



Some Camping Reminders

READ the section on CAMPS AND CAMPING in the new Third Edition of the *HANDBOOK for CANADA*.

Re-read the camping number of the *Scout Leader* for June, 1925, and June, 1924.

Choosing a New Site.—Check over on these points:

- Accessible but secluded.
- Safe swimming.
- Pure water.
- Pure milk.

Definite understanding about the ground to be used and source of wood supply.

A doctor within easy reach.

Protected on the prevailing summer storm side.

Ground that will drain readily.

Tent Sites.—Doors toward the east or southeast.

Shaded in the afternoon.

If a Troop camp, each patrol tent in its own little nook, but within view of the Scoutmaster's tent.

Protected from the usual direction of summer storms.

On ground that will ensure good drainage during the heaviest rain.

Away from dead trees, or trees with dead branches, which a heavy wind may bring down.

Looking Over the Old Camp Site.—

Check up on purity of water, and milk. If water is taken from a stream, follow this to its source, and go over the area drained, particularly if the stream passes through a farm. If in any doubt, make plans for purification (page 384, Third Edition Handbook).

Conditions may have changed during the intervening year.

Check up on the doctor's availability.

Check over all arrangements with regard to the use of the site, wood supply, etc. Don't assume anything to be understood because it was understood last year.

With last year's experiences in mind, improve on tent location if possible.

Carefully inspect the swimming place for broken bottles, snags, etc., which may have been deposited during the year.

Preparation.—Use your Troop Committee. Arrange that certain committeemen shall handle certain details—one the equipment required, and its transportation; one the groceries and meat, and delivery at the camp site; one the transportation of the boys; one the finances. Keep in close touch with each committeeman, but let him do his job.

When renting tents, see that they are ordered in good time.

If possible plan to take an Assistant for every 12 boys.

With your Court of Honour plan the programme of activities for every day, with optionals for wet days. Don't use the same programme as last year.

Communicate with Parents.—In all cases definite approval of parents for the attendance of Scouts at camp should be secured. Such a letter as the following is suggested as a business-like way of handling and recording the matter.



THIS "wooden tent," covered by a tarpaulin, was improvised by Scoutmaster Wyatt of the Northern Lakes Troop, Glaslyn, Sask.

Dear Mr. _____

The _____ Scout Troop will hold its camp this summer at _____ from _____ to _____. We are hoping that you will agree to _____ going with us.

We will have a competent and experienced staff of leaders, every care will be taken of the boys' comfort and safety; and I am sure the outing will prove of much benefit.

If agreeable to your son going, we would be glad to have an assurance that you know him to be in good health, or mention of any constitutional weakness which might call for special consideration.

In order that each boy may secure the maximum benefit in health, the eating of candy, cake, etc. in any quantity is discouraged in Scout camps. We will therefore ask you not to send boxes of such things to camp.

Attached is a list of articles which each boy will require to take with him.

While you will be quite welcome to visit the camp at any time, to assure yourself that your boy is well and enjoying the camp life, we would prefer that visits be confined to Visitors' Day, which will be _____ between the hours of _____

Yours faithfully,

(Chairman of Troop Committee,
or Scoutmaster.)

(Continued on page 67)



THIS Austrian Scout semi-tent may solve your tent problem. Note the lap-board construction and the ledge topping the wall. The canvas is hooked beneath the ledge.—Picture furnished by Cubmaster Woelfle, London, Ont.

The Scout Leader

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Association.

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

Chief Commissioner
James W. Robertson, C.M.G., LL.D.
F. E. L. Coombs - - - - - Editor

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OTTAWA, JUNE, 1926

Pickie's Visit

UP to the end of May, Sir Alfred Pickford, Imperial Commissioner of Overseas Scouts and Migration, had visited 34 towns and cities in his tour of Canada. He has met leaders and Scouts wherever time tables have made this possible, and has addressed numerous Rotary, Kiwanis, Canadian and other clubs and organizations. Through his addresses before these bodies he has made a substantial contribution to the understanding of Scouting by men of importance in their communities. He will make a tour of Quebec and the Maritime provinces in June before departing for home by way of Newfoundland.

All who have met Pickie have been charmed with his wholesome, scoutly cordiality, and will join in the hope that his visit may be repeated at some not distant date.

The Chief Commissioner's Banquet to Sir Alfred

ONE of the very pleasant functions to mark Sir Alfred Pickford's visit was a banquet given in his honour at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, by the Chief Commissioner, Dr. James W. Robertson, on the evening of the Annual Meeting, April 28th. The occasion saw a notable gathering of men prominent in the public life of Canada, including leading representatives of Scouting from nearly every province between Halifax and Vancouver. His Hon. Mayor Balharrie extended the welcome of the Capital to the distinguished Scout visitor.

Interesting addresses were made by the Chief Commissioners of many of the provinces and by other provincial representatives. The guest of the evening was introduced by Dr. Robertson, and received a very warm welcome.

In the course of an address which was listened to with the closest attention Sir Alfred stated that his tour of Ontario, just concluded, had convinced him more than ever of the uniformity that distinguished the Scout Movement in its main qualities throughout the world. He referred to the international Scout Jamboree held in Copenhagen in 1924 as an example of how representatives of many nations could live in the same camp on terms of the most cordial harmony and goodwill. It would be impossible,

he declared, to have war in an atmosphere created by the Scout Movement.

Speaking more especially to the Scout leaders present, Sir Alfred laid stress upon the importance of doing all they could to secure the understanding and support of the public. There occasionally is an inclination on the part of the Scoutmasters to feel that this is not necessary; but this he felt was a mistake. For the best results for the individual boy, as well as for the Movement in general, the full support of the community was needed.

Sir Alfred paid a tribute to Sir Robert Baden-Powell's genius in evading don'ts in the Scout Law, and in devising a programme which prepared for the best type of citizenship.

A toast to "The Boy," was responded to most entertainingly by His Lordship Bishop Roper.

The proceedings of the banquet were broadcast by the Canadian National Railway station, CNRO.

Don't forget Registration of your Scouts! It is valuable to your boys and helpful to the Movement in your province.



Morning prayers at last year's N. B. Gillwell, the late Harry Lister reading.

Harry Lister

SCOUTMASTERS and Scouts in every part of Canada will learn with a sense of personal loss of the sudden death at Lennoxville, Que., May 22nd, of Harry Lister, Field Commissioner attached to Dominion Headquarters. At the time Mr. Lister was visiting troops in Quebec; and it may be said that he died in the uniform—a uniform which he had done much to honour. For it may be truly said of Harry Lister that he was in the best and finest sense a Scout and a Christian gentleman. Hundreds of Scouts and Scoutmasters throughout the Dominion have seen a higher and truer vision of Scouting through contact with him. He will be especially missed at the Maritime Gillwells, where since 1923 he has acted as Quartermaster, has taken several important lectures, and perhaps more important than all, has contributed very largely to create that fine atmosphere in camp which has always characterized the Maritime courses. Harry Lister's lasting monument will be the lives of boys he has directly or indirectly touched for good during his five years of faithful service to the Scout Movement in Canada.

The remains were brought to Ottawa by Assistant Scoutmaster Blake of the 2nd Sherbrooke Troop, and interment was made with Scout honours.



Now for camp!

Sixteen Winnipeg Scouts passed for the Public Health Man badge in May. 159 colleges in the United States are putting on Scoutmaster's Training Courses.

Some 1800 spectators paid 50 cents apiece to see the big Scout Jamboree at Chatham, Ont.

Over 50,000 "Save the Forest" tags were distributed by Scouts in the northern districts of Ontario during Save the Forest Week.

The Scout districts of Kenora and Rainy River have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Manitoba organization.

Empire Day was widely celebrated by Scouts and Cubs. In some instances services were held and wreaths deposited on local war memorials.

The big annual Scout field day of the Quebec Eastern Townships will be a feature of Children's Day at the Eastern Canada Exhibition.

Boy Scouts played a conspicuous part in the big Boys' Week held in Montreal under the auspices of the various service clubs and social service organizations.

Scouts, Cubs and fathers were invited by the Canadian Club of Vancouver to attend a luncheon given on June 1st in honour of Sir Alfred Pickford.

The big annual Winnipeg display takes place June 3rd. A feature will be a pageant depicting the growth of Scouting from its inception in 1908.

The Vancouver Rotary Club donated \$250.00 to the Local Association as a special loan account to be used in aiding Scouts in poor circumstances to attend the summer camp.

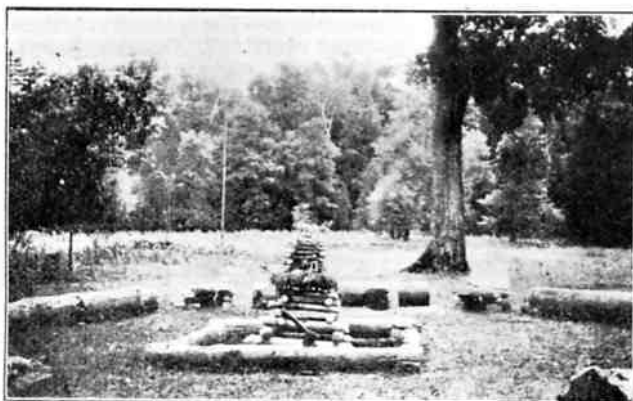
The 1st Kingston, Ont., Troop started the season's anti-fire activities by an hour's successful battle with a threatening bush fire at a popular lake shore park.

B.-P. is now a Silver Buffalo. This Scout order was created at the recent annual meeting of the Boy Scouts of America, and B.-P. was honoured by the first presentation.

In the presence of 1,500 Wolf Cubs and Boy Scouts, Lieutenant Governor Sir James Alkins was invested as titular head of the Manitoba Boy Scouts Association, by Sir Alfred Pickford.

Registrations are coming in most gratifyingly. To the middle of May British Columbia lead, with Saskatchewan and Manitoba close up. Ontario, whose registrations are being made as charters become renewable, is climbing rapidly.

In recognition of his long and valuable service to the Movement, Rt. Rev. Bishop Grey of Edmonton was presented with the Honorary Silver Wolf by his Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy on May 24th.



A nicely laid out Council Fire—the work of the 1st Oakvilles, Ont.

SOME CAMPING REMINDERS

(Continued from page 65)

Food.—Keep your camp menus simple. Our Chief Commissioner, Dr. James W. Robertson, who in connection with his work for the Canadian Red Cross has made a study of the relation of food and health, recommends that each day's camp menu should include: A whole-grain cereal of some kind, preferably cooked; potatoes and one other vegetable; one raw apple or other fresh fruit. He recommends canned tomatoes, for their valuable vitamins. Where there is any question regarding the purity of the milk, Dr. Robertson recommends the use of powdered milk.

A Patrol System Camp.—Unless the majority of your boys are entirely new to camping, plan for a Patrol System Camp,—such as was held by the majority of Canadian troops last year:—

Each patrol in its own nook, out of sight of and at some distance from the other patrols, but in view of the Scoutmaster's tent from its central position.

Each patrol cooking, under supervision, and dining on its own site.

With a simple menu the patrol cooking will present few if any difficulties. If you have not yet done so, there is still time to take your Patrol Leaders out on several preparatory camp cooking hikes.

