



A Jamboree A Scoutcraft Display — A Rally Programme

A Regina Scoutcraft Display

ONE of the largest and best organized boys' fairs in Canada is that held annually in May by the Regina Y.M.C.A. The 40 page catalogue would compare favorably with that of many of our largest agricultural fairs. Scouting is well represented, as indicated by the following programme of exhibits and competitions set forth in the Scoutcraft section of the fair for 1925:

1. Exhibits of Knots (Practical).
2. Samples of Splicing.
3. Uses of Rope (With Illustrations).
4. Correctly Drawn Union Jack (Two or More Illustrations).
5. Map Drawing (As for Pathfinders' Badge).
6. Camp Gadgets (Made by Scouts).
7. Temporary Bridge Models (No larger than 36 in. by 18 in.).
8. Model Camp Kitchen.
9. Raft Models, board, sausage, reed.
10. Signalling Competition (2nd class individual).
11. First Aid Competition (2nd class individual).
12. Grand Aggregate (Troop securing most prizes).

A Quebec Rally Programme

ON MAY 25th over 300 Scouts and Cubs representing ten Eastern Townships troops, Quebec, gathered at Sherbrooke for what was declared to be the biggest rally in the history of local Scouting. The affair was put on at the Exhibition Grounds, where the gathering was welcomed by Mayor Brault. The programme consisted of an ambulance display, a model troop meeting, a master at arms display, athletics, signalling of various kinds, camp games, lariat throwing, friction fire, etc. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Danville and Lennoxville bands. Following the programme, out of town Scouts were guests of the Y.M.C.A. In the evening a banquet was served in the Administration Building.

A notable feature of the programme was the Model Troop Meeting put on by Scoutmaster Giovetti and A.S.M. Trussler and the 2nd Sherbrooke Troop. Here is the actual programme given:—

Scouts in patrol corners for roll call, dues, etc. Scouts form horseshoe formation. Flag break, prayer, general inspection, special inspection on finger

nails. Games—"whip-tag," "first-aid race" (scalp, hand, forearm, jaw, with hand-carry). Class work by patrols in corners. First aid, compass, knotting and lashing, signalling. Games—"Kangaroo Relay" and "Kelly says." Charade by Beaver Patrol. Council Fire, flag lowering, Scout Silence and dismissal.

It was felt that the whole affair had done a great deal to bring about in the district a real understanding of Scouting aims and activities. The coming together of boys from so many troops also provided a fine inspiration, and promises to improve the quality of Scouting generally and Scout meeting programmes in particular throughout the district.

The Calgary Jamboree

The annual Calgary Scout Jamboree is always interesting, and its programmes always worth studying by Scout leaders in other sections of Canada. The following excellent account of the Jamboree of May 22nd last (too late for extended mention in the June Leader), is taken from the Calgary Boys' Own Herald:—

Though lacking the magnetic attraction of the Chief Scout, who was present at the last jamboree put on

by Calgary Scouts and Wolf Cubs, the crowd that filled Victoria arena last night were treated to as spectacular a programme as the display held two years ago. From start to finish, the interest of the audience was held and the events were run off without any tiring waits, for as one set of performers left the south side exit, another turn was entering at the east end.

Fine District Team Work

Every troop and pack in the city took its share on the programme, and the various turns were a good example of the versatility of the Scout training, while the two mass productions of all Scouts and Cubs in the district in the opening rally and the finale depicting the worldwide scope of Scouting, demonstrated splendid discipline and team work.

Massed around all sides of the arena the Scouts and Rovers of the city made a striking display of color with their gay scarves and troop standards as they awaited the signal for the opening rally. Promptly at 8 p.m. a blast on the camp horn signalled the entrance of the Wolf Cubs, who in four groups executed a jungle dance of Kaa the Python. Coiling and unwinding with precision, the snake dance gradually circled the Council Rock erected in the centre of the arena, where "Akela" was standing.

(Continued on page 3)



Scout Headquarters at Western Ontario Fair.

SCOUTS are again finding many opportunities for service in connection with the annual fall fairs—from the big C.N.E. and the larger provincial fairs to the small township fairs. If your local fair is still ahead, do not fail to offer your troop's services. Here are some things you can do:

Provide ushers, guides and messengers. Run a rest tent and information

booth. Render first aid. Find lost children. Put on a Scoutcraft demonstration—but not unless you have been preparing for it six weeks or more, and are confident that the demonstration will be a credit to Scouting. Never put on at short notice a demonstration not recently practiced.

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.

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Dominion-wide Registration

OF THE Scout leaders returning the Chief Commissioner's registration questionnaire sent out in February, well over 90 percent. expressed themselves in favor of the plan of Dominion-wide registration of Scouts. Since the general scheme had previously been approved by the Canadian General Council, the Chief Commissioner will take early steps to put the plan into operation. A further communication on the subject will go to Scoutmasters early this month.

The 1925 Scout and Cub Camps

TO THOSE of us concerned first of all in the quality of Scout camping, much satisfaction may be taken in the reports of the summer's camps as noted elsewhere in this issue. When to quality has been added, as appears, a substantial increase in the number of camps held and the number of boys under canvas there is additional cause for gratification.

