

The Scout

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for Boy Scout & Wolf Cub



Leader

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Association - in - Canada

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The big Manitobans required the usual size of classroom.

THE progress in the practical training of Canadian Scoutmasters shown by the summer camps of 1923 was repeated in 1924, and notwithstanding that leaders attending this year's camps were required to pay a registration fee of \$5.00 and meet their own travelling expenses—a modification of the arrangements of previous years necessitated by the financial circumstances of the Association.

Eight camps were held, as last year, but the total attendance aggregated 170, as against 154 in 1923, and 94 in 1922.

Had available equipment and leadership made it possible to hold camps in all cases within the period most suitable to the province the enrollment would have shown a further considerable increase. Two of the sufferers were Eastern Ontario-Quebec and Saskatchewan. Because of the forced earliness of the Ottawa camp, June 9-20, only the minimum number of 12 men were able to attend; for its dates August 4-15, Saskatchewan was unable to secure the minimum, and no camp was held. Offsetting these disappointments, however, were the two large camps in Alberta and one in Manitoba.

The camps, dates, leaders in charge and attendance follow:

Eastern Ontario - Quebec, Black Rapids, June 9-20, Dominion Camp Chief, Rodney C. Wood, 12.

Nova Scotia, Stewiacke, July 2-13, F. E. L. Coombs, D.C.C., 18.

Southern Alberta, Cardston, July 3-14, Dominion Camp Chief, 29.

Western Ontario, Brantford, July 8-18, Frank C. Irwin, D.C.C., 22.

Manitoba, Grand Beach, July 14-25, G. W. Bartlett, D.C.C., 25.

Northern Alberta, Red Deer, July 21-Aug. 1, Dominion Camp Chief, 25.

New Brunswick, Mouth of Keswick, July 21-Aug. 1, John A. Stiles, D.C.C., 19.

British Columbia, Colwood, Vancouver Island, Aug. 9-20, Dominion Camp Chief, 20.

The 1924 Gillwells

Camp Paragraphs

WITH a total of 54 men at Gillwell camps in one year, Alberta set a new high mark for the Dominion.

The Southern Alberta camp was a "special," entirely financed by the Cardston District Association. In addition to claiming the largest enrollment, the camp was attended by a number of old Gillwellians, the total under canvas being 42.

Prominent boys' men of other organizations attending Eastern Gillwells included Adjutant Herbert Porter, head of the Salvation Army boys' work for Eastern Canada, and John D. O'Connor, head of the boys' work board, Nova Scotia State Council, K. of C.



When the knots will never tie quickly enough, even for the Nova Scotia sailors.

The S.M. and A.S.M. of the Nova Scotia camp, in following up the Journey nearly lost themselves during a "short cut" through a swamp. Some two hours of bog and jungle confirmed them in the unwisdom of depending too much upon the information of "local inhabitants."

That a clergyman may make a first class practical scout was demonstrated by Rev. Father Jacobs of the New Brunswick Owls, who during the Journey successfully stalked and "captured" the entire flock of White Throated Sparrows.

Realizing the hope of the Chief Commissioner committees or local associations in quite a number of cases met the expenses of Scoutmasters who attended the summer Gillwells. As one result it seems assured that such committees and associations will show increased interest in their Scoutmaster and troop.

The New Brunswick Owls before leaving camp formed themselves into a permanent organization, with a president, secretary and everything. They now have a letter head which displays in the centre the well known smiling Canadian Scout, and the reminder, "For the honour of your patrol, write often."

The new Scout Camp Fire Song Book and its large black type apparently qualified as a "long felt want" at the Gillwells, as well as at Scout camps. The Stores Department reports two editions completely sold, and a third going rapidly.

Reports from camps generally indicate it to have been a year of much improved singing. If this impetus, and the Scout practice of memorizing all the old songs, is carried back home, it will mean another Scout contribution to Canada. Let us keep it in mind.

The Journey observation report of the Nova Scotia S.M. and A.S.M. included the description of a stand-up fight between opposing patrols on a road leading to the "objective." It was a sanguinary affair; indeed, most un-Scoutlike. The scene was dotted with the dead and wounded, singly or still clutched in one another's jaws. They were members of two Black Ant patrols.

A "mystery" fifth patrol participated in the Western Ontario hike, and caused a good deal of conjecture. They were a senior patrol of the 1st Stratford Troop. They added to the Gillwell patrol reports at the following evening's camp fire a most amusing story of their observations of the older hikers.

As last year, a feature of this year's camps was the number of clergymen and other religious leaders present. A number of both Eastern and West-

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Who ran fastest, the New Brunswickier or the bear? It was easy to see who went first.

The Scout Leader

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His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy,
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Chief Commissioner
James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D.

F. E. L. Coombs - - - - - Editor

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
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OTTAWA, OCTOBER, 1924

A GAIN, at this year's Gillwells, the patrols "especially mixed" as to creed were notable for their good fellowship and everything that is meant by "Scout spirit"—yet once again concretely demonstrating the soundness of the principles upon which Sir Robert Baden-Powell based "Scouting for Boys."

Some day we will have this attitude between creeds as a whole, between other groups and classes, between nations. Then we will have world peace.

As a contribution to this greatly desired end the example of Scouting is becoming more potent each year. Let us be sure that we individually make our contribution in precept and in living example of thoughtfulness for others and goodwill.

More, let us prize the opportunity—the important, man-sized opportunity each Scout leader has of demonstrating this principle in his own community.

