



What is in a Name?

In the game of Scouting, Troops are divided into Patrols, and each Patrol is called by the name of some Animal or Bird. For instance there is the Bear Patrol, or the Eagle Patrol, etc.

There is a very large variety of name to choose from in the Lone Scout Department also, wherever there are sufficient boys available, Lone Patrols of from four to nine boys are formed and they choose a Patrol Name for their group.

These patrols endeavor to collect as much information as is possible about their Patrol Animal or Bird. Some of them are even lucky enough to obtain a live specimen for a Patrol Pet, such as the Bulldog Patrol, etc., whereas others sometimes find a dead specimen of their "name," which they stuff and mount. (Scouts, of course, do not kill animals or birds wilfully.)

They study the habits and surroundings of their bird or animal, and learn a lot of useful information in so doing.

How would you like to be as patient and industrious as a Beaver, as cunning as a Fox, as strong as an Eagle, to stalk as well as a Panther, or to be as agile as a Monkey?

Lone Scouts should also individually, where they are not members of a Patrol, select an emblem as do the Patrols, and study the habits of the bird or animal they select, in particular, concentrating on this emblem to a greater extent than on the other live creatures.

From the Stores Department, for a few cents, you can obtain a Flag, to tie onto the end of your Scout Staff, on which is depicted the animal which you select, and which you can use as your banner.

Naval Cutter for Sea Scouts

A fine naval cutter was recently presented to the 1st Barbados Sea Scout Group by the captain, officers and ship's company of H.M.S. Repulse. The presentation was an expression of appreciation of the courtesies extended Deep Sea Scouts when ashore.

English College Scout Visitors

A change of policy to travelling within the Empire instead of visiting Europe is bringing to eastern Canada this summer a Scout party of the 2nd Framlingham College Group, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, under Scout-

master the Rev. R. H. W. Kaese. The Suffolk Scouts are anxious to visit a number of Canadian Scout Camps.

Lone Scout Camp

When this paragraph appears in the press the boys who were fortunate enough to spend two weeks in camp at Ebor Park with the Lone Scout Staff from Headquarters will just be thinking of returning to their homes, and we know it will be with regret.

Although the numbers who have attended this camp are not so large as we had hoped for, due, we presume, to the difficult times we have recently passed through, nevertheless there are enough Lones to make a camp worth while, and to have a great deal of fun together.

The park is now at its best, and the swimming pool is great, and there is no doubt that those who attended this year will want to repeat the experience at the first opportunity.

An interesting point which will undoubtedly appeal to all Ontario Lones is that a friend of our Commissioner, Scout Kurt Topp, of Troop 800, Chicago, Ill., has journeyed all the way from Chicago especially to attend this camp. Kurt is 15 years old, and was Capt. Furlinger pleased to see him again? Oh Boy, I should say!

Empire Scouts at World Gathering
The number of Scouts to represent the British Empire at the next World Scout Jamboree, in Hungary, next summer, has been increased from 2,500 to 4,200.

Several Scout districts in Hungary are inviting British Scouts to visit them for a few weeks this summer. Their idea is to develop friendships and improve their knowledge of English.

Canada Scoutatic in Hungary
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Perhaps you too would like to be a Lone Scout, if you cannot join a Regular Troop? If you are interested write for particulars to the Lone Scout Department, The Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay St., Toronto 2. Full information will be gladly sent, and you will be placed under no obligation.—"Lone E."

Duty

True life is just a going on To duties still ahead, For, when today is past and gone, Tomorrow comes instead— And thus the duty I have done Is prelude to another one.

Thus life's reward for every task Is that I shall fulfil The further service life may ask, And do my duty still— Since at each morning's opening gates Another sacred duty waits. —A. B. Cooper.

The Human Mind

The human mind will become more various, piercing, and all comprehending; more capable of understanding and expressing the solemn and the sportive, the terrible and the beautiful, the profound and the tender, in proportion as it should be illumined and penetrated by the true knowledge of God, Genius, Intellect, Imagination, taste, and sensibility, must all be baptised into religion, or they will never know and never make known, their real glory and immortal power.

—Channing, (Fenelon.)

