Much interest has been evidenced in the September issue of the Lone Scout Paper, "On Lone Scout Trails," and many entries were received by the editor for the competitions outlined therein.

The October issue, which is just off the press, is equally as interesting and contains particulars of some new and novel ideas, in which you will all want to take part. Read your copy carefully.

It is remarkable how many activities a Boy Scout is liable to be called into at a moment's notice, simply because the general public has grown to look upon a Boy Scout as a lad who can be trusted further and who is more efficient than one who is not a Scout.

For instance at the recent Imperial Economic Conference, several delegates asked for Boy Scouts to act as special messengers for them and later they sent highly appreciative letters to Scout Headquarters at the close of the Conference.

Then again recently a radio message was received by the Middlesex (England) Rover Scouts from Dr. Hugo Eckener of the Graf Zeppelin, thanking them and congratulating them on their efficiency as a landing crew for the big dirigible.

He took one of the Rovers back to Germany with him—a free trip on the Zeppelin.

Scouts should always, therefore, keep themselves fit, mentally, bodily and spiritually, in order that, should the emergency arise, they can meet it and tackle it efficiently and courageously.

New Heavyweight Champion a Scout

Jack Peterson, the new amateur heavyweight boxing champion of Great Britain, is a Rover Scout in an East Glamorganshire troop.

Extra Holidays Given Scoutmasters

The well-known British firm of Reckitt & Sons, following the example of several banks and insurance companies, are this summer giving extra holiday leave to Scoutmaster employees who are taking their troops to camp.

Canadian Scoutmasters will agree that this is an idea which could well be copied in this country. But joking on one side—this is just more evidence of the esteem in which the Boy Scouts Association is held amongst business men, who recognize its importance in the training of boys.

That Scouting is equally as attractive to boys of all classes and walks of life is evidenced by the number of Scout Troops which are to be found, not only amongst the schools attended by the sons of the well to do, but also in centres which are devoted to the welfare of the less fortunately placed.

It is interesting to note that even royalty is happy to don the popular uniform which equalizes all classes, for we read that during a review of Rumanian Boy Scouts, recently, before King Carol, Crown Prince Michael marched past as a Patrol Leader at the head of his patrol.

The Boy Scout Melting Pot

A new Boy Scout Troop at Depot Harbour, Ont., comprises boys of Indian, Czech, English, and French-Canadian and English-Canadian parentage.

Boy Scouts in the Holy Land

Since the visit of Jewish Scouts to the world Scout gathering in England in 1929 there has been a steady growth of the movement in the Holy Land. The last census showed a total of 2,371 largely located in Jerusalem.

A Boys' Hospital

Rosemary Home, a hosital for Boy Scouts, but which receives other boys, is maintained in London under the auspices of the Boy Scouts Association. During 1931, 114 Cubs and Scouts and other boys were admitted. The cheerful Scout atmosphere of the Home has made it probably the most popular hospital in Britain and doctors frequently recommend it for special cases. Boys from outside London are met at the stations by Scouts. It is financed by collections at "Scouts' Owns," and group or individual subscriptions.

We are always happy to welcome new members to the ranks of the Lone Scouts of Canada. If you are unable to attend the meetings of a regular Scout Troop, why not become a Lone Scout? This branch is open to boys from 12 to 18 years of age inclusive.

Write for particulars to The Lone Scout Dept., Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay St., Toronto 2.—"Lone E."

Royal Winter Fair November 16-24

Realizing the vital role of agriculture in the economic restoration of Canada, the Royal Winter Fair is endeavoring to concentrate public attention at the 1932 Fair on the Dominion's vast wealth of agricultural resources and to show how intimate is the link of every other industry and enterprise in Canada with agriculture.

Results of the Royal Winter Fair's fall survey among prospective exhibitors for the November Fair are the most encouraging and cheery for the last three years. According to the reports received by the Royal, livestock men are already definitely sensing an improvement in conditions. While prices have not materially improved the tone, based upon prospects over the coming year, is stated to be remarkably firm in respect to all stock of prize winning quality and, indeed, of stock approaching exhibition standards.

The condition of pastures so far this fall has been favorable to the maintenance of live stock in good condition. Entries in cattle, both in the beef and dairy breeds, promise to be at least on a level with the 1931 exhibits, and in Ayrshires and Holsteins even an advance in number is anticipated.

