

WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

Lone Scout Signs.
It has very frequently been suggested, and the idea has been boosted periodically from time to time, that Lone Scouts should make a special decorative sign of their own design, bearing the words, "A Lone Scout Lives Here," and erect same in a conspicuous place outside their homes.

During the past summer a check up was made throughout Ontario, and it was found that very few Lone Scouts in this province had troubled to fall in with this idea.

This is unfortunate and it is thought that perhaps the Lone Scouts of Ontario do not fully realize the significance and importance of such signs in the communities in which they live.

Of course all Scouts know that they have a big duty to perform, not only to themselves, but to the rest of the world at large, and not only are Lone Scouts supposed to voluntarily perform a "Good Turn" each day, but also they are intended to be "prepared" to do a good turn whenever called upon to do so.

But how can a Scout be called upon when no one knows where he lives?

The making and erecting of a Lone Scout sign not only saves a boy craft training, but it also serves as an announcement to the general public, to Dominion, Provincial and County officials, the Red Cross officers, Humane Society officials and to district nurses that here is a Scout who can be called upon in case of emergency.

Scouts are expected to train themselves to "be prepared" to meet emergencies, in the case of accident, illness, flood, fire, and storm, and in the fighting of diseases and pests, to both human beings and to plants.

A Scout should have a good working knowledge of First Aid, and it is his duty to learn all he can of this subject as quickly as possible.

The following survey was taken in the United States of America by one of the staff of "The Farmer's Wife" magazine, and no doubt the same conditions prevail throughout the Dominion of Canada.

These facts serve to show how important a matter it is to have the Lone Scouts mobilized in readiness to meet emergencies.

"The average distance from rural homes to the nearest doctor is seven miles.

"The average time required by doctors to reach rural homes in America is over 20 minutes in summer and over 53 minutes in winter.

"The average distance of all rural homes to the nearest dentist is 14 1/2 miles.

"Eighteen per cent. of the rural population is more than 12 hours away from the services of a trained nurse, and 32 per cent. of the rural homes are from 2 to 12 hours away from this service.

"Average distance of nearest hospital from rural homes in America is 15 miles.

"Average distance of rural homes to nearest drug store is 11 miles.

"Average amount paid by rural population during 1929 for services of a doctor was \$29.25.

"Average amount paid by farm families for doctors and specialists was \$19.33.

"Average total amount paid by rural people during the last year, due to sickness alone, was \$104.94."

The above figures will show clearly the need for an organization such as the Lone Scouts, trained to meet emergencies.

Therefore, Lones, see to it that you do your duty. That you train yourselves to be ready for any call that may be made upon you, and have your sign outside your home to let every one know where you may be found, and incidentally to inform any other Lones what may pass your way that his brother Scout is at hand.

Christmas is drawing very near now. Have you completed your Lone Scout Toyshop arrangements? By this time you should have your list of names of the children to whom your parcels are going. If you have not yet received them write to Lone Scout Headquarters immediately.

If you are not a Lone Scout and would like to be one, write to the Lone Scout Department, Boy Scouts Association, 350 Bay Street, Toronto 2, and ask them for particulars.

Lone Scouting is designed for boys who live on farms and in country districts, and who are located in places where it is impracticable for them to join an ordinary Scout Troop.

"LONE E."

Tennis Queen Sails for Orient



Mrs. Helen Willis Moody smiles her adieu when she sailed from San Francisco for the Orient, where she will play her favorite game.

It Pays to Advertise

Montreal Information (Ind.).—While we hear complaints on all sides of the reduced volume of business, there are certain firms and certain industries who are enjoying prosperity. Why is this so? In most cases it is the result of the intensified publicity which they have employed. Many enterprises believed it had become necessary to decrease expenses, as a consequence of the depression. Contrary to all business principles, they commenced to reduce their appropriations for advertising, though this item should have been the last to be reduced. These firms may have economized a few dollars on this score, but on the other hand they have lost much more through the reduction in their turnover.

