

The Scout

A Monthly Publication
for Boy Scout & Wolf Cub



Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association - in - Canada

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No. 3

Effective Teaching of the Scout Law

IN many troops the Scout Law is not made the live issue it should be. Indeed it is to be feared that not a few boys are allowed to take the Promise and receive the Scout badge without having more than a memorized knowledge of the Law. If following this, little or no further reference is made to the subject during the weekly Scout meetings, what possibility is there of the boy acquiring this absolutely essential foundation of true Scouting?

Ways of Teaching the Law

There are several ways of teaching the Scout Law:—handing a boy a **Tenderfoot Test Card**, or a copy of **Starting to Scout**, from which to memorize; directing a Patrol Leader to see that the recruit is instructed, by himself or another Scout; instructing of the new boy by the Scoutmaster; or a combination of methods.

Probably the combination of methods is best—the recruit memorizing, the Patrol Leader explaining the meaning of the several Laws from the boy's point of view, then the Scoutmaster making sure that each item of the Law is understood.

Whatever instructional routine is used, the Scoutmaster personally should make sure that the recruit understands the full significance of the Promise.

"Scouting is a G-A-M-E"

The only way to keep the Law fresh in the boy's mind is to include it in some way in each meeting's program. This can be done interestingly, and without preaching, through games. CHARADES provide one of the best methods, and a method always enjoyed by the boys.

Scout Law Charades

(a) Scoutmaster requests one of his Patrol Leaders to have his patrol stage a ten-minute charade on a certain Law at the next Troop meeting. Patrol competition points given for the merit of the plot and acting. The following week another patrol puts on another Law, etc.

(b) A Scout Law is named by the Scoutmaster and each patrol given five minutes in which to work out a plot, and five minutes in which to act it.

(c) Without warning Scoutmaster names a Scout Law, and each patrol as quickly as possible begins acting it. Points for quickest and best.

(d) Plot acted by Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster, etc., patrols to interpret.

(e) Any of above methods in pantomime, points being marked against a patrol if words are spoken. This method will provide much amusement.

Scout Law Stories

(a) Scoutmaster tells a story. Patrol Leaders, after five minutes discussion with their patrol, hand in a list of the Scout Laws touched upon in the story. Points for greatest number.

A Happy New Year of Good Scouting

A Scoutmaster's Resolutions for 1924.

I WILL work out each meeting's program on paper, with the assistance of my Court of Honour.
I WILL see that every meeting is so interesting that no boy will be absent willingly.

I WILL run a series of Patrol competitions the year round.

I WILL try to know each of my boys more intimately.

I WILL always be just, friendly and kind—the elder brother, not the "commanding officer."

I WILL try to lead in the matter of Good Turns.

I WILL endeavour each week to add something to my knowledge of Scouting.

I WILL do as much outdoor Scouting as possible throughout the year.

I WILL arrange for a summer camp if at all feasible.

I WILL endeavour in all respects, at all times, to set my boys the example of a true Scout and gentleman.

(b) Without warning, Scoutmaster calls upon any Scout in a patrol to tell a five-minute story on a certain Law. Points for ability to tell a story adequately covering the Law; not for style or merit of story itself. Similar problem to Scout in each patrol in turn.

(c) Visitor tells story at close of troop meeting. At next meeting each patrol given five minutes to write down the points of the Law covered by the story.

Games

(a) **Inquisition.** S. Ms. or A.S.Ms., as "Inquisitors," call Scouts in turn from each patrol, place them in the "dock," and ask questions on any point of Scout Law. If Scout answers correctly, award point. If he fails, Scout is dealt with by "Executioner"—in a farcical manner (no hazing allowed).

(b) **Scout Law Baseball.** Patrol competition. One patrol "goes to bat", Patrol Leader of second patrol in "pitcher's box." Pitcher "tosses up" question on Scout Law. Batter responds. If batter answers correctly, takes base. First batter moves on as succeeding batters "hit," that is, reply correctly. Incorrect reply puts batter out. Batter must begin reply while swinging imaginary bat five times for five seconds. Scoutmaster or A.S.M. umpires. Points for Patrol for runs scored.

(c) **Billboards.** Scouts are directed to study billboards, and at next meeting present a report on Scout Laws illustrated or violated.

The Scouts' Own

The following article on the Scouts' Own was written by the Scoutmaster of a British Columbia troop, a Gillwell graduate, and sets forth ideas which he modestly states to have proved "pretty successful." That this success was substantial seems indicated by the acid test of attendance—an average of 10 for the first month, 18 for the second month, and 21 for the third.

The article is offered as the experience and resulting ideas of the writer, and not in any way as laying down rules on the subject.

Our Scouts' Own

Perhaps the greatest problem which the Scoutmaster faces in his various responsibilities and duties is that "acceleration of spiritual development" which is commonly known as religious education, but which is generally and more truly religious instruction.

The aims of our Scouts' Own are very similar to those of the ordinary Sunday-school, but the method is rather that of religious self-expression than religious instruction.

Aims

(1) To help the Scout to realize his relationship to God and his Brother Scouts.

(2) To develop the natural inborn desire of the boy to worship in the way that he wishes to express himself.

(3) To RETAIN the SINCERITY OF BOYHOOD.

(Continued on page 3)

The Scout Leader

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Chief Scout for Canada
His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy,
Governor-General of Canada.

Chief Commissioner
James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D.

F. E. L. Coombs - - - - - Editor
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
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OTTAWA, JANUARY, 1924

A District Troop Activity Calendar

HERE is an extract from the Greater Winnipeg District Scout Troop Calendar for 1923-24, a copy of which was sent out to each Winnipeg Scoutmaster in September. The Calendar covers an entire year's activities. It is only one of the several items of "system" and "planning ahead" that have made Winnipeg District one of our best Scouting and Cubbing centers.

November.

