Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Quid Pro Quo

Has it struck Canadians yet that, though Britain has a 29 per cent. tariff against the rest of the world, her mar-

All Findings charms in Great Britain, said during the course of his address at the annual meeting of his company; large numbers in Scotand and treland, the £10,000,000 estimate is "Canadian tobacco in the opinion of believed to be on the conservative myself and my associates is equal to the finest raw leaf tobacco in the world. It has all the pleasing characteristics of United States Virginia tobacco." This new channel of Canadian export is clearly marked for great future development.—The Brantford Expositor.

Farmers' Co-operation

Co-operative farm movements are the salvation of the soil producer. Farmers must never forget that or ganization will beat disorganization every time. Unorganized, the farmer whether he is farming fruit or wheat or poultry or animal husbandry, is a prey for every middle man, for every financial and political group that can get a toe-hold on his work and pro ducts .- Vancouver Sun.

King George

Twenty-two years ago May 16th King George ascended the throne of Eng land. Tis reign has witnessed the most terrible of all wars, the worst of all depressions, a complete unheaval of organized forces, and more national crises than the previous hundred years together held. Throughout these twenty-two years of grave responsi-bility he has won for himself a place in the hearts of his own people and in the high esteem of the civilized world second to none. He has set a splendid example of a constitutional monarch abouring unceasingly for the welfare of his people, discharging his onerous duties with tact and skill, and exercis ing his influence ever on the side o peace, progress, prosperity and inter national goodwill. That he may be spared for many years yet to continue his invaluable services to Britain and Empire was the sincere prayer o all his loyal subjects.-Montreal Star

French Canada

The American tourist, who travels through our villages, hardly finds any difference between the country which he has left and the one which he had find was new and picturesqu and had something of France about it More than this, the people who offer you a "chicken dinner" are doing all they can to adopt the universal and banal forms of international catering. It is quite conceivable that the tourist has be attracted by the licity given out about "French Quebec' may feel he has been deceived by a hotel like every other one he has seen on the roads of New York and of New England.-La Patrie, Montreal.

Much-Quoted Papers

With justifiable pride, the Stratford Beacot-Herald points out that it stood an economic future such as we have eighth in a list of 104 Canadian newsindicated but we must not lose sight papers "most frequently quoted" during the three months ending with March last. It is a tribute to the daily papers in smaller centres not only that that the best economists in the Empire the Beacon-Herald was right on the are engaged on hammering out that heels of a large city paper and only technique.—Trinidad Guardian.
one removed from the fourth Toronto naper, but that such journals as the Brantford Expositor, Woodstock Sentinel-Review, St. Thomas Times- Jour nal, Brockville Recorder and Times Standard, Kingston Whig-Standard, up with the hide and hair still on it. Guelph Mercury, Pet horo Examiner, Sudbury Star, Owen Sound Times, Oshawa Daily Times and North Bay Nugget were in the first half of the

It is charged frequently that th larger the newspaper the more pointless its editorials. While this cannot be said to apply as a rule to Canadian papers-this rule alway; carrying its secondary cities, and especially in this Province, have become notable for constructive contribution to thought on public affair. The compilations of the Dominion Press Clipping Agency boasts an unequalled "rationalization show how valuable this thought is conin housing. But who could recuperate sidered by contemporaries which add Toronto Globe.

Pay As You Go

The argument is always made that as posterity will get the benefit of improvements, posterity should help to pay for them. This is done by issuing long-term debentures. Would it no have been the part of wisdom to pay cash for everything in the city as it was built? Posterity have their ow things to buy for the benefit of the community. A father would never go and deliberately leave his son a legal of debt. Why should a city do any di ferent? And, as a parting thought, if past councils had paid cash for thel purchases, they would have been much more careful in making expenditures -Kitchener Record.

