

WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

This month's issue of "On Lone Scout Trails" will contain particulars of an interesting competition for the Lones.

During the Lone Scout Summer Camp in July, a gift of "Meccano" Magazines was received from the proprietors of Meccano, Ltd., and these books were eagerly read by the Lones during their spare moments.

Messrs. Meccano, Ltd., have now kindly offered a prize of a \$5.00 Meccano Outfit to the Lone Scout who writes the best essay on the subject "Why I Like to Read the Meccano Magazine."

For further particulars, Lones, see the October issue of "The Trails."

Canadian Uniforms in Falklands

The uniforms worn by Scouts of the Falkland Islands are procured from Canadian Scout Headquarters, Ottawa. Included is a special heavy "windbreaker."

Scouts Were Match For G. B. S.

Addressing Boy Scouts after an annual Scout marathon not far from his home in Hertfordshire, George Bernard Shaw offered the typical Shavian advice that for future contests the boys not sleep out on the skies nor carry food, but take possession of homes whose owners were absent, and beg their meals. Returning to his own home, Mr. Shaw found on his doorstep a troop of Scouts requesting food, and entering, found several Rover Scouts making themselves comfortable for the night. "No one enjoyed the joke better than G. B. S."

Scouts at the Empire Conference

A number of selected Scouts representing various parts of the Dominion acted as supernumerary messengers and guides in connection with the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in July. The boys, all of First Class rank, were housed at the Scout Headquarters. Others acted as scouts for the opportunity of service and seeing the great Empire figures of the day was their reward.

How Many Scouts in the British Isles?

The last Scout census figures for England show 167,256 Scouts, 4,432 Sea Scouts, 132,098 Wolf Cubs, 26,650 Rovers, 637 Rover Sea Scouts—a total of 331,103. There are 31,400 Scout leaders.

Census figures for Scotland show 24,215 Scouts, 95 Sea Scouts, 20,620 Wolf Cubs, 5,243 Rovers and 14 Rover Sea Scouts—a total of 59,137; and 4,519 leaders.

Wales showed 6,822 Scouts, 153 Sea Scouts, 959 Rovers, 51 Rover Sea Scouts, and 5,504 Wolf Cubs.

In Northern Ireland 2,602 Boy Scouts, 618 Rovers, 2,306 Wolf Cubs and 515 leaders—a total of 6,051. Free State: 1,925 Scouts, 309 Rovers, 133 Sea Scouts, 26 Rover Sea Scouts, 553 Wolf Cubs, 256 leaders—a total of 2,231.

What is the grand total of all branches, including leaders, in the British Isles? The first Lonie to figure it out from the above figures and send his answer to "Lone E." at Lone Scout H.Q. will receive a prize—his choice of any book or article in the Scout Catalogue to the value of one dollar.

Scout Guests at C.N.E.

Nearly 200 Scouts from outside points, including the U.S., were guests this year at the Scout Camp maintained at the Canadian National Exhibition by Toronto Scouts.

Apparently Dead, Revived By Scout

The revival of a boy who had been declared dead from drowning was credited to Scout training by New York papers of Sept. 6th last. When brought ashore at a bathing beach, Eagle Scout Robert Spith immediately began artificial respiration. Doctors came, and declared the victim dead, but Scout Spith persisted in his efforts, and breathing was finally restored.

If you are not a Scout and live on a farm or in some place where you cannot join a Scout troop, why not become a Lone Scout? Write for particulars to The Boy Scouts Association, Lone Scout Dept., 339 Bay Street, Toronto 2—"LONE E."

Cause Is Found Of Babies' Disease

Researches Reveal that Germs of "Summer Complaint" Spread by Horse Flies

Toronto.—The future bids fair for babies of tender years as a result of a research on the dreaded "summer complaint" at the Hospital for Sick Children and announced at the University of Toronto last week. Known also as "acute intestinal intoxication," and characterized by vomiting and diarrhoea, the cause of the complaint has hitherto been unknown, and hence its treatment has been difficult.

It is now shown that dysentery bacteria cause the illness, and that the microbes are spread by horse flies.

The research indicates the means for preventing spread of the disease when an outbreak occurs. It shows why cases are more common in poorer surroundings than in families in good circumstances.

FATAL CASES NOW RARE.

Importance of the findings is indicated by the fact that as many as seventy-five infants had died in the Hospital for Sick Children in a single year as a result of the intestinal upset. Now, however, the disease is explained and fatal cases are a rarity.

Those responsible for this latest medical advance are Dr. Alan Brown, associate professor of medicine in charge of pediatrics at the University of Toronto; Dr. F. F. Tisdall, associate in pediatrics; Dr. T. G. H. Drake of the Children's Hospital staff; Mrs. M. M. Johnston, hospital bacteriologist.