Wallace Nesbitt Junior First Aid Competition, Training for.

First Class Badge Examination—Afternoon of Saturday 10th by appointment with E. M. Mills, Examiner; phone F-4661.

Ambulance and Missioner Badges Examination—By appointment with Wm. Thomson, phone N-46733 (or West 1012), or C. A. Hill, phone A-5889.

Master-at-Arms Badge, training for Boxing and Wrestling—particulars later. (Sports Committee, F. S. Long, Chairman; phone N-46472.)

Swimmer's and Rescuer's Badges, Training for. (Sports Committee, or C.P.L. Fowler, phone A-3076.)

Pathfinder Badge Examination—Friday 30th, 2nd floor Old Telephone Building, 166 Portage Ave. East, 8 P.M. Examiner, C.P.L. Fowler. (Lectures by Examiner by appointment.)

Natural History Lectures—Dr. Speechly, by arrangement.

Saturday afternoon hikes and football games.

Signalling Classes.

First and Second Class indoor Badge work.

Wallace Nesbitt Junior First Aid Competition—Entries close 30th.

Gallantry and Service Awards Oct. 15th—Dec. 15th, 1923

Medal of Merit

SCOUTMASTER H. T. Thrift, aged 72 for exceptional work with the 1st Surrey Troop, White Rock, B.C., since 1916.

Ex-District Commissioner F. A. Willett, late of Moncton, N. B., now of Toronto, for very valuable service to the Movement in New Brunswick.

Gilt Cross

Scout Frank Goldie, 14, 1st Errington Troop, B. C., for rescuing Arthur McConnell from drowning in Swayne Creek.

Scout Harry W. Law, 16, 1st Glenwoodville Troop, Alta., for rescuing Keith Leavitt from drowning in the Belly River.

Scout Aulden Morgan, 13, 1st MacTier Troop, Ont., for stopping a runaway horse by climbing out on the shafts until able to reach the reins, and thus saving from injury or death two children who were in the wagon.

A.S.M. J. S. Richards, 20, 1st Little Current Troop, Ont., for the rescue from drowning of Cecil Hall, who had fallen from a wharf at Little Current.

Scout Ellison Wallis, 13, Daysland Lone Patrol, Alta., for applying a tourniquet and saving Cub Robert Caldwell from bleeding to death when the latter stepped on a broken bottle and severed an artery.

Silver Cross

Scout Darral Allen, 18, St. George's Troop, Peterborough, Ont., for diving from a bridge and attempting to rescue a Miss Gunn from drowning. Allan reached and secured Miss Gunn as she came to the surface after sinking, both were swept away by the strong current, and were unconscious when finally brought ashore by Gordon Thomas.



Scoutmaster George Foley, 32, 1st Edson Troop, Alta., for descending into a gas filled well and rescuing three men who had gone down to rescue a fourth, Frank Ciciarelli, and had themselves succumbed. Foley made the rescue after tying a handkerchief soaked with vinegar over his mouth and nose. He gave artificial respiration to Ciciarelli for over an hour and a half, without success.

Scout Hartland Kapadia, 14, 11th Winnipeg Troop, Man., for rescuing Scout Newman from drowning at Oak Point, Lake Manitoba.

Bronze Cross

Scout David Hislop, 14, of 14th Vancouver Troop, B.C. In order to rescue Miss Ethel Fugler, who had fallen down a 75 foot cliff, and lay unconscious face down in a pool of water, Scout Hislop dropped fifteen feet into a cedar tree, and thence leaped a sheer fifty or sixty feet into the water, which was four feet deep. He supported the girl's head above the water until joined by a companion, Harold Rippin, with whose help he got the still unconscious girl up the cliff; and medical attention was secured. Both were taken to the hospital suffering from bruises and cuts.

The Bulletin Board

During a recent trip through Quebec Lord Byng, Chief Scout for Canada, visited Scout troops at St. Johns, Magog, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Coaticook, Windsor Mills, Bromptonville, Richmond and St. Lambert.

Brother Barnabas, of the Catholic Boys' Life Council, and an Honorary Commissioner attached to Dominion Scout H. Q., has been made head of the new boys' work department of the Knights of Columbus.

Entries for the Wallace Nesbitt Junior First Aid Competition close January 31. This means that the Provincial Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association must be notified by that date of the intention of any troop to enter a team. Otherwise arrangements cannot be made for the team's examination.

Ontario now has a fully registered troop of Indian Boy Scouts and a pack of Indian Wolf Cubs. Both are located at Georgiana Island, in Lake Simcoe, and are under the supervision of Rev. John A. Ward, an Indian missionary teacher. Chief John Big Canoe is the chairman of the troop and pack committees.

The Scouts and Cubs of Owen Sound did not pass the opportunity of showing their appreciation of many kindnesses received from the local Rotary Club when they learned that the club was contemplating the purchase of a silk Union Jack. The boys raised sufficient money to procure a very handsome silk flag, with gold fringe and tassels, and this was formally presented at the club's Annual Ladies' Night meeting, Nov. 27th. P. L. Ronald Murray made the presentation, supported by a Scout and Cub from each troop and pack in the city. The flag was received by Lt.-Col. G. D. Fleming, President of the Rotary Club, while the large audience stood and sang the National Anthem.

The Northwest Pacific P.L.s. Conference, held in Vancouver Nov. 30-Dec. 2, was the big success anticipated. Some 400 P.L.s. and Seconds were present, from Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. The Convention was one of the important events of the week in Vancouver, and the delegates were welcomed by Mayor Tisdall and Chief Constable Anderson, the latter Patron of the Vancouver P. L. Council. Two hundred of the visiting Scouts were guests in the homes of Vancouver Scouts. All details of the convention were arranged by the boys themselves, under the leadership of Herbert D. King and Ernest E. Earle respectively President and Secretary of the Vancouver P. L. Council. Troop Leader Wright was convention chairman. Some of the interesting points brought out during the convention's discussions will be found in another column.

