

# WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

With the Lone Scouts  
Those Scouts who attended the Lone Scout Camp at Edor Park, in August, 1939, will be very sorry to hear of the sudden death of Assistant Scoutmaster Charles Boyle, of the 57th Toronto Troop, which occurred on June 22nd last.

Charlie, it will be remembered, was one of the senior scouts who helped to make that camp such a success, and the quiet and efficient manner in which he carried out the duties assigned to him, and the wholehearted way in which he entered into all our activities made him a favorite with all members of the camp.

For some years past he had suffered from heart trouble, and it was thought that he was growing nicely out of it, so that his passing was a great shock to us all.

We sympathize sincerely with his parents and his friends in the 57th Toronto Troop, and we know that all those Scouts who knew him will endorse this.

Now that school holidays are in full swing, and the out of doors is calling to us all, whether of school age or over, time should be found to study for one or more of those Proficiency Badges which have eminently connected with the open air.

For the next few weeks we will outline the requirements for one of these badges each week, and we hope that they will stimulate some Lone Scout to qualify for them. You will recollect that if you are in possession of your Second Class Badge, you are eligible to qualify for and wear six Proficiency Badges, but if you are studying for the Second Class Test, and reasonably hope to pass the test in the near future, it would be good policy to spend a little time preparing for some of these badges, so that after the Second Class Badge is safely sewn on your arm, you can quickly pass those tests which will qualify you to wear some proficiency badges also.

This week's Proficiency Badge will

be The Naturalist Badge. The test for this is as follows:

1. Explain: (a) The fertilization and development of a wild flower; (b) The development of a bird from an egg; or (c) The life history of an insect; or a fresh or salt water fish; or (d) A month's observation of pond life.
2. Keep a diary, illustrated by sketches of the animals, birds, trees, plants, insects, etc., recorded; in order to contain the dates and places of: (a) The first appearance of 12 spring or autumn migrants; (b) First flowering of 12 wild flowers, or description of the appearance and habits of six water fowl; (c) First appearance of six butterflies or moths, or description of six wild animals; (d) Make a carbon or other impression of 18 leaves of common trees.

There is quite a little work attached to the above test, but to the average country or village boy it should not be very hard, and will provide a number of hours of very interesting and instructive occupation to Lone Scouts.

The following is the method of making carbon impressions of leaves: 1. Press the leaf evenly on a new sheet of carbon paper; 2. remove leaf from carbon sheet, and press it evenly on a clean sheet of paper. Sometimes it will be found that a cleaner imprint will be obtained by pressing the leaf a second time on clean paper without using the carbon paper for the second imprint.

When finished, a collection such as the above will be a permanent record and will be a splendid addition to your Patrol or Lone Scout Den decoration scheme.

Next week we will outline the requirements of the Pioneers Badge.

Boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years, who live in places where there is no Scout Troop and who are interested in the Lone Scouts should write for particulars to "The Lone Scout Department, Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ontario E.

## Sunday School Lesson

July 19. Lesson III—Social Service in the Early Church—Acts 4:32-35; 6:1-4; 2 Corinthians 9:7. Golden Text—He said, it is more blessed to give than to receive.—Acts 20:35.

**ANALYSIS**  
I. VOLUNTARY SHARING, Acts 4: 32-35.  
II. SYSTEMATIC SHARING, 6:1-7.  
III. SERVICEABLE SHARING, 9: 35-39.  
IV. INTELLIGENT AND WHOLE-HEARTED SHARING, 2 Cor. 9: 1-15.

**INTRODUCTION**—The early Christians were like members of a family. They were the Brotherhood. The Holy Spirit, which is the spirit of their Master, was now in them. It began to reveal itself in their attitude toward each other.