That the disease is caused by bacteria is stated "conclusively proved." The kinds of microbes responsible are similar to those causing mild intestinal upsets in adults as a result of the eating of food carrying the infection, or by the drinking of water containing germs which may not cause fatal disease, but give rise to unpleasant symptoms.

The research has been so successful that it is regarded as entirely out of the laboratory stage. "This is of

interest, not only to hospital physicians, but also to physicians in general practice," says the report for the current year of Dr. J. G. Fitzgerald, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, in an appraisal of the discovery. "It simply remains to educate the general public in order to practically eradicate this disease."

"Cleanliness everywhere is an important consideration in the control of the disease," said Dr. Brown. "An apparently accidental reduction in cases last summer was linked up with a small seasonal crop of flies.

"It is still more important that children be kept in the best of condition, they are able to resist the complaint," Dr. Brown pointed out. "We have observed that many children could not have been in good condition, save to home surroundings, when they were taken ill. On the other hand, only a few cases occur in families in good circumstances.

"Children constantly maintained in a favorable state of nutrition are not likely to be affected. Our findings emphasize the necessity for keeping children in the healthiest of surroundings, and on satisfactory diets, during the period of rapid growth," Dr. Brown concluded.

Goodbye Sonny!

OR TO PORT SAID! Here we see a member of the King's Dragoon Guards from Hounslow barracks taking a last look at his home before embarking at Southampton. They won't meet again for a long time.

Autumn Maple

What golden tinge rose through trunk and bough
From unimagined springs within the earth

With soundless flow the summer long, that now
This fountain luminously comes to birth

And spills upon the frosty air a spray
That stains with gold this blue October day.

These showers that descend will deepen soon
To burnished pools upon the autumn grass

That seem to mirror some refulgent moon
Whose sun is held immobile in the glass.

—Adeleide Love, in Voices.

Evidences of Ontario's Leadership

The Province of Ontario has one-third of the total population of Canada, 35 per cent of the total national wealth, 46 per cent of the total buying power, 50 per cent of the total manufacturing production, 25 per cent of the national income from forests, 24 per cent of the agricultural wealth of the country, 40 per cent of its total electric power consumption and 41 per cent of its mineral income. Forty-seven of every 100 motor cars owned in Canada are in Ontario and 48 of every 100 radio receiving sets licensed in the Dominion are in this province. Thirty-six per cent of the expenditure on highways is in Ontario and seventy-five of every one hundred dollars spent by tourists in Canada are spent in this province.

Sunday School Lesson

October 30. Lesson V.—The Christian and Law Observance (World's Temperance Sunday), Proverbs 23: 29-35; Romans 13: 1-7; 1 Corinthians 9: 19-27; Galatians 6: 1-10; 1 Peter 2: 11-17. Golden Text.—Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Galatians 6: 7.

ANALYSIS.

I. CO-OPERATION FOR THE COMMON GOOD, Romans 13: 1-7.

II. THE LAW OF HARVEST, Gal. 6: 7-10.

INTRODUCTION.—Religion and morality are always in danger of becoming selfish in motive. The old view which thought of salvation as the rescuing of a passenger from the doomed ship is seen now to be too selfish. "My Father" has given place to "our Father." A Christian asks for no blessing for himself; he does not ask for all others also. Hence the matter of law observance is lifted above the merely individual good to the level of the common good.

I. CO-OPERATION FOR THE COMMON GOOD, Romans 13: 1-7.

Paul's appeal for law-observance was much needed. The Jew always chafed under the necessity of a child of Abraham being subject to any other nation. Many of the Roman Christians were Jews. They never forgot Deut. 17: 15, "It is lawful to give tribute to Caesar or not?" Mark 12: 14 reflects the same attitude. Even among Gentile Christians some may have considered that their loyalty to "King Jesus" absolved them from obedience to any other. Then, the proselyting activities of the Christian Jews, especially among the Gentiles, always aroused the anger on the orthodox Jews, Acts 13: 44; 17: 46. Roman history refers to riots among the Jews which resulted in some expulsions by Claudius. The Christians were often reported as disturbers of the peace (Acts 17: 6) and enemies of Caesar.

Paul argues that the very existence of government indicates that it is ordained of God. Government exists for the good of the social body, protecting it from harm, assisting all that is for its good. He could honestly stand up for the Roman authority. I meted out a rough justice, protected life and property, was on the whole, a good government. The man who broke its laws was encouraging disrespect for law, breeding anarchy, and even a bad government was better than anarchy.

The fear motive does not enter into obedience to the law. The man who obeys does not fear the police, Judges, magistrates, policemen are his friends and defenders. They are "not a terror to good works," v. 3. What if they are? When it is "my country or my conscience?" A Christian's duty is clear. "My country, right or wrong" is not a Christian's motto.