Business Methods in Camp.—Keep records showing how every cent has been spent, with vouchers for each item. At the end of the camp present a complete statement, with vouchers to the Troop Committee. The fact that you insist on being business-like will add to your standing. The accounts may be kept by one of your older boys, acting as Camp Quartermaster, under your guidance.

The "Buddy" System.—The "pal" or "buddy" system for checking up on boys at any time during camp has been found very effective. Suitable boys are paired off for the camping period, and each is to know the whereabouts of the other at any time and under all circumstances.

Sinkers and Swimmers.—As a means of identifying boys who cannot swim, and of encouraging them to learn, organization of the camp into two groups, known as Sinkers and Swimmers, has given excellent results. Each non-swimmer is compelled to wear, sewn on his shirt, a yellow patch to which a lead sinker is attached by a large safety pin. This

is worn until he has passed a reasonable swimming test.

Safe Bathing.—Give careful thought to your bathing regulations. Because you may have been camping for years without accident does not guarantee against the possibility of one during 1926. Rigidly enforce the rule of no swimming except during the definitely fixed swimming hours. A picket of not less than two good swimmers

A SIMPLE METHOD OF ASSURING PURE WATER

—In a teacupful of water dissolve a level teaspoonful of chloride of lime. Dilute with three cupfuls of water. Add a teaspoonful of this to each two gallon pails of drinking water and stir thoroughly. This will give four or five parts of free chloride to a million parts of water, sufficient to destroy in ten minutes all typhoid and colon bacilli or other dysentery producing organisms. All traces of the chloride will rapidly disappear.

should be constantly on duty during swimming periods, in bathing suits, on shore or in a boat, and their eyes should never be off the boys in the water.

No matter how safe the boats may be considered, non-swimmers should not be allowed out in them unless accompanied by experienced swimmers.

Sleep.—Make sure that every boy gets a good sleep every night, from

the first. This is one of the necessities to maximum benefit from the outing. Tent raiding or other night horseplay is never permitted in properly run Scout camps.

Sunburn.—Remember to insist that your boys take their sun "tanning" gradually, even on arms and legs, and thus save yourself and them discomfort and possible trouble. Make it the rule that as soon as the skin begins to burn they are to cover up, and not uncover until the burning sensation has passed. This procedure will develop a healthy tan without blistering.

Keeping Dry.—When the dew is on the grass and during rainy weather have everyone go barefoot, or wear sandals,—and so avoid colds from wet shoes and stockings. If the clothes become wet, keep the boys moving until a change can be made. Do not allow them to sit around, particularly in damp cotton clothing.

Camp Signalling.—Don't overlook the possibilities of signalling as part of your system of camp control and for emergency use. A pre-arranged smoke signal will call the troop in from various scattered activities in case of emergency,—as a coming storm, or a call to fight a fire. Study some of the miscellaneous systems of signalling described in the *Scout Signaller* and the *Handbook for Canada*.

Don't forget signalling games and tests between distant points,—across the lake, from the camp to a distant hill, etc. This will provide the romance of the art that will really interest the boys.

Camp Good Turns.—Here are some of the camp Good Turns reported in the 1925 camp questionnaires: At last camp fire entertained the boys from a nearby community. Built a bridge and constructed trails for the owner of the land. Helped other campers with their kit and in erecting their camps. The patrols in turn did chores for the people living on the place. Cut a stock of fire wood. Helped fishermen pull in their nets. Cleared up untidy camp sites of others. Erected a diving board at a public bathing beach. Assisted cars and trucks stalled in the sand near the camp. Fixed up a war memorial site.

Camping When Funds Are Low.—One British Columbia troop camped last summer at a charge of only \$1.50 per boy for 10 days. The mothers sent out biscuits, cake, jam, etc., other friends supplied free milk, most



A Council Fire picture like this of the 1st Pembroke is hard to get, but worth trying for.

of the meat and eggs, and the bread was secured at a 10% discount. Free transportation was provided for the camp equipment, and the camp ground was free.

In the case of another troop every boy equipped and rationed himself.

Another very successful camp was held in a suitable, secluded spot three miles from home, and food supplies were left each evening for each boy at a certain store, where they were picked up by car and brought out to camp, without charge. The tents were borrowed.

When the S.M. Cannot Go.—The difficulty may be solved by one of the following arrangements:

A member of the Troop Committee may substitute, on full directions from the Scoutmaster, the latter aiding in laying out the camp.

A.S.M.'s may substitute, the S.M. aiding in the camp lay-out, and visiting occasionally.

Where the Patrol Leaders are experienced and thoroughly reliable a camp may be held at a suitable spot adjacent to town, the Scoutmaster running out each night. A definite programme would be laid out for each day, and reported upon each evening. This has worked successfully.

Cub Camp Reminders

Why Cubs Should Not Camp With Scouts.—Cubs will endeavour to emulate the Scouts in strenuous activities, to their physical hurt. They will want to know why they cannot go for long hikes, with blankets on their backs, etc., and lots of other things. They will want to use axes; the Cubmaster will spend most of his time watching that they don't. Scouts will be cooking meals, cutting wood, carrying milk pails, etc. Cubs should do none of these things. They are in camp solely for a good time and for instruction through games. They should be abed and asleep earlier than the Scouts.

Camp Sites.—Readily accessible, so that mothers may conveniently reach it, and yet at some distance from much travelled roads. Plenty of trees, a good playing field; good drainage for all extremes of weather; unquestionably good drinking water.

Camp Lay-out.—Street or semi-circle method, with leaders' tents at either end and in the centre, so that during the night all tents are within ready hearing distance of one of the leaders. Camps should be erected and sanitary arrangements completed before Cubs arrive.

Meals.—Engage someone to cook meals and wash pots and pans. Cubs may wash their own dishes. The Cubmaster should not cook; he should be as free as his Cubs. Have meals well varied, with unlimited helpings. The Cub works up an awful appetite, and being made elastic seldom comes to any harm. Don't forget a little jam, pie or other sweet stuff. He is only a small boy. You have to remember that a youngster of nine or ten, probably away from his mother for the first time in his life, needs a little coddling.

Sleeping.—Eight or 10 boys to a tent is preferable to 4. It is a little awe-

some, one's first time away from Mother, even with your Sixer in the tent. Officers sleeping in the tents with boys I don't think advisable; boys must relax and talk among themselves. Where possible have cots; if not, at least a wooden floor and individual straw-filled ticks. Don't expect a Cub to sleep on the ground with only a rubber sheet and blanket beneath him.

Programme.—Up at time arranged; wash and tooth brush drill. Insist on all boys looking clean. Do so yourself. Shave and brush your hair as regularly as at home. Cubs must have the example. Clothes don't matter, but the "clean look" does.

Breakfast. Dish wash. Flag raising. Tents emptied into sunshine and brailed to let the air through.

Game. This should be a strenuous outdoor (not clubroom) game.

Cub work. One hour not too long in the open air. Break up the subjects. Have examinations in camp if possible.

Swim, or play games.

Dinner. Rest hour. Be very firm about this.

Sports, games or nature ramble. Swim. Into uniform only time in the day.

Flag lowering.



AN old-fashioned treacle-bun race furnished good fun last year at an Alberta camp field day. Buns hung from an overhead rope.

Supper. Out of uniform again. Get boys to amuse themselves for a period. Finish with a camp fire or singsong or a good story.

Bed. All tents visited, sunburn, bruises or cuts attended to. Pills where necessary. Tucked in. Prayers. Sleep.

Try by all means to have at least one woman in camp. She is a great comfort to the boys. Give her the nightly doctoring, tucking in, even prayers. It helps a little boy to fight off homesickness. They all get home sick you know.

Homesickness.—Remember that if a Cub becomes so homesick that he simply must go home, he cannot be sent out, but must be taken. Parents should be encouraged to visit the camp. Hold one Parents' Day, with a display, presentation of badges, etc. Try, however, to limit this to one visit.

Before Camp.—Visit all mothers and explain what the Cub will need for the camp. Where the boys are taking their own dishes, have them bring enamelware. Make sure that each boy will have sufficient blankets. This may not be easy in the case of poor families. You must make sure that he will be comfortable.

Swimming.—The very greatest care must be exercised. One boy drowned will reflect on the Movement for years. Have the Cub swimming place enclosed by wire netting, or a boom. Don't worry if the boys don't get all the actual swimming they want.

Finally.—Re-read "The Wolf Cub Camp," Scout Leader, June, 1925.

—H.M.J.

Investing a Patrol Leader

THE following ceremony for the investing of a Patrol Leader has been effectively used by the 10th and 13th Calgary Troops:

Troop in horseshoe. Assistant Scoutmaster on left of Scoutmaster's place in opening, holding the Wolf Patrol flag (not on staff). Troop Leader on right with Troop Flag.

A.S.M. calls troop to alert as S.M. enters.

S.M. explains to troop that there is to be an investiture of Acting Patrol Leader Brown; who has been a Patrol Leader on probation for six weeks, and has shown himself capable of leading a patrol.

Scoutmaster: "Acting Patrol Leader Brown!"

Acting Patrol Leader: "Yes, sir."

Scoutmaster: "Come forward, please."

Acting Patrol Leader comes forward and hands his staff to the Assistant Scoutmaster.

Scoutmaster: "Acting Patrol Leader Brown, you have satisfactorily fulfilled your period of probation as Acting Patrol Leader of the Wolves, and I have confidence that you are able to lead them. Are you willing to promise to do your best to carry out the duties and responsibilities of that office as the fully qualified Patrol Leader?"

Acting Patrol Leader: "Yes, sir."

Scoutmaster: "Troop salute!"

Troop Leader at this command lowers the Troop Flag between the Scoutmaster and the Acting Patrol Leader.

Scoutmaster: "Acting Patrol Leader Brown, place your left hand on the troop flag, half salute, and repeat after me:

"I promise on my honour as a Scout, To do my best, as Patrol Leader of the Wolves."

The promise repeated.

Scoutmaster: "Troop steady! (Shaking hands with the new Patrol Leader) Patrol Leader Brown, I am glad to welcome you as one of the leaders of the . . . Troop, and trust you on your honour to keep the promise you have just made."

Scoutmaster pins on the Patrol Leader's stripes. Assistant Scoutmaster attaches the patrol flag to the P.L.'s staff, and hands to him.

Scoutmaster: "Patrol Leader Brown, about turn! Troop, salute the new Patrol Leader! . . . Steady! Patrol Leader Brown, salute your troop! . . . Steady! To your patrol, march!"

Cheers for the new P.L. are then called for by one of the older P.L.'s, this having previously been arranged.

If deemed advisable, a lively game may then be played.

The Ten Scout Laws in Camp

From SCOUTING SKETCHES,
by Lord Hampton

NOW there are ten Scout Laws, aren't there?—one for each finger and thumb you possess. So let us think of camp life as a glove and see how they fit in.

Number One says that a Scout's honour is to be trusted; and in camp there are many occasions when you have to be trusted by your Scoutmaster to play the game.

He may have given you a job to do, or told you to watch the stew while he does something else; or he expects you, because you wear the Scout's uniform, to uphold the honour of the Brotherhood wherever you may be, and not to do silly things which might make people in the village street turn, and watch, and wonder whether, after all, there is much good in Scouting.

So let us pass on to **Number Two**—A Scout is loyal. There is nothing more important in camp than loyalty. A troop must be a good team in camp, and every member of the team must be loyal and play up hard the whole time.

