

The Scout

A Monthly Publication
for Boy Scout & Wolf Cub



Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association in Canada

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No. 1

The Chief Scout's Outlook

LAST month I inspected a very interesting camp by Miss Doris Mason at Eynsham, where two Patrols of unemployed mining lads are being trained for life overseas. These boys live as Scouts in camp under the direction of a good Scoutmaster, and each goes for the day to work on a neighbouring farm where, under the instruction of the farmer, he picks up an elementary knowledge of agriculture such as will be helpful to him when he goes to an oversea dominion or colony.

This batch of boys will, after some three months of such training, go off to Canada. There, if they like to stick it, by putting their back into their work and turning their back on pleasures, they are bound to get on. At any rate they will get a fair opportunity of making a happy and successful career, such as they could not have got in our overcrowded land of unemployment.

They must save themselves from drifting back to the towns and joining the herd of unemployed which is now to be found in most countries.

Judging from our experience so far, Scouts who have gone out have almost invariably done well; and one realizes more and more the possibilities open to those who really mean to work and to make it their business to succeed.

The main difficulty is to persuade parents that it is advantageous to them in the end to let their sons go. They naturally want to keep them at home, not only from family affection or from dread of their going out to be lost in the unknown, but also from the

The "11th Law" and Smoking

One effect of that presumptive extra 11th Law, "A Scout is not a fool," as applied to smoking, and when properly put to a boy, is that he does not take to smoking tobacco before his time, since he understands that it is in every way bad for a growing lad, and that if he is not a fool he will wait till he is fully grown before taking to the habit.

At the same time, it has been a remarkable fact to me that among the number of men, especially Scouters, who have stayed with me from time to time during the past year or so, a very considerable proportion of them do not habitually smoke.

I saw on a bookstall this week a book, on the cover of which was a

"CUB LAIRS"
"Mongli's Lair," made
by English Cubs in a
garden at Blawith.



AN old bus Lair in
the paddock play-
ground of the Howick
Park, England.

There is one snag about this colonial life of which intending migrants should be warned in good time, and that is that though people are ready enough to employ them while they are yet boys, it is a different matter when they rise to man's estate and claim man's wages. It is for this that they must Be Prepared, by saving up their pay from the very first, so that if a time arrives when they are cast on their own resources they may have something to live on, and possibly something to start themselves with on the land or in an occupation for which they see an opening.

material consideration of their contribution to the family exchequer either of their wages or their unemployed insurance money.

There is a great need for propaganda among these to unfold to them the wider possibilities which lie before lads migrating to oversea dominions; how in these days of better communications they are merely going to another part of Britain, and how as Scouts they will find brother Scouts on the other side ready to make them at home, and Scoutmasters to father them in their initial difficulties.

portrait of myself among several others. So I bought it to see what it had to say about me. I have been perhaps unduly alarmed at seeing my name mentioned unexpectedly ever since the occasion when the evening newspapers came out with the headlines "B.P. in the Divorce Court." I hurriedly bought a paper and turned up the paragraph to find that in a certain divorce case the petitioner had had a quarrel with the co-respondent, and the judge asked what was the cause of the trouble, thinking it might be the lady; but he was reassured when they said that they had had an argument on the subject of the Boer War when the petitioner had said that B.P. was an ass, and the co-respondent had contested the statement with such force that they nearly came to blows. (The report did not say what was their ultimate verdict regarding me.)

So I plunged into this book with some anxiety as to what had been written about me, and found to my comfort that the book was one recording the habits of a hundred men and

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The Scout Leader

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F. E. L. Coombs - - - - - Editor
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OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER, 1930

Camp Accidents

AFTER a number of years of complete immunity from serious accidents amongst the thousands of boys annually attending Scout camps throughout the Dominion, three drownings must be recorded for the summer of 1930—Scouts Gerald Dickson and Jack Sutton of a composite Winnipeg Troop, at Camp Morton, Lake Winnipeg; and Alfred Briggs, of the 104th Montreal Troop, at Camp Tamaracouta, Que.

All the particulars received, however, indicate that the fatalities were in no way attributable to lack of the usual Scout camp swimming precautions, but were in a true sense accidents which could not have been anticipated.

The Manitoba Provincial Police, after an investigation of the Camp Morton drownings, completely exonerated the camp leaders; and in touching proof of their concurrence with this verdict, the parents of Scout Dickson, on the evening of the funeral, sent his brother back to finish out the camp period. Archbishop Sinnott also visited the camp to re-assure the leaders.

A tragic feature of the Camp Morton accident was the fact that Scout Jack Sutton lost his life in an heroic attempt to save Scout Dickson, a younger boy.

Scout Briggs lost his life at Camp Tamaracouta while taking a camp swimming test given for 18 years as a canoeing requirement. One of the leaders was accompanying Briggs in a boat, when without warning the Scout suddenly disappeared. The leader immediately went over after him, but although an experienced swimmer with several rescues to his credit, he was unable to locate the boy. Doctors later expressed the belief that it was a case of heart failure. The family did not hold the camp in any way responsible.

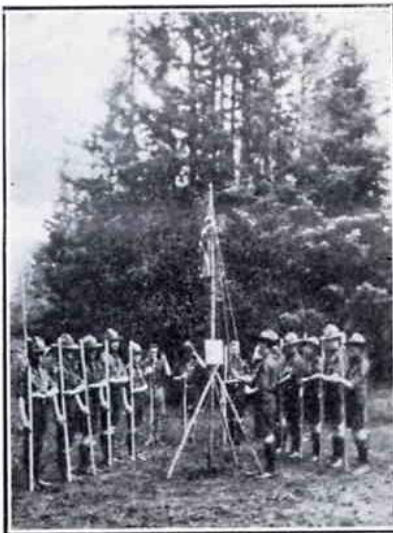
A third water accident of the summer, which happily had no serious outcome—as the result of a splendid demonstration of Scout discipline on the part of a younger leader, and the boys concerned—was the swamping in a sudden squall of a boat containing A. S. M. Robert Murdock and ten Scouts from the Ottawa district camp.

The party was returning in the evening from a visit to a lighthouse on an island in Lake Deschene, a widening of the Ottawa river, when without warning the squall, the precursor of a heavy wind and electrical storm, roared down the river. The boat was turned head on, but almost immediately was swamped.

As soon as he saw that all the boys had come to the surface, A. S. M. Murdock quietly reassured them, called upon them to keep their heads, like good Scouts, and directed that the boat be turned over, bottom up,—since it was impossible to bail it out in the driving seas. He then had the boys arrange themselves in pairs, on either side, and grasp hands across the bottom.

The squall was followed by a driving wind and rain storm, and complete darkness. In chorus the party called for help, but in the noise of the storm there obviously was little chance of them being heard. For over four hours, until after midnight, they clung there, rubbing one another's stiffened arms from time to time, and the stronger assisting the younger and less rugged. Then their call was finally heard and located, and about 1 A.M. they were reached and rescued by members of the Aylmer Boat Club.

Throughout, the cool directions of A. S. M. Murdock were followed implicitly, and at no time was there any panic. Unquestionably, without such leadership, and with boys less disciplined, a panic and a major tragedy might easily have resulted.



At a P. L.'s and Seconda's week-end camp of the 10th Calgary, held at Banff prior to the regular Troop camp.

From whatever angle viewed, these tragic experiences of 1930 can only serve further to tighten up our camp safety precautions, so that even the most remote possibility of accident may be anticipated and guarded against in future years.

The Scout Conference

EVERY Sea Scout centre in Canada was represented at the first Canadian Sea Scout Conference held in Montreal the latter part of May last. The delegates outlined the work being done in their various districts and many suggestions were considered for the improvement of this phase of Scout work. It was unanimously decided that encouragement should be given to the development of Sea Scout units on inland lakes and waterways, and that Sea Scout units or patrols

(Continued on page 12)



SINCE the Imperial Headquarters monthly publication, THE SCOUTER, assumed its new form, the annual subscription price has been raised to 4/6d, the change being necessary owing to the extra postage required.

After many years of valuable service to Scouting in Canada, particularly in British Columbia, the Provincial Commissioner, Col. W. D. S. Rorison, has resigned. His position is being filled by Mr. J. H. Griffith, of Vancouver.

A troop of Scouts and pack of Wolf Cubs has been organized at Flin Flon, Man., with Rev. G. S. Scovell as Scoutmaster, and J. E. Wickenden, Cubmaster.

Fifteen Scouts of the 18th Winnipeg Troop assisted at the picnic for the 150 children of the Kindergarten Settlement at City Park.

