

Beautiful, sloping acre,
ford, which a number
divide into aisles and
end a curving hawke
ledge completes
towards Oxford,
not shut in by remote
I hear the soft and
soaking grass before
rain and sun alternate
flows in dialogue; the
hills when the sun
can also while the rain
the rain is not over,
interrupted, the night-
ing grass that bathes
branches of thorn and
not warm, and not
drains creep across the
the May blossom
I saw and look east,
all these things are
ed into one pleasant
a frame to a tower
of Oxford, like clouds
sudden, cloudless.

It has the same
all old masonry, yet
self remembering, as
that perfect content
an arcade of green
of Godwin masonry,
way, above all others
pollared willows that
at that along the Ox-
preliterate sculpt-
in summer a green
voices. Never have
to those which make
of Marley Wood great
the clouds overhead
they. How pleasant
Evelode, and these
at Ferry Hinksey!
in a white cloud and
grey cloud, I seem
have seen the sweet-
ere so much itself as
ay alone. The trees,
ed alone or in socio-
of in autumn. Some-
of climate, preserves
as in a protracted
at them at nightfall,
ave that they have
housand sunsets and
se; for they ponder
not only in the
ay, when the silence
gurgling laughter of
When spring comes
member a merrily,
the white blossom,
s, over a shinning
of the city; and the
or April seemed to
spring, as we heard
ds, and how well it
a row and blossom
on and Wheatley or
!—From "Oxford,"
Valley. Described.

o Work
not an end. We
y work and work
of a holiday is in
us in the way of
inspiration for the
July and August
ousands vacation
ember, only them
it ought to be a
serenity. Nothing
to us than have
to have a vacation
and work to develop
by action that
in any department
of practice,
skness, but every
gits, and bears a
when we can only
and doing it. To
ladies which come
men calling, how-
armonize they may
and advice and coun-
counseling out our
ful and uplifting

back to work,
holiday, with ar-
ness. We should
of gratitude—a
tasks certainly is
thankful for. Our
been spent in a
retitled our drain-
stability, giving us
to work before us.
—Dr. J. R. Miller.

let's Scrap-book-
ING
ive to others, the
reared.—Lao-Tze.

aps to you which
.—Vanessa.
who gives quick-
Maker, neither
rishes as—Mary
impovertish us in
r Maker, neither
rishes as—Mary
did not the gift
—Lensing.
id that adorn the
to the temple that
.—Burkitt.
in gave usually.

CITY
In order to cen-
yet more ad-
solicity!—Dag-

WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

A Unique Reunion
Three years ago, during the week
end of May 24th, a party of nine boys
camped together at Ebor Park, near
Brantford, and had lots of fun.

These boys represented the "Wolf
Patrol" of the old 1st Ontario Lone
Scout Troop, and this was the very
first Lone Scout Camp to be held in
Ontario.

Capt. Furlinger, our Commissioner,
who was with them, says that in 1929
these boys were very inexperienced in
Scouting, but that they were quick to
learn.

To-day one of those lads is Assistant
Scoutmaster to the 1st Paris Troop
and another is Assistant Cub Leader
to the 1st Paris Pack, and all of them
have grown into big good looking fel-
lows.

A.S.M. Melvin Prime and Assistant
Cub Leader Chif. Cassidy were again
camping on the same spot this year
during the 24th May week end, and
with them were some of their boys
from the Paris Troop.

These boys camped on the same site
as did the Lones in 1929, and also
used the same tent and provided the
same food and menus as were enjoyed
at the first Lone Scout Camp.

During the week end six other mem-
bers of the old "Wolf Patrol" came out
from Paris in a bunch to visit the
camp and to renew acquaintances and
talk over old times with the Commis-
sioner, who was so delighted to meet
them all again.

Summer Camp
"On Lone Scout Trails" (May issue)
has been sent out and with it is a page
on the Lone Scout Camp to be held
this summer at Ebor Park. There is
also a form for you to fill in and return
to the Lone Scout Headquarters to se-
cure your reservation at this camp.

is clean also. Probably you have some-
times heard ignorant people speaking
who use a swear word with every
breath. What sense is there in that?
Haven't you noticed how stupid it
sounds? If they could only realize it,
swearing is the biggest advertisement
of a person's ignorance!

