

The Scout

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Leader

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Association - in - Canada

JUNE, 1925

No. 9

ONE of the interesting camp reports received by the Scout Leader was that of Acting Scoutmaster MacArthur of West Grand Forks, B.C., whose camp was run on lines suggested in the June Leader of 1924. The site chosen was "an ideal place, away from civilization, and out where we could practice being pioneers."

The Patrol System was used, each patrol doing its own cooking—"the only objection being that there was some waste where the boys were not good cooks." Directions for cooking were issued with the rations by the Q.M. Each Scout washed his own dishes, the cooks in addition taking care of the cooking utensils. A sanitary, fly-proof "refrigerator" was used by each patrol.

The Council Fire was run according to suggestion, with the addition that following the formal opening, the patrol cries were given. Patrol site inspection was carried out each morning, and proved very effective in keeping up interest in patrol efficiency. Morning Flag and Prayers were held before breakfast, the troop in horseshoe about the flagpole. Roll was called, a Bible passage read, the flag broken out, then prayers.

Inspection once a week by the Troop Surgeon found the kitchens spotlessly clean, and latrines (Gillwell type) in A-1 sanitary condition.

The troop funds financed the first week of the camp. During the second week parents sent food. The report adds: "The suggestion of Scoutmaster Stewart of Ontario (June Leader) could easily be carried out for the full period of the camp."

Regarding the effectiveness of the Patrol System Camp: It can really make a boy. Three hearty specimen products of this year's camp are proof. They were unable properly to take care of themselves at the beginning of the camp."



THE Bulldogs' patrol site, Nova Scotia Patrol Leaders' Course, 1924. These patrols would give any Gillwell patrol a "run" in the matter of gadgets.

Some Illustration Scout Camps of 1924

A Quebec Camp

The camp of the 2nd Sherbrooke, Que., under District Scoutmaster Giovetti and Camp S.M. Trussler, also run on the Patrol System as outlined in the Leader was declared the most successful ever held by this active and experienced troop. Six Scouts and a P.L. made up each patrol tent group. A patrol competition covered practically every camp activity throughout the camp period, and created lively interest on the part of the boys. The patrol site contest was especially keen; on several occasions it was necessary to divide honours.

A successful program feature of one day was a "Novelty Making" competition. The articles produced included baskets woven from tree bark;



THE "Camp Fire" corner of the 1st Huntsville, Ont., Camp Museum.

knife sheaths, match cases, candlesticks, coat hangers, equipment labels; souvenirs made from fungus. Another day's play feature that proved popular was a "Circus," with special attention to the "Freak Show"—which numbered the Bearded Lady, the Siamese Twins, the Fat Boy, a Snake Charmer, and the Wild Man of Borneo.

The Council Fire program included a minstrel show and a mock trial; a banana, a watermelon, a marshmallow roast and an ice cream night, and patrol stunt nights. On one evening a visiting part of fifteen Magog Scouts was entertained.

There were talks and demonstrations of woodcraft, bridge-building, observation hikes, and considerable proficiency badge work. Nine Scouts did their First Class Journey.

A sports field day at the end of the camp was attended by a large number of parents and friends of the troop.

No bugles; instead, the "ram call" was used as the "freeze" and "alert" signal, and found entirely effective.



SURVEYING with an improvised Scauldboard — tube stadia — 1st Huntsville Camp.

Outside Lecturers

The striking feature of the report on the combined camp of the 2nd Pembroke and 3rd Renfrew Troops, held at Mink Lake, Ont., under Scoutmaster O'Connor of Renfrew, was the number of special talks or demonstrations arranged for. These included a daily first aid session by the camp doctor; a practical talk on keeping fit by a second doctor; talks on plant life by a government botanist from Ottawa, and by a local expert, and the collecting of 31 botanical specimens; a talk on trees and the uses of various woods—26 being examined; signalling and rope spinning by Scoutmaster Robinson of the 1st Pembroke Troop; swimming and life saving by Scoutmaster Fraser of the 1st Renfrew, and several other experts, including an instructor of the Royal Life Saving Society; talks on how to travel in the woods and what to do when lost, by two experienced woodsmen, and a talk on good sportsmanship by Frank Nighbor of hockey fame. In addition, for the entire first week of the camp, two Indians from the Golden Lake Reserve instructed the boys in all manner of Indian woodcraft, including the making of bows and arrows.

Regular morning Scouting periods consisted of exploration hikes, map making, bird observation, plant and tree hikes, fire lighting and cooking tests.

The social event of the camp was an afternoon and evening visit by the Renfrew Rotary Club.

An Alberta Camp

A camp characterized by careful planning in all details was that organized and directed by Scoutmaster L.M. Coombs and District Commissioner Soady, Lethbridge, Alta.—the camp troop being made up of Scouts and non-Scout under-privileged boys, protégés of the Lethbridge Rotary Club.

As the first step in organization, six experienced Scouts were selected as camp P.Ls. All the non-Scouts to attend the camp were then assembled,

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The Scout Leader

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

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

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

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Camp Equipment

OWING to the fact that in different provinces there may be a variation of procedure for ordering camp equipment, Scoutmasters not already posted should at once learn from their Provincial Headquarters the correct procedure in their case.

In Ontario the Troop or Local Association writes direct to the Military District Headquarters, outlining its needs; the Military District office forwards the application to Scout Provincial Headquarters, where, if troop and Scoutmaster are registered, the application is "O.K'd" and returned to the Military District office (after the noting also of information regarding the camp dates, location, etc., for use in working out a schedule for camp visiting by Scout Headquarters representatives). The M.D. office then prepares its official forms and sends them to the applicant for necessary signature, etc. When the forms are returned, properly executed, shipment is made.

Rental Period—

It has been arranged with the Quartermaster General's office at Ottawa that the rental period shall date from receipt of equipment at the point to which it is shipped until the date of receipt at the shipping point for return to Militia Stores.

Return Promptly—

Scoutmasters are urged to return rented equipment as promptly as possible. The supply is limited, and delay may result in other troops being deprived of their camp.

Checking Up—

Tents, kitchen shelters, poles, pins and mallets, tables, bench forms, dioxies, ground sheets, blankets — all items should be very carefully checked over on receipt; should be checked on and off at all points of handling, coming and going, and should be very carefully checked back into the hands of the railroad or other transportation company, and a receipt secured.

Nothing should be left to chance.

Where equipment is received from and returned direct into Militia Stores, the equipment should not be turned in late in the day, and left until the following morning for checking over. This particular experience has resulted in losing track of a tent.

It is wise to appoint one person to look after camp equipment throughout.

Care of Equipment—

Not only because "playing the game 100%" is expected of Scouts, and particularly of Scoutmasters, but also out of appreciation of a rental arrangement granted to no other organization (except the Girl Guides), Scoutmasters will be expected to ensure the best possible care being taken of camp equipment.

It is particularly requested from the Quartermaster's Department that tents be thoroughly dry before being placed in the bags and returned to Stores. In case of being compelled to break camp during wet weather, therefore, a Scoutmaster will arrange to have tents unpacked and thoroughly dried at the earliest possible moment, and before return shipment. (Dampness develops a fungus, Mycelian growth, which rapidly rots cloth.)

Tent Care—

In erecting a tent make sure that the pole is fully in the peak socket before lifting.

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

Place beneath the foot of the tent pole a flat stone or block of wood, which may be kicked out, to ease up the guy ropes during a night rain. If a suitable stone or block of wood is

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

not available, dig a hole about two inches to one side of the pole and in this place an empty tin can of a size to take the pole easily. When not in use the can should be covered to prevent filling with earth.

Never pile earth against the tent walls.

Cut the drainage ditch with its inner side immediately below the wall.

Each morning, weather permitting, loop up the tent sides until thoroughly dry, then trail (roll).

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

Addresses of M.D. Headquarters—

I, London, Ont.; II, Toronto; III, Kingston; IV, Montreal; V, Quebec; VI, Halifax; VII, St. John, N.B.; X, Winnipeg; XI, Victoria, B.C.; XII, Regina; XII, Calgary.

Take some real scoutly snapshots at your camp this summer—not groups, but actual "activity" pictures. Then send them to the Scout Leader, as an example.

Along the Trail

Keep the OUT in Scouting



The Wallace Nesbitt Junior for Alberta was won by another of those small town Scout teams—the 1st Pincher Creek. 7th Lethbridge was second.

1,500 Winnipeg Scouts attended St. George's Day church services. The annual church parade of St. John, N.B., Scouts was attended by 22 troops and 11 packs.

The 2nd St. Thomas, Ont., Troop, combined business and reforestation. Providing their own trees, they contracted to plant maples in a residential section, and realized \$30 for their camp fund.

An International Pilgrimage of Catholic Scouts to Rome has been arranged to take place between Aug. 30 and Sept. 8 this year. Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, Boy Scouts, 25 Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S.W. 1.

Scoutmasters Bull, Barnes and Spurr of Fredericton, visiting Douglas, N.B., to assist in organizing a Scout troop, adjourned their meeting to fight a forest fire on a nearby mountain side. The flames were mastered at midnight and several farm homes were saved.

The Border Cities have a Scout Council made up of Troop Committeemen and Scoutmasters. This year the Council elected a small Executive. "This operates more readily and quickly. We have the members of the Council to fall back upon when necessary."

On the nomination of His Excellency Lord Byng, Chief Scout for Canada, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson was re-elected Chief Commissioner at the annual meeting of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association, held at Ottawa, April 30th. Approval was expressed of the steps taken by the Executive Committee to secure registration of all Canadian Scouts at Dominion Headquarters, as a means of financing needed field work.

Said the Calgary Herald editorially of the local Scout Jamboree of May 22: "The entire program was interesting, but the climax, the spectacle of more than six hundred fine, sturdy lads marching with the flags and pennants of all nations, was one that could not be viewed without emotion. One is reassured about the future of this city and the Dominion as one realizes that these lads are representative of the younger generation in Canada." An early Fall number of the Scout Leader will carry an account of the display.

SOME ILLUSTRATION CAMPS

(Continued from page 65)

the Scout Law, which was to be the law of the camp, was explained to them and they were told that they would be expected to subscribe to this. Each agreed to do his best. They were then organized into patrols, and dismissed to await further instruction from their P.Ls.

Written preliminary instructions were handed each P.L. and Second covering the necessary preparations for camp, certificate of health, parents' consent, etc. Further instructions outlined each P.L.'s responsibilities at camp—seeing that each of his boys was well provided for at meals and comfortable at night, and that harmony prevail in the patrol, etc. On the latter point the P.L. was directed to diplomatically adjust small differences that might arise; only when unsuccessful was he to report to the S.M. or A.S.M.

Continues the report: "For the days that followed before camp the Patrol Leaders were busy planning for the 'best' patrol, and instructing their boys in their duties at camp."

The following instructional period program was drawn up, and followed successfully:—

Instruction Period Program

First Day A.M. Talk—KYBO, Sanitation, Latrines, etc. Take boys and define bounds of camp grounds. Talk P.L. Reports and Scout Law. P.M. Flag ceremonies. Instruction in flag raising.

Second Day A.M. Patrol Calls, Cries and Emblems. Instruction—Fires. P.M. Demonstration—Camp Fires. Competition.

Third Day A.M. Hand Signal Drill—Troop Formations. P.M. Competition in Hand Signal Formations.