These newspaper reports from every part of Canada show a greatly increased number of individual troop camps, as against district mass camping (to date but eight such mass camps have been recorded), and a gratifying proportionate increase in the number of individual troop camps run on the Gillwell Patrol System. The reports for all types of camps disclose a high average of camp planning and organization, and well thought out activity programmes. The most frequent comments of camp visitors are on the neatness and orderliness of the camps, and the good discipline.

Everywhere the flag is mentioned—its raising and lowering, with due ceremony and respect. The practice of morning and evening prayers is noted, and on Sundays the special services arranged for boys and leaders of all denominations.

The regulation restricting visitors to certain days apparently was held to generally. The sum total of visitors to all camps would make an impressive showing in figures. The outstanding gathering was claimed by the camp of the Border Cities Catholic troops, where some 2,000 people attended a Council Fire which was addressed by His Lordship Bishop Fallon of London.

In a number of instances Rotary, Kiwanis, Elks and other service clubs and fraternal organizations visited camps.

Rotary Endorses Scouting

AT THE 1925 convention of Rotary International, held in Cleveland, Ohio, the chairman of the Boys' Work Committee, Hart I. Seely, made the following pronouncement:

"We believe that the so-called 'Big Four' in Boys' Work organizations have proved themselves, and Rotary therefore endorses the programme of the Boy Scouts, The Boys' Club, the Y.M.C.A. and the Big Brothers. The local Rotary Clubs should always see to it that these organizations carry out a non-sectarian programme, as they do in the great majority of cases. Of course, there may be other organizations in some local communities which are functioning splendidly, but the four mentioned cover such a wide range and do such splendid work, both nationally and internationally, that any Rotary Club is safe in recommending to the community that they be endorsed and supported.

"It is interesting to study the record of these organizations. Rarely do you find a boy who comes under their influences who gets into trouble. The ratio would be about one in a thousand, whereas one out of every thirty boys who are outside the influence of these organizations is apprehended by the authorities every year. This is sufficient evidence of the character-building qualities in these splendid spare-time programmes."

A Proclamation!

Extract from a Proclamation published in *The Canada Gazette* of September 5th, 1925, and designating the week of October 4—10 as a national Fire Prevention Week:

6. Boy Scout leaders give instructions to the troops under their control as to the best means of co-operating with municipal fire departments in the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and especially as to the desirability of qualifying for the Fireman's badge.

A Gillwell in Mysore

"LIKE a band of brothers"—This was the verdict of the two dozen and odd people who underwent the Scouters' training in the Camp at Nanjangud. There were a score of teachers, a Munsiff, a Magistrate, a Lawyer, a Banker, an Engineer and two others of different professions in life and they all exercised, dined, worked and slept together, irrespective of their rank or status in life. "Like a Band of Brothers"—that is the magic charm of Scouting. They all felt sad that the Camp should be only a fortnight, and dispersed fully imbued with the spirit of brotherhood and with a determination to carry the message of Scouting far and wide into all corners of the Mysore District.

—The Mysore Scout, India.

The Regina Scout Band won first place in the local May Musical Festival.

Along the Trail

Keep the OUT in Scouting



It was a splendid Scout camping summer.

The Gillwells were the usual success, although fewer in number. Story next month.

Jewish Scouting in Winnipeg experienced a loss and Montreal a gain through the transfer of Rabbi Samuel to the latter city.

Mayor J. J. Turner of Peterborough, Ont. formerly president of the Local Association, has become District Commissioner.

Some 5,000 Scouts, including Americans, were reviewed at the big Toronto Fair. As one Fair good turn, Toronto Scouts played guide and host to a party of 90 Armenian boys.

One of the Saskatchewan events in June was the annual Athletic Field Meet of the Craik Rovers. A neat eight page booklet programme was used.

The Chief Commissioner, Dr. James W. Robertson, spent some time in Winnipeg and other western cities during September in connection with Red Cross and Boy Scout work.

The 1st Rutlands, of B.C., waged a four hours' fight against a new bush fire, and won. The local fire warden, learning that Scouts were on the scene, left the battle entirely to them.

His Excellency, Lord Byng, during his extensive summer tour of the western provinces as usual met local Scout troops wherever possible. At Calgary he addressed a large Council Fire gathering of the Scouts of the district.

A recent visitor at Dominion Headquarters was Mr. J. D. McGill, who, with Scout Executive A. D. Jamieson of Detroit, is being sent by the International Bureau of the Boy Scouts Association on a scouting and instructional tour of South America.

Scouts from a camp at Grand Bend, Ont., assisted in the search for a boy lost in the dangerous Lake Smith swamp, where in places it is necessary to carry lanterns in day time. Several Scouts got into a quicksand, but extricated themselves.

The Border Cities Catholic Scout camp entertained 2,000 people on their Visitor's Council Fire night. His Lordship Bishop Fallon of London spoke at some length, and declared himself desirous that a Scout troop be formed in every parish of the diocese.

An important summer's Scouting event in Kingston was the presentation of colors to the 1st Kingston Troop by Assistant District Commissioner O'Callaghan of Toronto. The colors were given in remembrance of the donor's mother, formerly of Kingston, and the presentation was made the occasion of a notable gathering in St. George's Cathedral.

