

The Scout

A Monthly Publication
for Boy Scout & Wolf Cub



Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association - in - Canada

VOL. 2

OTTAWA, ONT.

NOVEMBER, 1924

No. 2



A Scouts' Own, Wynyard, Sask.

WARN YOUR BOYS

TO THE list of 1924 shooting fatalities was recently added one in Toronto with a sinister aspect which should be brought to the attention of every Boy Scout in Canada, and through them to as many other boys as possible. The case was the shooting of 16-year-old Russell Guppy by a companion of the same age through the discharge of a .22 rifle by the striking of the butt upon the floor.

At the inquest it was stated by a firearms expert that the rifle used, which sold for as low as \$2.95 in Toronto, and which had absolutely no safety features, was one of a shipment of more than 15,000 arriving in Montreal from Germany in March last. Further, that two other low-priced imported rifles, the "Simson," also from Germany, and the "Bayard," from Liege, Belgium, were similarly dangerous. The rifle concerned in the shooting bore the name "Deutsche Werke Werkerfurt."

A test of rifles of all three types made in the presence of Assistant Provincial Commissioner Irwin of Toronto showed that each could be discharged in at least five ways without the trigger being touched—by closing the bolt sharply (as is done with any good bolt rifle); by allowing the bolt to slip from the fingers while drawing; by striking the butt on the ground; by striking the end of the bolt against a fence or similar obstacle; by catching the rear action of the bolt in a wire fence. Another feature of all three rifles was the very light "pull off," each discharging at a very light touch on the trigger. (It is not possible to discharge any properly constructed rifle in any of the several ways mentioned.)

Another defect of the rifles demonstrated during the test was an occasional back flare from the cartridge, this being serious enough to burn the face of a shooter in the usual position. (Accompanying the letter from Assistant Provincial Commissioner Irwin were three cartridge shells all show-

ing the black stains of a back-fire, one in addition showing a "burst" in the head of the cap.)

It was stated at the inquest that the dangerous character of the rifles had been brought to the attention of the authorities, but that the weapons were still coming into the country.

To its verdict the Toronto jury added this: "We most urgently recommend that the attention of the authorities be brought to the unsafe class of rifles which sell at a figure little more than that for a toy, and can be purchased apparently quite easily by boys unskilled in the use of firearms."

The boys concerned in the Toronto shooting were not Scouts. Unquestionably, however, so dangerous are these rifles that they would be a menace even in the hands of Scouts who have taken up marksmanship and have been as carefully instructed and cautioned as all Scouts are supposed to be.

Warn your boys.

Have them warn as many other boys as possible.

Bring the matter to the attention of your local school principals and local papers.

Have all your boys owning rifles study and sign the Scout Marksman's Safety Pledge in the 1925 Scout Diary.

While in Victoria, B. C., during his recent visit to Canada the Prince of Wales sent for Mr. Ross Sutherland, President of the provincial Boy Scouts Association, and conferred with him regarding Scouting. The prince evinced keen interest as well as knowledge of the work, and offered any assistance within his power to advance Scouting in Canada.

Scout Troop Standings in Junior First Aid

SCOUT troops made their usual good show in the Wallace Nesbitt Junior Provincial First Aid competitions of 1924. In Alberta No. 1 team of the 1st Lethbridge Troop took first place, No. 2 team of the same troop took second place; 13th Calgary fourth place, 1st Calgary 5th place and 14th Calgary 6th place.

In British Columbia the 4th Troop of Fernie took second place, eight teams competing. In Manitoba A team of the 9th Winnipeg took first place, B team second and 2nd Troop third.

In New Brunswick the 2nd Rothesay Girl Guides won first place over the 1st Grand Falls Scouts by two points. Third place was taken by 1st Sackville Scouts, followed by the 6th Moncton, Trinity Troop of St. John, 4th Moncton and 2nd Sackville.

In Ontario, of 27 teams competing 13 were Scouts, with the 2nd Sarnia Troop No. 2 on the list, 3rd London Troop 4th and 37th Ottawa (Senior) 6th.

In Saskatchewan of five teams competing three were Scouts, with Selby's Own Rover Patrol of Regina in Second place, St. James Girl Guides of Saskatoon taking 1st. Fourth and fifth places went to St. James and St. George's troops of Saskatoon respectively.

In the New Brunswick contest the showing of the 1st Grand Falls Troop was notable and interesting, since the boys had no instruction other than that given in Scout textbooks. The troop developed from a small lone patrol headed by one boy.

A Good Turn idea: Have your boys carry a Scout Diary and each day enter some reference to their Good Turn.



Ever Eat Ka Bob?

CUT everything you like (meat, spuds, onions, vegetables) in small flat discs or squares. Salt meat. Cut a clean green sweet-wood switch or rod, sharpen ends. String alternate pieces of meat, potatoes and vegetables on rod, and thrust end into ground close enough to roast slowly. Apples go well if you use pork. This is a good quick meal with no dishwashing.

The Scout Leader

Published by the Canadian General
Council of The Boy Scouts
Association.

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

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

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
203-205 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada

OTTAWA, NOVEMBER, 1924

IN JUSTICE to himself and his possibilities for successful leadership (in other spheres as well as in Scouting), every active or prospective S. M. or A. S. M. who has not yet taken one of the Gillwell courses in Scoutmastership should enroll this fall for the Scoutmaster's Correspondence Course. The reading necessary, which will be found most interesting, may be done at odd times, and the papers turned in as each is completed, over a period of six months prior to May 1st. Sixty-three Scout leaders formed the first class during the fall and winter of '23-'24, and without exception expressed high appreciation of the course.