Fourth Day A.M. Instruction—Axmanship Demonstration. P.M. Instruction—Scout staff. Get one.

Fifth Day A.M. Instruction—Scout Spirit in Games. Disguise. P.M. Night Scouting by Day.

Sixth Day A.M. Measurements—make records of each present.

P.M. Competition in Measurements. Seventh Day A.M. Written Reports—Messages.

P.M. Competition in Carrying Messages.

Eighth Day A.M. Journey Reports. P.M. Birds and Animals. Competition in Stalking and Description.

Ninth Day A.M. Trees and Vegetation. Competition for samples.

P.M. Parts of Rope and KNOTS. Tenth Day A.M. Hiking—how to prepare.

P.M. Order in breaking camp. How to pack up, etc.

The first day in camp was a remarkable success, owing to the previous organization and planning. The boys entered into the spirit of the camp, and all went merry and bright. Each patrol set about "winning" the prize for "best patrol."

Most of the boys being untrained, patrol cooking was not attempted. A large dining and kitchen tent was used, presided over by experienced cooks. (It is planned this year to adopt patrol

cooking.) The menus given in the June Leader Supplement were followed; and boys whose health was not up to standard showed marked improvement daily—gaining weight, color and spirit. There was not one accident or case of illness. An occasional dose of castor oil was given.

Sanitation was strongly emphasized from the first. Latrines, etc., were all along Gillwell lines; and in a few days near-perfect sanitation prevailed. (An attached report by Major R. B. C. Thomson, C.A.M.C., who closely inspected the camp, was most complimentary.) An item of the daily procedure was a report submitted each morning by each P.L. covering the condition of health of each member of his patrol, with miscellaneous remarks; also recommendations, if any, regarding camp conditions.

The total cost for the full 10 days' camp was \$8.00 per boy.

On the conclusion of the camp Scoutmaster Coombs received a letter of appreciation from the Chairman of the Boys' Work Committee of the Lethbridge Rotary Club. A second letter which fittingly capped a splendidly run camp was a statement from the owner of the camp site declaring that the grounds were left "cleaner than when you came." The letter added: "We appreciate the splendid training the boys had under your supervision, and wish we could always have such campers on our ground."

A Gillwell Scout Camp

A camp run entirely on Gillwell Patrol System lines, was the experiment of the 1st Huntsville (Ont.) Troop, Scoutmaster W. D. Forrest, assisted by Gillwellian Stuart Stanbury.

The first question which occurred after reading the very complete story of the camp, and studying the unusual collection of camp activity pictures, was, "Did the boys not tire of it?"

In anticipation of the question the answer was given: "The boys declared it the best time they had ever had. Early this spring plans already were under way for a similar camp this summer."

In this connection we grown-ups, even Scoutmasters, need reminding that we should not judge a boys' reactions by our own. A boy in good

health is simply an energy machine; you can't give him enough, so long as he is interested. And real Scouting always interests.

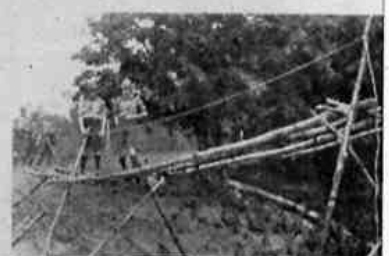
The report bears this out with the observation: "It was my seventh Scout camp. The program included much more Scoutcraft than any of the previous camps, and yet I have never seen such splendid camp morale and enthusiasm for real Scouting."

An interesting feature was the fact that it was the troop's first camp, and that it was on a vote of the whole troop that the complete Patrol System camp was ventured.

"The boys caught the spirit of things almost immediately, and the second day in camp saw the patrols a smooth-working machine, every boy having his own individual responsibility for the day. Each Scout took his turn in presiding over the patrol kitchen, cutting the day's fuel, supervising sanitary arrangements, acting as dramatic director for the patrol's Council Fire skit, and so on."

The Camp Court of Honour was in fact the camp executive. It met once a week, usually during the noon rest hour, and ran the camp in everything but the instructional program. It was once convened in its judicial capacity, when contrary to camp orders, two boys, new to Scouting, went bathing while on cook duty, the rest of the troop being absent. The case was handled simply but impressively and effectively, the members of the Court being in full uniform, seated behind a long table over the front of which hung the respective patrol flags. The Court was opened by the boy elected as clerk with the announcement, "The first session of the Court of Honour of the 1st Huntsville Troop, sitting in a judicial capacity, is now declared open. God Save the King!" This was followed by the reading of the Scout Law, then a charge by the Judge (the Scoutmaster) pointing out the items of the Law transgressed.

Patrol Sites were laid out as pictured in the '24 June Leader—the tent doors facing the East, to get the early morning sun in on the cleared tent floors. The clump of trees on the site gave shade at noonday and in the



A Sun Clock, a Brush Shelter, a Monkey Bridge and a Two-Span Trestle Bridge—1st Huntsville Camp

early afternoon, as well as forming a wind-break on the lake side. Leeward of the tent location was the patrol kitchen. This included a stone fireplace with gadgets; incinerator, grease pit, and in some cases a fireless cooker.

Patrol Cooking.—Although ventured with some uncertainty, the patrol cooking experiment also was a complete success. The boys were started with things not too difficult to prepare. When the patrol cook drew his rations at the Q.M.'s counter he found with his basket a yellow typed sheet itemizing the rations drawn, and explicit directions for cooking. The menu was arranged progressively; and before the expiration of the camp the patrols had produced quite tasty meals of hot tea biscuits cooked in a trapper's oven, chicken fricasses, and several kinds of puddings and other confections. One interesting and successful kink was the making of the patrol porridge over night. The oatmeal was stirred into boiling water, allowed to stand over the fire for 5 minutes, then covered and placed in the improvised fireless cooker. When dug up in the morning it was cooked and hot—the best porridge they had ever tasted, according to the boys' own account.

"With a young troop patrol cooking requires careful direction and supervision, but not to adopt the plan is to lose a very important feature of camp training, to my mind." (We would emphasize the qualification, under experienced leadership.—Ed.)

The food was served to the patrol by its assistant cook, when the members were all seated. He was the unquestioned and impartial server of all.

While the mothers of the boys were not forbidden to send dainties to the camp, it was understood that such contributions should go to the camp store. Quite often there was enough all round. In some cases a number of pies were awarded at inspection, without any previous announcement.

No eating was allowed in sleeping tents. The Q.M. sold chocolate bars, but only to the amount of 10 cents per day per boy.

Health.—There was no serious accident or illness during the whole period of the camp. The Camp Chief, however, was prepared with a carefully selected medical set. Bandages and iodine were placed with every patrol's equipment, as well as on an accessible shelf in the old cabin which had been made Headquarters. Scratches bruises and cuts were treated immediately. All dressings were kept aseptic, and used dressings carefully burned. (This, by the way, is an important point sometimes overlooked.)

Patrol Leaders were required to report the regularity of their boys at kybo duty. On the second day two teaspoons of Glauber's Salts and a cup of hot coffee were given every boy in camp. Hot coffee is one of the best "vehicles." The Q.M. was careful to include foods such as fruit or bran in his menu about every second day, for their laxative action.

We had no cases of colds or sore throats. During and immediately after

rain the boys were instructed to go barefoot or to wear a pair of canvas shoes. If blankets accidentally became damp they were hung on racks before a fire until thoroughly dry.

Hot milk or chocolate was frequently served before turning in. It is an excellent sleep producer.

Swimming.—A flat-bottomed punt, impossible to capsize, was used for aquatic games, and also for the swimming picket. It could only be used on other occasions with the permission of the S.M. The swimming period was limited to 20 minutes; which we consider the maximum time the average boy can remain in water without injury. This may be questioned, but some of the best medical authorities believe "over soaking" weakens bodily resistance.

Duty Patrol.—The Duty Patrol was in service for one day, taking over at the conclusion of the Council Fire—which it was their first duty to extinguish. The patrol was responsible for the general tidiness of the camp including the Quartermaster's quarters, which had to be washed down with hot water daily. They fixed the flag for breaking in the morning, supervised flag lowering, prepared the Council Fire and the program. The patrol also provided the day's swim-



HUNTSVILLE Camp S.M. and a "high and dry" Sausage Raft—of 4 ground sheets stuffed with ferns and grass.

ming picket. Provisions were brought from the neighboring farm and entered up by them in the Accounts. In addition they carried out any special orders received from the Court of Honour.

Records.—The boys were encouraged to keep diaries, using a portion of their daily rest period for making entries. Tests passed were entered directly in the Troop Record Book. Bills of supplies were filed both at the camp and by the Secretary of the Troop Committee. Patrols signed for equipment issued them, and these were carefully checked on issue and on return.

The Camp Paper.—"Totem Talks" was one of our most successful entertainment ventures. A staff of editors was elected by the troop, and every boy was invited to contribute news, jokes, articles, and illustrations. A portable typewriter did the printing.

Council Fire.—We found the programs more successful, and more enjoyed by the boys, when held every second night. On the odd night the patrols were permitted to have a small fire of their own, at which they could pop corn, entertain another patrol, or

The
Camp
Sun Clock.



have a rehearsal of some patrol stunt for the following night's big fire. The Council Fire was always opened with a brief ceremony, the P.L. of the Duty Patrol then taking charge and presenting his program. The camp was provided with a supply of Camp Fire song books and a number of college song books.

Instruction in Scoutcraft.—Much thought was given the preparation of a course of training in Scoutcraft that would be both practical and absorbingly interesting to the boy. On the first morning in camp the patrols took their places on the logs of the newly constructed Council Fire with notebooks and pencil. The Camp Chief began by pointing out how different was life in camp to that at home. They were here thrown upon their own resources—a test that would show the stuff of which they were made. Although camp was not equipped with hot and cold baths; yet such life in the backwoods did not mean that they need go about like little pigs. Whittling with his knife, he showed how easy it was to fashion a toothbrush, in case any of them had overlooked one. With a story or two he emphasized the importance of a healthy, clean skin. Then followed a demonstration of a morning camp wash, stripped to the waist—followed by a good rub down.

The second period of instruction was on the axe, its proper care and use. When the patrol took their seats in the Council Circle all the camp axes were found masked in an adjacent stump. Each axe was examined by the boys, and its faults or merits pointed out. This was followed by a short demonstration of trimming and logging-up. It was impressed upon the boys that an axe in untrained hands is as dangerous as a loaded weapon in the hands of a child. In the afternoon each boy was required to pass a short practical test of his axmanship—felling an 8 inch tree in the required position, trimming and logging-up. (There were a number of available dead trees in the neighborhood.)

Spare Time.—Spare time activity cards were used, and were found very successful in increasing the interest of the boys in their progress. Three columns were headed Test, Date Passed, Examiner. The tests were: AXMANSHIP, 50 YD. SWIM, SEMAPHORE RATE, FIRST AID, DAMPER OR TWIST, PORRIDGE, BACON,

HUNTERS' STEW, MAP, COMPASS, WEIGHTS, DISTANCE, WEIGHT CAPACITY, KNOTS, SHELTERS, BRIDGE, RAFT, KITCHENS, FIRES AND CRANES, CAMP LAYOUT, RATIONING, HIKE REPORTS.

