

# The Scout

A Monthly Publication  
for Boy Scout & Wolf Cub



# Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts  
Association in Canada

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No. 8

THE following suggestions are made for the particular benefit of Local Associations, Troop Committees and Scoutmasters who are planning their first Scout camp. Scoutmasters of camping experience also should read the article carefully, however, as a refresher in certain points, and on the possibility of picking up new ideas which may add to the success of their 1924 camps.

## Financing

In many cases the financing of a camp will already have been arranged. Where this is not the case it is emphasized that each boy should if possible pay his own way, earning the money himself. This is the true Scout way. The average boy's self-respect and self-reliance are appreciably added to by an outing which he himself has financed. Similarly the average boy loses something on a gratuitous outing.

There is still time for troops as a whole or for individual boys to raise camp funds if the matter is taken up energetically.

## "Camping Without Expense"

Where the problem still presents difficulties, particularly for recently organized troops in the smaller communities, a solution found and described by Scoutmaster A. S. Stewart, of the 1st Mount Forest Troop, Ont. may solve the problem. He writes as follows:

"I found a site splendidly located free from mosquitoes, high and dry, with swimming two fields away, and about five miles from town, in such a place as it was difficult for outsiders to locate. This we secured free.

"All our tents were loaned to us, our luggage transported free. Our daily rations were left by the boys' parents at a store, where a car called each night at seven and brought them down, in time so that the boys could pack them away before dark.

"Some boys secured fresh milk from a farmer, while it remained to those who had milk sent down in their daily rations to claim that they had free camping.

"I just mention these few facts so that if there are any young troops like ours and who might be afraid to tackle camping you could inform them of our attempt, or refer them to me, and I would gladly give in detail any further information desired."

## Permission for Camp

The camp should be planned only with the full cooperation of the Troop Committee or Local Association, and the Committee or Association should not grant permission for a camp unless it can be held in direct charge of competent adult leaders. There should be

## This Year's Camp

at least one such competent adult leader to every 16 boys in camp.

### Communicate with Parents

In all cases definite approval of parents for the attendance of Scouts at camp should be secured. Such a letter as the following is suggested as a business-like way of handling and recording the matter:

Dear Mr. \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ Scout Troop will hold its camp this summer at \_\_\_\_\_, from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. We are hoping that you will agree to \_\_\_\_\_ going with us.

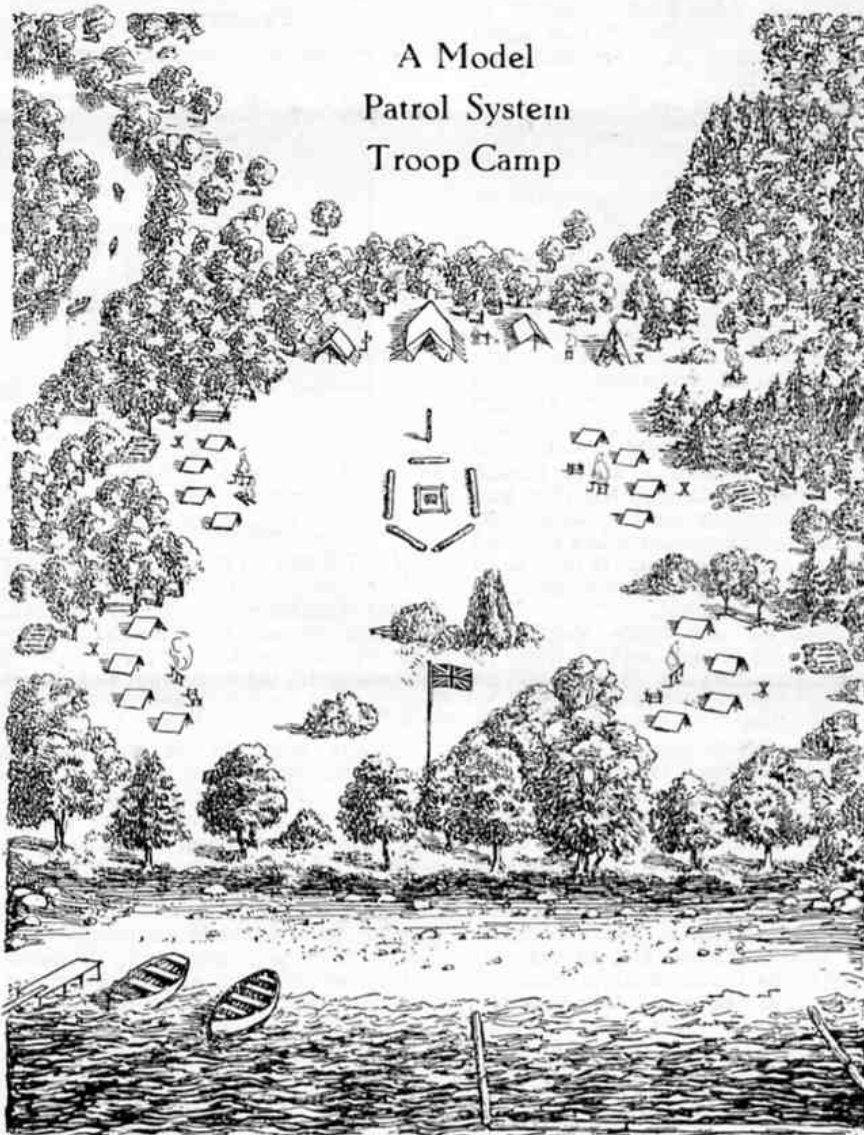
*We will have a competent and experienced staff of leaders, every care will be taken of the boys' comfort and safety; and I am sure the outing will prove of much benefit.*

*If agreeable to your son going, we would be glad to have an assurance that you know him to be in good health, or mention of any constitutional weakness which might call for special consideration.*

*In order that each boy may secure the maximum benefit in health, the eating of candy, cake, etc. in any quantity is discouraged in Scout camps. We will there-*

(Continued on page 3)

## A Model Patrol System Troop Camp



# The Scout Leader

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James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D.  
F. E. L. Coombs - - - - - Editor

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## Gillwell Plans Stand

**T**HIS year's summer Gillwells will be held as forecast in the May issue of the SCOUT LEADER subject to the requirement of at least twelve registrations for the holding of each camp.

It should be noted that a minimum age limit for men attending has been fixed at 21 years. This regulation, which is similar to that of Gillwell Park, England, resulted from the experience of the camps of '22 and '23.

## Tents for This Year's Camps

**T**he Militia Department has again kindly consented, where tents are available, to loan them to Boy Scout troops for the summer camps, on the signing of a bond covering their value by a properly instituted Troop Committee or Local Association. Application for tents should be made to Officer Commanding the local Military District.

Tents, poles, pins and mallets and other items which may be loaned, should be very carefully checked over on receipt from Militia Stores; should be checked into and out of the hands of transportation companies, going and coming, and should be very carefully checked back into stores, and a receipt asked. Nothing should be left to chance. For instance, tents should not be turned in late in the day, and left until morning for checking over. This particular experience has resulted in losing track of a tent. It is wise to appoint one person to look after camp equipment throughout.

Needless to say tents should be given the best of care, and returned in as good condition as received. The following points of tent care should be borne in mind: In erecting the tent make sure that the pole is fully in the peak socket before lifting.

If the socket grommet is worn or the canvas cap weak, insert a wooden cone into which the pole will fit; or as a temporary makeshift, stuff the cap with sacking, cloth, or hayrope, etc.

Place beneath the foot of the tent pole a stone, brick or block of wood which may be kicked out, to ease up the guy ropes during a night rain. If suitable stone or wood is not available, dig a hole about two inches to one side of the pole, and in this place an empty tin of a size to take the pole easily. The tin should be covered, to prevent filling with earth.

Never pile earth against the tent

walls; cut the drainage ditch immediately below the wall.

Each morning, weather permitting, loop up the tent sides until thoroughly dry, then brail, or roll.

In case of having to break camp and pack tents during wet weather, arrange to have tents unpacked and thoroughly dried at the earliest moment possible. Dampness spots and rots the cloth.

To ensure tent and pin bags not being lost, have all turned in at camp Headquarters after tents have been erected. When lowering tents count and check up on pegs to each tent.

James E. West, Chief Executive of the Boy Scouts of America, was the chief speaker at the Annual meeting of the Canadian General Council, held in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, April 30th. He brought a message of cordial greeting from the Headquarters of American Scouting. He also addressed the Executive Committee, on the financial experiences of the American organization. It is planned to publish the substance of both these interesting addresses in the next number of the LEADER.

## Make Sure of Your Swimming Precautions



Patrol Leader Ward Finch (Bronze Cross, posthumous), 1st Medicine Hat Troop, who lost his life while attempting to save two C.G.I.T. girls at an Alberta camp.

## Gillwell Notes

**T**HE Halifax Winter Course, under the leadership of Assistant Provincial Commissioner H. O. Eaman, qualified 15 of the district Scoutmasters. Observation of troop work in the district indicates that the course has been of practical benefit.

At the invitation of the Kiwanis Club, the members of the Calgary Winter Gillwell Course put on a demonstration troop meeting in the Board of Trade rooms. The Calgary course was headed by Assistant District Commissioner Leslie Sara and Dr. Cooper Johnston.