The Human Touch

Sir Alexander Clegg in the Congressional Quarterly (London): Industry can never be shorn of its human touch except at the loss of efficiency. Men are men even when they become to some extent cogs in a machine, but the better the men and the women, the more silently and smoothly run the cogs, and it is the duty of the directors to encourage and contribute to all that promotes the well-being of their workpeople.

Sunday School Lesson

December 6. Lesson X—Rome and Beyond—2 Timothy 4: 8-18. Golden Text—1 have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.—2 Timothy 4: 7.

ANALYSIS

I. CALLED OF GOD, Rom. 15: 22-29.
II. "SAFEGUARD THE FAITH," Titus 1: III. "FAREWELL," 2 Tim. 4: 6-18.

I. CALLED OF GOD, Rom. 15: 22-29.
Paul, at Corinth, was preparing for that Jerusalem journey, destined to be so eventful. A friend of his, Rom. 16: 1, 2, was going to Rome, and he seized the opportunity to send a letter to the Roman Christians. The Christian group in Rome originated.

Paul always believed that "every man's life is a separate thought of God." God had a work for each one to do. Having placed himself at his Father's disposal, his own sphere in life had been abundantly clear to him. Rom. 1: 1. The man who offers his life wholeheartedly to God will soon come to know where his work lies. Having completed his missionary activity in the Eastern part of the Empire, Paul now turned definitely to Rome.

His pioneering soul, however, did not lack of the Empire capital the terminus of his ambition. Paul was always "pressing forward." "A man's reach must exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?" said Browning. "Or what's an earth for?" Paul would say. From Rome he would carry the gospel to Spain and the western parts of the empire, v. 21.

His vision of world evangelization did not make him a visionary. Men, believing themselves "called" to some great enterprise have sometimes given up all interests in practical affairs. Paul's enthusiasm was never divorced from common sense. He gave careful attention to details. The relations between the Jewish churches of Palestine and Greece were none too satisfactory. The poverty in Jerusalem provided an opportunity for binding the two together. Paul, seeing that took much pains to arrange a generous collection for the younger churches for the "poor saints which are at Jerusalem," v. 26. The belated folk who still maintain that the minister ought not to take money in the pulpit have not so learned of Paul. Missions and finances are inseparably bound together.

II. "SAFEGUARD THE FAITH," Titus 1: Paul's anxiety concerning his Jerusalem visit (Rom. 15: 31), was only too well justified. When he came to Rome, he came in chains. Freed after his first trial, he evidently undertook another missionary tour during which he visited Crete. The new faith had evidently come to Crete long before Paul's arrival, for its adherents were found in many cities, v. 5. He had been unable to complete the work of organization and "appointed overseers, elders, bishops (all of which terms refer to the same office). Within an organized ministry everything would soon fall into confusion and decay, surrounded as the Christians were with false doctrine and the proverbial dishonesty and immorality of the Cretans.

III. "FAREWELL," 2 Tim. 4: 6-18.
Facing his second trial, and from his cold, damp dungeon in the Marston prison (if tradition is to be trusted) Paul writes his second letter to his friend Timothy. "The time of my departure is at hand," v. 6. "Deceitfulness" means unpopularity. The brave "warrior" is slipping the cables which bind his ship to the shore, and there is "no meaning in the bar" as he puts out to sea.

Memories of the old days in Tarsus come to him—memories of games and contests. In life's great arena he, too, has played the game. "I have contested earnestly in the good contest," v. 7. "I have not swerved from my appointed course. In everything I have acted upon what I believed to have been the promptings of God's spirit. I have kept the faith, that is, Christ's faith in me. I have not betrayed the trust he placed in me. There have been true to the target which emancipated me from the cold and narrow legalism of my fathers."

His last days are saddened by loneliness. One friend has gone here, another there. Some have even deserted him in his hour of danger. "Only Luke" is with him—"a friend in need" who has emancipated me from the cold and narrow legalism of my fathers."

It is as great to be a woman as to be a man.—Walt Whitman.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.—Gray.

Duchess of York Attends Matinee



The Duchess of York attended the gala matinee at His Majesty's theatre in aid of the Prince of Wales' Builder Fund of To-day, and the To-day League of Women Helpers of which she is the patroness. Two little girls presented flowers.