Bridge Building.—The boys became absorbingly interested in bridge building. In the course of a few days two bridges spanned an adjacent ravine. The first was a large trestle of two spans, constructed entirely of hardwood and rope lashings. The trestles were first laid out on the ground, measured and pegged to get the proper slope (and a "tangent," as the "standing up part divided by the lying down part," acquired as real meaning.) The monkey bridge was made with equal care; and both bridges did practical service during the camp. A civil engineer visitor pronounced the trestle bridge the finest piece of rustic engineering he had seen.

Other productions included a South Pacific outrigger canoe and a "sausage raft," the latter made of four ground sheets stuffed with fern and grass.

The boys were interested in the Mapping talks and demonstrations, and a number of excellent maps were produced. Plane tables were improvised from the large empty cartons in which supplies came.

The rest of the Scout Surveyor's outfit consisted of a pencil, and a one cent rule on each end of which was glued a small cork. One cork had a slight groove burned in the top and the other bore a vertical pin in line with the groove. Several of the boys became quite expert at the panoramic sketch.

Compass Direction also proved interesting. The boys were taught to take their directions directly from the sun's position. The use of the watch as a compass was illustrated, including its use on a dark day by covering its face with a sheet of white paper and using a pin to cast a shadow. A Gillwell Plumb-bob Compass was constructed by one of the patrols for the Camp Museum, also a Sun Clock. (A more correct instrument would have been made by pointing the central pole at the North star.)

The First Class Journey.—The grand climax of the camp was the First Class Journey. Exhaustive preparations were made several days ahead; and only those boys were named to go who were believed capable of the physical test. Footwear was carefully examined, and in some cases suitable boots were ordered out from town. On the day of departure the Camp Chief called all to the Council Fire for a final pow-wow on hiking. He reviewed the principles of map reading and the taking of compass bearings, and the writing of the Journey report. Actual reports made on similar hikes were submitted for the boys' examination.

Bread was not taken; instead, rusks which the boys had toasted the day previous. In addition each boy was given an emergency ration of parched Indian cornmeal, or "Pinole," 4 ounces of which in a cup of water will sustain life for seven hours. This was given largely to emphasize the adventure spirit of the occasion.

The Journey instructions were not

handed the P.L.s. before leaving camp, but were sent after them a half hour later by "dispatch runners"—smaller boys not going on the hike. This also was done for its flavor of romance and adventure. In fact nothing was overlooked which might add to the atmosphere of romance.

The patrols were to travel secretly, without being seen by anyone. The country through which they were travelling was unfriendly. They were to proceed so many miles N.N.E. and would then come to a river. They were to measure its depth, width, speed of current, and map it for 300 yards, showing fords, and the nature of the river bank. They were to take the measurement for a bridge. They were then to cross a piece of thick woodland until they came to a lake. At the south end of this lake was an "estate" which was to be surveyed and mapped. It was necessary to ascertain the species of trees growing, nature of the soil, the drainage and water supply. They were then to return by the most direct route to camp, and report to the Camp Chief at 10.30 A.M. the following day. A detailed report of the Journey, a route sketch map and a collection of leaves and plants from the estate was to be



THE GILLWELL Fireless Cooker. It produced the "best porridge they ever tasted." (Grass packed hard, whole covered with more grass, then sod.)

submitted. In a word, the hike was planned to cover as much as possible of the training done during the camp.

The route was the same for all patrols, but they were started toward their objective from different points.

As a precautionary measure the Camp Chief covered the route alone that night after dark, and ascertained the location of the several hikers without making his presence known.

The camp was run at less than \$4.00 per boy per week.

Real Scouting For Boys

The camp story concludes with this observation: "With an adult mind we say bridge building, mapping and nature study are hard work. Presented through Scouting, the boy will joy in them as play. The power of imagination is still very strong even in the boy of 16 and 17. In camp away from the cynical life of civilization, he equally with his younger brother loves to be an Indian or a Robinson Crusoe, building his own lean-to, cooking his own meals, Scouting his way about the woods. Therefore I contend that if we are running a Scout camp we cannot do better than apply the principles laid down in **Scouting for Boys**—tested formula of a Master Scout."

A Camp Duty Patrol Schedule

THE following Duty Patrol Schedule was taken from the Bulletin Board of the Nova Scotia Provincial Scout Camp of 1924.

6:45 a.m.—Rouse Troop Leaders and Headquarters.

For—Provide TWO Scouts to assist at the as soon as they are washed and Dressed.

—Provide TWO Scouts to assist at the kitchen. They will report to the Cook before and after each meal, and will remain as long as needed. They must, however, be with their patrols for inspection and Flag Break.

—Get two pails of spring water before each meal, and have them placed on the boxes in the dining tent near the kitchen.

—Prepare Union Jack for Flag Break at 9:45 each morning.

—Send TWO Scouts with the mail: Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 a.m. Report to Fred Taylor to get the mail, and deliver the mail to him on return. No mail to be taken from Mail Bag before reaching Camp except by special permission of the Camp Scoutmaster.

—Lower flag at sundown each day. The Patrol Leader of the Duty Patrol will give the freeze signal by whistle, and call the Camp to Alert.

—Be responsible for the general tidiness of the Camp.

Council Fire Patrol

The Council Fire Patrol each day will be responsible for preparing the Council Fire for lighting at 8:15 each evening. The Troop Leader of the Camp Troop furnishing the Council Fire Patrol will supervise the construction of the fire. The P. L. of the Council Fire Patrol will light the fire when instructed by the Assistant Scoutmaster of the Camp.

NOTE:—The Nova Scotia provincial camp is a semi-mass camp, with troops, patrols, or smaller groups of Scouts coming and going over a period of six weeks, and organized on the Patrol System into temporary Camp Troops. Meals served in a large tent; professional cook, assisted by Scouts.

The 1st St. Anne's Troop policed the golf links during the Canadian Golf Tournament last summer.



Gadgets of the Nova Scotia P. L. Crows 1924.



A.S.M. MacKenzie, '24 N. S. Gillwell, a cup rack, and a brush hook (for hauling in spruce bedding.)

Camp Sites

SEE article in June Leader, 1924.

If possible camp at a safe distance from summer resorts and grounds frequented by picnic parties. Also well away from "hot dogs," ice cream sodas and like temptations.

Sun Burn

Insist upon gradual tanning. There will always be boys who, unless warned, will expose the entire body on the first day in camp, with the result at least of several uncomfortable days and nights, in some cases blisters, swollen limbs and headache, or more serious results. The rule also should apply to exposure of neck, arms and legs. Insist on covering as soon as the skin begins to sting, further exposure not to be permitted until the following day.

Ground Sheets

Ground sheets, or some satisfactory substitute, are even more important than blankets, for sleeping upon or close to the ground.

Airing Blankets and Tent Floor

Everything outside on the grass or on bushes or tree limbs, as soon as the dew has disappeared—until the tent floor has thoroughly dried. Or as soon as possible after the rain. If the ground is sodden, air things on a roughly constructed frame work, or on bushes or tree branches from which moisture has first been thoroughly shaken. All suitcases or boxes should be placed on sticks, stones, or little platforms, to raise them from the ground.

Axe and Knife

If not discussed previous to camp, include in your first Council Fire talk a strict warning against the careless use of axe and knife. Permit no carving of initials on trees, fences, bridge rails; or blazing or otherwise hacking trees with axe or hatchet. Make these Court of Honour offences.

Lay down definite camp rules regarding canoeing, boating and bathing, and post these on the camp bulletin board. For instance:—

Some Camp Reminders

Boats and canoes shall only be taken out on the permission of the S.M. or A.S.M.

No Scout who cannot swim will be allowed to take out a boat or canoe alone.

Bathing will be permitted only during the hours specified below.

Any boy disobeying these rules will be sent home immediately, or as soon as possible.

On the subject of bathing P. O. & R. lays down the rule that during swimming periods not less than two good swimmers must be on duty as life guards, on shore or in a boat.

These boys, preferably Patrol Leaders, should be instructed never to take their eyes off the boys in the water, and to "count heads" from time to time. The guards should wear a coat or sweater about their shoulders.

No Firearms

No firearms should be permitted in a Scout camp. Well made bows will provide all the sport of this kind necessary, and will much more interest a greater number of boys.

Manners at Camp Meals

Dropping the courtesies and good manners of proper home life "is not done" in Scout camps. On the other hand, an opportunity is frequently afforded the Scoutmaster of teaching certain boys some of the niceties of life not acquired in unfortunate homes. If the average boy returns from camp with a lot of undesirable eating habits, and a new slang vocabulary for the dishes and food served on his mother's table, he does not thereby elevate the Scoutmaster in his parents' estimation.

The Daily Program

The commonly played athletic games and contests are worth while, but don't forget that most of them can be played on a vacant lot at home; that in looking forward to camp the boy has been looking forward to something different—Scouting fun of the woods and fields that cannot be had at home.

With your Court of Honour work out a program to include a good selection of the Scouting games listed elsewhere in this number.

Hikes

Also thoroughly study and plan to make the most of the hike possibilities of the camp, including the First Class Journey and the Camper's hike. A partial list: Bird Observation Hike (camp patrol competition points for each variety of bird identified and satisfactorily described). Tree Hike. Wild Animal Hike. Wild Flower Hike. Insect Hike. Bird and Animal Tracking Hike (patrol points in order of excellence for stories read from bird or animal tracks).

Observation reports will make interesting features of Council Fire programs.

Council Fire Programs

It is equally important that these be well worked out in advance. While the Duty Patrol may be given the chief responsibility for the evening's entertainment, each of the other patrols should contribute at least one good number, and the Scoutmaster and A.S.M. should make their contribution. Probably the most acceptable and suitable contribution from the S.M. is the adventure story; if this emphasizes some point of the Scout Law so much the better. Sufficient copies of the Canadian Scout Camp Fire Song Book will ensure plenty of good singing, with suitable leading.

Singing

Scout singing should be snappy and lively, and kept well up to time, or even a little faster than normal time. This applies also to the singing of the National Anthem and O Canada. (If you have always sung the National Anthem slowly, try it with your boys in brisk time, and note the spirit and zest that is added.)

Be sure to try some of the Rounds in the new edition of the Camp Fire Song Book. They are easily picked up, and much liked by the boys.

A few suggestions on Round singing:

In teaching a Round, first have the entire circle sing the air simultaneously until it has been mastered. Then divide the circle into four sections, as, "The Wolves will be the first section, the Beavers the second," and so on; or, "Billy to Jack, you will be the first section; Ted to Dick the second," and so on. In starting the Round, yourself give the cue and lead to each section in turn, pointing at them, starting the words of the first bar,



ONE of the prize kitchens of the '24 Gillwells. It was that of the Northern Alberta (Red Deer) Robins. Note the billy bar.

and beating time with your hand. It is of course necessary to the harmonizing of the four parts that the singing be kept strictly up to time.

The Round may be ended abruptly on signal at the conclusion of any bar, with the chorus in full swing, or may be tapered off diminuendo by the preliminary direction, "Sing three (or other number) times"—each section then ending on its third repetition of the fourth bar.

An effective way of controlling volume is for the song leader, with arms extended, to sink gradually to his heels, or rise gradually to his full height, as a visible direction for diminishing or crescendo.

Passing Tests at Camp

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

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

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

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

Proficiency Badge Work

No camp may be considered an all-round success if the troop has not advanced in its outdoor proficiency badge work during the camping period. The possible camp subjects include: Artist, Boatman, Camp Cook, Camper, Canoeman, Inland or Sea Fisherman, Entertainer, Forester, Horseman, Naturalist, Photographer (in part), Pioneer, Prospector, Stalker, Starman, Surveyor, Swimmer and Rescuer.