Manitoba reports the year's Summer Gillwell arrangements as satisfactory, and a full camp expected. Alberta will have two—one at Red Deer, for the province, and a special camp arranged for by the Cardston district. For the latter camp more applications have been received than there are places. The district offers to meet the entire cost, including expenses and salary of instructors.

## Some Good Things for Cubbers From the Winnipeg Cub Howl

**T**HESE are only suggestions, by no means obligatory, but they have all been tried and found to have good effects.

"Cub Freeze." Give a blast of the whistle; the boys stop Dead in whatever position they happen to be in, until ordered to "fall in" or "carry on." The Cubs like this, because they are often caught in most fantastic positions, and to be able to "Freeze" to it is an achievement.

Try sending out birthday cards to your Cubs; but, one note of warning, if you start it, you must keep it up.

Start an Inter-Six Competition. This is one of the best means of instilling discipline and enthusiasm possible. Start each Six with 100 points, deducting for lateness, absentees (except sickness), etc., and giving points for badges earned, winning games, etc. This competition should not run for more than a month, at the end of which a prize should be given and a new competition started.

Sparling Pack wish to pass on their experience regarding keeping the Pack at 36 Cubs. It has been proved the better way, as each Cub receives more attention, and the fact that they know there is a waiting list of boys eager to join keeps the Cubs on their toes, resulting in increased enthusiasm and almost perfect attendance. The boys on the waiting list are placed in a class and play games and learn tests, so that when a vacancy occurs, a splendid recruit is ready to jump in. The "Scout Leader" suggestions are tried out and have proved successful, especially the blackboard and the Cub Test Baseball. The Camp Fire made of sticks, red paper and an electric light is what may be called the end of a perfect day, and any Pack which has not tried this at the latter part of the meeting is missing a great deal.

No doubt there are a number of Packs that have financial trouble, and the Broadway Pack would like to pass the following suggestion to any that would care to take it up. Recently the Pack, together with the 43rd Troop, had a three weeks' campaign to collect papers and magazines. The boys were divided into six districts under various members of the Parents' Committee, and the three districts having the most paper were relieved from any work in connection with a feed to be held. The teams worked hard and took a lot of pleasure in their work. A sum of \$52.90 was realized for the Camp funds through their efforts. They are collecting again, and hope to make \$75.00 to \$100.00 this time.

The Winnipeg Paper Company, in a letter to the Cubmaster, stated that they were the first organization in Winnipeg to collect paper on a large scale, and asked them to notify other Packs and Troops that their Company would like to see them take on this kind of work, and would also assist them in every way and give them the best price possible.



## THIS YEAR'S CAMP

(Continued from page 1)

fore ask you not to send boxes of such things to the camp.

Attached is a list of articles which each boy will require to take with him.

Yours faithfully,

(Chairman of Troop Committee, or Scoutmaster.)

If a camp canteen is planned, the regulations regarding the amount which a boy may spend per day on candies or soft drinks may be mentioned.



"Everything out in the sun."

## Camp Location

While there is no such thing as a perfect camp site, the various features which would make up the ideal Scout camping ground should be considered and met as far as possible. First, as to location, the camp should be reasonably, but not too easily, accessible. For the average boy much the best results are secured when camps are entirely free from the calls of casual visitors, so that the camp spirit and atmosphere may not be broken. They should be far enough away from town or village for the same reason, and for the immediately practical one that the boys may not be tempted to visit stores.

## Safe Bathing

The camp will be beside water of course, if at all possible. And beside safe water. Dangerous water more than anything else is a constant source of anxiety to the Scoutmaster; it can easily make the difference between his benefiting from the outing and returning home with additional gray hairs. The fact that the proximity of dangerous water in other years has not resulted in accidents does not guarantee against the possibility of accidents in 1924—and it would require but one serious mishap to cloud the rest of a Scoutmaster's life. So consider well the matter of safe water as the first deciding factor in camp site selection.

## Permission to Use the Site

There should be a clear understanding with the owner of the property regarding the use of the camp site and definite arrangements made with reference to firewood, cutting of trees in pioneer work, etc.; bounds of property not to be entered, gates to be kept closed, etc. This should be in writing.

## Types of Camps

There are three general types of camps—(a) the district or provincial semi-permanent mass camp, with troops or individual Scouts coming and going throughout the season; in which case tents usually are placed in streets; (b) troop mass camps, in which the tents are closely grouped, and (c) the patrol system camp. The latter is the camp strongly recommended by the Chief Scout, and carried out at the Gillwell training camps. It is believed to be the camp which makes the most of the summer's outing for the boy.

## The Patrol System Camp

Under this system each patrol camps by itself in its section of the camp ground, does its own cooking, makes and maintains its own sanitary arrangements, etc. The patrol spirit is thus given its maximum development, and the patrol leaders and seconds learn actual and sustained responsibility and leadership. So effective is this that a two week's camp can literally make a boy.

The patrol camp calls for more detailed supervision on the part of the Scoutmaster and his assistants.

The patrol camp, however, should not be attempted by a very young troop. It requires patrol leaders of considerable experience in leadership and in practical hiking and camping scoutcraft.

## Camp Site Details

The camp site should have adequate natural or artificial drainage for all extremes of weather.

It should not be overlooked by houses or by frequently used roads.

The neighbourhood should provide as many varieties of trees as possible, plants, and animal and bird life.

## Layout Pictured on First Page

The illustration given represents a well laid-out troop camp on the approved Gillwell Patrol System; with the exception that the two patrol sites on the eastern side of the camp ground would not have afternoon shade until very late in the day. Hike (bivouac, pup or bivvy) tents are used, each to house two boys. Such tents, although ideal for well trained Scouts, are not advisable for Scouts of little experience. Where bell or wall tents are used they should be similarly located, the door facing the east or southeast.

It will be noted that each patrol has a complete little camp to itself—with its own fire, its own fuel supply, its own sanitary arrangements. It is more or less concealed from other

patrols, but at the same time in full view of the Headquarters' tents.

The large tent in the centre at the top is a marquee, used as a dining tent or as a shelter during instruction periods, in inclement weather. The tent to the left of the marquee is the Scoutmaster's and Assistant Scoutmaster's. That to the right is the Headquarters' kitchen shelter. The tepee, which provides a touch of romance that all boys love, is occupied by the Quartermaster. The Quartermaster's store of provisions can be located in a corner of the marquee, screened off for that purpose; and with a small counter in front, if a camp canteen is desired.

The open space beyond the woods to the north of the Headquarters' tents is a large level open space for field games.

To the right of the tepee is the camp incinerator, so placed among the trees, and with relation to the prevailing wind, that the smoke and odour of burning refuse does not prove a nuisance.

In all cases it will be noted that wash basins are located between the latrines and the patrol tents. The latrines are purposely placed rather close to the tents, to be readily accessible at night. This arrangement will only be satisfactory if plenty of earth and ashes are thrown in every time the latrine is used. For this reason a shovel, earth and ashes should always be kept within or near the latrine. If this is done the presence of the latrine will not even be noticed. Latrines should be concealed by bushes, trees or canvas walls, and separated into at least two divisions. The shallow trench system is the only one recommended.

## Tent Location Points

Tents should not be on damp ground, on low ground liable to become damp during wet weather; on spots exposed to high winds; under trees completely shading them, nor under dead trees, nor trees limbs of which are liable to be broken off by heavy winds. They should not be located near poison ivy nor other poisonous plants, nor at any spot infested with flies or mosquitoes.

The ideal spot is a slight knoll, with the nearby trees so located as to give the tent the early morning sun and shade from shortly after noon on.

There should be ample tentage, or other adequate shelter, for sleeping quarters, allowing not less than 18 square feet of floor space per boy.



The kind of site you are looking for—an Ontario Scout camp of 1923.

### The Cooking Plans

Scoutmasters and Troop Committees who are preparing for a Troop Camp where a cook is to be employed, and at which the troop will dine as one group, are referred to Chapter IV of the Boy Scout Handbook for Canada, which gives a suggested list of food supplies, cooking outfits, sample menus, etc.

If the patrols are to do their own cooking, some capable person should be appointed as quartermaster for the troop, to issue rations to each patrol daily.

It is a good scheme to have four menus per patrol printed and pasted on millboard with cooking instructions on the reverse side.

### Misc. Equipment

A good boat will be necessary for the life guard during swimming periods. If water sports, such as are found in the Handbook for Canada in the Chapter on "Scouting Games and Practices," are to form part of the camp program, at least two boats will be required.

There should be a Camp First Aid Kit large enough to take care of all ordinary emergencies.

Of course every camp should have a Union Jack and a Scout flag.

A Scout life saving buoy such as described in the *Scout Swimmer and Rescuer* also should be included in the troop equipment, if possible.

### The Food

It will not be necessary to emphasize the importance of suitable wholesome, well cooked food for the camp. All supplies should come from clean stores or other sources of supply which are above reproach, should be brought to camp in a manner which will make contamination en route impossible, and should be stored in a clean place under conditions which will prevent spoiling before it is to be used. This means proper shelving, improvised refrigeration, and protection from dampness and from flies.

