

BOY SCOUTS

Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

WHAT ARE THE BOY SCOUTS?

Any boy, of any nationality, of any creed, twelve years of age or older, may become a Boy Scout if he promises to keep the scout oath and law and prepares himself for simple tests on the composition and history of the American flag and the significance of the scout badge and can make several cordage knots.

The Boy Scout movement is in no sense a secret organization. The plan is to group a number of boys (not more than 32 in any one troop, as they are designated) under the leadership of a scoutmaster—a carefully selected, clean, intelligent, boy-loving volunteer leader—always a man of sterling character and mature judgment. Each troop and scoutmaster are under the supervision of a troop committee of responsible citizens, usually officials of the church, synagogue, school, settlement house, or playroom with which the troop is connected.

RESULTS OF SCOUT CAMPAIGNS.

The final results of the W. S. S. campaign conducted by Boy Scouts of America show 2,189,417 sales for \$43,822,044.05.

In New York state there were 304,790 sales, for \$5,990,823.50. Scout G. Schuyler Tarbell of Troop No. 4, Ithaca, N. Y., is the highest boy in the United States, with 710 sales, for \$77,215.25.

The results of the Liberty loan campaign conducted by the Boy Scouts of America throughout the United States



SCOUT G. SCHUYLER TARSELL, Leader in United States in Scouts' W. S. S. Campaign.

are as follows: First Liberty loan, 139,670 subscriptions, for \$23,239,600; second, 533,885, \$102,088,850; third, 671,282, \$81,692,300; fourth, 542,449, \$74,629,400; Victory loan, 441,924, \$70,473,025, a grand total of 2,428,308 subscriptions, for \$352,122,975.

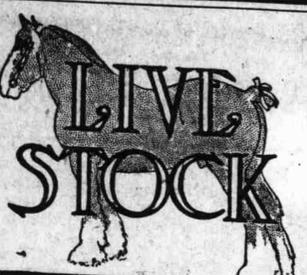
800 SCOUT BADGES IN A DAY.

The National Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America is acting upon 800 per cent more merit badge applications now than in any similar season.

Combine with this numerical increase the unmistakable evidence of higher standards in examinations, largely owing to the circulation of the new merit badge pamphlets, and there is inspiration in this increase. About 200 different experts have contributed to the completion of the Merit Badge Library since the conclusion of the Boy Scout week extension campaign in June.

THE SCOUT AND THE TRAP.

If, years ago, people had realized the value of training boys, there would have been little need now for protective game laws. One of the big things that the boy scouts learn is the protection of wild life. Wanton slaying of wild animals, bird-hunting and egg-stealing are forbidden under the scout law. The cruel practice of trapping also is regarded as one of the things in which no true sportsman will engage.



SOME BREEDING DEFINITIONS

Terms Applied to Various Animals as Adopted by the Department of Agriculture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The following definitions have been adopted by the United States department of agriculture for use in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign:

Purebred—A purebred animal is one of pure breeding, representing a definite, recognized breed and both of whose parents were purebred animals of the same breed. To be considered purebred, live stock must be either registered, eligible to registration, or (in the absence of public registry for that class) have such lineage that its pure breeding can be definitely proved. To be of good type and quality the animal must be healthy, vigorous and a creditable specimen of its breed.

Thoroughbred—The term "thoroughbred" applies accurately only to the breed of running horses eligible to registration in the "General Stud Book" of England, the "American Stud Book" or affiliated stud books for thoroughbred horses in other countries.

Standardbred—Applied to horses, this term refers to a distinct breed of American light horses, which includes both trotters and pacers which are eligible to registration in the "American Trotting Register." Applied to poultry, the term includes all birds bred to conform to the standards of form, color, markings, weight, etc., for the various breeds under the standard of perfection of the American Poultry association.

Scrub—A scrub is an animal of mixed or unknown breeding without definite type or markings. Such terms as native, mongrel, razorback, dung-hill, piney woods, cayuse, broncho and mustang are somewhat synonymous with "scrub," although many of the animals described by these terms have a certain fixity of type even though they present no evidence of systematic improved breeding.

Crossbred—This term applies to the progeny of purebred parents of



Purebred Herefords.

different breeds but of the same species.