And Signaller. Camp offers the opportunity of signalling that really interests, and that realizes something of the romance of the art—from hill-top to hilltop, across the lake, from the camp to the distant road on the hillside.

Don't overlook the possibilities of signalling as part of your system of camp control, and for emergency use. A prearranged smoke signal, for instance, will make an effective way of calling the troop in from various scattered hikes, in case of an emergency—as a storm, or a call to fight

a fire. Study some of the miscellaneous systems of signalling outlined in the "Scout Signaller" and "Handbook for Canada."

Some Good Camp Games

TRY starting the camp day with some of these P.T. games instead of Physical Jerks:

Patrol Hand Wrestling (see Leader for April).

Foot in the Ring (March).

Push and Pull—patrol against patrol in turn, or right half of troop against left half, using a sufficiently long and strong pole (April Leader).

Elephant and Whale (April).

Chain (or Whip) Tag (Feb.)

A version of O'Grady Says—those missing out moving into a second, or "Booby Squad," where the movements are continued until but one boy remains in the original formation. Immediately on discovering that he is last this boy may race for his patrol site, the rest endeavoring to catch him; if he reaches his tent he is accorded some special camp privilege for the day as, "O'Grady Champion." Or he may thus earn special points for his patrol in the camp competition; in which case the other members of



A hiking troop without lariats is becoming a rarity. Some lariat fans of the 27th Torontos.

his patrol endeavor to prevent his being caught by holding members of the other patrols until the champion has reached his tent.

Corral Tug—Troop, in patrol groups, at four "corners" inside a large rope circle. Hat is placed on the ground outside the circle 10 feet from each patrol "corner." On whistle each patrol endeavors to carry rope forward until one of its members can reach its hat.

May be made a pull between two patrols.

Five Man Chariot Race—Patrol holds hands, boy in the center being the driver, the rest the horses. On the goal line a handkerchief is stood up, wigwag fashion. On the word "go" the chariots race to the line, make a circling turn so as to bring their driver immediately over or beside the handkerchief, and the latter bends down and picks the handkerchief up in his teeth—if possible without stopping. First chariot back at the starting point with its handkerchief wins.

Centipede Race—Patrols line up behind Patrol Leaders, each boy's hands on the shoulders, hips or belt of the boy in front. If any member of the centipede loses his hold before the goal is reached his team is disqualified. Follow this with a—

Boat Race—Each patrol straddles a pole, facing from the goal line, excepting the P. L., at the end, who faces the other boys. He acts as coxswain, giving the time for the "stroke" (step), and steering his "boat." A hundred yards straight away course may be used, or 50 yards, with a turn and back to the starting line.

Patrol Stunt Challenge—Each patrol, as a patrol performs some P. T. stunt, as a challenge to another patrol. The latter endeavors to duplicate the stunt, and if successful, performs a stunt for duplication by the challenger.

Scouting Games

Disguise games, Camouflage and Observation games, Night Scouting in Daytime—see June Leader, '24.

Nature Points—With troop in circle, Scoutmaster announces for example, "A red oak leaf!" The boys at once race off for the leaf, and the first second and third back with the correct leaf win competition points for their patrol. Each boy must of course pick his own leaf. The game may be begun with easily found tree leaves, weeds or flowers, and gradually made more difficult; the Scoutmaster having previously gone over the ground and prepared his list.

Defending the Stockade—One patrol defends, the others are the attacking Indians. The ideal scene for this game is a clearing having plenty of small cover, such as stumps, bushes and small trees, and in the centre a knoll or hillock—the "blockhouse." A stockade fence is indicated in some way on the ground, encircling the blockhouse some 15 or 25 feet distant, depending upon the nature of the cover. The attackers are scattered in a circle or half circle up to a hundred yards from the blockhouse. The defenders are grouped on the knoll. On the blowing of two whistles the defenders lie down and refrain from looking, and the attackers begin stalking forward. On the blowing of one whistle the attackers instantly freeze, and the defenders jump up, look, and endeavor to discover and identify by name the individual attackers. Attackers correctly named and located are out (and take some position from which they can watch the remainder of the game). Guessing on the part of the defenders is not permitted; only one name may be called for a boy in any one certain location. The whistles are blown at irregular intervals, occasionally within a few seconds—the purpose of this being to emphasize the necessity of the attackers being always on the alert to freeze. An Indian getting a hand on the stockade line without being seen nominates three of the defenders out of action. An Indian seen, but not correctly identified before he gets his hand on the line, calls out one defender. Jumping up and rushing is not permitted. It is a stalking game throughout.

Council Fire Games

Camp Chief's Hat—see Feb. Leader.

Lighting the Candles at Sea—A good sized round bottle is placed on its side on the ground, and across this a small board. The traveller, with a lighted candle in one hand and an unlighted candle in the other, seats

himself on the board, feet extended at full length, in line lengthwise with the bottle, and with the heel of one foot resting upright on the toe of the other. He then endeavors to light the one candle with the other.

Joshua Gillwell Went to Camp—The one starting the game begins: "Joshua Gillwell went to camp, and he took ----- (some article of equipment)." The boy sitting next repeats what is said by the first boy, and adds an article of his own—and so on around the circle. Of course all sorts of incongruous items are mentioned, such as a piano, a fried egg, a battleship.

Barnyard Talk—Boy named as "IT" is blindfolded. Others then change their positions around the fire. IT then passes about the circle, pauses before someone and makes the noise of some barnyard fowl or animal, to which the other similarly replies, and IT endeavors to call him by name. If successful they change places. If not, IT passes on and tries again.

Poor Pussy—A boy, playing cat, walks on "all fours" about the fire circle, meowing. He finally pauses before another boy, rubs against his legs, cat fashion, and meows and yowls and howls. The other boy must stroke the cat, saying, "Poor pussy, poor pussy," retaining a serious, unsmiling face. If he smiles he becomes the cat.

You Are a Tree—In the course of 20 indirect questions the boy indicated must discover by questioning the Scoutmaster "the kind of tree he is"; the five first questions to concern the bark, the next five questions to concern the shape, the remaining ten being general, the tree then being named by the Scout. Example questions and answers: "Have I rough bark?" "Well, medium rough—rough in some places, smooth in others." "Am I a wide spreading tree?" "Sometimes you are and sometimes you're not." "Do I grow well amongst other trees?" "Yes." "When I grow amongst other trees, am I a tall tree?" "Sometimes." "I mean, when I am full grown, amongst other trees, am I a tall tree?" "Yes."

As a variation, the boy who is to be the tree may be directed to leave the Council Fire, and the circle then choose the kind of tree, and discuss for some minutes its characteristics. The boy is then called in, and endeavors to discover the name of the tree in the 20 questions, as above.

Flowers, weeds, birds, animals also may be used; items of Scout uniform and equipment, articles used in a game, etc.

Camp First Aid for Aching Teeth

THE aching tooth is a common camp problem; and since the nearest dentist frequently is many miles away, some knowledge of the more common causes of toothache, and of simple but effective remedies, should be part of every camping Scoutmaster's qualification for his job. The following article on the subject was prepared by Dr. A. Slone, Scoutmaster of the 39th Ottawa Troop.

First, the **Dental First Aid Box**—
Oil of Cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
"Poloris" pads.
Aspirin Tablets.
Epsom Salts.
Antiphlogistine, large can.
Absorbent Cotton.
Small quantity gutta percha sticks.

Kinds of Toothache—

There are two kinds of toothache: (a) Pain from a live nerve. (b) Pain from a dead nerve, i.e., a beginning abscess.

A proper differentiation of these is very important, since remedies employed for stopping the pain from a live nerve will have no beneficial effect in the case of pain originating in a dead nerve, and vice versa.

The two classes may be distinguished by the following symptoms, No. 1 in each being the important, or "diagnostic" point, the others coming in order of importance.

Pain from a Live Tooth—

1. Cold water will cause pain. (Wind a pellet of cotton about a toothpick, dip in cold water, and apply to tooth. If the boy jumps, it is a live-nerve pain.)
2. The exact tooth may not be known; the whole side of the jaw may hurt.
3. The pain is acute and sharp, and is intermittent.
4. Sweets and acid fruits hurt.



A Gillwell Boudoir.

Pain from a Dead Nerve—

1. The tooth is sore when tapped as with a knife or fork.
2. Cold water does not hurt; in fact, relieves pain for a moment.
3. Hot water hurts.
4. The pain is dull and constant.
5. The gum or cheek may be swollen.

Treatment

For Live Tooth—

First, place the boy, seated, in a suitable position, with head back. Keep the tongue or cheek out of the way with a teaspoon.

1. Clean the cavity thoroughly with pellets of cotton on a toothpick, dipped in warm water. (A pair of tweezers will be found handy.)

2. Dry the cavity with cotton. Roll a cotton pellet the size of a small pea (no larger), moisten with Oil of Cloves and place in the cavity. Over this place a second pellet of dry cotton, or seal with a piece of gutta percha softened over a match, and packed in with jackknife blade.

(Where Oil of Cloves is not available, a paste of baking soda may prove effective. The mere washing of

the cavity with warm water will sometimes stop the pain.)

For Dead Tooth—

1. Clean the cavity thoroughly with toothpick pellets and warm water. Do not treat the cavity, but plug with a pellet of cotton at meal times, in order to prevent the lodging of food.

2. Dry the gum around the tooth, and paint gum with iodine.

3. Apply ice or cold water to the tooth for five or ten minutes, then place a Poloris pad between cheek and gum (after soaking pad in hot water for fifteen seconds).

4. Give an Aspirin tablet every hour for three hours; if necessary, repeat after interval of three hours.

5. Give a dose of salts, whether the boy needs it otherwise or not.

6. Where the tooth is sore to tapping, and the pain very severe, give a hot foot bath. Have the boy sit for half an hour or longer with his feet in a pail of hot water.

7. Where there is considerable swelling of the face try an application of Antiphlogistine over the swollen area, as per directions on package.

8. If the pain persists after treatment probe the cavity with a needle (a large darning needle, or a small needle on a thread, to prevent dropping), to insure an opening into the nerve chamber.

9. If in pain at night, have the boy sleep with head well elevated.

Theory of Treatment—

In the case of the aching live tooth you are treating a live nerve that is being irritated by decay and by accumulated food fragments; hence you clean the cavity and apply drugs to act upon the nerve.

In the case of the aching dead tooth there is likely some pus or gas present; therefore you clean the cavity, in order to provide an exit for the pus or gas. The tooth is sore to tapping because the gum or bone in which the tooth is embedded is irritated by the pus. Iodine, and the ice or cold water and Poloris pad are applied to reduce the inflammation. Aspirin is given for its effect upon the nerves. Salts and the hot foot bath are given to counteract inflammation in the neighborhood of the affected tooth or in any other parts of the body.

YOUR OPINION ON THE REGISTRATION PLAN IS DESIRED. KINDLY FILL IN AND RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

"The idea appears to be an excellent one for helping the other fellow, and a practical example of the Scout Law."
—W. H. Croft, 20th Toronto.

"Every boy should feel a responsibility to the work as a whole. I have had my boys raise their quota each year by their own definite effort."
—Rev. E. A. Slemin, 1st Stayner.

