

# The Scout

A Monthly Publication  
for Boy Scout & Wolf Cub



# Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts  
Association in Canada

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A FORM of Scout community service to which more attention might be given, even in the smaller communities, is the providing of uniformed Scout ushers for all occasions upon which such service might fittingly be rendered,—not only as an act of service, but for the direct benefit to the boys themselves. In addition, such occasions may provide an excellent opportunity for demonstrating Scout discipline and efficiency before a large number of people who otherwise may learn nothing of the public service feature of Scouting from one year's end to the other.

The benefit to the boys is the opportunity provided for developing self-confidence and initiative. Properly instructed and directed, one evening's ushering may well prove a milestone in a diffident boy's development—in the discovery that he can direct others, even grown persons, when the situation calls for it.

For instance, where the seats are not reserved, the boys should be instructed not to ask of each person appearing at the head of their aisles, "Where would you like to sit?" but should be directed to meet them with the respectful but business-like request, "This way, please!" at the same time starting down the aisle ahead of them, and locating them according to previous seating instructions. It is surprising how even a small and somewhat diffident Tenderfoot, with a little prompting and encouragement from the Scoutmaster, will soon successfully "take charge" of every person coming down his aisle.

Every occasion should be specially planned for, to meet the arrangement of aisles, the probable size of audience; to determine the sections to be filled first etc. The precautions against fire should be looked into, and the boys should have definite instructions on what to do in such an eventuality, or in case of a panic.

Two Scouts should be allotted to each aisle. They should be cautioned against talking and laughing at the head of the aisles when not engaged.

Preferably programmes should not be handed out promiscuously at the door. They should be carried by the ushers, and handed over as each person is assigned a seat.

For a small hall, one patrol may be able to handle the ushering; the P.L. being in charge,—not himself ushering, but generally overseeing. For a larger hall, the T.L. or A.S.M. may direct, with the P.L.'s ushering the main aisles. On important occasions the Scoutmaster also should be present, to make sure that everything runs smoothly.

## Scouts as Ushers

Whenever possible full uniform should be the rule. Hats should be worn. This helps to identify the boys as ushers, particularly the smaller boys when a large number of people are arriving. In mid-winter the question of uniform may present difficulty, and may call for some modification. Many Scouts have not the special underwear necessary for the wearing of shorts in Canada during very cold weather. Even the changing to shorts at the place of entertainment—frequently overheated—may result in the contraction of severe colds. Common sense must decide.

*Founder of What Has Been Widely Called "Boyhood's League of Nations"—THE BOY SCOUTS.*

*Born February 22, 1857.*



*"B.P.!—May he enjoy many more years of health, happiness and service!"*

A Toronto district practice is the wearing of ordinary long underclothes, and turning the stockings up over the knees.

All details of the evening's work should be discussed at the preceding troop meeting. The hour for the arrival of the boys at the hall should be made clear, and the importance of their being on time emphasized. Finally, each P.L. should remind each member of his patrol during the day, and the Scoutmaster early in the evening should get in touch with each P.L. and make sure that all are ready to carry out their duties.

It will be unnecessary to say that Scouts acting as ushers do not accept tips. The service should be rendered without thought of return of any kind,—in other words, as an act of community service.

The question of providing ushers for any occasion upon which an admission fee is charged is one which will have to be decided by each Scoutmaster. The safest rule apparently would be that ushers are only provided where no fee is charged, except in the case of an entertainment put on by the church or other organization with which the troop is connected. Obviously it would not be consistent with Scouting principles to supply boys in Scout uniform to usher at a theatrical or other purely commercial entertainment.

Probably the National Exposition and the Royal Winter Fair provide the best known instances of the regular use of Scout ushers in Canada. A quotation from the *Toronto Star* illustrates the value placed upon the service in connection with the recent winter stock show. Under a two column caption, "BOY SCOUTS AND POLICEMEN COMPETITORS IN COURTESY," the *Star* said in part:

Courtesy walks everywhere at the Winter Show, and there's a reason. In complete charge of the ushering arrangements of the Coliseum arena are some seventy Boy Scouts, representative of thirty Toronto troops, and under the direction of Jim Moore, First Class Scout of the 27th Troop, St. Stephen's Church. All ushers are First Class Scouts, by the way.

At one of the main entrances to the ring there stands, afternoon and evening, a slip of a lad, who more than makes up for his diminutiveness with a pair of stentorian lungs that can be heard the length and breadth of the place. And he calls, "To your right," or "To your left" with a briskness that reminds one instinctively of some downtown officer in the midst of a traffic jam. But, snappy as he may be, this traffic Scout never fails to tag "Sir" to his directive remarks, and his manner, born of that courteousness preached by the Scout Law, is all that can be desired.

"You can't beat them," says A. P. Westervelt, Manager of the Royal. "They've got the diplomacy, the tact of statesmen; and they handle with ease situations which older men would find hard to surmount. We knew what we were doing when we got these lads out here."

## The Scout Leader

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His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy,  
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### Attend Your Annual Meeting

**E**VERY Scoutmaster and Cubmaster, but especially the lone leader in the small town, should make a real effort to attend his provincial annual meeting and get-together,—for the inspiration and encouragement as well as for the practical help to be derived from its discussion of troop and pack problems.

In an increasing number of cases conference expenses are being borne by the Local Association or Troop Committee. Were the practical helpfulness of the conferences realized, many more leaders would be sent. Scoutmasters and Cubmasters therefore should not hesitate to bring the matter to the attention of their committee or association. Where the leader himself cannot go, it should be suggested that a member of the committee be sent. Where this cannot be arranged, some business man of standing may be made a special delegate. When plans are laid well ahead of time, business trips frequently can be adjusted to meet the conference dates.

Whatever the arrangement, make sure that your troop or pack is represented.