To the enemy of society, law is the agent of God, v. 4. "He beareth not the sword in vain" refers to the sword by which criminals were executed, which was on certain occasions, borne before the magistrate as a symbol of his authority to inflict punishment.

Paul does not ask for a blind obedience to law, v. 5. He asks for co-operation for the common good. The good depends upon a stable, well-ordered government. The man who keeps the law simply because he is afraid of the police is a poor citizen.

In Paul's day, as in ours, people sowed to the flesh and then wondered they did not reap to the spirit. Let some great financial loss overtake me good man and we exclaim, "Strange that such a good man should get that!" It is the Hebrew idea still persisting, that religion will bring a man health, wealth, and the absence of the unpleasant. God does not insult a man's virtue by paying for it with such poor rewards as dollars and good meals. He pays in kind. If a man devotes himself to making some worth while contribution to the world, he will accomplish his end in character and in achievement, but he will not likely get rich, nor avoid the unpleasant, and will probably break down in health and die quite young. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap" (v. 7), nothing else.

Sowing to the flesh (v. 8) refers to such gross sins as drunkenness, sexual impurity, which leave their disastrous consequences. It refers also to all those "sowings" whose ends are selfish in themselves, and with this life. These sowers for earth have their harvest here—"corruption," that is, possessing no quality of permanence. "Sowing to the spirit" is interpreted in v. 9 as "well-losing." Again the rewards are natural, not arbitrary. The reward of a kindly act performed in a kinder spirit in ore. A giving up of something dearly prized for love, brings as its natural reward a character more like our self-effacing Master. Qualities such as these are eternal—provided one keeps it up, v. 9.

The conclusion of the argument is significant. "So then, let us work that which is good towards all men." That is, live nobly for the sake of others. Lose sight of the needs of the Brotherhood, and your own religious life will wither. Remember them; they and you will grow together unto the fullness of the stature of Christ.

Spain Forms Land Board

Madrid.—Now that Spain has definitely begun to divide the land and thus reorganize the basic industry of the country, the government wants to assure that the problems are solved as fully and quickly as possible in order to forestall a breakdown of national economy. A general board of agrarian reform has therefore been formed, composed of landowners, renters, workers, engineers and lawyers, to which will be referred all questions arising in connection with the new system.

It is not he who knows most, nor he who hears most, nor yet he who talks most, but he who exercises grace most, who has most communion with God.—Thomas Brooks.

The Dominion Coast-To-Coast

Halifax, N.S.—Hon. O. P. Groucher, Minister of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, has announced having received telegraphic advice from the Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, to the effect that the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph will soon be in a position to take 10,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal annually, starting next year.

Quebec, Que.—Increased volume of shipping at Quebec is reported in figures issued by the Quebec Harbour Commission. More vessels arrived in August than in any other month of the current season of navigation, 261 ships registering compared to 230 in August, 1931. Vessels clearing this port, both eastward and westward, since the opening of navigation up to and including the first week in September, numbered 744 with a combined tonnage of 2,565,888.

Ottawa.—Since 1922 a total area of 402,500 square miles has been covered with aerial photography, comprising 125,000 square miles by vertical photographs and 277,500 square miles by oblique photographs. The work is carried out by the Canadian Government Topographical Survey with the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Vertical photographs are used for mapping on fairly large scales or where the country is rough or mountainous, while oblique photographs are specially adapted for the exploratory mapping of those extensive areas of forest and lake of fairly uniform elevation which constitute such a large proportion of Northern Canada.

Regina, Sask.—It is estimated by the Dept. of Natural Resources that over 85,000 persons visited the Saskatchewan Provincial Parks during the present season. Attendance was distributed as follows: Watrous, 30,000; Kenosee Lake, 20,000; Cypress Hills, 6,000; Madge Lake, 4,000; Good Spirit Lake, 3,000; Katepwa Park, 3,000.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Officials of the Canadian Sugar Factories at Raymond have estimated about 36,000,000 pounds of sugar will be produced from this year's beet crop, with several hundred tons of molasses. Base price being paid by the Raymond factory under contract with the growers will be \$5.00 a ton, but bonuses on the 1.32 yield are also anticipated which will increase the value of the crop and give the growers an average of \$1,000 each.

Calgary, Alta.—Dealers in farm implements and small farm trucks in Calgary report that sales generally are much better than last year, and in some cases quite up to the average of former years. More combines have been sold this year than in 1931 and one large company reports having cleared out practically all its new threshing machines, in addition to having repaired a large number. Binders have sold readily and small farm trucks have been in larger demand than in 1931.