"I consider the Registration idea a Good Turn which is deserving of the Scout Movement, and one which should prove popular among the boys."
—P. S. Boyd, 1st Chesterville.

Camp Good Turns

A LARGE number of our troops have made the Good Turn a matter-of-course feature of their summer camps. They have helped neighboring farmers get in their hay ahead of a storm, have demolished an old barn, have fought grass and forest fires, have brightened up the surroundings of a war memorial, have contributed to the programs of country church lawn socials. Last summer the Regina Rover Band played every day of their camp for the inmates of the Fort Qu'Appelle Sanitarium. A year or so ago several Toronto troops occupying the same camp in succession took care of a poor crippled boy who had been operated upon for paralyzed limbs, the last troop taking him home able to walk and play games.

A Few Suggestions

While few troops could duplicate the Good Turn of the Regina Rovers, the crippled-boy good turn is one that a number of troops might this summer be able to emulate. In many if not most communities there are crippled boys of poor families to whom a week or so of good living, good company and plenty of air and sun would mean a great deal.

It may be mentioned that the Toronto Scouts fashioned a rustic sedan chair, and for the first several weeks of their crippled guest's visit carried him about wherever they went, that he might watch their games, and other activities.

If you are near farm or village neighbors, invite them to some of your council fires. To many this will be a novel and enjoyable treat. Send a verbal invitation by a Scout in full uniform. Put on a special program, worked out by the Camp Court of Honour. Make sure that there are seats for all. On the arrival of the visitors welcome them personally. Have the Duty P. L. take care of arrivals after the program has started. Include some songs and games in which your visitors can participate. If your camp is the first held in the neighborhood, at a suitable point say a few words regarding Scouting.

Learn whether there are any "shut-ins" in the district, and if so whether they would appreciate a Scout serenade some evening. If you have a portable radio receiving set, take that along.

If a church lawn social is held within ready reach of a camp the attendance of Scouts is always appreciated. This may be agreed to if there is no interference with the camp's Scouting program; and if the boys may be back in camp so as to turn in at the usual hour.

Boys going should be fully and neatly uniformed; and younger Scouts should be reminded of the reputation of "Scout conduct" that they are carrying. If invited to take part in the program, make sure that the contributions are up to Scout standard.

It may be wise to remind city or town boys camping for the first time that the general arrangements and program of a country social cannot for obvious reasons be on the same

scale as similar affairs in a large town or city, and that therefore no "comparisons" must be made, by word, look or bearing.

Country churches, churchyards and war memorials may offer a practical good turn opening for Scout Handymen, Carpenters and Gardeners in particular. A good turn of last summer that was much appreciated by a neighboring community was the tidying up and beautifying of the surroundings of a War Memorial by Scouts from the Ottawa district camp.

Clean local bathing places of sunken logs, submerged rocks (if not too large), weeds, etc. Place signs to warn of deep holes, and of submerged rocks or other objects which may be struck by divers. Arrange dressing shelters. Construct a model latrine.

Drain or bridge undesirable marshy spots. A good marsh bridge may be made of logs placed parallel and filled in with gravel.

Permanently bridge small streams where paths cross.



OWL Patrol of the Lethbridge, Alta., Scout-Rotary Good Turn Camp. Run on the Patrol System.

In a Farm Neighborhood—

Repair fences and gates. Every summer short-handed farmers are trying unsuccessfully during the busy field work season to find an opportunity for repairing fences or gates broken by cattle.

For similar reasons farmers frequently are unable to run into town to secure mower teeth or other machinery parts. If the camp has a means of daily or frequent communication with town, a standing offer to take care of such emergency needs during the period of the camp would be greatly appreciated.

A short-handed farmer may not have found time to draw in the previous winter's cut of firewood. An hour or so's "wood bee" would easily take care of this—the Scoutmaster driving the team, the boys handling the wood.

Clean out a pasture "spring pit" where cattle drink, or construct a pit. One form is made of a barrel cut in two around the middle, and sunk over the spring; being so located that the cattle can reach it without difficulty. A whole barrel should not be used; cattle have caught their heads in such pits and drowned.

Invite a call for help in case of strayed cattle. This will doubly interest the boys, with its opportunity of actual track reading.

If you have some qualified Scout Poultrymen and Carpenters in your troop, build a modern type poultry house for some good farm wife.

Repair or improve the efficiency of neighboring farmers radio sets. If you have a real radio electrician in the troop, send the word around.

Invite your neighbors to a Scout Field Day near the conclusion of your camp. Put on games and display work. If the visitors include boys, have them participate in some of the games. If not too many, the visiting boys might be attached as guests to different patrols, for the afternoon. At the discussion of the field day program by the Court of Honour hold up the objective of giving the neighbors, particularly the boys, a jolly afternoon of real Scout fun. Yourself take the visitors about the camp, and explain the various features.

Finally—make a new record for Camp Good Turns in 1925!

Then, while they are still fresh in your mind, send the list in to the Editor of the Scout Leader, that it may be used in working up a list of new Good Turn examples and possibilities for 1926.

Government Encourages Bird Study by Scouts

THE FOLLOWING communication has been received by the Dominion Camp Chief from Mr. J. B. Harkin, Commissioner of National Parks:

"With reference to your communication of May 16, 1924, I am now able to advise you that the Department has approved of the Branch donating a book, which would be of value to a student of ornithology, to each Boy Scout who completes a special course in bird study and who passes an examination to the satisfaction of the officers of the Branch of the curriculum given below. It is suggested that this offer be tried out for a period of one year. Suitable action in this connection for the future can then be planned.

"It is proposed that the following curriculum be adopted:

1. To be eligible for this competition a Boy Scout must keep a bird diary for a period of one year and in this diary must record the result of his bird observations on not less than twenty-five different excursions. This diary will be subject to examination.
2. To be eligible in this competition a Boy Scout must hold the Naturalist's Badge of the Boy Scout's course.
3. The examiner may give practical, field, oral or written tests on the birds of the Boy Scout's district.

"Boy Scouts who successfully compete in this competition will be given special consideration in connection with instruction in bird banding or in other ways of co-operating with this Department in connection with bird observation and bird protection subjects. No doubt some of the boys who compete successfully will desire to carry their ornithological studies past the elementary stages."

FIRST, while recognizing that the Cub camp gives much pleasure, and may do much good in the way of character training, B.P. himself does not believe that Cub camping need be considered a matter of course. "So don't do it," he advises, "unless certain that the camp will be really well run."

Where a camp is held, he favors a small camp, attended only by the older, more reliable Cubs, as a special privilege.

Re Camping With Scouts.—While practically all experienced Cubmasters advise a separate camp for Wolf Cubs, there may be leaders new to Cubbing who will be interested in the reasons:

Scouts should wherever possible camp on the Patrol System, i.e., each patrol by itself in its own corner of the camp grounds. The Cub camp must be a mass camp.

Scouts should do their own cooking. Cubs cannot.

Scouts prefer to camp, and should camp, as far from "civilization" as possible. Cubs get homesick easily, and should be convenient to their homes, so that they may be visited by their mothers.

If necessary that a Cub go home, he must be taken. A Scout usually can be sent home.

Scouts should camp near water. Cubs are safest at some little distance from water.

Scout and Cub camp programs are entirely different in type. Cubs will copy Scout stunts, and get hurt. And a Scout does not like to play with "kids."

Finally, the atmosphere of a Scout camp is that of woodcraft adventure and romance, while the atmosphere of the Cub camp is simply that of a happy family out on a jolly picnic.

Preliminary.—Yourself visit the proposed camp site beforehand; do not trust to others' descriptions.

Study the question of safety for Cubs. Avoid vicinity of busy highways, dangerous streams, bogs, cliffs, quarries, etc.

Make necessary local supply arrangements.

Call upon or write local doctor and arrange for his services at camp, if required.

When all details are settled, send a Camp Notice to parents. The notice should contain information re Cub Kit, Expenses; when, where and Postal Address of Camp; date, time and place of assembly; an outline of Camp Rules, including those regarding the sending of candy, cake, etc.; Pocket Money and Visitors; also a certificate of health and parents' permission form.

Cub Camp Kit.—The personal camp kit required for a Cub is the same (with the obvious exceptions) as that enumerated for Scouts in the June Leader, 1924.

It is recommended that army blankets be rented in the case of packs whose boys come from families of limited means. Otherwise the boys may not be provided with sufficient night covering. Mothers are loath to send good blankets to camp with "such small boys."

The Wolf Cub Camp

An excellent idea used by certain Toronto packs is the making by the Cubs themselves, before camp, of ticks fashioned from old bags. At camp these are stuffed with hay or straw. A ground sheet, a tick as described, and three blankets will ensure safe and comfortable sleeping.

Camp Site.—The ideal Cub camp site should be readily accessible, so that mothers may conveniently reach it, and yet at some distance from much travelled roads. There should be plenty of trees, a good playing field, and good natural or artificial drainage for all extremes of weather; and a plentiful supply of unquestionably good drinking water.

Camp Layout.—Any suitable "street" method may be used, locating the sleeping tents quite conveniently to the dining tent and to the camp sanitary arrangements. One good arrangement is a half circle, with leaders' tents at either end and in the center, so that during the night all tents are within ready hearing distance of one of the leaders.

The camp should be laid out, sanitary arrangements completed and all tents erected before the arrival of the Cubs. The boys may assist in the breaking of the camp.



AKELA O'Callaghan gives his Toronto Akela Course Pack a final hike session talk.

Camp Organization.—The Cubmaster should have enough assistants to leave him largely free for general supervision. In the case of a single pack camp this probably would mean at least two assistants and a cook. The Cubmaster should never himself attempt the cooking. Rover Scouts or other older and experienced Scouts make desirable assistants. A good rule as to eating is that the staff eat first then serve the Cubs. The organization would be increased in proportion to the size of the camp pack.

For the larger camps it is considered wise to have someone on duty throughout the night. One district camp makes it a rule to have a night guard on duty and a kettle of hot soup over a fire. The guard passes among the tents at intervals, making sure that the small sleepers are properly covered, and is on the alert for any small boy waking and crying on discovering himself in unaccustomed surroundings, or because of being cold. A drink of the soup is found of help in getting the boy's mind off himself and to sleep again. It is beneficial also for real or imaginary "tummy ache."

Swimming.—It is important that the Cub camp should be located far enough from water to prevent Cubs wandering down by themselves to swim or fish. One of our successful Cub camp leaders says, "Cubs will want to fish. I don't know why, but they always do. And if given the chance they will take risks they do not realize."

The Cub swimming place should be fenced in, where possible.

Duration of Camp.—Ten days is generally agreed upon as the maximum duration of a Cub camp. Some experienced leaders prefer eight.

Camp Program.—The following daily program is that recommended in the Imperial Gillwell Akela course. For use in Canada the meal hours probably would be altered to conform to Canadian practice.

7.00 Rouse. Apple after sprint round field. Wash.
8.00 Breakfast. Wash up. Daily duties.
9.30 Howl. Prayers. Flag. Inspection. Day's Notices. Games and Instruction.
11.00 Milk or sherbet and biscuit.
1.00 Dinner. Wash up.
1.30 Rest—Helped out by Gramophone, stories, picture papers.
3.00 Quiet games or stroll.
7.00 Beds down, tidy up for night.
5.00 Tea and wash up.
5.30 Camp Games, etc.
7.30 Council Fire and Supper.
8.30 Wash and teeth.
8.45 Bed.
9.00 Lights out and absolute silence. (Reading Fairy tales will help to send to sleep).
(The last four items can be put back half an hour if thought desirable.)

