

# WITH THE LONE SCOUTS

**A Lone Scout Church Parade**  
Sunday evening, October 30th, saw great activity at Pickering, the home of the Lone Scout Church. The occasion was the annual church parade of the Patrol, and as usual the Ladies are splendidly supported by their friends from Oshawa.

The 5th Oshawa Troop (Sea Scouts) under "Skipper" Rigg, and the 8th Oshawa Troop, under Scoutmaster Reg. Terret, turned up in force, and it was a group of over 70 Scouts and leaders who filed into St. George's Church for the evening service.

The lesson was read by Scoutmaster Rigg, and the address was given by Scoutmaster Terret, who took the story of David and Goliath for his subject, and likened David to a "Lone Scout of the Bible."

After the service the Scouts were entertained at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Robinson, the parents of the Patrol Leader of the Ladies and the entire evening's proceedings reflect great credit on the work of the Silver Foxes, and everyone present voted the function to be highly successful.

Lone Scouts at Headquarters were represented by Commissioner John Furlin, and Scoutmaster Don Hutchins of the 2nd Troop.

**Headquarters Notes**  
The Commissioner and the Scoutmaster of the 2nd Troop are looking forward to a visit to the Ladies at Alton in the latter part of this month. More will be heard of this later.

The Wolf Cub display at the Mutual Street Arena, Toronto, on Saturday, November 5th, was a great success. The display was entitled "Aladdin in Cabland," and Lone Scout Commission took the part of the "Genie" of the Magic Lamp.

**A Ton of Moss For Pappy Day**  
A ton of moss for Pappy Day's party factory was collected by the Lone Scouts and Girl Guides of Perthshire. The moss is for wreaths.

Lone Scouts are reminded of their opportunity to do a good turn to their community by seeing that the local war memorial is in good shape and

tidy for any "Remembrance Day" ceremonies that may take place.

Lone Scouts should attend these ceremonies in uniform.

**More Peace Honours For B.P.**  
Two new honours have been conferred upon Lord Baden-Powell in recognition of his leadership of Scouting as a world peace movement. They are Grand Cross of the Order of Orange and Nassau, awarded by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, and the Order of Geminidas, First Class, presented by the President of the Republic of Lithuania.

**Distinguished Churchman Becomes Rover Scout at 80**  
Becoming Canada's oldest Scout, Rt. Rev. Dean Tucker, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was invested as a member of the Rover Scout Crew of his church at an impressive service in the cathedral chancel. Dean Tucker is 80 years of age, and still active.

**Training For All Emergencies**  
The wide variety of heavy acts for which Scouts are awarded medals was illustrated when the Governor-General presented medals to two Moose Jaw boys. One had saved the life of a gunshot victim by applying a tourniquet, the other had gone to the aid of two men attacked by a moose in the Moose Jaw Wild Animal Park.

**20,000 Dances Greet Scout Courier**  
A novel cross-country event which attracted much public attention in Denmark was the carrying by Scout messengers from the northernmost point of Jutland 500 kilometres to Copenhagen, of a kudu camp horn, the gift of Lord Baden-Powell to the Danish Scout Association. The arrival of the horn was witnessed by 20,000 spectators. One courier crossed an arm of the sea by sail boat, and another piloted an airplane. Danish papers published photographs of the progress of the horn across the country.

If you are interested in becoming a Lone Scout, write for particulars to The Lone Scout Department, The Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay Street, Toronto 2.

## Sunday School Lesson

November 20. Lesson VIII—Stewardship of Money—Deuteronomy 8: 11-14, 18; 2 Corinthians 9: 6-15. Golden Text—Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.—Luke 12: 15.

**ANALYSIS.**  
I. GOD GUIDING, Deut. 8: 7-14.  
II. GOD PROVIDING, Deut. 8: 15-18.  
III. MAN RESPONDING, 2 Cor. 9: 6-15.

**INTRODUCTION**—The spending of my money is to be looked upon as stewardship. The money is not mine alone. It is mine in trust. I am only one of the three partners in the making of it. God, society, and I co-operated. I am, as it were, the treasurer of the firm. The funds are to be distributed for the good of all.