Selection of the food must be made on the basis of nutriment, palatability, conditions under which it is to be prepared, facilities for transportation storage, etc. It is always good economy to buy high-grade provisions.

If a cook is to be employed, great care should be taken to see that he is capable in every way.

If the Scouts are to do their own cooking the menus should consist of those foods which are the most easily prepared, and which do not require elaborate kitchen equipment. Variety is necessary, but can be had without an extended bill of fare for a single meal. Serve few dishes at each meal, but provide variety through different dishes at different meals. Even in serving the same article of food, if it is prepared in a different way, it will give the impression of variety and so avoid monotony. Potatoes, for instance, served mashed, baked, fried, boiled, or creamed, add to the variety.

After foods have been properly selected and carefully cooked much can be done to improve this side of the camp life by having them properly served. It is quite important that a system of serving be adopted which

will guarantee equal and economic portions to each Scout. The serve-self, pot-luck scramble, which characterizes some camps is undesirable. The ideal way is to have Scouts seated at tables—no matter how poorly they may be improvised—one boy from each patrol to act as waiter for the day.

Food should not be stored and meals should not be served in sleeping tents.

Menus, ration tables, and recipes are given in the Boy Scout Handbook for Canada, Chapter IV, Gibson's "Camping for Boys," Kephart's "Camp Cookery," and other books which can be obtained from some Public Libraries or from the Quartermaster of The Boy Scouts Association, Ottawa.



An "adventure in construction" that always interests.

Where Tenderfoot Scouts are camping for the first time, the Scoutmaster in charge, and his Committee, should give the question of cooking special consideration. The Scoutmaster should make sure, if the patrols are to do their own cooking, that there is really some Scout in the patrol who has a rightful claim to culinary ability.

Remember always that the camp is supposed to result in an improvement in the health of the boy, and this cannot be brought about by crude Scout experiments in feeding boys.

A scheme that has been found satisfactory in some places, is to combine the patrol system of cooking with the camp cook method. Under this arrangement the Scouts meet for the most important meal of the day in the marquee and are served with food carefully prepared by the cook. The other two meals are cooked over the patrol fires, and the camp cook goes from patrol to patrol offering suggestions and instructing the patrol cooks how to prepare the various dishes.

Under ideal conditions, however, where Scouts have been trained in cooking for months ahead, the patrol system of cooking should be adhered to strictly for all three meals. The patrol cooks will work over their own fires, and, in fine weather, the Scouts will dine out-of-doors in the vicinity of the patrol tents. In wet weather all patrol cooks will work at stoves under wet-weather kitchen shelters.

The marquee will be used only during the wet weather, when all Scouts will dine there.

The list of food given in the appendix and the sample menus are intended only as suggestions and will be varied, of course, according to local conditions, tastes, etc.

### Transportation to Camp

It usually is not difficult to arrange for the transportation of camp equipment to the chosen site, by auto, truck or wagon. The practice of hiking the Scouts to the camp site is not to be recommended if the distance is more than three or four miles. The troop should reach camp fresh and in time to permit of making themselves fairly

comfortable before nightfall. There is a distinct value in having things in good running order by evening meal time, with the first council fire prepared. If reaching the camp in mid afternoon it is wise that supper be a prepared-for picnic meal, so that no cooking catastrophes result.

### Begin With System

Scout system and planning should be an element from the first step, with certain duties delegated to certain patrols. On arrival at camp the work should be apportioned. For instance, on reaching camp Patrol Leaders would delegate two Scouts to prepare the patrol kitchen, gather wood and prepare the dinner, while others put up the tents, others took care of the sanitary arrangements, and one Scout went to assist with Headquarters' tents. After the noon meal and rest, and completion of patrol site details all would help prepare the council fire.

### The First Council Fire

The first council fire is of very great importance. On the atmosphere created there may depend the entire success of the camp. In any case, on the Scoutmaster's talk will depend that subtle but very real thing called the camp spirit, which in turn will decide whether the real spirit of Scouting will characterize the outing and the camp thus result in real advancement in Scouting for the individual boy.



Here is a sample talk:

We have been looking forward to this for a long time—and now here we are. We are going to have all kinds of fun and I hope we are going to learn a lot, and do a lot, and that we will all go back home a lot better fellows in every way—knowing more about real practical Scouting, and knowing more about each other and each one knowing more about himself. Particularly I hope we will all learn to be much better Scouts in the matter of real Scout spirit. Now just what is this real Scout Spirit? Well, it means the spirit that makes a fellow always play the game; always willing to do his share cheerfully; not merely his share but a whole lot more, if it is to be done. The fellow who is always noticing how much he does as compared with how much others do, hasn't got the idea at all. There is nothing like camping to prove just the stuff there is in a boy. It shows some boys to be lazy shirkers and whiners; always ready to dodge work but always there with the big appetite and long arm when the meal hour comes. Of course such a fellow isn't a real Scout at all. The Scout spirit makes a boy jump in and do all he can whenever there is anything to do; he always does his share, and then some more; and always does it cheerfully. And he is always ready to take the small end of a meal—if there is a small end—without howling.

Then, manners. The real Scout doesn't let down because he is away from home and do the "sword-swallowing act" and all that kind of stuff at the table; he is a gentleman at home, and he is a gentleman in all respects here in camp. He always plays the game of doing just what he is told by his patrol leader or second, or by myself or A.S.M. He always looks after himself properly in all hygienic matters, and he never makes any coarse or flippant remarks about such things. As I have said, a Scout is always a gentleman.

You will not forget to say your prayers every night and morning, or both just as you do at home. Only a coward is afraid to do this because he is out with other boys; and certainly none of you are going to make any joking remarks about that.

In a word, the Scout Law is to be the law of our camp. We will expect you to live up to every item of it every day.

#### Outlining Camp Duties

A Scoutmaster may then proceed to outline the camp daily routine and duties. For instance one of the patrols will be designated as the Duty Patrol for the next 24 hours, taking over at the close of the council fire. Their work will be to put the fire out, as the first task. At 6.30 in the morning they will rouse the camp cooks, and "milk party" (where milk is sent for), and at seven rouse the entire camp. The P. L. of the duty patrol will prepare the flag for breaking. During the day the patrol will see that the camp ground is kept tidy, and in general will take care of anything requiring special attention. They will collect the mail. They will prepare the council fire, and

in the evening light it at the time set.

All these details will be posted on the camp notice board.

#### A Daily Program

A Scout camp should never be run in a haphazard fashion, but on a definite daily schedule. A program for each day should be worked out by the camp court of honour, with optional rainy weather activities. Only in this way can the demand of the boy for something interesting each day be satisfactorily met; and only in this way can full advantage be made of the year's big opportunity for your troop's advancement in practical Scoutercraft.

It should be kept in mind every day that the object of the Camp and the purpose of the program is to promote good health, good habits and good manners, to develop good character and to give the boys "a jolly good time."

It is important that meals should be served at regular intervals and that Scouts should rise early and retire early.

Too much time should not be devoted to swimming and water sports. No boy should be allowed to remain in the water for more than five minutes for a morning dip nor more than from twenty to thirty minutes for his daily swim. It should be remembered that the "compulsory morning dip" is no longer considered good practice. While to some boys it may seem beneficial, for others the results are positively harmful.

A certain time, at least two hours a day, should be set aside for instruction in Scoutercraft.

Remember that Scouting is a game, and instructional work should, where possible, take the form of games. All necessary physical training can and should be given in the form of games.

#### A Sample First Day's Program

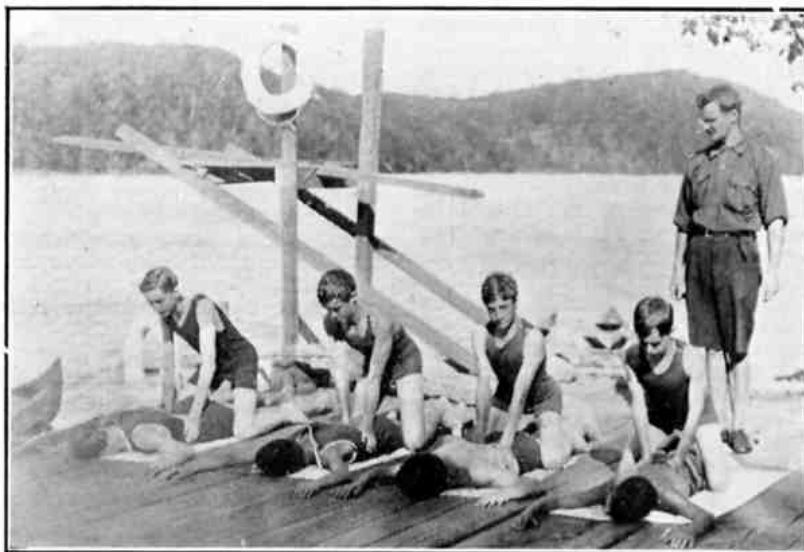
- |           |                                  |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 6.30 a.m. | Duty patrol rouses cooks.        |
| 7.00      | General camp rouse.              |
| 7.10      | Morning dip or short P. T. game. |
| 8.00      | Breakfast.                       |

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 9.00        | Patrol site inspection.  |
| 9.15        | Rally for flag break, prayers, awarding of patrol site competition flag for the day announcements.                 |
| 9.30        | Brief lively P. T. game.   |
| 9.45        | Talk and axemanship demonstration by Scoutmaster.  |
| 10.00       | Talk on stalking and camouflage by Scoutmaster, followed by inter-patrol game, Camouflage and Observation.         |
| 11.00       | Swim.  |
| 12.00       | Free time until dinner call.   |
|             | Dinner.  |
|             | Compulsory rest until 2.00 p.m.  |
| 2 to 4 p.m. | Patrol competition bird observation hike. Patrol Leaders report results. Talk by S. M. on economic value of birds. |
| 4.30        | Swim.  |
|             | Free time.   |
| 5.30        | Supper.  |
| 7.00        | Flag down.   |
| 8.00        | Council fire.  |
| 9.15        | Turn in.   |
| 9.30        | Lights out.  |

#### Patrol Site Inspection

The patrol competition, so effective during the winter, should also be used in camp. A special competition may be run for the duration of the camp, a special prize being awarded the winning patrol; or a troop flag or a special flag may be awarded for the day to the patrol standing highest in the morning patrol site inspection. This will be found most effective in producing keen competition.

