

WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

Our Weekly Scout Law. 1. A Scout's Honor is to be Trusted.

This is the first of the Scout Laws to which every Boy Scout throughout the world has subscribed. What more can be said of a boy or a man than that he is honorable? Shakespeare has said that "My honor is my life" and it is certain that a boy is not much use without life, and it is equally certain that without a code of honor he cannot use his life to very effective purpose for the uplifting of himself or of his fellow men.

And what does honor mean? According to my dictionary a person who is held in honor is one who is esteemed, respected and upright. And such a person is one who his word can be trusted, so that when he gives his word on any matter there can be no doubt but what he intends to carry out his promise to the letter.

Thus a Scout is honorable, and may be trusted, because having given his promise to obey the Scout Law, of which this is the first clause, he will follow through to the very end any task which he undertakes. "On his honor," and further, being a Scout and trying all the time to obey the Scout Law, he will not make statements which are not true.

Scouts At Famous English Schools. No less than eighty Old Country public schools now have their Boy Scout Troops. The latest additions are Epsom, Mill Hill, Oakham, Oundle, Tonbridge and Westminster. Canadian Scouts on tour after the great 1929 World Jamboree in England were much interested in a Scout notice board in the famous quadrangle at Eton, recording the activities of Eton Scout patrols prior to the summer holidays.

This is another token of the fact that it is generally recognized that the Scout Programme is beneficial to boys of all ranks and classes, and in every station of life. It should be recalled that the "Public Schools" mentioned here are the old established boarding schools of England, which are attended for the most part by the sons of wealthy parents, who pay high fees for their boys' education at these colleges. They should not be confused or compared with the "public schools" as we know it in Canada.

When Does Wind Whistle? How do trees indicate varying wind velocities? At what wind velocity does dust rise and swirl, and loose paper whirl into the air? At what velocity does wind whistle in the telephone wires? Ask a Boy Scout who has been studying his 1922 Canadian Scout Diary.

Scouts For Hudson's Bay Co.

Sunday School Lesson

April 3. Lesson I.—God in Creation

Genesis 1: 1-5, 6-31. Golden Text:—In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.—Genesis 1: 1.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE PRELUDE OF CREATION, vs. 1, 2.

II. THE BEGINNING OF CREATION, vs. 2-5.

III. THE CLIMAX OF CREATION, vs. 26-31.

INTRODUCTION.—This chapter stands as the frontispiece to the great historical section of the Old Testament, which extends from Genesis to 2 Kings, and which traces the story of Israel from the earliest times to the exile. It is not by accident that this chapter occupies this position. It is designed to show that God, who presides over the fortunes of men and the destinies of nations, also controls the forces of nature. Since he made the material world, its resources are at his disposal, to fulfil his purpose with man. Thus the aim of the chapter is religious rather than scientific. It comes from a pre-scientific age, and it is obviously unfair to treat it as an authority on questions raised by modern science. The point of paramount importance is that God stands behind the whole movement of the material forces of the world, and expresses himself in them.

I. THE PRELUDE OF CREATION, vs. 1, 2.

V. 1. Nothing could be more impressive than the simple statement at the universe (which the Hebrews called "the heavens and the earth") came into existence, not by blind chance, but by the deliberate purpose and the creative activity of God. There was a time, "in the beginning," when "God was, and the world was not." Behind creation is a Person, says McFadyen. That is the claim of religion, and faith holds stubbornly to that conviction.

V. 2. This verse is a parenthesis, describing the condition of the world prior to creation. Chaos and desolation prevailed. The earth was covered with a welter of raging waters, and all was shrouded with darkness. The sovereign power of God is all the more wonderful in that he quelled this confusion and turned it into an orderly and productive world.

II. THE BEGINNING OF CREATION, vs. 3-5.

Light was the first creation. Before there was light the world was lifeless and chaotic; without light there could be no life and no order. In each instance creation proceeds by God uttering his word, which is immediately fulfilled. His word is the expression of his will; and his will is the one power in all the universe which cannot be frustrated, but gets itself fulfilled. Just as an artist stands aside and looks at his finished work, so God surveys the first dawn of the world's light. He pronounces it "good," that is, for the end it is to serve. A similar pronouncement is made after each creation. Since it comes from God's hand, the world, with all its marvels and beauties, is good, and should be so accepted by men. Thus all pessimism and despair is ruled out. The ancients thought that a thing did not really exist until it received its name. Therefore God, as the Creator, rightly claimed the prerogative of bestowing the name upon the light and upon all succeeding creations.

