



The Chief Scout's Outlook

THE first International Jamboree of Boy Scouts, held in London in 1920, was an eye-opener to most people, whether inside or outside the Movement, as to the degree to which Scouting had spread throughout the world.

For some years past the different countries had been working out their schemes of Scout training, based on the same principles and differing only in the smallest details one from an-

ago and the Rover Moot at Kandersteg which is now assembling.

Following very closely behind the Scouts came the Girl Guides with their international developments. They too, have held their World Camps and Conferences, and they too have formed their World Bureau for the promotion of international guiding with its great ideal of unity and its determination to break down in the oncoming genera-

all wars, has actually brought more armed men into being, and more up-to-date methods of man-killing, than ever existed before in the history of the world.

One antidote to this dangerous condition is, while retaining our patriotism for our own country, not to allow our enthusiasm to turn it into an obsession such as will make us think that our own country is the only pebble on the beach. We must recognize with kindly eye that there are other people around us—and good ones all.

Thus the great antidote to ultra-national feeling is goodwill and friendliness towards other nations. But a still greater and more powerful antidote is to recognize that however great our country, be it Empire, Kingdom or Republic, there is a greater dominion yet and that is the Kingdom of God.

The Kingdom of God means a rule of love and goodwill in the world, not



IN COSTUME FOR THEIR COUNCIL FIRE STUNT

STANDING, left to right—Lumberjack, Les Bott, Hamilton, Ont.; Cowboy, Tom P. Stark, Saskatoon, Sask.; Royal Mounted, A. C. Kessler, Montreal, Que.; Miner, A. F. Hiron, Edmonton, Alta. Middle row—Airman, Jack Toombs, St. Vital, Man.; Fisherman, John K. Burns, Montreal, Que. Seated—Habitant, Ray Bryant, Hamilton, Ont.; Indian, L. L. Johnson, Saint John, N.B.; Eskimo, Donald M. Burns, Montreal, Que.

Our Rovers
at the
1st World
Rover Moot,
Kandersteg.



other, but, owing to the Great War with its consequent restriction of communications, the internationality of the Movement was only realised—even by those working within it—when the boys came together from their twenty-five or so different countries, and showed themselves to be possessed of an identical spirit—the spirit of brotherhood and goodwill.

As a direct outcome of this Jamboree our International Bureau was formed ten years ago, with its international journal, and later, its Hostel in Switzerland for international camping; leading to the frequent interchange of visits and correspondence between the Scouts of the various countries and to meetings such as those which many of us remember in Denmark and in Sweden, the World Jamboree at Birkenhead two years

ago prevailing differences between classes, creeds and countries, and to bring about in their place peace and goodwill in the world.

We who are in the Movement today in its early stages have before us the opportunity and responsibility of initiating a step of profound importance to the future of the world.

Never before in the world's history has there been greater need for such a step.

The Great War brought into being more nations than ever existed before. All of these are filled with patriotic enthusiasm for their own flag and have armed themselves to defend it. Thus it has come about that the Great War, which was to have ended

merely at home between friends but also abroad among the other pebbles on the beach.

If that rule could once get its hold over us all, then, and only then, could there be peace in the world.

War is the Devil's work through a narrow self-conceit.

Peace is God's work through love for all.

So here lies a glorious work for every member of our brotherhood, whether Scouter, Rover, Scout or Cub—namely to give his help in any way that he can towards promoting friendliness and goodwill among the different nations of the world.

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The Scout Leader

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Council of The Boy Scouts
Association.

Chief Scout for Canada

His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of
Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada.

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

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Mount Baden-Powell

THE mountain peak in the Angeles National Forest, California, officially designated by the United States Geographic Board as "Mount Baden-Powell" was formally dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30th. The dedication took the form of an international Scout pageant at the base of the peak and the unveiling of a cairn of stones and the unfurling of a flag at the top of the mountain. The dedicatory address was delivered by the famous scout and explorer, and friend of Baden-Powell, Major Frederick R. Burnham.