Of course **Law Number Three** tells us much the same thing: that of always watching out for extra things we can do to help the show along. But this **Law** also tells us our duty to others besides our own Scoutmaster and Troop.

For instance, there is the farmer who may have given you permission to camp. He is the fellow who is helping you to have a good time, and you owe him more than mere thanks.

A good camper isn't satisfied with merely remembering to shut gates and tidy up. He knows that his duty is to be useful, and that there may be ways in which he can repay the farmer who lets him use his land. So he keeps his eyes skinned to see how he can help.

Sometimes there are other Scout camps quite close to your own, and this will give you a chance to show that you are a Brother to every other Scout.

Visit the other camps, and see if you cannot learn something new from them as well as getting to know some of your Brother Scouts. And sometimes perhaps the village children will come out and watch all that is going on, and wish that they were Scouts too and could have a camp like yours. There may be something which you can do to give them a good time; and so we see **Law Number Four** fitting in nicely.

A Scout is a friend to all. I sometimes think, you know, that I like that **Law** almost best of the ten.

Friendship goes such a long way and brings so much happiness, and spreads like the ripples in a pool. I like to think of you fellows when you go to camp showing friendship and kindness and courtesy to all whom you may meet. You have such a good time yourselves that there is plenty to give away.

And so we reach **Number Six**. Not so easy to fit this one in, you may think.

But what about the poor old horse who may have to pull the dray all the way to camp with your tents and blankets and pots and pans all piled on the top? He wants a helping hand up some of the hills now and again. Some of you may say: "Oh, we always go camping in a motor-lorry." Well, if so, you are lucky, and so is the horse.

But all the same I have seen many things in camp to illustrate this **Law** of Kindness to Animals. Sometimes boys catch fish, and put them in a bowl of water to slowly die. It may amuse the boys, but it doesn't amuse the fish. Once I remember that a Scout came back very proud of himself because he brought with him a waterhen's nest, all complete with eggs. He hadn't thought of the waterhen's feelings as she rushed about hunting for it afterwards, and I think he was rather surprised at the telling off he got from his Scoutmaster.

Law Number Seven is the one about obedience, and this, of course, is an important part of team work.

In any good game, whether it be Scouting or football, you have to be loyal to your side and do what the captain tells you.

A good camper always obeys his Patrol Leader, not only because this is the Seventh Scout Law, but also because he wants to make things easier for his Scoutmaster.



A string-eating race is good fun. Indoors it can be tied to a nail and the end held in the hand to start. Needless to say—"New string each time!"

And he obeys quickly. There isn't much time for all that has to be done in camp in any case, and a slovenly job wastes what time there is.

And now for **Number Eight**, the one about keeping that cheery smile on your face. In all our camping we meet with difficulties, especially with our English climate. But, after all, they are part of the fun, and show of what stuff Scouts are made. Quite a lot of them can be avoided by learning as much as possible about camping before we go, and especially by seeing that canvas and cordage are in good condition.

But, all the same, annoying things sometimes happen. Somebody upsets the stew, or gets a headache, or slips on a rock and cuts his knee. But we smile and make fun of it, don't we? especially if it doesn't happen to be our knee. Even the fellow with the headache is as cheerful as possible, because he knows that a glum face spoils camp for the others, and really doesn't make the headache any better.

Next comes **Number Nine**.

Of course, saving up helps to get a Scout to camp. I have even known of a Scout who saved up and helped to get another fellow to camp who was too poor to do it all himself.

And even when we are in camp we can be thrifty and economical, especially about not wasting anything—food or wood, for instance. The best of it is, if we are careful about such things, we make the camp cheaper for everyone else.

And so I come at last to the **Tenth Law**—A Scout is clean in Thought, Word and Deed. I need, I think, say little about this law, except that camp life—and, in fact, all life in the open air—should help you to that cleanliness of mind which is so necessary to health and happiness.

Cooperation

IN connection with mention in the February Scout Leader of a conference between the Chief Commissioner, Dr. James W. Robertson, and representatives of the National Boys' Work Board, Scout leaders throughout Canada will be interested in the following paragraphs from the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the National Boys' Work Board, held in Toronto, Wednesday, March 17, 1926: From the Report of Committee on Policy, Organization and Relationships.

Two conferences have been held with representatives of the Boy Scouts Association, at which the possible plans of cooperation between these organizations have been frankly and fully discussed and some very real progress made. In this connection, the following resolutions have been passed:—

(a) That we believe that some form of practical cooperation is desirable, and that we seek to work out a basis for such cooperation.

(b) That the conference approves the principle of Professor Kerr's suggestion of regular and not infrequent conferences and, to that end, recommends that the National bodies representing the Scouts and the C.S.E.T. organizations arrange to meet together once a year, and further, that it is the opinion of the conference that the Provincial Boards should arrange to hold joint conferences at least semi-annually, to see how they can cooperate with the greatest measure of efficiency and harmony.

(c) That in our Leadership Training Courses and Camps, reciprocal participation be encouraged.

Recommendations

From the Committee on Policy, Organization and Relationships.

(3) We recommend the continuance of conferences with the Boy Scouts Association with a view to bringing about the closest possible cooperation, especially in connection with those situations where both Boy Scout and C.S.E.T. programmes are in operation in the same churches or where both programmes are endorsed by units of the Board.

Kingston, Ont., Scouts have been granted permission by the Property Committee of the City Council to erect a hut on the local Fair Grounds.

The Annual Meeting

THE Annual Meeting of the Canadian General Council, held April 28th, in a committee room of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa,—on the invitation of the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, speaker of the House of Commons,—brought together representatives of all the provinces save Alberta and Prince Edward Island. In addition to the Chief Commissioner, Dr. James W. Robertson, and other members of the Executive Committee, there were present Sir Alfred Pickford, Imperial Commissioner for Overseas, and Migration; the following Provincial Commissioners: Mr. R. Ross Sutherland of British Columbia, Mr. A. H. Ball of Saskatchewan, Mr. H. A. Laurence of Ontario, Major J. A. Ewing, K.C., of Quebec, and Col. I. W. Vidito of Nova Scotia; Rt. Rev. J. C. Roper, D.D. Bishop of Ottawa; Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Sir George Perley, Rev. Father Hebert, Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, Brig.-Gen. C. H. Maclaren, Major E. C. Woolsey, Lt.-Col. R. J. Birdwhistle, Assistant District Commissioner A. A. Pinard, Ottawa; Rev. Father W. B. Grant, Saskatoon; Mr. C. A. Hill, District Commissioner, Winnipeg; Mr. D. W. F. Nichols, Assistant District Commissioner Border Cities, Ont.; Mr. J. W. Mitchell, President Ontario Council, Toronto; Mr. A. E. Rea, Toronto; Dr. Frank D. Adams, McGill University; Mr. Wallace Forgie, Toronto, and Mr. Garnet Donaldson, Ottawa, representing the National Boys' Work Board.

The report presented by the Executive Committee showed the Movement in Canada to be in a healthy and generally satisfactory condition. One of the promising features was an indicated increase of nearly 300 leaders, bringing the total to 3,229.

Membership.—During the year 12,664 Tenderfoot Scouts were added, as shown by the number of Tenderfoot badges issued. The net total of Scouts was shown as 27,358; Wolf Cubs, 13,053; Rovers, 336, and Sea Scouts, 76, in all 44,052. This total was affected by a further considerable decrease in the number of Scouts and Cubs reported for Saskatchewan. It was noted by Rev. Father W. B. Grant, speaking for the province, that for 1925, as for 1924, the census figures had included only Scouts and Cubs actually reported in to Provincial Headquarters; that as a matter of fact there were a large number of troops and packs carrying on whose leaders for one reason and another had failed to report officially. He placed the number of Scouts at not less than 6,000.

Proficiency Badges.—10,144 were issued during 1925. It was notable that the majority of these were in the service group as follows:—Accident Prevention, 41; Ambulance Man, 821; Fireman, 810; Interpreter, 130; Missioner, 419; Pathfinder, 522; Public Health Man, 275; Rescuer, 182. To Cyclists, 599 badges were issued; to Athletes, 268; to Swimmers, 463; to Entertainers, 391; to Handymen, 408; to Laundrymen, 444; to Carpenters,

448; to Musicians, 320. In the Woodcraft group: Campers, 189; Canoe-men, 19; Foresters, 63; Naturalists, 128; Stalkers, 3; Prospectors, 9; Star-men, 27; Camp Cooks, 276.

Provincial Figures.—The total figures for Scouts and Cubs by provinces showed: Ontario, 16,669; Manitoba, 3,536; Quebec, 4,032; Alberta, 5,811; British Columbia, 3,439; Saskatchewan, 1,859; New Brunswick, 1,377; Nova Scotia, 3,422; P.E.I., 266. Leaders: Ontario, 1,262; Nova Scotia, 367; Alberta, 350; Quebec, 350; Manitoba, 288; British Columbia, 238; Saskatchewan, 226; New Brunswick, 115; Prince Edward Island, 33,—total, 3,229.

Medal Awards.—The report of the Dominion Medal Board showed the issuing of these awards: Letters of Commendation, 2. Certificates of Merit, 3. Medals of Merit, 2. Gilt Crosses, 16. Silver Crosses, 9.

It was mentioned in connection with the report of the Dominion Medal Board that His Excellency, Lord Byng, as Chief Scout for Canada, personally read the papers concerning each case.

Registration.—An interesting report was that on the new registration scheme for Scouts, which showed that within less than a month following



A fire-making race at the 1925 Kindersley, Sask., Field Day.

the opening of registration on March 31, nearly 2,000 Scouts had registered, the applications coming in from all parts of the Dominion, practically in proportion to population. The missionary feature of the contribution, toward field work for the benefit of boys in outlying sections, was emphasized by a number of those present, including the Provincial Commissioners for British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Ontario.

Re-election of Chief Commissioner.—The re-election of Dr. James W. Robertson as Chief Commissioner, made on the nomination of His Excellency Lord Byng as Chief Scout for Canada, was marked by much enthusiasm, and later in the meeting a resolution of appreciation and indebtedness to Dr. Robertson for his service on behalf of Scouting in Canada was received and passed with equally warm approval.

Other members of the Executive Committee were re-elected, following appreciative references to the valuable voluntary services rendered by them to the Movement. These included the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Gerald H. Brown; the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. D. M. Finnie; and the Honorary Counsel, Dr. Francis H. Gisborne, D.C.L., I.S.O. The latter's contribution as

Chairman of the Dominion Medal Board also was given appreciative mention.

National Boys' Work Board.—Mr. Wallace Forgie brought a cordial message of greeting from the National Boys' Work Board. He spoke of the happy relationship that existed between the two organizations, and expressed the feeling that they were complementary rather than competitive, and that there was very little overlapping in their respective fields of activities.

Sir Alfred Pickford.—Sir Alfred Pickford brought a message of greeting from Sir Robert Baden-Powell and from the Executive Committee of the Council at Imperial Headquarters. In the course of his remarks Sir Alfred emphasized the importance of Headquarters for cementing the Movement together; another important role was the keeping of the Movement true to its ideals.

He noted that in England but one boy in five was attached to any boys' organization; for this reason all boys' organizations should work together in the friendliest spirit.

Congratulating the Council upon the report presented, he said it was delightful to recognize that the special and important points of the Scouting programme were being emphasized in Canada under the leadership given by Dominion Headquarters.