Old Country Rovers of several years Scout experience are being sought by the Hudson's Bay Co. for apprenticeship posts in Canada. Ten or more have been in touch with Dominion Scout Headquarters. A recent typical letter from a Scottish Rover tells of two months alone, as a cook with his factor on an Ungava island, awaiting the freeze-up, then visits of Eskimos, the making of igloos, hunting seals and trapping foxes. All these young Scout adventurers write cheerily, reflecting the true Scout spirit under conditions that at times must be loneliness trying.

There are two boys away up in the far north of Ontario, who are working for the Hudson's Bay Company, having come out from Scotland for the purpose, who are on the roll of the Ontario Lone Scout Department. Travelling is so difficult in that country that we do not hear from them very often, but they are trying to carry out their Scout programme loyally away up in that lonely country.

An Emergency Guard of Honor. An interesting inside story of the role played by a Boy Scout Guard of Honor is told by President D. P. Cruikshank of the Minto Skating Club of Ottawa. The occasion was the last visit of Viscount and Lady Willingdon to the annual skating carnival, the "Minto Follies," accompanied by distinguished members of the diplomatic corps and several provincial lieutenants-governors.

To facilitate the approach of the party to the vice-regal box a strip of carpet had been placed upon the ice. A few minutes before the arrival of the guests the director, on a final tour of inspection, stepped upon the carpet. It slipped under him.

Immediately came visions of a catastrophe—His Excellency or Her Excellency, or the Japanese Consul General, or the U.S. Minister—possibly even the whole distinguished party in a heap on the ice! And even broken bones!

The director thought rapidly. Smartly uniformed Scouts were scattered about the auditorium on various duties.

Hastily he called them together. Quickly he explained, and placed them at intervals along the carpet, each boy's toes firmly clamping the carpet edge to the ice.

Their Excellencies and guests passed through the erect line of Scouts, smilingly appreciative of the youthful guard of honour—and reached their box in safety.

Boys who are interested in the Lone Scouts may obtain full particulars by writing to the Lone Scout Department, Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay St., Toronto 2.

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III. THE CLIMAX OF CREATION, vs. 26-31.

The creation of man is described more fully than the preceding acts of creation because he is the crowning work of God. The human personality is to be the greatest feature in the universe; before him the sun and stars pale into insignificance. This being so, God addresses the whole council of heaven (see Job 1: 6) and declares his intention of creating him, saying, "Let us make man." Man's nature is described in its God-ward aspects; he is made in the image of God. Whatsoever else this means, it refers at least to a resemblance which man bears to God. This implies a capacity for love, which the brute creation does not share. Further, the nature of man is described as social, for God created him male and female. The instinct which leads man and woman together to form the family is good, because it has been ordained and blessed by God. Then also the purpose of man in the world is shown. He is to "replenish the earth and subdue it and have dominion" over the animal kingdom and the realm of inanimate things. Here comes the original charter of human civilization. Just as man is under God, so the lower creation is under man, who is to be creatively active with God. Thus man is a steward, entrusted with the care of God's earthly state, and he is so to serve in the world as to bring out its finest possibilities. Finally (vs. 29, 30) God provides sustenance for man and beast alike—for man, grains and fruits; and for the beasts, wild grasses. The suggestion is that since man was not yet carnivorous, there was, in the golden dawn of the world, a beautiful league of peace between man and the animals. The great thought, however, is that God, who creates, also provides.

When a man is hungry, he doesn't waste time reading the bill of fare.

The Legislature In Brief

The Ontario Budget was carried in the Legislature with another big Government majority. The Hon. E. A. Dunlop, Provincial Treasurer, in tabling his budget, showed it to be a balanced one for the year 1932, together with an estimated surplus of three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. Increased taxation, amounting to four million three hundred and ten thousand dollars, coupled with governmental economies and expenditure cuts of four million, six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars are also shown in the budget.

Increased Taxation. The increases in taxation include: raising the gasoline tax by one cent to six cents a gallon; a tax of ten cents a bottle on all imported liquors and wines and a tax of twenty-five cents a gallon on domestic wine; extension of the amusement tax to include tickets as low as twenty-five cents, and abolition of all exemptions except religious, charitable, patriotic and philanthropic bodies; increased taxes under the Corporation Tax Act, and increased charges for law stamps.