Canadian Scouters will share the regret of Scouters throughout the Empire at the death of George Dymoke Green, Editor of THE SCOUTER. Under Mr. Green's hands the Imperial Headquarters monthly has contributed most importantly to the development of Scouting along sound lines, and has steadily grown in the interest and scope of its articles.

A new troop recently organized in the Jewish Community centre of Vancouver, is that of the 1st B'nai B'rith, with Mr. Potter as Scoutmaster. All the members of the lodge and the lodge sisters are backing the troop.

Fifty Toronto Scouts ushered at the five Grand Stand performances of the Shriners' Convention. To show the interest that the boys take in this form of service, a total of 170 applications were received for the 50 positions.

A composite troop of 46 English Scouts in April attended a Scout gathering organized at Tagarino, Algiers, by the Eclaireurs de France in connection with the Algerian Centenary celebration. About 1,000 Scouts took part, including boys from France, Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria. Camp games and displays were given each day, and excursions were arranged to Biskara and Bon-Saada, on the edge of the Sahara.

Captain John Furminger, organizer and first Scoutmaster of the highly successful 1st Ontario Lone Scout Troop, has been compelled to resign his leadership, owing to his transfer to Chicago. He hopes, however, to make periodic visits to Ontario. The troop, which recently was divided into four sections, will be looked after by the Ontario Lone Scout Department, headed by Mr. Arthur Paddon of the provincial office.

The Importance of Games in Wolf Cubbing

YOU, my brother Old Wolves, who are busy with the development of those charming but noisy Cubs, should never forget the principle on which Miss Barclay bases the strength of the Cubber. "Know their lives, that is to say, their games as they play them and you will become a child again yourself."

You have doubtless heard of Miss Vira Barclay, the well-known English Cubber, who gives courses on Wolf Cubs in England and in France at Chamarande which are much appreciated.

She published many articles on Cubbing in the papers and magazines in England; some have been translated into French by the paper of the "Scouts de France."—Le Chef.

But seldom has she so well shown the necessity of "Becoming a child yourself" as in the introduction to her "The Book of Cub Games."

First of all, Miss Barclay shows us that before playing with our boys we must appreciate the motives which underlie their games because "children judge adults by their way of playing games."

When you were at a preparatory school the masters you liked best were those who played most games with you, who showed that they were not afraid to run about in rounders or football.

"For adults a game is an interruption in their lives, a rest for their tired faculties. But for the children it is another matter. Games are their real habitual life; work is only an interruption."

"Games for the young boy are some of the most serious things in his life and are really worth taking pains over: every detail of them is important."

That is why it is as difficult to arrange games for Wolf Cubs as it is to teach them signalling or to tell them stories. In Wolf Cubbing you may perhaps neglect many things, but you cannot neglect games because "a good game is the best way of building up character as the boy is full of life and most easily influenced when he is playing games." Miss Barclay shows us the best way of getting on with young boys—not by making long and serious speeches, but by playing with them and by telling them exciting stories.

"Clematis," she says, "you can make grow anywhere you wish, but you cannot do the same with cabbages. You can make charming little dogs faithful to you until death but you cannot make a tortoise have these feelings."

"If you have the art of getting down to the boy he will be quick and vivacious like the clematis, but if you preach him sermons he will not be very different from a cabbage."

You do not work in an inert medium like marble, as does the sculptor, but in a being full of life and enthusiasm.

Don't be afraid of having your Wolf Cubs vivacious and noisy, they are those whose character is best forming and who will be the most faithful. Dis-

trust children who are very wise, who never move or make a noise. It is in the excitement and enthusiasm of games that the young boy shows his real character and his still pure heart. Consequently we must engross our Cubs in games and our Cubbers must understand the motives which make boys want to play. Miss Barclay, after having given us the motives which incites adults to play games, gives us the totally different ones for children—with the exception of the combative instinct which children already have.

The boy loves to imagine that he is a man embarked on all sorts of existing careers. Without doubt the exuberant games, the rough and tumblers of young boys come from their animal spirits (which affects all their games), but the boy has something which the puppy has not. Besides his animal spirits the boy has a human heart. With his young intelligence, the boy sees life from its most varied and brilliant sides.

He wants to be a general, a fireman, an admiral, an engine-driver, etc. Miss Barclay gives a whole list; the instinct for every profession run in his veins.



GIVE the Cubs a taste of the romance of signalling.—as do the 2nd Frederictons, N.B.

Life for him is to be and do what all men are and do. But as he is too young, this is impossible for him. "The only thing which he can do is to play in such a way that all his young aspirations to be a sailor, a soldier or an engine-driver are satisfied."

He particularly imagines that he is the hero himself, he will, for instance, "whistle like a locomotive." We can all remember when we were very young the pleasure we had in playing at soldiers, or at trains round and round the playground: so we should not fail to see the importance of imagining oneself to be really such and such a person.

Their games must not be laughed at, otherwise the charm is broken and they will not dare to exercise their imagination when other people are near. For this reason let as few Scouts or other people as possible come to your Cub meetings. To play with Cubs, it is essential to look upon games as they look upon them, "and to make youth's emotions live again in your own hard heart."

Before concluding, Miss Barclay shows us that games are the concrete manifestation of the state of the mind of the child and she explains the necessity for Cubbers to tell stories.

Life is so marvellous, so full of surprise and of possibilities that they are occupied all their time in enjoying it and in thinking of and imagining the most extraordinary possibilities. Games, are, moreover, the experimental aspect of their manner of thinking, and so stories excite them to the playing of games more strongly than can be imagined.

Another very important factor that must not be forgotten is that boys at the Wolf Cub age want companions with whom they can enter into competition. Emulation is necessary for well organized games with rules and the boys must play fair, as Miss Barclay says.

It is, above all, necessary for the Cubber to become a child once more, to be able to explain the rules of the games to the boys and by the means of stories.

"The Book of Cub Games" will be very useful. It gives 200 very exciting and different games for our Cubs.

E. Stouffs, in The Bombay Scout.

THE CHIEF SCOUT'S OUTLOOK

(Continued from page 1)

women of the present day on such points as what they eat and drink, how long they sleep or work, and whether they smoke, etc.

To me the interesting point was that 30 per cent. of the men do not smoke. This to me is a cheering sign, and I think it would be an encouragement to boys when we are warning them against smoking, if they knew that a very large number of the men of today have given up the habit.

Marathons

The Marathon season is upon us and I am delighted to see that Kent, as usual, is going to have a big entry, as also Essex and Hertfordshire. I have no doubt that other counties are holding similar outings, and I hope that by now the idea is being followed in Oversea and foreign countries.

"Marathon" is rather a misnomer, since it conveys the idea of a long-distance endurance race, whereas the Scouts' Marathon is a team competition of four cyclist Scouts in path-finding. Originating (by the way, I should like to know who it was first suggested the idea) among the boys themselves, it has grown with ever-increasing popularity and is a valuable incentive to a test of Scouting ability.

SEVERAL Kincardine Rovers and

Scouters enjoyed an interesting week-end "mapping hike" to Wassagamiw. The hike began on a Saturday morning following an instruction period, and from Stoney Island to the ninth concession turnpike, a complete route was made by each Rover. This method of mapping is not only interesting but very accurate. The map is divided into sections and each part taken individually as you go along. This distance is paced, the time recorded, the map drawn and a "log" or notes made of observations, and so on. Discounting the time taken for the cooking of dinner enroute, it took exactly three hours to map a distance of a trifle over 2½ miles.

THE CAMP CHIEF'S PAGE

Chips From the Summer Gilwells The Maritime Course

THE 10th Maritime Gilwell, held July 15-25 on the sea shore at Chance Harbour, six miles from New Glasgow, established a new attendance record with a full camp troop of 32 men. Leaders were present from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland (2) and Ontario (3).

The enrolment included nine padres, of five different denominations; seven of whom took the Scouter's Promise at the conclusion of the camp.

The course was characterized by a splendid spirit of Scouting sportsmanship. Although the older men (several of them over 50 years of age) were offered cots or pallets, they declined, and saw the camp through "on the ground." One who suffered a rather severe case of leg sunburn declined to leave for treatment although pressed to do so by his wife.

One of the Ontario men, a young missionary student, was called out to attend a funeral, and arranged to be back Monday morning. Finding an opportunity, he returned to New Glasgow late Sunday night, and instead of awaiting transportation, hiked the six miles to camp.

