Our Weekly Scout Law—No. 6

"A Scout is a Friend of Animals."

Of course he is! We have just held a Lone Scout Dog Show, and every entrant had to state why he particularly liked his own dog. Quite a lot of them stated that the reason is because "my dog likes me!"

The majority of animals can be tamed, some much more easily than others, and they all respond to kindness. No wild animal will attack a man on sight, unless it is desperately hungry, or else it is afraid for its young ones, or some other unusual reason.

Gig game hunters will tell you that lions and tigers in their wild state will practically always do their best to avoid meeting a man.

Quite a few animals are capable of showing very genuine affection for human beings, and many a dog, cat, horse, monkey, etc., has proved this. And, too, we have known some animals who show a lot more intelligence than some humans we have met!

So the animals are our friends if we will permit them to be so, and it is our duty to protect them as much as we can.

For this reason Scouts are taught that they should not hunt just for the sake of killing, but only for the purpose of obtaining food. That they should not destroy birds' nests, or take their eggs. A very much better idea, and one which provides a lot more fun, and is incidentally more difficult and requires a greater knowledge of the art of "stalking" (at which every Scout should be proficient), is to "hunt" birds and animals with a camera, and keep your collection of trophies in a snap-shot album!

So, Lonies, always be a friend to animals, and when you hear someone discoursing on the uselessness or badness of a certain animal, you can always find something good about it, if you think a moment.

New Prairie Pheasants Thrive

Some little time ago a number of Mongolian and Ring-necked pheasants were distributed in Southern Alberta, and Calgary Scouts have been watching for them on their various hikes. The Scouts have been able to report to the Fish and Game Association that the birds are in fine condition, and apparently finding suitable food in the kini-kinik and Juniper berries and grain picked up in the stubble fields.

A report has also been received that those pheasants liberated in the Glenmore district which were distributed by the clearing of timber and bush for the new reservoir have found refuge along the Elbow River and Fish Creek, on the Sarcee Reserve.

Junior Forest Wardens

A suggestion has been placed before the Dominion Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association that the Lone Scouts throughout Canada should cooperate with the Forestry Association by undertaking the duties of Junior Forest Wardens.

The duties of these Wardens are to boost the protection of forests and trees, and to encourage the planting of trees in suitable spots, for reforestation, wind breaks, etc., to help in the location and extinguishing of forest fires, and to assist in the prevention of these fires, by the supervision of camping sites where hikers and campers are liable to cause a fire through neglect.

In addition to this the Wardens interest themselves in the preservation of wild life, fish and animals, in their locality.

Each Warden is given a certificate and a badge of office, and further particulars will be circulated to the Lonies at a later date.

Hospital Operation Removes Gloom

A new and successful operation for the removal of gloom was recently performed at the Red Cross Children's Hospital, Calgary. No anaesthetic was used. The patient, in a sun-treatment loincloth, was placed in a circle of his fellows and received on his breast the ink-stamped outline of a wolf cub's head—the emblem of the Junior Boy Scouts, which he had just joined. There was nothing to which to pin the badge, hence the "tattooing." Scout units are now adjuncts of most of our children's hospitals, for the value of the cheery "scouting atmosphere."

Camp

Don't forget the Lone Scout Camp, July 4th to 1th, at Ebor Park, near Brantford. This is your biggest opportunity of the year to meet your brother Lonies and your Scoutmaster. Send in your reservation at once.

Interested boys who would like to receive particulars of how to become a Lone Scout should write to The Lone Scout Department, Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay Street, Toronto 2.

They will be glad to send you full information, and you will be under no obligation.—"Lone E."

What New York Is Wearing

BY ANNEBELLE WORTHINGTON

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

Here's a dainty idea, all feminine, with slim straight lines, as Paris would have it.

Of course you will have spotted the smartly shaped collar that is given a military air, buttoned at the left shoulder.

A printed crepe silk in yellow and white made the original. The white crepe collar was edged with lace.

Another sportive scheme is white crinkle silk crepe with light navy blue crinkle crepe collar edged with vivid red bias binds. Choose a red leather belt.