Speaking of Gillwell, Sir Alfred described the course as a training by which Scouting for Boys was made manifest. He himself took the Gillwell course after he had passed the 50 year mark; and no twelve days of his life had been so inspiring. "One saw in miniature the ideal state in being,—people of all kinds living in harmony and good-will," Scouting, he thought, might contribute much by making this applicable to the world. He mentioned that the Earl of Meath, aged 80, had taken the summer course in full, with the exception of the 24-hour Journey.

Sir Alfred spoke of the value of Scouting in drawing together the various parts of the Empire. He mentioned that some 4,000 British Scouts were camping in various parts of Europe last year, and that they were everywhere received with the greatest cordiality. He was sure that if some rich man would endow Scouting so as to make possible an annual interchange of visits between Scouts of the various Dominions and the Old Country, this would contribute greatly to mutual understanding, imperially and internationally.

He quoted Sir Michael Sadler, the noted English educationalist, as describing Scouting as Britain's greatest contribution of the century to educational work.

Young Canada, a quarterly published in Montreal, has added a department of Scout news. It is planned to make **Young Canada** a monthly, and to increase the space given Scouting. The subscription price will be 50 cents per year. For sample copies address **Young Canada,** Witness Building, Montreal.

Some Notes on the '25 Gillwells

ONE of the significant features of the 1925 Gillwells was the advanced knowledge of good camping methods displayed by the men coming to the camps. The Ontario camp reported patrol sites "as good two days after opening day as at any time last year." The New Brunswick camp troop was on the ground and organized by 4 P.M. By supper time patrol sites had been almost completely organized, and inspection the following morning found the camp S. M. and A. S. M.'s noting minor details for inspection competition points. Reports from the other camps also indicated an advancement in good camping knowledge.

There also was observed a general improvement in the notebooks, and incidentally a considerable increase in the length of the midnight candles burned by the various D.C.C.'s and their assistants.

Weather and crop conditions delayed enrolment for the Alberta camp until too late to make the necessary arrangements for the course. In place of the usual camp in B.C. instructors were sent to a number of the interior Scout camps.

Continuance of the previous three weeks' rain, the fact that most of the men were new to Scouting, and the generosity of Secretary Fulton and the Stewiacke Exhibition Company were the three factors that resulted in the N.S. course being opened under cover, in the big combination skating rink and exhibition building at Stewiacke, N.S., some three miles from the camp site. The rink furnished practically outdoor conditions for games, formations, etc. The two rink locker rooms and the band room in the balcony provided patrol and H.Q. quarters. Meals were served in the big dining room, which was complete to cutlery and dry firewood. All was placed at the disposal of Gillwell free. Needless to say the troop did a good tidying-up job before hiking out to camp when the weather broke, two days later.

More than half of the N.S. council fires were held under cover, because of the rain; but were none the less jolly and successful. Those in camp were held in a large hospital marquee, with candles on the corners of a table. The opening fire was held about the stove in the rink band room. A feature was a message from the Scouts of Newfoundland to their brother Scouts in Canada, brought by Scoutmaster Walter Pippy of St. Johns, and the presentation of a Newfoundland seal to the course D.C.C. (This was not a mascot, but a paper-weight.)

Re-unions were held at the camps of Manitoba and Ontario. In both cases they brought back an unexpectedly large number of Old Gillwellians, and proved the jolliest affairs possible, and a fine inspiration for the new men on the course. They will be repeated this year.

During the Journey the Ontario Owls paused under a culvert, for shade, rest and cover. Unhappily

the P.L. stood his staff up between the stringer ends, the flag showing. The White Throated Sparrows discovered it, did a nice piece of stalking, —and the crestfallen Night Birds returned to camp sans flag.

The New Brunswick Owls distinguished themselves more happily by devising the camp's prize gadget. This was a hot and cold water tap at their wash basin. You turned the tap, lifted and poured water from a pail, set the pail down and turned the tap off.

A haunted house played a dramatic and strategic part in the N. S. Journey adventure. For a tense period it contained a patrol of buried-treasure seekers on the lookout for a party of bank robbers, while scattered in the bush outside were the members of a second patrol endeavoring to discover, without being seen, whether the haunted house really was. Creaking stairs, creepy whisperings, rattling window frames, etc., were described in the verbal council fire reports.

The two Manitoba patrols while on their Journey visited the Government radio station at Victoria Beach.

For observation purposes, the N.B. Journey "Mystery Patrol" was strung along the road. A passerby stopped A. S. M. Johnson, and indicating A. S. M. Choppin, climbing a fence some distance away, inquired with concern, "How did he hurt his head?" Like a good Scout, A.S.M.J. spent some minutes trying to explain that A.S.M.C. was perfectly alright; that he was wearing a thing called a kafeiah.

The Saskatchewan camp claimed first prize for nature observation during the Journey, with the report by "Scout" Kempton that he "had seen a ground squirrel and a bush rabbit playing tag." The Camp Chief passed the story on to Mr. Hayes Lloyd, wild life expert of the National Parks Branch, who recalled a report by Hamilton Laing of a ground squirrel killing and eating a young rabbit. So perhaps the game of tag was not all sport.

An impromptu fire-making test during a brief respite in the daily rain at the N.S. camp was met by the course in fine style. In the 10 minutes given two-thirds procured their wood and had a good billy-boiling fire going in the sodden grass. One of the more experienced woodsmen had simply looked for and knocked to pieces an old pine stump.

Members of one of the other patrols allege that the Ontario Bobwhites got hung up on a barb wire fence during the Journey, while "flying for cover." Also that one member of the patrol left an important section of his shorts on the top strand of the fence.

The N.S. Crows were snappy birds in the matter of morning inspection dress, as well as in other details. Each a.m. found each Crow with a fresh wild rose in his hat. The Owls decorated themselves effectively with momentos of a certain Barred Owl who had met a certain Mink on the banks of the nearby river, with unhappy results.

The patrols of the Manitoba course

A cross a daisy field, down a rambling shady road a mile to a little country church, and an inspiring service conducted by one of the camp A.S.M.'s, Rev. Alban Bate,



was the delightful "old fashioned Sunday" experience of the Protestant group of the '25 N.B. Gillwell.

began their Journey from widely separated points, and worked through one another's territory.

The Ontario Bobwhites, hiking along a quiet road in the dark, came upon a "stalled" car. Alert for all Good Turn opportunities, the P.L. tapped briskly on the door and questioned, "Do you need any help?" The young lady and young gentleman inside replied in the negative, and the Bobwhites passed on solemnly and hurriedly.

While searching an old gypsum quarry for a hidden cache of silver bullion (wrapped around chocolate bars) a member of the N.S. Crow patrol discovered a farmer observing operations from a nearby fence. The aforesaid Crow approached the farmer and made certain inquiries. As a result his verbal report on the Journey at the council fire included the explosive interjection, "But say, I saw there absolutely the dumbest man I ever met in my life!" At which the S.M. and A.S.M.'s nearly laughed themselves off their log.

Neither patrol of the N.B. camp succeeded in discovering the buried treasure, and a fortnight later District Secretary Johnson, A.S.M. Jack Legate and two Rover companions hiked from Saint John the 124 miles to the spot and recovered the "silver bars." The bars contained chocolate!

The Saskatchewan Gillwell was held on the new permanent provincial camp site at Lebret, on Mission Lake.

The N.S. Journey directions called, among incidentals, for the "height of the Golden Bull." One of the patrols discovered the animal in question, on the weather vane of a barn. Another patrol discovered in the same neighborhood a real animal that seemed to them to fulfill specifications. They visited the farm house, secured the necessary permission to interview the gentleman, and not without some adventure, established his height as 14½ hands, weight 1200 pounds, temper bad. Picture the din about the night's council fire when this was duly reported!

(Continued on page 80)

The Quebec Conference

(Continued from May)

The Scoutmaster.—By the Assistant Chief Commissioner.

There is no secret potion of which a Scoutmaster must partake before he can influence boys for good; before he can make a good Scoutmaster,—given an earnest desire to be of service to his country, plus the time for, interest in and enjoyment of those things in which boys are interested. Lord Byng's definition of leadership was quoted: "One who possesses idealism, magnetism and power to command."

Idealism suggests the ability to dream,—day dream. Lord Byng himself is a dreamer,—for the happiness and prosperity of Canada. B.P. is a dreamer. Our Chief Commissioner, Dr. Robertson, is a dreamer. The world needs dreamers: men who carry with them into the years of maturity the rapture of youthful vision; men who hold the torch high, and who light their every-day tasks with the flame of idealism.

A man's ideal is the most important thing about him. It does more to determine his success or failure than any other element in his character.

Magnetism implies the power to excite respect and admiration. I venture to suggest that every man who is strong, who is well, who is clean in thought, word and deed, has magnetic qualities for the boy. Every boy wants to be a man; and the man who can do things that the boy likes to do,—spin a lariat, make friction fire, find his way through the woods; who can track animals, who knows the trees and birds,—such a man has the power of attracting boys.

The power to command in these days calls for something more than mere self-confidence. The man who issues a command that he expects to be obeyed must base it on these requirements:—That it is necessary, that it is possible, that it is reasonable.

Unknowningly a man may possess all the qualities of a leader. They may have been lying dormant because his job in life has involved only routine work. Sir Arthur Currie, who rose to the chief command of the Canadian forces in the World War, and who is now head of McGill University, is an example. There are Scoutmasters who in a not dissimilar way have discovered themselves, through Scouting. Previously they have stood back, and perhaps marvelled at the power of some man to influence his fellows. Then suddenly in the midst of their Scout work they have discovered that they themselves possessed the power to lead.

The best leadership calls for a knowledge of boys, and a love of boys in general. As an illustration of this the story was told of a New York Scoutmaster who one evening was passing through a tenement district when a boy threw a milk bottle at him, but missed. Was he angry? No. He laughingly called back, "You're a bum shot. Any one of my Scouts could have done better than that. Come down to my troop, and we'll show you something." The boy came. He is now an A.S.M. in that troop.

In every man is two men—the man

he is, and the man he may become. Become your best! Probably nothing can offer you a better opportunity than Scouting for developing your best.

Cubbing.—Mr. H. M. Jockel, Supervisor of Wolf Cubs for Montreal, preceded a most entertaining and effective Pack demonstration with a few precepts for Cub leaders.

Following up the thought in Mr. Allen's talk on "Securing the Support of the Community," he referred to the necessity of "selling Cubbing" to the mother. Her understanding of Cubbing is of the first importance. She should be asked to listen to her little Cub relate what has happened at the pack meeting; she should not brush him aside when he comes home full of it from his first meeting. He may learn not to tell her anything.

The Wolf Cub is not a Junior Scout. He is a little boy in a gang who are playing games which will give him good habits and good manners.

Cubs are at the imitative age. If you want joy, radiate it. If you want good work, do it.

Stick to the use of the names Akela, Baloo, Baghera, etc., in the pack.



HAVE a Museum of camp conveniences for Visitors' Day. This was the Museum of the 1st Bracebridge, Ont.

Everything should be done "because Akela wishes it."

Have special training corners for certain work. Don't try to do all your training in Sixes.

Tell a story every evening.