Mount Baden-Powell has an altitude of 9,389 feet and is the eastern peak of what were formerly the two North Baldy peaks. The peak now designated as North Baldy is two miles west of Mt. Baden-Powell.

In announcing approval of the name, the United States Geographical Board stated that, "While it was not the policy of the board to thus honour citizens of other nations, they were more than pleased to name this American mountain peak in honour of Baden-Powell, who because of his splendid achievement in giving to the world a Movement for the youth of all lands, could well be considered a world citizen, justly meriting any honour which we can bestow upon him."

Auxiliaries—A Caution

TROOP auxiliaries (Parents' Auxiliaries, Ladies' Auxiliaries, Mothers' Auxiliaries, etc.) have been one of the important and helpful developments of recent years in Scouting. There is occasional possibility, however, that they may take on a role which may not be wise,—if the scope of their activities is not clearly defined at the start, and held to.

The auxiliary's role is, as its name implies, auxiliary to, helping or assisting—assisting in the raising of funds, for general or specific purposes, in arranging banquets or entertainments, etc. Funds raised by auxiliaries for Pack, Troop, Crew or general Group purposes, should be turned over to the Group Treasurer; or if expended directly by the auxiliary for some special purpose, this should be done only with the consent and co-operation of the Group.

Generally, in other words, the auxiliary should assist, and should not in any way usurp functions pertaining properly to the Group Committee or the Local Association.

Pack! Pack! Pack!

I have several times come across instances in which the Pack call is rendered "Pack! Pack! Pack! Pack!" I know of no warrant for this, for "Pack! Pack! Pack!" is clearly the signal given in *The Wolf Cub's Handbook*. Here is what the Chief says (page 18 of the *Handbook*): "Whatever you may be doing, the moment that you hear the call of 'Pack! Pack! Pack!' every Cub at once answers by yelling 'Pack!' and by scampering at once to form the Parade Circle round the Cubmaster. If the Cubmaster only calls 'Pack!' once it means 'Silence,' and every one must stop what they are doing and listen."

—The Scouter.

Organizing a Pack With Romance

AN unusual organization idea was that used in launching the 1st Offerton Cub Pack of Saskatoon. When the troop decided to organize a pack, the first question was the leader. She was found in the person of a capable and interested young lady, although one knowing nothing of Cubbing. Scouts were then sent out to round up ten boys who would like to be Wolf Cubs. A hike was arranged for these, and it was suggested that



"MIYAWATAM ABATISEU"
(Cree for Happy and Helpful)
Council Rock Six trophy of 9th Winnipeg
Pack. Quartz embedded in cement. It was
made by C. M. Carl Heddesheimer.

they might find a Cubmaster during the hike. At the hike rendezvous the boys at once began looking for the Cubmaster, who was hidden in the bushes on the river bank. After half an hour's fruitless search they were sent back to look again, and presently a yell announced the discovery of "a lady who agreed to be their Cubmaster." The new leader taught as she herself progressed, studying knots, etc., from the Cub book. She is still carrying on most successfully, with a pack of 21, "all on their toes," including eight of the ten original boys, the other two having moved away.

Scout Service at Fall Fairs

THE fall fairs offer many opportunities for Scout service that an increasing number of Scoutmasters and troops have been taking advantage of each year. In some instances Scout troops have been invited to contribute programme numbers. As example last year was the Scout Handicraft Exhibit of Mount Forest and Fergus Scouts at the Mount Forest fair. In addition to the exhibit (for which prizes were awarded by the fair officials), twelve Fergus Scouts un-

der a Troop Leader gave a demonstration of first aid and a life saving drill. Previously the two troops, with their Cub packs, and several Lone Scouts headed a parade of school children to the fair grounds.