Preliminary reports from the Western provinces indicate readiness among exhibitors to participate in this year's Royal. The improved outlook of Western farmers due to ample wheat crop and prospects of export trade have given heart to pure bred breeders. They anticipate improved demand for the restocking of farms that were depleted two years ago.

The Royals entries for the swine classes from the Western provinces may be considerably larger than in any previous year, as the hog industry particularly is reported to have felt the impetus given by the campaign to extend mixed farming in the prairie provinces. Pure bred breeders are awake to the possibilities from success in the major show rings now that the Western farmers are better acquainted with the qualities of hogs required for the export bacon trade.

The livestock section of the prize list of the Royal this year contains over 230 classes; that for poultry and pet stock (issued separately) nearly 600 classes; that for fruit, vegetables and flowers, 40 classes—making a total well up to the Royal's record. In poultry an easy record over past events is attained in the number of specialty clubs that will exhibit next November. They number 27 as against a previous high record of 23. Many of the poultry associations, both Canadian and American, will hold their annual meetings during "Royal Week" at Toronto, Nov. 16-24.

These Things are Strong

These things are strong, when other strong things fail:
The urge that quickens grass; the deep still tides
Of ocean; and, beneath a sweeping gale,
The slender reed that bows, and still abides;
The granite peaks of silence; and the tie
That binds the heart of woman, ages-long,
To petal-softness and a first frail cry
Making her mother. These are the things most strong.

The strength of ships goes down before a storm,
The strength of athletes meets the dust at last;
But when familiar strong things crumble, warm
Your confidence with sight of these; hold fast
To these and sing; for these things, and a song
That rises from discouragement, are strong.

—Helen Frazee-Bower, in Embryo.

A 31-Day Fast

Surrounded by well-fed cats, Mlle. Marthe Bastan was found in a New York apartment house. Mlle. Bastan claims she has eaten nothing for 31 days to sharpen her intellect and enable her to see beyond the veil.

Fire-Fighters Men of Nerve

Training Develops Quick Obedience and Steady Heads

Anyone who has watched the members of a fire brigade at work at a fire must have admired the coolness with which the most dangerous and difficult operations are performed.

There are nearly two thousand men in the London (England) Fire Brigade, and every man possesses nerves of steel. Their training—and their livelihood—depend on that.

The headquarters of the Fire Brigade in Southwark Bridge Road provide the training-ground, and, in the four months that the training lasts, every recruit is not only taught all the technical points, but also, on a carefully prepared schedule, submitted to a series of what might be called "nerve tests."

Failure to pass those tests involves rejection.

Perhaps the most striking from the layman's point of view is the use of the jumping sheet—a stout canvas sheet circular in shape, and some ten feet in diameter, into which a person in danger may jump when no fire-escape is immediately available.

"Quick March" Into Space

Since it is extremely difficult for the ordinary individual, even under stress of danger, to leap into space, the fireman, more often than not, is compelled to take the imperilled person in his arms and to jump with him to safety.

It is not strictly accurate to speak of "jumping" into the sheet. Jumping is forbidden. It involves the risk of springing too far and so missing the sheet. To obviate that risk the recruit is taught to "step" off from a window ledge with the precision of a soldier who receives the order "Quick march."

A window ledge twenty-five feet above the ground is used for the test. The sheet is held stretched tightly by ten or a dozen men on the ground below, and the recruit takes up his position at "attention" on the window sill.

At a given signal the left foot shoots smartly forward, with the toe pointed, there is a pause, and then the recruit is hurtling downwards to be caught safely in the sheet.

It looks easy, as man after man goes through the test, but if you stand on that window ledge and look down, the twenty-five feet seem to stretch to extraordinary proportions, the ten-foot sheet appears to have shrunk alarmingly.

That test must be carried out not once but scores of times during the training, until it becomes almost like second nature The recruits are, for the most part, ex-Service men whose earlier training, in the Navy and Army, has accustomed them to instant and implicit obedience, but occasionally a man finds it almost impossible to step off the ledge.

The instructors are infinitely patient. The reluctant one is encouraged by words—sometimes even with a gentle push from behind at the crucial moment—because it is realized that, once the "jump" has been successfully accomplished, more than half its terrors will disappear.

