Husband Strength When Lost in Woods

Tenderfoot Rushes Around in Mad Circles Resulting in Exhaustion

An article in this month's American Forests discusses what to do when you get lost in the woods. No one who has ever had that experience is likely to forget it. If you keep your head, it is often alarming enough; if you lose it, the result may be terrifying and disastrous. A tenderfoot lost in the wilderness has symptoms as certain and sequential as those of measles or mumps. He sets out resolutely in what he thinks is the right direction. As the sun sinks lower he grows anxious and accelerates his pace. Soon he loses faith in his compass; thinks it simply cannot be right. Then pretty soon he begins to run:

The lost person sets a pace that no human body even in the best of health can long withstand. He climbs over fallen trees and rocks that might easily be walked around with less labor. He plunges through brush that only a little reflection on his part would lead him to avoid. He climbs hills and slides down valleys. He enters impassable swamps and in the tangled underbrush and windfalls falls he exacts his last ounce of energy.

Every summer this happens to hundreds of men and women. Sometimes a rescue party finds one of them almost dead of exhaustion and bereft of reason, with clothes torn to tatters by their swift passage through the brambles. Sometimes they are never found at all. But save in the more remote parts of the wilderness, or in Winter, there is rarely cause for alarm. Yet it is the alarm itself that too often proves fatal: the fear that grips the heart and makes the nerves tense and throws the brain into confusion. Far better for the hunter from the city, unfamiliar with the woods, to stay still and let his companions find him. Even if he is alone, the first thing he should do is to sit down quietly and think things out.

The woodsman knows plenty of tricks to aid him in such an emergency. If he has no compass, he can tell the direction by his watch. If the sun is overcast, moss on the trees may help to guide him. Or he can line up trees and keep going in one direction, so as to avoid the swinging circles which are the curse of bewilderment. But if he is an old-timer he can often rely safely enough on his own sense of direction, even without a compass. How deeply that may be ingrained in man, as it is in birds and beasts and eels, may be left to the biologist. But certain it is that a man who has lived long in the woods acquires something that at least serves him as a substitute for instinct—a feeling for contours, the unconscious recording of slopes and hills and valleys and watercourses comprised in the more familiar "lay of the land."

A forest runner takes that for granted; he is often amazed at the utter lack of this sixth sense shown by the city-dweller, to whom Thoreau's delight in confluence is inexplicable. But the author of the article referred to, Fritz Skagway, is concerned not so much with these subtleties as with practical advice. Take it easy. Husband your strength. Trust your compass. Walk down hill. Cleave to the watercourses, which always lead eventually to civilization. If one is without matches but has a rifle or shotgun, Mr. Skagway says, it is possible to start a fire in the following manner:

Pull the lead out of a cartridge or the wad from a shotgun shell and stuff in its place some dry bits of cotton from a handkerchief. Find a dry, partially rotten stump, then stand so the end of the firearm is about three from it and fire. Have ready a piece of fine, shredded bark, a bit of resinous pine, or some twigs. The cotton will burn slowly and the rest is easy.

Leipzig Fair Held Shince 1171

Leipzig.—Trade fairs of some sort have been held in Leipzig since 1171, according to ancient documents discovered here. The World Fair, which opens August 30, will be the 760th session of the famous exchange, rendering it by far the oldest fair in the world.

Silent Glider Flies Successfully Over Berlin

Berlin.—There was a time when people used to rush out onto their balconies, lean out of their windows and crane their necks in the street to watch an airplane go by. To-day, writes a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, many set their watches when they hear one of the daily air-traffic planes pass over their homes, with such regularity do airplanes fly over great cities nowadays. It was, therefore, somewhat astonishing to see a group of people at a busy street corner in Berlin staring up into the sky watching with intense interest a small monoplane. Looking a little closer, one discovered that the slender wings of this aircraft were almost transparent. There was nothing of the massiveness of the ordinary air-traffic plane about them. And, before one knew it, one had become an interested observer. For this was not the plane to Munich, or London, or Copenhagen, but an engineless plane, a modern sensitive glider or "sail plane," as the Germans call it. One recalled that Otto Fuchs, a well-known German glider pilot, was carrying out experimental flights over Berlin by invitation of the Aero Club of Germany, testing "sail-flying" conditions over the German capital. The characteristic feature of this kind of flying is its noiselessness. It is so noiseless, in fact, that a passenger could read aloud to the pilot, it is said, and it often happens that "sail fliers" converse with people down on the ground. So this plane with its shimmering wings flew silently over the government quarters of Berlin. Such flights are a further proof of the possibility of engineless flying over flat country and over towns. In a city, the wind, banking against high buildings, produces vertical air currents. So does the warmth steaming up from homes and factories. Thus the pots and frying pans of the noonday meal help to keep the silent glider in the air.