A Sample Meeting Program of a Troop That Died

THE SCOUTS' OWN

(Continued from page 1)

(4) To FEED the SUB-CONSCIOUS MIND.

(5) To create a love and respect for stories of high moral standard such as are found in the Bible, and in the lives of men who have lived Christianity.

(6) To make Scouting the medium of LIVING Christianity 7-days a week.

Methods in Camp

These differ from the ordinary accepted Sunday-school methods in the same way as Scouting differs from the day school.

(1) Attendance MUST be voluntary.

(2) Stories and yarns are told, not taught.

(3) Convention and custom must be thrown aside fearlessly.

(4) Have no fear of mixing the "sublime" and the "ridiculous," but always end on a "top note," followed by a simple prayer such as the Lord's Prayer.

(5) Prayers must be simple, so as to come from the soul of the boy. Quality, not quantity, is needed.

(6) The atmosphere must be that of a humming camp fire, and for this reason it is practically necessary to commence in camp.

(7) Commence as at an ordinary camp fire, and intersperse amongst the songs hymns which all know, until the Scouts are able to sing them with as much zest and happiness as "Alouette" or any other favorite song. The hymns should be sung for sheer happiness; then when the favorable minute arrives they make an excellent opportunity to switch on to the serious strain.

(8) Now is the Scoutmaster's supreme opportunity. Everyone expects something. A chosen Scout (with whom the S.M. has consulted during the week) spins a fairly short yarn, to emphasize some particular thought or

principle. He is followed by the S.M. with another story bringing out the same point. This particular point is the "high spot" of the evening. Immediately on the story's conclusion all rise and repeat the Lord's Prayer. This is followed by the "Scout Silence."

THE WORK IS ALL DONE BY THE SUB-CONSCIOUS MIND.

The Indoor Scouts' Own

Having several times made a success of such a Scouts' Own in camp, the scheme may be embarked upon indoors. Many artificial means are necessary to get the right feeling, without which it is useless. Such means may be

- (a) A circle round an open stove.
- (b) The lights dimmed or colored, in imitation of moonlight.
- (c) Sawn log seats, as in camp. No civilized chairs.
- (d) Blankets or "Kaifia" may be worn.
- (e) A good draughty headquarters, where all these are needed for comfort, will help.

The fire and semi-darkness are essentials.

Indoor results never seem quite so good as the real thing out in the open.



"Night Stalking"

Listening for the other fellow.

This Is Important

It is most necessary that all parents should know and understand what you are trying to do. When running successfully, invite ONE or TWO fathers at a time to come as visitors. They will want to come again.

Proofs of Success

The following remarks have been overheard at such a Scouts' Own, or just after:—

From a boy of 16: "Oh boy, this is something like a Sunday-school."

From a boy of 15: "I thought it was rare tonight."

From another of 14, who was doubtful whether he could come or not: "I can come to this all right. I'll have to bring my Dad too."

Another of the same age: "Mother won't believe we have Sunday-school, because I always want to come."

A chap of 17: "We can make more noise singing that hymn than a whole Sunday-school."

Again a boy of 15 who had told a personal experience remarked: "It was all I could do to tell that yarn."

One visitor remarked afterwards on "the absorbing attention displayed by all present." Another, "There was a splendid Spirit of Brotherhood there tonight." Another, on November 11th, "We got something really interesting about Armistice Day on Sunday night."

Another remarked, "It would open some peoples' eyes if they saw the possibilities in Scouting."

School Headquarters for Scout Troops

THE Board of Education at Brantford, Ont., has demonstrated its approval of the Boy Scout Movement by renewing arrangements for placing accommodation in all its Public School buildings at the disposal of the Brant Boy Scouts Association for troop headquarters purposes.

The following "rules" to be observed in connection with this use of the schools may prove interesting and suggestive to other Local Associations and Boards of Education:

1. Building not to be opened by janitor unless Scoutmaster or other responsible adult leader is present.

2. Janitor to lock school door fifteen minutes after Troop meeting is opened.

3. No games to be played in class rooms.

4. Play rooms in basement to be available for use during game periods.

5. Troop meeting to be dismissed and school building closed at 9 o'clock sharp.

During two years' use of Brantford school buildings by Boy Scouts the total "damage" resulting amounted to \$2.20, and the greater part of this was due to an unavoidable accident.

A Sample Meeting Program of a Troop That Lived

8. Rally in Corners.

805 Flag—Insp'n—Explain new points Patrol compton.

815 Hand Signals—Semaphore 5 times for exercise.

825 Tag Ball (P. compton.).

835 Corners—Owls Compass.

Wolves 10 mins. Morse

10 mins. Broken Forearm.

Foxes 10 mins. Morse.

10 mins Splicing.

Crows Fractured Leg.

855 Arrow formation Blackboard, chalk tracking problem, 10 mins., P. compton.

905 Game Pass Through, P. Com.

910 Compass Game.

915 Council Fire:—

Wild Man from Borneo

Ji Gemalayo yell

Wood Pigeons

Talk

Night's compton. points

Canada—King—Flag

Dismiss.

930 Court of Honour.



Portage Cubs on a—

WINTER hikes and short winter camps are becoming more popular every year—and should be. The boys are keen for the adventure, and new and interesting opportunities for practical Scouting are offered. Scout Jack Frost plays little part as a deterrent; it may be noted that winter hikes apparently are more popular the farther north you scout. Last winter Portage and Winnipeg, with plenty of zero weather, were two of the most active outdoor scouting centres in Canada.

Some troops are fortunate enough to own or to have the use of winter shacks. Some use canvas tents, and find them very satisfactory; many of course prefer the genuine spruce lean-to, facing a crackling hardwood fire. But even these shelters are not necessary for the enjoyment by the boys of the Saturday hike. A windbreak and fire at the end of the trail will suffice.