The inspection usually is made an hour after the call to breakfast, by which time all blankets and ground sheets, weather permitting, will be supposed to be out in the sun—on the grass or draped on bushes or trees—tents cleared out and open so that the sun is on the tent floor. Points will be given for general tidiness, cleanliness of dishes and cooking utensils, and for the contriving of all sorts of camp conveniences, or "gadgets." In



Something every Scout should "pass" before leaving Camp.

addition to general inspection, each morning special points may be given for some one particular thing—such as the effectiveness with which the blankets are spread out, the shining cleanliness of cooking utensils, the system shown in the arrangement of kitchen utensils and table ware; items of personal care, such as teeth; the general happy spirit evident in the patrol.

#### Morning Flag and Prayers

Morning flag break and prayers provide one of the important events of the day, and should be handled fittingly. It best follows immediately after patrol site inspection, the Scoutmaster proceeding to the flag staff (where the flag, ready for breaking, has been run up by the P. L. of the Duty Patrol) giving the troop call, and making the signal for the horse-shoe rally. The call is responded to by the Scouts on the run, each group giving their patrol cry. When in position they are given the command "Troop salute," and the Troop Leader pulls the halyard breaking out the flag. Taking their cue from the Scoutmaster, the troop comes to "steady." In the case of all-Protestant troops the Scoutmaster then directs "hats off," and leads in a suitable prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer in unison. Where a troop is composed of boys of various creeds a Scoutmaster will direct those to withdraw who wish to do so.

Following prayers, the result of the patrol site inspection competition will be announced, and the flag awarded for the day to the patrol taking first place.

The morning's program will then be proceeded with as previously planned.

The Scouts will appreciate it if they are allowed occasional free hours during camping periods, that is, hours when individuals may do as they wish as long as they keep busy at something. A slight supervision will always be necessary.

Patrol Leaders should report to their Scoutmaster at least twice a day that they have accounted for every boy in their patrol. Too much care cannot be taken in this regard.

On Sunday arrangements should be made for attendance by Scouts at religious services of their several denominations. Failing this, the Scoutmaster should hold a camp service, this being first approved by the ministers of the boys' respective churches. The whole Sunday program should be made quite different from that of the other days of the week.

The nightly council fire should be made as much of as possible. The opportunity which the fire offers for getting close to the boy at the end of the day's Scouting cannot be overestimated. In the quiet of the evening, in the mystic atmosphere created by the fire-light, crackling flames and the surrounding silence and darkness, words go deep, even with the most careless boy. The fire also offers an effective opportunity for furthering Troop and individual discipline, in its alteration of "the jolly" and the serious.

For those reasons, the council fire should be given careful thought. It

should be opened with ceremonial dignity and closed in equal seriousness and quiet, all standing, with a short prayer by the Scoutmaster, followed by a few minutes of silent individual prayer.

The council fire arrangements include an outer and inner square of logs—the outer for seats, the inner for enclosing the fire. Wood for the fire is collected and the fire laid by the day's Duty Patrol; and none but members of that patrol are permitted to enter the inner square, to tend the fire.

For singing, a supply of the new Canadian Scout Song Book (printed in large black "camp-fire light" type) should not be forgotten. (\$1.50 per doz. from the Stores Department.)

Ask the Scouts to bring their mouth organs, tin whistles, etc., but do not permit them to take fragile musical instruments to camp. There is nothing better than a cornet for leading the singing.

If the Scoutmaster wishes to prepare for camp fire stunts, games and stories, let him read "Indian Scout Talks," by Eastman; "Camping and Outing Acti-



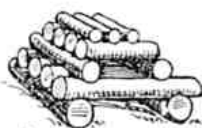
Bed



Pile of Logs



Bed



Good

Council Fire



Mug Rack

vities," by Cheley-Baker; "Scouting for Boys," "Scouting Games," and "Yarns for Boy Scouts," all by Sir Robert Baden-Powell; and "Games for Boys," by Ripley. Remember always that telling stories is much more effective than reading them aloud.

By all means let the boys take their cameras to camp. The pictures will be much appreciated by the boys' friends and relatives, and both the Provincial office and Dominion Headquarters are anxious to get good pictures of the kind which tell their own stories, such as nature study collections, swimming and diving, boat races, games, camp fires, "close-ups" of equipment and camp improvements, including all sanitary devices, best kept and decorated tents, religious services, etc.

#### Discipline

The best form of camp discipline is control through an intelligent interest in the camp, its good name and the Scout Promise and Law.

Some Scoutmasters display in a prominent place the sign in large letters:

**"THE SCOUT LAW IS THE  
LAW OF THIS CAMP."**

Successful Scout Camp leaders do not usually assign camp work as punishment. As a rule it does not achieve the end aimed at, and gives a wrong impression of work.

The most effective and just form of discipline would seem to be the withdrawal of privileges.

As a rule the experienced Scoutmaster has little difficulty with camp discipline. When necessary, he usually settles minor matters quietly with the Scout concerned. Where, however, he considers the Scout Law has been broken definitely he should summon the Scout to appear before the Camp Court of Honour, himself acting as chairman or judge.

#### Health and Sanitation

No Scout should be admitted to camp who has not produced a certificate signed by his parents or home physician showing that the boy is in general good health, and particularly is not suffering from any heart weakness.

It should be the duty of some adult in camp (or a medical officer if available) to personally inspect each boy at least once a week, to detect any symptoms of communicable disease, and to observe carefully the general condition of his health.

If a large camp is considered necessary it is advisable to have a physician resident in camp for the entire period. Failing this, arrangements should be made whereby an injured boy can be taken quickly to a place where he can be given adequate medical treatment. Therefore, a camp with no physician should not be too far from medical assistance.

Proper sleep in camp should be insisted upon, and no night tent raiding, or other similar skylarking, permitted. Any disturbance after 9.30 should be promptly investigated. Camp patrol competition points off may be marked against any patrol making a noise after lights out.

There should be a free circulation of air through tents both day and night, and tent doors should never be closed except to keep out a directly driving rain.

Tent doors should if possible face the east; and weather permitting, the entire contents of the tent should be moved out each morning, to permit of the sun getting in on the floor. Anything which cannot be moved out should be raised off the ground on small log ends. In all cases duffel bags, hand bags, etc., should be placed on sticks or small pieces of log to keep them from the ground.

Leaders of the Boy Scouts Association consider it inadvisable to allow boys to eat large quantities of candy and other luxuries while camping, and Local Associations and Troop Committees are urged either to dispense altogether with a camp canteen, or to restrict the articles sold there to a minimum; particularly sweets of all kinds and soft drinks.

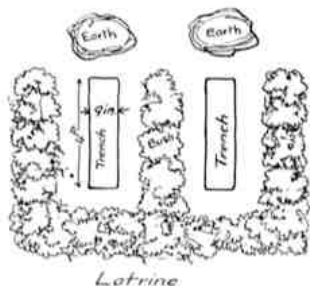
Scoutmasters should make sure, particularly during the first days of the camp, that each boy visits the latrines regularly. The question may be asked of each boy during morning patrol inspection; and when neces-



sary salts, or something similar, should be administered. The Scoutmaster's manner of referring to this subject of personal hygiene is most important. There may be boys, from unfortunate surroundings, for whom the Scoutmaster's manner and words when speaking of the matter may lay the cornerstone of a new self-respect; and not only in this, but in related matters.

For obvious reasons each patrol site wash basin should be located between the latrine and tent.

Each kitchen should include a grease pit. This is a hole about a foot square and deep (depending on soil), covered with a grating of small sticks, then grass. All greasy water, including that from wash basins, should be emptied here, and the grass burned and replaced frequently. String run



around the tops of upright sticks at the corners will protect the pit.

All heavy garbage should be burned in a camp incinerator, or buried in a garbage pit. Cans should be burned in the fire, then pounded flat and buried.