Minor Wood Products Reveal Odd Facts

Why New York should rank 29th on the list of lumber producing states and why Washington should lead the list is not hard to explain as it is quite generally known that most of the timber has been cut in the East but not in the State of Washington. On the other hand, the explanation of the eccentricities of various states in the value of manufactured wood products is not always so apparent, says the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse University.

This fact is noticeable in comparing the values of various wood products. In this respect Pennsylvania is first in the production of wooden square boxes and Florida at the other end of the country is third. New York leads in the value of manufactured cork products such as bottle corks and life preservers although cork is not grown in New York but is imported from Spain and other foreign countries. Wisconsin makes more excelsior than any other state. Michigan leads in the value of refrigerators manufactured but New York is ahead in office furniture, pool tables, bowling alleys and rattan and willow baskets. New York and Pennsylvania are the leading states in the value of manufactured wooden coffins and caskets. Illinois ranks first in cooperage, many kinds of boxes, picture frames and portable houses. Michigan leads in the value of manufactured church pews and Georgia in the production of turpentine. Washington produces more veneers and Ohio more black walnut lumber than any other state.

Offer

A mean golfer selected a little boy for his caddie, so that he would not have to pay the statutory fee. When he was about to drive off at the first tee, one of the regular caddies, a muscular young man, touched his cap to the player and said, "Carry your clubs, sir?"

The player pointed to his diminutive attendant, who was not much taller than the bag of clubs he was holding, and replied: "Can't you see I'm already provided with a caddie?"

But the official bag-carrier was not to retire from the contest so easily. Touching his cap again, he said, eagerly: "Carry your caddie, sir?"

China "Takes Up" Miniature Golf

Night Clubs and "Talkies" Also Among Western Innovations in Peiping

Peiping.—The sudden appearance of four miniature golf courses in this ancient capital is one superficial evidence of a growing taste for "Western" amusements that has developed with increasing momentum during the past year. This taste has been apparent in Shanghai for years, but Northern Chinese have clung more steadfastly to traditional amusements.

Two of these "midget golf" courses have invaded former imperial gardens of Manchu Emperors, one in the Pei Hai (North Sea Palace) and the other in Chungshan Park, named after the late Sun Yat-sen. A third has been constructed in the second story of the greatest Chinese bazaar in the city. When Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang took up miniature golf the success of the experiments was assured.

Chinese night clubs have swept Peiping during the past six months. One enterprising Chinese brought several Chinese "dancing partners" from Shanghai last Winter and opened a night club on Shanghai models. The girls understood Western dancing and undertook to teach clients for a small fee. The place was an immediate success, and within a few weeks six others had been opened. All are apparent financial successes. Manchurian officers and officials contribute much of the business.

Habitues of these night clubs are models of deportment. They treat the dancing partners with great respect, seldom drink too much and learn to dance with great earnestness. Many Chinese girls of respectable family attend these places and vie with the men in seeking instruction from the professional instructresses. In fact, the night clubs seem to be dancing schools rather than places of entertainment.

Peiping has been the stronghold of traditional Chinese drama for generations. Most of the leading actors and actresses of the old school have their headquarters here, and the classical drama has been supported through recent lean years. Now the talking pictures threatens the native drama. Three talking-picture theatres have been established in Peiping during the past year and have become immediately popular with Chinese, with English as the spoken language, but Chinese who cannot understand English appear to enjoy them none the less. Musical pictures are especially popular.