THE EMPIRE The Future of the Empire

The Empire has recently emerge from a great war, shaken, but intac Profound changes have been brough ric, and some faint hearts fear the fu ture. Yet the Empire possesses wid spaces which may support many mil lions of our people, while our agricul-tural and mineral resources are unmatched. Given a bold plan of con-

ources, the future has dazzling possi bilities.-Wolverhampton Express.

Every Man His Own Garden

Allotment growers in this country are producing at least \$10,000,600 worth of vegetables every year. This is the estimate given by the National Allotments Society. Their figures trade markets to us.—Lethbridge Heraid (Lib.)

Canadian Tobacca

Every Man His Own Garden

Allotment growers in this country are producing at least \$10,000,600 worth of vegetables every year. This is the estimate given by the National Allotments Society. Their figures show that every ten-rod plot grows on the average between £7 and £10 worth of vegetables, which works out at between £112 and £150 per acre. Much of this is produced on land which formerly lay fallow or derelict. In formerly lay fallow or derelict. In A. I. Phillips, chairman of one of the England and Wales there are to-day

Optimism in Britain

Most favorable feature of the year' evenue figures is the increased yield from customs, partly due to the new tariff duties, though most of them hav een in force for only a month. A ner budget year opens in an atmospher of confidence and restrained optimism It will not be an easy year; but the back of our financial problem has been broken. Those who, in many cases a great sacrifice, have paid their taxe promptly, and those who have chee fully submitted to "cuts," may justly claim an important share of the credi due to a splendid achievement.—Lor don Sunday Dispatch.

Canada's Example

The representatives of the Fre-State cannot but gain in knowledge from contact with men who have help ed to build up the Dominion countries If we were to select examples for con sideration, the principles on which Canada solved her racial problems are worthy of investigation. Some per sons in this country who know noth ing about Canada may look on it as an overgrown "English" colony. It is nothing of the sort. Before England acquired Canada by the fortunes of very complicated war, it was a French colony. The French still form the largest individual racial section of the population—and they are the mos loyal to the Crown. There is an Irish section, or rather two Irish sections-

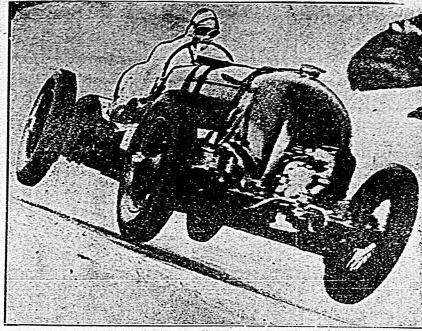
Northern and Southern. There are Scottish and English sections, there are Teutons and Scandinavians. One and all, they are Canadians. Canada is their country, and they have gone a long way to develop it, and they pro-pose to go a longer way still. When we have done as much, proportionate ly, to develop the resources of the Fre State, we shall hav done something of which to be justly proud .- Cork Ex-

Crown Colonies and the Empire Whatever the political ambitions o future federated West Indies, the onomic advantages of being welded thin the British economic union would be too great to lose. We may aim to increase our stature as Crown Colonists, but Dominion status would not pay island colonies, which adver-tise themselves as the tropical or chards and sun-parlours of Great Britain. It may seem a far cry from the present increase of preference to British Colonial Empire Free Trade, or to of the fact that the Chamberlain heories of pre-war days are now undergoing transition into technique and

OTHER OPINIONS Log Cabin Survives Our national architecture was a few

felled lengths of forest crudely built The log cabin was mythically, if not actually as in Lincoln's case, the in-cubator of our great r. n. And we are still likely to think o. .: as peculiarly an American feature, although it ap-pears, human geographers say, whereever the same woodland circumstance prevail, or prevailed fairly recently, as to-day in parts of Russia, Sweden, Fin-

land, and even in Switzerland and in Northern Italy. The Germans have just perfected a portable copper house that can be erected by six men in 24 lours. You can take it to the sea shore or to the mountains with you al most as handly as if it were a tent. It from the machineage in such a contrap-



After hitting a bump, Sir Henry Birkin, famous British racing driver, is seen shooting through the air with wheels off the ground, during a practice for the British Empire trophy at Brooklands, England.