### B.-P. Opposed to Scout Bands

**T**HE question of Scout bands recurs periodically. Here is B.-P.'s reply to an inquiry on the subject received from a Canadian Scoutmaster, and which was brought to the attention of Dominion Headquarters:—

"In reply to your question regarding bands for Scouts, our reasons for not encouraging them are mainly these:

"Our training is to make young backwoodsmen, i.e., boys of individuality and resource, by giving them every opportunity for camping, hiking and other out-of-door activities. A band is scarcely necessary or even helpful to this end,—for its tendency is to make a parade troop for town displays, etc., which is the reverse of the spirit of our training. Also it is difficult enough for Scoutmasters and Scouts to give sufficient time to Scouting, and if these precious moments are given to music it is, so far as Scouting is concerned, **time wasted**. Then, too, band equipment of instruments, music, etc., is a big expense. For the same money a troop would do itself well in the matter of Headquarters, camp equipment, etc.

"Band practices and the absorption of the best boys in the band leaves the troop denuded of good Patrol Leaders, and leads to troop inefficiency.

"The existence of a band gives to the public a wrong impression of our aims, and naturally leads them to connect us with cadets or military organizations. Over here we have very few Scout bands, if any, beside those of schools and institutions which already have bands, and have in addition adopted Scouting for the better recreation of their boys.

"So you see there are objections and valid ones to the organization of Scout bands."

### "The Harvest is Many"

**A** CENSUS of the schools of Medicine Hat, Alta., taken by the Rotary Club showed over 450 boys between the ages of 10 and 16 not associated with any boys' organization. Seventy-six did not attend any church or Sunday school; 253 boys voluntarily expressed the wish to become Boy

**A**  
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Scouts; 188 boys belonging to no organization did not answer a question regarding preference for any boys' organization.

Undoubtedly an approximately similar situation exists throughout Canada. Here is the answer to any who may be inclined to think of boys' work in terms of competition.

### REGARDING THE LEADER WHO HAS SCOUTED ELSEWHERE

**E**XPERIENCE suggests that whenever there has been named as a possible Scoutmaster or Cubmaster a man who says he has been in Scouting or Cubbing elsewhere, particulars should be secured by writing the head office of the province or country mentioned. While the universal standard of character of Scout leaders is surpassed by the leaders of no other similar work, including the ministry, there is an occasional exception; and the responsibility of heading a troop or pack admits of no uncertainty.

### ALONG the TRAIL



Ontario Conference, Windsor, Feb. 11-12; Manitoba, Winnipeg, Feb. 17-18. Attend your provincial annual meeting and get-together if at all possible.

The 3rd Moose Jaw delivered the new year's collection envelopes for their church.

New Glasgow, N.S., Scouts have full charge of the Rotary Club open air skating rinks of that city.

A complete review of the past year's activities of the 1st Kindersley, Sask. Troop was published in the *Kindersley Clarion*.

The 1st Courtenay, B.C. Troop made collection boxes for the local Tag Day held in behalf of the Near East Relief Fund.

A Saint John tobogganing and skating hike wound up with a visit to a pottery works, where some time was spent in modeling with clay.

The 16th Winnipeg (St. Lukes) at their eighth annual concert and display had as their guests wards of the Children's Aid and the Khaki Club.

Scouts of the 6th Edmonton took a St. Johns Ambulance course held under the auspices of the Workmen's Compensation Board. All successfully passed the examination.

Under the supervision of their Troop Leader the boys of the 5th Moose Jaw laid a new floor, repaired the roof and otherwise renovated their headquarters.

A troop organized at Buchanan, Sask., includes boys of these names: Tetlock, Palxin, Jennings, Boskaft, Dalshang, Baker, Haneshowsky, Hardner, Skookoroff and Horinko.

On January 14th a conference between the Chief Commissioner, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, and representatives of the National Boys' Work Board of Canada was held in Toronto, looking toward closer co-operation between the two movements.

Officers of Toronto University Old Scout's Club include two from Theology, two Forestry and three Science. One of the members from distant points is Charles Clarke, Medicine, from Victoria, B.C. Another old Scout hails from Atlanta, Ga.

One of the important incidents of the annual meeting of the Alberta provincial association, held at Edmonton, Jan. 18th, was the presentation to Dr. G. H. Malcolmson, Provincial Commissioner, of the Silver Wolf, in recognition of his services to Scouting in Alberta.

Addressing the educational section of the British Association at Southampton, Dr. W. H. B. Rouse, the celebrated headmaster of Perse School, Cambridge, gave it as his opinion that the Boy Scout Movement was one of the two greatest educational movements of the age.



## The Lariat



AN Ontario Rover expert letting out the Big Crinoline.

ONE of the developments of Scouting in Canada during recent years was the bringing back of popular interest among Canadian boys in the lariat and spinning rope, through the instruction of Scoutmasters at the Gillwell training camps. Today numbers of Scoutmasters and Scouts throughout the Dominion have become expert ropers and lariat spinners, and are able to perform tricks that are most interesting to watch. In addition to the fun of it lariat throwing and spinning provide excellent exercise, and good training for hand and eye.

As a matter of fact, the ability to throw a rope accurately should be acquired by every Scoutmaster and Scout, for its possible usefulness in rescue work, particularly in rescue from drowning. It has been used numbers of times in this and other ways. For example, a New Brunswick Scout stopped a runaway horse and buggy at a very dangerous spot, and thus saved two ladies from serious injury or death. On another occasion a hiking Ontario troop, when a barn they were passing was struck by lightning and set ablaze, from the door lassoed and pulled out considerable valuable farm machinery.

The lariat has many every-day Scouting uses as well, particularly during hikes and when camping. It may be used to pitch hike tents, for securing large bundles, as a line for airing blankets, for dragging logs, for tug-of-war games, etc.

**Rope Used.**—The lariat proper, or throwing rope, is from 36 to 50 feet in length, and the spinning rope 15 to 20 feet. The cowboy's lariat is made of horsehair, of "Montana hard twist," or Sampson's spotted sashcord No. 12. For boys, Sampson's No. 10 will be more suitable. Ropes of this quality may be secured from the Stores Department, Ottawa.

The honda, or "eye" through which the rope is passed to form the noose or loop, is an important part of the lariat. Its weight plays an important part in successful spinning. Usually the honda of the spinning lariat is fashioned by strongly whipping the

rope end to the standing part, so as to make an "eye" about three quarters of an inch in diameter. For the longer and heavier rope a metal eye is used as a honda.