"Talkies" are definitely more popular than silent pictures, but several theatres still show silent pictures with success.

Women in Forestry

Miss Margaret Stoughton, of Asheville, N.C., can claim the distinction of being among the first women in the United States to pass a civil service examination in forestry, writes a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. Recently Miss Stoughton has been appointed on the staff of a forestry experiment station in the Appalachian district, her rank being that of "Junior Forester." She is splendidly equipped by nature for this unusual career, being of athletic build and extremely active. She has always enjoyed tramping through the forests, suitably dressed for the part, so that her present duties for the Government are but another phase of her accustomed outdoor life. Her work as junior forester includes the study of trees and the placing of the official tag of the Government on such specimens as meet the necessary qualifications.

The appointment of Miss Stoughton to this forest field work opens to women a new line of industry, one which is specially suitable to those who are outdoor enthusiasts and who have a keen interest in trees and shrubs.

Forestry includes also varied lines of research work which should appeal to women who enjoy tackling somewhat unusual jobs. A woman who is outstanding in this type of research activity is Dr. Eloise Gerry, of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., who specializes in studies relating to the production of turpentine.

Sunday School Lesson

July 26. Lesson IV. Christianity Spread By Persecution—Acts 7: 59 to 8: 4; 11: 19-21. Golden Text—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.—Revelation 2: 10.

ANALYSIS

I. THE FIRST CHRISTIAN MARTYR, Acts 7: 54-60; 26: 9-11.

II. CHRISTIANITY SAVED, 8: 1-4.

III. CHRISTIANITY SPREAD, 11: 19-21.

IV. CHRISTIANITY HONORED, 1 Peter 4: 12-19.

INTRODUCTION—The Church in Jerusalem was enjoying remarkable prosperity. The high priest himself admitted (5: 28) that Jerusalem was filled with the doctrine. Many, even the priests, had joined it. They could do this without breaking with Judaism because the Church was still Judaism plus something. Only one man saw that this something could not be added to Judaism as it stood. That man was Stephen. It was on his account that the crisis arose which made history for the Church.

I. THE FIRST CHRISTIAN MARTYR, Acts 7: 54-60; 26: 9-11.

Stephen, the deacon, was destined for a greater eminence. As Dr. Whyte says, he was a young man of such original genius and of such special grace that there was nothing he could not have attained to had he been allowed to live. His mind was free from the prejudices and superstitions of his day. He saw what the others had not seen—that Christianity must be freed from Judaistic legalism.

His fellow-Hellenists were quick to see where his teachings must end. They decided that a man so dangerous to things as they were must be silenced. People who want to be comfortable always want to silence the man who has a disturbing gospel. Stephen was soon haled before the Sanhedrin. Stephen's earthly day of work was soon done, but in his dying he set on foot a greater movement than yet had been.

A young Pharisee had seen Stephen murdered. He had held the cloaks of those who had stoned him. The calmness and courage of the dying man had made an indelible impression upon him. Long after, when Saul had found for himself the secret of that courage, he continued to accuse himself bitterly for his own part in it, and in the subsequent persecutions. 26: 9-11.

II. CHRISTIANITY SAVED, 8: 1-4.

Robert Louis Stevenson, tortured wth sciatica, almost dead from a desperate hæmorrhage threatened with permanent blindness, could say that things had fallen out for the best. Looking back, we can say the same of the persecutions which followed upon the death of Stephen. Saul's harrying saved Christianity. The believers, well-equipped for carrying out their Lord's command (1: 8), were staying comfortably in Jerusalem. The local Church was flourishing—crowded congregations—large collections—many additions to the membership—but with no missionary enterprise. Such a Church dies spiritually. Saul's persecutions soon shattered its security.

The believers fled from the city and were scattered abroad. The apostles, significantly enough, remained in Jerusalem. Lacking Stephen's clear insight, they had not yet antagonized Judaism. Possibly, too, the Hellenistic side of the Church had been more aggressive and therefore bore the brunt of the attack. The persecution forced upon the minds of those who fled and those who remained that loyalty to the spirit of Jesus would carry them much further than they had yet gone. But where?

