

The Scout

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for Boy Scout & Wolf Cub



Leader

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LIEUT.-GEN. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, 1st Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., etc., etc., or "B.P.", as better known by some millions of boys and many other millions of grown-ups throughout the world, was born in London, Feb. 22nd, 1857. His father was an Oxford professor, a Fellow of the Royal Society, the author of many learned theological works, and a clergyman well known for his versatility of talent, his broad and original outlook and his kindly and generous disposition. The Chief Scout's mother, the daughter of Admiral W. H. Smyth, a distinguished sailor and scholar, also was possessed of exceptional talents and attainments.

From such parents the future Chief Scout came naturally by an energy and versatility that attracted early attention. Ruskin found him as a small boy drawing with right and left hand alternately, and advised his mother to allow him to continue the practice. Hence some years later we hear of him in India, scene painting for some amateur theatricals with a brush in either hand, and—the usual B. P. boyish joke—with another brush tied to his foot.

A FAMILY of brothers helped to develop his ideas of team-work, and he readily learned to work intelligently, to pick up and store miscellaneous useful knowledge; to camp out and take care of himself in the open, to manage a boat, and to excel in sports. At Charterhouse he kept goal for the school, and also made a good name as a student.

While awaiting entrance to Oxford University, B.P., to fill in the time as he describes it, tried his luck at an army examination, and much to his own surprise not only passed, but with so high a mark in both infantry and cavalry papers that instead of being given the usual two years at Sandhurst, he was at once attached to a cavalry regiment, the 13th Hussars, and dispatched to India.

IN A SHORT biography there is not space to follow B.P.'s interesting career in India, both as soldier and sportsman. To us the important thing is that while serving with his regiment there he realized that the ordinary peace training of men for service in the field did not develop individuality, character, and manly self-reliance; and to remedy this he began experimenting with instruction for his own men on lines then unknown in the army—individual training in scouting, observation, etc. Out of his experi-

A Toast=B. P.!

ence he wrote a small textbook on the subject, "Aids to Scouting."

During the South African war, when as the defender of Mafeking Baden-Powell's name first became a household word, he made a further experiment—this time with boys. Under his Staff Officer, Lord Edward Cecil, the boys of Mafeking were organized as a general messenger and utility unit, with a training much on the lines of the Scout training of today.



"THE EXPERIENCE taught me," wrote the Chief, "that if their training were made to appeal to them, boys would learn readily; and also that boys were capable of taking responsibility to a far greater degree than was generally believed, if only they were trusted."

Here then, in 1900, in that little garrison town on the South African veldt, were sown the actual seeds of the Boy Scout Movement.

On returning from South Africa in 1903 B.P. found that his little book "Aids to Scouting," written for soldiers, was being used by teachers in England for the training of boys in character and citizenship. He therefore set to work to write a new book on the same lines, but specially for boys.

IN PREPARATION for the writing of this book he began a study of every system of boy training, ancient and modern, of which he could secure information. In doing so he collected what probably is the largest library on the subject in the world.

The next step came in 1907, when Baden-Powell conducted an experimental boys' camp for Scout training at Brownsea Island; and the year following *Scouting for Boys* was issued, in six fortnightly parts. Long before the series was completed patrols and troops of Scouts had sprung up throughout Great Britain.

It still was B.P.'s idea that the program would be used as an adjunct to the program of the Church Lads' Brigade, Boys' Brigade, Y.M.C.A. and kindred organizations; replacing the drill methods which hitherto had been largely employed.

SO TRULY, however, so wonderfully, had the new scheme of play-learning met boys' instincts and tastes that the writer of *Scouting for Boys* soon found that an organization had grown up around him, and finally was compelled to give it leadership. In 1910 the Movement had grown to such proportions that B.P. left the army in order to give Scouting his full attention.

To Canadians it is a matter of interest that in those early days one of Baden-Powell's close associates was our own present Chief Scout, Lord Byng; whose mind had immediately focused on the high citizenship training possibilities of the new educational movement.

It has been a criticism of Scouting that an organization headed by a former General could not fail to be military. A characteristic reply of the Chief is that there is no reason why an old circus horse who has finished his career in the ring should not end his life pulling a baker's cart.

THAT HIS selection of a military career was largely a matter of chance has been indicated above. B.P.'s own statement on the subject is that his choice alternated between the career of a missionary and that of an actor, and that while hovering between the two he "fell into the army."

As a matter of fact it seems very likely that B.P. would have made a similar outstanding success as a missionary or an actor—or as a black and white artist, an illustrator, a sculptor (he has exhibited in the Royal Academy), or as an author of except-

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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

202-205 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY, 1924

A Message for D.C.C's.

IT IS ALL very well to note the satisfactory development in our increasing numbers and extension, and in the greater scouting efficiency as reported by the various commissioners, but the point that matters is whether the individual Scoutmaster can honestly say to himself that his work has proved itself worth while in the actual output of characterful boys and good citizens.

If he has merely got a smart troop, or has done successful camping, it is not enough; he is only busying himself with the steps. With this he must not be content; and you Deputy Camp Chiefs, in training him, should keep this ever before him—that the aim's the thing; the right steps rightly taken are essential to gaining that aim, but they are only steps all the same, and not ends in themselves.

Doubtless most of you read the speech of Mr. Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the amendment to the Address, in the House of Commons, where he said:

"There will never in this country be a communist Government, and for this reason: that no gospel founded on hate will ever seize the heart of the people of Great Britain. It is no good trying to cure the world by repeating that pentasyllabic word 'Proletariat.'"

"The English language is the richest in the world for monosyllables. There are four words of one syllable each—words of salvation for this country and the whole world—and they are: Faith, Hope, Love and Work.