Products Prove State To Be No Arid Desert

Tonopah, Nev.—While Nevada is not classed as an agricultural state, the United States census bureau reports reveal that Nevada produces apples, apricots, cherries, figs, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, quinces, grapes, almonds, pecans, blackberries, dewberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries.

In the southern part of the State many of the so-called tropical fruits and vegetables are raised in considerable quantity. In the Boulder Dam area, which includes the city of Las Vegas, there are seven pecan orchards. The Lahontan valley, under the Newlands irrigation project is famous for its Hearts of Gold cantaloupes. Apples are raised in every county in the State.

Night Surveys Made In Canadian Hills

Obtaining geodetic angular measurements from the mountain peaks towering 6,000 and 8,000 feet above sea level in British Columbia is difficult and dangerous. This work, done by the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, must be performed at night, when lights can be seen from distant stations.

Electric lights are placed at certain points and the angles between them measured from the observing station. The length of the lines observed varies from thirty to sixty miles.

The peaks are usually rough, needle-shaped and treacherous and the observer has to exercise great care in moving around his instrument lest a small misstep cause him to drop down a sheer precipice.

Better Times Coming

Quebec Soleil (Lib.).—There is no reason to remain pessimistic in face of the signs of economic recovery which are now manifest. Pessimism is demoralizing. And the reconstructions which are needed after these two years of trial demand the energy of our entire population; they demand the employment of all our efforts and the maintenance of a serene confidence, incompatible with the disastrous influences of pessimism. New mistakes will be made. Nervousness will provoke new conflicts and new deceptions. But the hope of better days must inspire all our initiative and direct us in the way which is opening up before us.

Revival of Earrings

A noticeable instance of how old fashions return is shown in the revival of earrings.

In Victorian days almost every girl had her ears pierced as a matter of course, until the 'nineties, when earrings suddenly went out of fashion. To-day earrings will be worn as much as ever they were.

Generalizers on human trouble. Have you courage to face those faces? You, and you, and you, seen only once, Goodbye, forever, and good luck.

Highway Footpaths

Montreal Press (Ind.).—Two jurists in Brantford and Toronto unanimously recommended the construction of footpaths alongside the highways as a means of avoiding accidents and traffic fatalities. The recommendation would mean an increase of extraordinary expenses, but the jurists are of the opinion that they are justifiable and necessary for the purpose of safeguarding human lives and protecting motorists themselves against the many dangers which they cannot always avoid when they meet people on the road. If all roads had any kind of footpath at all alongside them, the responsibility of people driving motor cars or heavy lorries would obviously be less great, whilst pedestrians would not have as many risks to encounter.

Isle of Man Desires To Have Own Flag

London.—The Isle of Man has made known its desire to adopt a flag and the Governor has been asked to procure the assent of the British Government.

The only Manx flag which now approaches a national status is a red ensign bearing three legs. The Manx coat-of-arms consists of three legs in armor, kicking in different directions. Its origin is obscure, but it is thought to have typified the island's independence of England, Scotland and Ireland.

A Peck of Gold

Dust always blowing about the town. Except when sea-fog laid it down. And I was one of the children told. Some of the blowing dust was gold.

All the dust the wind blew high. Appeared like gold in the sunset sky. But I was one of the children told. Some of the dust was really gold.

Such was life in the Golden Gate. Gold dusted all we drank and ate. And I was one of the children told. "We all must eat our peck of gold."—Robert Frost, in "Collected Poems."

Translations from the Chinese

(From the Saturday Review of Literature)

When You're Writing Remember, when you're writing about New York, Faces are as important as buildings.

Dive deep into the subway, that gallery of portraiture; Bathe your eyes in that flood of bitter truth.

It is not lovely, it proves no theorems. But there is no weariness it cannot heal.