The maritime sun appeared to possess an unusually quick-burning quality this summer; and notwithstanding the usual cautions to "cover up" there were two rather severe cases of sunburn of legs and feet. Both "cases" were so much concerned at being barred from the hike, that they were taken out by car to the vicinity of the night's objective, after the rest of the troop had disappeared.

The council fires were notably good, and quickly developed some exceptional talent. The Habitant poems of Scout Andrew of the Foxes were declared by many to be the finest interpretations they had ever heard. The explanation, later discovered, was that Scout Andrew, in everyday life an Anglican clergyman, had spent his early boyhood on the north shore of Prince Edward Island, among the Acadian French fisher folk.

One of the favorite "musical organizations" was the "pipe band" of the lively Owl Patrol, led by 6 ft.-2 Scout Douglass of New Brunswick, with 5 ft.-2 Scout Tizzard of Newfoundland playing the chanter, and the rest, including several previously sedate clergymen, pinching their noses and supplying the "moaning." It may be doubted, but the result was surprisingly realistic,—at least to a non-Scot. A favorite procedure of the pipers was to parade about the camp while awaiting their turn for morning inspection, to the considerable distraction of the inspecting staff.

The council fires produced several quartettes. One of these, picked from the troop, boldly adopted the name, "the Gilwell Quartette." They were finally admitted to have vindicated the temerity by some really excellent singing. The group numbered a genu-

ine second bass and a fine lyric first tenor, in addition to its good middle voices.

The Wolves specialized in humorous songs, sung "in huddle," and led by a clergyman who acknowledged the patrol nickname of "Friar Tuck." The Crows ran to games, of which they seemed to have a "bagfull,"—presumably cached away in some hollow tree.

The council fires attracted considerable "galleries," from cottages along the shore and nearby towns. Several parties came regularly, and soon were joining in the camp fire songs and contributing ukelele accompaniments. One evening brought an audience which included several New Yorkers, the superintendent of schools of Saskatoon and family, and parties who had motored from New Glasgow, St. John's and Pictou.

That the troop might demonstrate practically its mastery of lashings, A. S. M.'s Limbrey and Boyaner set it building a 40-foot fine ranger's observation tower of heavy timbers. Although not completed by dusk, the tower that night withstood a heavy windstorm. One of the "top men" of the "construction gang" was a Baptist clergyman,—thereafter dubbed "the real sky pilot."

A memorable Scouts' Owl was held on the seashore early Sunday morning. With the exception of the Catholic Scouts, who had not yet returned from early mass in town, the entire Course was present, representing six different religious connections. After a brief talk on "thanking, rather than asking prayers" by the D. C. C., the Litany from John Oxenham's beautiful "Te Deum of the Commonplace" was read very impressively by Scout (Rev.) A. E. Andrew. A talk on "Seeing God in Nature" by Camp. A. S. M. Boyaner, of the Hebrew faith, was listened to

with unusual interest, and brief prayers were offered by a number of the troop. An incident was the recital of a Psalm in Hebrew by a Jewish member of the Course. The several hymns sung were heard far down the shore, it was later reported.

The camp birthday was that of Scout Macfie of Glace Bay, who received 57 "whacks" without serious consequences, in addition to other more suitable recognition on the part of his brother Wolves and the camp staff.

The troop included three Jamboree Scouts, all of whom are now practically heading troops in the absence of older leaders. Each was made a Patrol Second in the initial camp organization, and as expected, this resulted in a very lively patrol-site contest, particularly on the second day, when they had moved up to P. L.

One of the ingenious of the many gadgets produced was a double-swing gate protecting the path to a latrine. The gate was brought back to centre by the pull of a root thong attached to a springy bough. It was the production of the Owls. All gadgets were these were of spruce root.

Matches were barred from the hike. Instead, basswood fireboards, spindles and thongs were supplied. Notwithstanding that it rained during the night and succeeding forenoon, three of the patrols secured fire as needed. The fourth patrol broke its thongs, and went fireless. In the spirit of the game, they refrained from attempts to procure matches, and saw the adventure through on cold eats and water.

(N.B.—It is hoped later to have similar budgets of "Chips" from the other Gilwell courses.—Ed.)

The Sixth Imperial Gilwell Training Course for schoolmaster Scouters, held on the grounds of Wellington College, Berkshire, was attended by forty public and preparatory schoolmasters from many famous Public Schools, including Shrewsbury, Eastbourne, Radley, Dulwich, Eton, Wellington and Marlborough.

During the Fall and Winter

MAKE SCOUTING EASIER AND MORE INTERESTING

By taking

Part I. of the Gilwell Course for Scoutmasters, or Part I. of the Gilwell Course for Cubmasters.

The courses are based upon the outstanding books of Scouting and Cubbing. The reading—done during odd spare time—will be found surprisingly interesting. The writing-off of the questions, based on the reading, will clarify and fix in your mind the true principles of Scouting and of SUCCESSFUL LEADERSHIP GENERALLY.

ENROLL NOW by sending 50 cents to The Dominion Camp Chief, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa, to cover cost of notebook, mailing envelopes and stamps.

Notes For Badge Examiners

THE aims of the Boy Scout Movement to develop good citizenship and give character training are to some extent inculcated by the many Proficiency Badges which boys may go in for and pass to the satisfaction of at least one independent and qualified examiner approved by the Local Association.

These Proficiency badges fall roughly into two classes:—

- (a) Handicrafts and Hobbies, such as Carpenter and Reader.
- (b) Service, such as Ambulance and Pathfinder.

Speaking generally, the first group tends towards character training, and the second towards good citizenship.

The Value of the Badges

It is recognized that the wearing of a Proficiency Badge does not indicate that the wearer has anything but a very elementary knowledge of his subject, but what knowledge he has should be more than superficial and should be kept up. It does, however, indicate that he takes a great interest and has studied and is continuing to study.

The uses of these badges to the boy may be tabulated in the order of their importance:—

1. They provide an outlet for the boy's desire and sense of creation. By utilizing the badge system he is able actually to produce something. The knowledge of being able to do something on one's own is one of the most strengthening forces we have.

2. They give him useful pleasures which may develop into lifelong hobbies.

3. They provide a ready means of encouraging the dull or backward boy, by giving such a wide range of subjects, that he is able to find at least one at which he can make a good show and so retain his self-respect and confidence.

The gaining of one may then lead him on to try for others.

The Service badges are consistent with the Movement's aim of Service to others and as such indicate a certain degree of efficiency in being able to render this service.

The Standard

It will be seen from the foregoing that certainly in the case of hobby and handicraft badges, it is unnecessary and even undesirable to lay down any fixed standard. For the same reason the requirements for the badges are purposely laid down in wide and elastic terms. What would be a very creditable performance in a boy of indifferent mentality would be exceedingly poor in the case of his more gifted and fortunate brother. The standard therefore must be that of effort made, rather than of proficiency shown. This is only reasonable to compensate for the differences in age and opportunity.

The case of Service badges is somewhat different, inasmuch as the standard, to be effective, must be a high one. For instance, a boy's knowledge of Ambulance must be practical and thorough, as judged by recognized authorities, if it is to be of adequate as-

sistance in time of need. The same applies to the Rescuer's badge, or the Fireman. It will be found that in all cases of Service badges this is recognized, and the requirements of the badge are more specific for that reason.

Examining Hints

Bearing in mind the foregoing, the examiner will find his task immensely interesting and far simpler than he may imagine. The atmosphere should be that of an informal talk between two people interested in the same subject and, as far as possible, the feeling of an examination should be avoided, but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that boys like doing practical things and, as far as possible, the candidate should be asked to give a practical demonstration.

The examiner should be conversant with the syllabus for the tests before the Scout arrives, so that constant reference to the book of rules is unnecessary.

It should be remembered that the boy is almost sure to be shy and ner-

Teaching During Examining

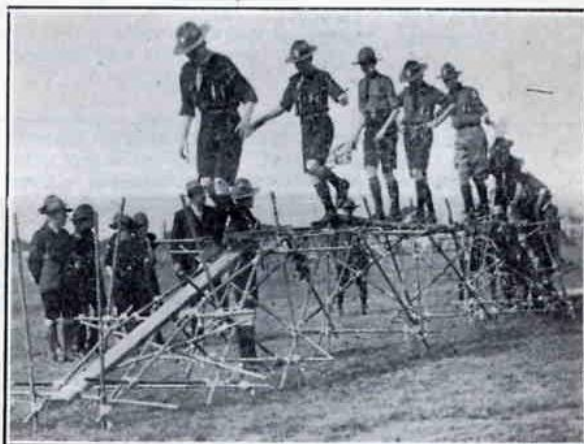
Examiners are earnestly requested to teach the boys as much as they have time for during the tests. If a boy is well up to the work he will delight in being led on with advice in regard to further study, both theoretical and practical, books to read, etc., since the winning of the badge is not the final aim, but only a milestone on his journey.