The demonstration was put on by the 26th Montreal (St. Luke's) Pack, Mr. Jockel acting as Akela. The story of Mowgli was first told; and the conference was impressed by the close and obviously interested attention given by the pack, in spite of the fact that they undoubtedly had heard it many times before. Their interest unquestionably was added to by the acting thrown into the telling by Akela.

A brief game was played, and similar interest was shown in a nature story, the story of the acorn—spoken of as the Oak's child. An oak leaf and a picture of a tree were used.

The pack played several games, including an original game, "The Covered Wagon." A pioneer party was represented as travelling across the plains—a wagon pulled by one boy on hands and knees, in harness, guarded by a mounted party of settlers. The party bivouacked and went to sleep. An Indian scout reconnoitred, returned to his tribesmen, there was a general attack, a terrific battle, and everybody was killed, settlers and Indians. The game was played with great zest.

In connection with the demonstra-

tion there was shown a wolf's head shield painted in the colour of one of the Sixes. On meeting nights a similar shield, in the proper colour, was hung up over each Six's Corner. A larger shield was used for Six competition, and was hung beneath the Six shield in the corner of the Six last winning the competition.

Interesting the Older Boys.—On this subject District Scoutmaster E. Kingsland, of Magog, Quebec, confined himself to experiences with a Rover patrol in a lumbering community. The patrol had rented two rooms in a private house, and there made an attractive always-open clubroom.

One of the local clergymen had been invested as a member of the patrol; and occasionally visited and held Sunday service in the Rover week-end camps.

The commonly used Scout investiture, with some additions devised by the patrol, was used.

The Rovers rendered all possible service at fires, for which they had prepared themselves by taking instructions from the local fire chief.

The concluding paper of the conference was a finished and thoughtful discussion of "Sea Scouting, A Practical Programme for Inland Waters," by Lesslie R. Thomson, Sea Scoutmaster of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club Sea Scouts. In introducing his subject, Mr. Thomson dwelt at some length upon sea-consciousness,—which he described as one of the elements that made for national progress, for breadth of vision and world outlook and understanding. Sea Scouting on the inland waters of Canada he felt might make an important contribution to Canada through the inculcation of sea-consciousness.

Regarding the dangers of Sea Scouting, Mr. Thomson stated that statistics proved life in the cities to be much more dangerous than life on the sea.

With reference to age, he believed that Sea Scouting should be confined to older boys, boys of Rover age. Boys under 16 were not sufficiently mature really to benefit by the programme.

(Editorial Note: It is hoped in the fall to publish a special Sea Scout number of the *Leader*, of which Mr. Thomson's Montreal address will form the basis.)

A model troop meeting by the 44th Montreal (St. Giles) Troop, under Scoutmaster Allen Field, demonstrated various features of a well planned troop meeting, including patrol competition scoring.

A games demonstration by the 78th Montreal (Woodlands School) provided a lively and interesting session, and a blackboard exposition of patrol competition games scoring. For the first game, **Number Race**, the troop, in line, was numbered off by patrols. Across the room and opposite each patrol a chair was placed. Provincial Secretary Paterson, acting as Scoutmaster, then told a story in the course of which numbers were mentioned,—as, "We were passed by three cars, in each of which were two men." As each number was called, boys from each patrol having that number raced

across the room around their chair and back. Marks were scored against the patrol coming last. On the basis of these marks, first, second and third places were scored at the end of the game, and patrol competition points marked up on the board.

For a game of "Who Is the Stranger?" volunteers from the onlookers were questioned and details of their dress, etc., noted by the various patrols and a written report presented. The reports, read aloud, provided considerable fun. Points were given for completeness of detail in order of excellence.

The next game was a dramatic type of rope game. Each patrol, in Indian file, was considered as a troop on the hike, and was supposed to have discovered a person in a quicksand. Each Scout of the troop wore a coiled length of rope on his belt. These were spliced and thrown to the person in distress.

Impromptu Circus Stunts, patrol competition, developed ingenuity and results that amused and impressed the conference. One patrol offered circus freaks: the fat man, the strong man, and the bearded lady. The lady's beard consisted of a cleverly arranged draping of rope around the face.

A second patrol put on a rodeo bulldogging stunt—two boys covered by overcoats providing the steer, and two others the pony and the cowboy. The third patrol had a trick donkey, and the fourth produced a 10-foot giant, who walked about, bowed to various prominent visitors, and returned to his corner performing the sailor's hornpipe. The giant consisted of two Scouts and two overcoats.

For a signalling game, patrol competition, the patrols were lined up in Indian file at one end of the room. Opposite each patrol at the other end of the room, lying on the floor, was a card bearing a printed word, and a pencil. The boys raced to the cards, picked up the pencil and beneath succeeding letters drew the semaphore equivalent in a matchstick figure. Each runner returned to the rear of his patrol and tapped the lad in front of him, the tap passing on to the leading boy, who then started.

A selected boy from each patrol stood upon one of four cards arranged in diamond formation for **Compass Treasure Hunt**. The treasure was supposed to be hidden at a certain distance in an unknown (to the boy) compass direction from each base. The boys were given a series of pacing-off directions, such as south-south-west five paces; north-east by north two paces, etc. At the end of the game the boy nearest a spot north-east of his original position was announced winner.

An **Impromptu First Aid** game proved very effective. An item was read from the morning's paper telling of the biting of a farmer by a boar which was believed to have been mad. Each patrol was given a time limit within which to present a tableau demonstrating the incident and showing how they would have handled the situation. In all cases a tourniquet was applied to the victim's leg, and one boy was posed as starting for a doc-

tor. The supposedly mad animal was roped in various ways,—in one case practically choked to death. One patrol added to the boar the realistic touch of foaming at the mouth, the "foam" being represented by the ends of a coil of white rope held in the teeth.

For **Ships at Sea** chairs were scattered about the auditorium as obstructions, and a double row of chairs at one end represented the narrow entrance to a harbour. A half dozen Scouts crawling about on their knees, blindfolded, were derelicts. A selected Scout from each patrol, blindfolded, was a ship, and was directed toward the harbour by marching commands,—as right turn, left turn, half left, etc.—shouted by his P.L., as skipper. Whenever a ship touched an obstruction, or was run into by a derelict, it was brought back and started again. This proved a lively and amusing game, and at times created considerable excitement on the part of the spectators, as well as the onlooking Scouts of the different patrols.

The Question Box

(Answers by the Assistant Chief Commissioner)

Regarding the establishment of an employment agency for older Scouts.—Thought the time had not yet come for this.

The mixing of French and English speaking boys in a patrol.—Do what the boys and parents wish.

Answering a comment on the large number of service stars worn by certain leaders: "I do not know of a badge which impresses me more."

Could we make our uniforms less military in type?—Referred to the optional uniforms described in P. O. & R.

Regarding the half salute.—Is now used only at the Investiture, and only by the boy taking the Promise and by the Scoutmaster. All others full salute, with or without staves.

The Three Rivers Rotary Club made a surprise presentation of bugles and drums to the local troop. What shall we do?—Suggest you explain to them our position regarding bugles, and ask them to arrange that the instruments be taken back and the money placed to the credit of the troop's headquarters building fund.

Quebec Conference Notes

Among the delegates were the S.M. and A.S.M. of the recently organized "1st C.N.R. Troop," of Charny, Que.

A rural troop of 12 at Mansonville, Que., was represented by its A.S.M.,—who goes 3 miles each week to troop meeting. Three of the boys come 7 miles.

The smooth running of the many conference details was repeatedly commented upon. Mr. W. J. Thistlethwaite, the Conference Business Manager, was given chief credit.

The Provincial annual meeting, held on the evening preceding the conference, showed the Movement in Quebec to have made substantial progress during 1925, both in numbers and in the quality of work accomplished.

Lennoxville reported a troop which consists of 12 King's Scouts, 28 First

Class and 22 Second Class. It is hoped during the year to bring every boy to First Class standing. The troop owns some 200 proficiency badges.

One of the interesting exhibits of the conference was the Log Book of the 2nd Sherbrooke Troop, with records dating back to 1912. The book contained newspaper clippings, written accounts of troop doings, and many photographs. It effectively demonstrated the value of such a troop record.

Some 30 Montreal and Ottawa Sea Scouts and leaders held a conference Saturday afternoon at McGill University, under the chairmanship of Commodore R. C. Stevenson of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club. A demonstration of the principles of tacking, with the aid of models and an electric fan, was given by Sea Scoutmaster Lesslie Thomson.

The effectiveness of the indoor council fire as a banquet feature was again well demonstrated. The big circle of delegates seated about the cleared space, and the "fire" in the centre, made a striking picture.

The fire circle provided an effective setting for presentation of a Medal of Merit to District Scoutmaster William Giovetti of Sherbrooke, in recognition of long and valuable service to the Movement, and of the Akela Gillwell scarf and tooth to Cubmaster G. Phillips of St. Lambert. The presentations were made by the Chief Commissioner.

In addition to the address of the Overseas Commissioner, the council fire programme included a Court of Honour by the 1st Montreal Troop, vocal and xylophone solos by Montreal Scouts, several numbers by the Vickers' Scout Band, a "Save the Forest Week" talk by Mr. T. R. Cameron, and an address on Canada by Col. Wm. Wood of Quebec, who presided. Pickie closed the fire by leading in the "Ahijjee" yell, and a new and amusing two-part song, "There's a Hole in My Bucket."

Receipts from the annual concert of the Orpheus Chorus of Owen Sound will this year go toward the development of a new summer camp site for the local Scouts.



EXCEPT for a short camp, an incinerator is preferable to a Refuse Pit. This was made at the 1925 Saskatchewan Gillwell.

THE CAMP CHIEF'S PAGE

CAMP EQUIPMENT RENTAL PERIOD

The following paragraphs from a Circular Letter addressed to District Officers Commanding by the Quartermaster-General, Department of National Defence, under date of May 17th, 1926, will make clear the period for which rental of camp equipment will be charged Scout Troops:—

6. The duration of the loan as regards fixing the rental charges will be the period of the camp and will not include the time occupied by shipment to or from. This duration of camp will be fixed as follows:

It will begin on the day named as the first day of camp in the application of the Boy Scouts or Girl Guides Organization.

It will end on the day on which the stores are handed over to the carrier for return to the Ordnance Depot. This date will be shown on the bill of lading.

In cases where shipment by rail or boat is not necessary one day before camp and one day after camp will be allowed for drawing and returning of the stores without charge.

7. In addition to the rental charged, the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Organizations will be responsible for all transportation charges and will also be responsible for the washing of blankets and for any losses or abnormal depreciation.

8. District Officers Commanding will approve locally applications for loans from bona fide Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Organizations. All applications from these Organizations must be approved by the Provincial Commissioner (in the case of Girl Guides, the Provincial Camp Advisor) in order that there be no doubt as to the status of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Organization applying for the loan. Each issue will be covered by a complete agreement on the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides rental agreement form, which should be amended by correcting the rates to be charged.

9. The same procedure will be followed in connection with these loans as is laid down for all loans on a rental basis.

Gillwell Camp Dates

Nova Scotia, at Stewiacke, June 30-July 10.
Saskatchewan, at Lebret, July 5-15.
Ontario, at Ebor Park, July 6-17.
New Brunswick, at Fredericton, July 13-23.
Alberta, July 19-28.
Manitoba, July 28-August 6.