The stiffness of a new rope usually adds to the difficulties of a beginner. This may to some extent be overcome by stretching the new lariat tightly between trees, and hanging weights upon it. Before attempting to throw or spin, any twists in the rope should be eliminated. Trailing the full length of the rope along the ground will accomplish this quickly.

**Throwing.**—There are several lasso "throws," but in all cases the first step is the whirling of a well-opened noose or loop. The size of loop will depend upon the purpose, but the chances of success will increase with the size, so long as this can be thrown properly, —as, for instance, in the case of trying to lasso a helpless person in the water. Experiment will soon demonstrate the size of loop required for various objects.

The loop should be gripped along with the main portion of the rope at an arm's length from the honda. With the end coiled in the left hand so the rope will run freely, the loop is circled about the head in such a way as to



A Crinoline Relay. Work this up as a troop team competition for your next display.

keep it open, the twirling wrist being turned over each time it passes the back of the head. When sufficient momentum has been obtained, throw, —aiming high and to the right of the target. To catch an animal by the feet, throw the open loop on the ground in front, and jerk as the animal steps into it.

**Spinning.**—It is usual to begin with the "flat spin." As a start, tie a stone to a two-foot string, and spin this in a flat circle in front of you, the arm held out almost straight, the momentum given the stone by a simple twist of the wrist. Now hold the spinning rope as described for throwing, and make a flat-circle motion with the hand. As you complete the circle, allow the honda end to drop, and continue the circular motion with the wrist.

To spin the "crinoline," begin as though you were going to throw over something, and instead allow the loop to fall over your head, at the same time continuing the circular motion with the wrist, held at a point above and a little back of the center of the head.

With these two spins mastered others will be developed by patient practice, and by the observation of experts whenever the opportunity is offered.

### Using the Mental Somersault?

DO NOT overlook the occasional use of the "mental somersault" (an entirely irrelevant question) whenever the boys show signs of losing interest during a quiet period of the troop meeting. Here are two or three sample questions:

"Billy, there were two men in a boat at sea. They had two buckets of fresh water. They drank one bucket. One of the men caught on fire. What did the other do? Quick!"

"Who was the Queen of Sheba's dentist?"

"When did Noah discover America?" The questions are put quickly and sharply, and in all apparent seriousness, and the subject in hand is taken up again immediately. The reply to the question is immaterial,—the sole purpose is the mental "jolt."

### Keep Your Patrol Competition Interesting

DO not overlook the occasional discussion with your Court of Honour of Patrol Competition details, including scoring. If one patrol has consistently lead the others through points secured in games, discuss modification of the scoring system so as to more nearly equalize the chances of success when all features of the competition are considered. A perfect scoring system, if one could be devised, would give the youngest patrol an equal chance with the oldest in winning the quarterly or monthly competition. The solution may be found by increasing special inspection points for items of tidiness and dress, alertness on the freeze signal, etc.

"The Committee have come to the conclusion that the Boy Scouts should do something for themselves. They have been leaving too much for the council." It is not often necessary to say this. Could it be said of your troop?



HOW many can you get inside? Each new man takes over the spin. A patrol competition.

# THE CAMP CHIEF'S PAGE

## OUTDOORS IN FEBRUARY

Watch for the first returning bird migrants. Watch for casualties among birds and animals. Make sure that all the boys have started recording in the special section of their Canadian Scout Diaries the birds seen and identified; also their natural history notes for the year. Start building bird houses. (A pamphlet on the subject is furnished free by the Wild Life Department of the Parks Branch, Ottawa.)

What kind of mice are active now? Where do you find them? What enemies have they?

Try and locate an old hunter or trapper, and get him to talk to your boys about the fur-bearing animals of your district.

## ONTARIO'S FIRST VESTIBULE

The first Ontario Vestibule Course in Scout leadership, held at Simcoe, brought together men interested in nine different troops in five towns. The complete success of the course was emphasized by the request that a second course, covering outdoor work, be given in April, everyone present declaring his readiness to attend. The wide range of occupations represented again illustrates the broadening appeal of Scouting that has been evident since the coming and development of the Gillwell courses. The course included a farmer and ex-M.P., a bank manager, two dentists, a road engineer, a bank clerk, a high school teacher, a mechanic, a gardener, a factory manager, a glove maker, two contractors, a contractor's assistant, and the balance high school students,—in all 33.

## THE FEBRUARY STARS

The great sight in the heavens during February is Orion, whom we see at his best, centered in the southern sky. Some description of this glorious constellation appeared in January, but have a look at him again. And again note great Betelgeuse, marking his right shoulder. This star, which seems so small compared with our sun, is really so much larger that 250 of our suns could be placed in a line across it. And two other known stars are larger. On March 9th, 1925, Mount Wilson Observatory of Washington reported that Mira, a mere speck to the naked eye, has a diameter of 250,000,000 miles, or 35,000,000 miles greater diameter than Betelgeuse. Larger than Mira, again, is Antares, with its 400,000,000 miles diameter. This giant of the stars is visible this month in the eastern sky, between Mars and Saturn, slightly nearer the latter and a little south.

Show your boys how to find Sirius by extending the belt of Orion eastward about four times its length.

All of the Lion will be visible this month. Find his heart, Regulus, and his sickle head, and see if the boys

can figure out his body. Almost overhead is Capella, in the Tea Caddy, or shield-like constellation of Auriga. Keep close watch on Capella for two months. By May he will be in the northwest. A line drawn across the Pole Star for about the same distance will reveal Vega, the most fascinating of all our heavenly visitors.

If you look out early you may see Vega sinking in the northeast, and if you get up early next morning you will see her rise in the northwest. About 5 a.m. you will see Bootes, the funny Shepherd, exactly where Orion appeared when you went to bed. Try a night and morning observation for once.