Grade—A grade is the offspring resulting from mating a purebred with a scrub, or from mating animals not purebred but having close purebred ancestors. The offspring of a purebred and a grade is also a grade, but through progressive improvement becomes a high grade.

BULKY FEED FOR BROOD SOW

Clover Chaff When Scalded and Soaked for Twelve Hours is Palatable and Suitable.

In reply to frequent inquiries for a bulky feed for wintering brood sows, it may be said that clover chaff, such as accumulates on a barn floor, when scalded and soaked for 12 hours, makes a palatable and suitable feed of this kind. It is desirable to add a little oilmeal or other millfeed to make it "go." Sows will eat a good deal of clover and alfalfa even when fed dry. When they have access to it, sows will also eat a little corn fodder.

SYSTEM OF SHEEP FARMING

One That is Continuously Successful Must Not Ignore Either Mutton or Wool.

A system of sheep farming that is to be continuously successful can not ignore either wool or mutton. In many cases the two products will be worthy of equal consideration. In others either one may be emphasized according to the peculiarities of conditions, management, and marketing.

BARLEY IS GOOD SWINE FEED

When Fed With Tankage It is Efficient and Almost Equal to Corn for Fattening.

Barley is an efficient feed for hogs when fed with tankage, and is almost equal to corn in fattening hogs for market, according to results obtained in two feeding trials, the second of which has just been completed at the Purdue experiment station in Indiana.

Boulevards of Paris



Le Boulevard Poissonniere in Old Paris.

THE boulevards of Paris, which extend for a length of four kilometers and a half from the Madeleine to the Bastille in a semi-circumference, are the rendezvous of the world; a picturesque crowd, composed of the most heterogeneous types of humanity, promenades ceaselessly the wide sidewalks, where the terraces of innumerable cafes lend an air of good-humored if rather vulgar familiarity to the whole scene.

The Paris boulevards may be said to have originated in the deep muddy trenches which were hastily dug around the city in 1538, to repulse the much-dreaded attacks of the English who, having devastated Picardy, were now threatening the capital, says the Christian Science Monitor. The first trees were planted in 1638, and have been continually replaced since then, although they have not ceased to struggle bravely to live and thrive in spite of the scarcity of light, air, and sun.

Entrance to the Boulevards.

The starting point of the boulevards can be located at the Bastille; before the eighteenth century they began at the entrance of the Rue St. Antoine, so that the attention of the stranger who entered Paris by the Porte St. Antoine was at once attracted by the looming mass of the state prison, and by the beautiful residence of Beaumarchais, which played a part in the Revolutionary drama.

One soon reaches the Boulevard du Temple, today so calm, and essentially commercial with its numerous baker, butcher, and grocer shops. Once upon a time, however, and not so very long ago, it was called "the beautiful boulevard," for it was then the favorite meeting place of courtiers and rich bourgeois of the "Tout Paris," which even then was docile in obeying the dictates of fashion. Innumerable theaters and shows lined both sides of the roadway, giving the boulevard the appearance of a perpetual fair in which a gay, laughing crowd paused to listen to the songs of Colle and Piron—sung by the lovely Fanchon la Veuve—and amused itself with the antics of Nicolet's extraordinary monkey.

After the Place de la Republique has been safely crossed, one saunters up the Boulevard St. Martin, the roadway of which is encased between high sidewalks reached by mounting several steps. It extends to the Porte St. Martin, erected in 1674 by the municipal corps of Paris to the glory of Louis XIV. At nightfall the Boulevard St. Martin acquires a certain animation when the public presses around the doors of the Ambigu Comique, the Renaissance and the Porte St. Martin theaters. The Porte St. Martin was built in 90 days by LeMoine, at the end of the reign of Louis XVI, to serve as a temporary opera house.

But the sidewalks suddenly cease to be terraced and slope gently downward until they reach their normal height, and the noisy Boulevard St. Denis extends between the two monumental gateways, the beautiful bas-reliefs of which remind the passerby of the taking of Limburg and the defeat of the Germans, as well as of the passing of the Rhine and the taking of the provinces by Louis XIV—exploits of which the "Sun King" was justly proud. It must be remarked that the escutcheon of the Porte St. Denis with its fleur-de-lys is the only royal emblem which was respected by the Revolution of 1848.

Landmarks Along the Way.

The Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle has preserved a number of old-fashioned houses presenting a strong contrast to the modern construction, which has considerably spoiled the charm of the old boulevards so essentially Parisian. Facing the aggressive stores, which occupy a whole block, one can still see a picturesque corner distinctly reminiscent of old Paris; the angle of the dark old Rue de la Lune, where still exists a famous pastry shop, "A la Renommee de la Broche," in which for more than a century, Parisians have eaten the famous cake. The Gymnase theater, a few steps farther down, was built in the early part of the last century and is still one of the most fashionable theaters of Paris.

From the famous Carrefour des

Ecrases, situated at the point where the boulevard crosses at right angles the Rue and Faubourg Montmartre, the Rue de Richelieu and the Rue Drouot, there extends a sort of neutral zone—the Boulevard Montmartre—which one might almost define as the vestibule to the Boulevard des Italiens. It was here, in the Passage des Panoramas, that, in 1817, the experiment of lighting Paris by gas was first attempted. The Boulevard Montmartre has lost most of its former vogue; many of its famous cafes, which formed part of the life of the city, no longer exist. Brebant has disappeared; the Cafe de Madrid, which played an important part in the political history of the second empire, and during the war was frequented by the most famous "aces" of French aviation—such as Fonck and Nungesser when on leave—is becoming transformed.

The Cafe de Mulhouse has been replaced by the Musee Grevin, of wax-work celebrity. The Theater des Varietes, with the columns of its old-fashioned portico, is a souvenir of the past, as well as is the Passage Verdeau of which many people would surely forget the existence were they not forcibly reminded of it when showers oblige them to seek a refuge in that haunt once so fashionable.

The Rue de Richelieu marks the beginning of the true boulevard, which privileged region spans the Place de l'Opera to the Madeleine church. On the crowded sidewalks, rather obstructed by the terraces of innumerable cafes, one meets "all kinds and conditions of men" in that most democratic of all conglomerations—and that most banal—a Parisian crowd.

Another Famed Thoroughfare.

The Boulevard des Italiens was the center of the brilliant, scandalous life of the late empire and early '30s. There used to assemble at Tortoni's at the Maison d'Or—now transformed into a post office—at the Cafe de Paris, those French dandies who brought such laborious care to the imitation of the extravagances of their English models; at the corner of the Rue Laffitte was situated the Cafe Hardig, the meeting place of the agitators at the fall of the assignats and which is celebrated as having been the first Parisian cafe where luncheons were served "a la fourchette," that is, where meat was served. The Cafe Anglais on the opposite side of the boulevard was the most fashionable restaurant of the second empire. It was demolished recently, and Paris sighed at the disappearance of another of its favorite haunts. The Pavillon de Hanovre, facing the Vaudeville theater, now shelters the shop of a prosperous silversmith; but it is of noble origin, having formerly belonged to the duke of Richelieu, who had, so runs the legend, built it with the product of the golden and silver laurels he obtained by hook or by crook during the Hanoverian war. Hence the nickname which has ever since remained attached to the beautiful and luxurious building.

The Boulevard des Capucines, which starts from the Vaudeville and spans the Place de l'Opera, is always extremely animated with its numerous hotels, clubs and shops. It belongs in some sort to history, for it was from the garden of the Capucines (which has disappeared long since) that the first pistol shot which transformed the riot of 1848 into a regular revolution was fired.

Processions and corteges of all kinds, both civil and military, peaceful, threatening or triumphant, have through the centuries passed down the boulevards, stamping history into the very footway they followed. But surely the old avenues never witnessed a more solemn or symbolical scene than the parade of the allied troops, which, on the 14th of July, preceded by their glorious, tattered banners, marched down the boulevards toward the Place de la Republique.

Weird From the Start.

Visitor—So this is the haunted house. How did it get such a reputation?

Native—Well, there's been something uncanny about it from the beginning. Even when it was built it didn't exceed the contractor's estimate.

N. C. MARKETS

PRICES PAID BY MERCHANTS FOR FARM PRODUCTS IN NORTH CAROLINA MARKETS.