On the other hand, if the boy has not studied his subject sufficiently, he should be told where he is weak and given as much information as time will allow. Encouragement will go a long way in helping him to continue working, for a boy may easily have his ardour damped by failure to pass, and if the examiner can fix a definite date for his re-examination, there is every chance of the boy sticking to it.

In cases where the examiner is uncertain whether to pass or fail, a reference to the boy's Scoutmaster will often help his decision.

Whether the boy is passed or failed, the examiner is asked to notify the fact on the form which is either sent to him or brought by the boy, and if a date for further examination has been

HUSKY North Winnipeg Scouts prove their "Bridge of One Hundred Staves," and its 2400 feet of square and diagonal lashings.



vous unless he knows the examiner beforehand, and it is well to establish friendly relations and confidence at the start by asking him a few questions about himself and what badges he already holds. He should always be asked to say how long he has studied his subject and whether he has attended classes, worked on his own or gained his knowledge through actual practice, as his answers will give a clue to the amount of effort he has made and the amount of interest he takes.

A few questions on the badge subject will quickly show whether he is sufficiently interested and informed to deserve the badge. As far as possible he should be asked to demonstrate the practical application of what he has learnt and in making a decision, his education, age and opportunity of learning should be borne in mind.

It should be remembered that generally the boy has taken a lot of trouble to work up for his badge and he will therefore, appreciate a thorough test, so long as the syllabus is adhered to.

fixed it should be so stated. The Scoutmaster can, by this means, see that the appointment is kept.

Cub Badge Examining

In examining Wolf Cubs it should be remembered that the boys are younger than Scouts, and that the syllabus is accordingly less elaborate and even more practical. The younger boys are more nervous and incoherent and it is therefore necessary that the examiner should have an understanding of the working of the small boy's mind as well as of the test.

Examiners should encourage the production of a letter from the Cubmaster giving information as to the boy's difficulties, whether quick or slow, etc., and examiners should remember that the test of effort made, rather than proficiency, is even more important with Cubs than Scouts.

It is therefore wise to ascertain not only whether the boy knows how, but also whether he has in fact been practising regularly. Particularly so in the case of "home" tests such as cleaning boots, physical exercises, etc.

(Continued on page 1)

A SUGGESTED TWELVE-MONTH PROGRAMME BASED ON FRIDAY MONTH

Month	Special Dates (1930-31)	Leaders and Committeemen	Month's Emphasis	Week	Meeting Place
Sept.	Labour Day (1) Schools Reopen*	S.M. and A.S.M.'s meet with Troop Committee to plan year's work including budget, special instructors, camp, competitions, etc.	SET UP OBJECTIVES THRIFT (Note: Advancement is stressed every month).	1	Troop Headquarters
				2	Troop Headquarters
				3	Troop Headquarters
				4	Outdoors
Oct.	Fire Prevention Week (5-11) Fall Fairs* Scout Census Day (31) Hallowe'en (31)	Adult leaders register with Dominion Headquarters for Gilwell Correspondence Courses.	KNOW YOUR CITY	1	Fire Hall
				2	Troop Headquarters
				3	Outdoors
				4	Troop Headquarters
				5	Troop Headquarters
Nov.	Thanksgiving Day (10) Armistice Day (11) St. Andrew's Day (30)	Registration meeting of Troop Committeemen and Troop Officers*. Mail census returns before 10th.	BUILDING UP MEMBERSHIP — GET ADVANCEMENT GOING	1	Troop Headquarters
				2	Outdoors
				3	Troop Headquarters
				4	Troop Headquarters
Dec.	Christmas Holidays Commence* Christmas (25)		GOOD TURNS BUILD UP TROOP SPIRIT	1	Troop Headquarters
				2	P. L.'s Homes
				3	Troop Headquarters
				4	Troop Headquarters
Jan.	New Year's Day (1) Christmas Holidays End*		ADVANCEMENT	1	Factory
				2	Troop Headquarters
				3	Troop Headquarters
				4	Troop Headquarters
				5	Outdoors
Feb.	"Groundhog Day" (2) Ash Wednesday (18) St. Valentine's Day (14) B.P.'s Birthday (22)	Adult Officers and Committeemen attend Provincial Scout Leaders' Conference.*	ADVANCEMENT	1	Troop Headquarters
				2	T. C. H.
				3	Troop Headquarters
				4	Troop Headquarters
March	St. David's Day (1) St. Patrick's Day (17)	Troop Committee meets to deal with camp finance, Provincial "Quota", etc.	PREPARATION FOR ANNUAL DISPLAY	1	Troop Headquarters
				2	Troop Headquarters
				3	Troop Headquarters
				4	Seconds' Homes
April	Good Friday (3) Easter Sunday (5) St. George's Day (23) "Save the Forest Week"		VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE	1	Troop Headquarters
				2	Hall
				3	Troop Headquarters
				4	Troop Headquarters
May	Mother's Day (10) Empire Day (23) Victoria Day (24)	Troop Committee and Officers complete plans for summer camp.	PATRIOTISM	1	Troop Headquarters
				2	Troop Headquarters
				3	Troop Headquarters
				4	Troop Headquarters
				5	Troop Headquarters
June	King's Birthday (3) Prince of Wales' Birthday (23) School Examinations Commence*	S.M. to notify Provincial Headquarters of camp plans, date, location, etc.	WOODCRAFT	1	Museum
				2	Outdoors
				3	Troop Headquarters
				4	No Meeting
July	Dominion Day (1)	Gilwell Camps for S.M.'s and A.S.M.'s. Troop Committee to visit Troop at camp.	WOODCRAFT AND PLAY	1	Outdoors
				2	Troop Headquarters
				3	
				4	
				5	
Aug.	Civic Holiday*	A.S.M.'s or Troop Committee in charge of Troop. Plan 1931-32 programme.	WOODCRAFT AND PLAY	1	Troop Headquarters
				2	Hike Camp
				3	Park or Country
				4	Outdoors

MONTH TROOP PROGRAMME

Y MEETING NIGHTS

	Special Topics for Meetings	Troop Projects	Outdoors	Advancement Schedule
rs rs rs	Top Fall Rally. Plans for Fall and Winter. New T.F., 2nd Cl. and 1st Cl. Work. Scout Classes—Advancement. Talks on "Thrift." Outdoor Night Games and Practices.	Make Artificial Campfire for Troop Meetings.	All-day Hike. Corn Roast. Treasure Hunt.	Tenderfoot 2nd Class 1st Class King's Scouts Proficiency Badges
rs rs rs rs	Talk by Fire Chief on "Fire Prevention." Speaker on Some Civic Department or Topic. Visit City Water Works. Hallowe'en Party. Learn New Songs. Special St. Andrew's talk.	Clean-up and Fire Prevention Week Activities.	Over - night Hike to Troop Cabin. Collect Coloured Leaves for Troop Museum.	(At end of each month make up projected advancement for the month following.)
rs rs rs rs	Dominion Registration Night. Scout Classes. Campfire Programme Sing Song. Reading and Books. Special Games. Entertain Another Troop. Inter-Troop Games.	Thanksgiving Good Turn. Work Out a Troop "Mobilization" Plan.	Father and Son Hike Closing With Camp Fire.	
rs rs rs	Talk on "Accident Prevention—Ice Accidents." Signalling Instruction, etc. Scout Law Plays. Christmas Good Turn Preparation. Christmas Party. Entertain Cub Pack.	Christmas Toy Repair Shop. Help Deliver Christmas Baskets for Church, etc. Entertain Poor Children	Troop and Patrol Hikes during Christmas Holidays. Winter Camp at Troop Cabin.	
rs rs rs	Industrial Hike. (Flour Mill, Auto Factory, etc.) Inspirational Talk. Contests. Knot Spell-down. Knot Games. Story. Tracks and Tracking. Snow Tracks. Winter Night Hike. Stars. Identity Constellations.	Build Cabinet for Troop Supplies. Make a Troop Bulletin Board.	Ice Carnival. Snow shoe and Ski Hikes. Try Out Troop "Mobilization" Plan.	
rs rs	Talk on History, Ideals and Extent of Scouting. First Aid Instruction. Artificial Respiration. Talk on Bird Study, Bird Houses, etc. Father and Son Banquet on B.P.'s Birthday.	Make Cabinet for Troop Museum. Start Bird Lists.	Day Hike. Snow Tracking. Tracking and Trailing Contests.	
rs rs rs	Scout Classes. Story. Camp Hygiene. Maps, Map Making and Map Reading. Camp Cooking.	Build Bird Houses. Build Model Aeroplanes.	Hikes and Out-door Winter Sports. Feed Birds.	
rs rs rs	Two Short Talks on Trades or Professions. Annual Scoutcraft Display. Talk on "Getting a Job." Observe St. George's Day. Talk on "Trees and Forest Conservation."	Make Tents, Shelters and Gadgets for Summer Camp.	Patrol Hikes during Easter Holidays. Erect Bird Houses. Aeroplane Flying Contest.	
rs rs rs rs	Entertain Scout Mothers—Model Troop Meeting. Visit Another Troop at Its Headquarters. Talk on "Canada and the Empire." Historical Movie. Camp Cooking. Special Talk on "The Flag."	Waste Paper Drive. Local Spring Clean-up Activities. Scout Gardens.	Short "Practice" Camp. Patriotic Pilgrimage to Some Historic Spot. Cooking Contest.	
rs	Talk on "Birds." Outdoor Games for Nature Study. Campfire Talk. Fire Building Instruction. Camp First Aid. Omitted on account of School Examinations.	Gather Material for Troop Museum.	Bird Hike to Country. Out-door Display or Field Day Programme of Scoutcraft Events.	
rs	Col Hikes, Swimming, Outdoor Games. Final Inspection for Camp. Athletics.	Complete Camp Equipment.	Patrol Hikes. Swimming Campaign—"Every Scout a Swimmer by September 1st."	
CAMP				
rs	Athletics. Campfire Programme. Stars. Identification of Constellations. Night Stalking and Other Games.	Re-decorate or clean up Troop Headquarters.	Over-night Hike to Troop Cabin. Tree Hike. Cycle Hikes, etc. Swimming Campaign.	Tenderfoot 2nd Class 1st Class King's Scouts Proficiency Badges