No! "A Scout is not a fool," Lord
Baden-Powell once said, and therefore
he has no time for swearing or for
passing on stories which can only be
classified as "dirty."

Thus you will see that if a Scout
keeps his thoughts and his speech
clean, it is only natural to expect that
he will be clean in his actions, and this
is the most important part of this law.

To keep your body healthy and your
mind strong, you must be clean,
Scouts, both outside and in, and all
your actions must be 100% good. You
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Takes Three Prizes



Gerhardt of Dane End, looking very kindly here with his owner
Miss La Vize has every reason to look "high hat". He is the winner
of several prizes at the great one-day dog show held at London's
Crystal Palace, recently.

Sunday School Lesson

June 12. Lesson XI—Judah the True
Brother—Genesis 44: 18-34. Gol-
den Text—Behold, how good and
how pleasant it is for brethren to
dwell together in unity!—Psalm
133: 1.

ANALYSIS.
I. THE ELOQUENCE OF LOVE, vs. 18-23.
II. A TROUBLED OLD AGE, vs. 24-29.
III. A BROTHER'S SELF-SACRIFICE, vs.
30-34.

INTRODUCTION—The years of fam-
ine predicted by Joseph have come.
The land of Canaan as well as Egypt,
feels the pinch of famine. Driven by
hunger, Joseph's brothers come down
from Canaan to Egypt in search of
food. They are thus brought under
Joseph's power, and indeed into per-
sonal touch with him. What a reverse
of fortunes! They had left him in a
pit (37: 24); they find him on a
throne. He had been in their power;
they are now in his. They pay two
visits to Egypt; and although Joseph
recognizes them, they do not recognize
him. On the occasion of their second
visit, he places his valuable divining
cup in Benjamin's sack; and on its
being found he demands that Benja-
min should be detained in Egypt as
one guilty of theft. The scene has all
the elements of tragedy. Joseph, the
despised brother, now clothed with ab-
solute power; Benjamin, the father's
present favorite and the innocent vic-
tim of others' guilt; the brothers pros-
trate with fear and grief; and the
aged Jacob waiting anxiously at
home for the return of the beloved
Benjamin.

Judah, who from the first seems to
have been of finer stuff than the
others (37: 26, 27), comes forward as
their spokesman. His speech is re-
garded as the finest instance of He-
brew oratory—tender, moving, and
full of pathos and beauty. Luther
once wished that he could read with
God as Judah pled with Joseph. His
deep love for Jacob and for Benjamin
has fired him with true eloquence. He
begins by showing Joseph the utmost
deference, v. 18. Surrounded with
such pomp and circumstance, he is
well aware that he is speaking to one
almost as mighty as Pharaoh. Then
he skillfully reminds Joseph that it
was at his, Joseph's insistence that
Benjamin was ever brought to Egypt.
Conscience has at last lusted the
brothers. In a flash the memory of
their early guilt confronts them, v. 16.
Conscience, now active, is busy at
work—"His brother is dead," v. 20.
Judah hasn't the remotest notion that
it is Joseph who stands before him;
the greater, therefore, will be the
surprise of the brothers when Joseph
finally discloses himself to them. Ju-
dah is advancing every consideration
that would move Joseph to mercy. "He
cleverly interprets," says Driver, "Jo-
seph's desire on the former visit to
see Benjamin as indicating a favor-
able disposition towards him. To 'set
one's eyes upon a person' (v. 21), is
a Hebrew expression, meaning 'to
take a person under one's protection
and show him favor.' Will Joseph
stand by his promise now and be
lenient with Benjamin? The flight of
the years, together with the present
troubles, have obviously purged the
spirit of the brothers. Very different
from the base deceit shown the father
when Joseph was sold (37: 31, 32) is
the tender concern for him in v. 22.

Judah's nobility now rises to im-
pressive grandeur. He has given his
solemn pledge to his father that Ben-
jamin will be restored to him. But if
the governor of Egypt is deter-
mined to hold Benjamin, his pledge will
be broken and yet another wrong done
to the father. Once is enough! He pleads
passionately that he may be permitted
to remain as a slave in Benjamin's
stead. Better slavery than to face his
grief-stricken father! Joseph cannot
long hold out against such utter self-
abnegation; the brothers are prepared
in the spirit for forgiveness.