This month in the morning you will see Mars in the east and Saturn in the southeast. If you draw a line down the east side of Bootes through Arcturus, the brightest star of his belt, you will come to Spica, the bright star that is sometimes called the Ear of Wheat, in the constellation of the Virgin. The Lion will have moved during the night to the west about three-quarters across the sky, and in the northwest you will see Castor and Pollux the Twins, who were east and slightly south of Capella the night before.

Have your boys take special note of Cassiopea, the Queen's Chair, and the Big Dipper, as next month we want to introduce you to "Pa's Star Clock," in which they are concerned.

—A.S.M.

## HONORARY FIELD COMMISSIONERS

Ontario Scouting lost a valued visitor in the recent return of Clive Sara to Calgary, after a year of travelling in the older province during which he incidentally, as an Honorary Field Commissioner, visited many Ontario Scoutmasters and their troops.

Are there not other experienced Scout leaders "on the road" regularly or occasionally who could carry Honorary Field Commissioner's cards, and as occasion permitted, drop in upon Scoutmasters in the smaller communities? This would be a real service to Scouting. The request most often received, and the one hardest to meet, is "Come and pay us a visit."

To the Scoutmaster in the larger place such a visit may not seem of great importance, but to the lone leader in the smaller community a visit and a chat with someone similarly interested is a great encouragement. The boys likewise are always interested to see and to listen for a few minutes to some message or a good story brought by a Scout leader from the outside.

In the way of practical help the Honorary Field Commissioner can carry a number of new games, to put on or to pass over to the Scoutmaster visited.

## BUCK UP, BOYS!

A number of Scoutmasters and Cubmasters taking the correspondence courses have delayed considerably in writing off the concluding studies. Buck up boys! Winter will be over before you know it, then April—and you'll not be able to finish before next fall. For we don't read courses after April 30th. We're too busy with Gillwell camp preparations.

Without exception those finishing the courses speak of the benefit resulting to their troop or pack, and to themselves personally, from the reading done. Particularly, many speak of the clearer, more definite grasp of the working principles of Scouting and Cubbing resulting from the putting of this down in writing—in answering the questions.

So buck up, boys! Let's go!

## At the Alberta P.L. Conference

PROBABLY the outstanding feature of the very successful first Patrol Leaders' Conference for Alberta, held at Edmonton, Dec. 28-31, was the attendance of eight New Canadian Lone Scouts from a community 50 miles from the railway. The boys were brought in as guests of the Provincial Council. They were distributed among private homes; and their scoutlike behaviour was much commented upon by their hosts. These boys of foreign parentage took a very active part in the conference.

A suggestion of P.L. delegates was that in each district a preliminary conference be held, and representatives there selected to attend the provincial conference. One resolution recommended that the Provincial Council keep a closer check on the issue of the Scout Badge, cases being cited of badges being worn by non-Scouts.

Cordial greetings were exchanged with the C.S.E.T. Boys' Parliament, which was in session at the time.

The conference was attended by about 100 delegates, 40 of these being from out of town points. Lethbridge was the most distant point represented.

## Standardizing the Troop Uniform

AT a Court of Honour meeting of the 1st Blenheim, Ont., the Scoutmaster brought up the question of uniform, and pointed out that in one patrol alone there were five different "khaki" shirts. This had resulted from boys buying ordinary khaki shirts and sewing on Scout buttons. The problem was turned over to the Court. After a full discussion it was decided by vote that a complete blue uniform would be the official uniform for the troop.

"This new uniform will be a khaki Scout hat priced at \$1.65, a brown belt at 65c., black stockings with green tops, \$1.00, blue shorts \$1.75, a blue shirt at \$2.35, totalling \$7.40. The Scoutmaster and Court of Honour feel there is not a boy in the troop but is able to buy himself a uniform, as buying his uniform is a step towards thrift which everybody should practice. There will be no more wearing of uniforms except for Scouting purposes."



### A District Observation Contest

A very practical competition in observation was revived on Saturday, Nov. 21, when Scouts of St. Catharines, Ont., Port Dalhousie and St. Barnabas did a two-mile observation hike for the handsome McCoy Trophy. The trophy, which was last competed for in 1914, was presented by Mrs. (Dr.) S. H. McCoy, "to be held each year by the Boy Scout showing the greatest intelligence in observation over a given route and area."

The rules for the competition were published in the local papers, and Scouts requested to cut them out for reference. They follow:—

1.—Troops will report under their respective Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters at 2 p.m. at a point to be communicated by telephone to Scoutmasters on the morning of the day named.

2.—Each Scout competing must provide himself with three sheets of unruled white paper 6"x10", with cardboard or other backing, 1 medium black lead pencil and 1 colored pencil.

3.—Each competitor will note down objects of interest observed en route and will make separate sketches of two objects to be named before marching off. Scouts will do well to study elementary drawing perspective, etc. Sketches will be drawn to approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$ " scale. One sheet of paper will be used for noting down objects of interest and one sheet for each sketch.

4.—Troops will move under their Scoutmasters at five minute intervals, and must at all times keep strictly to the right of the road, avoiding interference with or danger from traffic. Each troop will detail an Assistant Scoutmaster for duty in front and another for duty in rear of his troop to enforce observance of this rule.

5.—Each Scoutmaster will hand to Scoutmaster Dr. Smith, a nominal roll of competitors from his troop not later than the 17th November at noon. A number for the competition will be assigned to each Scout entering, which number must be shown at the top of each sheet.

6.—To compete, Scouts must be enrolled before Nov. 17th. Scouts having uniform must appear properly dressed. Plain clothes may be worn by duly enrolled Scouts if necessary for comfort in bad weather or if uniform is not available.

7.—Additional rules will be issued to each Scoutmaster at the hour fixed for the opening of the competition.

8.—The name of the winner of the competition and the name and number of his troop will be engraved on the challenge cup and the cup will remain in the possession of that troop at a place approved by the committee for one year.

Over the route named in the final instructions to Scoutmasters, the boys were required to sketch buildings, contour of country, ravines, railways, watersheds, to make notes on highway traffic, etc. They were followed by a representative group of judges which included Mayor Smith, Rev. H. H. Wilkinson, Dr. Atkey, Col. J. S. Campbell, Major H. M. Bell, H. L. Walsh of the St. Catharines Standard and District Commissioner A. E. Coombs.