"No Government in this country today that has not got Faith in the people, Hope in the future, Love of its fellow men, and that will not work, and work, and work, will bring this country through into better times and better days; or Europe through, or the world through."

I think we all realize the truth of that statement, and that what he says is right for the Government is right for the people, and for the citizens who compose the people.

To us Scoutmasters it is an inspiring confirmation of our idea that we are on the right track in aiming to develop goodwill and co-operation, and to make "Love and Work" the outstanding attribute of our future citizenship.

Let us therefore shove on for that, let us so give, out of the Love for our kind that is in us, that they, taking

our example, may in their turn radiate the Love that is in them—the Love that is God working through them.

I earnestly wish you full measure of success in your work.

—From a message by B. P. to Deputy Camp Chiefs' Conference, Gillwell Park, England, Feb. 23-25, 1923.

A TOAST—B.P.!

(Continued from page 1)

ionally interesting outdoor books. Indeed *Scouting for Boys* is one of the world's best sellers, probably ranking next to the Bible in the number of languages in which it has been printed.

THE EXPERIMENTAL Boy Scout troop which camped with B.P. at Brownsea Island in 1907 has now grown to its thousands, found in practically every civilized country in the world—and in some not civilized. The membership of a score has increased to some two millions of Scouts and graduate Scouts; and Scouting's outdoor character-training program has become one of the world's greatest organizations for international understanding and peace. For a troop of his own B. P. now heads the 1st Gillwell Troop, a world troop of Scout



Tracking, summer or winter, is one of the most interesting Scouting games—ideally exercising the powers of observation, imagination and constructive reasoning.

leaders who have taken the Gillwell Scoutmaster's Training Course either in England or in other parts of the world—Scout leaders of every race, color and religion.

IN SPEAKING of B. P. we must not omit mention of the part played by his partner in good works, Lady Baden-Powell, formerly Miss Olave Soames, whom he married in 1912; and who then took up the burden of heading the equally great Girl Guide Movement—that other brain child of B.P.—and through sheer force of personality, energy and loyalty to its founder won the position of Chief Guide. With three jolly children of their own to practice upon these two seem better than ever fitted to fill their great roles of world leadership in juvenile training for good citizenship.

The Bulletin Board

In addition to the Gillwell Winter Courses for Scoutmasters previously announced as under way courses have been begun at Winnipeg, Halifax, Fort William, Montreal, and two at Toronto—one for Toronto District, the other at Hart House, Toronto University. Plans are under way for the organizing of courses at Victoria and Vancouver.

A boys' conference in Winnipeg early in January brought together Professor Kerr of Manitoba University, Mr. D. R. Poole and other members of the Manitoba Boys' Work Board, and Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, Provincial Commissioner, Mr. S. F. Long, Dr. H. M. Speechly and other members of the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association. Mr. F. C. Irwin of Ontario and Field Secretary Davison also were present.

Mr. Earle H. Davison, Field Secretary of the Provincial Council for Ontario, has been loaned by the Ontario Council to the Manitoba Council for the year 1924. He will welcome letters any of his old friends may address to him at 710 Sterling Bank Building, Winnipeg. His place on the Ontario staff will be filled during his absence by Field Secretary Edgar T. Jones of the Dominion Headquarters staff.

A large gathering of Scout leaders is expected at the Ontario Scout Leaders' Conference to be held in Brantford, Feb. 6 and 7. Many new and interesting ideas have been worked out by the Conference leaders. A report of the discussions and demonstrations will appear in next month's SCOUT LEADER.

During the conference—on the afternoon of the 6th—the annual meeting of the Provincial Council for Ontario will be held. Each Local Association in Ontario is entitled to send two delegates, and one additional delegate for each ten active troops or packs in addition to the first ten.

In 1921 the 14th Calgary First Aid team won the Wallace Nesbitt Junior First Aid Competition for Alberta. To demonstrate its all 'round ability, the troop's marksmen this year won first place in the Imperial Challenge Shield Competition, Senior, competing against 1330 teams representing every part of the Empire; won second place in the Junior competition, 580 teams competing, and second place in Canada for the Governor General's Trophy. The Silver Challenge Shield won by the senior team is valued at £100. Individual medals and a sum of money were awarded the members of each team. Until recently Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., was Scoutmaster of the 14th.

This was the first question asked at a recent Scout leaders' round-table: Mr. Scoutmaster, are you giving your attention to the boy in your troop who most needs it?

SAID a Scoutmaster at a recent district conference: "Although we had had a good summer camp, when we resumed this fall things did not seem to go well. I could myself call up no enthusiasm for the winter's work. Some of the boys who had been with me two years began missing meetings. Then I received the first number of *The SCOUT LEADER*, read of the Patrol Competition, and saw at once that it was just what I needed. I called my P.L.s. together, discussed the matter, and before the next meeting sent out word that we were starting a Patrol Competition in the troop, and that every boy not on time at the next meeting would lose one point for his patrol."

"That evening at 7.25 there was not a boy in sight. I began to feel pretty gloomy; apparently the thing was a failure. Exactly at 7.30 the door flew open, and the boys simply stormed into the room. Only one was absent—from sickness. Since then we have had practically a 100 per cent. attendance at every meeting. You wouldn't know it was the same troop; and I am having the best time I have ever had in Scouting."

A Gillwell Idea

Undoubtedly the week-to-week patrol competition is one of the best things brought to Canada with the Gillwell Training Course.

All that is required to run a patrol competition is a blackboard of such a size that the figures thereon may be seen from every part of the troop room. The patrol emblems are carefully drawn at the top of the board. Their arrangement and a typical evening's scoring are shown in the accompanying illustration, which represents the beginning of a new competition.