Planning the Outing

The hike should be carefully planned and discussed—clothing, food and objectives.

If it is to be a ski or snowshoe hike, the wearing of suitable footwear will be taken for granted; otherwise footwear will depend upon the weather. For frosty days larigans, shoe packs or moccasins are the proper thing. If there is a possibility of mild weather and damp snow, larigans, shoe packs or heavy shoes, well "dubbed" or oiled, should be worn, in preference to rubbers or rubber boots. It is just as harmful for the boys' feet to become wet from perspiration—which is likely to occur inside rubber-covered shoes or rubber boots—as it is from snow or water.

A comfortable shoe for particularly cold weather is a rubber and felt storm boot with an extra pair of heavy socks worn in place of the inside shoe.

The Scoutmaster should not be satisfied merely to give advice on the subject of footwear. He should make sure that every boy will be suitably shod. If in doubt he should before starting hold a shoe inspection, making sure that the soles of shoes or boots, when these are worn, are sound. Otherwise wet feet may result from snow melting on the shoes before the camp fire.

Clothing

The matter of clothing should not be overdone. It should be just sufficient in quantity for the probable weather conditions, and should not be too tight. Remember, the boys will be more or less steadily on the move until arrival at the rendezvous. The new official Canadian Scout winter uniform—including breeches, mackinaw and toque—ideally solves the problem.

Winter Hikes and Winter Camps

If the occasion is simply an afternoon's hike, an extra sweater carried along and slipped on when a halt is made will provide the extra warmth then needed. If it is to be an overnight camp, and the question of weight prevents the carrying of the extra sweater, a blanket may be thrown about the shoulders for added warmth during a halt. Where equipment is taken by sleigh or toboggan, each boy may be advised to take the extra sweater.

Long, flapping overcoats should not be worn.

Blankets

For the overnight hike two or three good woollen blankets will be required by each boy. These should be of a total weight of at least eight pounds, preferably ten. A ground sheet or poncho also should be taken; or where the boys do not possess these, heavy wrapping paper or several thicknesses of newspaper may be used beneath the blankets. Newspapers also may be used to secure additional warmth if needed on especially cold nights, being slipped between the blankets.

The Commissariat

The provisions should be scoutily simple in kind but plentiful in quantity. On a per-boy-per-meal basis quantities suited to the duration of the outing can readily be worked out from the following lists:

For a Saturday hike—Canned beans; frankfurters; sandwiches; bread (buttered); cocoa (prepared, including milk and sugar); cake or marshmallows.

Added for a several-days' camp—Oatmeal; bacon; canned boiled dinner; potatoes; salt; bread; butter; coffee or tea; sugar; condensed milk; stoned dates; popcorn.

The popcorn may be a new idea, but try it. The boys will enjoy both the popping and the eating of it; and it has good food value. Shelled, it takes but little room. It is popped in a frying pan covered with a tin plate. For quantity, take one good handful per boy per pop.

Guard against potatoes freezing en route or at camp.

Program Suggestions

Snow tracking.—Of course. It is the best season of the year for interesting boys in nature stories, written plainly in the snow.

Tree identification.—Study the characteristics of the tree trunks, branches and general tree form as disclosed by the absence of leaves.

Camp sites.—Discuss the merits and demerits of possible summer camp sites.

Birds' nests.—Make a patrol competition of discovering and identifying birds' nests, discoverable in the bare branches.

Staves.—Have new Scouts cut "natural" staves, if permission has been secured from the owner of the property.

Signalling.—Practice for competitions, with particular attention to winter backgrounds.

New trails.—Mark new trails to points of interest for visiting during the coming summer. If ordinary trail signs cannot be used, tack cardboard "blazes" to trees. Real blazing should not be permitted unless your's is a real frontier troop. (See Trail Signs, pp. 405-408, Handbook for Canada.)

Axemanship and Pioneering.—As applied to the making of a comfortable winter lean-to camp.

Tests.—Second Class tests 3, 6, 7 and 8 may be given Scouts who wish to take them under winter conditions. Tracking (optional for No. 4) should not be given if too easy in the snow. Test 5 might be given during a two or three days' camp, if a suitable trail or road is available. No tests should be made compulsory.

Camp fire stories.—Be sure to lay in a good stock—ghost and bloodcurdling wolf stories NOT to be included.

Talks.—Include a talk on treatment for frostbites. (See p. 29 The Scout Ambulance Man.) Also on—

Stars.—A clear winter's night provides the ideal opportunity for an interesting star talk.

A Few Cautions

Remember to—

- take the Patrol or Troop First Aid kit.
- remind the boys to apply iodine at once to any cut or bruise with broken skin.
- hike by patrols; and have the smallest Scout set the pace.
- see that cans are opened with care.
- see that hatchets or axes are masked when not in use. (Patrol points off for violation of rule.)
- see that there is no unnecessary cutting or hacking of trees (or Patrol points off).
- warn against shoe soles being burned at the fire.
- dry wet shoes by filling with hot pebbles (heated in frying pan) and hanging near the fire over night.
- secure permission to use the camp site and cut the necessary wood.
- say grace at meals and remind the boys not to forget their prayers at night.
- lead in the carrying out of every Scout Law, including the Good Turn.

The Results

A hike or winter camp planned along the above suggested lines will give the boys a new appreciation of

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Snowshoe hike.

❖ The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes ❖

A Talk on the Third Scout Law

A Scout's duty is to be useful and help others.

IT IS a tradition of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police that they always accomplish the task set them, no matter the difficulties faced, or the number against them, or the time required. In living up to this tradition members of the force have followed evildoers by horseback, canoe, by dog train and on snowshoe clear to the Arctic Circle.