A Pack Programme

- 6.15 Cubs arrive; met at door by Akela.
- 6.30 Parade Circle under Senior Sixer. Akela enters formally. Grand Howl. Akela calls out Sixers, instructs re work for Corners.
- 6.45 Noisy games—as Three Deep, Chair Obstacle race, Dodge Ball.
- 7.00 Story period. Bites from Cub Handbook. Have boys identify characters by name.
- 7.15 Inter-Six Games: Over and Under, etc.
- 7.25 Sing Song: London's Burning, Bear Went Over the Mountain, One More Ribber, O Canada, King. Dismiss.

A JAMBOREE

(Continued from page 1)

A Striking Mass

Squatting in the ring around the Council Rock the Wolf Cubs gave their "howl," springing smartly to the alert as the final part of their Promise was repeated.

A Striking Flag-Break

Another blast on the horn from the master of ceremonies and the quiet of the building was rent with the varied patrol calls as the Scouts rushed forward and formed behind the Cubs' circle for the picturesque ceremony of "breaking" the flag at the mast head and the singing of "O Canada!"

Fire and First Aid

Hardly had the last Scout and Cub left the arena by the south exit when the space was again occupied by a triple performance. The west end was taken by the Tenth Troop, which gave a demonstration of Scout movements by signs without the use of spoken commands. The First Troop gave a good showing on parallel bars in the centre, while the east end was taken by the boys of the Nineteenth Troop, who gave a fine and spectacular stunt connected with fire fighting and first aid work.

A demonstration game of push-ball between teams of older Scouts from the Second Troop and the Tenth and Twelfth combined was the next feature, followed by the arrival back into the arena of all the Cubs, who showed the various games they play.

Juvenile Engineers

The scene next shifted to a display of Scout camping activities, where the Eighth Troop in the centre built a three span bridge strong enough for a cart to pass over. In the meanwhile two trek cart teams from the Second and Fourteenth Troops showed the ease with which their carts could be dismantled and taken over obstacles, finally pitching their camps in each end of the arena. In the intervening space, teams from the Second, Tenth, Thirteenth and Twenty-first Troops were busy putting up their little hiking tents and showing how two Scouts can make a serviceable camp with only the equipment they carry on their backs.

Zulus Perform

Fearful in full war paint and the

latest fashion of grass skirts, "Hot-tentot Land," depicted by the Sixth Troop, was the next scene. Some good Zulu songs and dances accompanied this act, and the mystery is not yet solved as to what became of the little Cub who was captured and put into the pot, for he was never seen again.

A fine display of pyramid buildings and gymnastics by the Second Troop in the centre and Scout games by the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Troops in the east and west ends followed. This in turn was succeeded by a burlesque bull fight by the Seventh, depicted with all the color of Sunny Spain.

An International Pageant

For a massed effect, the finale was the most spectacular affair of the evening. Led by the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," resplendent in green cloak and medieval cap, and playing a lilting tune on his pipe, came the Wolf Cubs thronging around the piper. Following him came the Scouts, headed by a color party bearing the standards and succeeded by patrols representing Calgary, Canada, the Empire and fifty or more countries that have embraced the Scout programme.

Each of these patrols was dressed in the national Scout costume of their respective nations, and while in most of the countries it is the same as we in Canada are accustomed to, the picturesque touch of the Indian Scouts in their turbans, the Arabian in the kaffeyh headdress, the fez of Egypt, the kilts of the Highlanders and the blacks from Africa all helped to make this pageant of Scout brotherhood a striking feature.

An Impressive Closing

Circling around the arena the piper finally came to the Council Rock and with the assembly grouped around him, cast off his cloak, and discarding his



AN impromptu fire-making test. During an intermission in a three weeks' rain the N.S. Gillwell Course was given ten minutes to find material in the woods to make a fire. Two-thirds of the class succeeded.

cap for the Scout hat, stood forth arrayed in the kit of a Scoutmaster as the "Piper of Peace." Then, a representation of a bursting rocket was given after which, pausing for a moment of "Scout Silence," all dropped on their left knee. The band commenced the national anthem and the Scouts and Cubs sang the first three lines in the kneeling position, very softly and as a prayer, but jumping to the alert and continuing the remainder with all their voices and at the conclusion saluting the lowering of the flag which marked the termination of the evening's programme.

The Leader Who Thinks of Quitting

NOT infrequently, during the "dog days" between the conclusion of the summer's camp and the fall re-opening of activities, a Scoutmaster or Cubmaster falters, and begins to think of "dropping out." Sometimes he calls it "stepping aside to give someone else a chance."

The trouble usually is that he views the whole year ahead "in bulk." Naturally, it does look big in bulk—like any other mountain on the horizon. And in the mood he looks only at its shadow side.

Let us remind such a falterer of some of the features of the sunny side. There were those meetings that went so well; that sent a fellow home filled with the pleasure and the satisfaction of having once more been the means of bringing a little crowd of boys together for a busy, wholesome, jolly evening that no one wanted to end; the inspiration of their recognition of your leadership, and of their obvious and unstinted boyish regard; perhaps the renewed consciousness that you were accomplishing something of deciding importance for the whole future of some one boy.

Then there was that inspiration and that sense of noblesse oblige, as a known leader of boys, that carried over into the next day's duties, and made you more efficient and thorough—and better satisfied with the day.

All of us need a constant refreshing of the spirit in order that we may realize our best. There is no finer inspiration than the optimistic, happy, bustling atmosphere of a well run Scout troop or Cub pack meeting.