MOST gratifying reports are being received from all over Canada and from Newfoundland as well, regarding the Boy Scout camps directed or planned by Gillwell graduates. It is not too much to say that Gillwell had it achieved nothing else, has justified itself by its standardizing of Scout camping along the best lines of sanitation and other organization details. That it has been successful in producing these visible results encourages the hope that in its higher aim—the ensuring of a right understanding of the principles and aims of Scouting—it also has been successful, and that in consequence real Scouting, physically, mentally and spiritually, is coming to be more generally understood than ever before, both by those in Scouting, and those on the outside.

Scouting Adopted for California Schools

THE criticism which has been so rife for a number of years, that our public schools are not doing their full duty in training the youth of the land in character as well as in mental acquirements, is about to be met in Los Angeles by adoption of the Boy Scout system in the elementary schools. It is to be hoped that the work will not stop there and that in the secondary schools something equally good will follow the scouting of the grades. After a long study of

the subject the board of education decided that scouting was the best medium that could be used for this character building in the schools. It has a vogue, a system and is producing results. The judge of any juvenile court will bear testimony to the absence of Boy Scouts from his court.

It is proposed to organize regular scout troops in the schools, also to train scoutmasters. That this work will have a great effect upon scouting itself seems apparent. More boys will come under the splendid influence of that organization, and as a majority of boys leave the public school while they are still of scouting age, it should enable the scout organization to continue to do its work among them to better advantage and in large numbers. Another good work is in prospect. That is the systematic training of scoutmasters in the school organization. Lack of enough competent scoutmasters has been the chief restriction of scouting. All work is voluntary, except in the cases of the few men who constitute the managerial skeleton of the organization. Therefore scouting can not be made an occupation. Scoutmasters must come from those who have both the inclination and the time to do this work



A new patrol species, the Jumping Deer, discovered this summer in Manitoba.

and are able to adjust their regular employment to its demands. Many who are thus situated have not the necessary training. If the schools will give systematic training for scoutmasters, there should in the future be a much larger supply of them and scouting can grow in strength and usefulness much more rapidly than it has been doing.

Whether or not all look upon scouting as the best form which character building in the public schools could take, there should not be two minds about the need of work of that kind. Attention has been so concentrated upon the academic in the schools that the main purpose of public education, the making of good citizens, has been lost sight of. We are beginning to catch a glimpse of it again. We have seen the light in the matter of physical training and have adopted the principle that we must train the bodies of our young people as well as their minds, if we are to turn out the sort of citizens the country needs. Now we are beginning to realize that we must train them in morals also and thus make, not "full rounded" citizens, but "four square ones" by developing them mentally, physically, socially and spiritually.—Riverside Press, California.

Along the Trail

Keep the OUT in Scouting



All reports indicate a greatly improved standard for Scout camps throughout Canada for 1924—in numbers, organization and work accomplished.

Rovering is growing steadily and substantially in practically every large centre and many smaller districts from Vancouver to Halifax. The patrols are rendering much valuable service to Scout troops and Cub packs in addition to their wider community activities.

The Boy Scouts of America are planning a campaign to raise an endowment fund of \$10,000,000. The campaign will be conducted by a committee of bankers, business and professional men. It is planned to establish permanent training camps for Scoutmasters along Gillwell lines.

Among those taking the New Brunswick Gillwell course this summer was Stanley Chapman, organizer of a Lone Patrol which carried on without other leadership for several years, and has now grown to the proportions of a troop—and a very active one, this year taking second place in the provincial Wallace Nesbitt Junior First Aid competition.

Another of those helpful district conferences was held at Kincardine, Ont., and attended by 22 leaders from various points in the county. Everyone voted the get-together a real help. There might well be more of these—run as an afternoon and evening session troop, with patrols, competitions, scoring, etc. then a good time around the festive board.

A Scouts' Own attended by Scouts from all over Calgary was held at the Calgary Y in celebration of St. George's Day. The address was delivered by Sir James Outram. The music was supplied by the Salvation Army boys' band. Scoutmaster Shrobbree, of the 20th (Canadian Club Troop) was in charge of the service, which had been arranged for by District Commissioner Dr. A.C.C. Johnston and F. Leslie Sara.

No less than 46 Wolf Cub Packs participated in the big Winnipeg district annual Jamboree on June 7, with a total of 1496 Cubs and leaders of all ranks. The program consisted of Cub field events, and Pack competitions, and was witnessed by a large gathering. Provincial Cub Commissioner Frank W. Thompson, was in charge, assisted by a large staff. Provincial Commissioner Fitzgerald and Assistant Provincial Commissioner F. S. Long reviewed the final parade.

Sample Program of a Troop Whose Boys Come When There's Nowhere Else to Go.

Is it your's?

THE 1924 GILLWELLS

(Continued from page 1)

ern camp patrols included such clerical combinations as a Methodist minister and a Catholic priest, an Anglican and a Salvation Army leader, a Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi.

One top-notch Western patrol of Owls included a Catholic, a Methodist, a Baptist, two Anglicans and a Jew. The latter, a prominent Orthodox Jewish rabbi, when cook, was relieved of the preparation of anything of which he could not partake. In a letter to Dominion Headquarters he expressed deep appreciation of the thoughtfulness shown him by his brother Scouts; "the more appreciated since it was unasked."