I. GOD GUIDING, Deut. 8: 7-14.  
This section of Deuteronomy reports part of Moses' farewell address to the children of Israel. They are now leaving the Land of Promise, the poverty and hardships of the desert will soon be forgotten in the fertile and wealthy land which they are about to enter. Will God be forgotten also? Moses, knowing them so well, fears that like many people who "get on in the world" they will become self-satisfied and indifferent to their religious needs. He reminds them that with-out God's guidance they could never have reached Canaan. v. 7. In a thousand ways they had been dependent upon forces which operated beyond their control. In the land they were about to enter, did they create its springs? Could they make the grain to grow without God's help? Had they put the minerals in the ground? God it was who had led them in life's wilderness.

II. GOD PROVIDING, Deut. 8: 15-18.  
God had saved them from the terrors of the wilderness—the fiery (that is, stinging) serpents, the scorpions, belonging to the spider family whose sting caused extreme pain and sometimes death. v. 15. He had also provided their "daily bread." All their experiences had been designed to keep them humble, to "prove" (that is, test) them. The wilderness journey was not merely a cross-country trek to another geographical point; it was a moral and spiritual pilgrimage. Well, they were being prepared for the new life for which God had destined them. v. 18. All our difficulties and troubles can be made to work out for our good.

The meagreness of their own resources, the impossibility of their achievements made it clear that God must have helped them. They were not "self-made" men, v. 17. When the ushers brought the offering plates up to the congregation to be placed on the table, some of the Lord, and of this own have we given this." Little Harold said to himself, "I wonder if I really believe that. I heard Mr. J— the other night that he said that no one ever handed him anything on a silver platter; he made every cent of his money himself." Mr. J— forgot the thousands of people who helped him to make his money, to say nothing of God's co-operation, in nature and in other myriad ways.

Why should God expend his energies to give a Hebrew the ability to acquire property? That he may establish his covenant, v. 18. Our talents, so often used for self-considering ends, are to be used for the good of the brotherhood—God, society and ourselves. In a Christian social order, it will be impossible for one worker to acquire the bulk of the proceeds and look upon them as his own.

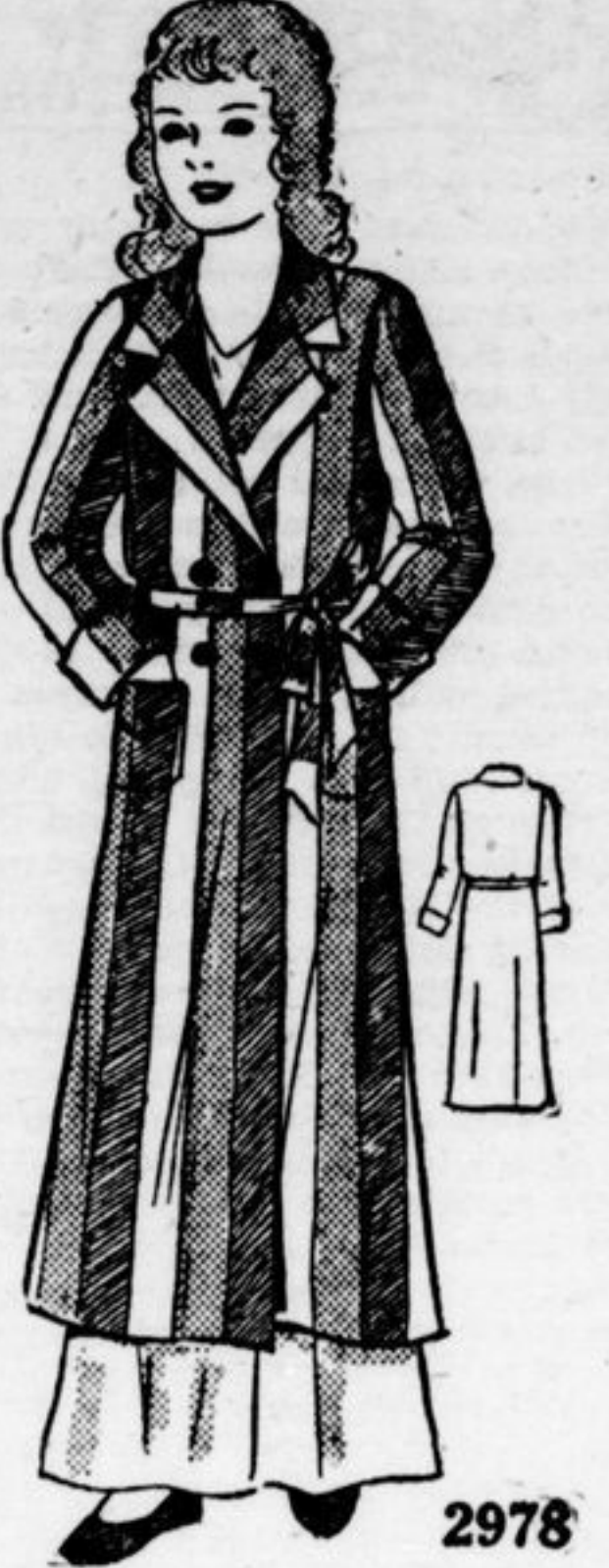
III. MAN RESPONDING, 2 Cor. 9: 6-15.  
Paul, trying to develop the sense of responsibility and brotherhood among the churches which he had organized, arranged for a collection to be taken for the Jerusalem poor. This would bind the two sections of the church, the home church at Jerusalem and the "Foreign Mission" churches, more closely together. Said he, "Giving is like sowing; the more generous the sowing the more abundant the harvest," v. 6.