These new taxes are expected to net the following: Corporation tax, two million dollars; amusement tax, two million three hundred and fifty thousand; liquor taxes, five hundred thousand; wine tax, sixty thousand; and law stamps, a hundred thousand.

Cut in Expenditures. The Hon. Mr. Dunlop announced a cut in governmental expenditures by four million five hundred thousand dollars. Referring to the new gasoline tax, he pointed out that automobile fees in Ontario are lower than any other province in the Dominion and that the present motor vehicle and gasoline tax together are fifteen per cent short of road maintenance, interest and debt retirement.

The balance sheet shows the assets of the province exceeding liabilities by thirty-one million dollars, while the existing taxation is less than thirty-four per cent of the total revenue. There is also to be included two million five hundred thousand dollars for direct relief, for unemployment, the expenditures, and if the expenditure under direct relief last year had been eliminated Ontario would have had a surplus of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Having to include the necessary amount for direct relief this year and to secure a balanced budget, it meant that additional revenue to the extent of four million dollars had to be raised.

Liquor Board Not "Robbed". From the Liquor Control Board, the Government had received ten million dollars, but the profits of the Board had been \$1,509,346 less than this figure, the difference being realized from the surplus profits in the hands of the Board. "Any statement, however," said Mr. Dunlop, "that the Government had robbed the Board is entirely erroneous."

Power to declare a moratorium in the case of a municipality in default of payment of its bonds is provided for in the newly-created Ontario Municipal Board under provisions of Attorney-General Price. The bill introduced to the Legislature by Attorney-General Price. The bill introduced to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board and the Bureau of Municipal Affairs into one Board. This Board is commissioned to render upon any municipal matter and is empowered to scrutinize the debenture of any municipality and declare a moratorium when a municipality is in default and thus prevent suits against the municipality. The Board may inquire into the affairs of the municipality upon the request of the municipality itself, or of twenty per cent of its creditors.

Moratorium Act Explained. The Moratorium Act, where especially applies to farmers, was explained by a member of the Government in the following way: "If a farmer has a farm which is valued at fifteen thousand dollars, but valued only shows a valuation of ten thousand dollars, then this Act will be in operation until such time as the farm realizes its proper valuation."

"The method of procedure is very simple," said this member. "If a farmer requires to use the Moratorium on Mortgages, the Act provides that he will apply personally to a Judge in Chambers and will give all the facts relative to his position and the Judge will decide the merits of his case. This guarantees absolute privacy of the farmer's personal business and, at the same time, prohibits the illegal use of the Moratorium."

Safeguards Taken. "It will be realized," he said, "that every safeguard has been taken against the misuse of this Act, because anyone wishing to take advantage of the new Act cannot do so un-



Jean Shiley is shown here clearing the bar at over 5 feet. This is just training. We'd say she should prove a good Olympic hope.

less it has been passed upon by a local Judge."

There was strenuous opposition to the passing of the Budget by the Liberal and Progressive members, but the vote was a straight party one, the Conservatives lining up solidly behind the measure, while the Liberals and Progressives voted for the Amendment, which resulted in a big majority for the Government.

Los Angeles To Try Five-Day Working Week

Los Angeles—Five thousand municipal employees will shortly begin work on a five-day basis according to the terms of an ordinance adopted recently by the city council and signed by Mayor John C. Porter. Reductions in pay ranging from 2 to 10 per cent also were provided, the 10 per cent reduction to apply to employees now receiving more than \$400 monthly and up to and including \$600 a month. A sliding scale of salary reductions has been applied to employees within the lower pay ranges.

The ordinance—an emergency measure—which was unanimously adopted—specifically exempts from salary reduction all officials who are appointed for a definite term of office.

Oxford Board Abolishes Examination in Scripture

Oxford, England.—"Diviners," the time-honored examination in Holy Scripture, has been abolished at Oxford, and the university congress has rejected a proposal to make Holy Scripture a compulsory subject. By a vote of 127 to 105, after a warm debate, the university ruling board decided that such study henceforth should be one for the student to assume only voluntarily.

Opposition to the proposal was led by G. Ayle, of Christ Church. He commented on the fear expressed by some members of the university that abolition of examinations in Scripture would result in schools paying less attention to biblical study. In his opinion, such fear were groundless. Schools had read and would continue to read Scripture, no matter what the university did, he asserted.