For their nature hikes the Western Ontario Gillwell was fortunate in having the leadership of Mr. A. H. Richardson, Assistant Provincial Forester, and Mr. W. E. Saunders, one of the leading authorities on Ontario bird life. The lecture on mapping and sketching was given by a member of the course, Mr. G. W. F. Nichols, of Windsor, one of Ontario's leading architects.

An innovation at the Western Ontario was the nearby location of the camp of the 1st Stratford Scout Troop, a special privilege granted Scoutmaster the Rev. S. A. Macdonell, D.C.C. and member of the Gillwell staff. The boys' camp, run on the Patrol System, provided an interesting and practical demonstration for the Gillwellians. The boys were available to demonstrate certain games and other features of troop work. The camps were out of bounds except when otherwise noted.

The closing council fires brought the usual gratifying comments on the course, ranging from an expression of satisfaction at having been present to

a description of the experience as one of the great occasions of a life time. One clergyman, quite new to Scouting, and uncertain of what he was coming to, confessed that on the way he had several times thought of turning back. He had not only enjoyed it greatly, but had found the course profitable and inspiring.

Scout John D. O'Connor, in everyday life head of the Nova Scotia Board of Censors, has a pair of unusual souvenirs of the N. S. camp. They are white birch crutches, improvised by his brother Crows when he severely sprained an ankle during a stalking game. Scout O'Connor had himself carried to the Investiture, and stood on one crutch, supported by the A.S.M., to take the Scout Promise. The incident made the Investiture doubly impressive.

The following one act play astonished the early risers of a farm neighborhood some seven miles from a certain Canadian Gillwell last August: Six hiking Scouts eating breakfast about a small bivouac fire. Suddenly one emits a yell, and points towards a dead tree standing beside the foundation of an old house. "The dead mon-

The
improvised
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Notice
Board—
sacking.



arch!" A chorus of yells. "Yes, seven withered arms,—count 'em seven!" Coffee cups, bacon, toast flung aside. A rush to the dead tree. Excited digging—like so many hungry chickens looking for the solitary early worm. Apparently no worm. Dejected return. "Fooled again!"

What was the explanation? For the best answer the Scout Leader will award a sprig of New Brunswick Leatherwood—answer to come from any province except Nova Scotia.

Note: Very little news has as yet been received from the Western Gillwells. It is hoped to have a budget of paragraphs for next month.

It should be noted that membership in the 1st Canada Gillwell Troop and the privilege of wearing the gray Gillwell scarf and tartan is now only awarded Scoutmasters who in addition to the camp course have passed the Correspondence Course, Part I, or one of the winter class courses, Part IIIa or IIIb.

As usual, the Chief Scout for Canada spent a busy summer "camping" on trains. From July 20 until Sept. 6 he was on the road almost continuously, visiting some 26 points in British Columbia, with stops at principal points in the other western provinces, and concluding with a tour of Northern Ontario. As Scoutmaster of the 1st Canada Gillwell Troop Lord Byng showed warm interest in all Gillwell graduates met during his tour. At a number of stops he reviewed the local Scouts and Cubs.

The New Boys

WITH the advent of fall and the resumption of troop meetings will come the new crop of 12-year-old boys, many of whom have been literally counting years, and finally the days, until they can "be a Scout." They will come to you full of expectation of a wonderful time at troop meetings, on hikes, camping.

Be sure that you do not disappoint them.

Meet and welcome all new boys personally—that is, those who have been accepted as candidate Scouts by the Court of Honour, if this is your procedure. Introduce them by name to the whole troop at first flag-break, and remind the older boys to show the newcomers in practice the meaning of the Fourth Scout law.

For the probationers you will have a few words of explanation on what yourself and the troop will expect of them; that although not yet Scouts, they must show they possess the right Scout stuff by doing their best to live up to what is generally expected of Scouts, and that they must do nothing which would in any way reflect on the troop.

Explanations regarding full admission to the troop will be dictated by the troop procedure in adding new members; whether candidates are

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Sample Program of a Troop With a 100% Attendance.

- 7.30 Rally in Corners—Fees.
- 7.35 Flag—Scout Silence—Gen. Insp'n—Special Inspection (teeth).
- 7.45 Hand Signal Drill.
- 7.50 Dodge Ball.
- 8.00 Corners—
 - Owls, Friction fire.
 - Wolves, Lariat.
 - Crows, 2nd Class First Aid review.
 - Foxes, Tenderfoot instruction.
- 8.15 Game Elephant & Whale Owls vs. Crows.
- Wolves vs. Foxes.
- Finals.
- 8.25 Scout Law Play—6th Law. impromptu; 5 mins. limit.
- 8.45 Council Fire: Old King Cole, Be Prepared, Talk, Night's Competition Points, Announcements, Canada, King, Flag, Dismiss.
- 9.00 Court of Honour.
- (3 or 4 Freezes where best)

Foundation Necessities

A TROOP Committee actually interested in boys' work, preferably fathers of boys; and

Who are kept in touch with the troop's doings by the Scoutmaster, and made to feel that they are an effective part of the organization.

A Scoutmaster with a love for boys, possessed of the "boy spirit," with the true Scout spirit of service, and with the Scout's open mind to learn.

Suitable headquarters, in a place where boys may make a reasonable amount of noise without fault finding from any source.

Troop Equipment

See "Troop Room Equipment," Scout Leader, Feb. 1924.

Size of Troop

Start small, grow slowly, keep small, with a maximum of 32 boys.

Patrol Leaders and Seconds

Let the patrol elect its P.L.; let the P.L. select his Second.