Kitchens and their vicinity, kitchen shelters or eating tents, and stores tents, all should be kept scrupulously clean, so that flies and ants may not be attracted.

#### Swimming and Water Sports

Avoid a bathing beach where the shore is steep and where the bottom drops off suddenly. Many accidents have happened to boys who, wading in apparently shallow water, have suddenly stepped off a hidden ledge into water beyond their depth.

If it can be arranged it is well to construct a boom of logs enclosing a safe depth of water for non-swimmers.

Too much care cannot be exercised in the supervision of swimming and water sports.

No Scout should be allowed to take part in water sports until he can swim fifty to one hundred yards and no Wolf Cub should be allowed in the water except under the direct supervision of his Cubmaster. A picket of not less than two good swimmers should be on duty (undressed) in a boat or on shore as the circumstances may demand ready to help any boy in distress. The picket itself may not bathe until the others have left the water.

No matter how safe and steady the boats may appear to be, non-swimmers should not be allowed in them unless they are accompanied by good swimmers; accidents may be caused by falling out of the boat as well as by the capsizing of the boat.

For hints on swimming and rescue instruction and the giving of swimming tests, every Scoutmaster should take to camp with him a copy of the "Scout Swimmer and Rescuer" (20 cents, from the Stores Department).

#### Program Paragraphs

It is recommended that each Scout wash his own dishes, the patrol cooks for the day looking after the cooking utensils.

For morning flag-break Scouts should be dressed correctly from the knees up. When for any reason the full ceremony is not desirable, the troop "Alert" call may be given, and the flag broken out by the Troop Leader when it is seen that every Scout is at alert and facing the flag. As the flag breaks out all salute.

At flag-down each day the Scouts will be called to alert, and will come to salute as the flag is lowered.

The following is the approved Gillwell Council Fire procedure:

The fire is started by the Duty Patrol Leader promptly at 8 p.m., and the first burst of flame is the signal calling all to the fire. Each Scout, wrapped in a blanket, takes his place quietly, and after all are seated the Scoutmaster leaves his tent. As he enters the Council circle all rise. He steps to the fire, extends his hand and says, "Brother Scouts, the Council Fire is now open." All resume their seats, and the Duty Patrol Leader rises, salutes and reports, "All present, sir" (or otherwise).

At the conclusion of the program, which should not run longer than an hour, the Scoutmaster, standing before the fire, closes with a short prayer, or by leading in the repeating of the Lord's Prayer; this followed by "a few moments of personal prayer." (In the case of a troop of mixed church connections, the Scoutmaster should first direct those who desire to withdraw.) At the conclusion of the silent period the Scoutmaster extends a hand over the dying embers, and announces, "Brother Scouts, the Council Fire is closed. With a "Good night, boys" he withdraws, the circle breaks up quietly, and the Duty Patrol for the succeeding twenty-four hours "takes over" by putting out or safely banking the remains of the fire.

The camp program should include the following each week:

One all-day hike with some Scouty objective such as a bird census, animal tracking, map and sign reading, bridging a stream, etc.

One Night Scouting operation. The patrol should first be used as the unit for this activity; later, after some experience, the Scouts may be sent out in pairs.

#### Further Program Items

- (a) Bird Study.
- (b) Tree Study.
- (c) Poisonous and beneficial weeds, etc.
- (d) Insect life, etc.
- (e) Scouting devices.
- (f) Scouting hints from other countries.
- (g) Axemanship.
- (h) Tracking:
  - (1) Human.
  - (2) Animal.

- (i) Measurements—Heights, widths, etc.
- (j) Lashings, Bridges, etc.
- (k) Map work.
- (l) Night Scouting (by day, i.e., by placing three or four thicknesses of crepe cloth over Scout's eyes.)
- (m) Camouflage and Disguise.

#### Sports Day

If possible during the camp hold one Sports Day in which the neighboring Troops will be invited to participate. If there are no Troops near enough, make it an inter-patrol affair. Parents and Friends should be invited on this day.

#### Business and Records

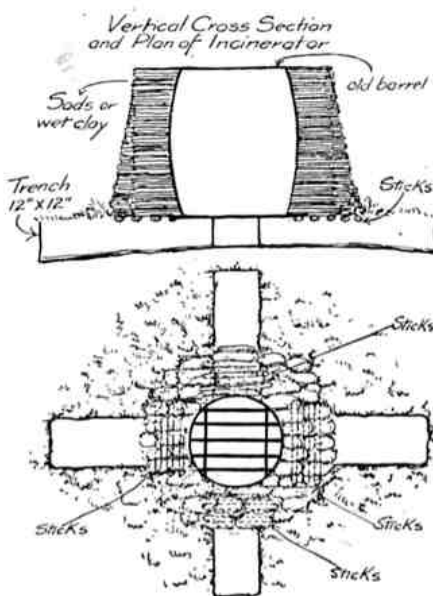
When any troop is camping outside its own district, the Commissioner in charge of the other district should be notified at least a week in advance as to where the camp is to be located.

Provincial Headquarters should also be advised about the camp for the sake of its records and in order that a visit may be arranged, if possible.

The records of the camp should contain the written approval of the Troop Committee, or Local Association, of camp budget, camp-site, etc.; also the written consent of parents or guardians for each boy who attends camp.

There should be a roll-call or definite checking up of the Scouts in camp once or twice daily. This may be done by Patrol Leaders, but the Scoutmaster should assure himself that it is being done carefully and well.

Each Scout should be encouraged to



keep a personal record or diary of his own share in the work and play of the camp.

It is important that a careful and impartial record of all camp receipts and expenditures for food, equipment, etc., be kept.

Records should be kept of activities and progress made by Scouts while in camp.

Scoutmasters should submit a written report after the camp to their Troop Committees or Local Associations.

## The Rainy Day in Camp

**A** PROBLEM that taxes the average Scoutmaster's ingenuity is the rainy day in camp. Untrained Scouts dash in and out of tents, get tent floors, blankets, ground-sheets and themselves wet and muddy. They over-eat at and between meals, and become irritable from inactivity. That is, if the Scoutmaster is not prepared.

The following suggestions are offered to meet the problem:

Preliminary instructions to Scouts re rainy days: "Always go barefoot; colds result from wet footwear. Do not allow your blankets or the inside of your ground-sheets to get wet. If using a ground-sheet as a rain cloak, be sure that your blankets are not left on the damp ground. Needless to say, blankets should never be worn as rain cloaks. If you get wet, take a rub down and change to dry things as soon as possible; never sit around in wet clothes. If chilled, with continued shivering, report to your P.L. or myself immediately."

*(Treatment: Good rubbing with stiff towel, then place between warm blankets, hot wrapped stones at feet; hot drink. Watch temperature.)*

Where it is dangerous for any reason to go barefoot, camp sandals may be improvised.

If a heavy shower comes up during warm weather, a jolly Indian war dance may be held in the rain, with someone beating time on a box or barrel for a tom-tom. Of course this would only be done where the camp is sufficiently isolated. After the rain storm the boys will give themselves a good towelling and put on their clothes; and will be much livened up by the experience.

### During an All Day Rain

**Scouts may:** Carve or otherwise make mementos from birch bark, wood or tree knots, such as a noggin, or tree-knot drinking cup, a camp platter or plate, etc. (See "Spare Time Activities for Scouts," 55 cents, Stores Department.) Decorate Scout staffs. Carve neckerchief rings from wood-knots or bone. Make Turk's heads from leather, pliable twigs or roots. Read a good Scout story aloud. Play such games as Knife (from various positions flipping the knife so as to stick in the ground point down); Chess, Checkers, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, Naughts and Crosses.

Card games are not advisable. There may be present boys whose parents are opposed to card playing; also a general impression given by a group of boys playing cards is not a good one. It might result in observers receiving a wrong impression regarding Scouting and Scout leadership.

Make a friction fire set and practice fire-making.

Practice new knots, whippings or splices.

### Games

**Challenger**—Facing in pairs, the boys challenge one another to do certain things, as, "I challenge you to—" and the challenger stands on his head, or wiggles his ears, makes some difficult grimace, balances a stick on his nose, etc.

**Scout Adjectives**—The leader faces the circle, and begins, "As a Scout— (a name) is— A." He points suddenly at someone, who is supposed immediately to supply the word. It may be "absurd." "Correct! As a Scout— is absurd because he is— A," pointing to another boy. "Ancient." "Correct! he is ancient because he eats so many old— A?" pointing. "Apples!" "Correct! Where does he get so many apples?"

With all the boys now thinking of words beginning with A, the leader suddenly demands, "As a Scout— is— B?" And so on. After B he may suddenly switch to K, then Z. Played sanaruy, this will prove an interesting and laughter provoking game.

**Follow My Lead**—Leader slaps knees twice, claps his hands, then places his left hand on his nose and right hand on his left ear. He repeats, placing right hand on nose and left hand on right ear. Does more and more quickly. Much confusion and laughter usually results.

**Political Speech**—Leader explains he is to make a political speech, that he is not very good at it, and that the audience must help him by applauding according to his gestures. When he holds his left hand out they must clap their hands once, for the right hand twice. When he raises his right hand they must shout "Hear, hear!" and when he raises his left they must cheer. When he scratches his right ear they must laugh, when his left they must whistle.