Akela Course Camps

Ontario, at Ebor Park, July 19-24.
Vancouver, August 22-29.
Particulars regarding the above camps may be had by addressing Provincial Headquarters.

OUTDOORS IN SUMMER

June.—The northward shore-bird migration continues into the early part of June. Do not confine your study of birds to the woods. Look into every kind of nook and locality for birds and other natural history objects. Very often certain birds and animals are found only in one environment. In this month nearly all birds are nesting. Be careful not to disturb them in carrying out your observations. Look for orchids during June. Do what you can to prevent the indiscriminate pulling up of wild flowers.

July.—Start a private collection of flowers and weeds. Study the excellent plates of Canadian wild flowers and weeds in the HANDBOOK and SCOUT DIARY. These were drawn specially for us by the well-known artist, Miss Faith Fyles of the Experimental Farm Staff, Ottawa. You probably have never given particular attention to weeds. You will find their study surprisingly interesting. One of the best books on the subject is "Farm Weeds," a large book full of coloured illustrations, published by the King's Printer, Ottawa, at \$2.00.

The southward migration of shore-birds and certain others begin during July. The woodland mid-summer migrants offer interesting study, as they are quite difficult to observe.

August.—Migrating birds can be heard almost any night during August. Study the night calls of diurnal birds, and note day by day in your journal what migrants passed, how many, etc. Endeavour to establish the relationship between these migration movements and the weather. Note the difference between the spring and fall plumage.

Foraging in Mother Nature's Pantry

THE Starvation Hike—a hike on which no food is taken, but dependence placed entirely upon the contents of Mother Nature's Pantry—provides one of Scouting's most fascinating adventures. Needless to say such a hike should be attempted only by a Scoutmaster who is a practical naturalist, or who in addition to a certain amount of experience in identifying edible roots, fungi, etc., is provided with a standard book on the subject.

Few starvation hikes have been reported upon. One such was a successful two days' hike by eight boys of the 1st Huntsville, Ont., under Gillwellian Stuart Stanbury, and the food found in the woods was "sufficient both in quantity and variety." The variety included fish and small game, all of which were snared. Coffee which "tasted remarkably like the real thing" was made of roasted golden rod bloom, boiled in a birch bark kettle. The kettle was boiled, at the second attempt, over a stone fireplace

with a small opening in the top. During the hike a study was made of natural cordages and their preparation. Leatherwood bark was found best, and was used in packing.

Kephart says woodcraft may be defined as the art of finding one's way in the wilderness and getting along well by utilizing Nature's store-house. . . . "Its supreme test is an emergency, when the equipment, or essential parts of it, have been lost or destroyed through some disaster."

It is in discovering that they are learning a lot of interesting things about the out-of-doors, and developing skill in taking care of themselves in the open, that boys get a thrill out of the hike. The "Starvation Hike" is a series of thrills. The object is to locate, identify and learn how to use as food, the edible fruits, leaves, stalks and roots of the woods, fields and streams. Late Summer and early Fall are ideal seasons, because of the ripening fruits and berries. It is absolutely essential that the leader shall be qualified to pass upon every "find," so that no experiments shall be made with poisonous growths. A standard handbook on plant life is a good safety device in the absence of an expert naturalist. No boy should be allowed to eat anything which the responsible leader cannot identify as non-poisonous.

Of course locating edible growths is not the whole object of the Starvation Hike. Identification also should be learned, characteristic taste, and how to prepare the different roots, berries and fungi for food purposes.

Most of the following inventory of Mother Nature's Pantry was furnished "Scouting" by Scout Executive J. D. Roberts of Meriden, Conn. To the list may be added all the well-known nuts and berries, the small fruits that grow without cultivation, and the many cresses, mints, barks and roots and non-poisonous mushrooms that are even more familiar than some of those named.

Mother Nature's Bill of Fare

Cat-tails. The dried cores, ground fine and sifted, make a flour from which good biscuits have been made.

Indian Turnip, Jack-in-the-Pulpit (Arum Triphyllum). Found in moist woods and thickets. Root must be roasted or boiled, then peeled, dried, and pounded to flour. Let stand a day or two until the exposure to air evaporates the acidity with the juice. While a favorite food and bread-root of the Indians, is as uneatable as red pepper when raw. It is said the Indians cooked and ate the berries.

Solomon's Seal (Polygonatum biflorum). Roots roasted as food.

Sweet Flag. The tender center stalk is highly prized in the early summer. The roots are scraped, cut into thin slices and boiled in sugar for a confection.

Common Mallow "Cheeses" (Malva rotundifolia). The flat and round seed composed of a dozen or more carpe is "ready to serve."

Ground Nut, Wild Bean, Indian Potato (Apios Tuberosa). The root has a long chain of bulbs which vary from size of a cherry to an egg, which, when boiled, are quite palatable and

wholesome. The seeds are in pods, and can be cooked like peas. A food of the Pilgrims.

Crinkle Root (*Denartaria Diphylla*) or "Toothed Two-leaves." Has a white blossom growing between two leaves. Grows along banks of brooks. Roots have peppery taste like watercress. Eat raw as a relish.

Watercress (*Roripa Nasturtium*). Leaves and stems eaten raw with salt, or in salads.

Sassafras. Has four different shapes of leaves. The bark of the root is used in flavoring. The tender leaves also are edible. Slices of the root boiled in water makes an aromatic tea.

Pennyroyal. Tea made from the leaves of this herb used for colds.

Partridge Berry (*Mitchella Repens*). A winter food of birds. Berry edible in emergency.

Wintergreen (*Gaultheria Procum-bens*). Leaves and berries a favorite luncheon.

Spearmint. Leaves edible. Boiled leaves make an excellent tea.

Wild or Hog Peanut (*Amphicarpa Monoica*). The root of this dainty trailing vine has a number of very nutritious bulks or nuts about the size of peas.

Indian Cucumber (*Medeola Virginiana*). One of the best ready-to-serve" emergency foods. The root tastes much like the cultivated cucumber. Several roots are attached to one plant.

Slippery-Elm. Distinguished from the American elm by its rough leaf. The inner bark is highly nutritious.

Basswood. The buds have a nut flavor.

Blue-Beech or Ironwood. The small nuts of this tree are edible.

Spice Bush. Bark and tender leaves edible.

Elderberry. Among the best for "pie-timber" or mixed with pancake batter.

Nanny-Berry. When ripe, can be eaten. Has a drupe or stone.

Arrowhead, Broad-leaved. Grows in shallow water. The roots are as large as a hen's egg, bitter when raw, but sweet and palatable when boiled.

Rice, wild. The kernels are spread out to dry for a few hours, then parched over a slow fire for an hour and spread to cool. The grains are hulled by beating. Can be cooked like cereal, made into bread, or eaten dry.

Sunflower. The seeds are palatable when parched and ground. The meal can be made in thin cakes and baked.

Yellow Adder's Tongue, Dog's-tooth Violet. Used for greens.

Chickweed. Use like spinach.

Chickory. Roadsides and fields. All parts are wholesome, young leaves good for fresh salad, or cooked. The root, ground and roasted, is added to coffee.

Clover. Use fresh leaves before flowering, and stew as a salad with vinegar and salt.

Broom-rape. Grows underground except the bloom; white and succulent.

Great Bulrush. Ponds and swamps. Roots resemble artichokes, but are much larger. Eaten raw, they prevent

thirst and afford nourishment. Flour made from the dried roots is white, sweet, and nutritious.

Lily, Yellow Pond. The roots can be boiled with wild fowl or roasted separately.

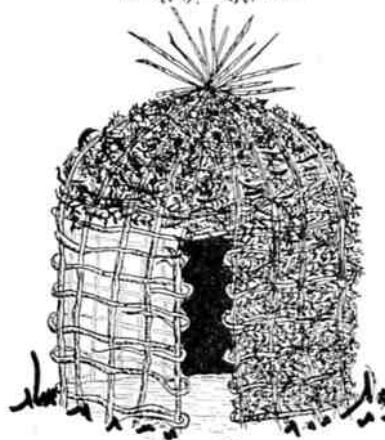
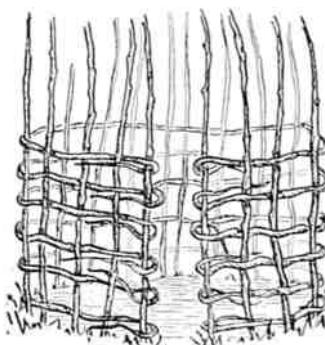
Jerusalem Artichoke. Tuber edible raw or cooked.

Wild Pea, Wild Lupine. Cook like domestic pea.

Wild Onion. Use like domestic onion.

Rock Tripe. The crinkly grey-colored, thin fungi clinging close to the surface of rocks, scraped off and boiled. This growth is both palatable and nutritious.

—Adapted from SCOUTING.



A British Columbia Cedar Lodge, suitable for a short camp. Diameter 7'; side wall, 3'; 24 verticals, 6 horizontals. Description by Assistant Scoutmaster A. W. Morrison, 17th Vancouver. Drawings by B. Morrison.

The 51st Winnipeg Ukrainian Troop celebrated their second anniversary by entertaining parents and friends to an excellent Scout programme.

U. S. and Canadian

Scouts Greet B.-P.

ONE of the memorable and significant occasions of Sir Robert Baden-Powell's several visits to Canada and the United States was the review of some 8,000 American and Canadian Scouts, Guides and Camp Fire Girls at Detroit on Sunday, May 9th, Mother's Day, by Sir Robert, Lady Baden-Powell, Mr. James E. West, Chief Executive, and Mr. Walter W. Head, President, of the Boy Scouts of America, and a large and distinguished gathering of American and Canadian leaders. The 1200 Canadian Scouts present were drawn from the Border Cities, London and other Western Ontario centres.

The event, which was described by the newspapers as one of the most picturesque gatherings ever held on the border, took place in the Michigan State Fair Coliseum, before a large gathering of onlookers.

The programme opened with a march past of the colours of nearly two hundred and fifty American and Canadian Scout troops. This impressive spectacle was followed by the equally impressive singing of the two national anthems, then the combined anthem "Two Empires by the Sea":

Two Empires by the sea,
Two nations great and free,
One anthem raise:
One race of ancient fame,
One tongue, one faith we claim;
One God, whose glorious name
We love and praise.

Next followed the repetition of the American and Canadian Scout Promise in unison, then the invocation by Very Rev. Monsignor Doyle, Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Detroit. Dr. C. B. Lundy, President of the Detroit Scout Council, welcomed the visitors, and introduced Mr. West. The American Executive received an ovation, and responded with a brief but forceful address. He reminded the leaders of the several organizations present that all were working in the same cause, for the good of youth. Sir Robert was invited to America, he said, in order that honour might be done him for his part in establishing the Scouting programme, which "aims to drive out selfishness and to make service for others a paramount consideration in our lives."

A pretty Mother's Day tribute was then paid Lady Baden-Powell. This was the presentation of a beautiful basket of flowers, the American Scout making the presentation addressing her as the "Mother" of the Boy Scout Movement.

The introduction of Sir Robert by Secretary W. J. Norton, of the Detroit Community Union, brought a striking tribute to the originator of Scouting. Standing, the great gathering of Scouts and leaders silently extended right hands, palm outward, toward Sir Robert, in the sign of peace and welcome; made a sign of thanks to God, a sign of thanks to Sir Robert, then all together the Scout salute.