In organizing a new troop the best foundation will be laid by instructing and passing Patrol Leaders and Seconds in their Tenderfoot and Second Class tests before completing the troop enrollment.

Use the Patrol System

Only through the use of the Patrol System can the Scout program be fully carried out—can the most be done to develop the individual boy in your troop.

Therefore use it; do everything you can through your P.Ls. Read Roland Philipps' "The Patrol System."

Court of Honour

Necessary to get the best results with any troop. Made up of Troop Leader, Patrol Leaders and Seconds, with Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster members ex officio, as advisors; one member acting as Secretary. Under the Scoutmaster's guidance discusses and plans all troop doings, including meeting programs. May meet at close of regular troop meeting or on separate evening at Scoutmaster's home. Latter best.

Fees

Should be discussed fully by Court of Honour then voted upon by troop. Usually five cents a week; sometimes so much a month. Weekly payments preferable; monthly fees liable to be forgotten by boys, resulting in irregularity.

Fees best collected by Patrol Leaders, and handed over to Treasurer; who usually is the Troop Leader.

Weekly Meeting Nights

Usually once a week. Friday most popular night; and an advantage in being the night before "Hike Day."

Start meetings as early as possible, and have Scouts home by 9.30. Begin exactly on time. If possible Scoutmaster should be ahead of time, to greet boys as they arrive.

Meeting Programs

Plan ahead always, on a time schedule; periods never longer than 15 minutes on any one subject or activity; usually ten minutes. Everything possible should be worked into some form of game or competition. Remember always, **Scouting Is a Game.** (See sample program.)

Hints for the New S.M.

The indoor artificial council fire will be found an attractive feature for late fall and winter meeting programs.

Games

Each meeting's program should include several games, worked in so as to break instruction periods. One or two of these should be outdoor games whenever possible, such as a five-minute "Hare and Hound" chase around the block.

Instruction

As far as possible by Patrol Leaders, these if necessary being previously instructed by Scoutmaster. Most instruction can be given during "patrol corners" in troop meetings. P.Ls. report when candidates are ready for tests. Scoutmaster or Assistant Scoutmaster personally should examine in all Scout rank tests except Tenderfoot knots, flag and salutes, which may be delegated to a Senior P. L., or other older Scout. As many tests as possible should be given during hikes.

Investiture

See special article in this number.

Troop Handling

Indoors or out this is now done almost exclusively by the use of a bird or animal "troop call," followed by a simple hand signal. The call may be an artificial Crow call, a Peewitt whistle, a Duck squak, etc.; or may be made with the lips or lips and hands, if the Scoutmaster is able to do this effectively.

Freezing

That is, becoming instantly immovable, or "frozen," on the blowing of the troop "freeze" or "alert" signal, is a great aid to the development and maintaining of troop discipline. It usually is made a feature of the troop competition, points being given each patrol for perfect response to the signal, and points taken off for failure. The signal may be a single note of the troop call, with two notes for "carry on," or the Morse letter A for alert or freeze, and the letter G for "carry on."

Patrol Competition

This, with the freeze signal at intervals, provides one of the most effective means yet developed for maintaining interest in troop meetings.

Begin a competition at your first fall meeting, with scoring on a blackboard, or substitute, constantly in view.

Patrol competitions should not run for less than two months. A satisfactory schedule divides the Scout year into four periods, the first competition ending at Christmas, the second at Easter, the third just prior to the camping season, and a short special competition during the summer camp.

Winning patrols should be rewarded, with some moderate prize, such as Scout diaries for each boy, a "feed" at which they are guests of the rest of the troop, or a combination of both ideas. The prize should not be of such importance as to inject over-anxiety into the competition, and keen disap-

pointment at failure. Care should be taken that the rivalry between patrols does not develop an un-Scoutlike spirit. Watch and caution the boys against this if necessary, and quietly commend displays of good sportsmanship, particularly such as one patrol pointing out that another patrol has not been credited with a point to which it was entitled.

(See "The Patrol Competition," Scout Leader, Feb. 1924.)

The Duty Patrol

One patrol should be designated each week as the Duty Patrol. It reports early for the weekly meeting, makes necessary preparations, tidies up after the meeting, etc. Patrol competition points may be given for perfect performance of these duties—with the competition period so arranged that each patrol will be on duty the same number of times during the period.

Hikes

Frequent hikes are necessary to real Scouting—which is, whenever possible, an outdoor activity, not an indoor game. If you cannot go yourself, plan hikes that can be safely handled by your Assistant Scoutmaster, Troop Leader, or Patrol Leaders, with some member of your Troop Committee in charge.

Teaching the Scout Law

Some item of the Scout law should be brought to the attention of the boys at every troop meeting. There are many ways of doing this that are more effective than sermonizing or telling a story with a moral sticking out like a sore thumb. One effective and popular means is the five-minute Scout Law play, by patrols, in competition, the particular law being designated a week in advance, or called for impromptu.

Another method interesting to boys is the telling of an adventure story, followed by a competition of writing down the various Scout laws touched upon in the story's happenings.

(See "Effective Teaching of the Scout Law," Scout Leader, January, 1924; also talks on the first five Scouts Laws appearing respectively in the numbers for Nov. and Dec. 1923, and January, February and April, 1924.)

Good Turns

Also should be emphasized in some way at each meeting. Scoutmasters may ask each boy if he has done his good turn that day, without requesting details. He may occasionally ask details, quietly. From time to time Patrol Leaders may be asked as part of a meeting's program to write out and present a written report on the week's good turns of members of his patrol, without mentioning names.