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Man Domesticates Many Animals

Modern Man is a better domesticator of animals than his cave-dwelling ancestors, better even than the agricultural people who lived before machines decreased the need for animal labor. Mankind now possesses, it appears from a list published recently in the London scientific periodical, Nature, no less than 29 domesticated animals. Probably the total of all domestic animals is nearly a hundred. Of these only dogs, oxen, goats, pigs, horses, asses and perhaps some varieties of sheep and buffalo were domesticated by prehistoric man. Domestications in ancient but not prehistoric times include the cat, the ferret, the rabbit, reindeer, two kinds of canary and the South American llama. Inclusion of human beings is doubtful since that animal does not breed well in captivity and accordingly cannot be considered fully domesticated, which is true also of apes and monkeys.

Other mammals, such as two kinds of foxes, the skunk, the mink and the muskrat have been domesticated recently for the sake of their fur. Several others now are domesticated as laboratory animals, including the white rat, the mouse and the Guinea pig. The yak, the Barbary sheep, at least two kinds of antelope and several other mammals have been domesticated by the natives of limited regions.

Outside the class of mammals, domestic animals include the chicken, the canary and several other birds; goldfish, guinea pigs and several other fish and several food fish, including trout; the silk worm, and several other insects chiefly bred by entomologists as aids against other insects which are pests; snails and oysters raised for food and leeches for medical purposes; and several kinds of microscopic animals, such as the protozoa raised in laboratories or the malaria germs now bred to treat certain nervous diseases.

Recent domestications include the lion, bred for sale to zoos; the alligator, bred for its skin, and the fly maggots now bred in hospitals to treat bone diseases.

Animal Ethics

Different savants bring up the fact that animals have a moral sense and system. R. L. Dittmars observes the working of conscience. J. B. Haldane the evidence of ethics between moral acts and lying and other truth-acts implicit in their conduct," and that our virtues trace back to the pre-human stage—to animal ancestry.

Gratitude, fidelity, bravery, obedience to duty, consideration—these are indeed familiar qualities in horse, dog and cat, the quadrupeds we know best. No horse will step on a thrower's hand; for an understanding master he will leap walls, swim rivers, burst his heart to answer a call to speed; and no creature in pain is a truer Stoic.

As for the cat, a mystery to many persons, its motto is service. Its pride is to exhibit the mouse caught in its owner's cellar. Some blame it for "walking alone." So doing, it is simply obeying what it is hard to teach the young idea—that one should captain one's self and make up one's mind regardless of what the crowd is shouting.

The dog in all latitudes has proved himself. He never bites without barking first his declaration of war. Things in his charge—passions, premises or herds—he will defend to the last. In life-saving, in the courageous actions called heroism, he has deserved more medals and monuments than he has received. No snobbery is in him; reprobate or demirep can gain his faith.

Once man was, it is believed, just as ethical. His dawnful dates—according to recent researches by this corner—from the invention of the pocket, and its extensions—in boxes, safes, vaults and warehouses.—Franklin Clark in The N.Y. Times.

Origin of "Summer" Time

The real inventor of summer time was Benjamin Franklin, the great American, who wrote an article in a Paris paper showing how great economy in candles and oil could be effected by Parisians altering their clocks and work hours every summer.

Tests Wobblemeter

Elinor Smith, girl aviator, in New York allowed her sense of equilibrium to be tested by the wobblemeter, a new instrument developed for just that purpose. It tells you whether you've had a bad night and how bad it was.

Volga Tapped For Water

It has now been decided that part of the Volga water shall be directed into the Moscow River by means of a canal.

By obtaining a reinforcement of water from the Volga the Moscow River will gain in volume, the water supply of Moscow, which is beginning to show signs of shortage, will be replenished, and Moscow will acquire additional significance as a river port.

Submarine To Be Used by Expedition

The submarine, primarily an instrument of war, is justifying the huge amount of research and engineering which has gone toward its development by enlisting in the peaceful service of science. Rear Admiral W. R. Gherardi, hydrographer of the U.S. Navy Department, announces that a submarine and tender will be part of the equipment of an expedition to study the sea floor about the Bahama Islands in 1932. This expedition, international in character, will be under the leadership of Princeton University. It will include also the Royal Society of Great Britain and a member of the Netherlands Geodetic Commission.