It is a tradition of city fire departments that when on the way to a fire, and there is danger of a street collision, or of running over a child, the firemen sacrifice themselves. The fire engine or truck is run into a wall, or telephone pole, or over an embankment—anywhere so long as it is only the firemen who are hurt.

Certain hockey, football, lacrosse and other teams are traditionally first class sportsmen. They always play a hard, clean, thoroughly sportsmanlike game that it is a pleasure to watch; and they always play their best up to the last minute, no matter if there is a score against them that looks hopeless.

The traditions of certain old regiments of the British army are well known—that they will go wherever they are directed or led, no matter if it means certain death.

Similarly Scouting is acquiring tradition—particularly the tradition of public service; of usefulness to others.

Here are some stories of Canadian Scouts who were prepared, and performed valuable public service when the opportunity came:

During a Forest Fire

During the disastrous fire in Northern Ontario last fall notable public service was rendered by the Scouts and Scout leaders of that district.

At North Cobalt, District Commissioner, Rev. H. Ellis Gridley and Rover Scout Rathwell, at the risk of their lives, with fire to the south, north and west of them, not only fought the flames, but when the inhabitants were fleeing to places of safety, remained behind to direct and assist the people in their flight. They probably were instrumental in saving many lives. But for a change of wind the Commissioner and Rover very probably would have been lost. Both afterwards required medical aid.

At Haileybury Scoutmaster Severt of the 1st Cobalt Troop stayed to assist persons in danger, and it is stated that but for a change in the wind he also would have been burned. In one case he had forcibly to remove an aged woman from her home, carrying her to a place of safety.

Meantime the boys of his troop in Cobalt were doing splendid service in looking after refugees from the burning district. They served refreshments, located missing children and restored them to their parents, and collected and distributed clothing. They watched for and put out incipient fires on the outskirts of the town.

While the fire in the Temiskaming district was at its height, under the drive of a 70 mile wind, and with all roads impassable except the railroad, an engineer and fireman were directed to take a string of box cars through the wall of fire and smoke to North Cobalt, to bring out refugees. Scout Mahlon Moore, of the 1st Timmins Troop, volunteered to accompany the almost exhausted engine men. The offer was accepted, and throughout the trip—two miles of choking, blinding smoke and fire, with the possibility at any moment of the engine striking a fallen tree or a spread rail—the 16 year old Scout helped in every way possible, and at North Cobalt assisted the refugees aboard. Under all the circumstances Scout Moore's action was a splendid example of deliberate heroism in public service.

Nursing a "Plague" Case at Sea

Scout Roland W. Stacy, twenty years of age, a member of the 1st B.C. Sea Scouts, went to sea as an apprentice. During the voyage a seaman developed small-pox. A request was made for volunteers to nurse him. Of course the whole crew volunteered, in spite of the extreme danger, and two of them, one of whom was Scout Stacy, were selected. These two and the patient were at once quarantined. While Scout Stacy was with the man the vessel went through some very bad weather and Stacy suffered many discomforts. At times when his patient was raving the Scout had to struggle with him to keep him in bed. Finally, for the seaman's own safety, Stacy was compelled to tie the poor fellow in his bunk. In spite of careful nursing the case rapidly developed into the worst type of Asiatic black-pox, and the seaman died.

Scout Stacy had done his best, at great personal risk.

A Water Rescue.

In July of 1919 two Scouts were seated on the shore at Purcell's Cove, Halifax Harbour, when they noticed some distance out a man in a canoe endeavoring to reach land against the strong wind and heavy sea running. As the boys watched, the canoe suddenly capsized. The Scouts quickly secured and launched a boat, and pulled out to the scene. The man was clinging to the overturned canoe. The weight of the man made the rescue very difficult and dangerous in the rough sea, but finally by cool-headed watermanship the two boys got the unfortunate safely into their boat. After a hard pull against both sea and wind they regained the shore. There, to complete their work of Scout service, they revived their rescued passenger with hot tea which they secured from a picnic party.

The two Scouts were Murray Fraser, 13, and Arthur Goodwin, 15, 1st Halifax (1st Baptist) Troop.

A Lost Child

On Sunday, June 24th, 1917, in the height of the black-fly season, little Raymond MacKenzie, aged five, wandered off into the bush at Giroux Lake,

near Cobalt, Ont., and became lost. At the time all the men of the village were away, attending some special meeting in Cobalt.

The swampy bush in which the child had disappeared was very thick, and was cut up with old trenches left by prospectors; and this, in addition to the presence of vicious swarms of black flies, made the little boy's situation very serious.

Patrol Leader William Beaton of the Night Hawk Patrol of Boy Scouts was appealed to. He was asked how long it would take him to summon his patrol. He answered, "In about fifteen minutes." In half that time the Night Hawks had gathered, and were preparing for their task. Hurriedly they equipped themselves with black-fly oil and fly masks, and in a few minutes were off for the spot at which the child had last been seen.

An hour later the little boy was found, standing in swamp water to his waist, his face and hands smeared with blood from the bites of the swarming black flies. Patrol Leader Beaton sent Scout Valentine back on the run with word of the rescue, and himself followed carrying the child, having first removed and placed his own fly mask over the child's head.

For Forest Conservation

For two weeks during their summer holidays two Ottawa Patrol Leaders—Kealey and McDougal, 9th Ottawa Troop—were on duty at the Ottawa Union Depot distributing fire protection pamphlets for the Canadian Forestry Association. In order to cover all trains the boys came on duty at day-break. They accepted nothing for their service.

During the War

During the Great War the Scouts at home lived up to the best traditions of Scout service for others, notwithstanding that many troops were entirely without older leaders. They did their part during the Victory Loan campaign, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., and other Patriotic fund drives. At mobilization points they met troop trains, served refreshments, and acted as guides and messengers. They met the trains of the returning sick and wounded, carried luggage and assisted in every way possible. One Montreal Troop devoted all its energy to this particular work over a long period. The boys were liable to call at all hours, and frequently worked through the night until the small hours of the morning. The Scouts of Quebec, as a result of their usefulness, were housed in special quarters by the authorities. At St. John and Halifax untiring work was done in aid of the arriving sick and wounded, and similar helpfulness was performed by the Scouts of Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and other junction and hospital points.