Teaching First Aid

If no other instructor is available the new Scoutmaster himself can effectively instruct in first aid by closely studying available Scout textbooks, then instructing in one problem at a time. One first aid problem well learned is good result for one evening.

Reminders for the Old

It can be done in stages, or under such heads as: Preparation (say to handle a broken collar bone), demonstration, explanation; imitation and finally, interrogation.

With the aid of "The Scout Swimmer and Rescuer" and "The Scout Signaller" the same method may be followed very effectively for the teaching of these Scout activities.

Auxiliaries

An auxiliary of ladies of the organization with which the troop is connected, or of mothers of the boys in the troop—a "Scout Mother's Club"—will be found a great help in many ways, including the raising of camp funds, Scout anniversary "feeds," etc.

Other Organizations

"A Scout is a friend to all . . ."
Scouting is "good will in action."
Therefore the attitude of all Scoutmasters and Scouts toward other organizations is at all times and under all circumstances, friendly.

The Older Boys

Older boys who show signs of flagging interest may be kept active in the troop by being given some special work and rank, such as Keeper of the Stores, Keeper of Accounts, Troop Scribe, Keeper of the Troop Log, Secretary of the Court of Honour, Leader of Games, Wolf Cub Instructor, or instructor in advanced knotting, lashing and splicing, the lariat, friction fire, archery, swimming, natural history subjects, etc. If there are a number of older boys they may be made a Rover Patrol attached to the troop, with service to the troop or affiliated Cub Pack one of their chief activities. (See "The Older Boy in the Troop," Scout Leader, Feb. 1924).

Miscellaneous Hints

Speak to each boy some time during each troop meeting or hike. Learn each boy's hobbies, and inquire about them occasionally.

Make sure that each boy regards you as a personal, sympathetic and understanding friend. Do not allow any instinctive dislike to stand in the way of this; overcome it.

Never "call a boy down" in the presence of the troop, or even his patrol. When necessary draw unobtrusively to one side, and speak from the text "good Scouts don't do such things," or "is it fair to the patrol?" or "me?" There is sound psychology behind this. And if possible always begin a "call down" with some justified, discriminating praise.

Make it a point to meet the parents of all your boys.

Finally

Never forget that your boys are constantly "snap-shotting" you; that the things you do, or do not do; the things you say, or leave unsaid; your constant fairness, or otherwise; courtesy, or otherwise—the whole "troop atmosphere" which you create as Scoutmaster is to some extent coloring the character of every boy under you; with certain boys it is to be the deciding factor for life.





This surely is a grave responsibility.

On the other hand, do not overlook the good you are getting out of scout-mastership—the greater efficiency and enjoyment of life that comes from "keeping young," from maintaining (or re-discovering) the "boy spirit," that is always a by-product of Scout leading; the satisfaction that comes from the performance of a voluntary public service, your enhanced standing in the community and widened circle of friends; the practical experience in executive leadership that the handling of the troop is giving you.

If hazy regarding the "boy spirit," and the oft-repeated reminder that "Scouting is a game," ask any Scoutmaster who has taken the summer Gillwell course. You will want to take this course yourself, if you possibly can. Few men who have taken it but have spoken of it as a most enjoyable and profitable experience. In any case you should take one of the winter class courses, if held within your reach; or one of the correspondence courses. Information will be supplied by your provincial headquarters, or the Dominion Camp Chief, Ottawa.

Patrol Competition Scoring

Cubmasters: With the modifications obviously necessary, the following may be applied to Six Competition.

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

A First Meeting's Scoring

BEGIN with 100 points for each patrol.

Mark points won above the line, points deducted below.

Total patrol standings at bottom of board at end of troop meeting; transfer these figures to center of board for opening of succeeding meeting.

Analysis of Crows' Score as Shown

Points given: 10 for perfect performance as Duty Patrol for the week.

6 for six boys present (out of 8).

1 (out of 3) for "general tidiness" at Troop Inspection.

2 (out of 3) for correct uniform.

4 (of a possible 6—there being 6 present) on the evening's Special Inspection, teeth.

1 for fourth place in a game of Tag Ball.

1 for "good observation" (that the A.S.M. had his shoulder knot on the wrong shoulder, an "observation trap").

1 for perfect response to a freeze signal.

3 for winning second place in a five-minute Scout Law play competition.

Points lost:

2 for two Scouts absent, the 2 being reduced to 1 on explanation by the P.L. (at the termination of Inspection) that one absence was due to sickness at home, and that he had been so notified.

1/2 point for a Scout without a neckerchief, and

1/2 point for a Scout without a staff at Inspection.

2 for two cases of unscrubbed teeth, at Special Inspection.

Net total, 125.

Systems of Marking

There are various systems of marking in a patrol competition. Where patrols contain the same number of boys the problem is comparatively 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, say, finger nails, and 1 point off for each boy failing to "pass."

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

Inspection points may be awarded independently to each patrol, that is, each patrol credited with perfect points, if won; or inspection may be made competitive, the best patrol being given 8 points, the second 6, etc. the figures being split in case of ties.

A definite table of points should be worked out by the Court of Honour, and reconsidered for possible changes from time to time.

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

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.

(Continued on page 8)



Repeating the Promise.

THE importance of the Investiture is too frequently not realized by the Scoutmaster. Yet it is of first importance, for upon its effect largely depends the Scoutmaster's success in making the principles of Scouting an active and permanent factor in the life of each of his boys.