A pageant, "So Will the Light Be Carried Forward," directed by Rev. R. W. Woodroffe, president of the Detroit Pastors' Union, portrayed the

(Continued on page 77)

❖ The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes ❖

Upsetting Nature's Balance

By Otto Schierbeck

Mr. Schierbeck, who is Forestry Expert for the Province of Nova Scotia, was the originator of the Scout reforestation and game preserve project near Halifax, recently approved by the Provincial Government. The following article provided the subject of a most interesting talk given by Mr. Schierbeck before the Nova Scotia Gillwell Course of 1925.

WHEN the first settlers arrived in Canada they found a beautiful land covered with virgin forest. Today what is left of that forest is disappearing more and more rapidly, and we are suffering in numerous ways from this "upsetting of Nature's balance."

If you pull the lever of a balance to one side, you must pull equally on the other to re-establish equipoise. Forest destruction by fire and by unscientific cutting has swung the lever far to one side; the only way in which the balance can be restored is by the development of intelligent forest work and by reforestation.

It is not alone in the matter of our forests that Nature's balance is being upset, with unfortunate consequences. Our native wild life also suffers. The carnivorous animals are provided with nutriment by the plantivorous and insectivorous animals, who again depend upon the insects, herbs and plants for food.

One square mile of forest will provide herbaceous food only for a certain number of plantivorous animals, which in turn will provide food only for a certain number of carnivorous animals. If the carnivorous animals are destroyed, Nature is at once thrown out of balance, and the plantivorous animals increase by leaps and bounds, and become too plentiful. Their means of subsistence the herbs and plants become insufficient, and they are compelled either to emigrate or die. If, on the other hand, the herbivorous animals are destroyed, the carnivorous animals perish or are driven out to seek other food.

To illustrate with some examples:

The Rabbit Plague

You have heard of the fight being carried on against timber wolves. Bounties are paid for the pelts; and even strychnine is advocated as a means of destruction. At the same time trapping of the lesser carnivorous animals is carried on to a greater and greater extent.

Now all of these carnivorous animals have for their principal food the rabbit. This destruction is therefore throwing Nature out of balance, and the rabbit is increasing by leaps and bounds. In his search for food the rabbit is emigrating to the cultivated lands, where food is plentiful and enemies less numerous. The question of a possible rabbit plague has already attracted attention. In Ontario I

understand the rabbit has already done serious damage to the young coniferous forest trees. The observant traveller may discover damage done when travelling along any of the railways in Ontario. The rabbit is, furthermore, changing his style of food. In the good old days when food was plentiful he would browse only on the broad-leaved trees, but now he has to be satisfied with the conifers. And unfortunately he is becoming rather fond of his new style of food, hence the new threat to the forest trees. How serious this danger can become is seen in Australia, where hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually to keep the rabbit plague down.

I can mention another example. In Europe where rabbits are not living wild the principal food for the carnivorous animals is mice. Owing to the same destruction of carnivorous animals, mice have grown out of control, and are now doing tremendous damage in the field and forest. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent every year in poisoning mice with wheat impregnated with strychnine.

The gopher, which is such a plague on the prairies, has grown out of bounds as a result of the destruction of the coyote. I can continue naming example after example from animal life showing that the "balance of nature" must be maintained.

The Balance in the Forest

Nature is its own scavenger. When a tree dies and falls down, nature immediately starts getting the dead body out of the way by setting insects and fungi to work. These agencies will in a shorter or longer span of years destroy the fallen bole. At the same time they form the food for the insectivorous animals. These scavengers are always present in the virgin forest in sufficient numbers to do their work, regulated by the preying of the insectivorous animals. When man steps in and disturbs the balance by cutting or by fire, a tremendous number of dead boles and branches are left on the ground, and nature immediately gets busy and sets the scavengers to work. Insects and fungi are developed in millions and millions to cope with the new situation, while at the same time the insectivorous animals and birds flock to the place of easy living.

But nature is out of balance. The unusually great demand on the scavengers causes a great increase in numbers, who can only find nourishment by attacking the healthy undamaged trees. And the insect plague from which the forest is at present suffering is developed. The recent bud worm attack in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces is an example of this. A keen observer in the woods will notice how tremendously the number of woodpeckers has increased in these provinces, attracted by the enormous number of insects present in the woods. The "upsetting" goes further. When the leaves of the trees and bushes fall to the ground they are eaten by a myriad of lower animals of which the earth (angle) worm and several bacteria are the most important. The leaves pass through the intestines of these animals, and the loam is formed by the excrement of these Nature's ploughmen. The trees take their nourishment from the soil and return it when their leaves fall. The circuit is completed and the balance of Nature is maintained.

The Work of the Fire

When fire sweeps over the ground all these lower animals are killed. If the soil is rich, Nature tries to heal the wound by allowing hardwood to grow up very abundantly, especially the birch, which fructifies every year and whose seeds carry far and wide. In the shade of these hardwoods the earthworms and bacteria come back again after a shorter or longer period, nourished by the leaves that fall every year. The balance of nature is restored and the young conifers begin returning under the shade of the hardwoods. But if the soil has been poor or the fire very severe, outraged Nature can do nothing. Instead of being covered with broad-leaved hardwood trees the burned area will be covered with a certain group of hardy plants, the heather plants, of which the mountain laurel is the most important. These plants have to exert themselves to find sufficient food in the poor soil beneath them. They therefore send out a tremendous number of roots in search of food.

If you dig a hole in one of these mountain laurel moors, you will find that the first layer is woven through and through with a great number of roots, forming a veritable mat. The leaves

"I am very glad to welcome you into the great world brotherhood of Scouts."

An Investiture at the 1925 camp of the 1st Bracebridge, Ont. This is the kind of Investiture that is remembered.



of the mountain laurel are not destroyed by the lower animals, and no loam is formed. It is impossible for the lower animals to come back; the root mat excludes air for their breathing and access to the leaves of which their food consists. The rain is not kept back as in the forest by the crowns of the trees. It drains quickly through the root mat and starts dissolving the humus of the soil as it passes through. You will, therefore, find a layer of greyish white sand underneath the root mat. The humus has been extracted by the rain water. As this work of the rain continues the layer of white sand gets larger and larger. And if a second fire happens along, the root mat is burned, the sand is laid bare, and we have a beginning desert!

The Moisture Problem

The balance of nature is not alone maintained in the living things. The same circuit is found in all inanimate matter. The moisture evaporates from the ocean, forms into clouds and as rain returns to the ocean. If the land consisted of nothing but bare rocks, every day the year round would be used by nature for the forming of clouds by evaporation from the ocean, every night the clouds would return the moisture as rain,—which again, without stopping, would evaporate or rush to the ocean from the rocks. The circuit would be completed in an extremely short time—a day and a night.

Now fortunately, earth, through erosion, is covered with sand and clay which, through the work of the lower animals, has been turned into loam. These substances retard the rain water, by seepage, in its course towards the ocean. A great part of the water is returned to the clouds by evaporation. This evaporation, in the forest, is checked by the heavy crowns. The trees demand humidity for their existence, and in order to fulfil the balance laws of nature they check evaporation, retard the rain water and provide loam, the most efficient water-absorbing substance. In the winter the forest retards the melting of the snow by its shade, so that the winter humidity is kept longer in the soil. In short, Nature's balance is maintained.

The higher reaches of the land are always covered with forest. If these areas were bare they would soon dry out, as the water, on account of the steeper slopes, would drain quickly away. Nature provides these slopes with water retaining forests, so that the balance may be retained. When man, through cutting and fire, destroys this forest covering, Nature's balance is disturbed, and drought is the result.

From the above it will be seen how wonderfully nature is regulated,—but also how she has been sinned against in this, our beautiful country. I hope to have shown what a tremendous part the forest plays in maintaining the balance of nature.

When the lumberman cuts the forest he disturbs the balance. If the present ruthless system of operating continues; if the unregulated slaughtering of the carnivorous animals is not checked, this fair land of ours will become a country of droughts and

floods, inland deserts will appear, the insect plague which already is bad enough will grow from bad to worse and the rodents will increase and destroy our crops. It is therefore imperative to start forest management without delay.

In regard to the sins of the past, restorative work is necessary. Our forefathers have been living on the capital of Nature without paying any instalments to retain the balance, and as the sins of the fathers are borne by their children, the present generation will have to pay the damage through reforestation, the benefit of which is only to be reaped by their children's children.

The Boy Scouts Association of Lethbridge, Alta., undertook a boy census of that city, with the purpose of encouraging every boy to connect himself with some helpful organization.



U. S. AND CANADIAN SCOUTS GREET B.P.

(Continued from page 75)

passing on of the Torch of Righteousness and Truth. From the south entrance came a band of early explorers, settlers, colonials, frontiersmen, farmers and missionaries, representing the past. They bore a flaming torch, which they gave into the keeping of the religious groups of the present, and from these it was passed to Sir Robert, to the Scout leaders, to a group of 80 Eagle and King's Scouts, who in turn placed it upon the Altar of Service.

In his address Sir Robert emphasized the note of international brotherhood. Alluding to the pres-

Make a Troop Totem Pole bearing a camp record in Indian symbols (see HANDBOOK).

Each patrol plans and carves its own section.

The pole shown was made from a small dead pine by the 1st Huntsville, Ont.

ence of Canadian and American flags in the parade, he said, "I want every one of you to carry away with you the same impression that will remain with me—the vision of a procession with the Union Jack beside Old Glory. To me that means the union of the youth of Canada and the United States. I want you to feel from this day forward that you are closer together as brothers and sisters. If there was ever a weakening of that good spirit that existed even during the Revolution, it was done away with during the World War. Your fathers and your brothers were comrades, and I want you fellows to keep up that comradeship, not for war, but for peace. Keep up your brotherhood. You should try to be fine citizens of your own country, but you should also keep in mind your brothers of other countries. I bring to you a message from the Scouts of Great Britain—they send you their greetings and their love."

The memorable occasion was closed by the singing of "Taps," a prayer by Rabbi Leo. M. Franklin, and the Scout benediction,—“And now may the Great Scoutmaster of all good Scouts be with us till we meet again.”

Don't Forget Registration!

The Game of Felling the Tree

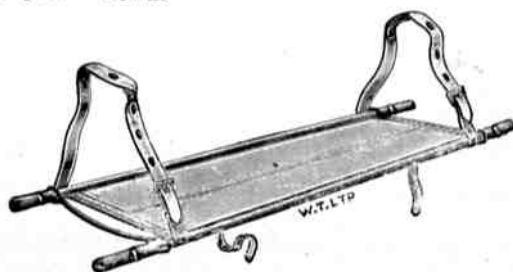
HERE is an excellent mimetic warm-up game for either troop or pack, as played by the 10th Calgary.

Troop in circle, at two paces interval. "Well boys, now we are going to fell some big trees. First let us sharpen our axes,—I see you all have a grindstone in front of you. Put a good edge on."

Grinding depicted by holding imaginary axe blade to imaginary grindstone, working the imaginary treddle first with one foot and then the other, accompanying by hissing through the teeth to simulate grinding. This gives leg exercise and balance.

"Put your grindstones out of the way. Now clear the ground an axe length above and around. Onlookers keep two axe lengths away!"