If the meeting nights have been a responsibility from which one sometimes shrank—you have not been running on the patrol or six system. Read the article on that subject elsewhere in this issue.

And stick—for the boys, and for yourself.

He who gives most receives most in the things that are most worth while.

A Troop Programme

- 7.30 Patrol Corners; roll call, dues.
- 7.35 Flag Break. Scout Silence. General inspection. Special Inspection (right shoe, left ear).
- 7.45 Snake Tag. (Freeze).
- 7.55 Corners, as arranged. (Freeze)
- 8.10 Law baseball, Bulldogs vs. Wolves.
- 8.20 Push and Pull, Owls vs. Foxes.
- 8.25 Tracking problem in sand box, written answer by P.Ls.
- 8.30 First Aid demonstration and quizz, axe cut in foot, S.M. Same, competition patrols. (Freeze)
- 8.50 Council Fire. Song as suggested. S.M.'s Talk. Song. Few words Good Turns. O Canada. King. Flag. Dismiss. Court of Honour.

THE CAMP CHIEF'S PAGE

THE ONLY S.M. IN TOWN

This is for you—if you are the only Scoutmaster in your town, and if it seems improbable that you will ever be able to attend a Summer Gillwell Training camp or a Winter Training course.

We are considering a plan to get scoutmastership instruction to a number of Scoutmasters in your situation through the organization of two Scoutmasters' correspondence troops, to be known as the Dominion Camp Chief's Frontier Troops.

These Frontier Troops will consist of four patrols of eight men each, made up of Scoutmasters scattered throughout the Dominion. The patrols will take up a course of reading and instruction with their Patrol Leaders, and will carry out with their own troop the practical work assigned—in the troop room, out of doors, on the hike, perhaps some of it in camp. The Patrol Leaders, Gillwell trained men, will in their turn receive full instructions from their Scoutmaster, the Dominion Camp Chief, make "attendance" and patrol work reports to him, etc.

If you would like to belong to one of these Scoutmaster's Frontier Troops, write at once to the Dominion Camp Chief, Ottawa, explaining the conditions under which you are working, and assuring him that so far as you can see, it will not be possible for you to attend either a summer or winter course. You must also promise on your Scout honour that you will answer all letters addressed to you in connection with the course, and will carefully carry out with your own troop the practical scout work assigned.

In order that your name may be considered it will be necessary that your letter reach Ottawa by November 15th. This should be accompanied by a registration fee of \$1.00 to cover postage, etc.

A CHALLENGE TO GILLWELLIANS

There are in the smaller towns throughout Canada a large number of Scoutmasters so situated that it seems improbable that they will ever be able to take either the Summer or Winter Gillwell Training course, to aid them in their work. With the idea of reaching these "lone Scoutmasters," helping them with their problems, and at the same time bringing them into personal touch with Scoutmasters elsewhere, it is proposed to organize two "correspondence troops," to be known as the Dominion Camp Chief's Frontier Troops.

These troops will be made up of four patrols of eight men each. To head each patrol, as its Patrol Leader, it is desired to secure graduate Gillwellians.

This is a fine opportunity of service, and as well should prove both an agreeable task, and one of educational value to each Frontier Troop P.L.

Are you interested? If so, send in your name to the Dominion Camp Chief before November 15th.

THE WINTER COURSES

The notebooks of the Part I Gillwell and Akela Courses are already coming in in considerable number, promising another big winter season of reading for the Dominion Camp Chief's department.

For newcomers it may be explained that the Part I Gillwell is a Correspondence course in Scoutmastership written in conjunction with the reading of Scouting for Boys, The Patrol System and Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada. Taken in addition to Part II, the summer camp course, Part I, if passed, completes study qualification for the Canadian Gillwell Badge.

Similarly, Part I of the Akela course in addition to the Part II Practical course, qualifies for the Akela Badge. The books read in connection with this course include The Wolf Cub's Handbook; How to Run a Pack; Character Training in the Wolf Cub Pack; The Jungle Book and Policy, Organization and Rules.

For both courses an outline of studies and a special notebook will be mailed on receipt of a registration fee of 50 cents. Applications are addressed to the Dominion Camp Chief, 203 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Study Circles

Either Part I Gillwell or Akela courses may be taken to particular advantage in conjunction with the running of a Study Circle. These are study groups headed by a Scoutmaster or Cubmaster and made up of prospective assistants, committeemen, members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, or others interested in acquiring a knowledge of Scouting or Cubbing. The various sections of the courses are taken up at successive gatherings, certain members of the group being given particular items on which to lead the discussion. The Study Circles reported upon last year apparently were a distinct success, and were much enjoyed by all taking part. Incidentally the Scoutmaster's or Cubmaster's position was much strengthened by the interest aroused and the better understanding of his work and problems.

Circles should consist of a sufficient number of persons to divide into at least two groups, for the demonstration of games.

Full particulars will be sent any Scoutmaster or Cubmaster desiring to organize a Circle, and ample material will be provided for his lectures.

Winter Class Courses

The Winter class Gillwell and Akela courses of last winter, of which more

than 40 were held, brought together more than 800 leaders. It is hoped before next spring to pass this mark.

These courses are put on by Gillwell graduates. Any Gillwellian willing to conduct a class, and who can guarantee a membership sufficient for two full patrols, is invited to write the Dominion Camp Chief. Every help will be shown leaders of such classes.