Successful passing of this course, followed by the summer camp course, and certain practical experience, qualifies for the Gillwell Badge.

Sit down now while you think of it and address a postal card for particulars to the Camp Chief, Ottawa—and become a member of this winter's All Canada Scoutmaster's Correspondence Class.

Gallantry Awards for Period April 1st—Sept. 30th, 1924 Letter of Commendation

Scout Maurice Murrall, 18, Grand Falls, N.B., Lone Patrol, who applied a tourniquet, improvised from a necktie, when his brother severed an artery.

Gift Cross

Scout Jack Barnes, 13, 1st Brandon Troop, Man., for the rescue from drowning of Andrew Birss.

Scout Le Roy Bonnett, 13, 1st Fort William Troop, Ont., for courage and coolness shown in shooting a wolf as it sprang at Thomas Oldale.

Patrol Leader Max Malvern, 15, 1st Chatham Troop, Ont., for the rescue from drowning of Kenneth Claus.

Scout J. S. Murchie, 15, 1st St. Stephen Troop, N. B., for the rescue from drowning of a young girl who had got beyond her depth, while learning to swim.

Scout Tom Welburn, 14, 14th Halifax Troop and Scout John Campbell, 14, 2nd Halifax Sea Scouts, for the rescue from drowning of Harold Downey who had disappeared and become entangled in weeds.

Silver Cross

Scout Hugh McDonald, 15, 5th Halifax (School for the Blind) Troop, for aiding in the rescue from drowning of Scout Jones, also blind who had gone out beyond his depth. Scout McDonald was guided by the noise

made by Scout Jones, who had lost his nerve and was struggling in the water.

Scout Kenneth Ring, 13, 1st Kentville Troop, N.S., for the rescue of another boy from drowning. Scout Ring, who was suffering from a heavy cold, plunged into the water fully dressed.

Bronze Cross (Posthumous)

Scout William George Causier, 18, 1st Weyburn Troop, Sask., for the rescue from drowning successively of Fenimore Cooper, and his brother Tom Causier. Scout Causier lost his own life after effecting the second rescue.

The annual Garden and Hobbies Fair of the Sydney, N.S. Scouts, held in the local exhibition building, was a fine success. Eight troops participated, and the prize list published in the *Sydney Post* looks like a county fair list. Under Carpentry are noted Bow and Arrows, Bird Houses, Camp Gadgets, Kites, Basket Work. The Nature Study section included leaves of trees and samples of Cape Breton woods. The display was a distinct credit to Nova Scotia Scouting, and a tribute to the thoughtful and energetic work of District Commissioner C. W. Carter and the members of the Local Association.



Padres although Crows, and good fire-makers although Padres. Rev. Edwin Graham of Canso, and Rev. Fr. Chisholm of New Waterford, N.S.

More Ideas on Teaching the Scout Law

A VERY successful Winnipeg Scoutmaster contributes the following suggestions for the teaching of the Scout Law:—

Have new boys sit down and write out their own copy of the Law. Do not give them a copy.

Present the Law under four headings:—

- (a) The Scout as seen by others: 1, 2.
- (b) Treatment of others: 3, 4, 5.
- (c) Relation to the world about him: 6, 7, 8.
- (d) Material future: 9.
- (e) His own heart and life clean: 10.

Discuss each Law fully with each Tenderfoot candidate. Some boys misunderstand the exact meaning of certain words—such as "courteous."

We hold impromptu quizzes on the Law, or without warning call for a story illustrating a certain Law.

At each meeting I have the boys turn in newspapers clippings touching on principles of the Scout Law lived up to or broken. Points go to the patrol turning in the greatest number.

I believe the Law should be recited at each meeting, either at the opening or closing; and always at an Investiture.

Along the Trail

Keep the OUT in Scouting



Mr. Alder Bliss, for some years District Commissioner for Ottawa, is now a resident of Victoria, B.C.

Have your boys develop the habit of carrying the Scout Diary. As a Scout's ready reference and reminder it will be of real value to them.

At many points the boys of the Young Australia League who recently crossed Canada on their world tour were entertained and looked after in various ways by the local Scouts. At Ottawa the 17th (Italian) Troop initiated the visitors into the mysteries of baseball.

The Camp Chief, Rodney Wood, who represented Canada at the biennial conference of executives of the Boy Scouts of America, at Estes Park, Colo., reported a wonderful gathering of Scout men of outstanding ability, and an inspiring experience.

The fifth annual Patrol Leaders' Conference of the Pacific Northwest will be held in Seattle, Nov. 28-30. The conference opens with a fellowship dinner. As on previous occasions, outside delegates will be guests in the homes of Seattle Scouts and citizens.

The American contingent to the International Jamboree numbered 48—a Scout from each state, including Hawaii. Scout Frazier of Honolulu missed his boat, and was brought to Vancouver by a British battleship. He was thus enabled to join the other Scouts before they sailed from New York.

Brother Silvin, a Gillwell graduate, and Scoutmaster of one of London's most active troops, has been appointed by Bishop Fallon to the newly created post of Director of Boy Guidance for the London diocese. As a result a great impetus has been given Scouting in Roman Catholic churches and schools throughout Western Ontario.

A group of Ontario Rovers and Sea Scouts visited a New York lake port over Labor Day. Their cordial hosts housed them at a yacht club. The club janitor apparently had lost his broom, and the plumbing had ceased to plumb. When the Scouts had left someone appeared, to "tidy up" for a dance. There was nothing to do but congratulate Canadian Scouting. May it always be so along the 3,000-mile Peace Trail.

Probably few Canadian Scouts were aware that we have had for several years a Canadian Scout missionary in Nigeria. Rev. A. W. Drysdale, formerly Scoutmaster of the 1st Westport, Ont., Troop, went to Ibibioland as a missionary for the Free Church of Scotland, and incidentally introduced Scouting into the native schools, with great success. Mr. Drysdale recently returned to Canada, and is now residing in Montreal.

Hand Signals

BEYOND the ability to "dress" a straight line, no drill proper is required for the handling of a Scout troop. The following simple formations, called for by the troop alert or "freeze" signal followed by a hand gesture will meet all ordinary formation requirements, indoors or out.

The signals and formations can be learned by any troop in ten minutes, and the practice will be regarded by the boys as a game rather than a drill.

Scoutmasters have found the system a distinct aid in securing orderliness in running off of the weekly meeting program. The absence of shouted commands is a gain psychologically and otherwise.

When first teaching the formations a five-minute practice period may be given in each week's program for three or four weeks. Thereafter the use of the signals in the course of the meeting routine and games will suffice—with patrol competition points given for smartness or taken off for slackness.

The Scoutmaster will take the key position before giving the alert call, then the hand signal, and will retain his position until the formation has been completed.

Boys not facing the Scoutmaster will turn their heads at the alert signal.

In all cases the Patrol Leader is the key man of each patrol's position, and must be first in his place. The other members of his patrol then form, in order of their patrol numbers, on his left (except in the Arrow formation and certain game formations as indicated).

All formations are taken on the run.

In explaining the formations to a troop a simple rule to remember is that all the open-hand signals, excepting that for the Arrow formation, call for a formation "facing with the palm."

For formation purposes the troop is divided into Right and Left sections, the senior and next patrol forming the Right Half, the third and fourth patrols the Left Half. This is necessary in order that the Patrol Leaders may know their key positions for each formation.



Troop in Line

That is, troop in one rank, facing toward or from the Scoutmaster, according to the position of his palms. The signal illustrated calls for troop in line facing from the Scoutmaster. In all cases senior patrol on right of line; one pace interval between patrols.

Horseshoe Formation



Hands half-circled from the crossed position, and held extended until P.L.'s in their places.

Senior patrol forms right end of horseshoe (on Scoutmaster's left), other patrols in order, at one pace interval; P. Ls. on right.

Open Column of Patrols



8765432PL

8765432PL

8765432PL

8765432PL

The interval between patrols is sufficient to permit of each patrol wheeling into line without necessitating an easing-off to the right or left.

To bring the troop into line from open column the Scoutmaster takes the position toward which he desires the troop to face, gives the troop call, and extends his hands in the troop-in-line signal.

Close Column



PL2345678

PL2345678

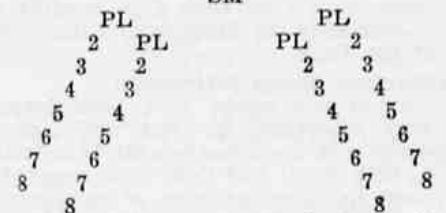
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The close column interval is one pace. Arrow Formation



SM



This is an arrangement that permits every boy to see, and is a compact one in which to address the troop and demonstrate knots, etc.

Game Formation Signals



The signal for two lines facing inward, P. Ls. facing P.Ls., etc., at the distance apart indicated, as for a game of "Black and White," "Crows and Cranes," etc.

PL	PL
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
PL	PL
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8



- a. Two close lines facing inward.
- b. Two close lines, back to back.
- c. Two lines, one facing toward, one away from S.M.

"To your corners!" or "Disperse!"—An outward movement of the hands from the crossed position.

Field Game Signal



"Come in."

Other easily understood hand signals will suggest themselves—such as that for sit down and stand up. The invention of signals, however, should not be overdone.

Two Fredericton, N.B. Scouts, Christopher Shorten and Cyril Barnes made a 425 mile circuit bicycle tour in August, covering the distance in two weeks. They carried full Scout kit including pup tent and returned without a mishap in A1 condition. They carried forest permits allowing them to camp and make a fire anywhere in the province.

Hints and Reminders for New Cubmasters and Old

Foundation Necessities

A PACK Committee interested in small boys, preferably fathers of Cubs; and who are kept in close touch with the pack doings.

A Cubmaster with a natural liking for the small boy and a sympathetic understanding of his constant activity, quickly changing interest and irresponsibility.

Suitable headquarters where boys may be allowed to make a reasonable amount of noise.

A careful reading and occasional re-reading by the Cubmaster and Assistant Cubmasters of the "Wolf Cub's Handbook," by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, and such additional books as "Cubbing," and "Character Training in the Pack," by V. C. Barclay, and "How to Run Wolf Cubs," by Lewis (which may be had from the Stores Department, Dominion Headquarters, at 65c, 30c, 60c and 55c post paid).

Pack Equipment

The following is the equipment used by a very successful Ontario pack: Union Jack; Pack flag; totem pole, made by the Pack; two sets signal flags; one short length of knotting rope for each boy; one tug-of-war rope, about 25 feet; blackboard and chalk; supply of Tenderpad button-hole badges; Pack Record Book; Sixer's Record Book (ordinary pliable-covered notebook); Cub Handbook and textbooks of instruction and games; one dozen The Cub Book (a copy given free to each Tenderpad, second copy charged for); one dozen Wolf Cub Star Tests; song books; supply of pencils.