### Patrol Cooking for Next Summer's Camp

NOW is the time to begin planning against one of the major difficulties of the summer camp—patrol cooking. The following special cooking test card offers one solution. The idea is that copies of the card may be made by the Troop Scribe and handed each Second or First Class Scout, with the suggestion that he secure his mother's co-operation, and hang the card up in a conspicuous place in the kitchen until it has been filled and duly signed. The week-end and holiday hikes will provide the opportunity for "finishing off" the course. It is suggested that all the older Scouts, and the S.M. himself, take the course, whether or not they have previously qualified as camp cooks.

In other words, let us Be Prepared to make next summer's camps "famous for their eats."

COOKING TESTS		
To be passed before June 1, 1926.		
Article	Cooked O.K.	Signed
1 Oatmeal		
2 Hunters' Stew.		
3 Potatoes (2 styles)		
4 Eggs (2 styles)		
5 Bacon		
6 Beans		
7 Bannock.		
8 Steak		
9 Sausage		
10 Fish		
11 Roast, or Pot Roast		
12 Prunes, Apricots, or Dried Apples.		
13 Tea		
14 Cocoa		
15 Coffee		

This may look a formidable list, but spread out over four months, means but one item a week, with two weeks to spare. Where difficulties are presented, the list may be divided between two, or even three boys who expect to attend camp. In this case each boy would be given a card with his items marked, or the others scored out.

A boy cooking the entire list would readily pass the outdoor First Class and Camp Cook tests.

### Should Cubs Use the Union Jack?

There is no standard practice in the matter. Apparently most packs use only the Wolf Cub flag. Where packs possess a Union Jack, there would seem to be no reason why they should not raise and lower it just as the Scouts do, with the Circle substituted for the Horseshoe. Will some of our experienced Cubber friends give us their views?

### A Californian Cub Display

THE following programme of an outdoor entertainment given by the Wolf Cubs of Santa Barbara will interest Canadian Cub leaders. The phrasing of the announcement of the various numbers is worth studying. Undoubtedly the humorous treatment was well calculated to create an attitude of mind on the part of the audience that aided in their understanding of the spirit of the occasion, and so helped to make the demonstration a success. The entertainment was given at the home of Mr. F. F. Peabody, a warm friend of international Scouting activities.

1. Grand Parade and Howl.
2. Who will be Queen of the Penguins. Lincoln Pack.
3. Madame de Python and her untamed rattlesnakes. (Chain up all children.)
4. The Perfected Prouetting Pirates, in a fight to the finish. McKinley Pack. Assisted by the Ambulance, Medical and Nursing Staff. Mission Canon Pack.
5. The Junior Elks "Pyramiding to Success." (Following in the footsteps of their fathers—always ready to do a good turn.) Elk's Pack.
6. The Santa Barbara Lightweight will compete for the Junior Boxing Championship. (The belt to be administered, as usual, by the winner's father.)
7. Wolf Cub Jungle Dances. Lompoc Packs.
8. Hula Hula Dancers. (Don't wait at the stage door—they are strictly chaperoned.) Wilson Pack.
9. Who will be "Cock o' the Walk." (Spanish Cock Fight.) Summerland Pack.
10. Professor Strongarm. (Wonderful physical specimen. How does he do it?) Roosevelt Pack.
11. Clown Stunts.
12. John Smith and Pocahontas. (Semi-Drama in one Act.) Guadalupe Pack.
13. Isidore the Irish Elephant, Gustave the Greek Elephant, Spencer the Spaniard, Muriel the Maltese, Patrick the Patagonian and child. Carpinteria Pack.
14. Fearless Slack Wire Performance. (Notice the terrifying height at which the performers risk their lives—a super-human feat.) Roosevelt Pack.
15. Shimmering Shining Seashore Scene. "What noise annoys a noisy oyster most?" (With apologies to "Alice in Wonderland.") A marine comedy in two scenes with no particular ending. Garfield Pack.
16. Cecelia the Seal and Her Six Sisters. (Winners of the International Seal Band Contest 1927.) In Finny Frolics. Howard School Pack.
17. Famous Fashion Show, featuring Santa Barbara's most beautiful models. (Costumes from the Maison Lee, El Paseo.) Wilson Pack.
18. The Drag on the Dragon or Dirty Work at the Cross Words. (Princess abandoned by heartless male parent. The dragon will eat her if she cannot solve the Puzzle. Audience please stay in your seats. Sir Noah Webster will rescue her.) Montecito Pack.
19. Senor Anacapa Salspuedes and his Troupe of Ferocious Lions. (Extremely dangerous—he prepared to run.) Solo by Tiny Tim the Timorous Tiger. Roosevelt Pack.
20. "A Merry Adventure," from Robin Hood. Recreation Center Pack.

### Rovers for Badge Examiners

THE standardizing of badge work and discussion of local Scouting problems was one of the special purposes in the recent organization of the Scoutmasters' Club at Chatham, Ont. It was suggested that members of Rover patrols be chosen to constitute an examining board for badge work. The holding of a Scoutmasters' winter course also was decided upon.

## ❖ The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes ❖

### "Play Scout Ball"

#### More Stories of Good Sportsmanship

**E**ARLY in the present hockey season there retired from the game one of the oldest and best known players in Canadian professional hockey, Georges Vezina, goal-keeper of the Montreal Canadiens. His retirement brought wide mention in the press, and in practically all instances it was not his wonderful record as a player that was referred to at length, but his good sportsmanship. An example editorial in the *Ottawa Citizen* bore the caption, "GEORGES VEZINA, SPORTSMAN OF THE ICE." The editorial quoted Cooper Smeaton, the well-known hockey umpire, as saying, "Georges Vezina played up and played the game. If there was an argument over a goal at his net, we would ask Georges. If it was a goal, Georges would say 'yes'; if it was not, he would say 'no,'—and whatever he said, we knew was straight."