The same applies to the conducting of Akela course classes for Wolf Cub leaders or prospective leaders by holders of the Akela Badge.

The Gillwell winter course Part IIIa is the alternative of Part I as a qualification for the Gillwell Badge.

No Winter Class courses should be started without notification of the Dominion Camp Chief. This rule is made to ensure maintenance throughout the Dominion of the high standard of organization and instruction required in order to qualify those taking the class courses for their certificates; also in order that the latest information may be furnished course leaders.

RECOGNIZED CAMPS FOR 1926

For the camping season of 1926 a plan is being considered of issuing certificates to Scoutmasters who express themselves as willing to organize and run their troop camps according to certain specified minimum standards. Broadly, the stipulations will call for a camp run on the Gillwell Patrol System, with each patrol under its own leader, occupying its own section of the camp grounds; doing its own cooking, etc. The plan calls for the issuing of a placard to each Scoutmaster so pledging himself, this placard to be posted in some conspicuous place, notifying whom it may concern that the camp is a "RECOGNIZED BOY SCOUT CAMP".

OUTDOORS IN OCTOBER

Nutting. Colored-leaf collecting. Mounted collections make an attractive feature of troop room decorations. Study the methods of travel of weed and wildflower seeds. Collect seeds. Note those on which birds feed. Observe bird migration. Record all observations in a Troop Natural History Journal. If you do not know, learn in what floral and faunal zone you are living, its typical plants and animals.

Do your boys know how to find a bee tree? If they located one during the spring or summer, now is the time to gather some of the honey. Usually much more is made than is required by the bees during the winter. Finding a bee tree is great fun. With a small quantity of honey, feed a bee which you find say on a bush. He will gorge himself, and fly straight for home. Others will return with him. Feed these, and carry them, still feeding, to another spot some distance away. The line of flight taken from the two points will locate the nest. Bee study makes a splendid introduction to the study of insect life in general. Most libraries contain good books on the subject.

THE 1925 SCOUT AND CUB CAMPS

WHILE official figures are not yet available, newspaper clippings received from all parts of Canada indicate that 1925 has marked another substantial and encouraging step forward in the number of Scouts camping and in the standard of organization and scoutcraft programmes carried on everywhere.

Nova Scotia — Individual troop camps characterized Nova Scotia camping, including the Halifax district, where all but a few of the less experienced troops held the recommended individual troop outing, in whole or in part on Gillwell lines. In consequence a considerably reduced provincial camp was held at Stewiacke. A large district camp was held near New Glasgow by the Pictou County Boy Scouts Association, boys from ten troops being under canvas. In all camps heard from, distinctly Scouting activities were given an important place in the camp routine. The field day programme of the big Pictou County camp included Scout's pace, Fireman's lift and knot tying contests.

Prince Edward Island—Night stalking and friction fire making, mentioned as activity features of the camp of the 1st Kensington Troop, suggested that a scoutlike programme was mapped out for this camp.

New Brunswick — Individual troop camps were the rule of the Saint John district, and produced very satisfactory results. Of the Young Judeans' Troop Patrol System camp, Scoutmaster Boyaner, after noting that each patrol had its own camp, kitchen shelter, trench fire, grease pits, latrines, etc., and that each did its own cooking, added: "It was really wonderful, the ease with which the camp carried on." Two "adventure" journeys and a treasure hunt proved the big game features of the St. James' Troop camp, headed by the District Secretary. Of the other camps scattered throughout the province, the Fredericton district Scout and Cub camp was the largest. The Cub camp was run separately. The camp was visited by Lieutenant-Governor Todd and Mrs. Todd. Much good badge work was accomplished. The Moncton district camp was a like success.

Quebec — The usual highly successful Quebec camps were held by the Lennoxville, Sherbrooke, Quebec City and Montreal districts. The Quebec City camp, located on Lake St. Joseph, was attended by 86 Cubs and Scouts. It was visited by every officer of the Local Association save one. The plant of this permanent camp, organized by Col. William Wood, president of the Quebec Association, is probably one of the finest of its size and type in Canada.

The camp of the St. Johns Association was a notable success as a first camp, and made a very favorable impression upon a large number of visitors. Daily troop good turns were



A Prize Patrol Site of the Moose Jaw District Camp.

emphasized. These included assisting nearby farmers with their hay crops, shingling a barn, and rendering daily treatment for a week to a farm hand who had suffered a severe pitch fork wound. Neighbors were invited to the camp fires, and were escorted home by senior Scouts with lanterns. Woodcraft activities included the making of hammocks with cord and tree boughs.

Six-day canoe trips for older Scouts were again the feature of the large Montreal district camp at Lake Tamaraouta. Lectures on birds and woodcraft were given by Messrs. Hoyes Lloyd and Greig Smith of the Dominion Parks Branch and Forestry Department respectively. The 1st Lennoxville ran its usual fine camp, on the Patrol System and with a full programme of woodcraft. Some 50 badges were passed. Good test and badge work was done at the camp of the 1st Asbestos Troop.

Manitoba — Newspaper clippings mention the camps of 16 Winnipeg district troops and packs, and the camps of 12 Scouting and Cubbing centres elsewhere in the province, not including the Portage troops and packs. Practically all were individual camps; and were generally well planned and organized. Considerable good badge work was accomplished. The usual programme was a morning of woodcraft and an afternoon of games. Cricket was popular in the 16th and 28th Winnipeg camps. The 44th Winnipeg for the first time camped with their own equipment, purchased with money raised during the year. In securing the considerable sum required they were aided materially by their active Ladies' Auxiliary. The 5th Winnipeg held a series of week end camps. An excellent halftone in the Boys' Own Tribune showed a council fire circle at a Salt Lake camp arranged on the best Gillwell lines.

Saskatchewan—Saskatchewan Scouts had an excellent camping summer, newspaper reports telling of troops from over 20 centres under canvas. The majority were individual camps or camps made up of groups of Scouts from a number of small troops. The largest camp was that of the Moose Jaw district. This was an exceedingly well organized mass camp, and was headed by District Commissioner Andrew K. Strachan. A patrol of American Scouts from Weybridge, North Dakota, was attached to the camp of the 1st Assiniboia Troop. The Regina troops camped individually,

and largely on Gillwell lines. One of the most interesting and complete camp reports was that of the 1st Kerrobert Troop, made by Patrol Leader Foreman. This was a Gillwell Patrol System camp with a very busy programme of lectures, demonstrations and games.

Alberta—The majority of Alberta troops held individual camps, including those of Calgary, Edmonton and Red Deer. That of the 19th Calgary, 25 boys, was mentioned as being run on Gillwell Patrol System lines, with woodcraft and badge work in the morning and Scout games in the afternoon. Those camps in which the boys did their own cooking included that of the 1st Red Deer Cub Pack. A few of the troops took along professional camp cooks. Two outstanding features of the lively camp of the 1st Edmonton were a buffalo steak dinner, and an exciting adventure which followed the "kidnapping" from the camp of a "white prisoner" by Chief Grey Fox and a raiding party of "Indian Braves."

Ontario—In Ontario more Scout camps than ever were conducted, and they were mostly managed in a way worthy of a good deal of commendation. It was naturally easy for a visitor from Headquarters to pick out those troops which were camping for the first time, and there were quite a number. "Things done that ought not to have been done, and things left undone that should have been done" were evident; but you may be sure the experience gained this year will prevent a repetition of mistakes. On the other hand it was extremely gratifying to meet troops thoroughly used to the camping game, acting like true woodsmen, and taking advantage of every circumstance and surrounding.

Of course every camp has its individual problems to meet, and it is not easy to be governed by hard and fast rules. Nevertheless the best camps undoubtedly were those planned as far as possible along the lines of the Patrol System. Take the Windsor camps for instance: One was a large Catholic camp dealing with some 300 boys mostly new to the game. Only a very modified form of Patrol System could be utilized, and the burden upon the leaders was proportionately increased. Another troop camping a few miles away adhered strictly to the Patrol System, and ran like well oiled machinery.

(Continued in November)

❖ The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes ❖

Why Leaves Color and Fall

NOT frost, but drought, causes the coloration and fall of tree leaves, writes Dr. Ernest Bade, in *The Scientific American*. The stoppage of sap causes the leaves to change color and wilt, the writer declares, and leaves of various trees and shrubs die at different periods, just as they appear at different times in the spring. Maple, beech and hickory let their leaves drop when the first cold autumn storms have shaken them. But the winter oak holds tightly to its dead leaves. Some of these will still be on the twigs in the spring, when the new shoots make their appearance. On the other hand, the foliage is stripped from the white birch by the cool winds of early autumn, and the walnut leaves barely survive the summer. He goes on:

"The time of leaf-fall may be hastened or delayed—all depends upon the weather. But before the leaf detaches itself and drops to the ground, it invariably assumes its festive garb. And the dark brown coloration of the heather is produced by the same material that is in the red beech; in both cases this tinting is an attempt at protection against the strong intensive rays of the autumn afternoon sun, as contrasted to the chill of morning and night.

"The change of color is most readily observed in the heather, that part being more strongly painted which is most exposed to the sun. The light yellow and orange-colored tints are produced by a different coloring material. It is the same substance which makes the carrot yellow.

"Many of the colors found on the foliage in the autumn do not arise during the season, but become visible only at this time after the green coloring matter, the chlorophyll, has disappeared. In the fall, when the vitality of the plant is reduced, a migration of those substances in the leaf takes place, which may be of use at a future time, and these are stored in the twigs. The products left in the leaf, producing as they do the autumn coloration, are of no further use to the plant; in fact, it is of great advantage to be rid of such waste substances so easily. Nothing is suddenly produced when the leaves begin to fall, which has not already been formed; nothing occurs which is not followed by essential results. The cause is not found in the universal cycle of life in which generation, being, and decay are bound together like the links of a chain so that life comes from death, and death from life, neither does the leaf follow the mighty downward pull of mother earth in order to give back that which was taken from her. These are not the causes, they are the results. Tree and shrub have prepared themselves for months for the coming loss in leaves, they themselves have produced, by a certain formation within the plant, a partition, which gradually shuts off the leaf from the mother plant, thus dooming the leaf to a slow and lingering death.

"The falling of the leaves is caused by the diminution and the final stopping of the flow of sap to the leaves. The wilting, the changing to a black, brown, yellow, and red is not caused by freezing but by a drying out."