Lacy cottons, wide wale pique, striped linen and many rayon novelties are delightful materials to use for this chic model.

Style No. 2808 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust.

Size 16 requires 5¼ yards 39-inch with ¾ yard 35-inch contrasting.

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.

Sunday School Lesson

ANALYSIS.

May 8. Lesson VI—Esau Sells His Birthright (Temperance Lesson)—Genesis 25: 27-34. Golden Text—Every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. 1 Corinthians 9: 25.

I. CONTRASTED TYPES, vs. 27, 28.
II. A FOOLISH BARGAIN, vs. 29-33.
III. A PROFANE PERSON, v. 34.

INTRODUCTION—Jacob was the third of the patriarchs, and, like Abraham and Isaac, was regarded as a national hero. To us it may seem strange that the people of Israel found in Jacob one of their ideals. He was cunning, selfish and always had his eye on the main chance. Various considerations, however, should be kept in mind. For one thing Jacob was not a Christian, and it is unfair to measure him by Christian standards. He was a primitive nomad, though touched by the spirit of God, and destined to serve God's purpose. Some of his own countrymen, especially in later generations, were aware of his grave defects. See Hosea, chap. 12. Paul also was so conscious of his shortcomings that he drew the conclusion that God chose him for some other reason than that of human merit, Romans 9: 10-14. It is just possible, therefore, that the Israelite people regarded Jacob as a national type in which they saw their own character reflected, rather than as an example always to be followed. His character stands in strong contrast to that of Esau. The two brothers are presented as rivals. The Bible never glosses over the fact that even brothers, springing from the same parents, may be divided by bitterest strife where one would expect only love. Such rivalry is weirdly fascinating because it is so true to life.

I. CONTRASTED TYPES, vs. 27, 28.

Jacob and Esau chose different occupations. Their choice revealed at the outset the natural bent of their dispositions, which their vocations, once chosen, tended to confirm. Esau was a hunter; Jacob was a shepherd. Jacob is called a "plain" man; the Hebrew word here suggests that his was a settled mode of life. Esau loved the open spaces, with the exhilaration of the chase; Jacob preferred his tent, and his flocsk and herds. The hunter slays the animals which he takes in the chase; the shepherd keeps and tends his animals. The hunter often comes home exhausted, and unsuccessful in the hunt; the shepherd has always something to eat. If the hunter has enough to eat today, he does not think of tomorrow and its needs; the shepherd is accustomed to think not only of today, but of tomorrow, and of the day after. Thus Esau's decision to sell his birthright (vs. 32, 33) was simply the compression of his mode of life into a single act.

II. A FOOLISH BARGAIN, vs. 29-33.

The figure of Esau, the hunter, returning home tired and hungry, and ready to seize the nearest food at hand, is depicted with great dramatic power. He points to the dish prepared by Jacob, and asks for "the red, the red—this here," and in asking for it he indicates that he is ready to "swallow" it. Why doesn't he call the dish by its name—lentils? Because in his great impatience he does not take the time to examine the contents of the dish; he merely notices its red color. In the Hebrew there is at this point a clever word-play. The Hebrew word for "red" is "adom"; Esau's other name is Edom, and he is regarded as the father of the Edomites, 36: 8, 19. Esau is all impulse. This is shown in v. 32, when he says, "Behold, I am going to die!" Jacob, or the other hand, is crafty and far-seeing. He uses the situation for his own advantage. He thinks of the day when his father will die and Esau will become the head of the house through the law of the birthright. According to the Hebrew view, the firstborn, whether of man or of animals, was the finest of the offspring. Preference also was shown to the eldest son of the Hebrew family. When the father died, the family possessions were left undivided, and the eldest son stepped into the father's place. He became the lord of his brothers; they paid him [illegible] as was fitting to his position, 27: 29. Esau's is, therefore, a great advantage. But Jacob now plans to win by his wits, and for a trifling consideration, the advantage that has been denied him by nature. Doubtless Jacob is mean and ungenerous in taking advantage of his brother's impetuous nature. None the less, Esau's decision to part with his birthright is ultimately his own responsibility. Jacob insists upon ratifying the bargain with an oath. For it is characteristic of the crafty man, that he does not readily trust other men. When Esau gives his oath, the bargain is closed for good and all. He has renounced for all time his claim to the birthright.