The Scoring

To begin with, each patrol was given 100 points, marked plainly across the centre line of the board.

The scoring proceeded as follows:

For having perfectly performed their duties as Duty Patrol for the week the Crows were awarded the full 10 points given for this.

Of the Crows 6 were present and 2 absent. 6 points were credited—marked above the line; 2 points were deducted—marked below the line.

Antelopes, all present, 8 points added.

Hawks, 7 present, 1 absent.

Wolves, 7 present, 1 absent.

The figures were posted by the Troop Leader during inspection.

Explanations

Immediately after inspection the Patrol Leader of the Crows stepped forward, saluted, and explained that of his two boys absent one was away because of illness at home, and had notified him. The other Scout had sent no word. At the direction of the Scoutmaster the Crows' figures were therefore changed to only 1 point off for absence.

The P.L. of the Hawks next stepped forward, to explain that his absentee was working in a store and could not get away that night; whereupon the Hawks' lost point was nullified by a cross mark.

The Patrol Competition





The P. L. of the Wolves had no explanation for his absent member and the lost point stood.

Troop Inspection

For general tidiness, including shoes, hands, nails, hair, clothes, the Crows and Wolves were given 1 point each, the Hawks 2 points, and the exceptionally smart Antelopes 3 points.

On uniform the Crows lost $\frac{1}{2}$ point for a Scout without a neckerchief, $\frac{1}{2}$ point for a Scout without a staff, and received 2 points for otherwise correct dress.

The Antelopes, 100 per cent. dressed to requirements, received the full 3 points.

			
3 1 1 1 4 2 1 6 10	4 1 3 4 3 3 8	1 1 4 4 3 2 7	2 1 2 7 1 1 7
100	100	100	100
X 1 1/2 2 2	4 1	X 3 1 1	1 1/2 2 2 1
125	121	117	118

A Troop Meeting's Scoring.

The Hawks also received the full 3 points.

The Wolves lost $\frac{1}{2}$ point for a soiled neckerchief, $\frac{1}{2}$ point for a boy without a staff and $\frac{1}{2}$ point for a Second without his pocket stripe; receiving a balance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ points.

On the Special Inspection for the evening (teeth)—

The Crows lost 2 points and received 4.

The Antelopes to their great disgust lost 4, receiving 4.

The Hawks, also caught in a forgetful mood, lost 3, receiving 4.

The Wolves had been 100 per cent. friendly with the toothbrush, and to their great delight received a point for every boy—7.

Game Competition Points

Tag Ball, patrol competition, was the next item on the evening's program. In this the Hawks retrieved themselves by remaining longest in the circle, and received 4 points. The

Antelopes came next, winning 2 points; the Wolves next for 2 points; and the Crows trailed the procession for 1 point.

Patrol Corners followed, and Bang! the jubilant Hawks lost a point for making a move after the "freeze" signal, and a moment later (arguing hotly over who was to blame) lost another point for "lack of discipline in Corners."

Observation Points

During the Corners period the P. L. of the Crows sent a Scout up to the Scoutmaster to draw his attention to the fact that the A.S.M. had his shoulder knot on the wrong shoulder. For this, one point, for good observation, went to the Crows.

A few moments after, a representative of the Hawks, on their toes to somehow recover a point, came up to whisper the same information, whereupon they also were awarded a point.

The other patrols failed to note the little "observation trap."

The first Patrol Corners period was followed by five minutes on hand signals and formations. During this period, noisy scrambling on the part of the Antelopes lost them a point, and an argument regarding position among the Wolves lost that patrol a point.

Charades

The next program item was a five minutes patrol charade competition on the 4th Scout Law.

For originality, excellence, acting, and finishing within the time limit, the Antelopes were declared first, and received 4 points. The Crows came next, receiving 3 points; the Wolves were third with 2 points, and the Hawks received the "consolation point," 1.

At the close of the meeting, just before O Canada and the King, and amidst a tense quiet, the totals were worked out, and marked at the bottom of the board—the silence finally broken by a jubilant shout then a chorus of vociferous "Caws!" from the Crows.

Systems of Marking

There are various systems of marking in a patrol competition. Where there are the same number of boys in each patrol the problem is simple. Where the number varies it will be necessary to devise a schedule of points which will work out fairly as between a large and a small patrol. For instance, without regard to the number in a patrol, 5 points may be given for perfect attendance, and 1 point off for each absentee; 5 points for safely passing "special inspection" on finger nails, and 1 point off for black "vegetable gardens."

The item for "special inspection" may be announced beforehand in the case of a young troop. With an older troop it should not be made known until just before troop inspection, if it is to be on a matter of personal tidiness; or just after inspection if it is to be a question of standing properly at ease with a Scout staff, etc.

In addition to the award-points above referred to, points may be given for the following:

Work as Duty Patrol.

Patrol good turns.

Bringing in candidates who are accepted.

Training a candidate to pass Tenderfoot tests.

Passing of Second Class and First Class tests.

Passing Proficiency Badge tests.

Qualifying as King's Scout.

Cutting a natural wood staff of suitable quality and length.

Carving a patrol emblem, Scout history, etc. on staff.

For all inter-patrol games at least one "consolation" point, "for doing their best," should be given the patrol in last place.

"Uniform" for Inspection

The question as to what shall be considered complete uniform for troop meeting inspection will be decided by each troop. It will depend on many varying conditions, such as age of troop, average financial situation of boys, time of year, etc. For instance, one very successful Scoutmaster and his Court of Honour have stipulated as a minimum winter meeting uniform the troop neckerchief and a "bush-cut" staff.

For Wolf Cubs

With the modifications obviously necessary, all the preceding can be used by the Cubmaster for Six competition.