The Patrol System Again

THERE are still a number of Scoutmasters who are not using the Patrol System—which has been described by Sir Robert Baden-Powell as not one system, but the only system for getting the real aims of Scouting to the boy. And the Patrol System requires but a test to prove its value. Only recently the Editor received an appreciative letter from the Scoutmaster of a city troop, who apparently for the first time had understandingly learned of the Patrol System through the visit to his camp of a Gillwellian.

Here are a few things achieved by the Patrol System for the boys:

As they in their turn become Seconds and P.L.'s they have the experience of actual, responsible leadership—one of the primary aims of Scouting.

Through the Court of Honour, which is a necessary feature of the Patrol System, the boys learn to discuss and to make decisions regarding various matters of policy and business; they learn business methods and parliamentary procedure; through the secret ballot they learn, as against "following the crowd," to make and register individual opinions and decisions.

Here in brief are the ends achieved by the Patrol System for the Scoutmaster:

It relieves him of what sometimes seems a drudgery of planning and responsibility, and makes of the troop meeting night not an event to be dreaded, perhaps after a trying day of business, but an evening to be looked forward to; an evening of much enjoyment and inspiration, and one that practically "runs itself." In other words, the P.L.'s leave the Scoutmaster free to play his best role—that of guidance and supervision. This applies equally to the troop room, the Court of Honour, the hike and the camp.

The younger Scoutmaster finds in the use of the Patrol System a valuable experience in executive leadership; an experience that may well prove one of the big factors in his own success in life.

A New Tenderfoot Test

NOTE that the following new requirement has been added to the 5th Tenderfoot Test:

"Know how to whip the ends of a rope."

The requirement has been incorporated in the latest edition of "Starting to Scout," and one type of whipping explained. Any whipping may be used. Different kinds will be found described in the *Canadian Handbook* and the *Boy Scout Knot Book*. Other Scouts also should be taught the art.

The October Stars

THERE is no better month than October in which to interest your boys in the stars. It is between seasons; often chilly, but too early to give up outdoor meetings. Be sure your lads wear their sweaters. Start off with a "Bear hunt." Have the boys bring their billies, about half full of pebbles of various size. Find a smooth piece of sand, or spread a groundsheet. First point out the Big Dipper, and arrange pebbles on the ground to represent it—larger pebbles for the larger stars, and a little one for the spot where the Handle joins the Dipper. Explain that this is really the back of the Bear, and the Handle his tail. See who can find his nose, front leg and two hind legs. You might give patrol points for those who can locate the stars and quickest places pebbles in their proper places. Sketch in the outline of the Bear. Then, "There is another bear. Let's find him." Draw a line up through the two stars in the middle of the Big Bear's body, and place a pebble to mark the North Star. This is the end of the Little Bear's tail. "Puzzle, find the Little Bear." Some bright little chap will tell you he can see another dipper. Have him put down the pebbles to represent it. Then comes the Story. When you have drawn the figure of a bear around this Little Dipper, explain that this Little Bear has been spinning around the North Star for thousands of years, but has never been able to get away. "Somebody said that was how his poor tail got stretched so long, but I wasn't here then, so don't know."

Now show your boys the Crown, "before it goes off on its winter holiday; for you won't see it again till March or April." Draw a line from the North Star through the third star of the Little Bear's tail, and near the western horizon you will find the Crown's six beautiful stars. Between the Great Bear and the Crown you will find a kite-like group called Bootes, or sometimes the Shepherd with his crook. Extend the circle of the Great Bear's tail to twice its length and you will find Arcturus, a very bright star. This is the lower point of the kite. Arcturus is really the buckle on the belt of the Shepherd. The top of the kite forms his head and shoulders, his right hand, half way from the shoulder to the belt, holds the crook, and he has two funny little legs. If you draw the Shepherd you are sure to get a laugh, for he does look funny.

This may be enough for a start, but if the boys want more, 'phone your bookstore and order a copy of "The Star People," by Gaylord Johnson (Macmillan), and you will find enough games to put through a long winter and summer.

Ed:—The above is the first of a series of articles on the monthly heavens furnished by Scoutmaster the Rev. A. S. Mitchell, of Ontario.

"One swallow doesn't make a summer"—neither does one Good Turn make a life-habit. Remind your troop frequently.

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THE DUFFEL BAG

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

For the New S.M.'s and C.M.'s

BACK copies of the Scout Leader containing the following articles, which will be found specially helpful by new leaders, will be mailed at 5 cents per copy:

For Cubmasters—

Hints for New Cubmasters, Nov. and Dec., '24.

Gillwell Cubmasters' Course. Discussion of Cub Problems, Jan. '25.

Pack Meeting Suggestions and Programmes, Dec. '23; Feb., May '24; March and April, '25.

Good Things for Cubbers, June '24. Cubbing Hints, March '25.

Pack Progress Chart, Jan. '25.

The Going-Up Ceremony, May '25.

For Scoutmasters—

Hints for New Scoutmasters, Oct. '24. The Scout Investiture, Oct. & Nov. '24.

Hand Signals, Nov. '24.

New S.M. and First Aid, March '24.

Hints by Successful S.M.s., Jan. '24.

Using the New Tracking Book, Jan. '25.