ONLY A TRIFLE
A young, newly-married couple
were out for their first spin in a sec-
ond-hand car they had bought.
They covered several miles, then
hubby, who was driving, became con-
scious that something was wrong,
and brought the car to a halt by the
roadside.
"Have a look at the back tire on
your side, darling," he said, "and
see if there is anything wrong with
it."
"Oh, it's quite all right," reported
the wife, after a careful scrutiny.
"It's flat at the bottom, but it's round
enough at the top!"

Canada's Position in Empire Mining

An important chapter was added to
the history of the mining industry of
the Dominion at the annual meeting
of the Canadian Institute of Mining
and Metallurgy, held last month in
Montreal. This gathering really re-
solved itself into a convention of Can-
ada's mining experts, the deliberations
and discussions being of particular
significance in view of the Economic
Conference to be held in Ottawa in
July. The papers read and discussed
had for their chief purpose the con-
sideration of Canada's position in
mining and metallurgy in relation to
the mineral resources of the Empire
as a whole.

The central topic of this year's gen-
eral meeting of the Institute was, per-
haps, the paper read by Dr. Charles
Cannell, Deputy Minister of Mines,
Ottawa, entitled "Mineral Position of
the British Empire." In this paper
Dr. Cannell disclosed some interest-
ing facts, based on outside sources,
study he has conducted during the
past four years. It is no secret that
the results from this study, presented
at the last Imperial Conference in
London, carried great weight with the
members.

According to Dr. Cannell's address
in Montreal, the British Empire, viewed
as an economic unit or group,
rather than as individual countries,
is in a position, potentially at least,
of unique strength. Of the 28 most im-
portant metals and minerals the British
Empire possesses 21 in such abun-
dance as to have large quantities
available for export. Of the remain-
ing seven the Empire possesses two
in quantities adequate for its own
needs. For one the Empire is prac-
tically dependent on outside sources,
and for four it is almost entirely so
dependent. No other single country,
or group of countries so associated
occupies a position comparable to that
of the British Empire in respect of
supplies of mineral raw materials.

Aviator Travels Faster Than Speed of Bullet

Man is able to travel today with
the speed of a bullet. When Flight
Lieutenant Stainforth, of the British
navy, winner of the 1931 Schneider
Trophy race, made a speed for the
first lap of 415.5 miles an hour, he
actually went faster than the max-
imum speed of a bullet from a British
service revolver.

This bullet has a muzzle velocity of
650 feet a second, or 4,950 miles an
hour. Therefore, if a revolver were
fired just as the flyer passed in the
bullet might be expected to travel
along beside the ship and the flyer
might feel safe in reaching out and
touching it, or even putting it in his
pocket while it was still proceeding
at full speed.

The flyer's speed might also be said
to have been faster than the average
speed of a Springfield rifle bullet, says
"Popular Mechanics Magazine." Such
a missile leaves the muzzle at 2,653
feet a second, equal to 1,908.9 miles
an hour, and its average speed over its
effective range of 1,000 yards is 1,270
miles an hour. However, after the
bullet has covered its effective range
it floats on and on, until, slowed down
by air resistance, it drops to the
ground speed. At the end of its flight
it has very little speed, and if the
average is taken it is found to be less
than for the plane at top speed. The
bullet would win, however, if the
plane's speed were averaged in the
same way.

He took his ticket leisurely at the
booking office of a suburban station,
but, on hearing the train approach,
made more haste than speed to the
platform. He was going well until,
when nearly at the top of the steps
leading to the platform, something
caused his foot to slip.
His hat had wobbled on to his
brow, his bag and umbrella betook
themselves one to the right and one
to the left, but he regained these
possessions in a grasp-all sort of
fashion while on his knees.
Then he looked up at the official
at the gate, and inquired: "Is this
the way to the Glasgow train?"
"Yes, sir," was the unsympathetic
reply; "you can come that way if
you wish, but it looks bad!"