If, in spite of all encouragement, the man fails to carry out the test satisfactorily, his training is finished—he will never be a fireman.

The more prosaic parts of the training are imparted in the early stages of the course. The "firemen's lift," by which an injured or unconscious person may be easily and quickly lifted on the rescuer's shoulder, is simplicity itself when carried out according to instructions; the use of the chemical extinguisher for petrol and other special types of fire is a mere matter of routine; scarcely more difficult, though much more unpleasant, is the training in wearing smoke helmets.

First-aid to persons overcome by smoke including experience of artificial respiration and the use of the pulmotor, are acquired rapidly by the would-be fireman; and the training also includes instruction in the use of oxy-acetylene cutting plant, so that, when necessary, steel girders or similar obstacles may be removed when they interfere with the work of the brigade.

Hook-ladders play an important part in rescue work, and the recruit must familiarize himself with the procedure and learn to work at top speed.

The ladders are about twelve feet in length, and they are built of light but strong wood, with a steel hook projecting at right angles for about a foot from the top rung. The hook is thrust over a window ledge or other projection so that the ladder is held securely. The fireman then climbs to the ledge and hauls the ladder up after him to repeat the process a floor higher.

Drill At Its Dizziest

Sometimes the ladders are used in pairs, one being left in position until the second one is placed.

At first this training is carried out on a building that has been specially prepared, with timber baulks clamped to the window sills so that the hook may obtain a firm hold. Later on the recruit is expected to work in conditions that he would find in actual fire-fighting.

In the yard at headquarters there is a stone tower, nearly ninety feet high. It is used for instruction in rescue work, and even to watch men using these flimsy ladders at such a height above the ground, where one slip must inevitably have fatal results, is enough to make even the most level head turn dizzy. That same tower is used for practising rescue by lines.

Finally there is the turnable ladder, a monster that, fully extended, stretches up 104 feet into the sky. It is mounted on a fast motor truck, and the drill is carried out at top speed.

The truck dashes into the yard at headquarters and, almost before it has stopped, the mechanism is set in motion, and the ladder that has been lying in a horizontal position rears up almost vertically. Immediately a fireman runs up the steps until he is perched on a small platform near the top. Then a second lever is pulled, the telescopic sections shoot skywards at an alarming rate, and in a matter of seconds the fireman is in position, with the nozzle of a hose ready, to direct a stream of water.

Kindness

If I can stop one heart from breaking,
I shall not live in vain;
If I can ease one life the aching,
Or cool one pain,
Or help one fainting robin
Unto his nest again,
I shall not live in vain.

—Emily Dickenson.

Return to Primitive Farm Tools

Declaring that modern methods are too expensive, peasant farmers in the Eifel district of Prussia have returned to cutting corn with a sickle, threshing it with a frail and hauling it to market by ox team.

Silver

Slowly, silently, now the moon
Walks the night in her silver shoon;
This way, and that, she peers, and sees
Silver fruit upon silver trees;
One by one the casements catch
Her beams beneath the silvery thatch;..
Couched in his kennel like a log,
With paws of silver sleeps the dog;
From their shadowy cote the white breasts peep
Of doves in a silver-feathered sleep;
A harvest mouse goes scampering by,
With silver claws and silver eye;
And moveless fish in the water gleam,
By silver reeds in a silver stream.

—Walter de la Mare.

Great Things

That low man seeks a little thing to do,
Sees it and does it;
This high man, with a great thing to pursue,
Dies, ere he knows it.
That low man goes on adding one to one,
His hundred's soon hit;
This high man, aiming at a million,
Misses an unit.

—Robert Browning.

Slenderizing Model

By HELEN WILLIAMS.

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern

If you find it necessary to study your figure for a slender appearance, you'll find this model is just what you are looking for.

The deep scalloped yoke is slenderizing and charming. The similar treatment of the skirt has a tendency to narrow the hipline.

The draped bodice with its V-neckline is still another slimming quality.

It's carried out in a novelty crepe silk in burgundy coloring with plain burgundy crepe.

Style No. 3129 is designed for sizes 36, 38,40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust.