III. A PROFANE PERSON, v. 34.

The scene closes with Esau in a jaunty, light-hearted mood. He has eaten and drunk. His appetite is satisfied and he is well content. The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews (12: 16) calls him a "profane person." The late A. B. Davidson says of him: "Passionate, impatient, impulsive, incapable of looking before him, refusing to estimate the worth of anything which does not immediately appeal to his senses, preferring the animal to the spiritual, he is rightly called a 'profane person'." There does not seem to be much choice between the two brothers, for in this incident both have played an unworthy part. "Deep reflections," says MacFadyen, "convinces us that Jacob is essentially the bigger man of the two, and that in him there are larger possibilities for good. Esau is the creature of the moment, governed by his immediate needs and impulses and incapable of taking long views; Jacob can take the future into account; he lives and works and schemes for that. Esau's actions are determined by his appetites, Jacob's by his ambitions."

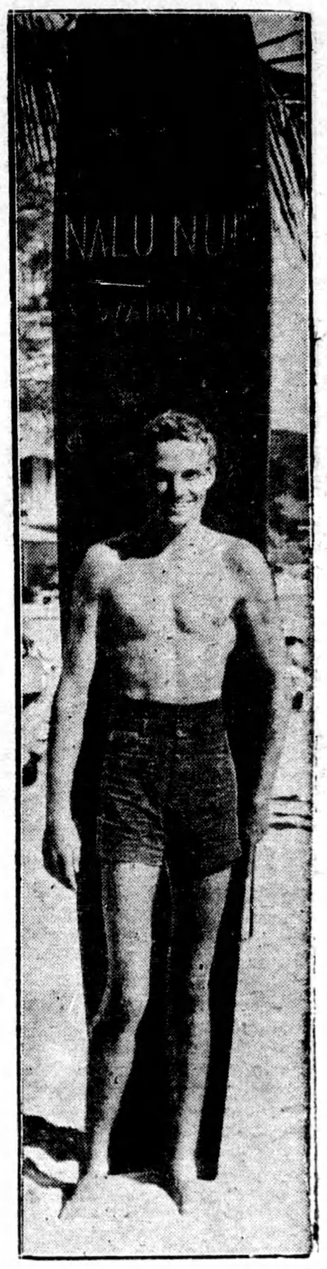
Struggle

Yet act thy part, heroic heart!
For only by the strong
Are great and noble deeds achieved;
No truth was ever yet believed
That had not struggled long.
—John T. Trowbridge.

Virtues

I think it must somewhere be written that the virtues of mothers shall occasionally be visited on their children as well as the sins of the fathers.
—Charles Dickens.

Hawaii Entrant



Jack May, Honolulu youth, will likely be right up in front when the gun goes for the Olympic 1,500 meters swim. He is training at Waikiki Beach.

Women of To-day Successfully Fight Cancer of Breast Menace

There is no better sign of the average high intelligence of the women of this country and no better evidence of the value of publicity of correct information in the daily press than the change that has taken place in the status of cancer of the breast today as compared with thirty years before in the decade between 1800 and 1900.

Before 1900 and since 1890 the operative treatment for cancer of the breast was perfected. Yet, during that decade, in the best clinics of civilized countries throughout the world the actual incidence of cancer among every hundred women entering the clinic complaining of some trouble in the breast was eighty. Today in a number of clinics in this country, in localities where there has been publicity through the daily press for seventeen years, the incidence of cancer has fallen from eighty to seventeen, the hopeless cases of cancer from more than fifty to less than five per cent., and the actual five year cures have risen from less than ten to more than sixty per cent. This tremendous change for the better has nothing to do with the improvement in surgery or the advent of radiation (x-ray or radium). But it cannot be accomplished unless the diagnosis, the surgery and the irradiation are of the best that can be obtained anywhere.