III. CHRISTIANITY SPREAD, 11: 19-21.

Latimer, tied to the stake at Oxford, cried out to Ridley, who was being burned with him. "Be of good cheer, Master Ridley, and play the man: we shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England as (I trust) shall never be put out." So Stephen could have said. The persecutions scattered the believers abroad. The word scattered abroad means to be sown abroad. The scattered believers were the seed, which, thrown into alien soil, was to bear unexpected fruit. Through Judea and Samaria they went, up to Phoenicia, west to Cyprus, north along the coast to Seleucia, the port of Antioch, thence inland the fifteen miles to Antioch itself, the capital of Syria. Antioch offered the exiled Christians a fruitful field for labor. The Jewish community there had won many proselytes for Judaism. The purer religion of the Jews had appealed to the finer spirits in Antioch.

IV. CHRISTIANITY HONORED, 1 Peter 4: 12-19.

The persecuted exiles were perplexed at their many troubles. Peter encourages them by pointing to the honor which has been conferred upon them—made sharers with Jesus in his suffering (v. 12) to be sharers also with him in his glory. He warns them, however, against the notion that all persecutions thus honor one. A man paying for his past sin and folly is experiencing the inevitable "persecution." He may be nursing the delusion that he is being martyred. Let Christians beware of such self-deception! But real martyrdom is something to thank God for. The cross leads to the crown. As Dean Inge says: "The universe is friendly to brave men who can endure hardness." Unexpected forces are throwing in their weight on their side. So it was with the early Church.

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

A cunning frock of French inspiration. It terminates its brief bodice in deep point at the front. Directly below, the skirt is pressed in an inverted plait which gives a lovely spic and span appearance. The skirt is joined to the bodice with soft gathers which provides ample fulness for freedom.

The bloomers peep beneath the dress for smartness.

It is yellow and white printed linen with white collar and cuffs piped in plain ellow.

Style No. 2657 may be had in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

Pique in plain or print, gingham checks, candy stripe tub silk, batiste and printed dimity suitable.

Size 4 requires 3⅛ yards 32-inch material, 3 yards 35-inch material, with ⅜ yard 32-inch contrasting and 1⅛ yards black binding and 1⅛ yards binding for yoke.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

British Line Cuts Fares On India-Africa Routes

London—Imperial Airways has reduced certain fares on the Empire airlines to India and Central Africa. The fare from London to Cairo has been reduced from $250 to $225, and to Bagdad from $405 to $325. The new fare to Karachi, India, 5,000 miles from London, is now $490, only $30 more than first-class fare by surface transport, which takes seven days. The air trip takes slightly more than five days. The fare to Kismu is $475, 10 cheaper than surface transportation. The air journey saves twenty-three days.

Ontario Public To Be Made Milk Conscious

Toronto.—Milk and its allied products are to be the subjects of an educational publicity campaign in Ontario, directed by the Ontario Milk Producers' Association and backed by the Departments of Agriculture, Education and Health and by municipal health bodies, according to the announcement of J. P. Griffin, secretary of the milk association.

"Investigation among the distributors of milk, the food purveyors and in the local hotels and restaurants has convinced us that people do not realize the food value of milk and milk products. It is with the idea of giving people an opportunity to learn the elementary facts which seem to have been lost or obscured from the people of this generation, that the campaign will be launched," Mr. Griffin said.

A helpful sign is seen by the association in the run that has been made on buttermilk ever since the June heat wave.

"Dairies are unable to supply thhe demand," said Mr. Griffin.

Berlin's Area Expands

Berlin.—Berlin has grown fourteen times larger in the last thirty years, according to figures of the Bureau of Statistics. Its area now is 348 square miles against 25 in 1900. This expansion is due mainly to incorporating more and more suburbs and neighboring communes, a process which indeed has been going on in all big cities in Germany, though on a less striking scale.

In the same three decades the population of Berlin has risen from 1,888,000 to 4,297,000, but as the rate of territorial growth has been so much greater, the Berliner in 1931 has, theoretically at least, considerably more breathing space than at the beginning of the century.