Asheville.	Corn, \$2.00 bu; wheat, \$2.25 bu; oats, 96c bu; peas, \$2.40 bu; Irish potatoes, \$2.50 cwt; sweet potatoes, \$1.25 bu.
Charlotte.	Corn, \$2 bu; wheat, \$2.25 bu; oats, \$1 bu; peas, \$2.50 bu; sweet potatoes, \$1.25 bu.
Fayetteville.	Corn, \$1.80 bu; wheat, \$2.40 bu; soy beans, \$3 bu; peas, \$2.50 bu; Irish potatoes, \$2 bu; sweet potatoes, \$1 bu.
Greensboro.	Corn, \$2 bu; wheat, \$2.30 bu; oats, \$3.75 bu; peas, \$2.75 bu; Irish potatoes, \$3.75 bu; sweet potatoes, \$1.50 bu.
Raleigh.	Corn, \$1.85 bu; wheat, \$2.25 bu; oats, 91c bu; Irish potatoes, \$5 bag; sweet potatoes, \$1 bu.
Salisbury.	Corn, \$1.90 bu; wheat, \$2.35 bu; oats, 90c bu; soy beans, \$3 bu; peas, \$3 bu; sweet potatoes, \$2 bu.
Scotland Neck.	Corn, \$1.90 bu; oats, \$1 bu; soy beans, \$2.75 bu; peas, \$3 bu; Irish potatoes, \$2.75 bu; sweet potatoes, \$1.50 bu.

PRICES OF BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY AND HOGS.

Asheville.	Country butter, 52c lb; creamery butter, 65c lb; eggs, 62c doz; spring chickens, 27c lb; hens, 26c lb; hogs, \$19.50 cwt; country hams, 40c lb.
Charlotte.	Country butter, 65c lb; creamery butter, 75c lb; eggs, 60c doz; spring chickens, 35c lb; hens, 30c lb; hogs, \$20-\$24 cwt; country hams, 40c lb.
Fayetteville.	Country butter, 65c lb; creamery butter, 70c lb; eggs, 70c doz; spring chickens, 35c lb; hens, 25c lb; hogs, \$20 cwt; country hams, 50c lb.
Greensboro.	Country butter, 65-70c lb; creamery butter, 80c lb; eggs, 60c doz; spring chickens, 40c lb; hens, 30c lb; hogs, \$22 cwt.
Raleigh.	Country butter, 50c lb; creamery butter, 62c lb; eggs, 65c doz; spring chickens, 40c lb; hens, 30c lb; country hams, 55c lb.
Salisbury.	Country butter, 60c lb; eggs, 70c doz; spring chickens, 50c lb; hens, 35c lb.
Scotland Neck.	Country butter, 50c lb; creamery butter, 70c lb; eggs, 60c doz; spring chickens, 35c lb; hens, 25c lb; hogs, \$25 cwt; country hams, 45c lb.

PRICES OF COTTON, SEED, ETC.

Charlotte.	Middling cotton, 38c; cotton seed, \$1.20 bu.
Fayetteville.	Middling cotton, 37.50c; cotton seed, \$1.20 bu.
Raleigh.	Middling cotton, 36.50c; cotton seed, \$1.2750 bu.
Salisbury.	Middling cotton, 38c.
Scotland Neck.	Middling cotton, 36c; cotton seed, \$1.20 bu; cotton seed meal, \$75 ton.

Stolen Jewels Recovered.

Raleigh.—Police recovered about \$75,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry stolen from a local hotel by a bell boy who, according to the chief of police, thought the trunk contained whiskey.

The trunk, from which some of the diamonds are missing, was found in a patch of woods four miles from the city and two miles from the place to which it was originally carried after removal from the hotel. The jewelry, in charge of a salesman, was the property of two New York firms.

McCall Plane Stranded.

Gastonia.—The airplane contracted for by the McCall forces for campaigning in the district in the interest of his nomination for congress on the Democratic ticket is stranded at Gastonia, the landing gear having been torn up in alighting there.

Plans for the airplane to visit Lenoir and other places in the district were interfered with as a result of the damage to the machine, which was scheduled to make a trip to Lenoir and other places during the campaign.

Innocent Stool Pigeon.

Charlotte.—Bearing a message from his father—a fugitive from justice—Ray Giles, son of D. M. Giles, Rock Hill photographer, who shot down his wife in a busy Rock Hill street, innocently and unwittingly led Charlotte police to his father's hiding place.