Duration of Competition

For the Scout troop the patrol competition should run for not less than two months. One of the most satisfactory systems is to divide the Scouting year into three periods, ending the first competition at Christmas, the second at Easter, and the third just prior to the opening of the camping season. A short special competition may be run during the summer camp.

For the Wolf Cub Pack the Six competition should not run longer than a month. The Cub, with his individualistic interest, must see quick results. For the boy of Scout age, his developing "team interest" makes the longer period desirable.

Rewards

In the case of both Cubs and Scouts a reward or prize should be given. This (furnished by the Troop Committee at the suggestion of the Scoutmaster) may be something comparatively inexpensive—a Scout Diary for each boy; a copy of the First Class Scout's Book to Second Class Scouts, etc.; or the winning patrol or Six may be given a "bean feed" by the rest of the troop, being seated at a special table and generally treated as the honoured guests of the evening.

Cautions

Where handled properly, with frequent points given or deducted during each troop meeting, the competition between patrols becomes very keen. Care should be taken that the rivalry does not develop an un-Scoutlike spirit. It may be wise from time to time to caution the boys against this.

It will also be necessary to score with the most scrupulous fairness and impartiality.

The boys may be allowed to challenge point-penalties which they feel to have been unwarranted, through their Patrol Leaders and the Court of

Honour. The matter will be discussed and if necessary voted upon—it being taken for granted of course that the members of the other patrols forming the Court will act with Scout-like impartiality.

The Blackboard

Where a blackboard is not available, a sheet of smooth dark brown paper, such as heavy wrapping paper, will prove very satisfactory. White chalk will show up on it quite distinctly. Black crayon can be used; but in addition to soiling the fingers, its use will call for new paper each evening. The chalk will rub off paper as well as from a blackboard. A plain wooden board also will take chalk well.



Some inter-provincial "Bobwhites" ready for the Gillwell high spot—the Journey. They're Ontario and Quebec birds.

Troop Room Equipment

THE IMPORTANCE of complete and suitable equipment for the successful running of a Scout troop, month in and month out, cannot be over-emphasized. Its use permits a methodical way of doing things that is of distinct value to the troop as an organization, and to the boys individually. For instance, possession by the patrol of a property box unquestionably helps to develop "esprit de patrole."

Necessarily the question of equipment detail is subject to considerable modification to meet widely different conditions of troop headquarters location, and troop financial resources. In all cases, however, the following items are undoubtedly necessary to the successful handling of any troop, and for securing progress in Scout work:

Essentials

Union Jack (halyard and pulley).
Troop flag, on short staff.
Standard Troop Record book.
Blackboard.
Signalling flags.
Rope for knotting and lashing.
First aid bandages and splints.
Progress wall chart.
Small table for Scoutmaster.
Sufficient chairs or benches.
Boxes or lockers for patrol property.
Box or locker for troop property.
Bookshelf containing: Scouting for Boys, the Canadian Handbook, Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada, Boy Scout Tests, Starting to Scout, The First Class Scout's Book, etc.

Helpful Additions

The following items of equipment will further help in carrying on the troop's work and will aid in developing that valuable asset, a Scouty

atmosphere:

Screens for Patrol Corners.

Sand-tracking box.

Sand-tracking ground.

Artificial camp fire.

Miscellaneous wall charts, illustrated, on such subjects as:

Bandaging.

Rescue from fire.

Rescue from drowning.

Knots, hitches and bends.

Morse signalling code.

Semaphore signalling code.

Swimming.

Boxing.

Scout staff and its uses.

First Aid anatomical wall chart.

Scout posters.

Such well known Scout pictures as:

HEADQUARTERS.

RAW MATERIAL.

THE PATHFINDER.

IF I WERE A BOY AGAIN.

Troop photographs.

Mounted groups of camp and hike snapshots, with suitable captions, sensible and otherwise.

Trophies and mementoes of hikes and camps.

Knot board, or boards.

Mounted collection of leaves, etc.

Samples of woods.

Set of doctor's First Aid splints, for instructional purposes.

Special First Aid bandage bearing illustrations of bandaging.

Details

Rope.—It should be noted that by rope is meant rope, not cord or string. Several kinds and sizes of rope should be included, the more the better. Always have odd pieces and a few lashings on hand for impromptu demonstration or practice.

First Aid Bandages and Splints.

These should include four sets of bandages, to permit the putting on of patrol First Aid work competitions. The bandages may be made of any suitable material, after the dimensions given in Scouting for Boys, The Canadian Handbook, Starting to Scout, or the Scout Ambulance Man. The splints may be of various lengths and widths of wood.

Sand Tracking Box or Tray.—This is a small box or tray 2' x 3', 4 or 5 inches deep, for tracking demonstration.

Sand Tracking Ground.—This is a frame and canvas box 10' x 12'. The canvas is tacked to the 12 foot 2" x 4"s for rolling up when not in use. The end pieces are mortised for slipping into place. For both tray and tracking ground fine builder's sand is used. It is kept in bags, and when required is spread over the box to a depth of about 3 inches. It is kept slightly moistened.

Patrol Corner Screens.—Where there are no small rooms or alcoves for Patrol Corners, a two-part folding screen may be used. The two halves of the screen may be 5' x 5' in size, made of wood strips 3 inches by a half inch, hinged together by three hinges, and covered with stretched burlap, painted a dark green. The screen on the outside would display the patrol emblem, the patrol roll, etc. On the

(Continued on page 8)

A Pack Program

- 6.15 Cubs arrive. Akela and A. C. Ms. shake hands with them.
- 6.30 Parade circle under Senior Sixer. Akela comes formally. Grand Howl.
- 6.35 Corners — Sixers collect dues.
- 6.40 Inspection Sixes in corners —Keeper of Purse collects dues—Mark up competition points on attendance.
- 6.50 Noisy games: Chair Obstacle Race, Dodge Ball.
- 7.00 Group instruction Star work; Cubmaster with Recruits. Mouse Howl several times.
- 7.10 Team games: Over and Under, Tug of War (Six compton.).
- 7.20 Evening yarn Akela.
- 7.25 Sing song: Three Blind Mice, London's Burning. Canada—King.
- 7.30 Prayers—Dismiss. Sixers Council.