Victoria, B.C.—British Columbia lumbermen are drafting a plan of joint action in regard to export trade, whereby it is hoped to take advantage of every avenue of sale which offers opportunity for increasing lumber production in the province, according to Hon. N. S. Loughheed, Minister of Lands.

Dogs of the Stage

No animal has been so frequently requisitioned for stage performances as the dog, and the history of the dog on the stage is nearly as old as the theatre itself—in some of the old Greek tragedies there are scenes which call for the service of canine actors.

In the courts of ancient time performing dogs beguiled the leisure moments of kings and queens, and by the 17th century dogs trained in the performance of tricks were among the main sources of entertainment of the common people of England, for they constituted the chief earning power of the numerous strolling mountebanks.

Most of those dogs were French or German poodles or derivatives of them.

The poodle, indeed, has been more frequently employed as an entertainer than any other dog, its sagaciousness and equable temper making it a good subject for training, while its physical conformation fits it for the performance of acrobatic feats—added to which, when clipped in the approved fashion, it has an amusing look.

In the Victorian era melodramas which featured dogs in the cast were much in favor. The dog invariably played a heroic part and caused the villain's downfall.

"Old Dog Tray," "The Dog of Montargis" and "Trial by Battle" were among the doggy dramas that thrilled our grandfathers and grandmothers.

St. Bernards and Newfoundlanders were usually favored for these heroic roles, primarily because of their noble appearance. The St. Bernard has the finest stage presence of the lot.

Many of these dogs won reputations for intelligence and acting simply through the natural manner in which they wagged their tails or growled, expressive of pleasure or displeasure, in accordance with requirements.

But usually, it is to be feared, and despite the general appearance of things to the audience the canine star was expressing less its "theatre instinct" than its own natural instinct.

This may be illustrated by the record of a typical incident in the career of the late Lily Langtry (Lady de Bother). In a play called "Enemies" she appeared accompanied by a Yorkshire terrier.

It was required of the little fellow that he should growl vindictively at the villain approaching the lovely heroine—and this the little Yorkie did every night with the greatest gusto.

But the real crux of the matter was that the little fellow was barking and trying to get at a cat which was being held by a supper tray wings impudently behind the villain.

Incidentally, Mrs. Langtry wore a blue gown in this play and she stipulated that the Yorkshire terrier should be the blue—that could be found, to match her dress.

A dog of exactly the right shade of blue was procured and Mrs. Langtry was enchanted with it, and it was not until the play had been running for some time that she discovered that the Yorkie was changing from ultramarine to pale blue—it had been dyed to suit her whim.

Her association with the dog was sufficient to make the Yorkshire terrier fashionable not only in England, but also in the U.S.A.

The first white smooth-haired fox-terrier (or a breed very closely resembling them) seen in this country were a performing troupe from the Continent in 1816, which gave a performance before the Royal Family at Windsor Castle the following year.

Similarly, bozzos (or, as they were called, Siberian wolf-hounds) were first seen in England as a music hall act presented by a Frenchman in the twenties of last century, and the first golden retrievers came from Russia as performers in a circus.

Within recent years the dog has won even greater fame as a screen star than ever did it on the stage, and in the role the Alsatian has achieved the greatest success. But that is another story.

What New York Is Wearing

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



3030

Paris has a way of turning every little sewing device to good effect when it comes to dressmaking.

This time she takes puffs and adds them to this becoming dropped shoulder sleeved blouse. And she joins them with shirring which creates a delightful effect. The bib-like collar has similar shirred treatment at the neckline.

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Autumn

I saw old Autumn in the misty morn
Stand shadowless like sileasit, hissing
To silence, for no lonely bird would
sing
Into his hollow ear from woods forlorn,
Nor lowly hedge nor solitary thorn;
Shaking his languid locks all dewy
bright
With tangled gossamer that fell by
night,
Pearling his coronet of golden corn.
The squirrel gloats on his accomplished
hoard.
The ants have brimmed their garner
with bright grain,
And honey bees have stored
The sweets of summer in their luscious
cells;
The swallows all have winged across
the main;
But here the Autumn melancholy
dwells
And sighs her fearful spells
Amongst the sunless shadows of the
plain.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER



It Looks Like Jeff Could Qualify For Congress.



Pilots of fighting planes in the United Kingdom attached to the Navy have three clubs for which they can qualify. Super-pilots who can make a successful deck landing in the dark are members of the "Nightjar Club"; then there is the "Perch Club" membership of which means that the pilot has made at least 100 successful landings on the decks of warships; the club badge is a perch (fish) with an under-carriage and tall skid, underneath which is the word "Perchance." Less skilful pilots qualify for the "Pallings Club," which means that they collide with the pallings of the landing deck through error of judgment.