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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 paved 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 move 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 2,075,000.

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.

"Lone E." was visited a few days ago by a business man from Vienna, Austria, who in the course of conversation, stated that after a tour of the United States and Canada he found that the most advertised word on the coast of the Atlantic is "Depression." As far as Canada is concerned, at any rate, this should not be as at this time Canadian business people have an opportunity at their finger tips which is

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-making 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 \$300,000,000 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 market 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.

Ex-Kaiser's Son Germany's New President?



Evidently the ex-Kaiser's son has a following in Germany as he has thrown his hat in the ring for the German presidency and may oppose Von Hindenburg. He will be first groomed as a Councillor in preparation for the running. He is shown with his children.

Human Bloodstream Classified by Science

By Dr. Henri Szollos, in Le Mois, 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 used.

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 demonstrated 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.

Curiously enough, the transfusion of human blood, although at times successful, often gave the same results as had followed the use of animal blood. Once again, the doctors seemed to have been brought face to face with a blank wall.

At the beginning of this century, Dr. Landsteiner of Vienna began the experiments that have brought to the aid of medicine one of the most powerful methods the science has known. In a lecture he gave in 1910 at the opening of the International Congress of Physiology at Vienna, he stated that, while no two men were alike either mentally or chemically, yet it was possible to classify them in a general and perfectly satisfactory way. He demonstrated that there are three classes of blood. Later, Jansky and Moss discovered the existence of a fourth, which is, however, extremely rare.

The classification of the blood is based on the theory that two factors which we may call A and B exist in the bloodstream of human beings. Clearly, there are four possible arrangements of these factors. A person may have the factor A only, he may have the factor B only, he may have a combination of both A and B, or he may have neither.

It has been fully demonstrated that those belonging to Group A have blood which dissolves the constituents of Group B. Those whose blood is both Group A and B have no ill effects on either taken separately, while those of the

Attacked Japan In League Assembly

Spokesmen of Smaller Nations at Geneva Urge World Pressure to End Hostilities

Geneva.—Spokesmen of the smaller nations, which have no material interests in the Far East, pronounced before the special Assembly of the League of Nations their public condemnation of Japan's invasion of China and urged that all the League's resources be employed to end the struggle.

A number of the diplomats of these secondary powers made it clear they would insist that the Assembly deal with the Manchurian problem as well as the Shanghai problem. Thus they rejected the Japanese contention that the Assembly must keep its hands off Manchuria.

Tsunoo Matsudaira and Naotake Sato, the Japanese representatives, listened while European and South and Central American speakers denounced the intervention by a strong State in the territory of a weaker State and while they called for the early withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil.

The smaller States—Spain, countries of Latin America, Estonia and others—were in the saddle, and they made the most of their opportunity. Foreign Minister Luis Zulueta of Spain reproached Japan for attempting to settle the dispute by armed force instead of bringing her complaints to the League.

"Neither the problem of Shanghai nor the problem of Manchuria can be fully discussed until the Japanese soldiers evacuate China," he said. "Evacuation must precede negotiations."

He asserted that the Assembly ought not to recognize any agreement resulting from the Japanese military activities.

"The League must be the bulwark of the weak against the strong," he said. "Spain desires the League to use all the powers it possesses to settle the dispute."

"For the League this problem is a question of to be or not to be. We want it to be."

Urge Full Force of League
Peter Munch, Foreign Minister of Denmark, asserted that the failure to declare war did not absolve a nation from its engagements under the Kellogg-Briand pact. The League, he said, must apply all the means at its disposal to enforce its covenant.

The spokesman for Estonia condemned armed intervention by a strong State in the territory of a weaker nation. Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, insisted that all nations must have recourse solely to pacific means in settling disputes.

Nicholas Jollitis of Greece proposed that the assembly continue to consider the problem until a settlement has been completed. He suggested that a special Assembly commission be named to follow the negotiations and to execute the Assembly's program "for re-establishing peace and justice."

Enrique Buro of Uruguay said he was unable to accept the Japanese explanation that China was an unorganized State. He cited the reception of China into the League and its election to the League Council as evidence of its sovereign status.

Portugal Also Urges Move
Portugal's cordial co-operation in re-establishing peace was offered by Fernando Augusto Branco.
"By the application of the covenant," he said, "the League will assure that justice be done between two peoples and will re-establish its prestige."

Delegato Braaland of Norway said the Assembly should recommend measures designed to end the hostilities and settle "the whole of the problem," but that it should not confine itself to recommendations only, but proceed also, if necessary, to employ all the resources of the League covenant to restore peace.

The Silver Lining

By Heck
Toronto Board of Trade reports gain in December for manufacturing and mining industries.

Establishment of four new industries during January in Toronto is announced by Toronto Industrial Commission. The assets of the four firms total more than \$25,000,000.

The American public is paying for dramatic legitimate stage entertainment. Five stock companies report highest receipts in 25 years from ten American cities.

New law in N.S. frees gold and increases bank resources to meet any emergency, is the terse statement of New York Times, after President Hoover signed Bank Credit Bill.

Through a campaign by the American Legion for a drive to secure 1,000,000 jobs for unemployed, a total of 107,561 men secured work on Feb. 27. 7,261 found jobs in one day.

Dress manufacturers approve agreement to end strike affecting 20,000 workers.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology decide to build 15,000,000 volt X-ray tube, the largest in the world.

Henry Ford reveals plan to build 1,500,000 cars this year. Work now has been started employing nearly quarter million hands.

Easter is less than a month away. Business men show broadening smiles.

13,000 boys are entered in Napoleonic model coaches fostered by Fisher Body Craftsmen's Guild for prizes totalling \$75,000.

National Motor Show to be held in Automotive Building at Exhibition Grounds from March 5th to 12th.

Sir Malcolm Campbell set a new world automobile record of 253 miles per hour.

Ottawa Power Co. shows profit of \$85,052 for the last year, an increase over 1930 period.

C.P.R. stock has been strong and active during the last week.

A gold discovery is reported in Goulbourn Township, Ontario.

Vancouver, Feb. 29, 1932.—Vancouver store owners free bread to all who enter. Bival goes one better—will butter the bread.

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.

New York Chinese Protest Japanese Invasion



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

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.

The Tynwald Court, its Legislature, imposed a 10 per cent. tariff on all goods except those on the free list of the United Kingdom's tariff act and with the addition of sugar, table waters, and dried fruits.

The only way to have a friend is to be one.—Emerson.

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

as yet, but may lead to a much wider understanding of both the cause and the prevention of many little-understood diseases.—The Magazine Digest.