their blood.-New York Herald-Tri-

The Powers and the Far East It is always a mistake to think that and "practical affairs." The Powers have not intervened in the Far East to uphold this or that petty theory of ome dreamer's brain. Peace in the Far East is a business necessity which oncerns everyone.—Hong Kong Press

Electrical Ear Warns

Ships at Sea of Fog Peril Tests made recently in New York harbor indicate the possibility of re placing human ears with electrical ones in listening for distant fog sig-By means of a microphone and a noise meter, set up on a light-house tender, engineers took read-ings at distances ranging from a few hundred yards to several miles from fog signals on Governors Island and Robbins' Reef.

The measurements were designed primarily to establish a new method of making the government's regular inspection of the operation of these signals. In addition, says Popular Mechanics Magazine, electric filters eliminating sound frequencies above 500 cycles were tried, since the fog signals have a much lower frequency The results indicated that the filter system can be so sharpened as to cut out the sounds of ships' whistles and other harbor noises and admit to the sensitive noise meter only the fog signal itself. This would notify a skipper at once that he was within range of a signal.

Modern Women Modest Declares Beach Inspector

Savannah, Ga.—Dennis Lysaught, the veteran chief of police of Savannah Beach has just been elected to serve his twenty-second continuous year as a member of the force Savannah Beach is the tidewater bathing centre for all this section of Georgia and a part of South Carolina. During the long time he has been connected with the department, Chlei

Lysaught has seen the feminine bathing costume develop from thing of skirts and trousers to the costume develop from a present incidental garb. The Chief approves of the change. It has come gradually, he says, but with each season's abbreviation he has not found a corresponding shrinkage of modesty. "It's all a matter of custom", is the Chief's conclusion.

Aerial Photography Notable progress has been made it Canada in the employment of oblique and vertical aerial photographs for mapping some of the little known parts of the Dominion. The Topographical Survey Branch of the De-partment of the Interior is the central learing house for aerial photography being on file in that Branch to date.

Why He Was Promoted Guest-"This room looks to me like

Bellboy (politely)-"Well, it's all matter of what a person's used to."

Tears of Fun "What's your little brother weeping

tion? Not the run of Americans, certainly, who came out of the woods only day before yesterday and have the shack and the log cabin still in ball."

about? asked the visitor.

"He isn't really crying," replied the little girl. "He was just trying to make an onion bounce like a rubber ball."

Sunday School Lesson

May 29. Lesson IX—Joseph the Dreamer—Genesis 37: 1-11. Golden Text—Provide things honest in the sight of all men.—Romans 12: 17.

ANALYSIS.

JOSEPH THE TRUTH-TELLER, vs. 1, II. JOSEPH, THE ENVIED, vs. 3, 4. III. JOSEPH, THE DREAMER, VS. 5-11.

INTRODUCTION—The story of Joseph was one of the most priceless heri-tages of the Hebrew people. The ac-count of his romantic career should be read through as a whole at one but read through as a whole at one sitting. It tells of a younger member of a family, kept down at first by the entry of his brothers, and forced to free many viscussitu'es and differenties, but triumphing over them at last by dint of a faithfut spirit, and brought, in the providence of God, through a surprising chain of circumstances, to a position of great elevation and responsibility. "The ruling idea," says Skinner, "is expressed in the words, 'Ve intended evil against me, but God intended it for good!' (50: 20); it is the sense of an overruling, yet imminent, divine Providence, realizing its purpose through the complex interaction of human motives, working out a result which no tives, working out a result which no-single actor centemplated." The story of Joseph is thus a study, on the one hana of the nature of God's provi-dence in human affairs, and, on the other hand, of a truly regal character.

. JOSEPH THE TRUTH-TELLER, 78. 1. 2 Like David, Joseph spent his early years as a shepherd. While he was shepherding with his brothers, Dan and Naphtali, Gad and Asher, he saw snepheraling with his prothers, Jan and Naphtali, Gad and Asher, he saw stch evil in their conduct that he was shocked. No mention is made of the 1-recise nature of their evil conduct, but it may have been neglect of their duties as shepherds, or the secret sale of the flocks and herds entrusted to them. What was Joseph to do? His brothers may have threatened that if he did not hold his tongue they would make him suffer for it. If his heart was pure and his conscience sensitive, however, he could not keep silent. Without fear of the consequences, he brought a report of his brothers' convect to his father. In doing so was he merely a malicious tale-bearer? No, he simply proved himself no coward, but one who set value upon truth above all else. None the less his fidelity to truth won for him the hatred of his brothers.

II. JOSEPH, THE ENVIED, vs. 3, 4.

II. JOSEPH, THE ENVIED, vs. 3, 4. In yet another way Joseph became the object of his brothers' hatred. Their hatred assumed the form of envy, for hatred and envy are closely akin. Joseph was Jacob's favorite son, the son of Rachel, Jacob's favority wife and horn in Jacob's ald age. ite wife, and born in Jacob's old age. To us it may seem strange that Jacob should have singled out one son from the twelve and shown him more love than the others. But the Hebrew was than the others. But the Hebrew was a man of strong feelings; he lived very largely in his emotions; and had did little to hide them. As a token of his great love, the father gave Joseph a costly garment. The garment in itself was of little consequence, but in the brothers' eyes it assumed an immense significance. As a token of favoritism, they probably regarded it as a mark of their "ather's injustica." III. JOSEPH, THE DREAMER, VS. 5-11.

There was a third reason for the hateful envy of the brothers. Joseph dreamed dreams which were regarded as a mark of vaulting ambition. To ancients dreams were of immens significance. They come unsought and flow visionificance in the come unsought and without human initiative. There is something eerie and mysterious about them, as though they float in upon us which from nother world. The distinctive uary.

feature about the Lible view of freams is that they were related directly to God. Lebrew dream-life, like all other phases of their iffe, was piaced deliberately under the influence of their religion. Joseph remarks (40: 8) that the interpretations of freams "belong to God." On ne whole dreams were regarded as propietie—a forecasting of coming events. Some bore their meaning on the surface, while others required to be interpreted. Joseph's dreams belong to the former class. The first dream seems to suggest that the family were agriculturists. It was intended, perhaps, to forecast the time when the brothers, on account of famine, would go to Egypt to buy corn, and would be forced to bow before the prime minister of Egypt—their own brother, Juseph. The second dream was still more unusual. The great heavenly bodies seemed to pause on their way and look down with smiling favor on the poor Hebrew lad. This dream might be taken as a prophecy of the ligh position that he would hold in the future. The ureans were of such a singular nature that Joseph could scarcely be blamed for not keeping them to himself. Is is brothers, on a singular nature that Joseph could scarcely be blamed for not keeping them to himself. Ais brothers, on hearing them, were all the more bitter in their envy. Soon they took active steps to frustrate the fulfilment of the dreams; but the dreams came true none the less! Even the father rebuked Joseph for seeming arrogance, although secretly he seems to have had a presentiment that they were a foreshadowing of brilliant things to come. What effect had the dreams on Joseph himself? We may be sure that they were an inspiration to work and hope—and wait.

Excavation in Balkans Reveal Metal Pieces

Most European countries have valuable metal articles in their churches and monasteries, a heritage from the Middle Ages. The Baltic states, however, writes the Riga correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor," have suffered so severely from wars that these articles come to light only during excavations.

One of the most valuable of these excavated articles is the Emperor Otto cup, which is to be seen in the Dom Museum in Riga. This cup was found scores of years ago in the north of Livland (now Estonia) in a field in the neighborhood of Fellin Castle, which was built by medieval knights.

The cup, which has a diameter of thirteen inches and is made of dark bronze, more than 900 years ago was used as a patena chrismalis, a vessel in which the consecrated oil was kept during church services. It is an ex-ceedingly valuable relic, as the only other specimen known was found in the neighborhood of Madgeburg.

The cup derives its name from the portrait of Otto the Great (936-973), which is to be seen on five medallions at the extremities and in the of a flat cross covering the

Stream Flow in the Maritimes

Stream-flow in the Maritime Pro vinces during March, as reported by the Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau of the Department of the Interior, was considerably below normal. In southern New Brunswick the mean run-off was only 17 per cent., in northern New Brunswick and western Nova Scotia it was less than 60 per cent and in eastern Nova Scotia about 73 per cent. of the March aver-GENERAL — — — — - TRAVISS dry weather in the Maritimo Provinces which had persisted throughout Febr

Rovers

Louies all over the Province will be interested to hear of a very unique ceremony which was enacted on Sat-urday, May 14th, at Ebor Park, Ontario (where our Lone Scout Camp is to be held this year). Three years ago, on May 24th, 1929,

half a dozen boys who lived at Paris, ont, were in camp at Ebor Park over the holiday week end. They were the "Wolf Patrol" of the old 1st Ontario Lone Scout Troop, and Melvin Prine was their Patrol Leader and Clifton Cassidy was his "Second."

With these Lonies at their camp was Capt. John Furminger, the present Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Lone Scouts, and Mr. Frank Irwin, the Commissioner at Provincial Headquarters. Toronto.

This was the first occasion on which a Lone Scout Camp had been held in Ontario, and the boys had a wonderful time with their Scoutmaster, Capt. Furminger.

years later, some of these boys again met at Ebor Park, this time to inaugurate their Rover Crew, and Clif-Bishop, who was assisted by Captain Furminger.
Clifton chose Melvin Prine (his old

Lone Scout Patrol Leader), as his Rover Second, and thus through all these years the link between these wo lads remains unbroken.

Assistant Provincial Commissione Frank Irwin was also present at this ceremony, and we know that all the Lonies will congratulate the Paris Rover Crew on having successfully passed through all the steps of Scouting, from Lone Scouts to the 1st Paris Troop (which they organized) and now to Rover Scouts.
We sincerely hope that many othe

oys who are now working as Lonies will, in the years to come, pass into the ranks of the Rover Scouts, and thus keep up their interest in Scout-

ing after they have "grown up." Disarmament in Fiji Once mention of the Fiji Islands called up pictures of fuzzy-haired can nibals and poisoned coros blowpipes

Now one hears there are 933 Fijian Boy Scouts. Doubtless the blow-pipes have been turned into harmless pea shooters, and it is no longer consider ed a good turn to eat your grand

Ontario Scouts Plant 100,000 Trees 100,000 young trees were planted by 100,000 young trees were planted by Scouts Association, Lone Scout Dept., Scouts last year in the "Boy Scout 330 Bay Street. Toronto.—"Lone E."

"Guiding" Comes of Age The Girl Guide movement in Engind is celebrating its twenty-first oirthday this month.

Really, it is more than twenty-one years old, because there -were Girl Guides before the movement started officially. Liverpool had a contingent of them in 1909, and Manchester in national movement.

At first there was a good deal of pre udice against the Guides — people hought the training would turn out judice against "tomboys." That fear has now van-ished, and the coming-of-age will be celebrated by services in many im portant churches of various denomina-tions. The twenty-first year of the tions. The twenty-first year of the Guides will also be marked, in the autumn. by a week of tree-planting along public roads.

There are to-day over 1,000,000 Gir Guides throughout the world. A feature of the movement is the work that the Guides have done to lighten the lot of the blind, deaf, and crippled.—Ans-

Traveling in 'Good Old Days' Traveling in the olden days was a dangerous and sometimes amusing experience, according to P. J. Pybi Minister of Transport, who quoted history during an address in London recently. He said that Edward took the coach by degrees, and "tried it on the dog." for when he went to Scotland he himself was carried in a horse litter, while the ladies of the court traveled in coaches.

received from 10,000 to 12,000 contu-sions. "This," said Pybus, "work about 73 per cent. of the March average. The reason for this subnormal ed out at one for every eight yards flow was the continuanse of the cold Possibly on that painful journey Sid. ney Smith allowed his mind to dwell longingly on the comfortable swinging of the horse litter in the good old Forest" started several years ago in waste land near Angus, Out., under the auspices of the Ontario Forestry

Free Trees For Farmers

Many hundreds of posters announce ing the offer of the Ontario Forestry Branch to provide farmers with trees for planting have been posted this spring by Ontario Boy Scouts.

Our Weekly Scout Law-No. 9-"A Scout Is Thrifty."

What does this mean? Does it mean nat a Scout should be a miser and

hoard up money? Not at all! It means that a Scout is wise, and does not waste things, but makes the very best use of them that he possibly can. And this includes a large variety of items which maybe you have not

even though of. Of course he does not waste money. He appreciates the fact that it is very hard to obtain, and to make money one urminger.

On Saturday, May 1th. 1922, three
there in wasting your hard work? A good Scout has a savings account in the bank, and tries to make it grow, and gets into the habit of putting aside a ton Cassidy was invested as Rover
Mate, by the Assistant Provincial upon in case of need, or use to good
Commissioner for Rovers, Mr. Lionel advantage as good opportunities arise. But money is not the only thing on which he practices thrift. A good

Scout will not waste food. Nor will he willfully destroy his clothing, but take care of it, and make it last as long as possible.

Then, too, he will not waste his orportunities. He has chances to im-prove his education, his strength and his character, and these should be very carefully conserved, as they are his best assets in his future manhood. So he goes to school regularly and learns all he can. He exercises his body regularly and does not abuse it. He supports his church and Sunday school and their varied activities, and by his thrift in these directions builds himself up to strong and useful manhood.

Yes, Sir! A Scout is Thrifty!

Camp
Are you planning to be at our Lone Scout Camp in July? Maybe you have not passed your Tenderfoot Test, or perhaps you have no Scout Uniform. Who cares? You will be just as welcome without a uniform as with one, and we will help you to pass your Tenderfoot Test, and your Second-Class as well! So come along and have a good time with us. Remember the dates— July 4th to 16th inclusive.

Particulars of how to become a Lone Scout may be obtained from The Boy

Controlling Sunlight

Natural sunlight all da, long in anyoom of a house, even in rooms that open only on dark wells or airshafts, is promised by a new device reported from the Institute of Optics of Paris. France, writes Dr. E. E. Free in this week's Science. This device uses one of them in 1909, and statement in week's Science. This device uses one 1916. It was the spontaneous springing up of these little companies of the new photo-electric cells nick-named the "electric eye." Mirrors are provided to catch the sunlight on the reduce that led to the launching of the roof of the house and to direct some of it vertically downward outside each set of windows. Other mirrors then reflect parts of these vertical beams through the windows into the individual rooms. Extra large roof mirrors may be used to catch a great deal of the sunlight and divide this into smaller individual beams. Any dimming of the sunlight due to reflection from the mirrors can be counteracted by using lenses or curved mirrors to trate some excess sunlight in the beginning. .

Where the electric eye enters is to keep the first mirror always pointed directly at the sun as that body moves ror systems for distributing sunlight ror to follow the sun has been done by clocks like those used by astronome to move their telescopes, a method which is too expensive for practical use. The new Parisian device photo-eletric cell in the first beam of reflected sunlight. As the sun moves in the sky so that the beam of reflected sunlight tends to move away from this photo-electric cell, the cell ates a small electric motor and turns In the reign of George IB, Sidney the first mirror just enough to bring Smith recorded that in his coach fourney from Taunton to Bath he per line.

SELF-LOVE

He who begins by loving Christianty better than Truth will proceed by loving his own sect or Church loving himself better than all.

MUTT AND JEFF-By BUD FISHER