The Huntsville Troop, Ont., when its first aid team won the Dominion Wallace Nesbitt Junior, put on a first aid display at the Muskoka fair, and in addition wall scaling, bridge building and twist-cooking. A model Scout camp and a lashing display has for several years attracted considerable attention at the Saint John, N.B., fair.

The most common activities of Scouts at the fairs include ushering on the stands, handing out programmes, running information booths, maintaining first aid tents or assisting the St. John Ambulance Association, looking after lost children and acting as messengers for fair officials. For several years Toronto Scouts and Guides have operated a combined booth in the Department of Public Welfare. Occasionally at the smaller fairs troops have operated refreshment booths.

A dramatized demonstration of resuscitation has been an annual contribution of Ottawa Scouts in the Child Welfare section. For one presentation two hiking Scouts appear, one proceeds to set up a hike tent and the other to prepare a small cooking fire. There is a call for help, they promptly respond, and return with a case of apparent drowning. One Scout dashes off for a doctor while the other begins artificial respiration. An announcer explains points necessary for the understanding of the observers.

In 1930 police at the Central Fair made the finding and care of lost children entirely the responsibility of the Scouts.

A two months' training course opening on April 10th last at the Rama Palace, Bejrappuri, was taken by 100 Scouters from all parts of Siam. The beautiful estate was placed at the service of the Scout authorities for the purpose by His Majesty King Prajadhipok, who is President of the Boy Scouts Association of Siam.

An international "camp hotel" is being conducted in connection with the great Paris Colonial Exhibition. The camp is located in the Bois de Vincennes, a mile and a half from the exhibition grounds, and is under the direction of Scouter Ponton d'Ame-court, a nephew of Marshall Lyautey.

In addition to Scouts from the European countries, representative groups were present from Madagascar, Tenarive and other French colonies. In one of the main buildings of the exhibition is a Scout display which includes photographs of French colonial Scout troops, surrounding a picture of Baden-Powell and the Golden Arrow of Arrowe Park. There is a life-size photograph of two Scouts—a white boy and a coloured boy—each wearing the same uniform and animated by the same Scout smile. Scout service at the exhibition includes the operation of an information bureau, located in the centre of a model Scout camp.

The Chief Scout's Outlook

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We who are working in the early stages of this big world-wide move have got to look ahead. We want to look at it, not in its present embryo stage, but as it may be twenty or thirty or a hundred years hence if we go about its organization with a big wide-minded view before us.

Let us aim for the time when each country has got not merely a certain number, but a definite proportion, of its young men and boys actuated by the same ideal of goodwill and co-operation.

This cannot be achieved without the careful laying of foundations but it is not an impossibility. It may mean sacrifices here and there but if the greater object be kept in view these will be small in comparison.

Let us look back on the past years with thankfulness but let us also look forward, keeping ever before us this vision of a brotherhood where the members are prepared to sink minor differences of race, religion and rank, and to go forward hand in hand to the great future which lies before them in helping to build up peace and happiness in the world.

The Silver Wolf

ONE wonders sometimes whether it is realized how high an honour the Silver Wolf is. It is the Chief Scout's personal recognition of exceptional services, and the number awarded is very small indeed. It seems fitting, therefore, that this award should be presented on some very special occasion, and preferably at some Rally, so that the boys themselves can feel that they have a part in the ceremony.

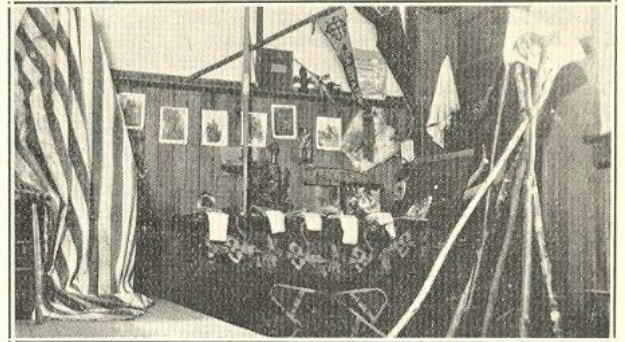
Scouting and the Churches

The difficult task placed on the shoulders of the Development Department of establishing closer contact with the churches, is making progress, and the efforts that have been made (we are only at the beginning of things) have certainly aroused a great deal of interest. If satisfactory relations are to be established between the clergy and Scouters, two principles will have to be established.