Berlin in the first quarter of this year had the lowest birth rate in the Reich, namely, 10.3 per 1,000 against an average of 16.1 in the chief cities of Germany. The prize for the highest birth rate during the quarter goes to Hindenburg, in Silesia, which recorded 23.8.

Panama Suffers Little From Trade Depression

Panama City.—The Republic of Panama, probably as self-contained economically as any country in the world, has felt but lightly the world depression.

Unlike other Central and South American countries which export their products and suffer keenly from any decrease in outside buying power, Panama has little to sell. Business has slumped in the more populous centers at the ends of the canal, but in the interior towns life has been little affected.

An attractive advertisement speaks of "suits for the trim business man." For the business man already trimmed we suppose the same old suit will have to do.

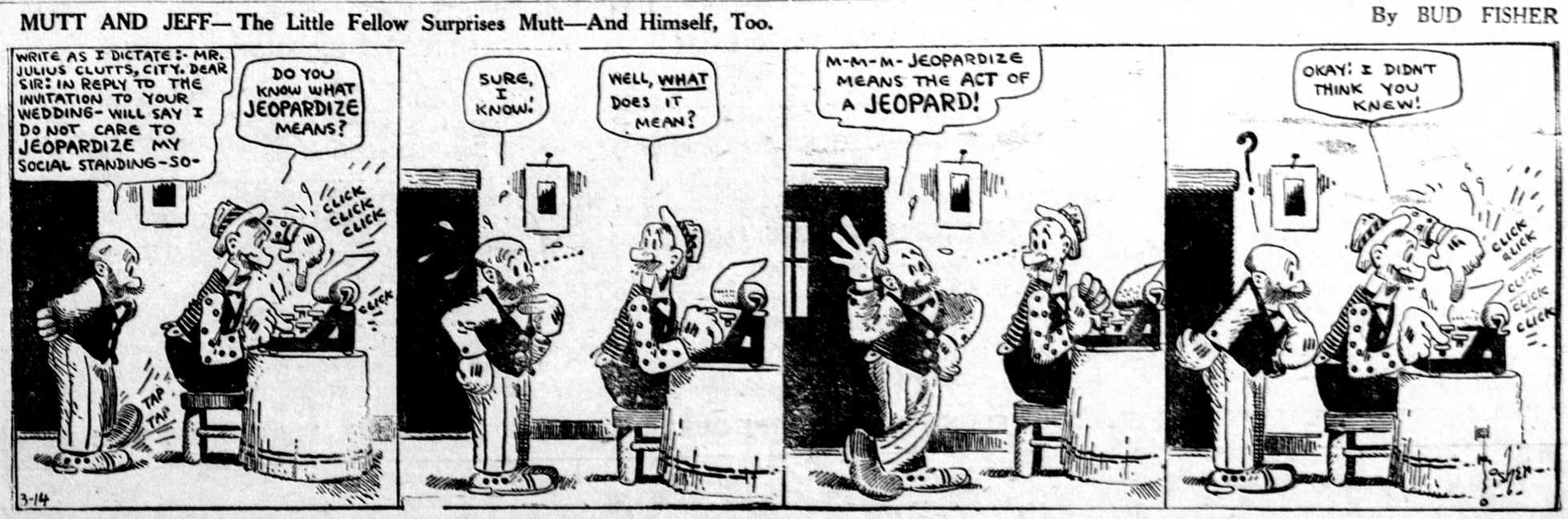
$50,000 Granted For Hostel Building in Britain

Glasgow. — The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust are to give a grant of £10,000 for the provision of hostels in conection with the hiking movement in Great Britain.

This movement continues to grow in popularity, and in certain parts of Scotland special early-morning Sunday services are held for hikers, who turn up in shorts and plus fours to attend a service before setting off on their travels.

"Papa and Mama both say I can select my own husband and marry anyone I please."

"They have a good opinion of you, haven't they?"

MUTT AND JEFF—The Little Fellow Surprises Mutt—And Himself, Too.

By BUD FISHER