the disciple whom he loved. In the word translated "woman" there is no harshness such as the English suggests. Symbolically the incident is taken and Jesus commends his mother, the Jewish church, the ancient faith which kept the birth to Christianity, into the keeping of the Christian believers. Judaism low passes over into Christianity. The "mother" of Jesus dwells in the house of his disciple.

III. THE FINISHED TASE, 19: 28-30.

Then comes the triumphant "It is finished." What did he accomplish in his finished work? He bore our sins on his own body, (a) he was the victim of sin's deadly sentence, (b) he bore our sins on his men in their suffering, their need, their corporate guilt. He was undergoing the Cross long before he found himself on Calvary. (c) He bears our sin away, not in the sense that another shoulders a legal debt for another, but by demonstrating to us a love that swallows up sin and destroys it. In giving the full length demanded by the situation, he showed us the yearning heart of God. That love wins from man an answering love, rendering distinction the sin that once appealed to him, because it inures him. (d) He bears our sin in the sense that he is our substitute. He opened up the way that leads to God. That way, once opened, remains so for ever. No one need repeat the vicarious sacrifice of him who gave himself to discover the route. But we must climb it after him.

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

Where law ends tyranny begins.
—Earl of Chatham.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER

