

WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

No doubt most Lone Scouts and Lone Patrols are now looking forward with considerable anticipation to the Fall and Winter Scout Activities, after having enjoyed a good summer out-of-doors.

We are glad to say that quite a few Lone Scouts took advantage of the Camp Invitations sent in by the various Regular Troops throughout the Province, and those that did so all report that they were well looked after and that they had a good time and thoroughly enjoyed their holiday.

It is hoped that next summer circumstances will permit the Lone Scout Department to hold another exclusively Lone Scout Camp as in previous years.

Exhibition Visitors

Scout Headquarters this year had a booth at the Canadian National Exhibition in the Ontario Government Building, and this was a source of great attraction, and a magnet to all boys of Scout age. During the two weeks of the Exhibition.

We are glad that many Lone Scouts and ex-Lone Scouts took the opportunity to visit this booth, and to make the acquaintance of the officials on duty there. We are also delighted that some of you took advantage of the accommodation at your disposal at the Scout Camp inside the Exhibition Grounds, where we learned you were very happy and comfortable.

On Saturday, September 12th, Scout Day at the Ex. about 20 Lone Scouts and ex-Lone Scouts took part in the Scout Parade, under Scoutmaster Don Hutchison, of the 2nd Ont. Lone Scout Troop, when several thousand Scouts were reviewed by Lieutenant Governor W. D. Ross, assisted by Mr. John Stiles, Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Canada and Mr. G. Barrett Rich of Buffalo, National Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America.

After the review, the Lones entered the Grand Stand and witnessed the Scout Display and Vaudeville.

The following reported at the Scout Booth or to the Scout Officials in the Exhibition Grounds:—Lone Scouts Muir North and Percy North of Markham; Donald Sabiston, Charlie Gray and John Young of Unionville; Charlie Haight of Pickering; Ron Sage of In-

gersoll; John Newcombe and John Frewer of Lakefield; Jack Carniers of Stratford; Don Armitage of Allisa; Craig; Alan Dawson of Toronto; Lloyd Young of Newcastle; Jack Seely of Toronto; Alan Parsons, Wesley Dewar, Charlie Gates and Gordon Patton of King; Jack Neilans of Pickering; and Douglas Warren of Fenelon Falls. Ex-Lone Scouts:—Melvin Prince (now A.S.M. of the Paris Troop); Bob Manning; Al Forrest; Jim McLean; Oscar Musselman; Hugh Parsons; Russell Ingram; Harry Rumball; Bruce Robertson; and Bill Park of Maple.

Proposed Winter Camp

It has been suggested by several of the older Lones who live on farms and are not able to get away for camp in the Summer time, that it would be a good idea to arrange a "Get Together" for Lone Scouts some time during the winter.

At Ebor Park Gilwell Camp, near Brantford, Ont., the Provincial Scout Council for Ontario have some very suitable and cosy buildings situated in a beautiful park, which would be ideal for a winter camp. We wonder how many Lones would be interested in attending such a camp, if same was arranged, and we invite you to write to "Lone E." at Lone Scout Headquarters, 350 Bay Street, Toronto, giving us your opinion, and stating when you think would be a suitable time and for what duration such a camp should be held. The buildings which we mention are permanent, and can be heated, and would be very comfortable indeed.

Lone Scout Question Box

Don't forget the Lone Scout Question Box, through which "Lone E." will endeavor to answer any queries regarding Scouting. Write to him at the above address.

How to Become a Lone Scout
If you are between 12 and 13 years of age, and interested in Scouting, and unable to join an existing Troop, write to "Lone E." at the Lone Scout Department, 350 Bay Street, Toronto 2, who will be pleased to send you information as to how you can become a Lone Scout.

Lone Scouting is designed principally to give boys in rural districts and small villages a chance to become Boy Scouts.—"Lone E."

Sunday School Lesson

October 4. Lesson I.—The Macedonian Call.—Acts 16: 7-15; Romans 15: 18-21. Golden Text.—Go ye therefore, and teach all nations.—Matthew 28: 19.

ANALYSIS

- I. A DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, Acts 15: 25-29.
- II. GALATIA REVISITED: TIMOTHY, Acts 16: 1-5.
- III. HOW PAUL TURNED WEST, Acts 15: 6-15.

INTRODUCTION—We come now to Paul's second missionary journey. Had Paul gone East instead of West? Chinese churches would probably be sending missionaries today to evangelize the natives of Britain and America. As it is, into our western lands has been committed the missionary enterprise.

I. A DISSOLVED PARTNERSHIP, Acts 15: 25-29.

After accepting the Jerusalem compromise, the church in Antioch had peace. Paul was again free for his mission work. He longed to see the Galatian converts once more. It was a personal affection and concern for his converts was one of the most attractive features in Paul's character. It appears in the letters which he wrote after his journeys toward the great desire "he would see their faces" (Thess. 2: 17), "night and day praying exceedingly" (1 Tim. 2: 10), he recognized the importance of "following up" work begun.

Then came the unhappy disagreement between the two leaders. Barnabas would take John Mark again. Paul, setting out upon a journey like-ly to be difficult and dangerous, would have nothing to do with one who had already failed him. Barnabas, per-sonally unconvinced, pleading his kindly feelings toward the man before the interests of the work, was adamant. Unable to agree, they divided the field between them. Barnabas could take Mark and go to Cyprus. Paul, select-ing Silas (15: 22), would go north overland to the cities previously visited.

Barnabas now disappears from the record. The church at Antioch agreed with Paul, v. 40. It seems inexplicable that Paul owed a great deal to Barnabas, 9: 27; 11: 25, 26. His affectionate nature must have been deeply grieved. It was a time when he felt that for Christ he must suffer loss of everything—even friendship. Phil. 3: 7, 8. That friendship, however, was restored later, 1 Cor. 9: 6. Even Mark eventually won his confidence (2 Tim. 4: 11), but the two leaders never worked together again.

God makes the wrath of man to praise him; two missionary enterprises, instead of one, were thus set on foot.

II. GALATIA REVISITED: TIMOTHY, Acts 16: 1-5.

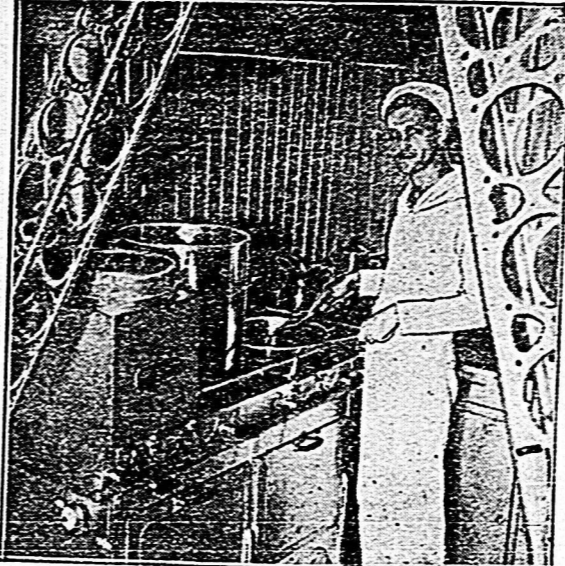
After winning his fight for Gentile freedom from circumcision, Paul circumcised Timothy. Why? Timothy (v. 1), whom he himself had been the means of converting and of whom he was very fond, Paul would take with him, v. 3. But Timothy was uncircumcised. Being part Jew, he could reasonably be expected to come under the Jewish requirements. The missionaries would generally lodge in the Jewish quarters of the cities they would visit. They would begin their work in the synagogues. The presence of the uncircumcised Timothy would be offensive to the Jews, embarrassing to Timothy himself, and a hindrance to the work. Paul, therefore, since no principle was at stake, had Timothy circumcised, v. 3.

III. HOW PAUL TURNED WEST, Acts 16: 6-15.

To the north lay Bithynia with its populous cities. Thither Paul turned. Agai, the "Spirit of Jesus" (the correct reading of v. 7) forbade. The harvest of Bithynia was not for Paul, but for Peter, 1 Peter 1: 1. The only course left open for the missionaries was westward to Troas, v. 8. Forbidden to preach there for it was part of the forbidden Asia, there was not much choice; it was either to return home or cross the sea to Macedonia, which is today part of modern Greece. At the critical moment came a turning point in history. Paul's vision was the birth-hour of western civilization and western Christianity. Paul was evidently thinking and praying about Macedonia. Perhaps, as Ramsay suggests, a Dr. Luke meeting of travelers in the hotel at Troas, had suggested Macedonia to him. In any case, falling asleep to the sound of the sea, Paul dreamed a dream, v. 9. He took it to be a divine guidance. So did they all, v. 10.