In the first place, hostile criticism on the one side or the other should be eliminated as far as possible. This alone would create an atmosphere where there was far more likelihood of that mutual sympathetic interest without which partnership conditions are unlikely to thrive. In the second place, I suggest that the fact that there are weak spots in the personnel of some parishes, and that generally

MOVABLE PATROL CORNERS

MOVABLE Patrol Corners decorations of the Fox Patrol of the 10th Saskatoon Troop—in a Parish Hall.



there is a good deal of controversy sometimes degenerating into wrangling, inconsistent with the highest Christian standards, is not sufficient reason for forgetting the loyalty due to the churches. Where things are not as we think they should be, our part as Scouts is to bear with the problem, and endeavour with tact and patience to give such help as we can. The boy is naturally religious, but he

with the difficulties there are and not run away from them.

A Great Day for French Scouting

SUNDAY, June 7th, was a great day for French Scouting. In the first place the rain, which was extremely heavy, reminded the "Jamboreeites" of the lovely days of Birkenhead! Then, too, the visit to Paris of Mr. Hubert Martin, representing our beloved Chief Scout, revived that same memory and filled us all with joy. Finally, and I ought to have begun on this note, it was on this day that seven thousand Cubs, Scouts, and Rovers gave, at the Pershing Stadium, the first inter-federal show which the Paris public has had the opportunity of seeing and applauding.

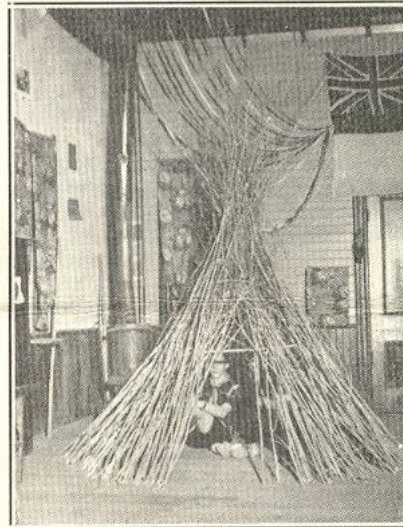
For, let us confess here and now, it was a great success . . . in spite of the rain, or perhaps because of it. Our Chief has said: "Any old ass can be a Scout when it is fine." The absence of the sun and the presence of mud gave us a chance of proving the good humour and grit of our lads, and Mr. Hubert Martin complimented us particularly on this point.

But apart from, or rather under the rain, what was there to see? Exhibitions of Scouting exercises: bridge building and construction of look-outs, uses of the scarf, first-aid. Troop carts quickly transported the materials, surmounting easily all obstacles, even those which consisted of living bodies. A camp of 100 tents was pitched in the twinkling of an eye, in the shape of an enormous wheel with the spokes thereof facing the flag.

And lo and behold—yonder is a house on fire! The firemen and life-savers are at once at work. (Between ourselves, I believe they who lit the fire had a harder job than those who put it out.)

The Scouts disappear, and it is now the Cubs' turn to invade the Stadium. To the number of 3,000 they give the Grand Howl, and then win our hearts with a performance of an old country dance. After this their Cubmasters gather round the Council Rock and chant the "Song of the Night."