Sir Walter Scott, while travelling in Ireland, was one day accosted by a beggar. He felt in his pocket for a sixpence, but finding that he had nothing smaller than a shilling with him, gave it to the woman with the words: "You must give me the change next time we meet." "I will, sorr," replied the beggar, "and may yer honor live till ye get it."

Game Abounds on Bois

Paris.—The Bois de Boulogne, a fashion parade and playground by day, is, after nightfall, a game preserve. Deer, foxes, quail and pheasants abound in the wooded coverts and are often seen late at night.

New Style Upper Berth



A permanent folding stairway, a dormer window and dressing platform are the features introduced in this new upper berth, eliminating many of the discomforts of train travel.

Sunday School Lesson

July 17. Lesson III—The Passover
—Exodus 12: 21-23. Golden Text—
"Even Christ our Passover is sacrificed for us."—1 Corinthians 5: 7.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE PASSOVER AS A RITUAL, vs. 21, 22.

II. THE PASSOVER AS A REDEMPITIVE EVENT, v. 23.

III. THE PASSOVER AS A MEMORY, vs. 24-28.

INTRODUCTION—The book of Exodus comprises both history and legislation. The dramatic story of the exodus is broken off here and there to include a section of laws or directions for various institutions. The reason for this is twofold. On the one hand, the historian obviously sought to set forth the inner soul of his people by exhibiting the kind of laws which governed their lives; on the other hand, it was considered that most of Israel's laws and great institutions had their origin in the formative period when Israel was delivered from Egypt. At this juncture of the story, then, we have the directions for observing the Passover. A series of dreadful plagues had failed to convince the stubborn heart of Pharaoh that God really intended to set his people free from the bondage of Egypt. Another plague, more awful than any of the others, was yet to come—the destruction of all the first born of Egypt. It was while Egypt was thus stricken that the Israelites made good their escape. The Passover had its origin in that night of divine triumph for Israel.

I. THE PASSOVER AS A RITUAL, vs. 21, 22.

The deliverance from Egypt was to the Israelites what Calvary is to the Christian. Each of these great redemptive events came to be symbolized in a suitable ritual—the deliverance from Egypt in the Passover, and the sacrifice of Christ in the Lord's Supper. Moses delivered the detailed provisions for observing the rite to the elders, and the elders, as the tribal and clan leaders, would pass them on to the people. Not all of these details are now clear to us, but there is no mistaking the main features of the ceremony. It should be noted that while the Passover was to be observed by the whole people, it was largely a family affair. "According to your families," said Moses, v. 21. Each family, as a unit, was to draw a lamb from its flock: "Perhaps the later popularity of the Passover above all other Israelite institutions lay in the fact that it was primarily a family festival. When the paschal lamb was killed, its blood was caught in a basin and applied to the lintel and the doorposts with a wisp of hyssop, a shrub which formed a suitable brush, cf. tithe placed on the ritual by faith.

Psalm 1: 7. The ceremony was to be held at night. All Israel was to keep indoors that night. Verse 11 further tells that the flesh of the paschal lamb was to be eaten in haste, while those who partook were to be shod and ready, as though for a journey. This preparation would make the ceremony impressive, but it must have been a gruesome sight to wander through an Israelite settlement and see the front of each house bespattered with blood!

II. THE PASSOVER AS A REDEMPITIVE EVENT, v. 23.

It was a redemptive event which this grim but impressive ceremony symbolized. That night the destroyer came, and the advising of an operation. Some hours later on will get the picture of the colon in the fluoroscope or on the film, and if there is a filling defect in the colon, you must make another film by injecting the mixture through the rectum into the colon. With the rarest exceptions is any serious lesion or trouble of the oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, small intestine, or colon overlooked. The chief danger is that this examination will be made too late and not that it will be made in time and misinterpreted.

III. THE PASSOVER AS A MEMORY, vs. 24-28.

It was desirable that each year, as the anniversary of their deliverance from Egypt came round, the people of Israel should re-enact in this solemn and dramatic ritual, the great experience of redemption through which they had passed. The redeeming grace of God would, in this way, be brought vividly to mind. The difficulty of any ritual ceremony, however, is that it may in time lose its original meaning and become just a ceremony—a formal act from which the spirit of life and truth has fled. To overcome this danger, the Israelites were required to instruct their young each year in the meaning of the rite, vs. 26, 27. Under this wise provision, the children of Israelitish parents were well grounded and informed in the great articles of faith, as well as in the chief historical experiences, on which the nation of Israel was founded. On looking back over the passage as a whole, we can see that there were three constituent features in the passover—first, the historical experience of redemption, then the ritual which symbolized it, and finally the interpretation placed on the ritual by faith.