To each new Scout himself the Investiture is one of the great occasions of his life. He comes up expecting a fitting ceremony, simple perhaps, but satisfactory to his boys' idea of things. It is a Scoutmaster's responsibility to meet this expectation adequately, and his duty to take full advantage of it to impress the obligations of Scouting upon the boy's heart and mind. Not to do this is to fail in one of his most important duties to the boy, and to the troop—and as well to the Scout Movement, as a world brotherhood of great potentialities for world understanding, the effectiveness of which depends upon the contribution of each individual member.

That a strong impression is made upon the boy will be agreed by anyone who has witnessed a well done Investiture. Beyond the immediate question of "outward" Scouting, it is not too much to say that the Investiture is the point at which many a Scout's religion (unconsciously perhaps) becomes an active everyday element in his life.

On the other hand, an Investiture carelessly and casually performed may mean the "missing of an anchorage," may prove the parting of the ways with a boy who has been looking forward to the occasion which, after years of impatient waiting, will at last "make him a Scout."

Worse yet is the "making of a Scout" by a few casual questions as to whether a boy can do his knots, etc., and the handing over of a Scout Badge with, "There, John, now you're a Scout." Sad to say, this too has been done.

Necessary to an Effective Investiture
There are several necessities to an effective Investiture:

- (a) The boy fully prepared.
- (b) Troop fully prepared.
- (c) Scoutmaster fully prepared.
- (d) Ceremony simple but dignified; and
- (e) Performed without a hitch.
- (f) Performed in the open, if at all possible.
- (g) Promise made to the Scoutmaster himself.

Preparing the Boy

By the best practice, under the Patrol System, the candidate is fully

The Scout Investiture

instructed for the passing of his Tenderfoot tests by his Patrol Leader, or a Second Class Scout under the direction of the Patrol Leader. The latter reports to the Scoutmaster when the boy is ready for examination. The examination the Scoutmaster may delegate to the P.L., the Troop Leader or A.S.M., with the exception of the Scout Law. This he should not fail to take himself, making certain that the boy fully understands the meaning of every item, and laying particular stress on the significance of a Scout's honour.

Instruction regarding the Investiture procedure will be left to the Patrol Leader.

Instructions for the Patrol Leader

The P. L. will be instructed to write on a slip of paper the names of the boys of his patrol who are ready and wish to be invested. The list will be handed to the Assistant Scoutmaster just before the ceremony.

He will be instructed that the boys taking the Investiture may come in uniform, except for hat, neckerchief and patrol shoulder knot; these items being carried and handed over to the P.L. just before the ceremony.

When a candidate's name is called he will take a pace forward. The P. L., carrying the candidate's hat, neckerchief, shoulder knot and staff, will step forward beside him, and conduct him to the centre of the opening of the horseshoe, facing the Scoutmaster. There the P. L. will hand over hat, neckerchief and staff to the A.S.M., himself retaining the shoulder knot. He will then take a position one pace to the right rear of the candidate, and come to the alert.

On completion of the verbal part of the ceremony, and after the new Scout has received his hat, scarf and staff from the S.M. and A.S.M., the P.L. will pin his patrol colors to the new Scout's shoulder, saying, "With the pinning on of these colors I declare you a member of the ——— Patrol." While then grasping the new Scout's hand he may add some such remark as, "And it's the best patrol in the troop—we think so anyway—and we know you will help us to keep it so."

On the direction of the Scoutmaster, "To your patrol," the P. L. will conduct the new Scout back to his place, passing about to the rear of the patrol.

The Troop Leader's Part

The Troop Leader bears the troop flag, on which the Promise is made. He takes a place a pace to the left rear of the Scoutmaster and stands with the flag staff at the "order"—that is, butt on the ground, staff upright against the shoulder. When the candidate has explained what is meant by making a promise on his honour, the Scoutmaster nods to the Troop Leader, who steps forward and lowers the flag between the Scoutmaster and candidate. At the Scoutmaster's command "Steady" on the termination of the repetition of the Promise, the Troop Leader resumes his former



A. S. M. tying the Scarf.

position, flag again at the "order."

The A. S. M.'s Part

The A.S.M.'s part is to place the troop in the proper formation, inspect for proper uniform, from the P.L.s. receive the written list of candidates, see that these are present, and that for each a hat, neckerchief and shoulder knot are at hand. On the Scoutmaster's approach, the A. S. M. brings the troop to the alert, with a salute reports everything in readiness, hands over the parade and takes a position to the Scoutmaster's right rear as the Scoutmaster steps to the centre of the horseshoe opening.

From each P.L. bringing up a candidate the A.S.M. accepts the candidate's hat, neckerchief and staff, holding these in his left hand (so that the right may be free for the half salute) until, following the completion of the Promise, the Scoutmaster has given the new Scout the hand shake. The A.S.M. then will hand to the Scoutmaster the boy's hat, and when this has been placed upon his head, will hand the Scoutmaster the staff, and himself step forward and tie in place the new Scout's neckerchief.

While tying the scarf he may say, "With the tying on of this neckerchief, made in the troop colors, I declare you a member of the ——— Troop; and I also trust you on your honour to live up to everything that is expected of a Scout." Having tied the knot he gives the Scout the left hand shake, saying: "The best of good luck in your Scouting, and in all other things."

Preparing the Troop

The troop should be arranged in proper horseshoe formation (the flag staff bearing the Union Jack being two or three paces from the centre of the opening), and the entire ceremony rehearsed, with an imaginary candidate, save for the repetition of the Promise.