In November last the Eastern Canada English rugby championship was won by the University of New Brunswick in a game with Montreal. While there were no outstanding incidents in the game, there was considerable comment by spectators upon the sportsmanship shown throughout. A prominent business man of Montreal, the general manager of one of our big Canadian banks, was so impressed that he wrote Chancellor Jones of "U. N. B." at Fredericton. "What perhaps pleased me more than anything else," he said, "was the clean game the boys put up, and their sportsmanlike attitude throughout. They are a good, clean, modest lot of young men, who played the game as it should be played in every respect. They created a most favorable impression with everyone who came in contact with them, and I am sure they reflect the spirit of the university which they have so splendidly represented."

Here is a story of individual good sportsmanship of another kind. During one of last year's rugby games between Queens and Toronto University, at Kingston, the score was standing at 6-5, with a few minutes to play, when a Queens' substitute ran out on to the field, forgetting to report to the time-keeper. A few moments after, Leadley dropped a perfect field goal. This meant a score of 9-5 for Queens, and the almost certain winning of the game. At the moment of the kick, however, there were 13 Queens' men on the field. Only the time-keeper had observed this. The time-keeper was "Jimmy" Bews, the Queens' physical director. He had only to keep quiet, and the game was practically won for his team. The idea never occurred to him. Immediately he ran out on the field and drew the referee's attention to the fact, and the score was disallowed.

Varsity, Toronto University's daily paper, told of the incident, and added this tribute: "He was a Queens' supporter, he was bound to do things right, and he came through in real sportsmanlike style."

We also note the good sportsmanship shown by the young editors of *Varsity* in publishing the story of the incident in a prominent place on the front page of their paper.

Sportsmanship is not always associated with games. In fact, games would fail of their greatest value if the sportsmanship which they developed were not afterwards applied to the great game of life. You can be a good sportsman in all sorts of everyday matters. For instance, in always being ready to take the responsibility of a mishap, if it is yours. Here is an illustration of that:

During the three summer months of last year in London there were some 24,000 street accidents of all kinds. In every instance in which a vehicle was concerned, the vehicle causing the accident was identified at once. In other words, not one driver of an automobile or other vehicle tried to get away; every man was good sportsman enough to be ready to take the blame for the accident, if the blame should be attached to him.

A good many stories of splendid sportsmanship have come out of the Great War. Here is one that you probably never heard. It is a story of the good sportsmanship shown by a young German seaplane pilot, and is told by a Canadian airman. In an air fight off Zebrugge both planes came down into the water. The Canadian plane sank, while the seaplane floated. The surviving German officer was safe on one of his floats. The two Canadians were swimming some little distance away, their heads just showing now and then in the rough, choppy sea. A British destroyer approached. You would naturally expect the German officer to have turned toward the destroyer. Instead, he kept his eyes fixed steadfastly upon the spot where the bobbing heads of the two Canadians appeared and disappeared; and as the destroyer drew near, he kept pointing toward the spot until the Canadians were seen by the sailors and picked up. Had the young German once lost sight of his two enemies, it might have been impossible again to locate them before they sank. In other words, he could easily have allowed them to drown. You will agree that he was a real sportsman.

A peace-time example of good sportsmanship amongst airmen was given by the young lieutenant commanding an American naval seaplane which last year attempted a non-stop flight between San Francisco and Hawaii. The plane, which carried but a limited supply of provisions, came down at sea, and was lost track of for several days. In fact, she was given up as lost. After she was finally picked up, it was learned that the young commander had denied himself food, in order that his crew might have more.

We probably do not need to speak of such good sportsmanship at school as preventing the bullying of smaller boys, or doing anything to make a strange boy unhappy. One of the Scout's definite jobs at school is to show friendliness toward all new boys

and to do everything he can to make them at home. Here is a story of a school boy's good sportsmanship of another kind. At a certain Canadian school there was a rule against boys snow-balling girls. A new boy and an older boy, one of those irrepressibly mischievous lads, broke the rule. They were called before the principal. And at once the older boy declared it was all his fault. "The new boy," he said, "didn't know the rule. I should have told him. I'll take both lickings, sir." And he got them. It is pleasant to know that this boy, who was such a good sportsman, is now one of our outstanding leaders in Canadian Scouting.

So let us all again determine similarly to play the game in everything,—at school, at home, everywhere,—just as we shall always do on the ice, or the football field, or in any other sport. Let us again determine always to "Play Scout ball!"

### Scouts for the Ministry, Natural Wood Staves, Baseball, Etc.

**D**ISTRICT S.M. Alex Officer had some interesting things to say recently in reviewing Winnipeg Scouting for 1925: "I have been impressed during recent visits to troops to see what a fine type of young manhood we are turning out. It may be news to some of our Scouters that we have lost two young fellows who have gone to college to train for the ministry . . . Another young S.M. recently informed me that he has decided to become a missionary.

"It was a pleasure to see the boys in a troop I visited recently each with his Scout staff cut from natural wood. I would like to see more of this, especially when the staves are so well ornamented with the boys' scout histories . . . Another troop visited showed real ability to use the rope in lashing. It was a fine demonstration of quick work supervised by a Scoutmaster who has the confidence of every Scout.

"Scout baseball is a good thing to keep up the knowledge of the Scout Law. But listen boys! Put pep into it. Don't stand and shout the number and answer in a casual manner. The pitcher should wind up in real baseball fashion and the batter should swing at 'em in the correct manner."

A going-up ceremony and a Scout investiture was made the occasion of a memorable evening for the 70 odd Cubs and Scouts of the Kincardine, troop and pack. The evening was divided into three parts,—a game period, the going-up ceremony and the investiture, and the council fire, with the Cubs forming the inner circle, the Scouts the outer. "A talk by District S.M. Young on, 'Playing the Game of Scouting' was very effective. If any fellow went out of our hall without a resolve to play the game of Scouting as it is meant to be played, we failed to note him . . . Meantime the Rovers had slipped out of the room, and came back with arms laden with sandwiches and cake."