Cancer of the Bowels Easily Detectable By X-Ray

This article has been written for the Canadian Social Hygiene Council by an eminent specialist and in addition has received the endorsement of the Provincial Department of Health of Ontario.

The great anatomist and zoologist Leydy of the University of Pennsylvania remarked in 1890 that he would not pass a dental student in anatomy who did not know something about his insides. Leydy did not realize that he was establishing a very important principle in preventive medicine. Dentists must know a great deal about the teeth, because it is their profession to treat the teeth. But dentists, as doctors, need know more about the inside of the body than anyone else. But everyone should know something about the oesophagus which carries the food from the mouth to the stomach and about the stomach and the first portion of the small intestine beyond the stomach called the duodenum, and then there is about thirty-two feet of small intestine and about ten feet of the large intestine called colon, and it more important to know about the ten feet of colon than about the thirty-two feet of the small intestine.

If you place an individual in front of an x-ray machine and have behind him the x-ray tube, and then look at him through the fluoroscope in a darkened room, you can witness the heart beat and see the lightness of the lungs, the darkness of the liver, and if you give him the barium-milk mixture to swallow, you can tell at once the normal oesophagus, and as this mixture passes into, and fills the stomach, and then passes through the pylorus and the duodenum, within five minutes you will know whether there is a filling defect or not. If there is a filling defect in the duodenal side of the pylorus, you can say to the patient: "You do not have a cancer of the stomach, but you may have an ulcer or some adhesions about the duodenum which may be cured by treatment, and if not, by operation." But when you see the filling defect in the stomach itself, you must think of the possibility of cancer and the advising of an operation.

Some hours later on will get the picture of the colon in the fluoroscope or on the film, and if there is a filling defect in the colon, you must make another film by injecting the mixture through the rectum into the colon. With the rarest exceptions is any serious lesion or trouble of the oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, small intestine, or colon overlooked. The chief danger is that this examination will be made too late and not that it will be made in time and misinterpreted.

In years of x-ray studies of these cases the evidence confirms this statement.

Recently the cases of cancer of the colon, occurring in a period of forty years has been studied and cases demonstrated long before the advent of the x-rays and diagnosis by their means. What is the explanation of this? It is very simple. The cancer causes obstruction, if it is at the pylorus of the stomach or in the left colon. Twenty-five years ago Koehler of Switzerland recorded that in all his permanently cured cases of cancer of the stomach, the cancer was a freely moveable mass at the pyloric end of the stomach where a little mass produced obstruction early. The left colon is no smaller than the right, but the focal matter is harder, and the least narrowing of the lumen causes obstruction. Unfortunately nature has not provided that all cancers of the bowel produce obstruction so early that people are forced to the operating room for relief. But fortunately all cancers of the bowel or stomach give symptoms just as definite but not as urgent, as obstruction, and if an x-ray examination is made at this time, the defect will be recognized just as easily as if there were obstruction.

It has been found in the past ten years, more than in the previous twenty years, that more people, when they have trouble in the colon and expect to be operated upon for a possible cancer, fear the discomforts of what is known as an artificial anus, fecal fistula, colostomy, or as most of the people say, that the bowels will move in an abnormal place, or that they will have no control. First, this

is due to the fact that in the beginning of surgery of the colon practically all the patients came into the hospital with obstruction and had to have colostomy first to save their lives, and usually the tumor was so large that after its removal the continuity of the bowel could not be restored to normal. To-day this temporary colostomy is becoming less and less necessary, because the majority of people are examined with the x-rays before obstruction and the early stages of cancer. Again, we are to perform a temporary colostomy or safety valve of the cecum in the region of the appendix. With the rarest exceptions, we never make a permanent outlet in the abdomen unless the tumor is situated deep in the pelvis, in the lower sigmoid or upper rectum where complete removal and end to end suture restoring the lumen of the bowel is possible, but, very dangerous. Therefore, usually colostomy is an operation of choice to avoid danger rather than an operation of necessity, and none to-day should bother about a moderate colostomy. It is much better to choose this than a dangerous operation. It is very important that the press should aid in eliminating the unnecessary fear of colostomy.