The enlightened woman should have no fear of cancer of the breast, if she reports for an examination the moment she observed anything unusual in the breast or nipple, or in the region of the armpit or axilla. It is safer to pay attention to anything unusual, no matter how insignificant—pain without a lump, a lump without pain, any change in the nipple, any irritation, any discharge from the nipple, pulling in of the nipple, anything that can be felt in the breast, like a cake, or something that could not be felt before; any lump under the armpit. Go at once to your family physician and request a thorough examination. If you are properly educated, you will have selected your medical adviser, your breast will have been examined at the last periodic examination and your personal physician will be familiar with the normal condition of your breast. In a large number of cases of this kind your selected family physician will be able to decide that the condition of the breast which has attracted your attention has no relation to cancer, and, except for irritations of the nipple, no treatment is necessary. In a certain portion of the cases the general practitioner, after examining your breast will decide that it is safer for you to be studied by a specialist. In a group of one hundred women who seek an examination the moment they are warned and, after being examined by one or both doctors, the chances are that seventy-five per cent or more will require no operation or irradiation. From the standpoint of greatest safety and protection, a number will be requested to return for a second examination. Among this enlightened group of women properly examined, in about twenty-five per cent. there will be a definite lump and a simple operation in a hospital will become necessary. In lumps of this kind it is impossible to detect the presence of cancer by any method of examination previous to operation. Do not consent to any form of blood test for cancer or preliminary treatment with any serum, for protection against cancer. Your surgeon should tell you before the operation that there are just two kinds of lumps. In one you remove the lump only and save the breast. In the other you remove the breast by the complete operation as the best protection against a return and the best assurance of a permanent cure. In addition, in some instances it is a good plan after operation to have protective irradiation with x-rays or radium.

Women who have borne children should be best protected, because they will become familiar with the value of periodic examination before and after the birth of their children. They will be instructed as to the absolute necessity for protection against cancer of the cervix to submit to periodic pelvic examinations, and at this time the physician should examine the breasts and give them the correct information that every woman should have about the care of her breast and nipples.

Publicity in regard to the breast, the skin and the mouth is giving evidence of its value in many of the clinics of this country today, and is the chief reason for these articles.

Germany Helps Jobless Build Suburban Homes

Berlin.—Plans for the construction of 16,000 wooden houses in the suburbs of industrial cities have been announced by the federal commissioner for suburban settlements.

The houses with furniture and equipment are to cost a total of $11,425,000, an average of $714. Construction will be of wood and each of the houses is to consist of a living room, a large bedroom, two small bedrooms, stable, cellar, and sheds for storage of tools and feed.

Each settler will be required to give his own work in the construction of his house. The project is intended largely for the assistance of the unemployed.

Cambridge Buys Land To Preserve Beauty

Cambridge, Eng.—Another step in the process of preserving Cambridge from the possibilities of future industrial or commercial exploitation has been taken in the purchase by the Cambridge Preservation Society of 230 acres of the Coton Manor Farm, situated to the southwest of this town.

The society now owns 613 acres in the vicinity, largely owing to the generosity of the Pilgrim Trust, which considers that it is "of national importance to preserve as far as it is still possible the beauty and dignity of the settings of our ancient universities."

Boldness

It is better by a noble boldness to run the risk of being subject to half of the evils which we anticipate, than to remain in cowardly listlessness for fear of what may happen.—Herodotus.

Oak Tree 1,200 Years Old

Douen.—An unusual oak tree, containing two chapels within its huge trunk, wil celebrate its 1,200th year of existence on July 2, at the village of Allouville-Belefosse, near here. Nine men with their arms extended are barely able to encircle the base of the tree. Of course, its exact age is lost in the mists of history, but experts declare it must be approximately 1,200 years old.

In the first chapel is a statue of the Virgin presented by the Empress Eugenie during the Second French Empire. An elegant wooden stairway surrounds the oak and leads to the second chapel which is known as La Chapelle du Calvaire. It is related that the tree was visited by Charles II. of England, and also by Louis XV.

He—"What do you think your father would say if I asked him for your hand now?"

She—"Now's the very best time. He's just paid $100.00 for my new outfit and he'd let anyone have me that asks."

Art

Art is the path of the Creator to his work.—Emerson.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Cooking On a Short Wave Length.