All this should be done, no matter how recent the last previous Investiture. It is the only way in which to ensure the complete success of the ceremony.

The Scoutmaster's Preparation

In addition to his part in the rehearsal the Scoutmaster should not fail to prepare himself by some prayerful, serious thought. As has been said the Investiture facing him may mark the turning point in one of his boy's lives—or with several of them; and the possibility of this is to depend largely upon the atmosphere to be created by him; by his reflected sense of the seriousness of the occas-

ion, his demeanour, his tone of voice, his whole manner.

Amongst other things he should remind himself not in any way to hasten or slur the Investiture, regardless of the number of boys to be invested—remembering that the occasion is as significant and important to the tenth boy as to the first.

He should from time to time run over in his mind the words of the Promise, so that under the emotional pressure experienced by every thoughtful Scoutmaster he may not become confused and say something out of place.

Finally he should make sure at the last moment that he has with him the necessary number of Scout buttonhole badges.

It is the practice of Scoutmasters when preparing for an Investiture to remove the badge with which they themselves were invested and substitute one of the badges for the new Scouts; this when used being replaced by a second previous to the investing of the second boy, and so on.

In addition to the effective little touch of sentiment in the removing of a badge from his own buttonhole to place it in the lapel of the boy, the procedure avoids the jarring note there is in fishing out a badge from a coat or shirt pocket.

Needless to say the Scoutmaster should be careful about his personal appearance for the occasion; if possessing it he should be in complete Scout kit, including shorts.

The Ceremony

The parade having been taken over, at the alert, from the A. S. M., the Scoutmaster, standing in the centre of the opening of the horseshoe, makes a few introductory remarks, such as: "As you know boys, we are now about to hold an Investiture. You need not be reminded that this is one of the most serious moments in a Scout's and in a troop's history. The boys who are about to take the Investiture are now simply boys, like other boys. With the taking of the Scout Promise they will become something different, something very seriously different; they will become boys with an obligation to live up to certain definite things that you and I have to live up to; they will be on their honour to live up to them. So I need not tell you that we must have absolute quiet and attention."

To A.S.M.: "You have the names of the boys who wish to be invested as Scouts?"

A. S. M. salutes and hands over list.

(Note: The list will be made out in patrol groups, beginning with the senior patrol.)

Scoutmaster: "Patrol Leader Jones, of the Owl Patrol, bring forward James Brown."

With the P. L. the candidate advances to a position immediately facing the Scoutmaster. His hat, scarf and staff are handed by the P.L. to the A.S.M., the P.L. then taking his place a pace to the right rear of the candidate.

Scoutmaster: "James Brown, I understand you wish to take the Scout Promise, and become a Boy Scout?"

MAKING

successful Scouts is of vital importance to every Scouter and to those who interest themselves in Scouting, and the only success lies in interest in the job in hand.

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Candidate: "Yes, sir."

Scoutmaster: "In taking this Promise you will make it on your honour. Just what do you mean by your honour, James?"

The boy having replied satisfactorily, the Scoutmaster nods to the Troop Leader, and the T.L. takes a step forward and lowers the troop flag between Scoutmaster and candidate.

The Scoutmaster places his left hand on the flag and directs the candidate to do the same. He then orders, "Troop, half salute!" at the same time himself coming to the half salute, and directing the candidate to do likewise.

Scoutmaster to candidate: "Repeat after me:

"On my honour"

Candidate: "On my honour"

Scoutmaster: "I promise that I will do my best To do my duty to God and the King To help other people at all times To obey the Scout Law."

(The boy having repeated) Scoutmaster: "Steady"—at which all drop hands from half salute, and Troop Leader withdraws flag and steps back to first position.

Scoutmaster removes Scout buttonhole badge from his own buttonhole and places in boy's lapel, saying, "This Scout button you will wear always on the lapel of your coat."

Scoutmaster, grasping boy by left hand, "Scout Brown I am very glad to welcome you into the great world brotherhood of Boy Scouts, and I trust you on your honour to do your best at all times to live up to the Scout Promise, and every item of the Scout Law."

Scoutmaster turns and receives the Scout's hat from A.S.M.; places this on the Scout's head, saying: "You are now entitled to wear the Scout uniform, including this hat. I trust you on your honour to do the uniform credit."

A.S.M. steps forward and hands Scoutmaster the Scout's staff, and himself proceeds to tie the Scout's neckerchief. (See A.S.M.'s Part.)

As the A.S.M. steps back, the Patrol Leader steps forward and pins the patrol colors on the new Scout's left shoulder. (See Patrol Leader's Part.)

The Scoutmaster hands the new Scout his staff, saying: "May you find this staff useful on many an enjoyable hike, and may it also be a symbol and reminder to you always to be prepared to help others over the rough spots and up the steep places of life."

"Scout Brown, about turn! Salute your troop! Steady! Troop, salute the new Scout! Steady! Scout Brown, to your patrol!" (Note: The salutes here are the full salute.)

The Patrol Leader escorts the new Scout back to his patrol, and the Scoutmaster calls the next name.

At the conclusion of the Investiture the Scoutmaster may to advantage address the troop for a few moments, expressing the confidence that the older boys will fully live up to the

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.