After a good passage, carefully reported by Luke, who is now one of the party and acquainted with the sea, the missionaries arrived in Philippi early in the week. Philippi had few Jews and no synagogue. Paul found some women holding a prayer-meeting by the river. Among them he began his "venture of faith." Lydia became one of his famous converts. The evangelism of Europe had begun, v. 19, by hindrances, embarrassments, and presently sinister experiences, God "set our feet in steps that lead us upward yet."

New Airship's Cook



Atron's 110-pound range undergoes test by W. F. Bucher, ships cook, who will prepare meals for crew of 65 enlisted men and 15 officers.

Expert Forms Mental Picture Of Cancer After Test

Philadelphia.—Here is a clear, illuminating picture of cancer. This mental picture has been painted by Dr. Elice McDonald, director of the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, who made his report at the American Pharmaceutical Association meeting.

Cancer, as he sees it, is a problem to be solved in the laboratory by the physical chemist, with the assistance of the biologist, who studies all living organisms, and the cytologist, who specializes in cell organisms. In the background of the doctor's picture he shows that in order to understand cancer it is necessary to make of it a mechanical model, just as the physicist, to understand the atom and its operation, has made models with moving orbits. The model for the cancer mechanism is the living cell, with four distinct component parts—the nucleus, the protoplasm, the semi-permeable cell membrane and the environment (blood and tissue juices). By means of its environment the cell gets rid of its wastes. Glycogen, or animal sugar, is almost the sole source of cell energy. In normal cells half the absorbed glycogen is oxidized and half turned to lactic acid. In cancerous cells for every thirteen glycogen molecules twelve split up into lactic acid and only one is oxidized.

Other details enumerated in Dr. McDonald's cancer picture are that cancer blood is more alkaline than normal blood, and the more alkaline the blood the quicker the disease acts. Cancer patients have more sugar in their blood and the more sugar the shorter life. Cancer cells have relatively more potassium and less calcium than normal cells, and the greater such difference the more virulent the disease.

Following the picture, Dr. McDonald's criteria for treating cancer come about perfectly logically—the condition must be produced which will do five things—normalize the break-up of body sugar, normalize the blood's alkaline state, reduce high blood sugar, increase the cell's calcium and reduce the cell's potassium.

Ice Yields Relics of Rescue Expedition

Objects Left by Nobile Rescue Party Found in Remarkable State of Preservation

Stockholm.—The preserving qualities of ice have once more been shown by a Swedish Arctic expedition, headed by Professor Hans Ahlmann, of Stockholm University. He and his party have returned to Stockholm after many months cruising on the steamship Quest in the waters between Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlja. The expedition landed at Fozm Island and there struck the abandoned camp of Captain Sora, the Italian Alpinist, and van Dongen, the Norwegian flyer, who three years ago attempted to rescue General Nobile's Italia expedition. They were, at the time, marooned on this island and on the verge of starvation when finally saved by Swedish flyers.

Spankings for Unruly Boys

Mail and Empire, Toronto.—The Ontario Magistrates' Association will seek to have the law amended so that they be given greater latitude to punish offenders by the lash or strap. The members of the association are well qualified to express their views on the subject. Day after day they listen to the complaints brought before them. They are in a position to observe the effects of punishments which may be inflicted under the laws as they are. Their unanimous conclusion that their powers should be broadened is more deserving of attention than are the protests of theorists who have no practical knowledge of the courts. The increase of juvenile delinquency has become a grave social problem. It may be lessened by a good sound spanking, as recommended by several of the magistrates. Many youngsters regard a boy sent to jail as something of a hero. But he is not so much of a hero with his friends after he is spanked. Ridicule is often more effective than invective and spanking seems to fit the psychology of those inclined to set a bad boy on a pedestal.

Gold Supply Grows in France

With U.S. Holdings Represent 65 Per Cent. of World Supply

Paris.—The hoard of gold metal recently stacked in the vast underground vaults of the Bank of France was increased recently to an all-time record of 53,576,000,000 francs (\$2,334,151,000).

The French gold reserves now total 23 per cent. of a world's gold, and the United States reserves total 42 per cent., thus placing 65 per cent. of the entire supply within the borders of two countries. Investigators of the League of Nations sub-committee on gold, working in their Paris offices, contended that they did not see any danger to world trade, to the gold standard or to living costs in France or America even if hoarding of gold in the two countries continued for another year. On the other hand, there has been widespread criticism of the vast reserves piled up by the United States and France.

Kissing is Dangerous!

"Don't kiss me. I don't want to be sick!"

The "sweet young thing" who beads over a baby to salute it in the usual way must get rather a nasty shock when she sees those words inscribed on its bill.

That is the idea. The bills are issued by the health department of Newark, New Jersey, to every baby in the city as part of an anti-kissing campaign. And Newark's public health officer recently arrived in this country to spread the news that kissing is dangerous.

Most married men will agree with him—but for rather different reasons. Our visitor thinks kissing spreads disease; married men know it very often spells the end of bachelor freedom.

Britain's Example

Detroit Free Press: Americans probably will be pressed to look upon the heroic steps to which Great Britain has been forced to save her credit, as something from which their own country is forever divinely protected. The British people took much the same attitude until Mr. MacDonald told them very plainly the other day to just what desperate plight overspending in a period of contracted income had brought them. While it is true that the greater wealth of the United States will enable it to absorb this year a deficit much greater than Great Britain's, with any such drastic increase in taxation, we cannot follow indefinitely the course Great Britain pursued without eventually having to foot the bill, as she must now do.

"What I like in America is what a good many horn American do not like in America."—G. K. Chesterton.

Woolless Lambs Reported By Soviet

Now comes the story of a lamb without wool, born in the village of Pokrowskoe, near Moscow, and housed in the Zootechnical Institute in that Soviet capital. The animal is described by E. T. Popova-Wassina of that institution.

The mother of the ram had the normal coat of wool and was a black, short-tailed ewe with a fleece turned gray and with white marks on the top of her head and on the tip of her tail. The father was a normal animal of a short-tailed Northern breed, and was also black. The other lamb, which was born simultaneously with the woolless one—a sister—was normal, black, with marks on the top of its head.

The ram is completely naked except for a small amount of hair on the rear surface of the hind legs, and some hair on the tip of the tail. Its skin is deep black, shiny and folded. The hair on the tip of the tail are white, in the case of the mother. It has well-developed horns and is growing quite normally.

The farmer who owned the ram has been breeding his flock of sheep since 1910, and the flock has grown and multiplied by a system of intense inbreeding. From the beginning, the farmer bred the animals from four ewes purchased from a neighbor. According to his statement he has not bought any other sheep during a period of twenty years. Apparently the father of this naked lamb was closely related to its mother, and it appears to be a case of an extracted recessive consequent upon inbreeding.

Offsetting Machines

By James Curley, Mayor of Boston, announcing a Five-Day Week for City Employees Beginning in January.

The five-day week is here. We are going to institute it in Boston in January and we hope the example set by the city may be generally accepted by every other community in America.

There is no other answer if the inventive genius of the American nation robs the people of America of 3,000,000 opportunities for a livelihood in ten years. If, as the economists state, in the next ten years 3,000,000 more opportunities will vanish, there is only one answer, and that is the adoption of the five-day week.

You increase the number of employees by 16 per cent, and you offset the vanishing job.

Northern Flight Establishes Record

Edmonton, Alta.—Mr. W. A. Spence, Canadian aviator, completed on Sept. 7 what is described as the northernmost flight in the history of commercial aviation. He flew from Compton, Ontario, to Coronation Gulf in Walker Bay on the northeast of Victoria Island, 600 miles, between sunrise and sunset.

His flight was 150 miles longer than that of Mr. Walter Gilbert and Major L. T. Burwash last year over the bleak northern land.

Not this Time

Sandy arrived at the boarding-house and was shown to his room.

"There you are, sir," said the landlady, "that's your room."

"Looks comfortable," said Sandy.

"Yes, sir," went on the woman, "people usually admit I've made them comfortable here. I've always had a gift for doing that."

"Is that a fact?" said Sandy. "Well, you needn't expect one from me."

Poison Mixtures For Shrub Pests

Toronto.—Gardeners will welcome these compounds to eradicate destructive insects to flowers:

Nicotine Sulphate
Mix one-half ounce of nicotine sulphate dust with 9½ ounces of hydrated lime. The lime may be bought at any building supply or hardware store. Sift the dust and the lime through a four duster several times to insure a good mixture. Apply with commercial hand duster or blower. Dust when the foliage is dry and the air still. Avoid inhaling much of the dust, as it may irritate the throat.