The Older Boy in the Troop

THE PROBLEM of the older boy in the troop is a real one. Boys who have been several years with a troop, and have not achieved even the dignity of being a Second, are very likely to leave the Scout Movement.

One of the characteristics of boy-life is demand for recognition of achievement. This recognition must indicate progress from month to month and year to year. During his first two years the Scout probably will be devoting much of his energy to the acquiring of his First Class and King's Scout badges. After that he may find some satisfaction in working for additional proficiency badges. But he is almost sure to have his eye on the position of Second or Patrol Leader in his patrol.

In any case the successful Scoutmaster will try to create some form of advancement for the older boys. It can be laid down as a general rule that the boy will not leave if he feels that his work in the troop is useful, and is appreciated.

How He Can be Used

Quartermaster or Keeper of the Stores. As Q.M. or Keeper of the Stores he will have charge of the troop's club room equipment, and would be the one to whom the Scoutmaster would look to supply equipment as needed. A place for the listing of troop equipment is provided in the back of the Standard Troop Record Book.

At the summer camp a capable older boy may be used as Q.M., and given charge of the buying of supplies, checking up of stores in hand, and the general camp bookkeeping. If the troop has a winter camp or week-end hike the Q.M. would be the expert to announce what each Scout should take.

Troop Treasurer or Keeper of the Accounts. In accordance with the system indicated in the back of the

Standard Troop Record Book the Treasurer collects the weekly and monthly fee from the P.L.s., giving them a receipt in their P.L. book; secures receipted vouchers for all money spent; keeps his books up to date and balanced, etc.

Troop Scribe. The Troop Scribe is in fact the troop secretary. He keeps the attendance records; sends out notices of special meetings, invitations to troop displays, arranges for the printing of programs, tickets, etc.; at the direction of the Court of Honour he sends challenges to other troops for games; answers all letters, after consultation with the Scoutmaster; supplies the local newspapers with brief accounts of the troop's doings. During the troop meeting he should work with the Treasurer, aiding him by calling out amounts, checking totals, etc.

Note: The Scribe and Treasurer can be busy at their records practically all evening, but should take part in games or other activities which may particularly interest them, and should be allowed to hear any visiting speaker.

Leader of Games. One of the older boys may have a special talent as a leader of games. His job will be to make a study of games in books and magazines, or elsewhere, and to try them out on the troop, after they have been discussed with the Court of Honour or the Scoutmaster.

In Training for A.S.M. From the time he is say 16, an outstanding older boy may be in training for the position of A.S.M. He would be given an opportunity from time to time to work with the Assistant Scoutmaster, who would give him as much responsibility as possible, and incidental personal instruction.

Connecting link with Cub Pack. He would represent the Scout troop in its affiliated Wolf Cub Pack; would attend Pack meetings, and help the Cubmaster in every way possible.

Wolf Cub Instructor. The position of Wolf Cub Instructor is one which quite naturally comes to an older boy in the troop. He makes a careful study of instructional Wolf Cub work, and is then entitled to wear the Instructor's Badge.

Swimming Instructor. Nearly every troop has an older boy who is a much better swimmer than the others. He can be made Swimming Instructor, and boys who are learning will be turned over to him during camps and week-end hikes, or at a Y or other indoor pool.

Natural History Instructor. An older boy especially interested in trees, birds and other nature study can be given charge of instruction in these subjects at camp or during hikes. He can be commissioned to gather, mount and label nature collections for the troop room.

Secretary for Court of Honour. An older boy will make an efficient secretary for the Court of Honour—which every troop should have.

Keeper of the Log Book. One of the most valuable activities for an older boy is the keeping of the Troop Log Book, or history. If the Keeper of the

Log happens to be of a literary and artistic turn of mind, so much the better. He can write the history of all the troop's doings, haps and mishaps, both humorously and seriously, illustrating it with thumbnail and larger sketches. Some troops regard their Log Book as their most precious possession, and visitors are occasionally allowed to inspect it as a special privilege.

A Rover Patrol. Of course the Scoutmaster will not overlook the Rover program. Boys over 16 are eligible. If Patrol Leaders in a troop are of the right age and standard they may be formed into a Rover Patrol without giving up their positions as P.L.s. Scoutmasters desiring further information should read **Rovering to Success** by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, or should send to Provincial Headquarters for the free pamphlet on the Rover Scout Movement.

Other Uses. The above list will suggest to the resourceful Scoutmaster other ways in which his older Scouts can be retained in the troop and made useful. As has been said, the problem is a common one; and the Editor would much appreciate letters on the subject from Scoutmasters, relating experiences successful or otherwise.

Found the Course Helpful

Writes one of the first men to finish the new Canadian Gillwell Correspondence Course, a University man who already had attended a summer Gillwell:

"In completing this Course I feel that I have really learned something of a wider field of Scouting. The Course has enabled me to condense my ideas and to summarize my reading in such a form that it will always be at hand for ready reference.

"The questions are all carefully chosen, and each one requires considerable study. In fact the Course is a piece of original Scouting research."

The Gillwell Correspondence Course can be taken by Scoutmasters anywhere, and will be found of the most practical value. For information address Camp Chief, Dominion Headquarters, Ottawa, Ont.