Unique Methods To Get Jobs

Rotterdam Chemists Adver-
tises by Plane—Other
Notes

Rotterdam.—"If this is no hit,
what else can be?" was the head-
line of a handbill, which recently a
Royal Dutch Airlines airplane scat-
tered over Rotterdam and The
Hague in ten thousands of copies in
behalf of an unemployed chemist,
who in this unusual letter of applica-
tion summarized his qualifications.
There is evidently a climax in the
efforts for originality in attracting
the possible employer's eye. This
advertising for a job by airplane was
preceded by the application of the
old and well-tried system of the
sandwichman. Some time ago a
well-dressed young man appeared in
the streets of Rotterdam, wearing
large signs on his breast and back,
giving particulars of his education
and intellectual qualifications, re-
questing those who thought they had
a use for an enterprising young man
to communicate with him. He re-
ceived a score of letters, offering
him work. This example was soon
followed by someone in Amsterdam.

Dinners For Sea Gulls
Sea gulls perform the same office
in connection with the announce-
ment of winter in Amsterdam as the
swallows, according to tradition, do
with respect to spring in these
northern countries. Early in winter
the gulls come to Amsterdam
because they are sure to find there
much of their native element, name-
ly, water. Furthermore a great
many people in Amsterdam in winter
make it a point daily to feed
them. The birds are very bright
and soon get to know the places
where, at feeding time a kind-heart-
ed woman or child appears at the
window, with a plate heaped with
fragments of bread. The gulls fly
in large flocks past the window,
catching in their flight the pieces of
bread that are thrown up in the air.

Radio and Film Exhibit
Amsterdam people had a fortun-
ate opportunity to get a clearer in-
sight into the working methods of
the electro-acoustic industries,
through an international exhibition
of radio, television, gramophone,
sound films, films and photography
held at Amsterdam from May 6 to
May 16. This gave a complete and
lively picture of the technical, cul-
tural and economic phases of these
industries, while lectures were given
on allied subjects. Rare and im-
portant exhibits from Russia, the
United States, Japan, Great Britain
and Germany gave instructive im-
pressions of the achievements of
other nations.

Taxi Men Cut Rates

A rate war between the so-called
stationed taxicabs, which are sub-
ject to stringent municipal rules and
traffic police control, and the "free"
taxi owners, who have no fixed sta-
tion and are not allowed to solicit
customers by driving very slowly,
has recently resulted in the estab-
lishment at Amsterdam of the low-
est taxi fares in the world. It is re-
ported, Amsterdam taxi fares are
said to be even cheaper than those
in Paris. Berlin. A uniform
price of ten Dutch cents (20.4) per
kilometer, is charged, which figures
out at about six American cents a
mile, including the first mile. This
explains the signs which many taxi-
cabs carry on their windshields.
Rides from 19 cents upward!

Mothers

A mother is a mother still—the hol-
iest thing alive.—Coleridge.
Heaven is at the feet of mothers.—
Roebuck.
All that I am, my mother made me.—
J. Q. Adams.
Nature's loving proxy, the watchful
mother.—Bulwer.
Men are what their mothers made
them.—Emerson.
One good mother is worth a hundred
schoolmasters.—George Herbert.
If there be aught surpassing human
deed or word or thought it is a moth-
er's love.—de Spardaa.

Air Lines For Birds

Berlin.—Last September a sudden
spell of excessively cold weather set in
all over Germany, proving disastrous
to the swallows, which had not yet
begun to think about their annual
journey to the south. By the kind
ministrations of the Society for Pre-
vention of Cruelty to Animals, the
Luft-Hansa and of private individuals,
thousands of the little birds
were safely conveyed to Italy by air-
plane. A tiny ring was placed round
the foot of many of the swallows to
distinguish them should they return
to Germany. These are now arriving
in hundreds in Bavaria, and farther
north, and are building their nests in
the old places with customary chatter.
No doubt they will pass the summer in
happy assurance that if winter should
come again too abruptly they may trav-
el south by airplane free of charge.

Never Spoil A Speech By Explaining It.

WHO SAYS WE
DON'T WANT IT?

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

AND AS A BUSINESS
BOOMER I SAY WE DON'T
WANT THE DOLE. WE DO
NOT WANT THE DOLE.

THE DOLE RUINED CHINA—
IT COST ENGLAND MILLIONS
OF POUNDS STERLING.
WE DON'T WANT THE
DOLE.

WOT'S THE
DOLE,
MISTER?

IT'S A WEEKLY WAGE
THE GOVERNMENT
GIVES A MAN FOR
NOT WORKING!