First Things First

"WHAT do you consider the ultimate object of Scouting to which we should pin our hopes and direct our efforts?"

"Well," said my friend, "character training, I suppose."

"What exactly do you mean by character training? It is a rather vague term."

"Training the boys to be happy, healthy, and good citizens, I would say." We are all agreed on this, I am sure; but is this definition of Scouting anything like sufficient? I say no! We must study the Scout Promise in its detail, to catch the true spirit of the Movement—study each word in its relation to the rest of the promise, and try to fathom the Chief's idea behind these words, the acceptance of which makes a boy a Scout: I promise on my honour to do my best,

To do my duty to God and the King,
To help other people at all times,
And to obey the Scout Law.

So many of us train our boys to become excellent signallers and ambulance men, and neglect the other parts of the training, which are of infinitely greater value. We train them in plays and displays handicrafts, etc., forgetting that these things are means to an end, and not the end itself.

Does our Scouting train a boy in anything further than an elementary patriotism and a knowledge of such useful things as have been mentioned?

An honest review of the motives of our Scouting would reveal little else than these objectives in our work; but our Scout Promise and the ideal which it contains clearly points to the higher motive and the primary aim—Duty to God.

What is character without a love and appreciation of God, and character training without these in its curriculum? Merely a code of morals of seemingly high endeavours. "Oh, that is all very well, but we leave that kind of training to the Churches," you say.

It is because Scouting is an essentially religious Movement and the boy the possessor of a naturally religious outlook that the Chief Scout has embodied Duty to God as part of the training and the first phrase in the promise. And we cannot afford to dismiss our responsibility by saying that we will leave it to the churches, or blinding ourselves by the fact that it is a personal matter and doesn't concern us. It should concern us if we are to carry out the Chief's scheme of training in its entirety. What is needed today if the Movement is to grow and create the right influence on the community is that our Scouters should develop a higher motive and ideal of service, and then impart to their boys the desire to live a useful and unselfish life in the service of their Creator.

We have learnt much from English Scouters, and look to the Homeland for guidance and inspiration in training, books, and methods; but we have not caught the definite religious outlook of those men who form the head and soul of the Movement. The writings

of the Chief and others in their books and journals clearly point to the fact that Scouting fails if it seeks merely to provide picnics and good times for the boys, or even to turn them out as good men.

There is a something deeper than all these, to be brought out by those leaders with vision. This paragraph from "The Scouter" will help us here:—

"Service is the chief aim and object of Rovering, Toc H, Rotary, Y.M.C.A., and similar organizations for men of the present day. But, I believe it is becoming more and more admitted by responsible men in charge of these organizations that service, unless inspired and enthused by spiritual power, does not last. If the Chief's views on a Scouts' Own are correct (and from the bottom of my heart and after 20 years' experience of them I believe he is right), then they offer a simple means of obtaining or infusing spiritual power into men of the future who may make or mar the organizations which claim so great an object."



FOR a change in camp programme Cape Breton Scouts make a pyramid. Presumably it ended in the usual "squash."

From "the Scouter," June, 1929.

The editor writes:—

"I have often felt like one crying aloud in the wilderness as to the absolute necessity of some simple and real religion for any form of character training, which, like ours, professes to put 'God first,' but which, if I may say reverently, usually brings Him in just as 'an afterthought.'"

Leaders are urged to read the editorial and first letter in the correspondence column of the June "Scouter," 1929.

We would urge you to read carefully the opinion of Lord Baden-Powell on this subject in "Scouting for Boys," at the opening of Camp Fire Yarn No. 22, and also on pages 327 and 328. Remember that this book was written for Scoutmasters as much as for the boy, and that paragraphs printed in italics especially refer to instructors.

We do not feel that Scouting is to be turned into an organized religious body, but that its natural religion should be encouraged rather than sup-

pressed, and an appreciation of God and Sunday be developed in our boys until they learn the meaning of their practical duty to the former, and the latter become of more spiritual value than merely an opportunity for a Scouting picnic.

How then are we to inculcate spiritual training as part of our Scout work? By carefully following the Chief's leading in the regular and thoroughly enjoyable Scouts' Own, and by setting such an example by our lives that the boys will turn out men who follow our leading and put "first things first."—The Victorian Scout.

Scout Honesty a Matter of Course A Jamboree Side-Light

ALL will never be written about the great Jamboree, but there are many things that should not be lost for lack of telling. This story is worth recording, I think.

I attended a social gathering in Liverpool one evening, and sat next to a gentleman who was associated with the running of one of the shops at Arrowe. They had considered there would not be "much in it," and one of the members of the firm had expressed the opinion that with a make-shift structure planted amidst a crowd of boys, a great deal would be stolen. You will realize the point of this when I say this particular shop sold "eats," such as pies and cakes. However, they decided to open the shop, mainly because of the advertisement the Jamboree would give.

"But," said the gentleman, "we were all bad judges. Our business was amazing, and our greatest difficulty was to keep ourselves in supplies till we found our feet. However, that is not my point. The most far and away amazing thing"—and his eyes glowed with the pleasure of remembrance—"was the remarkable honesty of your Scouts. Do you know we never lost a pennyworth? And I was so sure of them after a day or two that one night, at close-up time, when I had an enormous crowd of boys waiting, I told them to help themselves and to pay me the next day. I expected to lose a little, but the pies would be stale next morning anyhow, and the Jamboree management was very strict about closing time. The boys cleared out my stock in a minute or two and left, but they did not turn me down."

"When I arrived at 8 o'clock next morning there was a queue of them waiting to pay me, and all next day they dropped in, in ones and twos, with their pennies."

"I would trust a Scout anywhere. I watched them in their hundreds for a fortnight, and my experience was that they were absolutely to be trusted. To me, as a hard-headed business man, this was a revelation, and anything I can now do for our Movement I shall seek gladly to do."

There is no need for me to add anything save that I felt very proud then of my association with Scouting.

—W. D. KENNEDY, D.C.C.,
in The Victorian Scout.

THE following playlet, devised by the boys of the 11th Ottawa (St. Giles') Troop, was the comedy hit at an annual Sunday-school entertainment, and may interest other troops. It is of the type that the boys enjoy as much as the audience. The "demonstration console set" was made by the boys from a good-sized dry goods box, and quite vividly painted. The dials were eight inch wheels, one of them giving forth a noisy click, and the loud speaker was an old automobile lead light, placed on top. The back of the box was open.