A Troop Program

- 7.30 Rally in Corners.
- 7.35 Flag—Scout silence—Gen. Insp'n—Special Inspection (teeth).
- 7.45 Dodge Ball.*
- 7.55 Corners—Owls, Friction fire. Wolves, Morse Flash lamp. Foxes, Candidates Flag. Crows, Broken Jaw, Broken Ankle.
- 8.05 Game Black and White.*
- 8.15 Game Blind Man.*
- 8.35 Charade 8th Law.*
- 8.50 Council Fire—Wood Pigeons—Be Prepared—Talk—Night's competition points—Announcements—Canada—King—Flag—Dismiss.
- 9.00 Court of Honour.
- *Patrol Competition.

❖ The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes ❖

A Talk on the Fourth Scout Law

*A Scout is a Friend to
all and a brother to
every other Scout.*

THE mutual happiness and helpfulness of being friendly—of being a true "friend to all"—has frequently been commented upon by the world's great thinkers.

Sir Henry Ward Beecher, the noted Baptist preacher: "Some men move through life as a band of music moves down the thoroughfare, flinging out melody and harmony to everyone far and near who listens."

Reversely, some men move through life habitually "rubbing people the wrong way"; criticising, disparaging, asserting themselves and their own ideas; giving no thought, no happiness, to others.

The first type of men are true "friends to all." The other type might almost be described as enemies to all.

Christ, of course, is the great example of the true friend—always sympathetic, even when condemning wrong doing; always ready to help; as friendly with the poor and ignorant as with the wealthy and cultured.

Salvation Army's Example

The work of the Salvation Army is a splendid everyday example of the "true friend" to all. Countless stories could be told of friendless men in the last stages of discouragement and moral weakness who have been set on their feet and made useful, happy citizens by the Salvation Army.

It is said of Livingstone, the great African traveller and missionary, that during all his journeyings through what was then known as Darkest Africa, and frequently meeting tribes of hostile natives, he never took the life of a single human being. He never forgot that he was a missionary, a representative of the Great Friend to all—however ignorantly cruel. We are told that Livingstone died on his knees, praying for the poor blacks among whom he had suffered and worked.

Friends Help Us Succeed

Probably few of us realize how much our happiness and our success in life depends upon the encouragement of the friends about us. Mrs. Browning, the poetess, once asked Charles Kingsley the secret of his success, and he replied: "I had a friend." What he undoubtedly meant was that he felt that his great success as a writer had been largely due to the encouragement given him during years of disappointment by some good friend.

True friendship recognizes no barriers of social class. An English writer says concerning the great statesman William E. Gladstone: "When Prime Minister of England for the last time he brought an old coachman up to London for medical treatment, and having found suitable quarters, charged his physician to

send him word should a crisis come. The crisis came, at an hour when Mr. Gladstone was taking part in an important conference. At once the Prime Minister dropped everything, hurried to another part of the city, to the side of his old servant, and spoke words of comfort to him as he passed into the Dark Valley."

Keep Other Boys on Right Path

A great many boys who go wrong do so because they have no real friends, either other boys or grown-ups, and come to believe that nobody cares for them or what becomes of them. Many such boys would have been saved had they had friends to stick to them and believe in them at the critical time.

A true friend of thousands of boys who needed friendship was Dr. Barnardo, of the Barnardo Home for Boys, London. Dr. Barnardo never failed to open his door when a poor boy knocked. He always took him in even when he feared there would not be enough food in the house to go around.

Dr. Barnardo first became interested in his great work when one cold, rainy night he discovered a number of poor boys sleeping on the bare stones under an arch of London bridge. He felt he could not leave them there; that something must be done for them—and for all such boys. He was possessed of the spirit of the true "friend to all."

The great General Gordon of Khartum at one time ran a boys' club at Dartford, England. A small ragged boy used to walk two miles every night after work to the club. Somebody asked him why he went. His answer was, "Because there's a bloke up there wot luvs yer."

An Illustration Case

For a boy, just what does it mean to be a friend to other boys? Of course it means more than merely playing with other lads whom you like, or sometimes even playing with those you don't like. You may be playing with them merely because you need them to make up a team.

Here is one illustration of what is meant by a boy being a true friend to another boy. The story is told by Francis H. Gisborne, Honorary Counsel for the Boy Scouts Association. A member of his Boys' Bible Class failed to appear for two or three Sundays. Dr. Gisborne could not understand why, since the lad had been very regular in attendance. One day he saw the boy on the street, and stopped and questioned him. He learned that the lad had remained away from class in order to take another boy for a Sunday afternoon walk, to keep him from companions whom he knew to be bad company. The lad continued to look after his boy friend, and ultimately saw him safely started on the right road.

A Friend to Boys Not Scouts

Not infrequently a new boy coming to school is given a very hard time of it for a while. Sometimes his first

appearance in the playgrounds brings a challenge to fight. Here is one opportunity for Scout friendliness. Every Scout living up to the 4th Law would make it a point to be friendly with every new boy who comes into his class, would "show him the ropes," and generally do all he could to make him feel at home and among friends.

It is taken for granted of course that all Scouts live up to the rule of being a friend of all other Scouts, without regard to class, religion, nationality or color. Scouts sometimes fail in this obligation through thoughtlessness. For each of these cases, however, many might be told of Scouts who did prove themselves true brothers to other Scouts.

Not long ago a certain Canadian troop learned that a boy in their community, not a Scout, had as the result of an accident become paralysed, so that he would be confined to his bed indefinitely. On their own initiative the boys arranged to call on him, in relays, each week; to keep him provided with reading matter, and in general to do all they could to make him comfortable and happy.