But where is the money to come from in these hard times? "When the depression is over, I shall start to give." "Too poor now; I shall begin when I get on my feet." Such intentions are as unformed as they are faithless. Nature does not work in that way. The man who starts out in life putting himself at the centre will not thereby develop "brother-mindedness." Instead, he will destroy such capacities for unselfishness as he may have had to start with. God's sincere children have always found that he is able to make all grace abound toward them, v. 8. That is, they have always found

## Stripes For Night Wear

By HELEN WILLIAMS.

Illustrated Dressmaking Lesson Furnished With Every Pattern



Isn't this a swaggar bath or lounging robe? Daughter will just love it. And as for the making, it could almost be run up before breakfast on the sewing machine, there are so few parts to the pattern.

Of course, it's darling in numerous materials, crepe de chine, rayon novelties, crepe de chine, flowered challis and flannel.

It is sketched in three shades of blue novelty striped flannel, so cozy for fall.

It costs so little to fashion it. Style No. 2978 is designed for sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 3 1/4 yards 39-inch.

**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS**  
Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number, and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

that he had something to give. The man who loves his fellows can always be lavish in his gifts. The early Christians would fast for two or three days in order to be able to help the poor. How often have heroic sacrifices inspired great giving in others! v. 10. Not only does Christian liberality feed the hungry, alleviate pain, heal the sick; it turns despair into courage, loneliness into joy, creates a new spiritual atmosphere, gives the donor the "royal reward" of gratitude. Kindness does not always bring gratitude—but Paul is talking about "the saints."

## Japanese Field Laborer

Cool water flowing quietly  
Along each narrow channel.  
Cool, silver water reflecting  
The colors of the sunset;  
The black stars and the long shadows  
Of his toil in the fields.  
And smiles as he works in the wet,  
black soil;  
For on every side the long, still  
sweep  
Of his fertile fields  
Quickens with the promise of new  
life.  
While the night is filled with the  
beauty  
Of cool water moving slowly.  
—Elizabeth-Allen Long.

## IMPRESSIONS

Emphatic tones give a true impression of character.—R.H.L.

## KNOWLEDGE

He who knows not how to become a son of God will always remain in the stable with the cattle.

Even a woman who says she admires a masterful man is sure to kick when her husband tries to boss her.

## Farm Queries

Address All Letters to Farm Editor, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto. All Answers Will Appear in this Column. If Personal Reply is Desired, Enclose Stamped and Addressed Envelope.

J. K.—I have a field of muck land on which I want to grow hay. This land is not well drained. What kind of grass mixture should I sow it to?

Answer.—You are fortunate in choosing one of the best crops to grow on this type of soil, but it is a little unfortunate that the soil is not drained, since no crop can do its best if water is standing in the soil. Water which can be drained off always is injurious to growing crops. Roots will not penetrate through layers of water, nor can bacterial action go on in soil which is water logged. By all means, if you hope to improve this piece of land, arrange for either open or tile drains to be established so as to carry off the surplus water.

Probably Red Top or Rhode Island Bent grass will do best under the conditions that you describe. About 12 lbs. of high grade seed Red Top and 6 lbs. of Kentucky Blue grass with 2 lbs. White Clover would make a mixture that should thrive, unless the ground is too wet.

M. B.—I. Soil is made up principally of sandy loam, 25 acres, plenty of humus in it, 50 acres sand; loam with clay cropping up in places, two or three acres in extent. The above soil has a clay subsoil, 25 acres; sandy top poor to crop much.

2. Average yield, oats, 35 bus.; barley, 25 bus.; buckwheat, 25 bus. per acre. The grain is somewhat light, straw short and weak.