Leader, in the centre, sets the pace, and troop chop in rhythm, changing the stroke to under-cut with the leader. After sufficient chopping, boys in pairs face each other and use imaginary cross-cut saw, accompanying the movements with a sound of sawing. The sawing done, axes are resumed for the additional necessary cuts, and on the cry of "Timber" from the leader, all jump back a pace, raise a shout and clap their hands, to represent the crashing of the tree, ending with a deep "Ah!" as the tree settles down.



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YOU WANT RELIABLE TENTS

All Tents supplied by Headquarters are made with the greatest care from special quality full weight duck. Guy ropes are placed at every seam, each seam being double sewn. Each tent is reinforced where the strain is greatest, and the storm flaps are cut full size.



WEDGE TENTS

This pattern is extremely popular where lightness alone is to be considered. It does not give the same accommodation as the Wall Tent of similar size, but it packs in a smaller space, takes less time to pitch and can be easily fastened down against the most severe storm.

All tents of this style are equipped with sleeve ridge, making it possible to erect the tent with poles, or by running a piece of rope through the sleeves at the end of ridge and stretching tight between trees.

The following three sizes are those most in demand and are carried in stock:

5 x 7 ft.	7 x 7 ft.	8 x 10 ft.
No. 200—Made of 7-oz. Empire white duck. Special \$10.50	No. 205—Made of 8-oz. Empire white duck. Special \$14.50	No. 210—Made of 8-oz. Empire white duck. Special \$20.00
No. 200B — Poles and pegs extra, per set ----- \$2.50	No. 205B — Poles and pegs extra, per set ----- \$2.75	No. 210B — Poles and pegs extra, per set ----- \$3.00



WALL TENTS

This is the most popular camp tent on the market. It is easily pitched, with either rope or pole ridge and affords an excellent shelter.

We list below three popular sizes that are carried in stock.

7 x 7½ ft.	8 x 10 ft.	10 x 12 ft.
No. 100—Has 2-foot wall. Made of 8-oz. Empire white duck. Special \$16.50	No. 110—Has 2-foot wall. Made of 8-oz. Empire white duck. Special \$22.00	No. 120—Has 2-foot wall. Made of 8-oz. Empire white duck. Special \$28.50
No. 100B — Poles and pegs extra, per set ----- \$3.00	No. 110B — Poles and pegs extra, per set ----- \$3.75	No. 120B — Poles and pegs extra, per set ----- \$5.00

FEATHERWEIGHT SILK TENTS

The camper of to-day whose equipment is carried on his back knows the advantage of the silk tent.

All our silk tents are made of featherweight sail silk, in colors white or green. Either qualities can be made waterproof and mildew-proof by the application of a special treatment at a slight advance in price.

We list the popular sizes in standard styles. All our Silk Tents are supplied with sod-cloth sewn on. Poles or pegs are not included as silk tents are usually pitched on a rope or poles cut in the woods as required.



SILK WEDGE TENTS

No. 95—White sail silk tent. Size 7 x 7 ft., height 6½ ft. Weight 6 lbs. ----- Price \$28.50	No. 97—White sail silk tent. Size 7 x 9 feet; height 7 ft. Weight 7 lbs. ----- Price \$33.00
No. 96—Same as No. 95 in Green silk ----- Price \$33.00	No. 98—Same as No. 97 in Green silk ----- Price \$37.50



SILK WALL TENTS

No. 91—Green sail silk tent. Size 7½ x 9 ft. 2-ft. wall; 7 ft. high. Weight 9 lbs. ----- Price \$43.50	8 ft. high. Weight 13 lbs. ----- Price \$52.50
No. 92—White sail silk tent. Size 8 x 12 feet; 2½ ft. wall; -----	No. 93—White sail silk tent. Size 7 x 7½ ft.; 2 ft. wall; 7 ft. high. Weight 8 lbs. ----- Price \$34.00

NOTE:—All Tents are Shipped Forward Express Charges Collect.



BELL TENTS—CHAMPION BRAND DUCK

Size	Wall	7 oz.	8 oz.	9 oz.	10 oz.	12 oz.	Poles & pins
7½ x 7	2½'	\$15.90	\$16.05	\$17.30	\$18.65	\$20.65	\$1.45
10 x 7½	2½'	18.30	19.05	20.05	21.85	23.95	1.70
12 x 8	2½'	21.90	23.90	25.05	28.30	32.95	2.10
14 x 9½	2½'	27.60	30.50	33.75	36.15	40.75	2.50
16 x 10	2½'	30.25	33.65	36.45	39.35	45.95	2.60

This is the standard Militia Bell Tent as used by the Canadian Expeditionary Force. It is also an ideal camping tent, easily set up, only one pole being required.

NOTE:—All Tents are shipped forward Express Collect.

IF YOU NEED:—

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COMPASSES, etc.

You'll find them all listed in our Catalogue No. 6, together with many other useful items of equipment. And by the way—don't forget the New Outdoor Service Outfit for boys on page 11 and for officers on page 20.



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Indispensable at camp and ideal as prizes.

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GOLD MEDAL CAMP COT

GOLD MEDAL CAMP COT

A full length easy and comfortable bed; covered with 12 ounce double filled brown duck. It is easily and quickly opened and folded, and stands firmly, adjusting itself to uneven ground when necessary. This bed is furnished with a duck fold easily converted into a comfortable pillow. Dimensions:—

Opened, 6 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 14 inches high. Folded, 3 feet 3 inches long, 4 inches thick, 5 inches wide. Price ----- \$6.50



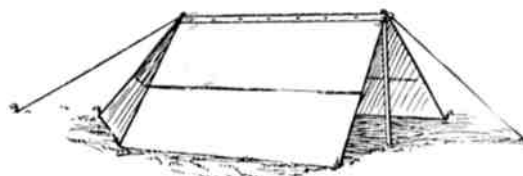
HEAVY BROWN DUCK WATERPROOF SLEEPING BAGS

WATERPROOF SLEEPING BAGS

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

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

OUR SPECIAL VALUE



PUP TENTS

The most useful tent made, similar in style to a wedge tent, and affords splendid shelter for two boys or one adult. Made of 6 oz. khaki duck in one size only 7' x 5' x 4½ feet high. Weighs only 5 lbs., and can be easily carried, rolled like a blanket. Just what you want for that week-end hike or canoe trip.

PRICE, POST-PAID ----- \$5.75

NOTE:—Poles and pegs are not included with the above, these can be improvised in the woods.

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

Natural Wood Letters

HERE is an excellent camp activity. Idea from *The Duffel Bag*, Wichita, Kas.: Have your troop collect "natural wood letters," found among the smaller branches of trees and shrubs, and later mount them on a framed board for your troop room wall. All letters must of course be natural formations, and not the result of bending. Certain letters will be found readily enough—F, I, L, T, V, and Y. Some of the others will require a lot of finding, but the boys will be very keen on it. Figures may be added if desired. This should provide a lively patrol contest. *The Scout Leader* will be glad to publish the first several good pictures of good collections.

Inspect Your Field Day Site

MAKE sure several days ahead that the grounds to be used for your field day are clean and generally in suitable condition. Not infrequently local fair grounds are used for such purposes, and sometimes these are in very untidy shape in the early summer. An Ontario Scoutmaster told of a field day held last year on a local fair site, where the ground was so dirty and slippery that a number of the events were run off with difficulty, and the whole programme was marred.

Muddy running tracks should be drained or improved with sawdust or excelsior. Bad holes which cannot be drained otherwise may be drained into a temporary sump hole.

SOME NOTES ON

THE '25 GILLWELLS

(Continued from page 71)

At every closing council fire there were the invariable tributes to the enjoyableness of the crowded days of the course—the lectures and demonstrations, the games, "enjoyed the way we used to when we were kids"; the council fires, and all the other fun; there were the usual jokes about spare time activities; there were those who declared they had never before really understood the scope and possibilities of Scouting, and what was meant by "Scout brotherhood" and "the Scout spirit."

The 4th Moose Jaw is backed by ten Big Brother associate members. Their interest is contributing materially to the troop's excellent progress.

LOST—Scout Bob Ritchie, 1st St. Annes Troop, Que. Aged 16; height 6' 2", slight stoop; brown hair, blue eyes, sunburned; wearing gray Norfolk jacket, blue trousers, black boots, fawn cap, dark fall overcoat. Disappeared second week in May. Any information to Mr. E. R. Paterson, Provincial Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, 594 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

Campers' Fires

NOTWITHSTANDING the large number of Scout troops camping last summer in every part of Canada, no forest fires were reported as having been started directly or indirectly by Scouts. On the other hand a number of threatening fires started by non-scout campers were put out by Scouts. Let us duplicate this record in 1926.

Ye Scout Almanack

June

3rd—King's Birthday.

Corpus Christi.

21st—Spring Equinox.

Year's longest day.

23rd—Prince of Wales' Birthday.

24th—St. John Baptiste.

25th—Full Moon.

During June—Hikes and Short "Practice" Camps.

July

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

Battle of the Somme, 1916.

Confederation, 1867.

4th—American National Holiday.

14th—French National Holiday.

25th—Full Moon.

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

Twenty Ottawa Sea Scouts attended a three days' Sea Scouting Course given at the Rosedale Boathouse, on the Rideau Canal, by A.S.M. Aikman and Cox Smead of the Royal St. Lawrence Y.C. Sea Scouts, Montreal.

MATCH THIS!

THE smart 1st Pentictons, B.C., paid the isolated 1st Keremeos a two-day visit and "Practically saved the Keremeos Troop from extinction. They were a revelation to boys and parents of what a splendid thing the Scout Brotherhood could be at its best."—S. M. the Rev. W.A.B. Clementson.



THE Senior Sixer of the 1st Oakville Cubs gets the day's program. The skin Notice Board adds an effective touch of camp romance.

Inter-Troop Visits

SCOUTS of the 1st Chatham, Ont., visited and assisted in the fall re-organization of the 1st Blenheim Troop.

Creemore and Collingwood troops attended an enjoyable Scout get-together at Stayner, Ont. There were games, first aid demonstration, songs, and a lunch served by the Scout hosts.

A day of Scouting games brought together the Scouts of Galt, Elmira and Preston, Ont., at Kitchener—150 in all. In the evening a mock trial provided a lot of fun. The "K" Scouts served the usual "eats."

Prepared for Fire Service

A certain Quebec troop located near a large four-story institution which is without adequate fire protection has equipped itself with a jumping sheet and a long rescue rope. Should the institution some day "go up," the troop expects to be able to render important service. This may suggest possibilities for your troop, particularly if a small town troop. Note to discuss it at your next Court of Honour.

The Yell Pickie Brought

HERE is the African Scout yell that Sir Alfred Pickford brought to Canada, in which he has been leading groups of Scouts and leaders here and there during his cross-Dominion trip.

AH-JI-JEE AH-JI-JEE
AH!! HOO!! AH!!
AH-JI-JEE AH-JI-JEE
ZIM!-BOOM! BAH!
AH! HOO! AH!
ZIM!-BOOM! BAH!
AH-h! HOO-o! AH-h!

A full explanation of the manner of giving this yell, and the accompanying actions, will be found in "Yells for Scout Troops" (35 cents, Stores Department, Ottawa.) The book also contains full directions for the singing of the Een-Gon-Yama—in all a splendid collection of yells, choruses and other noise-making stunts from practically every part of the world. Take a book to camp.