**I. VOLUNTARY SHARING, Acts 4: 32-35.**  
Does v. 32 tell of a short-lived experiment in Communism? Dr. Moffatt's Translation helps one to an answer: "Not one of them considered anything his personal property; they shared all they had with one another. There was not a needy person among them, for those who owned lands or houses would sell them and bring the proceeds of the sale, laying the money before the feet of the apostles; it was then distributed according to each individual's need." The right to hold property was unquestionable, for example, Joseph Barnabas, v. 36. Another case he did not mention, but because he pretended that he did not, the Brotherhood included many poor people—"slaves and washerwomen," as they were contemptuously called. A Poor Fund was created. The money counted it a privilege as well as a duty to help the unemployed and the poor. It was considered unworthy for a man to hold for himself more than he needed, while another was in want. Some of the poorer members were known even to go without food for two or three days in order to give to some one poorer than themselves. While modern Christians abandon giving because it means too much to these early Christians abandoned it because it meant too little.

That spirit still lives here and there. Fritz Kreisler, perhaps the world's greatest living violinist, said: "I never look upon the money I earn as my own. It is public money. It is only a fund intrusted to my care for proper distribution. . . . I am constantly endeavoring to reduce my needs to the minimum. In all these years of my so-called success in music we have not built a home for ourselves. Between it and us there stand all the homeless in the world." What would happen if the spirit of Christ had a similar chance with all of us?

**II. SYSTEMATIC SHARING, 6:1-7.**  
At first the apostles preached, taught, administered the sacraments, attended to all the work of the Christian community. As the number of believers increased, so did the number of the poor and widows. The apostles found themselves involved in too many activities. At the same time the Grecians, those Jews who were born and spoke Greek, complained that the widows were being neglected in the daily "dole." The Hebrews, the native-born Jews who spoke Aramaic, perhaps held the view that "our own people should be attended to first." There was proposed some way of giving to the two groups which gave rise to the trouble.

The Church, at the request of the apostles, appointed seven men to administer the fund. To avoid any possibility of discrimination, they selected them from among the complaining Grecians. The names of the seven are Greek names. One was a proselyte, a convert from outside the seed of Abraham. A "foreigner" was thus recognized as a "brother." The Spirit of Christ was beginning to obliterate racial enmity. This was the beginning of organization in the Church.

**III. SERVICEABLE SHARING, 9: 35-39.**  
The Church has room for varied gifts. Tabitha, whose Greek name was Dorcas, is the type of the Christian woman devoted to good works. Others could pray in public; she could work for the poor. Unostentatiously she worked and gave. On the day of Lord Shaftesbury's funeral the poor of London lined the streets, paying their tribute of love to one who had been their friend. So, when Dorcas died, the widows whom she had befriended gathered at her home. "Look at the dress she gave me," said one, pointing to the dress she was wearing. "And mine, too!" said another. "And mine!" She was always doing work like this," they told Peter.

**IV. INTELLIGENT AND WHOLE-HEARTED SHARING, 2 Cor. 9: 1-15**  
The Corinthians were to give with a smile. God loves a cheerful giver, so does the collector.

### Railway Has Baggage Delivery

Berlin.—Travelers on the German railroads to Berlin from Leipzig, Halle and Dresden can now fill out a blank, giving their name and address, and hand it with their bag, so checks to the conductor. Their baggage will then be delivered to their home or hotel without further effort on their part. This arrangement will later be extended to other routes.

### Women Engineers

The American Society of Civil Engineers has conferred an unusual honor upon Miss Jane Rider in making her an associate member of its society, the second one to be appointed. Although no woman has yet been made a regular member, in 1927 Miss Elsie Eaves was elected the first woman associate, and since then four women have been elected as junior members.

### Harvester's Wages

Winnipeg.—Harvest hands who have earned as much as \$6 a day in the wheat fields of Western Canada, will have to be content with \$2 a day this year, unless the wheat market takes an upturn. J. A. Bowman, Superintendent of the Dominion-Provincial Employment Office said here. The prevailing rates of farm wages are now from \$20 to \$25 a month, compared with \$40 or \$45 three years ago.

### Silver Production Shows Decrease

Ottawa.—Silver production in Canada decreased 200,000 ounces in April according to a report issued at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for the month was 1,685,000 ounces as compared with 1,885,000 ounces in March and 2,563,000 ounces in April of last year. The average price in New York was 28.279 cents an ounce as against 29.192 cents in March.

### \$293,525 is Allotted For Renovating Buildings

London.—Cost of maintaining and keeping in repair Great Britain's historical buildings and sites is no small one, as an entry in the Parliamentary Estimates shows. This year \$293,525 has been allocated to that section of the Office of Works which undertakes these duties. And, at that, the figure is a decrease of \$20,000 over that of last year. The money will be expended on some twenty-five hundred prehistoric stone camps, stone circles, abbeys and castles throughout England, Scotland and Wales. Amongst those listed for the biggest expenditures are Furness Abbey, Berkhampstead Castle and the walls of the Roman amphitheatre at Caerion.

### 60 Pensions Paid To Veterans of 1885

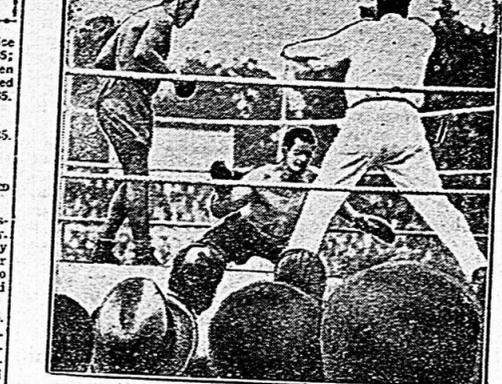
Ottawa.—Sixty persons are still drawing pensions as a result of the Northwest Rebellion of 1885. This was brought out during brief consideration of estimates of the department of Pensions and National Health, in the House of Commons recently. The attention of Hon. Murray MacLaren, minister in charge of the department, was drawn to the fact that there was a reduction of \$5,000 in the amount of the estimate from the total of last year, making it \$29,000.

### Hoover Plan Raises Price of Argentine Peso

Buenos Aires.—President Hoover's plan for suspension of war debt payments had an immediate effect on the Argentine gold peso last week. The peso advanced from 141.25 for \$100 to 137.85 for \$100. A week ago it was 144.20 for \$100.

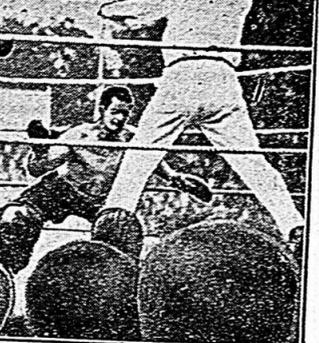
### Home Accidents Claim 20% of All Victims

Hartford, Conn.—The dangers of remaining at home are described in a statistical report of the Travelers Insurance Company on personal accidents.



Phil Scott, perpetual car as kisser, as he resumed acquaintance with floor of ring after being tapped on button by Larry Gaines, Canadian boxer, in Leicester, Eng.

### Down Again!



Phil Scott, perpetual car as kisser, as he resumed acquaintance with floor of ring after being tapped on button by Larry Gaines, Canadian boxer, in Leicester, Eng.

## Trees Dangerous In Thunder Storms

Oak Declared Most Dangerous—While Beech Tree is Safest

Kent, O.—To seek shelter under an oak tree during a thunder storm is almost as dangerous as to search for gasoline with a lighted match. Of all trees, the oak is most susceptible to lightning.

So says a bulletin issued by the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery, which has been studying the phenomena of lightning in relation to trees.

If you must get under a tree, says the Davey Institute, find a beech, for it is rarely ever the victim of lightning. The ratio of the oak to the beech in being struck by an electrical bolt is 50 to 1, according to observations made over a period of years.

The roots of a tree tap the electrical field of the ground. When a storm cloud is overhead the positive electricity in it is attracted by the negative electricity in the earth, and lightning follows.

Trees, such as the oak, which have a large root area naturally have larger electrical fields than others. Oaks also have "tap" roots, which go far into the ground and bring up large quantities of water to the tree, which serves as another attraction for electrical bolts.

The best advice of the Davey Institute is to avoid trees altogether when lightning is at work, as it is very difficult for the lightning to make a scientific selection in time of emergency. Better to keep in the open spaces, if no house is near, and get thoroughly wet than to offer yourself as a target for lightning.



First Golfer—"I see some man has suggested the use of dogs for caddies. What do you think of the idea?"  
Second Golfer—"Great. Dogs can't laugh at you."

## Russia Plants 22 Million Acres

93% of Entire 5-Year Plan For All Crops Has Been Sown, Soviet Announces

Moscow.—Russia has virtually completed her spring sowing campaign, reports stating that last year's acreage has been surpassed by more than 9,000,000 hectares (22,239,000 acres). With seed already sown in most of the southern sections and only a few more days left for planting in the north, the Commissariat of Agriculture announced that 93,995,000 hectares (23,313,000 acres) had been sown on June 15, or 93 per cent of the entire plan for all crops. Almost 84,000,000 hectares (207,564,000 acres) had been sown on that date in 1932. About 25,000,000 hectares (61,775,000 acres) were sown to wheat, or 83 per cent of the plan for that grain, as compared with more than 23,000,000 hectares (56,833,000 acres) planted last year, representing 83 per cent.

Commissar Nibyoan, addressing the conference of the all-Union wheat producers, said that the government expected "a good harvest of grain this year." He added that the harvest campaign would be linked closely with the continued eradication of the kulaks, or wealthy peasant class, looking toward a decisive victory of the collective and state farms. Of the area already sown, collective farms have 57,295,000 hectares (141,576,000 acres), state farms 8,369,000 (20,630,000 acres), and individuals 27,312,000 (67,562,000 acres).

### \$2,000,000,000 Factories Projected

Moscow.—The Soviet government will publish a list of 518 factories, industrial plants and mines which it expects to put into production before the end of the year, representing a capital investment of 4,000,000,000 rubles—nominally \$2,000,000,000. They will range from small sawmills and coal shafts to gigantic iron and steel plants like the Magnitogorsk project. About 190, chiefly among the smaller enterprises, have been finished.

If expectations are realized the program should mean the beginning of transition from industrial construction to actual large scale production of goods. "Izvestia," the government's official organ, warns that shortage of cement, bricks and other building materials menaces the program.

### Electricity Makes Farm Life Ideal

Banff, Alta.—Electricity has made the farm an ideal place to live, Premier J. B. Brownlee, of Alberta, told 200 delegates from all parts of Canada in attendance at the 41st annual convention of the Canadian Electrical Association.

Changes effected on western farms through greater use of electricity were described by Premier Brownlee. He referred to the use of electric light, electric power for operating farm machinery and introduction of radio.

Premier Brownlee declared his faith in agriculture as the basic industry of the west, and reminded the delegates that if the farmer of the west were without purchasing power the eastern factories would suffer.

### Canadian Flyers Cover 7,547,420 Miles in '30

Montreal.—Canadian airplanes flew 1,517,420 miles in 1930, 1,203,000 miles more than in 1929 and approximately 5,000,000 miles more than in 1928. A total of 90,855 pay passengers, 22,136 non-paying passengers and 11,384 dual-instruction passengers were carried last year.

Civil aircraft have increased from 264 planes in 1928 and 445 in 1929 to 609 in 1930. Of these 243 were mounted on wheels, 157 on skis, 204 were seaplanes and five amphibians. There were fewer accidents despite the increased mileage, with twenty-two persons killed and sixteen injured in 1930, as compared with thirty injured and twenty-six killed in 1929.

### Battle Honors For Canadian Forces

Ottawa.—The fifth list of battle honors awarded to units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and to the regiments of both the permanent and non-permanent active militia contains those of five units. These are Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), the Alberta Mounted Rifles, the South Alberta Horse, the Algonquin Regiment and the 1st Canadian Pioneer Battalion.

### Practical Memorial Helps War Veterans

Sympathy for invalided soldiers has been shown in practical form at the Earl Haig Memorial Homes, at Mordey, Surrey, which have been opened by the Prince of Wales. They consist of a block of 183 houses and flats, reserved for married and disabled ex-service men with dependents, and for war-widows. They are to be let at low rentals, governed by the income of the occupants. A striking feature is that several of the houses have been built with exceptionally large doorways, out of all proportion, but sadly necessary. The adjective is used advisedly—for he extra wide permits the passage of invalid chairs and cots. Each house and flat has been equipped with a free wireless installation, which can pick up programs from a central receiving station on the estate.

### Found 93 Occupations In Rural District

Vocational guidance for young people, discussed by Miss Bunty Guest, lecturer to the department of agriculture, roused interest among parents, business men and teachers who attended a recent meeting held under the auspices of the Halfman Women's Institutes at Dunnville. Township occupations in several places were discussed following the address, and it was found that in one rural community there were 93 ways of making a living.

### Chilean Farmers Told To Grow More Wheat

Santiago, Chile.—While most of the wheat-producing countries of the world are endeavoring to restrain the planting of increased acreage, the Chilean Government has served warning on farmers that if they do not increase their production of wheat it will lift the present restriction on importation of wheat and flour.

A recent circular from the Department of Agriculture notified farmers that if a scarcity of wheat and flour should cause an upward trend of prices, the Government would be forced to allow the importation of these two articles of necessity.

## Some Motor Hints On Hilly Country

### Do Not Shut Off Engine Going Down Hills—Heed Signs

For the motorist who desires thrills galore there is nothing to compare with mountain driving and this requires a steady head and hand to keep the car on the road.

Mountain driving requires a skill in motor operation that has not had to be resorted to in the flat country. Many of the roads are steep, narrow and winding. In some of the mountainous districts, tourists are permitted to ascend only in the morning and descend in the afternoon, for the roads are one way.

No passing is permitted even on mountainous roads that are plenty wide enough for two cars, for the danger of meeting an approaching vehicle around a turn—and there are many blind turns—is apparent.

If your trip takes you through mountainous territory, moreover, see beforehand that the motor is in perfect condition and particularly that the brakes are shipshape.

Brakes, however, should not be relied on solely for keeping the car in effective control going up or down a steep hill. Signs at the top of long, steep hills to-day warn motorists to go into low, and these signs should be respected.

Low gear makes the compression of the motor act as brake for the car on long downgrades. The ignition switch should be kept on, but the throttle should be at idling position.

It's dangerous to coast, except where you know your ground, and the hill is short and in full view. It's costly to turn off the ignition, and dangerous. Even with the ignition off, and the motor being turned over by the rear wheels through being kept in gear, fuel would continue to be pumped into the cylinders anyway and would not be burned.

The result would be flooding of the engine so that, when the switch is turned on again, the oversupply of fuel into the cylinders would prevent ignition, many a time just at a crucial moment when full control of the car is essential.

Adoption of free-wheeling in automobiles necessitates a further warning regarding the operation of cars with such devices on steep hills. This is that the free-wheeling device should not be resorted to in such cases. The special gear control, whether it be the button at the top of the transmission lever, or the lever at your foot, depending on which type of free-wheeling is used, should be locked so that the car is always in gear.

This precaution will prevent any possible trouble especially while descending a long hill. While the two most approved forms of free-wheeling are so devised that the gears are kept in mesh even while free-wheeling is in operation, the added precaution of switching into positive gear control makes a long hill descent absolutely foolproof.

The general rule for driving in the mountains is to give the ascending driver the right of way when the road is too narrow for two cars to pass. Usually on these roads there are frequent "sidings" or niches into which the descending car may be steered to allow the approaching vehicle to pass.