3. Land is not naturally well drained, but good outlet—could be well drained if I had the "price."

4. Never used any lime, don't suspect the soil is sour. Have used fertilizers in a limited way and am persuaded phosphate of lime and nitrate of soda could be used profitably.

Answer.—You evidently have a soil which needs to be handled with great care in order to obtain best returns. On your soil which is "too poor to crop much," I wonder if it would not be advisable for you to seed clover. If it is extremely sandy I believe sweet clover would be better than common red.

I am doubtful if you have sufficient drainage even in view of what you say about the land being well drained. It may be that the layer of clay under the land lies in pockets, as it evidently does from your statement that clay areas crop up in places. I know tile drainage is relatively costly, yet it must be looked upon as a permanent investment rather than an expense.

From figures I have on hand, I believe you would quickly realize returns from money put into a conservative amount of the drainage, to drain out the pockets which I believe exist in your soil. Clay is relatively impervious to drainage waters, as you know from experience, hence the need of an outlet for waters which keep your land cold and backward in spring.

Furthermore, I believe you would do well to apply some limestone, especially where you are seeding your ground to clover. You would not suspect that sandy soil is acid in reaction, but this is often the case, since lime leaches out of sandy soil most readily and if best results are to be obtained it must be re-erud. Apply about 1000 to 2000 lbs. of ground limes one to the acre. This can be put on the soil at any time, but is perhaps most effectively done when you scatter it on, the plowed ground in spring, as you work the soil do.

I doubt your assertion that nitrate of soda can be used to best profit on your soil. If your soil is relatively open as your description indicates, I believe a more soluble form of nitrogen should be used, such as tankage or bonemeal.

From your description of the crops, I believe that drainage, liming, manuring and fertilizing are the ways to larger yields.

R. G.—Will you kindly explain in what way muck soil differs from upland soil and the best way to fertilize muck land?

Answer.—Muck soil differs from upland soil in many ways. The upland soil is the product of weathering, both the weathering rocks and of vegetation that has fallen on them, while muck soil is composed chiefly of decaying plant matter, whose decay has been greatly hindered, in many cases,

## Do You Dream?

Thinkers, scholars, artists, and inventors have repeatedly asserted that they have suddenly and unexpectedly found in a dream the solution of a problem, the motive for a work of art, or the clearing up of a difficult thought which, in spite of their efforts, they had for days or weeks been unable to find while awake.

On the other hand, distinguished scholars have disputed such a possibility, and called it a delusion or error of memory.

Who is right? It is clear, says Professor Baer of the University of Jena, writing in the Illustrirte Zeitung (Leipzig), that our attitude depends entirely upon our conception of the nature and accomplishment of sleep and dreams. He proceeds:

"He who sees in a dream a special manifestation of psychic forces, or perhaps the effect of special psychic faculties, will be inclined to accept the alleged processes.

"He who, on the other hand, sees in sleep absolute rest of mind, physiologically speaking a condition of paralysis of the entire brain, must consider the possibility of any kind of production during sleep.

"Modern investigation of sleep has proven that neither of these two opposite points of view corresponds with the facts. Special psychic forces do not operate in a dream, nor does the entire activity of the brain rest during sleep, but it is always—perhaps with the exception of sound sleep, which lasts but one hour or one hour and a half—only part of the brain that rests. Some parts of the brain do not go to sleep, but—particularly after overstimulation or overexertion—continue to work.

"Invention, device, and discovery ultimately are attributable to a connection made between certain premises and a certain conclusion. The basis of our assumption is: first, the existence of a great number of connecting lines in the brain which are created by observation, experience, and profound absorption in a problem; next, an active imagination (or, to express it physiologically, ability to let the nerve currents stream into new channels); and, finally, a constant stimulation of the connection-processes from the direction of the conclusion.

"When an artist, scholar, or inventor works at a problem for days and weeks, he directs (to continue in the physiological metaphor) stimulating currents into various nerve-tracks, sometimes from the functioning centers of the premises, sometimes from the conclusion. From the moment of their union, the invention or discovery has been made, and the new theory has been found.

Under extraordinary circumstances, Professor Baer tells us, this connection-process also may take place during sleep, or to express it more correctly, in a state resembling sleep, as appears from answers to an enquiry addressed by Professor Hoche of Freiburg to a hundred university professors. We read:

"One professor states that in his thesis for a doctor's degree he had encountered mathematical difficulties. One evening he retired to bed, greatly depressed because he had failed to solve his problem. He slept badly, for his brain continued to labor at its task. When he awoke the next morning, he found the solution.