A Successful District Camp

The following sketch of the actual arrangements of a Quebec district camp planned and run for three successive years by one of the most experienced Quebec Cub leaders, Mr. H. M. Jockel, illustrates the application of many of the principles outlined above:

The standing camp of a Settlement Board was used. The Camp Pack was made up of some 75 boys and six officers, two of them Lady Cubmasters. In addition there were permanently at the camp a lady superintendent, a cook, two dishwashers, and one man to drive a rig for supplies and to do heavy jobs. He was employed at settlement work throughout the year; was a fine swimmer and a real boys' man.

Most of the tents held 8 or 10 boys, a few four. A farm house was altered to make a kitchen and a mess hall, the sleeping quarters for the Lady Cubmasters upstairs.

Plain home meals were planned by a McDonald College graduate in dietetics. The meals were served by the leaders, who had their own beforehand. Practically unlimited helpings were given. Dieted meals, "homey" atmosphere and plenty of cheerful conversation, to keep the boys happy and prevent homesickness, was our aim.

I do not believe in the Cubmaster cooking the meals, assisted by the

Cubs. It is too steady and concentrated a job for Cubs, and the Cubmaster should always be free to look after his young charges.

In a word, there should be no irksome duties for the small boy; the camp should be a real holiday—made so partly in order to avoid homesickness.

Our tents (which had wooden floors, and were equipped with individual cots) were arranged in a half circle, facing the farm house, with the leaders' tents in the middle and at either end. Any noise or trouble was thus easily heard. A Sixer was in charge of each tent, equipped with a flashlight.

It is worth mentioning that where there were but four boys in a tent, and although bigger boys, they would pull their beds together at night and all cuddle close for company.

The latrines, four of them, were located just around the corner, but not among the trees. The location was marked with white wood, and was easy to find in the darkest night.

The Daily Program Used

Officers' breakfast. Cubs wash, and tooth brush drill under Sixers.

Cub breakfast.

After breakfast, lined up by Sixers at flag pole. Flag raising. One verse of the King. Dismiss to tents—everything outside and tents tidied up.

Water and milk fatigue boys on duty. Remainder on a game.

Next an hour of badge and star work; by my method divided into various grades—Tenderpad, First Star, Second Star, Badges. Sixers handled these groups. In camp you can do an hour of this easily.

Then tent fixing and bed making for inspection. (Large cake to best Six or tent at end of camp!)

Then swim, in special fenced-off enclosure.

Dinner.

Rest hour; no games. Write to Mother, or read (library in camp).

Afternoon, off to pick wild strawberries, nature study hike, or mile hike to Ottawa river for special swim. One afternoon, hike with supper carried for a picnic. Another good afternoon running off Athlete's Badge tests.

Supper. Cubs in uniform only time in day.

After supper, flag lowered. The King. Dismiss into old clothes. Games till dark. Grand Howl. A few biscuits and bed.

Then the senior Lady Cubmaster went around with liniment, iodine, sunburn oil and bandages, to cure all ills. Saw that the boys were properly tucked in. A short talk, good night boys—the Mother touch.

Dominion Day was visitors' day, with a program of special stunts, badge presentations and the march past. Stunts were such as acting the life and death of Dollard, in costume (Dollard was killed just across the river from the camp), and an exhibition of tent raising and lowering. A fire-works display in the evening.

The cost to the boys was 50 cents per day and rail fare.

Another Illustration Camp

For a 50 Cub camp, Assistant District Commissioner O'Callaghan of Toronto has four older Scouts as Assistants, two as cooks and two as instructors and leaders in sports. The pairs alternate their duties each day.

The Cubs sleep in tents on straw or hay-filled ticks made by themselves out of old sacking cloth, washed and disinfected, before they come to camp; with rubber ground sheets or squares of oil cloth on the ground.

Everything is taken out of the tents each morning and put in the sun; or if raining, in a large tent which must be part of the camp equipment. Tents are rolled at sides. Nothing is left in tents during the day, and no loafing in them is allowed. I impress upon the Cubs that the tents are simply bedrooms, and must not be occupied in the day, even when it is raining. It is absolutely necessary that a large tent be provided for Cubs, for rainy days, and for storing extra clothing. Very little extra clothing is allowed in my camps, as a matter of fact. "Bring little and wash often" is my camp motto for both Cubs and Scouts.

If a Combined Camp Necessary

While agreeing with those definitely opposed to the combined camping of Scouts and Cubs, Mr. O'Callaghan has this to say on the other side of the question:

"But sometimes things have to be done in a manner which we do not like. Where the Scoutmaster and Cubmaster are one and the same person, as occasionally happens, the combined camp may be the only camp possible, if troop and pack are to have their outing. The solution is to run the camp in two sections, on totally different lines. Only on special occasions would their activities be combined.

"In cases where the Scouts have grown up from the pack there would not be the same reasons for making the difference so marked, as the two groups will have more in common, and probably the difference in ages will not be so great.

"The time for the use of playing grounds, boats, swimming, etc. would be subject to special and definite arrangements.

"In case of games being played together by the whole camp they would be games taken from the Cub program, not Scout games.

"Scouts could be encouraged each day during an off hour to take a Cub and show him some of the things he will learn in the woods when he becomes a Scout. This will prove interesting to both.

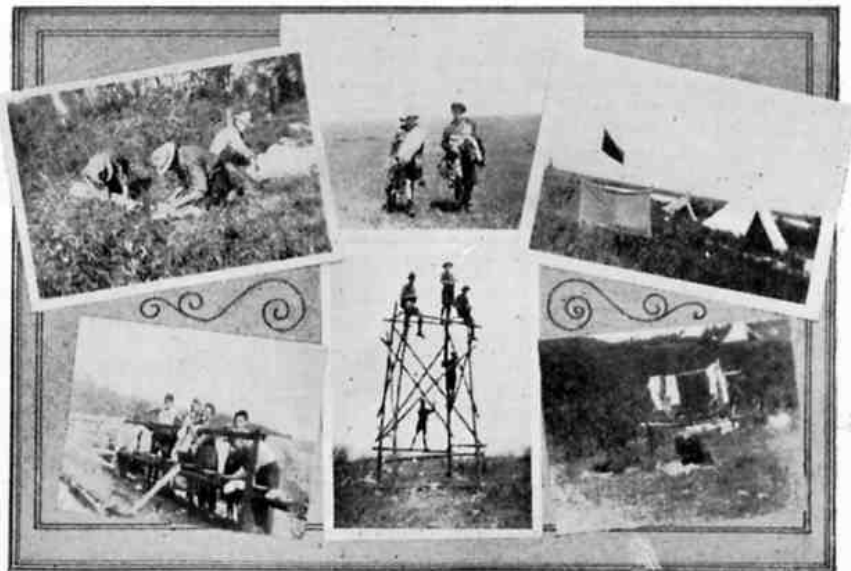
"As a very special reward the Cub Six having the best marks in the camp competition should be allowed to sit at the Council Fire of the Scouts the night before the Cubs leave for home."

A Taking-Over Ceremony

The 1st Huntsville Scout camp, described elsewhere, was taken over by the 1st Huntsville Cubs. A simple but interesting taking-over ceremony was used:

"The next day the Scouts broke camp and the Cubs came in—entering the grounds to the singing of "O Canada." Troop and Pack formed a large horseshoe about the flagstaff. The Camp Chief briefly addressed the Troop, complimented the Patrol Leaders and Scouts on the good Scouting they had done and exhorted them to carry on when they returned to town. The Troop was called to the alert, and slowly the Union Jack was lowered. The Cubs were then in a few words welcomed to camp, and wished the time of their life in the "Jungle." With the Pack at the salute the flag was once more raised. The Troop Leader removed the Troop flag from its socket at the base of the flag staff and the Senior Sixer put the Pack flag in its place. The Troop then moved off by patrols as the Cubs formed into their Council Circle."

The Scout Leader is sent free to Scoutmasters, Cubmasters, Commissioners and District Secretaries. To all others the subscription rate is 50 cents per current publishing year.



Hiking to the Loverna, Sask., Distric Camp. 5th Vancouver brush their teeth and erect a Signal Tower. An Alberta Scout Camp kitchen—ground cleared, grease pit, gadgets, and all.

Bogus "Hiking Scouts"

RECENTLY a "hiking Scout" who could speak but a few words of English called at Dominion Headquarters, displayed a bundle of "credentials," and requested a new pair of breeches and a pair of hiking boots. Examination of the so-called credentials disclosed that they were merely letters from anyone who would write one to say he had called upon them; there was nothing to show that he had ever been connected with a Scout troop. The point was pressed, and finally the lad admitted that he was not and never had been a Scout. He was simply using Scouting as a means of "cadging" his way around the country. A number of other similar cases have come to notice during the past year.

Cadging or begging are utterly opposed to the fundamental principles of Scouting; and it may be laid down as a rule that any request for gratuitous assistance on the part of an unknown "hiking Scout" establishes him in all probability as an imposter. In all such cases Scout Leaders and Scouts should not hesitate to ask for credentials, and if these are offered, should inspect them carefully. The reputation of Scouting requires it.

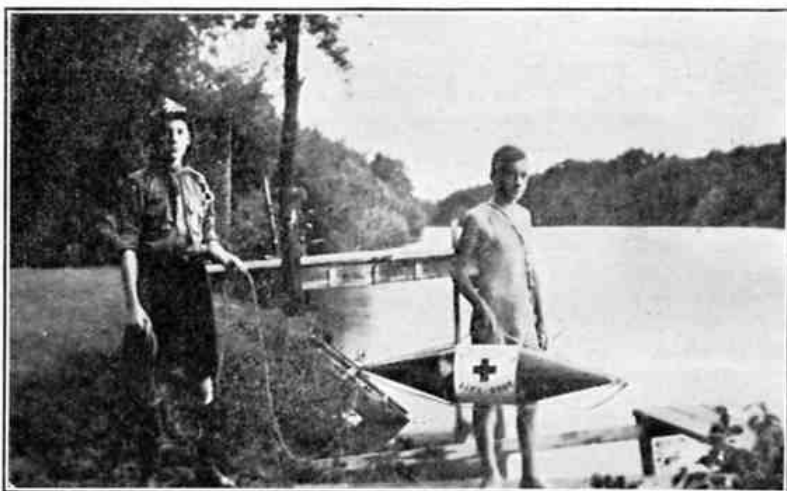
The following circular on the subject has been received at Dominion Headquarters from the Commissioner for Overseas and Migration, Imperial Headquarters, London:—

To all Oversea Chief Commissioners—

AS considerable difficulty has been caused recently by bogus foreign Scouts travelling through different parts of the British Empire, I am requested by the Director of the International Bureau to ask you to be good enough to give no assistance or encouragement to any foreign Scouts not in possession of the standard letter of recommendation used by all foreign associations registered by the Bureau. I am enclosing for your use a list of the various National Headquarters, and only Scouts who belong to one of the associations named therein should be recognized.