While Mrs. Giles lay near death in a Rock Hill hospital, Charlotte police trailed her stepson to a rooming house and arrested the husband-father.

Lying beneath a heavy blanket in his cell, Giles admitted the shooting.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 14

AT THE TRIAL, CRUCIFIXION AND RESURRECTION OF JESUS.

LESSON TEXTS—John 18:16-27; 19:25-27; 20:1-10; 21:15-19.

GOLDEN TEXT—For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John 3:16.

Since the lessons of the quarter center in the lives of Peter and John it will be well to include in the day's lesson the incidents in their lives from the trial of Jesus to his resurrection. This will enable us to use the committee's alternative lesson, "The Prince of Peace," for a Christmas lesson next Sunday.

I. Peter Denies the Lord (18:15-18, 25-27).

1. Before the servant maid (vv. 15-18). Peter's first blunder was to attempt to follow Jesus at this time. Christ had told him that he could not follow now (13:36). Presumptuous boldness oftentimes places one in an embarrassing position. In such cases compromise or cowardly denial usually follows. Wisdom as to our weaknesses should move one to avoid unnecessary trials. John, seeing Peter standing at the door, introduced him to the house of the high priest. Here under the taunt of a Jewish maid he openly denied his Lord.

2. Before the servant and officers (v. 25). Peter had not only ventured where it was not necessary, but was warning himself at the enemies' fire. Having quailed before the sarcastic impudence of a servant maid he openly denied his relationship with the Lord when questioned by the officers and servants at whose fire he was warning himself. To have a clear and independent testimony, one should be separate from sinners (II Cor. 6:14-18).

3. Before the kinsman of Malchus (vv. 26, 27). This man had seen Peter with Jesus in Gethsemane when Peter in his rashness smote off the ear of Malchus (see verse 10). Hearing Peter's denial, this servant of the high priest put the question, "Did I not see thee in the garden with him?" When Peter uttered the third denial the cock crew, bringing to his attention the warning words of Jesus (Mark 14:72). This is an example of what a disciple of Jesus may do in the hour of great temptation.

II. Jesus Commits His Mother to John (19:25-27).

Though suffering the indescribable anguish of the cross he tenderly remembered his grief-stricken mother and charged John to care for her. Mary had other sons who should have cared for her, but they were unbelievers till after Jesus' resurrection. He knew that his mother would have better care at the hands of the beloved disciples than at the hands of her own children who did not believe in and love Jesus. Love to Jesus is stronger than human affection.

III. Peter and John at Jesus' Tomb (20:1-10).

When Mary came in breathless haste, announcing the fact of the empty tomb, Peter and John ran to investigate. When John came to the tomb he gazed into it, but when Peter came he went in. John with holy reverence hesitated to enter, but Peter through his impulsiveness entered at once. The difference does not lie in the fact that one loves more than the other, but in their different temperaments. One should not expect the same behavior from all. This investigation was convincing (v. 8).

IV. Peter's Restoration and Commission (21:15-19).

Peter had thrice denied the Lord, so before he again entered the service he had thrice to confess his love for Jesus. In this commission to Peter is set forth the motive and nature of service which is incumbent upon all Christian ministers and teachers.

1. His motive—love for Christ. Love is the supreme qualification for service for Christ; it is the very spring from which all activity flows. It is not learning and eloquence, but love that makes a pastor. (1) "Feed my lambs." The word for "feed" as well as "lambs," signifies that the work here is that of nurturing the babes in Christ. (2) "Feed my sheep." The word here means to feed, guide, correct, and lead the maturer class of Christians. It carries with it not only the responsibility of feeding, but correction and discipline. If this be attempted without love, failure will inevitably ensue. (3) "Feed my sheep." This relates to the care of the aged Christians. The word "feed" returns somewhat to the meaning in the first instance where he says, "feed my lambs," so that the ministers' responsibility to care for the aged is equivalent to that of the young.

Will Punish Wrong.

No fallacy can hide wrong no subtlety cover it so shrewdly but that the All-Seeing One will discover and punish it.—Rivarol.

Like Hewing Blocks With Razor.

To endeavor to work upon the will with fine sense is like attempting to hew blocks with a razor.

Seek and Ye Shall Find. Ask, and ye shall find; knock, and ye shall open unto you.—Matt. 7:7.