Size of Pack

Within the limits should depend upon the number of Assistant Cubmasters, allowing one to each 12 boys. While apparently good results have been secured with packs of 60 or more, most Cubmasters succeed best with the pack of 24 to 32.

Organizing a New Pack

When organizing a new pack the best foundation will be made by instructing and passing Sixers and Seconds in Tenderpad and First Star tests before actually completing the pack enrollment. The leaders may be brought together a half hour before the remainder of the new pack, and the balance of the evening taken up with games and stories. This will establish the position of the Sixers and Seconds as leaders.

Except where special considerations direct otherwise, the Six should be allowed to select its Sixer, and the Sixer to select his Second. In the case of a new pack provisional Sixes may be created, for the purpose of selecting the Sixers, who are then trained as indicated.

New Boys

Where a number of candidates come in at one time it is a good plan to keep them in a candidate Six, headed by an experienced Second, until they have passed their Tenderpad tests. They then may be distributed, or continued as a complete Six, electing their own Sixer.

On the appearance of new boys the Cubmaster should talk with them personally, and make sure that they come with the consent of their parents.

Six System

Only through the use of the Six System as outlined in "The Wolf Cub's Handbook" and "Cubbing" can the pack be handled with the best results for each boy. It is the system which best permits the Cubmaster to play the part of observer and advisor.

Sixer's Council

A Sixer's Council, made up of Sixers, Seconds, Pack Leader, Cubmaster and Assistant Cubmasters, will be found a great aid generally in the running of a pack. It keeps the Cubmaster in close personal touch and understanding with his junior leaders, and through them with each individual Cub, and at the same time relieves him of many details. Matters taken up would include: checking up on absentees, settling little disputes and complaints, working out meeting programs, planning badge work, hike details, social evenings, etc.

Meetings Run on Schedule

Meetings should be run to a previously planned schedule, and should begin at as early an hour as possible; not later than 7 o'clock. They should not run longer than an hour and a half; preferably an hour and a quarter.

The Cubmaster should be on hand ahead of the meeting hour, to make sure that everything is in readiness, and to greet the Cubs individually as they arrive.

Have the boys on entering come immediately to you, salute and shake hands. Pass a few words, joking or otherwise, with each.

Games

To boys of the Cub age the only serious business in life is play. And the play must change frequently. Play therefore makes up a major portion of the successful Cubmaster's weekly meeting. (These books on games can be supplied by the Dominion Headquarters Stores Department: The Book of Cub Games, 65c; Community Recreation 45c; Suggestions in Regard to Games, 25c; Games for Boys, a comprehensive volume by G. S. Ripley, \$2.00.)

Tenderpad Instruction

Many of the best Cubmasters themselves take the new boy for Tenderpad instruction; others use Scout instructors, and some leave Tenderpad instruction to their Sixers, declaring them to be more effective than they themselves. Whichever system is used, the Cubmaster should personally make sure that each Cub candidate understands the Promise and the Law of the Pack.

Star and Badge Instruction

Scout instructors have been found very successful for star and badge work, and the arrangement beneficial to both Scout and Cub. The arrangement helps to maintain a connection between the pack and its affiliated Scout troop, and fosters the desire of the Cub later to become a Scout. The instruction is given during "Six Corners" periods. The Cubmaster will

of course supervise all instruction.

The Progress Wall Chart (35c) will be found a great aid in encouraging the pack's star work.

Six Competition

This is an important item in maintaining interest and discipline. Points are given for attendance, tidiness, passing of tests, success in games, etc. (See Scout Patrol Competition in Nov. Leader.) The Cub competition should not run longer than a month. In some packs a flag is awarded each month to the winning Six, the flag being kept in the Six corner during meetings, or carried on parade by the Sixer. In one pack small individual prizes are given members of the Six showing up best in three monthly competitions.

The Mouse Howl

That is, the Grand Howl done in a whisper, has been found very effective in securing the full attention of a pack before announcing a change of program.

Cub Freeze

This is as effective with Cubs as with Scouts. A whistle may be used (one blast to freeze, two to carry on), or the shout "Pack!" Cubs think it great fun to be caught in various fantastic poses, and to hold these until released. Incidentally control of the pack is developed.

Fees

Probably the most satisfactory method of collecting pack fees is to delegate this duty to the Senior Sixer, who will collect, report and hand the amount over to the Keeper of the Purse.

While some packs have found the monthly fee system the most satisfactory, the weekly fee is most common, and has certain advantages. Under this plan the few cents usually called for come from the boy's own pocket. If collected monthly, the amount usually is a sum that must be supplied specially by the parents. This of course loses to the boy the merit of a personal contribution and the practice of thrift.

Artificial Council Fire

The artificial council fire, as the concluding feature of the meeting program, with its songs and its stories and little talks on some point of Cubbing, followed by the lowering of the flag, has been found just as popular with Cubs as with Scouts. The fire may be made of a few pieces of wood arranged log-cabin fashion about a red electric bulb or a white bulb covered with red paper or red cloth. In the latter case the paper or cloth should be placed over the wood or about the lamp in such a way as not to touch it.

Stories

Whether the council fire is used or not, story telling should be a feature of every Cub program. These may run from ten to fifteen minutes, and should follow a noisy game period. The stories should be action stories.