Traffic Decreases On Panama Canal

Balboa, Canal Zone.—Panama Canal traffic for the first 15 days of February shows a slight average increase over the two preceding months. Canal transits for the first 15 days of the month totalled 191 vessels, paying \$567,118.73 in tolls, an average of 12.73 transits daily, compared with 12.16 in January and 12.48 in December, and an average of tolls paid of \$57,807.92 compared with \$57,104.56 in January and \$56,706.03 in December.

Dairy Improvement Object Of New Victorian League

Melbourne, Vic.—A Pastures Improvement League has been formed under the auspices of the Victorian Committee of the Australian Dairy Council. The program includes an economic survey of 100 dairy farms, a classification of the pasture types in dairying areas, field trials of pasture species in 40 centers and rotational grazing trials. The Department of Agriculture will be provided with the money necessary to carry out the work, which will extend over three years.

Current Events As Viewed By The Press

The New British Tariff. Which particular Canadian products are most likely to derive benefit from the new British tariff? The subject is discussed in the Commercial Intelligence Journal of March 5, published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, by Mr. Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, who thinks that the following are among Canadian articles in which our export trade is likely to be stimulated by the preferential duties: Flour, cereals (including possibly malted barley), cereal foods, apples, pears, concentrated apple juice, canned fruits and vegetables, honey, milk powder (condensed milk), canned salmon, timber, dowsels, handles and other woodwares, paper boards of various kinds, wrapping paper, wallboards, rubber footwear, gloves, silk hosiery, metal office furniture, agricultural machinery and household electric appliances.

The outstanding fact from a Canadian point of view is that up to November 15 next the British Government has granted Canada and all Empire countries immunity from the 10 per cent duty levied from March 1 on all goods of foreign origin, except a comparatively short list appended to Mr. Watson's report.—The Mail and Empire (Toronto).

The Empire Conference. Strong as Empire trade sentiment may be, it is obvious that the success of the coming conference will only result if all parties approach the problem of Empire trade in a spirit of give and take. If, as Hon. C. A. Dunning pointed out lately, the conference is merely an aggression of sellers, no forward step will result. Quite as important for each part of their own products is the question of what they can or will buy from the others.—Kingston Whig-Standard (Ind.).

Britain and the War Debt. Britain is not accustomed to repudiating obligations. But the burden is so great that she may have no choice. She has already it must not be forgotten, through the Balfour agreement of August, 1922, assured her debtors that she wants from them and from Germany only sufficient money to discharge her debt to the United States. All the debts owing to her in excess of this amount—and they total more than five and one-half billion dollars—she has already wiped off the slate.—Vancouver Province (Ind. Cons.).

Financial Problems in the U.S.A. Much is heard about the financial problems of Britain and Germany; but little about those of the United States. The latter are very serious, but there is fear of taking drastic action in the year of a presidential election. The consequence is that procrastination is marking the course of political Washington in grappling with the financial problems that beset the country.—Victoria Colonist (Cons.).

The Language of Broadcasts. The talking motion pictures and the radio are undeniably having an effect on language as it is spoken. The microphone has definite limits, which are even further limited by the films and their technique. Long words, and particularly sibilant words with nuance of inflection, do not reproduce properly. So for the making of "talkies," there has to be a vocabulary censorship. This censorship has weeded out a long list of words. It is noteworthy that most of those words which have been retained have been those belonging, roughly speaking, to the Anglo-Saxon family. And many of those which have been banished are of distinctly Latin ancestry.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Building on Increase Dominion Figures Show

Ottawa.—A marked increase in building construction for the last two months, as compared with December, is shown by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The contracts in February were valued at \$14,802,000. This compares with \$12,738,000 in January and \$11,357,000 in December of last year. Canada's gold production in 1931 of 2,686,700 ounces, valued at \$55,457,000, set a record for this precious metal, being 27 per cent above the 1930 production.

Kansas Grocer Puts Customers to Work

Lawrence, Kan.—A neighborhood grocer here has his own remedy for the economic situation. Many of his customers had been out of work all winter and were indebted to him for groceries. And he wanted to build a new combination store and home. So he put his customers to work, paid them half their wages, and credited the other half on their bills. The men got work, Mr. J. C. Carter, the grocer, got the building, and the grocery bills diminished in size.

A dog isn't a dentist because he occasionally inserts teeth.

Big Testimonial Banquet Sometime in January.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER

