

# 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 so many Lone Scouts and Lone Patrols 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 Lone Patrols took part in the Scout Parade, under Scoutmaster Don Hutchinson, of the 2nd Ont. Lone Scout Troop, when several thousand Scouts were reviewed by Lieut. Governor W. D. Ross, assisted by Mr. John Stiles, Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Canada and Mr. G. Burford Kirk of Buffalo, National Scout Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America.

After the review, the Lone Scouts 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 Carnerie of Stratford; Don Armitage of Alisa Craig; Alan Dawson of Toronto; Lloyd Young of Newcastle; Jack Seely of Toronto; Alan Parsons, Wesley Dew, Charlie Gates and Gordon Patton of King; Jack Neilans of Pickering; and Douglas Warren of Penelon Falls. Ex-Lone Scouts:—Melvin Prime (now A.S.M. of the Paris Troop); Bob Manning; Al Forrest; Jim McLean; Oscar Musselmann; 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 Lone Scouts 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 Lone Scouts 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, 339 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 endeavour 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, 339 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."

**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. Wodehouse, 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 left on the library shelves, and it is not long ago there was much discontent among prisoners when 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 chooses up his choice on a slate and leaves it outside his cell, where the prison librarian—a convict—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 had 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.

**Plane Minus Tail Flown in Berlin**

Berlin.—An airplane without a tail, designed by Capt. Hermann Koehl, transatlantic flier, has been demonstrated before representatives of the Ministry of Transportation.

It has a wingspread of only 45 feet and is driven by a 28-horsepower motor. Its sponsors claim it has shown such remarkable flying qualities that it may prove to be a turning point in airplane construction.

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

**Argentine Crops Show Increase**

Buenos Aires, Arg.—Argentina exported 2,840,000 tons of wheat and flour, 1,130,000 tons of linseed and 4,830,000 tons of maza during the first seven months of this year, an official Ministry of Agriculture report recently stated.

Wheat production showed an increase of 2,700,000 tons over the previous year, and linseed production was 330,000 tons greater than the total a year ago.

## New Airship's Cook



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

**Ice Yields Relics of Rescue Expedition**

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 Novaja Zemlja. The expedition landed at Foya 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 Nobilit's Italia expedition. They were, at the time, marooned on this island and on the verge of starvation when finally saved by Swedish flyers.

The men from the Quest found at the abandoned camp a damaged tent, a polar sledge, a camera, a silver watch, a hip-pocket flash, a kerosene stove and various other objects, all remarkably well preserved by the ice; so much so that the watch when wound up at once started going. The camera was not damaged. A pocket-book contained besides Italian and Norwegian bank notes, photographs and hastily penned notes, which were still decipherable. The life rope was as strong as ever. All these finds will be returned to their owners.

**Gold Supply Grows in France**

Paris.—The hoard of gold metal neatly stacked in the vast, underground vaults of the Bank of France was increased recently to an all-time record of 58,576,000,000 francs (\$2,284,464,000).

The French gold reserves now total 23 per cent of the 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.

The League experts said the French gold reserve was actually only \$600,000,000 larger than her holdings before the World War. The United States holdings are some \$3,000,000,000 more than in 1913, but the proportion of wealth in America has made a similar increase.

England, Turkey, Egypt, India, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Italy have only a little more gold than they held before the war. Germany and Russia have suffered great losses. Russia lost 86 per cent of her gold during the war and the revolution.

**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 Copper Bay on Coronation Gulf to Walker Island, 600 miles, between sunrise and sunset.

His flight was 150 miles longer than that of Mr. Walter Gilbert and Maj. 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."

## 41 Day Canoe Jaunt



Twenty-One year old art student from Syracuse, N.Y., arrives in Paris, France, after taking 41 days to paddle his canoe from Amsterdam, Holland.

## 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. Ellico McDonald, director of the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, who made his report at the America 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.

**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 hairs on the tip of the tail are white, as 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 1919, 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.

**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 teaspoonfuls 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 14 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.

**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 4,000,000 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.

**Kissing is Dangerous!**

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

The "sweet young thing" who bends over a baby to salute it in the usual way may get rather a nasty shock when she sees these words inscribed on its bib.

That is the idea. The bibs 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 bachelorhood.

**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 bedrock, 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.

**Women of Persia Become Emancipated**

Tehran, Persia.—The "westernization" of Persia has begun in earnest. Parliament have now incorporated encephalitis and divorce rights for women in the marriage laws.

A law requiring physical examination of men and women before marriage was passed. The minimum marriage age was set at 15 for women and 18 for men.

Women were given the unprecedented right to seek divorce for infidelity of their husbands.

The public reaction to the new code was not certain, particularly in view of the fact that various earlier laws such popular opposition that it was necessary to abandon or modify them. The earlier laws related to the rights of women and changes in the national costume.

**Exports and Imports Decrease**

Ottawa.—Canada decreased its unfavorable trade balance in the 12 months ending Aug. 31 by over \$8,000,000; imports exceeded exports during the 1930 period by \$103,506,000 and in 1931 by \$45,132,000, 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 \$983,802,000 in 1930 to \$658,862,000.

## Old Duel Code Still Survives

The ancient custom of dueling proved itself so far from a dead issue when forty-six students, belonging to rival groups at the University of Wronna fought duels recently over a trivial incident.

Dueling still has a strong grip upon student imagination throughout Germany, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland. Student corps, the university fraternal groups, are life clubs, many with great age and tradition, and rare is the alumnus who would permit the time-honored spirit of the dueler to die.

In Hungary, the only European country where the "field of honor" has openly survived the centuries, the government has not dared to take stringent action against the custom. Dueling is still dueling in Budapest. Challenges frequently are hurled during the heat of debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Because Bel Erdelyi, Hungary's champion duelist, hit his adversary's nose, ear and cheek after a tumble and vigorous scuffle on the ground, he was sentenced to six months of rigorous imprisonment. But penalties for dueling itself are comparatively mild.

In Switzerland last Spring the university societies organized to resist steadily a bill classing dueling with ordinary crimes. Although proscribed by law, dueling is still in vogue in the four German-speaking universities of Bern, Zurich, Basle and Fribourg. Imprisonment or fine or both is the penalty, according to the various canton laws.

In Germany a grave crisis arose when the Reichstag prepared to abolish all dueling. Under the imperial regime, army duels were authorized by the military code as a last resort in grave cases; fighting corps and fencing masters flourished. Under the republic, all dueling is forbidden, but today several fighting clubs meet in the large cities once a week. In secret, the fights continue from early evening until late in the morning, some twenty taking place. Offenders are not strictly punished when caught, a sentence of only three months being imposed by a Darnstadt court on a Frankfurt student for having killed his opponent in a "fencing match."

Dueling still persists in Cuba, despite the law prohibiting it, and some of that country's most distinguished political figures have participated. Cloaked figures continue to steal in the morning hours to isolated and secluded spots near Havana, there to settle grievances by ball or blade.

Nor is dueling unknown in South America, Mexico, or even the United States, where a score or such affairs are reported every year.

**Heigh Ho, Come to the Fair**

Huddersfield, strong and sturdy, owns to no beauty o' a gentler kind. The hands of men have built it plain and enduring. Yet there is beauty in the Pennine Hills softly enfolding it. It must be pleasant in the midst of toil and smoke to look up and see them standing green and clear. Huddersfield is diligent and prosperous in all its ways. Did it not, only a short time since, turn out a suit in a few hours, doing it well, weaving and making and all, surpassing all records? Its long chief street is filled with busy people, gazing into windows and going to the market—and the market is worth going to.

It is a crystal palace of delights. Your kitchen, Madam, needs replenishing? Here is a shiny kettle, and some pots and saucepans putting on their brightest looks to welcome you. The rooms and brushes stand in a row, their hairs and bristles on end in their eagerness to be bought. A dining room? Cups and saucers in colors like Joseph's coat. A parlor? Music "going for a mere song," and a whole library of books, with a special corner for the favorite Brontes, as is natural in Yorkshire, with the moors not far away. Here are dresses, waiting to be worn, baskets and brushes; bananas and buns.

But one thing more—a toy to please some child. For this is the children's playground, and Fancy, like a will-o'-the-wisp, lures them on. What is it that pures so expectantly in that corner? Is it a horse? It is contrary. It is a curious beast and one even Alice in Wonderland would be surprised to meet. It is almost all corset and its body forms a little square table with a gay frill round about it. Here is a master for it, and now it has pranced away with a happy little boy. "Heigh ho! Come to the Fair!"—The Christian Science Journal.

**Britain's Example**

Detroit Free Press: Americans probably will be disposed 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 overpandering. The British people took much the same attitude until Mr. MacDonald told them very plainly the other day in just what desperate plight overpandering 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 indulgence in taxation, we cannot follow indefinitely the course Great Britain pursued without eventually having to foot the bill, as she must now do.

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