On some of the mountain roads of this sort, the incline is so steep that the brakes alone cannot hold. In that case, the experienced driver usually does not travel alone and he takes with him a stout log. Whenever he is forced to stop, he has his passenger

### Anaesthetic Used By Hospitals Tested

Ottawa.—A decided improvement in the quality of anaesthetic ether used in Canadian hospitals is noted by the Department of Pensions and National Health following a survey by departmental inspectors. Of all samples taken only eight per cent. were inferior as compared with 65 per cent. in 1925, 26 and 25 per cent. in 1927-28.

According to a report issued by the department, all the larger hospitals in Canada were visited and 237 samples taken for analysis. The inspector also investigated the system of purchase and methods of storage.

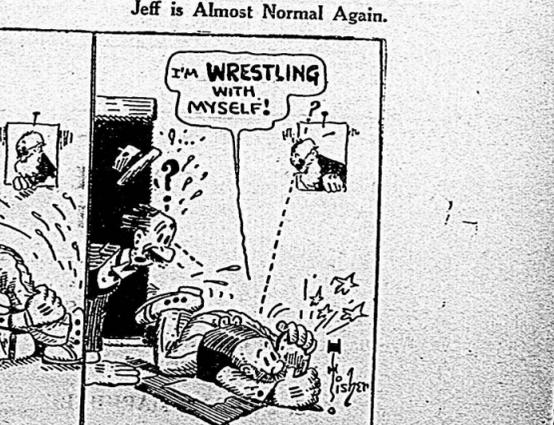
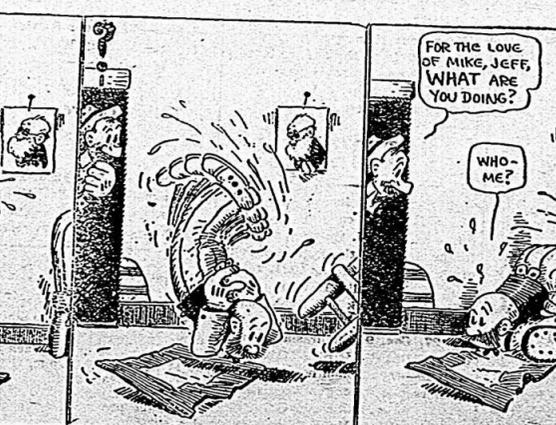
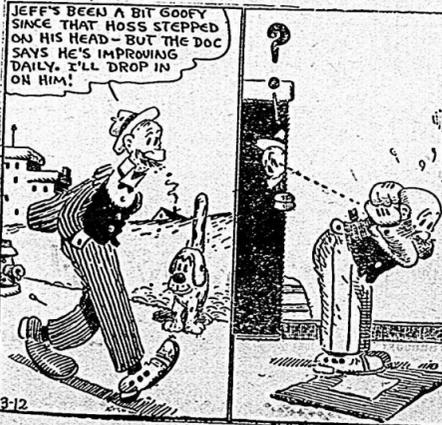
Two leading brands constituted 93 per cent. of the samples and of these eight packages were found to be inferior. Of the remaining 19 samples, representing seven lesser known brands, 11 were inferior.

Samples of ethyl chloride were also taken, and the product found to be excellent in quality. "Recent fatalities during anaesthesia caused suspicion to fall on ethyl chloride as being responsible for the trouble," the report states. "This led to a survey of available supplies. The collection consisted of 10 samples of English, American and German brands. It is a pleasure to be able to testify to the excellence of every one of these."



"But, darling, every night for two weeks I have been on my bed with my knees before you. Have you no pity?"  
"I certainly have, Harold. I'll give you a quarter. Go have your trousers pressed. After so much bending, they must be baggy at the knees."  
One swallow doesn't make a summer, but one grasshopper makes many springs.

## MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



Jeff is Almost Normal Again.