At the rising of the curtain the "radio set" was backstage, covered completely with a cloth. When called for it was brought forward by two assistants and placed at one side of the stage, against a side-curtain. The covering of the set was then removed, with exaggerated care, and the work of art revealed to the audience.

The "entertainers" of the various stations to be "tuned in" were gathered behind and beyond the side-curtain. Those who took solo parts moved immediately behind the box just before their turn came. The "orchestra" comprised mouth-organs, tin whistles, horns, etc. The music also was comedy. The "screeches" were made by whistling in various keys. For the "boxing bout" a gong timed the rounds and a boxing glove slapped on the floor provided the "blows." The three young ladies of course were Scouts, suitably attired.

The parts—

Buyers—Misses Stella Static, Berna Tube and Ella Tricity.

Demonstrator—Mr. Mike Refone.

The Store Manager, and Bill and John, helpers.

Curtain rises on radio show room. Demonstrator brushing dust from cover of demonstration set.

Enter manager with the three young ladies. Introduces them in turn to the demonstrator.

MANAGER: Miss Static and her friends are interested in a good console set. I know you can convince them that ours is the best in the world. I'll leave them with you. (Manager withdraws.)

MISS STATIC: Now we want a real good radio. Not a cheap one like the Iceberg-Castiron, or the Backwater-Kent, or the Never-Ready.

MIKE: We guarantee our set to be the most expensive set in the world. Name the price of any other set, and we'll double it. (Calling) Bill, John! Come and bring out the new set!

(Bill and John appear and bring set forward into position. With great care remove cover, and retire.)

MIKE: There ladies! Absolutely the finest radio set made today.

MISS TUBE: Really, I don't think it is a pretty set. Haven't you a nice pink and blue radio, like Mrs. Urquhart's?

MIKE: I am very sorry Miss Tube, but the pink and blue sets were all sold out at Christmas.

MISS TRICITY: I hear the Kantaford is an awfully good set.

MIKE: Ladies, this has the Backwater-Kent and the Never-Ready and the Kantaford beaten 40 ways and back again. This, ladies, is the very

A Radio Demonstration

latest thing in radios—the new tubeless, toothless, broadcastless Radioless No. 1001. It will bring in everything from anywhere, or nowhere—from New York, Paris, London,—even (some nearby place) on good nights. And we can get it for you to match anything in your living room, dining room, kitchen or cellar—to match your fireplace, or your kitchen sink or your coal bin. Now listen. (Begins tuning). One of the outstanding features of the Radioless is its silent operation. It is absolutely silent.

(Continues tuning, gets nothing.)

MISS STATIC: It is very silent, isn't it!

MISS TUBE: Perhaps you forgot to put in the tubes.

MIKE (looking into back of set): No, they are O.K.

MISS TRICITY: Perhaps you forgot the loud speaker.

MIKE (shaking headlight): No, it's here alright. (Again tunes.) There, now I'm getting something.

(Screeches and howls.)

MIKE: I told you I'd get something.

MISS TRICITY: You said it was absolutely silent in operation.

MIKE: Well, what I meant was, absolutely—almost. (Tunes again. More screeches and whistles.)

MIKE: I know what's the matter. I forgot my tuning card. You see, the Radioless is so selective that you have to tune to a clothes line—I mean a hairline—to get your station. Now, let's see. (Consults card, then produces from pocket and looks at alarm clock.) Would you like to hear Charlie MacGregor's (or local name) Sympathy Orchestra?

Ladies: Oh, please! We just love him!

(Mike tunes.)

ANNOUNCER: Charlie speaking from the Grill Room of the Hard Boiled Potato Restaurant, corner 59th Street and 59th Street. We open our programme this evening with, "She Uses Onions for a Lipstick Now." Ready boys?

(Orchestra plays.)

LADIES: Lovely, lovely!

MISS TUBE: Will it bring in other things besides music?

MISS TRICITY: Will it bring in a nice prize fight?

MIKE: Ladies, this set was specially made to bring in prize fights, cat fights, and everything. In fact, it's especially good on cat fights. I will see if I can get you a real nice prize fight. (Tunes.)

BOXING ANNOUNCER: You are listening to the boxing bout for the world's heavyweight championship of (neighbouring street) between Too-Thick Christie and Too-Thin Blair (substitute names of boys in troop). The eighth round is about to begin. (Gong). They rush from their corners. (Slap bang! Slap bang! Cheering, exhortation, etc., etc., not too loud.) They're down! They're up. They're down! They're both down! They both win! (Cheers, etc.)

(Mike tunes off.)

MISS TRICITY: Will it bring in hockey scores?

MIKE: That's another of its specialties. It can bring in scores even when there are no games. Listen! (Tunes.)

FRENCH ANNOUNCER: A Montreal, Ottawa vingt et une, Canadian vingt et quatre. Or, in case you people down there in front don't understand French, Ottawa 21, Canadiennes 24. Basketball, at Winnipeg, Glebe Collegiate 15, Lisgar two home runs.

MISS TRICITY: I don't understand that score.

MIKE: Neither do I. Now I'm going to give you a real treat. Madame Alda is due to sing right now (pulls out and looks at alarm clock) from New York. Listen! (Tunes.)

VOICE SINGING (very horribly): and for Bonny Annie Laurie I'd lay me down and dee.

(Sounds of clapping, not too loud, and) VOICE: Will someone in the audience kindly go for Miss Laurie at once!

MIKE: I don't think that was really Madam Alda herself. But wasn't it wonderful? Did you ever hear such lovely tone productions?

MISS TUBE: I never did.

MISS TRICITY: Nor I.

MIKE: No other radio on the market could do that.

MISS TRICITY: I believe you. It would be arrested. (Mike Tunes.)

VOICE: Station ABCD signing off. Good night.

MISS TUBE: What station was that?

VOICE (louder): A B C D !

MISS TUBE (putting hand to ear): What?

VOICE: (very loud): A B C D ! Can't you hear?

MIKE: There! You never heard another radio do that! It repeats if you miss the announcement.

LADIES: Wonderful, wonderful!

MIKE: Now I'll show you some long-distance reception. (Studies card and looks at clock.) Yes, it's just time for the bedtime story from Constantinople, Turkey. (Tunes.)

VOICES: Gobble, gobble, gobble.

LADIES: Wonderful, wonderful!

MIKE: Now Hong Kong, China. (Tunes.) (Sound of dishes rattling.)

LADIES: Wonderful, wonderful!

MIKE: Now we'll fly to the Canary Islands.

(Canaries whistling.)

MIKE: And now our most popular station of all, the Sandwich Islands. (Tunes, reaches into back of set and produces plate of sandwiches.)

LADIES: Delicious, delicious! We'll take the set!

CURTAIN.

NOTES FOR BADGE EXAMINERS

(Continued from page 6)

The recommendation given above that examiners should try to extend the Scout's knowledge requires qualification in the case of Wolf Cubs as it is important that they should not encroach on the Scout standards of any particular badges before they join the Scout section. Instead it is advisable to quote and emphasize the Cub badge promises and to impress upon the boy the importance of keeping on practising in the work he has already done.

❖ The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes ❖

Gentlemen, the King!

By P. Mitchell

AT the mess table of every British regiment, immediately after dinner, it is the duty as well as the highly valued privilege of a junior officer to call on the president to propose the toast to His Majesty's health, and this is given with the time-honoured words, "Gentlemen, the King!" All present respond by rising and repeating the toast, those of higher rank adding the words, "God bless him!"

Although this toast may be offered every night, it is always received and honoured with the fullest respect and greatest affection and enthusiasm.

The loyalty and service of every Scout is pledged to the King. And why? Because he is the official representative of the dignity and honour of the British Empire. He is symbolic of law and order, and in his name all laws are proclaimed.

Our King is not, nor does he aspire to be an autocrat, but governs his people with their own consent, and according to the principles and rules of the British Constitution.

Experience has proved, at least to the satisfaction of our own race, that a Constitutional Monarchy such as we live under is the best form of government yet devised, and in its protection of individual rights the most truly democratic.

The three sovereigns who have filled the throne during the last hundred years have been thoroughly constitutional in the exercise of their powers and their duties, and personally have endeared themselves to their subjects of all classes. "Victoria the Good" is yet a much beloved memory. "Edward the Peacemaker," was a most popular King, a strength and an honour to the nation; and George V, our "Sailor King," has grown very close and dear to all his people.

Of each of these sovereigns might be told many interesting stories to explain just why and how they have entered so closely into the hearts and affections of all Britishers. There is one of King George V which may be new to you.