Cancer of the large bowel has a very low grade of malignancy, and more cures are accomplished every day and more cures will be made in the future, because this cancer may begin in a polypoid tumor not cancer. This polypoid tumor gives symptoms and, if examined and recognized then, the operation should be as safe and successful as the removal of the appendix.

Remember, it is the x-rays that detect troubles in the oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, small and large intestines. Always ask your physician: "Did I require an x-ray examination?"

Forest Tree Seeds

The Forest Service, Department of the Interior, maintains a plant at New Westminster, British Columbia, for the extraction of forest tree seeds. Following the season of 1930, this plant extracted 2,933 pounds (nearly a ton and a half) of forest tree seed, practically all of which was sent to the Imperial Forestry Commission and the Forest Service of New Zealand for use in reforestation work.

Checking the Compass

Since 1880, field officers of the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, in the course of their regular surveying and mapping operations, have made about 30,000 measurements of the direction of pointing of the magnetic compass needle. Such measurements may be taken by the surveyor in a few minutes, at very little additional expense when he is already on the ground with the necessary instruments.

Interesting Wild Life

Many interesting wild animals known to most people only in a zoo can be seen and studied in their natural environment in Waterton Lakes national park in the southwest corner of the province of Alberta. In this reserve there are bighorn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, black bear, moose, elk, beaver, and many kinds of small fur-bearers.

Astrophysical Researches

Recent researches at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Department of the Interior, at Victoria, B.C., confirm the existence, throughout interstellar space, of an extremely tenuous cloud of gaseous particles. So rarefied is this cloud that millions of cubic miles of it would weigh only a fraction of an ounce. Notwithstanding this extreme tenuity it betrays its presence by its action on the light coming from distant stars.

Simplicity

I have grown to believe that the one thing worth aiming at is simplicity of heart and life; that the world is a very beautiful place; that congenial labor is the secret of happiness.—A. F. Benson.

City Officials of World

Hold London Parley
London.—"Co-operation of the world's peoples in matters of everyday concern to everybody" was the description applied by Dr. V. von Leyden, Prussian Minister of the Interior in the Braun Cabinet to the International Congress of Municipal Authorities held in London recently.

Nearly 800 mayors, town clerks, councillors and engineers from 44 countries assembled to exchange everyday experiences in all aspects of local government.

That those who wield local authority greatly appreciate this practical co-operation is best shown by the amazing growth of the International Union of towns which held its first congress at Ghent, Belg., in 1913.

This original meeting was attended by delegates of 162 municipalities from 28 countries. To-day the number of towns and other local authorities affiliated with the union is estimated at 50,000 and the total population at 190,000,000.

The International Union carries out its action not only by organizing congresses, but by fostering international relations between the municipalities through the medium of its permanent office at Brussels which collects and disseminates information on local government throughout the world.

Municipal administrators who are faced by the same problem all over the world came to London from countries as distant as the Hejaz, Peru, Mexico, Cuba, Persia and China, in the hope of learning useful lessons from the solutions evolved by their colleagues in more advanced countries.

The general theme for this year's discussions was the practical working of local authorities and the training and recruiting of local government officers.

German Air Lines

Aim At Speed Record

Berlin.—Germany will make a bid for the fastest commercial air service of the world this summer when a fleet of planes now under construction is expected to be put in operation on important domestic and international lines. The planes are reported to have a maximum speed of 300 kilometers an hour. Today's average speed in the German commercial air service is 180 kilometers an hour.

The extent of the airline net to be covered by the fast express planes remains to be determined, but officials of the German Lufthansa have already worked out a tentative plan. It is intended to make it possible for commercial travellers to fly from Berlin to such traffic-centres as Munich, Stuttgart, Frankfurt and Cologne in two hours. This, it is pointed out, will enable them to attend to their business and then return to Berlin in the evening.