On the Home Front

Away from the larger centres the boys were not less active. In addition to aiding in all local patriotic affairs, and raising money for relief funds by

(Continued on page 8)

Do You Know These Uses—

To sit upon.
As a flag-pole.
As a punt pole.
As a measuring rod.
As an upright for a hike tent.
As a ridge-pole for a hike tent.
To carry anything over the shoulder.
To carry anything slung between two.
With one or more others, to carry logs.
As a turning post or winning post for a race.
Lashed to trees, as a hitching rail for three or four horses.

ALREADY this winter there have been ice fatalities, resulting from carelessness, or from the inability of someone to make an intelligent rescue, or from lack of preparedness.

Every Scoutmaster should discuss the matter with his boys, remind them that it is a Scout's duty to prevent such accidents, and make sure that they are mentally prepared to act promptly and intelligently should an accident occur. Also they should be cautioned against themselves setting any example of carelessness.

Some Warnings

Ice less than two inches thick is not absolutely safe. If full of air bubbles, in an eddy near the foot of a falls or rapids, six inch ice may be unsafe; accidents have resulted from the breaking of ice over a foot in thickness, and apparently firm, but full of air bubbles.

The danger of "air holes" or "breathers" is known to most boys. These are especially dangerous when the ice is covered with snow. Frequently they are then indicated only by small circular humps, or by a raised icy snow-crust, resulting from water rising through the opening.

Precautionary Measures

Have your troop make sure that all danger spots on the local skating places are plainly marked with danger signs.

Assign certain Scouts, in turn, to act as safety patrols each afternoon or evening, at least two to every pond or stretch of lake or river ice, where there is skating.

Have all Scouts owning lariats habitually carry these, coiled round their waist (under the sweater or coat if desired) when skating. If not lariats, other suitable rope.

Or have them carry hockey sticks, or their Scout staves, with a small but strong life-line secured to the middle, then wound about the stick.

Rescue-Talk Hints

"If one of your boys should break through the ice: In the first place, **KEEP YOUR HEAD**. If the ice is thin, do not try to climb back upon it, but spread your arms out over the surface and wait for assistance. Remember, it takes very little to support a person in the water if the person keeps cool. Give the same advice to another boy who has gone through.

"If you are the rescuer: When compelled to cross dangerous ice to

Scouts

and

Ice Accidents

reach the person who has broken through, push a ladder or plank ahead of you, if available. If such things are not at hand, carry a pole, or your Scout staff. Should you go through, these will assist you to keep above the surface, and to climb out. If using a plank or ladder, push it across the break in the ice, and if necessary crawl along it until you can grasp and help the person upon it.

"If you have a lariat, of course you will throw the loop over or within reach of the person in the water.

"If you are carrying a hockey or other stick with a life line rolled about it, unroll the line, and from a safe distance shoot the stick across the ice. Direct the person in the water to place the stick across the ice in front of them, rest their elbows upon it, and raise themselves as you pull. If the ice breaks, have them repeat the operation until the ice holds.

"If you have only a rope, tie it about your body, have someone hold the end, then crawl flat over the ice, distributing your weight as much as possible, until able to grasp the hand of the person in the water. Hold firmly, ask the person on the other end of the line to pull, and direct the person in the water if possible to roll out sideways upon the ice.

"If neither rope, planks or sticks are at hand, use the 'human chain'—each boy grasping one ankle of the boy ahead, and all shifting forward cautiously, until the leader is able to reach the hand of the unfortunate.

"In practically all cases the proper way to get out of a hole in the ice, whether being helped or not, is to break the ice away until solid ice is reached; rest the arms and elbows upon it, flat; get one foot out, then carefully raise and roll out full length sideways. Remember those points."

Ice Rescue Practice

After the above outlined talk, put on an ice-rescue demonstration. This may be made a competition, each patrol being given a "problem" which they must begin acting out immediately, the P. L. taking the part of the actual rescuer.

For example: "A young lady has gone through the ice, down there by the door. The ice is thin, and breaks as fast as she attempts to climb out upon it. She is panic-stricken. You have your lariat about your waist. There is an old board fence over there on the other side of the river (other side of room). Go ahead!"

And so on. Without warning, while the third or fourth victim is being "drawn from the water," add: "The person is unconscious from shock and cold."

Unconscious Cases

In unconscious cases the victim would of course be treated for apparent drowning and shock (p. 478 Handbook for Canada, or p. 24, Scout Ambulance Man). Where the rescued person is able to walk he would be taken ashore quickly and kept running

until he reached some place where his clothes could be removed; he would be put to bed, given hot drinks, hot water bottles applied, etc.

The details above mentioned or indicated might be left out of the preliminary discussion, in order to test the boys' grasp of the needs of the situation, and also to provide points for criticism in judging the merits of the respective demonstrations. Criticisms would be made and points awarded at the conclusion of the last demonstration. To drive the lessons home the session should be repeated at an early meeting, and new problems given.

Tell Some Rescue Stories

The Medal Award sections of our Annual Report contain a number of fine stories of ice accident rescues by Canadian Scouts, which might well be read or told. One is given herewith, selected for its completeness of detail. It describes the rescue by four boys of the 1st Kelowna (B.C.) Troop of a full grown, six-foot man, wearing a heavy overcoat, who had gone through extremely thin ice on Okanagan Lake.

The four Scouts, who were without ropes or sticks, skated to a boathouse and secured two lengths of rope. These they quickly tied together, and in single file, holding the rope, skated rapidly to the scene. When near as possible to the man in danger, Troop Leader DuMoulin threw the rope. Because of its having stood a long time uncoiled, however, the rope curled up, and fell short of Burne's reach.