(Concluded in December)

The Sealed Orders Hike

IN THE October LEADER mention was made of a very successful "sealed orders" hike put on by Scoutmaster Young of the 2nd Kincardine Troop, Ont. Following is a description of the orders received by the P. L. of the Hound Patrol:—

A 4½ x 10 envelope, sealed, bearing the patrol emblem and beneath the instructions: "P. L.—Open these orders 100 feet from the Beehive (the troop's name for their headquarters). Go straight out the door to the road, turn to your left for 100 feet. Open Order No. 1. (Not the others.) Follow out every sign on the order. Take your time and use your head. Write all points carried out in your notebook, and also all the observations made by yourself and your patrol."

Opening the envelope, the P. L. found five sets of orders, numbered 1 to 5, each sealed with red wax. On breaking open Order No. 1 he found a simply drawn sketch map, showing a beehive, as the starting point, for a succession of direction arrows that followed, streets and roads. In the lower right hand corner was a house, with the note, "Open Order No. 2."

Opening No. 2 the P. L. found at the top of the sheet the directions, "Keep going until you come to this:"

"This" was a small bridge, and was marked with a figure 1. Beneath the bridge was a figure 2 and arrows indicating two points on the bank, between these points the figures "25 ft."

At either side of the bridge were the instructions: "1.—Name? Kind? Judge height, width and length. 2.—Give detailed description of this for distance indicated."

Beneath were the general directions: "Remain here only until next patrol comes along. You must open Order No. 3 as soon as next patrol reaches (1) first, going..."

An arrow indicated a fence, the word "over," the next line continuing "and into the (a sketched group of trees) 100 yards."

Order No. 3 read: "Keep on following the (sketch of a road) on the side indicated until you reach this." ("This" was a large apparently dead tree in the centre of several smaller trees.) "Look at it closely. Look for signs of animals. Make minutest examination and observations."

"Again move on as soon as next patrol catches up. When you come to top of big clay bank open Order No. 4."

Order No. 4 showed a winding stream, apparently bridged at one point by a fallen tree. An arrow indicated a point on the bank above the river, with the directions, "High clay bank. Stand here and study. Cross over on tree. If it can't be done devise some other way of crossing. When last Scout is over read Order No. 5."

Order No. 5 showed a continuation of the river, and a large tree, marked T, surrounded by smaller trees. The instructions read: "Keep following river, on the left side now. Make intensive search for things to observe—animals, birds, leaves, trees, etc. When you come to an open spot which

has (an arrow indicating a large tree) make some observations around here."

"Don't go any farther. This is the secret rendezvous. WAIT!"

The hike (Saturday morning) consumed three hours and a half, the boys reaching the rendezvous in time to prepare their dinners.

A Couple of Hike Cooking Hints

POTATOES.—Take an old bucket or pail and sprinkle the bottom with sand, put in a potato, more sand, another potato, and so on till you have the bucket full. Place the pail in the flames, fire on all sides. After about forty-five minutes, remove the pail, fish out the spuds and feast on them—well done, brown, and not a bit wasted.

EGGS.—Drag that brick out of the fire. There, now wipe it off with this piece of paper. Sure it's red hot, that's part of the stunt. Now, let's drop a little grease on it. Now, take that piece of bread and punch a small hole in it about the size of a silver dollar. Now lay the bread on the hot brick and break an egg in the hole. See, it's already frying! In a minute it will be done.

—Cousin Mac,
Omaha Scout News.

A District Hike Game

A CITY-WIDE Trail Hike is an interesting-looking district Scout competition outlined in the current number of the *Omaha Scout News*. According to the directions, Scouts participating will meet at a specified open lot at 12.30 Saturday noon, and will receive a sheet of instructions telling where to go and what to do. Among the problems along the trail will be the naming of knots displayed in certain windows, deciphering code messages, judging distances, reading compass directions, etc. Prizes will be awarded, points being given for accuracy, and not for speed, it is noted. Extra points are given Scouts in full uniform. Any duly registered Scout may participate.

The above reminds one of the

Kim's Store Window Game

As once put on by the 5th Edmonton Troop. Immediately after roll call one evening, and without explanation, the troop was marched down the street to one of the city's big stores. There they were halted, and one after another the patrols were taken to a window whose blind was down. The blind was then raised for two minutes, and lowered, and the next patrol brought into place. The troop returned to its clubroom, and each Scout was given paper and directed to write down the names of the articles he had seen.

The stunt apparently was considered good advertising by the store, which contributed three prizes for the boys turning in the three best lists.

Educational Hikes

DID YOU ever sit down and make a list of all the possible educational hike objectives within reach of your troop? If not, try it. You may get a list like this:

- A brick yard.
- A lumber mill.
- A box factory.
- A furniture factory.
- An apiary.
- A modern poultry farm.
- An up-to-date dairy farm.
- A butter and cheese factory.
- An iron foundry.
- A large bakery.
- A modern hospital.

Recently the 1st Nakusp, B. C., Troop, under Scoutmaster Ramsay, hiked to a private observatory, where the boys had an opportunity of observing the Moon, Mars and Jupiter. An Ottawa troop held a "Railroad Hike," along a little-used branch line, during which an engineering expert talked interestingly of the "why" and "how" of railroad building, rails, culverts, bridges, etc.

The admission of a Scout troop headed by its Scoutmaster usually can be obtained to any industrial plant or public institution. The benefit to the boys is obvious; the impression made upon the heads of such plants or institutions is excellent, and adds to the standing of Scouting in the estimation of the business and professional men of the community.