Difficulties of a similar kind have also been experienced through Scouts from some of our Oversea Branches visiting both the Home and Foreign countries without letters of introduction from their Headquarters, and we shall be very grateful, therefore, if the same form of letter be adopted in your

A Scout Life Buoy



A MEANS of life saving having many advantage is the Scout lifesaving buoy pictured above. Briefly, it is a torpedo-shaped float, with a short rope for towing to the scene of need, and a long land line for rapidly pulling it back to shore with its clinging passengers. Its advantages are that it can be towed as fast as a boy can swim; it permits of rescue at a minimum danger to the rescuer; with it a very small boy swimmer may be able to save grown-ups by towing the float within their reach, while others draw it ashore.

During tests carried out by Dominion Headquarters four adults were "saved" simultaneously by one small boy in less than two minutes when a canoe overturned 70 feet from shore.

The buoy is made of a galvanized iron cylinder 12 inches in diameter

and 18 inches long, to the ends of which are soldered 15-inch cones. A wire eye or grommet is soldered at each end, and two on each side. Quarter inch rope is passed lengthwise around the buoy, through the eyes, forming the beackets, or loops to be grasped by the person in distress. The 12-foot towing rope and land line, which are independent, are attached to the end eyes by a snap. The land line is of any length desired.

The soldering of the seams should be thoroughly done, to ensure the buoy being water tight. The buoy should then be well painted.

Why not one for your summer swimming place?

The picture was furnished by District Scoutmaster Lightfoot, of Souris, Man., who has used the buoy at his summer camps.

Branch. I am sending you a supply of this letter, and if, as it is hoped, this suggestion meets with your approval, the letter should be signed by yourself, or in your absence by whoever is in charge.

The Scout League of Nations

JUST a few weeks ago a visitor might have found a veritable League of Nations meeting at Gillwell Park, Chingford. There in the Scouts' training centre on one single day there were gathered together Scouts from no fewer than fourteen different coun-

tries. Taking a walk round the grounds of the old Elizabethan hunting lodge, which is now the headquarters of this Scoutmasters' training park, one encountered representatives from Australia (Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, Southern Australia), Jamaica, Kenya, India (Bombay and Calcutta), Burma, Gold Coast, New Zealand, Egypt, Japan, Jugo-Slavia, Poland, Russia, Chile and Uganda. These Scouts were all living together, and through mutual intercourse, performing a valuable work in the interest of a world-wide peace.—Ex.

A Suggested Camp Notification Form

"All districts, Associations or Troops holding camps should notify Provincial Council of date and place so that a visit might be made, if possible."—Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada, Section 164.

To the PROVINCIAL COUNCIL FOR.....

In accordance with the provision of P. O. & R. for Canada quoted above, notice is hereby given that the

(name of District, Association or Troop)

Wolf Cub
will hold a Boy Scout Camp at from to
both dates inclusive. It is expected that there will be boys and adult leaders in attendance.

Detailed directions for reaching the camp are given overleaf.

(Signed)

Scout Rank

P. O. Address of Camp

Date 192.....

Gallantry Awards for Period Oct. 1st, '24—March 30th, '25

Medal of Merit

SCOUTMASTER Rev. A. S. H. Cree, London, Ont., for his long and faithful services to Scouting in London.

Scoutmaster George F. Metcalfe, 8th London Troop, for faithful and continuous service since joining the troop as a Scout in 1909.

Scoutmaster Mark Talnicoff, 5th Winnipeg Troop, for long service. Started as a Tenderfoot and acted as Scoutmaster for 6 years. Now leaving for the ministry.

Gilt Cross

3rd Ft. William Troop (S.M. Ellard), for promptness in turning out early on a mid-winter morning, and fine spirit shown in a day-long search, in zero weather, for a small boy lost in the bush.

Troop Leader Joseph Cuthbert, age 20, 48th Winnipeg Troop, for the rescue from drowning of a young woman at Grand Beach.

Scoutmaster Erwin Blight, 10th Calgary Troop, for the rescue from drowning of Troop Leader Robert Gibson, who had been caught in a current and lodged beneath a submerged rock.

Scout Fred Loeffler, age 14, 7th Border Cities Troop, for putting out a blaze in the basement of a house and then entering the smoke-filled basement to turn off gas which was escaping.

Cubs Jimmie Orr, 11, Ian Ritchie, 11, Joe Vigneux, 12, all of 1st Nelson (B. C.) Pack, for the rescue from drowning of Cub Jack Edmondson who when trying to reach bottom stepped into a hole and sank. He was unconscious when brought to shore, and Cub Vigneux applied artificial respiration.

Silver Cross

Scout William Childs, 12, 1st Gananoque (Ont.) Troop, for the rescue from drowning of a brother Scout who with himself broke through thin ice on the St. Lawrence River.

Scout Reginald Dukeshire, age 13, 1st Bridgewater (N.S.) Troop, for aiding in the rescue of a 7 year old boy who had fallen between a steamer and the wharf.

Scout William Ward, age 13, 1st Banff (Alta.) Troop, for aiding in the rescue of Scout Harrison, who had jumped from a boat when it was swept into the strong current above the falls of the Bow River.



A hiking District Commissioner and two of his husky "Kings"—Commissioner Cooper, of Loverna, Sask.

Any of Your Scouts Attending College Next Fall?

SCOUTMASTERS having Scouts who will start university courses next fall may do their boys an important and very practical service by sending advance word of their coming to university Old Scouts' Clubs, direct, or through District Secretaries of university towns.

Requests for such information have been received from Toronto and McGill Old Scouts' Clubs. In the former case particulars may be addressed to the Secretary, U. of T. Old Scouts' Club, 238 Bloor St. East, Toronto. For McGill, address the Secretary of the Club, or write Mr. E. R. Paterson, District Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, 594 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal.

The information will ensure a welcome from other Old Scouts, who will make the newcomer speedily at home; and will from the first ensure his continued interest in Scouting, with its known advantages. Otherwise, chance may associate him with other college activities which may exclude all further interest in Scouting.

Some Toronto 'Varsity Plans

It has already been planned to hold a rally meeting of all Old Scouts attending Toronto University on Thursday, Oct. 8th, at Hart House. At that



NO jollier, better all round Scouts than the colored members of this Windsor, Ont., Troop.

time the Club will consider two alternative plans for a Part III (b) Gillwell Course next fall. The first plan calls for a ten-night course to be held at Hart House, with sessions every Wednesday and Thursday night for five weeks, commencing Oct. 14. The second plan includes four sessions at Hart House, followed by a week-end session at Lime House (near Georgetown), on Oct. 31st and Nov. 1st.

It was further decided to endeavor to arrange several good meetings of the Club during the academic year, these to take various forms and be featured by demonstrations, discussions or addresses by prominent Scout leaders.

Attending a Gillwell Camp?

If you have not received a Headquarters Stores Catalogue, write and secure one by return mail. You will find listed therein practically everything you may wish in the way of camping equipment and personal kit—all of the best quality, and at the lowest possible prices.



Tidy and comfortable, rain or shine.

For a Hike Holiday

IF you are debating a hiking holiday for this summer the above snapshot will interest you. The hikers (Assistant Provincial Commissioner Irwin of Ontario and Patrol Leader Sauve of the 6th Ottawa) did 129 miles on foot and by canoe; and found their outfit very satisfactory. The rucksacks and raincape-groundsheets are those described in the Headquarters Catalogue.

Equipment carried by each: Heavy blankets, 2; blanket pins, 4-6; cape style ground sheet; half pup tent; sweater; toilet kit; two pair socks; change of underwear; running shoes; dish, cup, etc.

Equipment divided: Nesting bil-lies, 3; frying-pan; food bags; butter jar; salt and pepper; hatchet; lashings; camera; flashlight; match-box; compass.

Each wore: Scout shirt (flannel); shorts; stockings, heavy; shoes, heavy; woollen underwear, light; neckscarf.

A "Find" for Your Camp Fires

SCOUTMASTERS looking for new woodcraft stories for their summer camp fires have a "find" ahead of them in Arthur Heming's new story, **THE LIVING FOREST**, which begins serially in MacLean's Magazine for July 1st.

On their own resources in the Barren Lands west of Hudson's Bay, 800 miles from civilization, and with but a single knife to "live on"! . . . This was the predicament in which the two boys and the old halfbreed trapper found themselves; and in the working out of their experiences the two city lads are taught "pages" of real woodcraft. Those who know Arthur Heming's writings and illustrations need not be told that the woodcraft is not desk-invented, nor from hearsay, but is described from personal knowledge and experience.

Here are a few of the woodcraft stunts described: Making and use of a tinder horn and a friction fire set; a fire pit; baking fish, Indian fashion; snaring, skinning and cooking rabbit and grouse; a permanent lean-to shelter; a bow; a fish trap; smoking fish; skinning, dressing and curing caribou; a bow string from deer sinew; a knife from a caribou shin bone; building a canoe; tracking.

In a word, **THE LIVING FOREST** is a real Canadian Scout-stuff story.

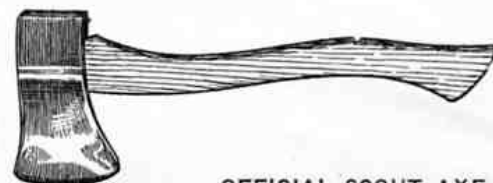
CAMPING TIME AT LAST!

The Chief Scout has stated that the spirit of Scouting centres round the Campfire, and it is true that camping has done a great deal to keep alive the Scout spirit so inherent in every boy. There's nothing like it—no other sport can equal it—the call of the great outdoors. The last few days prior to leaving for camp are days filled with keen anticipation and the thrill of selecting all the things you will require. We feature herewith a few suggestions. Many others will be found in our CATALOGUE No. 4.

OFFICIAL SCOUT AXE

Handy at every turn in camp and on a hike. Specially made for Headquarters with a "Grady" wedge that will not permit the handle to become loose. A greatly improved axe, with the Association crest etched on the blade.

Price, complete with leather axe sheath, ----- \$2.00



OFFICIAL SCOUT AXE



INDIVIDUAL CAMP COOKING OUTFIT

INDIVIDUAL CAMP COOKING OUTFIT

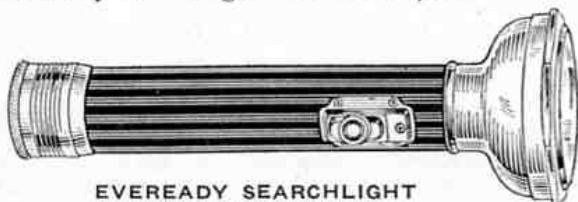
Made of heavy gauge seamless aluminum. Outfit consists of fry pan with folding handle into which a stick may be inserted for holding over fire, cooking pot with cover, drinking cup, and stew pan which also serves as plate or soup bowl. Fork and spoon included. Khaki carrying case with adjustable strap. Price ----- \$3.65

FLASHLIGHTS

You will need a flashlight, if only to make sure that all Scouts and Cubs are snug for the night; but of course it has many other important uses.

We offer the best flashlights made at standard prices:—

Eveready Flashlight ----- \$2.45 and \$2.75
Eveready Spotlight ----- \$3.90 and \$5.35
Eveready Searchlight ----- \$5.35



EVEREADY SEARCHLIGHT
With 500 Foot Range

RUBBER PONCHO

A Poncho can be put to more practical uses than any other one article in camp—as a Raincoat, Tent, Ground Cover and Duffle Cover. Black rubber coated cloth, size 45 x 72-inches slit in centre, with wide flap, metal eyelets in corners, etc. Price -- \$4.00



RUBBER PONCHO



LARIATS

SPINNING ROPES AND LARIATS

Such fun and genuine exercise can be had with either of these two "Scouty" articles, that it will more than repay you to invest. Become an expert in the use of a rope and you will be prepared for many camp and hike emergencies.