The Scouts wasted no further time in experimenting. One end of the rope was secured to a hockey stick. Leonard DuMoulin, the smallest and lightest of the four, dropped to the ice, and pushing the stick ahead of him, began worming forward on his stomach. Behind him, holding him by one foot, and with one hand grasping the rope, crawled Jack Groves. In like manner behind Groves crawled Anthony DuMoulin, and behind Anthony, Godfrey Groves, the heaviest.

The ice began to crack ominously beneath them, but the Scout chain crawled slowly but steadily on. At last they were near enough, and Leonard DuMoulin sent the hockey stick, with the rope attached, skimming towards the hole. The stick reached Burne, and he clutched the rope.

Troop Leader DuMoulin directed Burne to tie the rope about his waist. Burne declared he could not release

(Continued on page 8)

Of the Scout Staff?

As a lever.
As a ski-pole.
To signal with.
To align anything.
As a vaulting pole.
As a signal flag-staff.
A tripod to hold a kettle.
To find North by the sun at noon.
As emergency football goal posts.
As a long splint for the body or leg.
To replace a broken pitchfork handle in harvest time.

Suggestions for New Year's Gifts!

What to Give Your Boy Scout or Scout Friend?

We suggest the following items as ideal "Scouty" gifts:—

OFFICIAL CLASP KNIFE \$1.85

for the Boy Scout or the fellow who intends to be a Scout. This knife makes a splendid gift and a very useful one.

If he is keen on First Aid work, then by all means get him a:—

TABLOID FIRST AID KIT \$1.50

which is a very compact First Aid Kit, that can be easily carried in the pocket, containing all requirements for rendering First Aid, the:—

FASTNET FIRST AID KIT .55c

is another very compact case, and is very handy for immediate use.

Most Scouts are interested in signalling, and would be pleased with:—

SIGNALLING FLAGS 40c and SIGNALLING STICKS 20c.

Or for a Scout going in for the Signaller's Badge:—

MORSE OR SEMAPHORE CARDS .25c

These will help him greatly in learning the different codes.

A very handy article for a Boy Scout is a:—

MONEY POUCH .50c.

which can be fitted to his belt where it is quite safe and handy.

Another very useful article is a:—

DISPATCH CASE .75c.

which also is worn on the belt, and is made of real leather, or a:—

KNIFE SHEATH .30c

makes an acceptable gift for a Boy Scout.

Then there is that wonderful:— SCOUT WOODCRAFT KNIFE \$2.00

which has become such a favorite article among the older Scouts. This is carried in a specially made leather sheath with loops for attaching to the belt. It makes a real gift that will be valued highly.

THE "JAARKY" BILLY CAN .75c.

is too well known by Scouts to require a description. It is always a favorite gift, and a most useful one too.



WHATEVER ELSE YOU DECIDE AS A GIFT—BE SURE AND INCLUDE THE 1924 DIARY—

THE PRICE IS ONLY .25c.

BUT IT IS THE "BIGGEST" LITTLE BOOK ON THE MARKET—AND CONTAINS 200 PAGES BRIMFUL OF INFORMATION THAT A SCOUT OR ANY OTHER BOY SHOULD KNOW.

Would you Prefer to Give a Book?

THE HANDBOOK FOR CANADA .75c

Makes an ideal gift with its 650 pages of Scouty information on a host of subjects that will make

any Scout—a better Scout—for having read it.

ROVERING TO SUCCESS .75c.

is Sir Robert Baden-Powell's latest book. It is written for older boys, and is attracting wide attention outside of Scouting circles.

THE PATROL SYSTEM .75c.

by the late R. E. PHILIPPS. The Chief Scout says of this book "The Patrol System should be in the hands of every Scout if possible. The whole game of scouting is founded on The Patrol System."

BOY SCOUT TESTS AND HOW TO PASS THEM \$1.10.

Makes a really helpful gift. It contains 700 pages and 500 illustrations, with complete information on how to pass the different tests.

THE BOY SCOUTS BIBLE .75c.

has always been a favorite gift. It is specially bound in khaki cover with the Scout emblem and the Union Jack in gold.

Why Not a Scout Picture?

These make a splendid gift and one that is an asset to a Scout's home:—

"HEADQUARTERS" ----- \$1.10

"RAW MATERIAL" ----- \$1.10

"IF I WERE A BOY AGAIN" \$1.10

"THE PATHFINDER" ----- \$1.25

"BE PREPARED" ----- .65c

These are not "Chromos" but beautiful coloured reproductions of famous paintings of Scout Subjects.

They are sent carefully wrapped, and are ready for framing.

We have a few sample Scout Story Books that make ideal gifts. A special price list covering these books will be sent on application.

WHY NOT SCOUT DIARIES AS PATROL COMPETITION PRIZES?

THE STORES DEPARTMENT

Dominion Headquarters

THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

203-205 WELLINGTON STREET

:-:

OTTAWA, CANADA

A page of helpful ideas from wherever and whomever we can obtain them.

THE DUFFEL BAG

If you have a good one worked out with your own Troop, please send it in.

Topics and Opinions at the Vancouver P. L. Convention

"HOW can a Patrol Leader fit himself for successfully fulfilling his responsibilities?" Introduced by Senior P. L. Hanson, Bellingham, Wash.

—To become a successful P. L. a boy must first become a real good all round Scout. He must be earnest in his desire to help and to co-operate with his brother Scouts; must be patient, and must have some gift for leadership. Above all he must remember that he is a big brother to his boys, and not just a boss.

"Should a Patrol Leader be appointed by his Scoutmaster or by the boys of his patrol?" Introduced by P. L. Adams, Victoria, B. C.