A Friend to Brother Scouts

During a summer camp, another troop heard of a lonesome, invalid boy on a farm. They interested him in Scouting, saw him whenever they could, helped him on his tests, and at Christmas hiked seven miles to invest him as a Tenderfoot Scout. That was two years ago. This winter the boy, fully recovered, healthy and happy, is an active member of the troop. His mother credits his recovery entirely to the practical friendship given him by the Scouts.

Recently two Scouts saved from drowning another boy who had broken through the ice while skating. They hurried him off home and directed him to take a hot bath and go to bed. The boy had a paper route. That afternoon the two Scouts saw him at a street corner waiting for his quota of papers. They again sent him home, "back to bed" and themselves delivered the papers. This was a nice little illustration of friendly thoughtfulness that added the finishing touch to a splendid act of life saving for which at least one of the Scouts may receive a medal.

Regarding the Boy Scouts of Paraguay the Red Cross Society of that country in its recent annual report says: "It has been determined that this noble institution of youth will adhere itself officially, as a body, to the cause of the Red Cross, it having already demonstrated to the Red Cross of Paraguay more than once, by its abnegation and its persistently militant altruism, the similarity of its aims and tendencies."

There isn't any "oldest," "first," or "best" in Scouting. We are all learners. Or as "Skipper" Francis Gidney put it, "A true Scout is always learning."

"JUST BARGAINS" AN AFTER STOCK-TAKING SALE

BOY SCOUT WALL CHARTS

Regular Price 10c

SALE PRICE 5c EACH or 50c for 12

Some of these charts are slightly soiled but most of them are brand new. They are just the thing for your Troop Headquarters:—

- 40 (only) LIFE SAVING
- 35 " PIONEERING
- 32 " FIELD SKETCHING
- 39 " SINGLE-STICKS
- 16 " SEAMANSHIP
- 16 " THE COMPASS
- 20 " FIRES FOR COOKING
- 16 " ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION
- 20 " FIRST AID
- 33 " BUGLE CALLS
- 14 " SWIMMING
- 4 " BOXING
- 15 " HOW TO BE HEALTHY
- 21 " JU-JITSU
- 30 " QUARTER-STAFF
- 2 " KNOTS-HITCHES AND BENDS
- 26 " MORSE SIGNALLING
- 10 " SEMAPHORE SIGNALLING
- 14 " THE WOLF CUB PROMISE AND LAW

BOY SCOUT HATS

Regular Price \$1.95 Each

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These hats are slightly soiled but they can be easily cleaned, and most of them can be worn as they are:—

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| 2 | " | 6 3/4 |
| 1 | " | 7 1/8 |
| 4 | " | 7 1/4 |
| 7 | " | 7 3/8 |
| 15 | " | 7 1/2 |

BOOKS FOR YOUR TROOP LIBRARY

Regular Price \$2.50 Each

SALE PRICE \$1.00 EACH

These books are sample copies, and are beautifully bound in stiff board covers. A wonderful chance to add to your Troop Library:—

- 3 (only) THE SCOUT YEAR BOOK by Mathews
- 3 " THE SCOUTS BOOK by Everett
- 2 " THE OXFORD ANNUAL FOR SCOUTS by Strang
- 2 " THE SCOUTS BOOK OF HEROES by B. P.
- 2 " THE SCOUTS OF SEAL ISLAND by Westerman
- 3 " THE WOLF PATROL by Finnemore

Regular Price \$1.25 Each

SALE PRICE 50c EACH

- 1 (only) THE PEEWITS OF PINHOE by Dimmock
- 1 " CORNERED BY SCOUTS by Harborough
- 1 " DANNY THE DETECTIVE by Barclay
- 1 " THE MYSTERIOUS TRAMP by Barclay
- 1 " THE BOOK OF ELECTRICITY by Collins
- 1 " TRIBAL TRAINING by Hargrave
- 3 " BOY SCOUTS BEYOND THE SEAS by B. P.
- 3 " THE NEW ERA IN EDUCATION
- 1 " THE SCOUT AS HANDYMAN
- 1 " THINGS ALL SCOUTS SHOULD KNOW
- 5 " SONS OF THE SEA by Beck
- 1 " FRANK FLOWER THE BOY CORRESPONDENT by Cooper.
- 1 " CORKY AND I by Cooper
- 1 " THE QUEST OF THE VEILED KING by Chesterton
- 1 " GILDERSLEYS TENDERFOOT by Leighton
- 4 " MIND THE STEP by Tunncliffe
- 1 " WOODCRAFT SCOUTING by Silver Wolf

BOY SCOUT WINTER MACKINAW COATS

Regular Price \$6.75 Each

SALE PRICE \$5.75 EACH

The only reason we have included these BIG WARM O'COATS is the fact that they take up a lot of room, we need the extra room for our new spring stock, hence this wonderful offer.

- | KHAKI | | BLUE | |
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| 3 (only) | size 26 | 1 (only) | size 26 |
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| 8 | " " 31 | 3 | " " 31 |
| 6 | " " 32 | 3 | " " 32 |
| 9 | " " 33 | 8 | " " 33 |
| 11 | " " 35 | 1 | " " 34 |
| 10 | " " 36 | 2 | " " 37 |
| 4 | " " 37 | 2 | " " 38 |
| 4 | " " 38 | | |

ACT QUICKLY—THE SUPPLIES ARE VERY LIMITED—MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED IF UNABLE TO FILL.

THE STORES DEPARTMENT
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

Dominion Headquarters

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.

Are You Running a Patrol Competition?

If not, try it.

It is one of the most effective means devised for "keeping things going"—for adding interest to each week's meeting, for maintaining discipline, and for encouraging progress.