Spinning Ropes 16½ feet long ----- 85c
Lariats, 36 feet long ----- \$2.00



WATERPROOF MATCH BOX

WATERPROOF MATCH BOX

Don't get caught in a rain-storm and find at the critical moment that your matches are wet. This guaranteed Waterproof Match Box will keep them dry under all conditions. Price ----- 75c

"WOODCRAFT" AND "CLASP" KNIVES

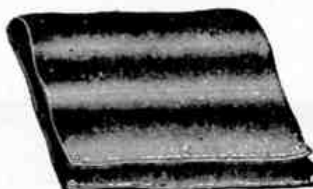
The "Woodcraft" knife is a "real" outdoor knife which will appeal especially to the older boy and to officers, while the "clasp" knife will be found a most useful article around camp.

Woodcraft knife with leather sheath -- \$2.00
"Official" Clasp Knife ----- \$1.75

WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS

An invaluable article in camp. Made extra strong; will not tear readily. They are light in weight and will roll up into a small package for carrying. Finished with grommets in each corner.

Size 35x76 inches. Price \$3.00



WATERPROOF
GROUND SHEET

DON'T GO CAMPING WITHOUT A BLANKET

No matter how warm it is during the day you will always find the night to be cool and damp. Do not expose yourself needlessly to the elements. "Keep healthy" is a Scout Law. We offer herewith blankets of approved weight and quality that will assure you of warmth and comfort.

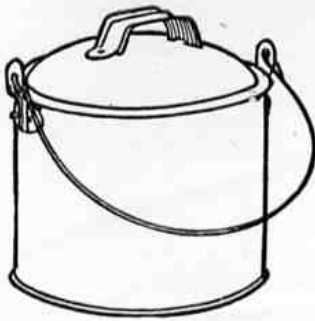
Dark Grey "Selkirk" Blankets, size 56 x 74 Price per pair ----- \$5.00
Dark Grey "Selkirk" Blankets, size 60 x 78 Price per pair ----- \$6.00
Dark Grey "Selkirk" Blankets, size 64 x 84 Price per pair ----- \$7.00
Silver Grey "Garland" Blankets, size 66 x 84 Price per pair ----- \$10.00

BLANKET PINS ----- 4 for 25c



"WOODCRAFT"
KNIFE AND
SHEATH

BILLY CAN AND FRYING PAN



PAINT-POT BILLY CAN

These articles are approved and used in the Gillwell Training Camps, and are also used by experienced back-woodsmen.

Paint-Pot Billy Can, 1 quart	50c
Paint-Pot Billy Can 2 quart	65c
Frying Pan, 8 inches	75c



FRYING PAN

COMPASSES

You'll need a compass when on a hike, not only if really required to find your bearing, but also to instruct your Scouts in the method of finding their way by the compass. A most useful and handy thing to have.

The Leedawl Compass	\$2.00
The Aurapole Compass	\$3.75



THE AURAPOLE



GOLD MEDAL CAMP COT

GOLD MEDAL CAMP COT

A full length easy and comfortable bed; covered with 12 ounce double filled brown duck. It is easily and quickly opened and folded, and stands firmly, adjusting itself to uneven ground when necessary. This bed is furnished with a duck fold easily converted into a comfortable pillow. Dimensions:—opened, 6 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 14 inches high. Folded, 3 feet 3 inches long, 4 inches thick, 5 inches wide. Price \$7.00



HEAVY BROWN DUCK WATERPROOF SLEEPING BAGS

WATERPROOF SLEEPING BAGS

Heavy Brown Waterproof Duck 6½ feet x 3 feet, plain sides without wall. Price \$8.00

Heavy Brown Waterproof Duck, same size as above with laced opening down front. Price \$9.00



DUNAGE BAG

DUNNAGE BAGS

The Dunnage Bag method is the handiest and most compact method of carrying supplies or clothing to camp. All our bags are made of extra quality 10 ounce or 14 ounce duck. Grommetted at top and fitted with strong rope.



DUNAGE BAG LOCKS AND HANDLES

Size 12 x 30 in. 10 oz. Khaki Duck	\$1.75
14 oz. Khaki Duck	\$3.50
Size 14 x 36 in. 10 oz. Khaki Duck	\$2.35
14 oz. Khaki Duck	\$4.50
Size 14 x 42 in. 10 oz. Khaki Duck	\$2.75
14 oz. Khaki Duck	\$5.25
Dunnage Bag Locks and Handles, Price	\$1.25

CAMP FIRE SONG BOOK

Songs are the big thing around the camp fire, so be sure and take with you a supply of these Canadian Scout Camp Fire Song Books which have been specially printed in order to be able to read by the campfire light. This Song Book is the new 1925 edition and contains music for some of its songs, while many new songs have been added.

Price per single copy 15c
Price per doz. copies \$1.50



CANADIAN SCOUT CAMP FIRE SONG BOOK



"MARINE BAND." HARMONICA

HARMONICA'S ARE GOOD!

Most Scouts can play an Harmonica, or Mouth-Organ, as it is generally known; and to listen to one or more around the Campfire or Camp before lights out gives an added touch of harmony and goodwill.

We offer the best made at standard prices, each accompanied by a book of instructions.

PRICES			
"Marine Band"	65c	"Scout Master"	65c
"Ironclad"	65c	"Auto Valve"	\$1.55

THE STORES DEPARTMENT—THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

Dominion Headquarters

203-205 WELLINGTON STREET

OTTAWA, CANADA.

"PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE FROM COAST TO COAST"

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.

Copies of Scout Camp Number

COPIES of the Special Camping Number of the Scout Leader of June, 1924, have been mailed all Scoutmasters and Cubmasters not on the 1924 mailing list. Extra copies will be mailed those previously on the mailing list at 5 cents per copy.

The contents include a pictured Patrol System Camp Layout, and articles on practically every phase of Scout camping, including The Rainy Day in Camp, a Camp First Aid Kit and First Aid Hints, a list of individual, patrol and troop equipment, a sample list of supplies, and a suggested Menu for a week's meals.

Scoutmasters who have lost track of their copies should secure a duplicate, for re-reading.

The S.M.'s Best Role

"IT IS through the medium of the properly instructed Patrol Leader that the Scoutmaster can best teach his troop," said Deputy Camp Chief Bartlett at the recent Manitoba Scout leaders' conference. "In my opinion the Patrol Leader is by far the most powerful influence in the troop. It should be the duty of the Scoutmaster not to be instructing and demonstrating Scouting all the time, but to act as the main influence in instruction. The Scoutmaster should not be in the foreground at troop-leading, but should blend in, as it were, with the troop work. The P.L. should be the one to instruct, while the A. S. M. should be in charge of routine work."

Some Comments by B.-P.

"I AM delighted to hear of the successful progress of your Troop and of the efficiency and keenness of your boys.

"Give them my warmest good wishes, and tell them that I shall be very interested from time to time to hear of their progress in camping and backwoodsmanship, though I am afraid I take no interest in bands, nor do I see how it is possible for twenty of your boys to have earned their First Class Badge in less than two year's service at least. Possibly, though, the boys you mention had been trained in Scouting before.

"With good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) ROBERT BADEN-POWELL.

In a note to Provincial Headquarters re the above letter, the Chief Scout said:

"It strikes me that Scoutmaster... is not quite on the right line—having 60 boys in his troop and a bugle band and pipe band, etc."

Badges are sent to the Scoutmaster, not to the boy, and a troop badge presentation night is held once every month or two, with parents present. Every boy is anxious at that time to receive at least one badge.

Supply—Buying Hints

ECONOMY in purchasing can be effected by buying in bulk. Small packages intended for household use should be left at home, because they are a hindrance to the camp cook and there is much greater waste of material through their use than there is when larger containers are purchased. Submit your initial order, which is always the big one, for bids. For staple articles, this order should supply the minimum enrolment for camp for the entire season, and, in perishable goods, carry you through at least the first week, arranging to ship at regular intervals such supplies as may be needed. By paying cash and taking advantage of wholesale discounts, savings all the way from 5 to 25 per cent, may be effected.

—The Trail.

Ye Scout Almanack

June 3rd—King's Birthday.

11th—Corpus Christi.

17th—Fathers' Day.

21st—Spring Equinox, year's longest day.

23rd—Prince of Wales' Birthday.

During June—Hikes and Short "Practice" Camps.

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

4th—American National Holiday.

14th—French National Holiday.

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

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

September 7th—Labor Day.

11th—Birthday of Lord Byng of Vimy, Chief Scout for Canada.

19th—Hebrew New Year.

Have You Answered It?

YOUR OPINION ON THE REGISTRATION PLAN IS DESIRED. KINDLY FILL IN AND RETURN THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

A Reminder of Competition Trophies

To encourage interest in the annual competitions, a picture of the Ottawa District Scout trophies has been sent to each district troop, with the request that it be framed and hung permanently on the troop headquarters wall. A photograph of the collection of cups was taken, a fine screen half-tone engraving of this was secured, and prints made on fine paper.

Re the S. M.'s Uniform

TO MY mind, a Scoutmaster's uniform should not differ at all from that of the boy. I speak from practical experience. If a Scoutmaster wears breeches instead of shorts for parades and camps, also a tie in place of the troop scarf, and various other changes, boys around the age of 15 or 16 and upwards will soon say they are getting too big for shorts, and the don't see why they should not wear breeches like the S.M. We lose some of our best boys from this cause.

I find there is nothing better than for the Scoutmaster and his A.S.M.s. to wear the very same uniform as the boys, and I am very strict on that rule in my troop.

—From a Gillwell Notebook.

Cubmasters should learn and bear in mind the difference between the viewpoint of the Cub of 8 to 10 and the Cub of 10 to 12.

Let's Meet and Welcome More of 'Em

IN THE April Leader mention was made of the welcome extended an English "migrating" Scout on his arrival at St. John, N.B., and the hope expressed that he was similarly met at his destination, Tilbury, Ont. A clipping of the paragraph came back from the Ontario provincial H.Q. with this notation:

"He wasn't. Because Tilbury had no Scouts to meet him. So Scout Bunce immediately set about organizing a troop—and now we have the 1st Tilbury."

Troop "Spring Visits"

IN PLACE of announced troop inspections by the District Commissioner, Ottawa this year tried "spring visits," announced two weeks in advance. The result was a general tidying up of troop work, records, uniforms, etc., and "everything in A1 shape for the summer." In all cases troops were found with increased enrolments, and with 95 per cent. in uniform. Troop committees were invited to be present on the occasion. The 6th Troop was noted 100 per cent. on organization, with all troop property accounted for by the Troop Q.M., and the records of the Troop Scribe complete to date.

Another Scout-Cleaned Town

The 1st and 2nd Kingsville, Ont., troops spent the whole of Easter week cleaning up their town. On two days three wagons were used, one horse drawn, the others by the boys themselves, on the other days two wagons were used; and 16 loads a day handled. Business block owners paid for the removal of large accumulations, and the Scouts netted \$40 for their camp fund. A visitor quoted a local councillor and other citizens as declaring the town had never been so clean.