**Scout School games**—For these a blackboard or sheet of light paper on a board is necessary. **Addition Race:** Boys sit behind one another in two rows. On word "Go!" leaders run to board, put down number, return and hand chalk or pencil to the next boy, who does the same. The last boy adds the sum. First correct answer is the winner.

Similarly a sentence may be built up word by word, or a composite picture drawn. In the later case there will be an understanding by the group as to what they would draw, one doing the head, one the body, one the tail and so on, the last boy completing the picture. The leader will then make a humorous speech calling attention to the artistic features of the two drawings, and deciding which he thinks the better.

**Acrostic Scale** is another good black-board game. The leader gives the word which will come from the acrostic, for example automobile. This word is written vertically. Members of the patrol one after another complete words of which the different letters of automobile are the first; as

apples, Utah, tent, onion, etc. Finally the leader of each group must tell a story using consecutively every word in the list.

In another game, **Brain Fever**, the leader, at the blackboard, asks some Scout to name some place or thing. This is written down. The leader asks the next member of the patrol what this makes him think of. This is written down and so on. Someone is then called upon to tell a story using the words on the board.

A variation of the above game is the writing of two unrelated words, then the announcement, "Now we must go from one word to the other in four (or more) logical jumps." For example, "We must go from tadpole to ice cream in four logical jumps."

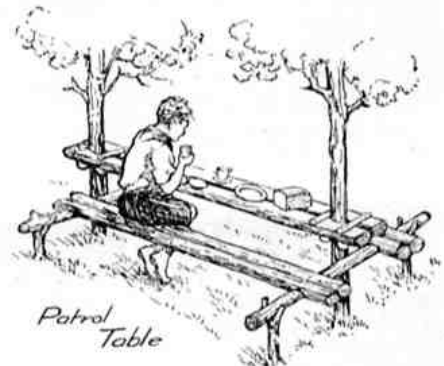
Someone will suggest for the first jump, "tadpole to swimming hole." The next Scout says "swimming," the next "weariness," and the next, "Then of course we had ice cream, because we were tired."

Many amusing little mathematical tricks may be worked out on the blackboard. Here is one. Ask a Scout to go to the board and write down the figures 1 to 9 leaving out 8. Ask the others which figure they think the worst made. They may say figure 3. Ask the Scout at the board to multiply the whole line by 27 (9 times the number mentioned). The answer will come out all 3's. The leader will then say, "Now that will teach you to make your 3's better."

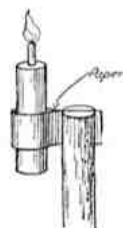
If 4 were picked as the worst made figure the boy at the board would be directed to multiply by 36 (9 times 4), and the answer would be all in 4's.

After giving the boys a lead in "rainy day fun" be sure to call upon them for suggestions.

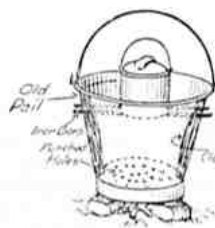
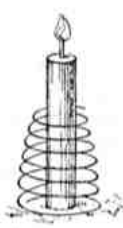
And then—just when everyone has forgotten about the rain, someone will shout, "Why, the rain's over!" And so is the Scoutmaster's rainy day problem.



Patrol Table



Improvised Candlesticks



Portable Fire



Reflector Fire



## Scouting Games for Camp

**DISGUISE** games are always enjoyed by the boys, and also provide opportunity for a display of ingenuity and powers of observation. Such games can be readily invented to utilize particular camp ground features. For instance, where there is an open space between two clumps of bushes or trees, the boys of each patrol in turn may disguise and cross the opening, singly or in pairs; the rest of the troop observing from say a hundred yards distant. After all have crossed, the entire patrol may be called in to the observation point; or, if it is planned to repeat the game, may remain concealed until the disguises have been removed, then return, when the P. L. will acknowledge correct identifications. This may be made a Patrol Competition, with a point given each observing patrol for each disguised boy identified.

The regulation that the disguised Scouts cross the open space singly or in pairs permits of such stunts as two small boys disguising as one. At the Alberta Gillwell of '23 one Scout was brought to the observation point disguised as a bag of tent pegs, and was only discovered when some mean dispositioned ants, also in the bag, suddenly went into action, producing "suspicious sounds" on the part of the pegs.

**A Disguised Council Fire** provides a lot of fun. Preferably the fire should be opened as usual, and the boys then given five minutes in which to retire and disguise.

**Camouflage and Observation.** Patrol Competition. While members of the observing patrol turn their backs, the other patrols are posted individually behind bushes, weed clumps, etc. by the Scoutmaster; each boy camouflaged, yet able constantly to see the observers. Observers are then given one minute or two minutes in which to locate the hidden Scouts. At the end of the period the P.L. of each group announces and points out the location of the Scouts identified (individual identification not necessary). On signal the concealed Scouts stand up; and points are given for each correct location, and deducted for "seeing Scouts where they weren't."

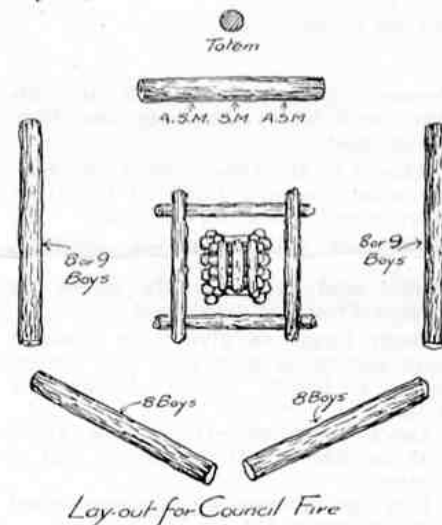
After the first round of games the Scoutmaster may give a talk on camouflage, emphasizing the necessity of "breaking up the shoulder lines," the likelihood of the red of the face being seen against green; not disturbing leaves so as to show their under sides; not using burdock as camouflage in a wild rose bush, etc. In other words, directing the boys to think out the details and not go at it haphazard.

For subsequent games the boys then should be left to choose their own hiding places, within defined areas; when points may also be given for successful concealments.

Both the above games would provide an interesting demonstration of Scoutcraft for a camp visitors' day, and may be included in a camp field day program.

**Night Scouting in Daytime.** Patrol against patrol. Scouts are blindfolded with practically opaque crepe, posted at intervals and started toward one another through a hundred yards of comparatively open wood or thicket, or across a stretch of ground dotted with shrubs; if the former, carrying staves. A point for each Scout successfully stalking and "jumping" an opponent. Scoutmaster the umpire. If necessary, Scouts of other patrols are posted to warn contenders from any dangerous features or localities. For the observers no sounds are permitted which might warn contenders of their approach to one another, or which would give them direction in case of being "turned around." Each patrol will be expected to devise a signal system for identifying or communicating with one another. The contest may consume an hour.

After being played several times, a real Night Scouting game may be put on. This is one of those "adventure" experiences that boys will talk of for a year.



**Message Relay.** Played by any number of teams of equal numbers. May be made a Patrol Competition. Members of teams are placed at intervals of 15 yards in lines radiating from the Scoutmaster. Number 1's of each team are called up by the Scoutmaster, who reads a short message, making certain that all understand it. Number 1's then run to Number 2's and repeat the message, Number 2's run to Number 3's, and so on. When the last boy in each team gets the message he writes it out and hands it to the Scoutmaster. The messages may be kept for reading aloud at the night's Council Fire.

A time limit of 3 minutes or longer may be placed on each passing of the message. Each boy returns to his place, and there is no further consultation until the final message has been handed in.

The following sample message was used with amusing results at some of the early Canadian Gillwells:

"From Laughing Cheese to Sitting Bull:—

"The Palefaces come out of the East. Their fires show against the dawn. They bear rods of iron that spit fire. Come quickly, bring many braves. Laughing Cheese awaits."

## More Camp Hints

Warn against hacking of trees by young Scouts with new hatchets.

Leave your camp ground cleaner than when you came, all sanitary and kitchen holes neatly filled in and tidied up, etc.

Remind yourself frequently that for the boy the camp is the big Scouting event of the year. Make sure that he will not be disappointed. In other words, plan everything, including a tentative list of interesting activities for every day in camp.

Determine that each boy shall return from your camp the better for it, mentally, physically, morally and spiritually. This does not mean preaching; a boy grows chiefly on what he absorbs—certain things are done, certain not done; certain things are said, and not said, "as a matter of course." Make sure of your "camp atmosphere."

Don't take oil lanterns. The oil may get through your baggage. Candles are always preferable. If a lantern is considered necessary, improvise a candle lantern with a lamp chimney, a round tin box top and some wire.

If you have some older Scouts who have passed their Naturalist Badge tests, discuss bird banding (for the tracing of migration). This is a most interesting and natural Scout activity of recent development. Write Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Dominion Parks Branch, Department of Interior, Ottawa, for particulars.

A subscription to the CANADIAN FIELD NATURALIST (\$1.50, Larocque Building, Ottawa) will help you to interest your boys in the above, and other Canadian natural history field work. Each issue contains a variety of field observation reports from all parts of the Dominion.

Your special responsibility is the boy away from home and camping for the first time. Make sure that he is set no example of carelessness in any matter of manners, evening prayers, grace at table, etc. Be sure you set him the best example. What his Scoutmaster does when away from home may affect his sense of values for life.

## Use the Freeze Signal

USE the freeze signal several times every day in camp, giving points for or against on the response of the boys of the different patrols. This will materially aid discipline.

## Boxing in Camp

WITH proper supervision, boxing is a very desirable Scout camp feature. Possibly nothing will so aid in developing self-control. It also develops mental initiative, courage, and a hardihood that does not shrink at the idea of a possible hurt. For the timid and over-coddled boy it is of special value. One Scoutmaster who regularly includes it in his camp program declares it to have been the making of several such boys, who at first could hardly be persuaded to put on the gloves—that later they became keen boxers, and able to take care of themselves with anyone of their size.

Blindfold Boxing is always great fun. Rope the contestants together with about six feet of play.

### The Camp First Aid Kit

THE following list of First Aid articles has been found to meet any ordinary cases with which the Scoutmaster may be required to deal. It will meet the needs of a camp averaging 32 boys for ten days. The quantities may be varied for larger or smaller camps, but it is not recommended that any of the articles be

Tincture of Iodine .....	6 ounces @ \$ .25 per oz.
Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia .....	2 ounces .20 per oz.
Carron Oil .....	2 ounces .05 per oz.
Castor Oil .....	8 ounces .35
Laxative pills, A. B. S. and C. ....	100 .25 per hundred
Aspirin tablets 5 grains .....	100 1.00 per hundred
Boric acid powder .....	4 ounces .25 package
Lysol (antiseptic) .....	2 ounces .15 per oz.
Bandages 1" .....	4 .10 each
Bandages 2" .....	6 .20 each
Gauze for dressings .....	2 pkgs. .25 each
Absorbent cotton 1/4 lb. pkg. ....	1 .45
Bandaids .....	2 pkgs. .35 each
Forceps or tweezers .....	1
Scissors .....	1
Adhesive tape 1" by 5 yds. ....	1 .50
Cold cream for sunburn.	
Vivo rolls (a capsule form of smelling salts).	
Antiseptic throat wash.	
Oil of cloves for toothache.	
Oil of cloves for toothache Splints.	
Picric acid gauze for burns.	
Camel's hair brush to remove foreign bodies from the eye.	
Boric acid lint.	
Safety pins.	

### General Directions

Apply Tincture of Iodine to all cuts or scratches, no matter how small. Make it a rule that Scouts report all injuries AT ONCE, no matter how apparently insignificant. Only in this way can you safeguard against infections. The writer found "Bandaids" most serviceable to dress small scratches. Larger scratches and all cuts should be bathed well in Lysol solution (a teaspoonful to a pint of water) and dressed with a few layers of gauze soaked in a solution of Boric acid in boiled water. When placing gauze over a wound handle it with forceps and do not allow the fingers to touch the area to come in contact with the wound.

A half teaspoonful of Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia in half a glass of cold water makes a good stimulant in cases of faintness. If the patient has actually fainted use the spirits as smelling salts, or Vivo rolls.

A scab forming over a wound with an area of redness around it indicates that the scab should be removed. Soften it with Lysol solution and remove it with the forceps. Then apply a dressing as described above. The forceps should be sterilized by boiling for ten minutes in water.

Aspirin in 5 grain doses will usually clear up a headache. It may be repeated in two hours if necessary, but no more than two should be given.

Excitement and change of environment and food often causes constipation. On the second night in camp issue A.B.S. and C. tablets one each where needed.

If possible there should be a small tent set aside as a hospital tent. It should be equipped with a camp bed and blankets. The first aid kit should be within easy reach and a drinking glass and teaspoon nearby.

One important point often overlooked is that of having some means of communication with the nearest

omitted. Substitutes may be used on the advice of a qualified person. It is advisable to purchase only the best and most reliable articles. Any drug store will be able to supply them. If unused they can, with a few exceptions, be used at subsequent camps, or to make a kit suitable for hikes or week-end camps. The approximate cost is also given.

doctor. Be sure to look to this whether it be by telephone, car, bicycle or boat.

Attend to all cases at once. No matter what you are doing at the time, leave it and attend to the injury. This cannot be impressed too strongly. Many a nasty infection has been prevented and many a life saved by prompt First Aid treatment.

Don't forget to give your hands a good scrubbing with soap and water, using a brush, before dressing a wound.

Don't treat something you know nothing about. If in doubt call a doctor.

Don't go to camp without some good book on First Aid.

G. MURRAY FRASER, M.D.,

3rd Owen Sound Troop.

### Some Further Hints

For those who object to pills and castor oil, take along a suitable quantity of salts.

A clinical thermometer will prove valuable—or two, against breakage.

Arrange for the services of a local doctor before camp.

For a Medicine Chest use a scrupulously clean tin box, marked with a red cross.

A boy's temperature will often rise to 100 or 102 for a very slight ailment, therefore do not be unduly alarmed; but if temperature is not down by morning, send for doctor.

Chief causes of constipation are changes of air, diet and mode of life, lack of sufficient time between breakfast and the start of the day's program, lack of privacy in latrines. Prevention is better than cure. Note fruits included in sample menus.

Rashes are best seen by a doctor. They may mean little, but may mean much.

Sore throats may mean commencement of diphtheria or scarlet fever. These are doctor's affairs.

Headaches are a danger signal of something wrong. Common causes are constipation, over-fatigue, over-bathing, indigestion, blow on the head, sun-stroke, onset of some acute illness. First find out what boy has eaten and done lately.

Shivering may be due to cold, over bathing, or if accompanied by fever, denotes onset of illness.

Finally, if a boy is taken ill notify the parents at once. Don't be afraid to call in a doctor. Remember, illness may develop with startling rapidity. Better to call in too early than too late. It will put you right when parents ask the inevitable question, "What did you do about my son?"

### Take Some Chloride of Lime and Make Sure of the Drinking Water

DURING the latter part of every summer there is a certain amount of typhoid fever in cities and towns resulting from the drinking of impure water during summer vacations. On farms of the older type the drinking water is liable to contamination directly or indirectly from badly kept barnyards or stables; surface water from such sources also finds its way into brooks, which at some distant point may supply water for a camp.

Therefore if dependent upon a stream for water, make absolutely sure that all its sources are free of possible contamination. If at all in doubt arrange to purify the water. The following is a simple method recommended by the Chief Health Officer for Ontario:

In a teacupful of water dissolve a level teaspoonful of chloride of lime. Dilute with three cupfuls of water. Add a teaspoonful of this to each two gallon pails of drinking water and stir thoroughly. This will give four or five parts of free chloride to a million parts of water, sufficient to destroy in ten minutes all typhoid and colon bacilli or other dysentery producing organisms. All traces of the chloride will rapidly disappear.

The above method was tested with Toronto Bay water inoculated with millions of bacteria. Every germ was destroyed, and it was found unnecessary to boil the water.

The Toronto Scoutram campaign proved a substantial success financially. An equally encouraging result was the number of laudatory communications received with subscriptions. Space does not here permit more extended mention of this means of raising necessary Scout funds. It is planned to publish an article on the subject in an early fall number.

The 10th Calgary Troop, Scoutmaster Leslie Sara, has distinguished itself in bird work. During the winter the boys constructed a large number of bird houses, and in the spring placed these in the troop's bird sanctuary on Rideau Island. Photographs of the troop's work have been going the rounds of the press, offering a splendid example to troops in other sections of Canada. The pictures will also be made use of by the Dominion Parks Branch Department.



## You'll not Overlook ME of Course

THE NEW



Your Camp Fire will not be complete without me.

I am 48 pages thick.

I am printed in large black type that can be read by camp fire light, and on a tough kraft paper that will last.

As to my 60 songs—

They include such old, worthwhile favorites as:

Loch Lomon'  
Annie Laurie  
Auld Lang Syne  
The Campbells Are Coming  
Old Black Joe  
Old Folks at Home  
Carry Me Back to Old Virginny  
In the Evening by the Moonlight

Such college and school favorites as:

Alouette  
Sailing  
The Mermaid  
A Capital Ship

Scout songs to well known tunes:

The Boy Scout Day—to "Perfect Day"  
Do a Good Turn Daily—to "Keep the Home Fires"  
The Good Old Open Trail—to "Jingle Bells"  
Tale of Three Good Turns—to "Polly Wolly Doodle"

New Scout songs now going the rounds:

Old King Cole  
Wild Man of Borneo  
Three Wood Pigeons  
There May Be Others, But—

Such jolly nonsense songs as:

Bohunkus  
Lil' Liza Jane  
Eat When You Are Hungry  
One More Ribber to Cross  
Dese Bones Shall Rise Again  
Also Ten well known hymns, and  
America  
The Marshalls  
The Maple Leaf  
O Canada  
The King

My price is 15 cents per copy, 6 copies for 75 cents, a dozen \$1.50, post paid.