Nicotine Sulphate and Soap
This solution is prepared by dissolving one ounce of common laundry soap or fish-oil soap in each gallon of water. Just before spraying, mix one to 1½ teaspoonful of a nicotine sulphate or tobacco extract in each gallon of the solution. This should be applied, as well as the other sprays, with a sprayer, as it is important to get the material on the under side of the leaves.

Arsenate of Lead Spray
Mix three teaspoonful of arsenate of lead powder to one gallon of water. Adding an ounce of soap to the spray will help it spread and stick.

Poison Bran Bait
Mix one ounce of Paris green or white arsenic with 1½ pounds dry bran in a container. In another container stir four fluid ounces of molasses or syrup in one-half pint of water. Prepare a mash by slowly adding the syrup mixture to the poison bran. Scatter thinly over the surface of the soil along the rows after sundown.

Airport to be Erected Shortly in Scotland

A large civic airfield is about to be built at Falkirk, writes a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor. This will be Scotland's first civic airfield, and the chosen site is considered by authorities to be one of the finest in Britain. Falkirk has shown an advanced "air-mindedness" influenced in no small way by the activities of the local Publicity and Development Association. A company formed with a large amount of capital will be known as the Scottish Airways, Ltd., and a service between Falkirk and London will be inaugurated. So far as suitability of site is concerned the proposed Mid-Scotland Airfield would seem to meet Air Ministry requirements geographically and topographically.

Gold and Wheat

Lord Riddell in John O'London's Weekly (London): Basically, the gap between production and distribution is not due to gold shortage, but to the disparity between the value of labor of different classes and in different countries. One frequently hears the remark: "Why should there be a glut of wheat when millions could do with it?" The point is that the labour of the Chinese coolie is valued on a very different basis from that of the Canadian American, or Argentine agricultural labourer. When you come down to Godrock, the coolie has to barter his own labour for that of the wheat-producer. As the coolie can only a fraction of what the wheat-producer earns, he cannot pay the costs of production.

"Emphasis is now shifted from politics to economics." — Nicholas Murray Butler.

British Convicts Prefer Dickens

London.—Charles Dickens is declared to be the most popular author among British prisoners. The reason is that his books take longer to read than most novels, and therefore pass away more time than the average modern book.

Other favorites are P. G. Woodhouse, the popular humorist; Edgar Rice Burroughs, creator of the famous Tarzan series; and E. Phillips Oppenheim.

Strangely enough, convicts thoroughly appreciate Edgar Wallace. His books are rarely let on the library shelves, and some months ago there was much discontent among prisoners when informed by the librarian that the whole prison stock of Edgar Wallace volumes was being reserved for the use of a man under sentence of death.

After a convict has served a month of his sentence and has behaved himself properly, he is allowed a novel, which supplements the books of religious instruction issued to him when he enters the prison.

A month later he is allowed another novel, and after a certain period of his sentence has elapsed he is allowed to read one volume a week.

On library day, each convict chalks up his choice on a slate and leaves it outside his cell, where the prison librarian—some collects it and takes it away to the library.

Then, having found all the books on the prisoners' lists, and having used his own discretion in cases where books asked for having been allotted to others, the librarian loads his handcart and begins his day-long journey from cell to cell.

Competition for the post of librarian is keen, but the chaplain usually chooses a man who has been a business man before breaking the law.

Though ranking next to the cooks as the pick of the prison tasks, it is hard work, and has not the compensation of the extra half pound of bread allotted daily to the garden party and prisoners in the engineering shop.

Exports and Imports Decrease

Ottawa.—Canada decreased its unfavorable trade balance in the 12 months ending Aug. 31 by over \$58,000,000; imports exceeded exports during the 1929 period by \$103,596,000 and in 1931 by \$15,132,000, according to the Dominion bureau of statistics.

Both exports and imports fell drastically from 1930 figures. Imports this year were \$752,507,000 and in 1930 \$1,114,307,000. Exports of Canadian products dwindled from \$988,803,000 in 1930 to \$693,362,000.

Argentine Crops Show Increase

Buenos Aires, Arg.—Argentina exported 2,840,000 tons of wheat and flour, 1,150,000 tons of linseed and 4,830,000 tons of mazo during the first seven months of this year, an official Ministry of Agriculture report recently stated.

Wheat production showed an increase of 2,706,000 tons over the previous year, and linseed production was 480,000 tons greater than the total a year ago.

Q.—"They say finding is keeping."
P.—"Yes, but all some people keep finding is fault."

MUTT AND JEFF—That's His Story—He's Stuck With It.