All that is required is a small blackboard and a piece of chalk; or if a blackboard is not available, a good sized sheet of paper and a black crayon.

Study the article on page 3.

Appointing Patrol Leaders

"Do not appoint him because he is a boy who never gives you trouble, or because he is 'your pet.' Appoint him because you know he can lead his patrol in Scout work, and because he will lead them in the right way. Prospective P. Ls. may be tried out on temporary jobs, such as chairmen of special committees, etc."

Be a Boy Yourself

"Be a boy yourself in your interests and sympathies and your boys will gladly follow your leadership."

"Our organization policy has been 'A job for every boy.'"

A "Log Book"

"An idea which promises interest is our 'Log Book.' We are starting with photographs of each member, and expect to fill the book with incidents snapped when on hikes, etc., and written accounts of various experiences and activities."

Some District Conference Ideas

A RECENT district conference held at Renfrew, Ont. and attended by eighteen Scout leaders from that place, Pembroke and Cobden, was run on lines which proved most successful. Immediately on opening, the conference was organized as a troop of two patrols—the Moose and Lynx, 1st Renfremco Troop—a patrol competition was begun, with blackboard scoring, and the two sessions, afternoon and evening, were run as regular troop meetings, with patrol points for attendance, success in games, observation, etc. The games included a five minute charade on the 4th Scout Law. There was keen competition between the patrols from the start; and in keeping with the idea of practical demonstration throughout, the victorious Lynx, after suitable congratulation on their energy, alertness and scouty sportsmanship, were suitably rewarded—with chocolate broom lollypops.

The personnel of the conference again demonstrated the broad cordiality, good fellowship and understanding for which Scouting stands, the leaders present including two Catholic clergymen and representatives of

practically all Protestant denominations.

A largely attended luncheon given by the Local Association, with the Mayor in the chair, and a Scout bean supper served by boys of the three Renfrew troops, were pleasant features of the social side of the program.

Missing!

Mrs. Jens Andreassen, of 418 St. James St., Montreal, daughter of W. A. L. Noblett, a Scoutmaster in Ireland, left for California in August, 1923, and has not since been heard from. Canadian Scout leaders will kindly do anything in their power to help locate Mrs. Andreassen. Address any information to Dominion Headquarters.

Ye Scout Almanack

February 2nd—Groundhog Day and Saturday. How about a groundhog observation hike?

February 8th—Our brother Scouts in the United States celebrate the 14th birthday of their organization. Send congratulations to some troop across the line.

February 14th—St. Valentine's Day.

February 20th—Full Moon. This will be a dandy week for moon light snow shoe or ski hikes.

February 22nd, Friday—B.P.'s birthday. The popular winter season big banquet evening: Fathers and Sons, Mothers and Sons, Parents and Sons, or Sisters and Brothers.

February 29th—"Extra" Good Turn Day. Use it for the adoption of some plan whereby your troop may help more boys, either in your own or a neighboring town, to secure the benefits of Scouting.

During February—Saturday hikes—Week-end winter camps Snow tracking—Hockey games Coasting parties—Hay sleigh rides, etc.

Also—Put up bird feeding stations if the troop has not already done so.

Handicapped?

SCOUTMASTERS who think they are working under difficulties will find an inspiration in the present circumstances and in the spirit displayed by Scoutmaster A. E. Morley, of the Sanitorium Troop, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. Formerly Mr. Morley was Scoutmaster of the 1st Radville Troop, and made of it one of the best outdoor troops in Saskatchewan. Their activities included the building by the boys themselves of a fine troop log cabin. Over-taken by ill health, and now able to give but half an hour a day to serious work, Mr. Morley has organized a troop of Scouts among the unfortunate boys in the sanitorium—some of them

confined constantly to their beds. The cheering interest which Scouting has brought to these lads probably could not be measured. Incidentally, as Scoutmaster Morley finds strength he is completing the Correspondence portion of the Gillwell Course which he took at Lake Katepwa, Sask., in 1922.

Scoutmaster Morley would appreciate letters from other Scoutmasters, with suggestions regarding any forms of Scouting in which he might be able to interest the handicapped boys of his troop.

But Don't Get Dizzy!

Who wouldn't respond to the following invitation sent out by one live troop?

Round-up!

Round Parish House.

Round Six O'clock, Monday.

Round Steak.

Round Potatoes.

Round Pies.

Round Ice Cream.

Come Round.

TROOP ROOM EQUIPMENT

(Continued from page 4)

inside it would carry patrol record sheets, "Instructions for Duty Patrol," calendars, pictures, charts, etc. It might also contain collapsible pockets for holding books, paper, pencils, etc.

In lieu of a folding screen a curtain on a pole or a roller might be used.

Patrol Corner Lockers.—For each Patrol Corner there should be two lockers, 12 x 12 inches and 6 feet long, with hinged tops. These are for containing patrol equipment, and for use as seats. Used as seats, the lockers would be placed against the wall, not against the screen.

Troop Locker.—The troop locker would be made of any size necessary to take the troop equipment used during meetings. Its length probably would be controlled by the length of the staff of the troop flag.

Progress Wall Chart.—This large chart, displaying the name of every boy, and the progress he has made from Tenderfoot on, has been found invaluable in encouraging progress in Scout work. It may be had from the Dominion Headquarters Stores Department.

From a 1922 Gillwellian

We held our Troop camp this year under the Gillwell system, and it worked splendidly. Each patrol had its own camp site and did its own cooking. I took it in turns to spend a day with each patrol, at least for meals. For months previous to camp the boys practised cooking on Saturday afternoons. They would not go back to the old style for anything.

L. V. Masters,
Lulu Island, B.C.