### Fire-Proofing for Scouts

ALTHOUGH Scouts were not concerned, a fatal fire and panic in an American hall crowded with children, a boy dressed as Santa Claus burned to death beside the family Christmas tree, and a number of other Christmas tragedies once more emphasize the importance of Scout training in fire prevention. A phase of fire prevention directly concerned, and of which we have not been saying enough, is the fire-proofing of clothing and decorations. The following excellent article on the subject came from the office of the Ontario Fire Marshal:—

#### Fire-Proofing Clothing and Decorations

It is a simple thing to make decorations fire-proof, and especially is this necessary, and should be compulsory, in the case of public festivities, as, for instance, where a number of children are gathered together for the annual Christmas tree fête. The following is a simple and yet absolutely efficient means of making decorations, cotton, wool, etc., non-inflammable:—

#### Fire-Proofing Solution

Commercial ammonium phosphate, one pound.

Water, one gallon.

Fabrics immersed in this solution, slightly wrung, and dried will not ignite when touched with flame, and furthermore, when placed in flames, the material will only char, and upon removal there will be no smouldering fire. To obtain these results care must be exercised to see that the fabric is completely saturated with the fire-proofing solution, and that sufficient of the absorbed solution remains in the fabric so that after wringing, and upon evaporation of the water, ample ammonium phosphate remains on the fibre to fire-proof it. Ammonium phosphate in addition to its great fire-proofing qualities has the power to render the dye fast.

The solution may be mixed in larger or smaller quantities so long as the same proportion of ingredients is used; that is, one pound of commercial ammonium phosphate to one gallon or ten pounds of water, making it a ten per cent. solution. The solution is harmless and is not injurious to the skin. It may be used for a variety of fire-proofing purposes where cotton, wool or silk materials are worn or used near fire, especially where persons are working near furnaces or open flames. Curtains, draperies, children's clothes and decorations of all kinds in houses as well as in stores and hotels should be fire-proofed.

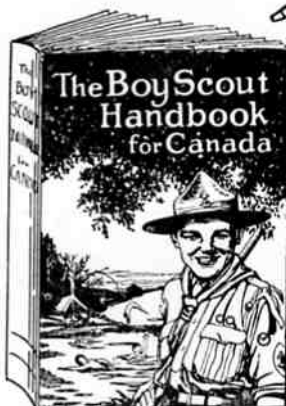
When a fabric that is fire-proofed is immersed in this solution, do not wring it out any more than you would wool underwear when washing in the usual way.

### The Prepared Cubber

"THE meeting got away to a good start, with the Greys winning the game. This period was just nicely over when the lights went off, and in the interval plans had to be changed, and the Cubmaster gave a Nature Study talk on the habits of four wild animals for the Observer's badge."

—1st Kincardine Pack.

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### STORES DEPARTMENT

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CANADA.

### Observation and Nature Talks for Cubs

A NEWLY laid concrete sidewalk near our meeting place showed a number of footprints,—those of a cat chased by a dog, of a woman in high-heeled shoes, and the steps of an intoxicated man. At the next meeting of the pack the boys were asked to describe "something fresh on Fourth Avenue," and "something that should not be there." Competition points were given for observation, and the boys made some good deductions. They knew the man was intoxicated, "because we put our feet where his had been, and this," demonstrating, "was how he walked."

We play many games of this kind, including observation of new bill-board posters; and the Six giving the most details wins competition points.

The finding of the first woolly caterpillar offered an opportunity for a little nature talk along these lines: "Judging by its size, it must be eight or ten days old. In about four days more, after he has crawled around a lot and eaten a lot of green grass and dandelion leaves, he will begin to feel very tired, and will want to sit down for a bit. He will get more and more tired, and at last will say, 'Oh, I guess I'd better find some safe and comfortable place and have a good sleep.' So he will crawl along to some shady, out-of-the-way spot. And then, because his furry hairs begin to come loose, he will sew them together with a fine, fine thread he spins with his mouth, and will make a neat little egg-shaped home. Then he will go to sleep inside, and have a wonderful nap for about two weeks. Finally one day he awakens and says, 'Well, I guess I'll see what is going on out in the world.' And he bites a little hole. 'Ah, I feel a bit fresher now,' he says. He puts his head out, opens his mouth, and discovers he has a wonderful little pair of feathery feelers, one on each side. 'I think I'll go out for a bit,' he says. 'I feel a bit funny shut up in here.' So he begins to wriggle, and he comes out a bit more. Something rather floppy is hanging on each side, but also there are six nice long legs; so he balances himself on the legs that will hold, and stretches the others. Then he finds he is entirely outside of his little home. But oh! he is so tired, and the sun is so nice; and the floppy thing on one side moves and waves, then the floppy thing on the other side. They are such a soft woody brown. Then they begin to look like wee, wee feathers, and grow. Why, he can wave them up and down! But whatever is that farther back, something bright. He turns his head this way and that, and to balance himself spreads out his wings—for that is what they are. And finally when he can move his feet, he sees tucked under the lovely broad brown wings, two smaller bright scarlet ones with rich cream colored spots on them. And so he keeps opening and shutting, opening and shutting the wings for perhaps two hours; and every time he opens and shuts them they become stronger. At last he can fly away,—a Tiger Moth."—A Quebec Note book.