Real Scouting Gets This Sooner or Later

Evidently Scouting has been going well in Nelson, B.C. It should with the association supported by the Rotary and Gyro clubs, the K. of C. and Native Sons, each of the three troops with a ladies' auxiliary, and the local fire chief holding a weekly class for Scout instruction. And now the Rotary Club has closed a deal by which the district Scout camp at Kokanee becomes the permanent property of the Local Association.

A Unique Hike Idea

EACH P. L. was handed a sealed envelope in which had been placed five sealed orders. The orders were the same in the case of each patrol, and with instructions to be followed in covering a distance of some three miles from Scout Headquarters (known as the Beehive in Kincardine) and the camp site. Patrols started off at five minute intervals, to keep out of each other's way. The boys took such an interest in hunting up the observation points that they took some three and a half hours to cover the distance. The hike started in the morning and the fellows arrived in camp just in time to cook dinner. The afternoon was spent in various competitions, such as fire-lighting and water-boiling, etc., and a sixty foot monkey bridge, over which the whole troop passed, was erected in half an hour.

S. M. YOUNG,
2nd Kincardine Troop, Ont.

THE NEW BOYS

(Continued from page 3)

first voted upon by the Court of Honour, and accepted on probation for a period of one or two months, or whether the Scoutmaster takes the entire responsibility of accepting new boys into the organization.

Disposal of the New Boy in the Troop

In this matter there is some variety of practice, growing out of size of troop, number of boys coming in, etc. In some cases all candidates are placed in a "candidate patrol" until they have passed their Tenderfoot tests and have been invested, when they are assigned to regular patrols by mutual choice, or by each patrol voting (secret ballot) and presenting a list indicating its order of preference of the entire group of candidates; the Court of Honour making the final disposition.

In other cases candidates are placed at once in the patrols according to vacancies, and as mutually agreeable.

In the latter case the training is taken up at once by the Patrol Leaders. With a candidate patrol, instruction may be carried out by the specially appointed and temporary Patrol Leader and Second, or by instructors provided by the regular patrols.

Until formally accepted into the troop as a probationer, newcomers should not be allowed to participate

in troop meeting proceedings or games; but merely allowed to look on as observers. Similarly the full privileges of a Scout in the troop should not be accorded candidates until they have been invested. The purpose of this is to avoid cheapening admission to the troop. Nothing will be lost, and oftentimes much gained by making membership a privilege to be acquired with some difficulty.

Candidates who without adequate reason fail to pass their Tenderfoot tests within the probation time limit should be dropped from the troop. Candidates should not vote upon any matter placed before the troop for decision.

The question of troop fees to be paid by probationers is a difficult one, since they may not participate in

Ye Scout Almanack

October—The ideal hiking month.

4th—Tree identification by massed color; collecting colored leaves. Stalking games; water boiling and cooking tests, etc.

11th—Bird migration observation. Tracking games, distance signalling.

18th—Fall bird seed foods. Scout's pace tests, Hare and Hounds.

29th—Friction-fire hike. No matches, only leather thong. Game Defending Stockade, patrol competition.

October 31st—Big troop Halloween party. Good turns instead of pranks.

Annual Scout census.

troop business matters. A solution found by some troops is to charge half the regular fee, with a time limit within which the candidate must qualify as a Tenderfoot Scout, and become a full member and pay full fees.

Again—do not disappoint the lively expectations of the new boy.

HINTS FOR THE NEW S. M.

(Continued from page 5)

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.

Misc. Points Off

For late arrival at meeting without good excuse.

For undue noisiness in patrol corners.

For lack of discipline in patrol (in corners, or in troop formation).

For slackness or confusion when taking place in troop formation.

Note: Next month, "Hints for the New Cubmaster."

Fall Fair Service

THINGS your troop can do if your local fall fair is still ahead:

Run a rest tent and

Information booth.

Render first aid.

Find lost children.

Provide ushers, guides and messengers.

Give a Scout work and game demonstration—but not unless you have been preparing six weeks or more. It is not just to Scouting to put on anything on short notice.

THE SCOUT INVESTITURE

(Continued from page 7)

Fourth Scout Law in their attitude toward the new Scouts; that they will help them in every way possible to live up to their obligations, and to the best traditions of the troop; and that the older Scouts will encourage and help them in the passing of their Second Class and other tests.

In conclusion, cheers for the new Scouts are called for.

Only Recommended

The above procedure is not laid down as "official," and the only Investiture form to be used. Many troops have special forms of Investiture which have become a tradition. It should be remembered only that simplicity makes for sincerity, and best expresses the spirit of Scouting. As so often emphasized in the Gillwell courses—"the spirit is the thing."

The Place

The only truly scouty place for an Investiture is out of doors—at camp, or during a hike; out in some quiet spot under God's trees, or in the flickering light of a camp fire. For Scouting is an out-of-doors brotherhood.

Where it is necessary to hold an Investiture indoors, time and place should be so fixed as to ensure freedom from any outside disturbance.

(To be Continued)

Again the Boy and Bugle!

FROM a Scoutmaster's letter received at Ontario Headquarters:

"I am sorry that there has been so little to report about Scouting in . . . for a considerable time. As you know, the formation of a Scout band two years ago played havoc with the regular work of the troop, and Scouting as such practically ceased."

DIARIES AT 10 CENTS

To clear out quickly, the few remaining copies of the 1924 Canadian Scout and Cub Diary will be mailed post paid at 10 cents. If your boys have not seen this miniature handbook, full of Scouting hints, send for and distribute a few. You will find it a distinct help in your troop's work. Address Stores Department, 203 Wellington St., Ottawa.