In the days before the present King was the direct heir to the throne, his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence being then alive, he chose the Navy as a profession. He was sent to the training ship "Britannia," at Dartmouth, where he went through the regular training with the other boys there. He showed great interest in his studies, and advanced at perhaps the average rate. He was a "regular boy," and played the usual number of pranks, and was a good chum with the others. In due course he passed out into the naval service, and at last received a commission from Her Majesty Queen Victoria as a Lieutenant Commander, and was placed in charge of a torpedo boat destroyer. For those who do not know, this is a small but very smart warship, and because of their size and speed, make very rough weather in heavy seas,—so much so that at times even the toughest old "sea dogs" among the crew become

seasick. It will thus be seen that the young sailor prince was given no soft berth.

Once every year it used to be the custom to hold naval manoeuvres on a large scale, these taking the form of mimic warfare between a "Red" and a "Blue" fleet. During the operations the Blue Fleet was lying off the south coast of Ireland, awaiting news from the scouting cruisers. The coast was a very rocky one, and in rough weather none too safe on the destroyers, which were lying close in shore.

Such a storm suddenly came up. The Admiral signalled the destroyers to put out for the open sea, where they might ride out the blow in safety. All of the destroyers at once complied, save one. This vessel apparently was in difficulties, because of a break in her machinery. She began drifting towards the rocks.

The officer in command of a neighboring destroyer saw the sister ship's danger, and quickly grasped the situation. He at once turned his vessel back, and steamed in between the drifting vessel and the threatening rocks. There was just passage room. In passing a line was thrown to the deck of the drifting destroyer. A hawser followed and was secured, and the rescuing vessel slowly towed the cripple out to open water and safety.

It was a fine piece of seamanship, quickly conceived and promptly and skilfully carried out, and all observers were thrilled. The Admiral was a most keenly interested witness, and he at once signalled a message to shore, to be sent to the Admiralty in London, describing what he said was one of the finest feats of seamanship he had ever seen. It was later that he learned the name of the commander of the rescuing destroyer; and the whole nation, already acquainted through the press with the details of the happening, thrilled when the later news revealed that the young commander was none other than Prince George, Duke of York. This was the Prince who in later years ascended the British Throne as George V, our "Sailor King."

It is not only as a sailor that our Sovereign has proved his fitness for the high position he was called upon to fill. As a Monarch he has shown wonderful powers in the discharge of his many responsibilities,—never failing to respond to any call to duty; always cheerful and bright under the most trying and threatening conditions. During the Great War, as his Ministers have testified, King George was a very hard worked man, and the manner in which he accepted to the full and discharged his numerous and weighty responsibilities called forth their unbounded admiration and gratitude. No man did more to hearten Britain and the Empire during those years of agony than did King George, and his constant references to God as the source of his confidence and reliance showed that he built on "the Rock which was, even before the world was created."

As to family life, as far as one may intrude without being impertinent, our Sovereigns set a splendid example to their subjects. Happy home life, with all the ideals of family worship and intercourse closely observed, and a truly friendly spirit, are known to be features of Sandringham, as well as in the palaces where formality must to a large extent be observed.

Scouts, this is the King to whom you have pledged your loyalty and service. All can surely join in the sentiment, and say with heart and voice,—

"Gentlemen, the King! God bless him!"

Leper Scouts' Good Turns

EARLY in the year, in response to a request for something from Canada for Nigerian Training Centre, a Canadian Merchant Marine flag was sent to Scout Headquarters at Lagos, Nigeria. In acknowledging the receipt of the flag, Secretary Frank Casey tells of a troop of Scouts in a Leper colony in Calabar whose carrying out of the Scouting code of cheerfulness and service offers a splendid example and inspiration to Scouts in Canada as well as elsewhere.

"I must tell you of a wonder troop of Leper Scouts away up the Cross River, in Calabar Province," he writes. "The colony has over 1,100 Lepers, of both sexes, old and young. There is a Company of Girl Guides, and they do very good work. But it is of the Boy Scouts that I wish to write."

There are twenty boys in the troop, he continues, and every boy a leper. The Scoutmaster is an African dispenser, one of the only five "clean" people in the colony. The boys are one of the most cheerful crowds I have ever met, and play the Game of Scouting wonderfully well. They have their own mud houses for a club room; and there I sat with them, and we sang some of the songs that became so well known at the Jamboree last year.

These little fellows do over 1,100 Good Turns every day. Each patient in the colony has to have an injection of serum, and his temperature taken twice a day. The taking of the temperatures is done by the Scouts as a Good Turn. And it must be remembered that often when taking the temperatures, the Scouts themselves are suffering pain from their injections.

One of the Patrol Leaders came to the leper colony just over a year and a half ago. He is the son of leprous parents, and had become infected at an early age. He was told not to go to the colony, as it was "a white man Ju-ju." Knowing that people were being benefitted by the treatment there, however, he persisted. To get to it he had to walk three days and three nights alone; and in this country it is very dangerous to be out at night, because of wild beasts, snakes, and robbers. He could not go into any village, as he would not have been received; he might have been killed. He presented himself at the

colony, as was taken in. He is getting somewhat better, but will not be able to leave the Settlement for a long time. I think he showed wonderful pluck. What do you say?

An Inter-County Wolf Cub Competition

NOTE.—In Publishing the details of an Inter-County Cub Competition, THE SCOUTER does not commit itself to agreement with the principle. It is, however, that the details may be of interest, and that Local Associations and Counties which are considering the whole question, as the result of the Birmingham Conference, may find it useful to have this further material before them.

EACH County shall be represented by four teams of 6 Cubs each, all to be under 12 years of age on July 1st, and to have at least 3 months' service on that date.

EVENTS

1. **Tunnel Ball.**—Usual conditions. The ball to be passed from hand to hand. If dropped, it must be picked up again by the boy who dropped it, and the passing proceeded with.

2. **Kim's Race.**—No. 1 in each team runs 30 yards to a point where there is a tray containing 20 articles. One minute is allowed when he must pass on 20 yards, where paper and pencil is given him to note the articles seen on the tray.

As No. 1 leaves the tray, No. 2 runs to it, and so on at one minute intervals, so that each Cub has the same time allowance.

3. **Knot Tying.**—Each No. 1 runs in turn to a post, where he is told to tie one of the tenderpad knots. When it is tied, he runs back to the line and releases No. 2, and so on.

The Cub finishing first receives 3 points, the second 2 points, and the third 1 point.

Knots are then examined, and 3 points awarded for each knot correctly tied.

4. **Star Test Relay Race.**—No. 1 (Running) in each team will run 15 yards carrying 3 books, which he will hand to No. 2. No. 2 (Balancing) balances the books on his head, and proceeds (run or walk) for 10 yards. If the books fall, he must stop and re-balance them on his head, not moving until the books are in position. On arriving at the 10 yards mark, he will touch No. 3 (Hopping) who will hop for 10 yards, hands on hips.

A Cub touching ground with the other foot, or falling in hopping, must go back to the line and start again.

On reaching the 10 yards line, No. 3 will touch No. 4, who will turn 4 correct somersaults in the direction of a line 10 yards away. On concluding his 4 somersaults, he will run the remaining distance and touch No. 5.

No. 5 (Skipping) will skip 6 times on the line, and then skip correctly for 20 yards to No. 6. Cubs entangling the rope in their feet must stop and skip off correctly.

On reaching the line, he will touch No. 6. No. 6 will have his jersey, neckerchief and cap neatly folded at his feet. On being touched, he will proceed to dress correctly, tie the neckerchief, place cap on head, and run to a winning post 15 yards away.

Note.—The use of woggles for neckerchiefs is not permitted for the Competition.

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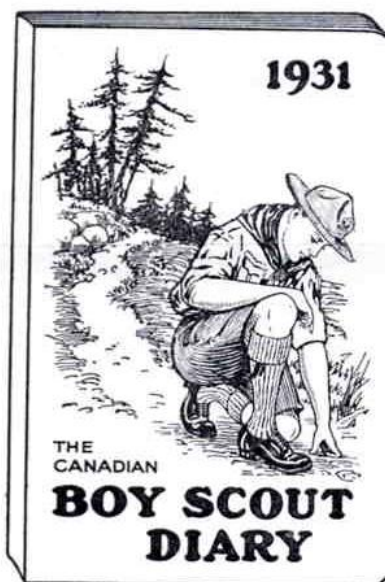
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Camp Gadgets—Collecting a Twig Alphabet and a Twig Scout Crest for the Troop Room—How to Use a Life Buoy—New Proficiency Badges—Bends and Hitches—New Patrol Emblems—Eclipses for 1931.