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

## THE DUFFEL BAG

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

### A Composite Four-Night Troop Programme

- 7.30 Patrol Corners; roll call, dues.
- 7.35 Roll Reports.\* Flag Break. Scout Silence.
- General Inspection.\*
- Special Inspection—\*
- (a) Hair
- (b) Shoe laces.
- (c) Right hand, left ear.
- (d) Pocket handkerchief.
- Post marks on board.
- 7.45 Lively Game—(Freeze)
- (a) Patrol Hand-wrestling.\*
- (b) Foot in the Ring.\*
- (c) Dodge Ball.\*
- (d) Chain Tag.
- 7.55 Corners—Test and Badge work as arranged by Court of Honour.
- (Freeze)
- 8.10 Quiet Game.
- (a) Hoop Relay.\*
- (b) Knot Baseball.\*
- (c) Blind Man's Journey.\*
- (d) Challenger.\*
- 8.20 (a) Sealed message in Morse.\*
- (b) Semaphore Relay.\*
- (c) Sealed message in Semaphore.\*
- (d) Morse Relay.\*
- 8.30 (a) Ice Accident drill.
- (b) First aid problem.\*
- (c) Snow tracking problem.\*
- (d) Hand Signals.\*
- 8.40 (a) Scout Law Baseball.\*
- (b, d) First Aid Problem.\*
- (c) Scout Law Charades.\*
- 8.50 Council Fire: Songs. S.M.'s Five. Songs (rounds). Announcements. Scout Silence. O Canada. King. Flag. Dismiss. Two points off for crowding and noisiness at the door. Court of Honour.
- \* Patrol Competition.
- Patrol Hand-wrestling, April, 1925. Foot in the Ring, March, 1925. Dodge Ball, Feb. 1925. Chain Tag, Feb. 1925. Hoop Relay, Jan. 1926. Blind Man's Journey, April, 1924. Challenger, March, 1925. Sealed Message in Morse, March, 1925. Semaphore Relay, March, 1925. Sealed Message in Semaphore, March, 1925. Morse Relay, March 1925. Ice Accident Drill, Jan. 1924. Hand Signals, Nov. 1924. Scout Law Baseball, Jan. 1924. Scout Law Charades, Jan. 1924.

**Barnyard.**—Council fire game. Boys in pairs, as they sit, are named animals or fowls of the barnyard,—horses, goats, geese, watch dogs, etc. The Scoutmaster then begins telling a story in which from time to time the names are used. Thereupon the boys representing the bird or animal mentioned immediately make its noise. Whenever "barnyard" is mentioned, the entire circle make the noises of their birds and animals.

**Raiding the Corral.**—Eight or ten foot circle chalked on floor. Two patrols blindfolded in the circle, "stirred up," and one from each patrol removed and placed out of sight. On whistle each boy remaining removes his blindfold. Point to first patrol calling the name of boy missing from the other patrol. Boys must keep within the circle. Circle should be of a size to permit moving around without jostling.

### Try Knot Baseball

**INTER-patrol.** Equipment, two pieces of fairly heavy rope, about four feet in length. One patrol batting, one fielding. Batter supplied with one length of rope, pitcher with the other. Scoutmaster the umpire.

On "Play ball!" pitcher calls the name of a knot, and at same time throws his rope to a fielder (not to a baseman or shortstop). As soon as batter has tied his knot, he drops it and runs for first base. Fielder when he has tied his knot, throws it to first baseman. If batter's knot is improperly tied he is out. If fielder's knot improperly tied, and it reaches first ahead of the runner, runner is safe. When other runners are on bases, they run as soon as batter starts; and fielder has choice of throws. Fielders should be about same distance from bases as pitcher is from batter. No catcher; pitcher endeavors to run out men leaving third base.

**Variation:** Game can be played by a team of four—a pitcher and three fielders. In this case, pitcher first throws to a fielder, then calls the knot; and as soon as fielder has tied, he runs to touch out batter at first, or a runner on the bases.

—10th Calgary.

### Patrol Corners Discussions

**AS** a Patrol Corners programme variation give problems such as the following, to be reported upon by P.L.'s as a feature of the Council Fire programme:—

What wood native to this locality is most suitable for Scout staves? Why? Where found?

What woods will make the best quick, short fire for heating beans and boiling a billy?

What woods can be used to best advantage for cooking a stew?

What woods for broiling a steak?

With what wood would you make a friction fire set?

What would you do if a fire occurred in Sunday-school?

What would you do if you saw a person run from a house with their clothing on fire?

What would you do if you were in a crowd, and something started a panic?

**WANTED:** Some good flashlight pictures of an actual Court of Honour in session, and of an Indoor Council Fire, for use in the Scout Leader and other Headquarter's publications. Address the Editor. Thank you.

### You Are Invited to Windsor

**ALL** Scout and Cub leaders of other provinces who may be within reach of the Border Cities on February 11 and 12 are extended a hearty Scout invitation to the 15th Annual Ontario Conference, to be held at Windsor on the dates named. A warm welcome and a practically helpful and jolly time are promised by one of the more energetic Scout associations in Canada.

### A Scouty Week-End

**A** week-end at the Lynx Lair (log cabin) of the 2nd Sherbrookes:—Saturday evening, fun. Sunday morning, outdoors devotional service under the leadership of Patrol Leader Brownlow; a talk by A.S.M. Trussler on "faith, hope and charity" in Scouting; prayers led by A.S.M. Blake. Sunday afternoon, observation hike through the surrounding wood, then home.

Some of the rules of the Lynx Lair: Grace at all meals. Church service Sundays. No smoking. No bad language. No shooting of birds, squirrels, etc. All orders promptly obeyed.

### Patrol Competition Notes

**FOR** the competition ending at Christmas the Mothers' Auxiliary of the 2nd Portage la Prairie Troop presented the winning patrol with Scout equipment to the value of \$7.00, and to the runner-up \$3.00.

In addition to the honour of keeping the troop flag, the winners of the patrol competition of the 2nd St. John's, Nfld., are permitted to wear a special leather woggle on their scarves. "This mark of distinction I find a great incentive to team work," writes their Gillwellian S.M.

### Ye Scout Almanack February

2nd—Candlemas and "Groundhog" day.

5th—Last quarter of the moon.

8th—Sixteenth birthday of our brother Scouts across the border. Send congratulations to some U.S. troop.

12th—New moon.

14th—St. Valentine's day.

16th—Shrove Tuesday or Pancake day.

17th—Ash Wednesday.

19th—First quarter of moon.

22nd—B.P.'s Birthday. Banquets for Fathers and Sons, Mothers and Sons, Parents and Sons.

27th—Full moon and Saturday. Hold a skiing, skating or snowshoe hike, or a week-end winter camp.

**During February**—As many snow tracking hikes as possible—week-end camps—tobogganing, skiing, skating, snowshoeing parties—a hay ride, etc. Put up some bird feeding stations.