—The conference seemed to be unanimous in the opinion that the P. L. should be chosen by the Scoutmaster; that the Scoutmaster can best judge of the boy's qualifications for leadership; that election by the patrol may mean selection of a popular rather than a capable boy.

"Duties and responsibilities of the Patrol Leader in camp." Introduced by Eagle Scout Schooley, Seattle, Wash.

—In camp a Patrol Leader should be made responsible for looking after the boys in his tent. A daily program, planned ahead, is very desirable. The program should include work not done at home. The P. L. should supervise his patrol in a diplomatic yet firm manner, and should work for the best success of the entire camp, not only for his own patrol or troop.

"It is advisable to have a Patrol Leaders' Council?" Introduced by Troop Leader King, Vancouver.

—The promoting of District Patrol Leaders' Councils in all parts of the Pacific Northwest was heartily approved. The possibilities of such councils are unlimited for the promoting of brotherhood among P. Ls. and a better understanding of Scout work. . . . This conference is a splendid example of what a council can do, it being the first Pacific Northwest convention to be entirely managed and put over by the P. Ls. themselves.

"Is a Court of Honour a necessity in the running of a Troop?" Introduced by Second Wheeler, Nanaimo, B. C.

—The Troop Council of the Boy Scouts of America and the Court of Honour as used in Canada are a necessity to the efficient running of a troop. They provide a common ground on which the Scoutmaster and his P. Ls. and Seconds can meet for discussion of the affairs of the troop. . . . The Court of Honour is the Parliament of the troop; and Scouting is a game for boys.

"How can Patrol Leaders keep the Troop running in the absence of a Scoutmaster?" Introduced by P. L. Brown, Everett, Wash.

—The P.Ls. should endeavor to qualify and prepare themselves to carry on with their patrols in case of the absence of the Scoutmaster. The Court of Honour can be of valuable assistance at such a time. The ability to carry on without the Scoutmaster for a period often decides whether a troop is to live or die.

WINTER HIKES AND CAMPS

(Continued from page 4)

the out-of-doors; will teach them new ideas in self-reliance and resourcefulness, and give them a healthy conception of the friendliness of nature, even in mid-winter, and a new pride in the lusty worthwhileness of being a live Canadian boy in a live Canadian winter.

Ye Scout Almanack

January 1st—New Year's Day. Every Scout starts his 1924 diary.

January 2nd—Schools reopen after Christmas holidays.

January 10th—Penny Postage inaugurated, 1840. Have your stamp collectors celebrate this anniversary with a stamp exhibition for the benefit of the troop or pack.

January 26th—General Gordon died, 1885. Tell the boys a "Chinese Gordon" story.

During January—Plan an entertainment, Father and Son Dinner, or some other observance of Sir Robert Baden-Powell's birthday, February 22nd.

SCOUTS AND ICE ACCIDENTS

(Continued from page 6)

his hold on the ice to do this. He said he could hold the rope with his hands, however.

Leonard DuMoulin was then directed to pull. The three lads behind him dug in the toes of their skates, each tightened his hold on the leg of the boy in front, and Leonard pulled. Burne came a few inches up over the edge of the hole. There was a crackle, the ice gave way, and he sank back. The boys backed up, and Leonard pulled again. Again the ice gave way. Several times this was repeated. With the ice making ominous sounds beneath them the boys persisted, however, and finally a quick, strong heave brought Burne in a rolling sprawl out upon the surface. The four Scouts backed further away, and with a final heave dragged the drenched skater to solid ice and safety.

New Correspondence Courses

These courses for Scoutmasters are now ready. They will be found most practically helpful; and should be taken by every Scout leader unable to attend a summer Gillwell or a winter district course. Address Camp Chief, Dominion Headquarters, Ottawa.

From Successful S. Ms. Badge Tests

"MAKE the boys honestly earn their promotions. I have made some of the boys of my troop try their examinations three times before allowing them to pass."

A Prize for Neatness

"We inspect the troop weekly, and the Scout having the most points at the end of each month is awarded a small prize, such as a Scout Diary. I find that this makes the boys wear their uniforms, and helps to smarten up the appearance of the troop."

Getting Close to the Boy

"I believe it is an excellent thing to invite the boys separately or perhaps two or three at a time, when convenient, to come to the home of the Scoutmaster, or perhaps go for a walk. There are more opportunities to study a boy closely on such occasions than when the whole troop is present. Many parents are deplorably ignorant about their boys and their needs. These boys need a sympathetic and helpful friend."

Showing "Troop" Appreciation

Such pleasing incidents as the presentation of a flag by the Scouts of Owen Sound to the local Rotary Club might well be recorded more frequently—a practically shown appreciation of financial aid, of transportation to summer camps; use of rooms for troop meetings; "bean" and other varieties of "feeds" supplied by ladies of the church or other organizations.

Another example was the presentation by the 12th Winnipeg Troop of a fine pulpit Bible to the church with which they were connected.

Has your troop done anything of this kind? If not, drop a word at your next Court of Honour. The boys will do the rest, with a little advice and guidance.

SCOUTMASTER'S FIVE MINUTES

(Continued from page 5)

gathering paper, metal, scraps, rubber, etc., many of them worked long hours on the farms, without pay. A number of Saskatchewan and Alberta Scouts released farm hands for military service by working in their places, without pay. Many city boys also did several months' farm labour, or worked through the harvest, or the fruit season, without pay, or turned their earnings over to the Red Cross. One Ontario lad drove a rural mail cart forty-five miles a day for three months, to release the regular driver for farm work.

The wives and families of soldiers overseas were not forgotten. One Toronto Troop, in addition to a large war garden of its own, planted and tended fifteen garden for the wives of soldiers. From the country districts came many reports of such homely, practical service as sawing the winter's wood for a war widow, doing the chores and running errands for soldiers' wives, over long periods; helping soldiers' families to move.