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The Boy Scouts Association
203 Wellington Street
OTTAWA, CANADA

❖ The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes ❖

A Scout is a Friend to Animals.

*"He doeth best who loveth best
All creatures great and small."*

—Coleridge.

"A SCOUT is a friend to animals." "First, just what is a friend? How would you prove yourself another boy's friend? By heaving a brick at him occasionally? By tying a can to his coat tails? Just how would you prove yourself a friend? . . .

"Yes; to sum it up: To be a friend is to be thoughtful for and kind to. And to be a friend to animals is to be thoughtful for and kind to animals.

"Let us name some of the everyday opportunities we have of showing ourselves friends to animals.

"All of us have cats or dogs at home, or come in contact with them practically every day. We can be kind to them by never teasing or hurting them, by never setting one after the other, and by preventing others doing this. If we have a cat or dog of our own we can show ourselves kind by seeing that they are fed properly, that they have comfortable sleeping places, etc. The same with pigeons, rabbits, chickens and other pets—seeing that they are properly and regularly fed and watered, their houses kept clean, comfortable and sanitary, etc.

"During the summer there frequently is an opportunity of showing yourself true to the Sixth Scout Law by looking after pets, especially cats, which have been left at home to shift for themselves by thoughtless owners, off on a vacation.

Hunting and Trapping

"Needless to say no true Scout will kill squirrels or birds merely for the fun of hunting. The question of hunting and trapping presents some difficulty. Undoubtedly certain wild animals and birds are provided by the Almighty as a source of food and clothing—when needed. Each boy who may have the opportunity to hunt and trap must decide the matter by asking of himself his exact reasons for doing it, and whether they are sufficient for a Scout.

"Here is an example of a wrong reason. In some neighborhoods about once a year there is a trapping craze among boys. They gather up all sorts of traps, big and little, and plant them to catch muskrats, groundhogs, weasels, skunks, etc., even squirrels. The boys know practically nothing about trapping, and the result is that a number of animals are caught in such a way as to suffer great pain; sometimes they drag off a trap trailing from a broken leg; sometimes they are left to die a lingering death in a trap which is forgotten and not again visited by its owner. And as often as not when an animal is caught it is not properly skinned, and in the end the pelt brings very little return. Another unfortunate result of this kind of trapping is that dogs and cats are

sometimes caught and maimed. There probably is little excuse today for any Canadian boy of Scout age attempting trapping.

"The same general rule applies to hunting. One thing should be laid down as absolute, and this is that no Scout should go hunting with a rifle who does not thoroughly understand the proper handling of firearms, and the precautions necessary to his own safety and the safety of others. Every Scout who owns a rifle should secure and read "SCOUTS AND FIREARMS," by S. A. Macdonell (10c, Stores Department, Dominion Headquarters), and should study the Scout's Safety Rules there laid down. Already this fall the newspapers have reported a number of tragic shooting accidents amongst boys.

Farm Animals

"The same principle of consideration for small animals applies to larger animals—horses, cows, sheep, pigs. How can we prove ourselves friends to such animals? . . ."

The answers here will depend upon the location and make up of the troop. Where the boys have little to do with farm animals, the question can be made the broader one of what would be kind treatment by those who have to do with such animals. The answers will cover proper feeding and housing, field shelters against the storms of fall and winter, blanketing horses left standing after a winter's drive, etc.

One necessity to proper treatment which probably will be overlooked is learning properly to handle horses.

"You will notice a great difference in the handling of horses by teamsters, for example when starting a heavy load. The thoughtless, cruel or ignorant driver will whip, scold, jerk the lines, and jump his team into their collars, whereas the intelligent, thoughtful driver gets his horses into their collars easily, then encourages them to a steady pull. The difference between the two kinds of drivers is yet more marked when backing a team with a heavy load in some difficult situation, say backing a coal wagon up over a curbing. What would you do to help a horse and an ignorant driver in such a case?

"Usually you will notice a striking difference in the appearance of the teams of two drivers of the kinds mentioned. One team is well fed, and is well groomed from mane to hocks, the other pair are thin, their coats dull, coarse and dusty, their hocks stained and dirty from standing in unclean bedding."

Boys driving delivery wagons frequently display a great deal of unkindness, whipping their horses, sawing at the lines, and the like. This is particularly the case in the smaller towns and villages, possibly because of the absence of any organization such as the Royal Humane Society. In such places Scouts may do many a good turn for animals by asking kind treatment where it is not shown. Usually if this is done in the right

way it will be effective; in flagrant cases of cruelty where the appeal is disregarded the matter should be reported to the local magistrate. In the larger centres the Royal Humane Society has done much for the proper treatment of animals, especially horses. Scouts in such places should report any observed cases of cruelty to the society's officers, when a personal protest is disregarded.

A Debt We Owe

"We humans usually are ready to claim suitable recognition for service rendered our fellow men. Did you ever think of the services rendered humanity by the horse, for instance? In spite of the coming of the tractor, he is still the most important member of the farm animal family. In some way he figures in the production of everything you have on, of everything you eat, the building of your home. Other animals are almost as important and necessary.

"Animals also have a claim for special service in times of great need and danger. In the British army alone during the Great War there were 364,000 casualties among horses, and thousands of dogs died while acting as dispatch bearers to and from the most dangerous posts, or while searching in out of the way places for men so seriously wounded that they could not signal or call for assistance. But for the Red Cross dogs many a wounded man would have died undiscovered. Pigeons also proved themselves heroes. Repeatedly when all other means of communication was broken by the hail of death they brought through vitally important dispatches. One pigeon was credited with having saved 70 lives at the fateful battle of Mons. Another pigeon, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, carried a most important message through intense machine gun and artillery fire, arriving in a dying condition, the message dangling from one shattered leg.