The cost of this Diary and further particulars will appear in the next issue of "The Scout Leader."

THE STORES DEPARTMENT
The Boy Scouts Association
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
172 WELLINGTON STREET

OTTAWA : : CANADA

5. **Ten Minutes' Play by Cubs.**—Any subject may be chosen and previously practised, but no costumes, properties or gear will be allowed. The play may either be a Word Play or Dumb Show. The C. M. will be allowed 2 minutes to give directions and final instructions, after which the Cubs alone must perform. No prompting of any kind will be permitted.

Points.—The winners in Events 1, 4, and 5 will be awarded 10 points; the 2nd team 6 points and the 3rd team 2 points.

In Events 2 and 3, the highest number of marks gained will count for 10, 6 and 2 points. —The Scouter.

A Ceremony for the Presentation of a Jungle Name to a Wolf Cub

On page 50 of **Wolf Cubs**, Gilcraft says, "I have always found that one of the greatest helps is to have a system of awarding Cub names." Many Packs will agree that such a system has helped to obtain and maintain Jungle atmosphere.

"Brown Tip" suggests the following little ceremony for presenting such a name with due state in front of the Pack:

The name is awarded at the end of a Pack Meeting, along with other ceremonies. The Pack being in the Council Circle, Akela first announces the name, its significance and its pronunciation. He then (if not already known) announces the name of the recipient, and uses the opportunity to pow-wow, for at the most two minutes, on the importance and usefulness of the activity or quality for which the name stands.

Supposing that Bobby Mills is to be given the name of Mang the Bat, the ceremony now proceeds as follows: "Bobby Mills come out . . . kneel on one knee. . . You will no more be called Bobby Mills in the Pack, but Mang the Bat we will call you. (Touches him slightly on the shoulder with a much be-carved thumbstick). Arise Mang." Mang then shakes hands and salutes and the ceremony ends by the Pack giving him a yell of acclamation—Je Moliah, or Ajijee, or One-Two-Three-Woof, etc.

—The Scouter.

Hobbies Mitigate Unemployment

In considering the problem of the Unemployed at the Rover Moot at Auchengillan, near Glasgow, Dr. Faber, of Holland, stressed the importance of handicrafts.

Dr. Faber, who was in charge of a party of Dutch Rover Scout visitors at the Moot, cited Dutch unemployed Rover Scouts who had derived great benefit in this manner. Selling articles of leatherwork in local shops, not only had they earned sufficient money to live on but they had been enabled thereby to while away time which would otherwise have been wasted.

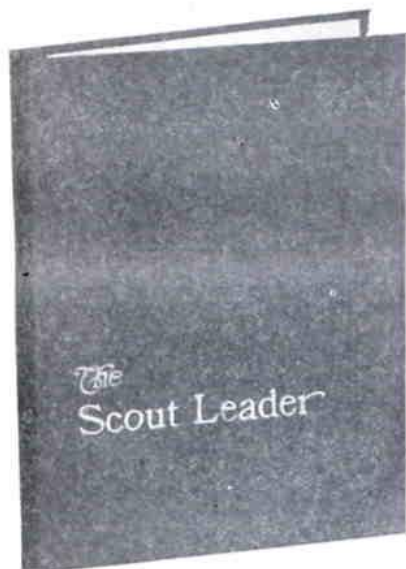
Dr. Griffin, well known for his books for Rover Scouts and author of "The Quest of the Boy," a standard work for boy-workers, also emphasised this question of handicrafts. "The Rover Scout," he said, "is, like the Chief Scout, a man of hobbies."

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

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THE SEA SCOUT CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 2)

be developed in connection with regular Scout troops where facilities for training exist or can be provided. The findings of the conference were referred to the Dominion Executive Committee.

The delegates to the conference were generously entertained by the Montreal leaders, and were taken for a trip around Montreal harbour on the Harbour Commissioner's steamer, "Sir Hugh Allen." They were afternoon guests of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club.

A Realistic Indoor Campfire

AN innovation at the Galt Junior Leaders' Conference, which was a real success, was the manner in which the Council Fire was operated. In the centre of the artificial fire of logs and red paper, two 2-way plugs were attached to the end of the extension cord. Into one socket was placed a red bulb and in the other two, two electric flashers with which red bulbs were fitted. The whole, when placed inside the red paper, gave a fine camp fire effect with the flashing red lights. Under the logs several pieces of pine incense were lit and the fumes from these gave a woodsy touch to the scene. The idea was worked out from one started by the 1st Palmerston Troop, and could well be tried by other troops for Indoor Council Fire effects.

Old Country Scouters Wish Canadian Correspondents

THE request of two Canadian Scouters for "opposite" correspondents in the Old Country has brought a number of requests from Old Country leaders for correspondents in Canada. Will Canadian Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters who would care to exchange letters with S.M.'s and A.S.M.'s in England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales, so inform the Oversea Correspondence Secretary at Dominion Headquarters. First letters will come from the "other side."

A unique service was held at St. Edinburgh

St. Giles, Winnipeg, to St. Giles, Giles' Church, Winnipeg, when the 31st Troop, attached to the church, despatched a stand of colours as a gift to the Scouts of St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, Scotland. Rev. H. M. Pearson preached a special sermon on "Symbols," and entrusted the flags to Miss C. Turnbull, who was leaving to visit her brother, a former member of the troop and now an Oxford Rhodes scholar, who will present the flags to the St. Giles' Cathedral Scouts.

Scout Dates September

- 1st—Labour Day.
- 11th—Birthday of Byng of Vimy.
- 12th—Birthday of Viscount Willingdon, Chief Scout for Canada.
- 21st—Autumnal Equinox.
- 23rd—Hebrew New Year.
- 29th—Michaelmas Day.

During September

Hold as many week-end camps and hikes as possible while the warm weather lasts; outdoor Night Games and Practices. Troop Fall Rallies.

A "Fracture" Game

DURING the course of a meeting of the 4th Brantford Troop (St. James), three boys suffered a "fake" broken leg. Without notice, each of the troop's P.L.'s were requested to render first aid, using splints, bandages and stretchers. One of the visitors present examined the work and assigned marks which were added to the "games" column of the weekly competition.

A Display "Dinosaur"

AN attractive feature of the very successful Display of the 2nd Drumheller, Alta., Troop and Pack, was a huge dinosaur, 20 feet long, which was hidden from public view until the Scouts who had previously set out on a hunt, captured the monster, dragged it back to camp, and from its mouth "rescued" twenty-four Wolf Cubs and one Boy Scout. The head and tail of the dinosaur were made to move.

Scouting Begins at Home

UPON investigating the absence of one of his Scouts, a certain Scoutmaster discovered that the lad was cheerfully doing real Scouting at home, helping a sick mother and taking care of the younger children during his father's absence. The troop held a consultation and decided that, in order to give their brother Scout the opportunity of attending the troop meetings, every other member would take a turn in staying at the lad's house and ministering to the wants of the younger brothers and sisters.

They Encourage Visitors

WRITES an experienced Ontario Scoutmaster:—"We encourage visitors to attend our troop meetings, and some of the best men in town drop in from time to time. In this way we get a lot of support, direct and indirect. From one such visitor the Troop Committee received a \$10 contribution to the troop funds."

"Door Keepers"

"DOOR Keepers" was the invention of a city Scout troop meeting in a public school basement, in order to avoid interference by early-arriving Scouts with a Wolf Cub pack meeting in the same room at an earlier hour. The P.L. and Second of the patrol next in turn to the Duty Patrol are designated as "Door Keepers," and directed to be on hand at the door fifteen minutes before the Scout meeting hour, to keep out all others but Cubs until the hour of the Scout meeting. The Door Keepers are awarded two points in the Patrol Competition for properly performing the duty. If one of them is absent, but one point is awarded.

Passing of the Torch of P.L. Leadership

AN interesting ceremony put on by the "B" section of the 1st Galt Troop was the handing over of the "Torch of Leadership" by P.L.'s who had served as such for a period of six months or more, and who were moving up into "A" Section. The ceremony took place in the troop room, with the lights turned low. The Scoutmaster lit the torch, in turn called upon the P.L.'s to receive it, and they in turn handed it over to the P.L.'s taking their places, urging them to "carry on." At the Court of Honour which followed the "B" Section records were handed over to the new Court of Honour.

"The boy does not need critics; he needs models."—Some One.

This accords with Josh Billings' dictum: "A good way to bring up a child in the way he should go, is to travel that way yourself occasionally."