Size 36 requires 2⅞ yards 39-inch with 1¼ yards 39-inch contrasting.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 15c 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.

Astronomy is the science of the harmony of infinite expanse.—Lord John Russell.

Preach not because you have to say something, but because you have something to say.—Richard Whately.

Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promises.—George Washington.

Sunday School Lesson

November 6. Lesson VI—The Christian and World Peace—Psalm 72: 9-17; Ephesians 2: 13-19. Golden Text—Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.—Matthew 5: 9.

ANALYSIS.

I. A WARLESS WORLD, Psalm 72: 8-17.
II. CHRIST CREATES IT, Ephesians 2: 13-19.

I. A WARLESS WORLD, Psalm 72: 8-17.

In this psalm a human king stands in the foreground, but the aspirations expressed go far beyond anything that Solomon ever was. It is reasonable to assume that it reaches out beyond an ideal king—out beyond a Palestinian kingdom to a universal kingdom of righteousess and therefore of peace.

The prayers are uttered in such confidence that they merge from petition into prophecy. The first prayer (vs. 1-4) for a righteous king pictures the peaceful consequence (v. 5) as already assured. The poor man will have as good a chance in the law courts as the wealthy man. The second prayer (vs. 5-7) xpresses the conviction that only such a kingdom has permanence.

The third prayer (vs. 8-11) is for the world-wide spread of this new society. Faith again sees the prayer answered. Verse 8 means the then known earth—from the Euphrates to somewhere out in the Mediterranean. Verse 9 refers to the desert tribes in the south. Then the psalmist looks westward, across the Mediterranean to which he, like all his people, knew so little. To him, the great city of Tarshish, Sheba in Arabia, Seba far below Egypt, were the world's stepping-off places. His geographical knowledge exhausted, in v. 11 he includes whatever kings and kingdoms there may be beyond his ken. Was it an extravagant faith? It is Russia's faith for her new society. Dare we have a lesser faith for the Christian co-operative commonwealth which is our dream today?

The secret of the new society's power lies in love, vs. 12-15. Love is always the secret of power. The world is so full of sorrow, people are in such need, that he who can comfort them and help them will win their hearts. That is why Christ is destined some day to dominate society. He has won the right to rule because he tasted death for every man. "Precious shall their blood be in his sight" (v. 14) is another way of saying that "they" (the poor and needy) are too dear to him to be permitted to perish.

Verse 16 reflects the old Hebrew blief hat piety brings prosperity. In the new kingdom all the barren land will be reclaimed. In imagination the writer sees even the tops of the mountains covered with waving grain. The cities lying in the rich valleys will increase greatly in population. The promise of God's kingdom on this earth is still the hope that inspires his people. The present social order, based as it is upon tht principle of "every man for himself," will be replaced by a new order built upon the recognition that all men are brothers. Justice will inevitably issue in a warless world.

When society is finally Godlike, prosperity and religion will go hand in hand, vs. 16, 17.

II. CHRIST CREATES IT, Ephesians 2: 13-19.

Paul, in v. 13, is writing to Gentile Christians. Gentile and Jtw once had little in common. They were separated by a "wall of partition" In Herod's temple at Jerusalem a barrier marked the point beyond which a Gentile might not penetrate under penalty of death. Now they were brothers, because of their common devotion to him who loved them and gave himself for them, vs. 14, 15.

One of the troubles in India is that for generations we have accentuated the inferiority of the Indians. "A friend of mine," writes Sir John Foster Fraser, "a Parsee, titled, much esteemed and very generous, once said to me when I was maintaining how India had advantaged from British rule, 'Maybe, but how do you think I feel about it when on an Indian railway platform my wife's maid can go into the superior waiting-room because she is white, whilst my wife has to go into the waiting-room for natives because, although she has dined with the king, she is considered inferior to a major's white wife?'"

In his death, Jesus not only broke down the barriers that separated man from his brother, he removed the barrier that separated man from his God, v. 16. The "afar off" and the "nigh" in v. 17 mean the Gentiles and the Jews. When their common love for Jesus brought them together they found each other capable of joy and sorrow, happiness and loneliness, responsive to kindness, with similar difficulties, hopes, aspirations. Then they were no longer strangers.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

It Looks Like Jeff Could Qualify For Congress.