"While not a reason for kindness, thoughtfulness for animals is returned in full measure and more. You need not be told of the loyalty which a dog will give you if you are kind to him. He will stick by you through thick and thin. Many stories may be told to illustrate this. The same may be said, perhaps in a less degree, of other animals, especially the horse. War stories record numerous cases of horses remaining beside their fallen riders in spite of flying bullets and bursting shells.

Special Opportunities

"There may not be many opportunities of performing special and exceptional acts of kindness to animals. But the opportunity does come from time to time, and the Scout who makes a habit of thoughtfulness for animals is the one who will be prepared. There is the case of Scout Baldwin, of a Montreal Troop. In June, 1922, a special vacation train was wrecked near Bic, Que. In the baggage car, which was thrown upon

(Continued on page 16)

"A Real Saving to Parents"

Since the issue of our Fall and Winter Catalogue we have been greatly encouraged by the whole-hearted support and co-operation of Scoutmasters who are bringing to the attention of Scouts and Parents alike the splendid value offered them in the "Official" Winter Uniform.

Letters have been received congratulating us on being able to offer such a splendid outfit for everyday wear at such a remarkably low price.

After all, we are in business to be of **service** to the members of the Association, our one aim being to **save the Boy Scout every possible penny** and to supply merchandise, the quality of which can be depended upon.

Here is an example of active and practical co-operation for the benefit of parents, boys and Scouting which is particularly appreciated. It speaks for itself:—

Montreal, October 10th, 1924

Dear Dad and Mother:—

Our Scout Fall and Winter Catalogue has just arrived, and as the Officers of this troop have the interest of each individual boy at heart, we beg to bring to your notice the splendid boys' *Mackinaw Coats*—All wool—heavy cloth—32 ozs.—in Navy Blue or Khaki colors—Price Five Dollars and ninety-five cents (\$5.95)—a real genuine offer—can be used for all purposes of winter activities—deep convertible collar, storm-proof cuffs and double breasted front. Compare this price with any price in Canada postpaid. Winter Scout and Cub Toques seventy-five cents (75c). The real thing. We will gladly send for you. These can only be obtained through a bona fide Scoutmaster.

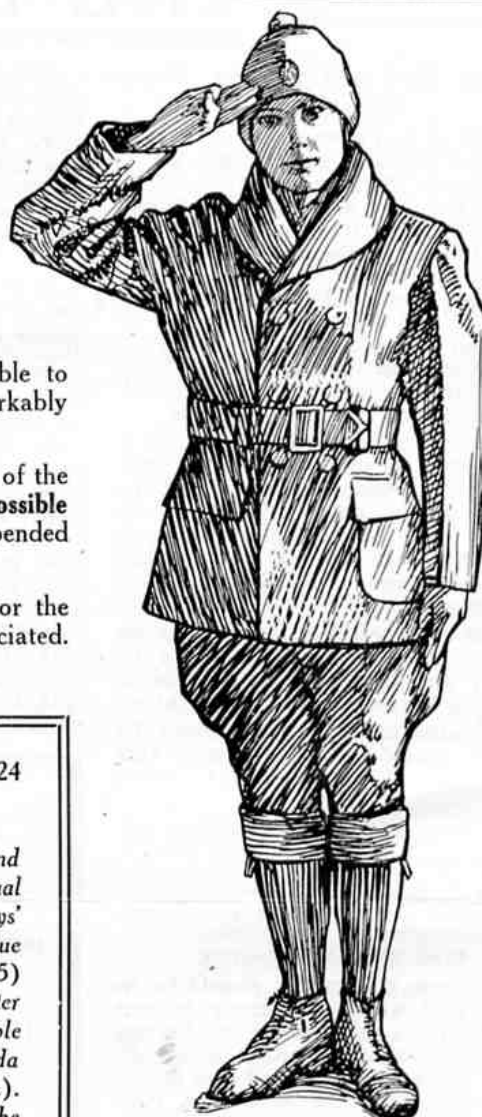
We are,

Yours sincerely,

Officers of the

72nd CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER BOY SCOUTS,

Montreal, Que.



NEAT, COMFORTABLE
WARM AND SCOUTY

A HELP TO ANY BOY IN
LIVING UP TO SCOUT PRIN-
CIPLES BECAUSE IT IDENTI-
FIES HIM EVERY DAY, AND
IN A PRIDE CREATING WAY,
AS A SCOUT.

A REAL GOOD TURN

Don't you think the above letter is a real "Good Turn" not only to The Stores Department but to the parents as well? For to them it represents a "**real saving**," and offers their boys the opportunity of securing a first class outfit that they will be proud to wear, not only for Scouting but for School and every-day use.

Can't you do the same Good Turn for the parents of the boys of your troop?

THE STORES DEPARTMENT
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

203-205 WELLINGTON STREET

:::::

OTTAWA, CANADA

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.

Stalk a Bird and Answer These Questions

1. What is its name?
2. Did you first hear or see it?
3. Where did you see it?
4. What kind of a tree was it on?
5. What was its general color?
6. Had it any distinctive markings?
7. Did it hop or walk?
8. How close did you get to it?
9. Did you disturb it?
10. Did you see its nest?
11. What was the nest built of?
12. Make a rough sketch of the bird.
13. Add any remarks you like.