Scoutmaster's Talk on the 2nd Scout Law, Dec. '23; 3rd Law, Jan. '24; 4th Law, Feb. '24; 5th Law, April '24; 6th Law, Nov. '24; 7th Law, Feb. '25. (1st Law edition exhausted.)

Effective Teaching of Scout Laws, Jan. '24.

Troop Meeting Programmes, Oct. '24; Jan., Feb., March, April & May, '25.

Just What is Gillwell, April, '25.

For the Old S.M.'s and C.M.'s

A Few Reminders for the Scoutmaster—

Plan your meetings beforehand, preferably with your Court of Honour. Include plenty of games.

Leave as much as possible to your Patrol Leaders.

Use the Scout Silence just before Flag Break and Flag Down.

Use the Mental Summersault (an entirely irrelevant question) as an attention-refresher.

Be strictly impartial. Do not permit yourself either favoritism or secret dislike. The boy you may not care for probably needs your big-brothering more than the others.

Re-read the article, "The New Boys," Scout Leader for Oct. '24.

Remember to remember that Scouting, in all its aspects, is a game.

And keep the OUT in it.

A Few Reminders for the Cubmaster—

Begin the first Fall meeting by retelling the Mowgli story. Leave out the names of the characters, and ask the boys to identify them.

To the Cub age boy the serious business of life is play. Nature made him that way. So make your Pack meetings at least two-thirds games.

Vary your games. Don't do a good one to death by repeating each week.

Use the Jungle dances. They are valuable in developing and maintaining pack discipline. For the same end also use the "Freeze" or the "Mouse Howl" (Grand Howl whispered), or

both, whenever you need close attention for a programme or other announcement.

Get down on the floor and participate in the games.

Re-read the discussion of Pack problems in the Cubmaster's Gillwell, Scout Leader for Dec. '24, and Cubbing Hints, March, '25.

Next Year's Camp

BEFORE you have forgotten them, note down any improvements for next year's camp suggested by this summer's experience — preparation, transportation, camp programme, feeding, discipline, visitors.

The question of next year's finances may be solved by the use of the new Camp Fund card. This is a small pocket folding card containing spaces for the entry of weekly payments beginning with September and ending with June of next year. You will find your troop or pack readily respond to the idea, and the incentive to weekly thrift will be of real value to many of your boys.

The Camp Fund card may be had from the Stores Department, Dominion Headquarters, at 25c per doz.

Ye Scout Almanack

October

Five Saturdays, and one of the best hike months.

3rd—Bird migration observation hike.

4th-10th—Participate in Fire Prevention Week activities.

10th—Colored leaf hike. Stalking games.

17th—Weed seed hike. Tracking games.

24th—Scout's Pace tests. Water boiling and cooking; fires made by friction.

31st—Hare and Hounds tracking hike. Big Hallowe'en party. Good turns instead of pranks.

Annual Scout Census.

Starting the New Season

HERE are a few suggestions from one of our widely experienced Scout leaders for the starting of the new troop or pack year:—

Hold a couple of good preliminary meetings with your Patrol Leaders or Sixers. Discuss the results of the previous year's work for every boy in the troop or pack. Discuss general prospects for the new season; new boys, fees, badge work, competition scoring points; patrol and troop Good Turns, including the Christmas Toy Repair Shop; the fall or winter display or entertainment, etc. Make any rearrangement of patrols that may seem advisable for various reasons, including that of boys moving to new neighborhoods (it is an advantage to keep patrol membership to certain neighborhood areas). Check over troop property. Invite your committee and ladies' auxiliary to one of your get-togethers.

Specially Bound Leaders' Diary

A SPECIAL edition of the 1926 Canadian Scout Diary has been bound in dark blue leather for the use of Scout and Cub leaders. The cover bears in the upper left corner the Scout Emblem, and in the lower right quarter the script lettering, in gold, The Canadian Scout Diary 1926.

The neat and simple richness binding and cover design will appeal to leaders and their assistants generally, and it is anticipated that the limited edition will be taken up quickly. The price will be 50 cents, post-paid.

In contents the 1926 Diary has been entirely rearranged, and much new matter added. A feature that will appeal to leaders is a Daily Good Turn check-off reminder. Another is a section for recording identification of birds, trees and flowers. Scoutmasters and Cubmasters themselves will find it interesting to endeavor to fill up these record pages, with dates, places of observation, etc.

Uses of Scout Staff

Here are some uses offered for the Scout staff:

A small patrol flag-pole.
Tent pole for Alaskan tent.
Framework for a brushwood wind-break.

To improvise a stretcher.
To find direction and time by the sun.

To make a light bridge.
To make a tepee.
For physical exercise.
Throwing to a drowning person at the end of a rope.

To beat out a prairie fire.
As a broom handle.
Handle of a trek cart.
Temporary splints.

Feeling way over rough or marshy ground.

To discover the nature of a river bottom.

Vaulting narrow streams.
Defence against vicious animals.

Non-uses

Some uses to which it should not be put:

A fire poker.
A billy bar.
A tent-peg mallet.
For stirring clothes on camp day.
Hitting trees, etc.

The FALL and WINTER CATALOGUE of the Stores Department will be ready for mailing within a few days. The Quartermaster would greatly appreciate it if Cubmasters and Scoutmasters would have their scribes fill in and return the enclosed troop or pack roll form, with correct addresses, as soon as convenient. A copy of the catalogue will then be sent each boy.