"Another scholar reports that during the day he had been busy deciphering a Coptic text, of which one word was particularly difficult. When at last he lay down to sleep, he began to examine the text in his dream; in doing so, he encountered the difficulty again, and then it suddenly occurred to him that he might find the difficult form of this word in a certain place in the dictionary. He awoke, arose at once, looked it up, and immediately found the solution.

"However, what is said to have happened in a dream is not a real dream occurrence—for then the activity of the centre is suspended, and with it also the faculty of logical thinking—but a continuation of labor by certain parts of the brain, while other parts are at rest. Briefly, in a real dream, owing to the suspension of the activities of the centre, we are not at all in the position to form logical judgments.

"What appears in our dream experiences to be judgment is not the result of the attitude of the ego toward the thought-substance, but the effect of the substance, still arranged according to judgment from the waking state.

"Thus, in the conception of artistic notions as well as in the solution of scientific problems, the so-called achievements of the dream is restricted by the fact that the final connection between the premises and the conclusion, which was near but still sought in vain in the waking condition, is made in the partial state of sleep.

This also has been shown by a story of the chemist, Kekule. While he was sitting half-asleep near the fireplace, the theory of the benzol ring was formed. Here, too, it was a matter of thought-processes, long and frequently carried on and nearly brought to a solution, which suddenly found their logical conclusion. The removal of various obstacles present in the waking condition, which takes place in such a state of dozing, and the characteristic intensification of the intuitive faculty, have no doubt a large share in reaching the conclusion.

## Scotland Yard Moves To Curb Use of Guns

London.—Scotland Yard is making a special investigation of the methods whereby criminals are able to obtain firearms. The authorities are convinced that there is a considerable illicit traffic in these weapons and are determined to get at its source.

While some of the weapons used by criminals, who copy the methods of American gangsters are known to be dummies flourished for the purpose of frightening victims into a state of helplessness, others are the real thing. It is even stated that revolvers can be hired for a small sum and then returned to their owners, thus avoiding the danger, appreciated by most professional criminals, of being found in possession of firearms.

It has been suggested that the frequency with which revolvers are used in robberies would justify an order for every one possessing such weapons to hand them over to the authorities, but Scotland Yard is reluctant to take such a step unless the menace becomes too great to be dealt with by other means. Another suggestion which has been considered is a ban on the manufacture of "toy" revolvers, which can easily be converted into effective weapons.

Criminals are well aware of the heavy punishment they risk by carrying out robberies with the aid of revolvers, and the relatively few cases in which shots are actually fired shows that they are carried for the purposes of intimidation only. At the same time, the authorities do not intend to remain inactive in the face of the increasing number of robberies whose success depends almost entirely on the use of arms.

You can't judge a dinner by the tone of the dinner-gong.

An old bachelor says the average wait of women is until they are asked to marry.

The Bible, or some part of it, has now been translated into more than 900 languages.

## Guild Membership Compulsory in China

Shanghai.—Every business concern or factory in China hereafter must become a member of a guild, according to a revision in the Guild Law approved by the National Government. The law is intended to strengthen government supervision of all industry.

The original Guild Law stated that firms engaged in the same line of business "may" become members of the guild thereof. The revised law changes the word "may" to "must."

The revision was made after the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce had urged the Government to make membership in guilds compulsory. Optional membership, the petition declared, weakened the position of the guilds. Under the new law, all industrial concerns in China can be controlled by the guilds.

**Few Ever Too Old for Work, Says Psychologist**  
A psychologist, Dr. Walter R. Miles, announces the results of a series of tests which he says proves that the age limit of industry is mere "calendar worship," says "The Scientific American."

In these tests, in which 836 persons, aged from five to ninety-five, figured, he showed that motor ability, such as hand and foot skill, falls off with age but not as much as sometimes believed; that in reaction time, 25 per cent. of those over eighty were as quick as the average for the group; that, in intelligence, a quarter of the oldest subjects scored above the general average; that imagination showed no appreciable age change; and that in memory of eyesight, perception and memory of the oldest subjects made good scores.

Never hope for peace when there's need of reform.

How sweet and gracious even in common speech,  
Is that fine sense which men call courtesy.  
— J. T. Fields.

## MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER



## Jeff Uttered the Truth—Nothing But the Truth