Besides the measurements in the intensity of gravity, investigations into the geological foundation of the Bahama, said to differ in structure from other ocean islands, will be undertaken. While most of the other islands are known to be of volcanic origin, indications are that such is not the case with the Bahamas. The unusual characteristics of the foundation and the meaning of the structural features which account for their existence will be studied and analyzed by the experts of the expedition.

The submarine is called into the field because of the character of some of the work to be undertaken, which requires great steadiness obtainable below the surface of the sea and the necessity of submerging the instruments.

The submersible will be used in the submarine studies for a period of about two weeks. Vening Meinesz, of the Netherlands Geodetic Commission will conduct the multiple pendulum observations.

How Many of them Can Sew?

Quebec Action Catholique (Ind.).—An Ontario Women's Association has asked the Government to find work for unemployed women. The problem is complicated, for the Government will have to find out what kind of work it can give these women. At the present the country has an army of white collar unemployed. There is also an army of unemployed artisans. The works voted are almost all of the pick and shovel type, the kind of work that can do the white collar man no good. He is not fitted for this work. If it is impossible to find work for an important part of our male unemployed, how are we going to find any for our women? About the only thing possible would be to start huge sewing circles to make clothes for those who had no money to buy clothes. How many of them know how to sew?

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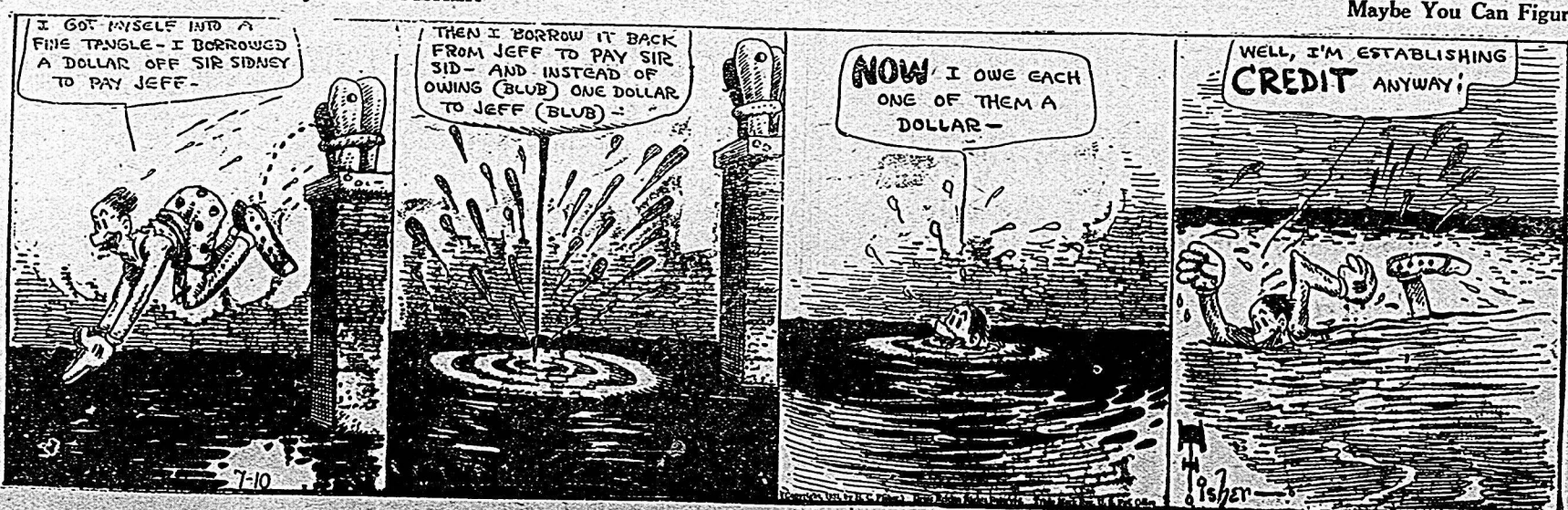
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MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER



Maybe You Can Figure It Out.