The above excellent hike idea comes by a letter to the Camp Chief from District Commissioner Tidman of Cape Town, whose boys pronounced it "great." The underlying idea was to add to the boys' interest in birds and thus encourage observance of the Sixth Scout Law.

While the nesting season in Canada is past, there are still birds to be stalked and observed, notably birds gathering for the southward migration.

The following questions might be added: Could you distinguish this year's from the older birds? How?

If feeding, on what?

Try it as a patrol competition feature of your next hike.

Hints for the New S. M.

(Continued from October)

Who Should be Invited

The Troop Committee should be invited; and where the troop is connected with a religious body, the pastor, priest, rabbi, Salvation Army officer, or other religious head also should be invited. In the case of a community troop, heads of religious bodies with which are connected the boys to be invited also may very properly be present.

The question of inviting parents should be decided individually, with the boy concerned in mind. Younger boys usually are anxious to have their parents present; with many older boys there is a different feeling. There may be an unfortunate attitude on the part of either or both parents which would make their presence disturbing to the boy.

In this connection it may be wise diplomatically to warn certain parents against making a practice of reminding their boy of his Scout promise on all sorts of trivial occasions; that the best practice is to refer to the fact in connection with fault finding only on rare occasions; that the greatest help to the boy will be commendation on "proving himself a good Scout," and encouragement to make progress with his Scouting tests.

The Public Investiture

While there may be circumstances under which a public Investiture may seem desirable, and as likely to be effective, usually this practice is to be discouraged. As a matter of fact it is seldom possible to make such an Investiture really effective to the indi-

vidual boy, or to the troop; the consciousness of a large number of on-lookers tends to give it rather the spirit of a show. There is also a question of good taste in making a public display of an occasion of deep personal significance both to the boy and to the Scoutmaster.

The Investiture Salute

At the request of the Chief Scout the Investiture is the only occasion at which the half salute (the hand raised shoulder high) is now used. When a staff is carried the half salute is made with the free hand.

A Personal Word to the New Scout

On formally welcoming the new Scout into the great world brotherhood, following the pinning on of the Scout badge, it is usual to add some wish of good luck in Scouting. Here also is an excellent opportunity for adding a personal word, which may be spoken so as to be heard only by the boy himself—for instance an expression of confidence that he is going to overcome some particular weakness, this accompanied by a final pressure of the hand.

Ye Scout Almanack

November—Another fine hiking month, with five Saturdays.

1st—All Saints' Day.

10th—Thanksgiving. Attend service, then a big Sealed Orders hike.

11th—Armistice Day.

Poppy Day.

Participate wherever possible in local programs.

30th—St. Andrew's Day.

Finally—Never Delegate the Investiture

Again, only the boy's Scoutmaster should invest him, even if the Chief Scout himself were present. Upon this depends the Scoutmaster's personal hold upon the boy; their personal understanding. Should the boy afterwards slip in some way, the Scoutmaster can then, if necessary and advisable, refer to "your promise to me."

The Canadian Scout Diary for 1925 contains an article on Archery, and a picture of the Camp Chief illustrating correct position.

Your Old Scouts ?

FOOTNOTE to a charter renewal from Espanola, Ont.: "In addition to the above (30 Scouts) we have 12 boys working in the plant (Spanish River Pulp Mills), and wearing the Old Scout button, who can always be relied upon to do Scout duty when needed. These, while unable to attend meetings, owing to shift work, are still proud to be called Scouts."

A Model Report

A SIMPLE but most attractively made up four-page folder on kraft paper entitled "Vancouver and the Boy Scout Movement—Synopsis of Activities," was published by the Vancouver Association following its annual meeting. In addition to its appearance, the folder is a model of condensed and interesting information, and the Leader suggests that other Canadian district secretaries secure copy from the Vancouver Secretariat, 410-411 Carter Cotton Bldg., Vancouver, B. C. The report shows 11 Rover Patrols, 31 Scout Troops and 24 Cub Packs in the Greater Vancouver district.

Planning Next Year's Camp

A BIT early? No. "Immediately following the banquet is the time to plan for the next." With the year's camp experience still fresh in your mind, sit down now, with a pad and pencil, and make notes on things which worked out well and things which did not—supply arrangements which were satisfactory, those which were not; cooking arrangements which were good, those which failed (respectively with experienced, inexperienced and mixed Scout-age groups); daily programs which went with a swing, those which dragged; Scout test and proficiency badge work plans which produced results, or went by the board; council fires of which the boys are still talking, those you would rather forget, etc., etc.

Make notes on all these details while still fresh, discuss them with your Court of Honour, note corrective suggestions, then file for early reference next year.

(Then prove yourself a good brother Scout by mailing the Scout Leader a summary of your experiences and resulting plans for 1925, for the benefit of other Scoutmasters—who in turn may through the same medium contribute something of value to you.)

The planning will strengthen you with the boys, and with their parents. The idea of it may prove a valuable example and suggestion to some of your Scouts, for application to their own affairs.

THE SCOUTMASTER'S FIVE MINUTES

(Continued from page 14)

its side, were a number of cats and dogs, being taken to summer homes by family parties on the train. The animals were imprisoned in the overturned pile of baggage. Scout Baldwin, who was in a passenger coach, at once thought of the plight of the animals up ahead in the baggage car, and ran to help them. With the conductor and baggage man he worked for two hours, assisting in the rescue of 8 dogs and 5 cats, all but one being freed without serious injury.