While ordering me also get a copy of "BE PREPARED," the official Scout marching song, with music, 65 cents.

STORES DEPARTMENT,  
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS,  
Boy Scouts Association,  
203 Wellington St., : Ottawa.

## The Bulletin Board

The next number of the SCOUT LEADER will be that for October.

The Boy Scouts of America are raising ten million dollars for development and Scoutmaster training.

If planning a Patrol System camp for the first time, hold some preliminary week-end cooking hikes.

A district "one day's training course" for P. Ls. was held at Government House, Ottawa, during Easter week.

Calgary Mounted Boy Scouts contributed what the newspapers described as one of the most picturesque events of the Calgary Spring Horse Show.

A new idea in stamp collecting suggested by the Dominion Camp Chief: that boys collect Tree stamps, Bird stamps, Animal stamps, Waterfall stamps, etc. Pass it on to your boys.

The Regina Scout Band provided the concert which opened the big Regina Y Boys' Fair. Another feature was "Maharat the Magician," who by many was not suspected of being a 12 year old Scout. An excellent Scoutcraft exhibit was in charge of Rover Mate Adams.

The Provincial Government of Nova Scotia has now recognized the practical value of Scouting for the boys of that province by voting the provincial Scout organization a money grant. It is understood this will be repeated annually.

The many Scout friends of Provincial Commissioner Vidito of Nova Scotia, who has been seriously ill, will be glad to learn that he is now improving. It will be some time however before he will be able to again give the energetic attention to Scouting in the province which has characterized him.

The sympathy of all other Canadian troops will go to the 1st Trenton, Ont., in the loss of their Scoutmaster, Mr. C. A. Galloway, "to higher service." Mr. Galloway was in Scouting thirteen years, six as a Scout and seven as A. S. M. and Scoutmaster. The boys of the troop arranged all the details of a Scout funeral.

The Annual Boy Scout Motor Show put on in Halifax under the auspices of the Halifax Rotary Club was again a splendid success, the net proceeds amounting to some \$4,500. During the course of the show very effective displays of different Scout activities were put on by Halifax Troops. Some 12,000 people attended.

The spring display of the 1st B.C. Sea Scouts, Scoutmaster L. V. Masters, was a fine success. The program included the erection of a 40-foot three-rope suspension bridge in eleven minutes, the building of a two-rope suspension bridge; a breeches buoy rescue, "boom fighting" by junior Scouts, rope climbing, and resuscitation. The rapid and finished work of the boys made an excellent impression.

## Every Scout and Cub NEEDS a Diary for Camp

IT WILL MEAN BETTER SCOUTING

Therefore we are cutting the price on our remaining stock of the 1924 Diary to

Only 15c per copy  
\$1.65 per dozen

Every Scout and Cub should carry one of these little 200 page combination Handbook-record-notebooks, because it will help him to identify

Birds, Trees, Butterflies, Animals,  
Wild flowers, Reptiles, Fish.

The page of KNOTS AND SPLICES will help keep them busy on rainy days.

The SCOUT AND INDIAN TRAIL SIGNS, of which there are two pages, are best learned in camp. They can be made the basis of many interesting camp and hike games.

Camp offers the ideal opportunity for SEMAPHORE AND MORSE CODE practice and practical use. The Diary contains both codes, and message procedure signals.

A page of RULES OF HEALTH offers many excellent suggestions for camping time; also one on FOOT HINTS, two pages of FIRST AID HINTS, and an excellent full page illustration showing location of bones and arteries.

Every Scout should know something about WATER RESCUE. The Diary contains a condensed but comprehensive, well illustrated article on water rescue and Schafer resuscitation.

An article on FRICTION FIRE will help boys master this woodcraft art during the camping period.

Other practical Scouty hints tell how to Find Direction by the Watch, how to Tell Time by the Stars, Hints in Forecasting Weather, etc.



The Diary is bound in a tough, pliable linen cover which will stand every day use and camp wear.

There is only a limited number available, so orders should be sent in at once. Address:

STORES DEPARTMENT,  
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS,  
Boy Scouts Association,  
203 Wellington St., :: Ottawa.

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

# THE DUFFEL BAG

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



A  
Camp  
Notice  
Board  
and a  
Hollow  
Log  
Drum

## A Camp Call

FOR all purposes use a real woodsy camp call this summer—a moose horn of birch bark, a call made of an animal's horn, or a hollow-log drum. The drum is particularly effective. Its romance appeals to the boys, it can be heard at a considerable distance, and by the use of the Morse code (a single beat for a dot and a roll for a dash) any number of calls can be readily improvised. Incidentally the boys receive daily practice in code reading.

At two of the 1923 Gillwells a 3-foot section of hollow cedar was used, hung beneath the camp notice board. The letter A was used as an alert or freeze call and C for "Carry on."

A Scoutgram campaign in Owen Sound added \$525 to the district Scout funds. The campaign was handled "on the Patrol System," each troop being given a district, each district divided among patrols, each P.L. directing the work of his Scouts.

## Passing Tests at Camp

YOUR camp program will include definite plans for advancing your boys in Scout rank and proficiency badge tests. During the two weeks' camp every Tenderfoot Scout should qualify for Second Class, and the majority of Second Class should pass their First.

Of these tests, the First Class Journey is the outstanding event. It should be carefully and thoughtfully prepared for by both Scoutmaster and Scouts, and should be made a real first class test of all those manly qualities which one expects in a First Class Scout. It should not be a mere hike along a road to a certain point, a night spent in a barn, and a hike back to camp. It should be a cross country journey by map, with some definite objective or problem at its end, such as the locating of a (it may be imaginary) long lost mine or placer gold claim, or some historic site.

The candidates' departure and re-

turn should be made an important camp event. An effective termination is a verbal report of the journey's experiences related by each returning Scout at the council fire.

Where several pairs of boys are taking the Journey interest will be added by giving each pair the same objective, but starting them at different times, and with different routes crossing one another at certain points; each pair cautioned against "enemies" who are endeavouring also to locate the objective.

(See stories of Gillwell Journeys in the December and March SCOUT LEADER.)

When planning Camp activities study the H. Q. Price List. This is to be a big year for ARCHERY (see page 24), the LARIAT (p. 22) and FRIC-TION FIRE (p. 27).

## Ye Scout Almanack

June 3rd—King's Birthday.

June 21st—Longest day offers most daylight for "Good Turns."

June 23rd—Prince of Wales' Birthday.

During June—Hikes and Short Camps in preparation for Summer Camps.

July 1st—Dominion Day. Inter-troop rallies and field day with Scouty sports.

July 4th—American National Holiday.

July 14th—French National Holiday.

August 4th—Anniversary of the beginning of the Great War, 1914.

July and August—Scout and Cub Camps everywhere. Let your Provincial Headquarters know when and where yours will be held, so that a visit may be arranged if possible.

September 1st—Labor Day.

During September—Fall activities commence in all Troops and Packs.

## Natural Wood Staves

IF YOUR troop is not yet equipped with natural wood Scout staves, do not let the camping season pass without having every boy replace his "broomstick" with a real Scout's stick.

A report on suitable woods received from the Forest Products Laboratories, McGill University, suggests Hickory as first choice, where this is available. Next are suggested Ash, Oak and good grades of Elm, with preference given wood showing not more than 15 rings per inch; Sugar Maple, Yellow Birch, Mountain Ash and Saskatoon.

## The Hut the Dogs Built

THE 1st Chatham (Rotary Club) Troop is now the owner of a fine Scout hut, \$700 of the \$1,000 cost of which the boys raised themselves, through the sale of "hot dogs" at a Saturday evening street stand. The initial \$200 was contributed by the Rotary Club. The final \$100 will be earned by the boys. Finishing touches to the hut were added by the Scout during the Easter vacation. Mr. A. Buesnell is Scoutmaster of this troop which naturally is much alive in other respects—with 7 King's Scouts, 7 First Class, 29 Second Class; and 23 Scout Firemen, examined and passed by City Fire Chief Pritchard. The Troop Leaders include A. S. Ms. Stenton and Cross, and "Business Manager" Brown.

## A Bandaging Competition

HERE'S a competitive method for teaching bandaging which works. Scouts are paired off, each pair with one triangular bandage.

Instructor demonstrates head (or any other) bandage slowly. Then, "Do it with me." He repeats bandage, step by step, Scouts following. Then "Try it alone." Scouts who fall drop out of the group to practice under the tutelage of one who knows the bandage.

Repeat until all have learned bandage. Then, "Tie your bandage before I count ten." Then, "Tie bandage before I count five." Then, "See who can tie bandage the quickest. Go!"

Of course all work will be inspected, to see that it is properly done.

## The Women's Auxiliary

I have a committee of four active members who are always willing to help when asked. Two of them have boys themselves, the other two are leaders in social work in the community. One of them has offered a gold medal to the Scout making the best progress during the year. The decision to be left to the Scoutmaster.

I find the Women's Auxiliary most helpful, as they can often do things for the boys which women like to do—among other things suppers, outings, provide clothing for poor Scouts, etc.

—Brother Silvin,  
Scoutmaster, 10th London.

Make a permanent collection of leaf prints on photo paper.