The record in the decrease of flying time is hoped to be attained on the Berlin-Vienna line. A run for which express trains now require fourteen hours should be covered by the new planes in two hours.

Italian City to Have 200-foot Skyscraper

Genoa.—Genoa will be the first Italian city to go in for skyscrapers to any considerable extent. A new city plan which has just been made calls for tall buildings at the four corners of the recently constructed Piazza Dante. The only other examples of unusually high buildings in Italy are in Milan and Brescia.

It should be added that in Italy the word "skyscraper" hardly has the American meaning. Most Italian cities have fixed an upper limit of 70 to 80 feet for new buildings. Any structure exceeding that height is therefore considered exceptional and is technically a skyscraper. The four skyscrapers here will have a height of about 200 feet, which would certainly not qualify them to figure among the tall buildings of America.

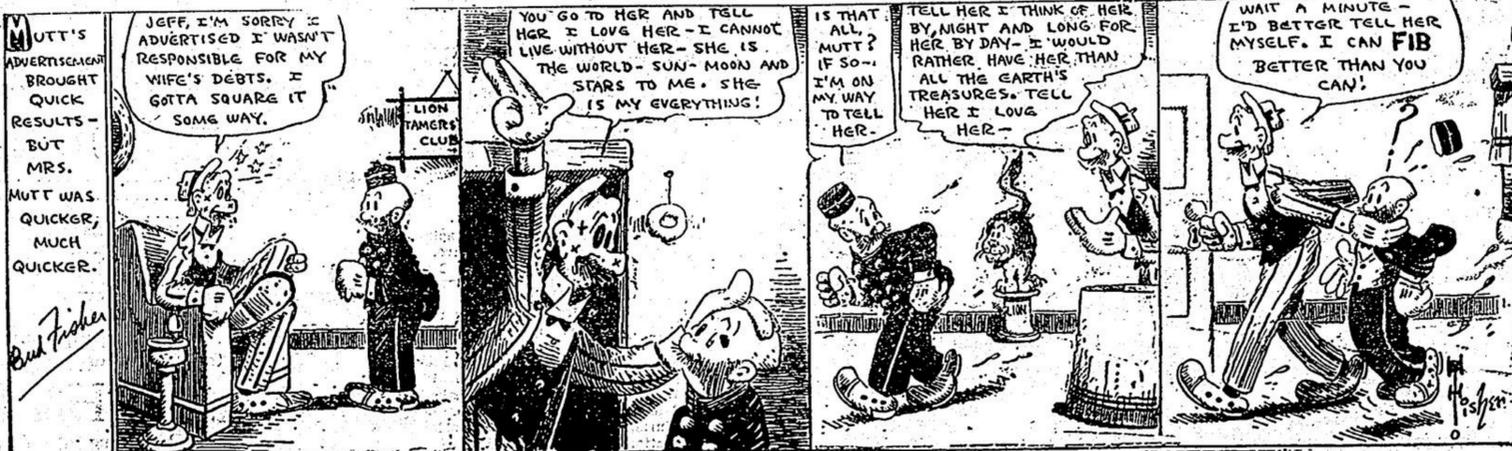
Dairy Cow Rations

Many New Jersey dairy farmers are effecting a substantial saving without decreasing the milk flow by substituting soybean oil meal for linseed oil meal in the dairy cow ration, contends E. J. Perry, extension dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Although cottonseed meal is slightly cheaper than the soybean, the latter gives the variety of ingredients always desirable in a dairy mixture. Tests conducted in Tennessee and Ohio show that soybean oil meal produced more milk than either cottonseed or linseed meal, said Mr. Perry. It is the residue left after most of the oil has been extracted from the soybean and carries as much digestible protein as cottonseed meal, 13 per cent. more carbohydrates and a little less fat.

Italians Shown to be Excursionist Enthusiasts

Rome.—One of the most popular innovations introduced by the Ministry of Communications last year was the running of Sunday excursion trains during the summer at very low rates from all the principal cities to various points of interest. The trains have been resumed this year and promise to be as popular as ever. The service has been improved because, whereas formerly the trains were composed exclusively of third-class coaches, several second-class coaches have been added this year.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



Love Sends Its Message.