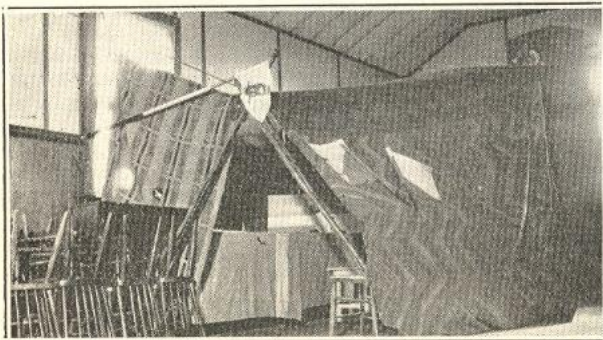
The second part of the programme was filled by a series of pageants from history. The "Eclaireurs Unionistes" staged their "Vercingetorix," which was such a success at the Jamboree. These pageants were an enormous success owing to their careful presentation no less than to the rich fancy shown in the dresses, which were all the work of the Scouts themselves.



NOVEL wigwam in one of the Patrol Corners of St. Barnabas' Troop, Medicine Hat, Alta.

needs the assistance of definite and organized religion to help him in his spiritual growth.

It is a strange fact that while everybody agrees that organization (not over-organization) is needed in every institution, so that order and not chaos may result, there are many who seem to think that in religious matters alone, organization is superfluous. The gist of all this is that if we as an Association are to take our part in the work of the churches, we must grapple



THE Owls' corners of the 10th Saskatoon. The curtains are secured by clip clothespins to a wire. But a few minutes is required to erect, or to take down and store away.

The "Eclaireurs de France" gave us St. George fighting the Dragon. The dragon proved to be so redoubtable a monster that St. George's horse itself took fright, and St. George was compelled to dismount in order to plunge his sword into the monster's jaw! Finally, Commissioner Paul Coze, of the "Scouts de France," who had just returned from Canada, gave us a magnificent tableau from the life of the missionaries among the redskins.

On the central platform were Marshal Lyautey, Hon. President of the three French Scout Associations, the Minister for the Colonies, the military attache of the U.S.A., the representative of the Under-Secretary of State for Physical Education, and Mr. Hubert Martin, who had arrived that very morning from London and who was obliged to return the same night.

Yes, it was a great day. Sunshine was in all our hearts though not in the sky; we knew the joy of having brought a great effort to a successful conclusion, and the thrill of a sense of unity and of brotherly collaboration which this common effort had inspired.

—Jamboree.

The Scout Funeral



FROM time to time it is the sad role of a Scout Troop to pay its last respects to one of its number who has passed on to "Higher Service." Not infrequently this takes the form of a "Scout funeral," requested by the family.

Rest on staves.

No official form of Scout funeral has been outlined. In response to inquiries received, the following procedure is sketched as one which has been found dignified and appropriate, satisfactory to the families concerned, and creditable to the Movement. It was devised by District Commissioner Charles J. Moore of Regina.

The general arrangements are carried out under the direction of the Scoutmaster, with an A. S. M. in charge of the guard of honour.

The pallbearers, chosen from the troop, are of the same rank as the deceased. They do not carry staves. The balance of the troop, with staves, acts as a guard of honour.

The Union Jack and Troop Flag are carried, the Troop Flag only bearing crepe. They are borne throughout at the "slope," with the exception noted at the grave.



Secure staves.

At the home or church only the pallbearers enter. The guard of honour forms up outside, standing easy, in two inward facing ranks, the colours at the outer end; the Union Jack on the right (as facing the street), the Troop Flag on the left.

When the casket appears at the outer door the A.S.M. quietly (or by silent signal) gives the order, "Alert! Rest on staves!"

When the casket has been borne through and placed in the hearse, the



Carry flags.

guard of honour is given "Alert! Right and left turn (into Indian file, facing hearse)!"

At the same time the staves are brought to the "Secure" (under the right shoulder, pointing downward). The two ranks, the Union Jack leading one and the Troop Flag the other, then pass ahead, on either side of the hearse, and take up a position some distance in advance. (This is to make it unnecessary to move again until the cortege moves.)

Meantime the pallbearers have taken up positions on either side of the hearse.

When the cortege moves off, the guard of honour waits until the hearse has closed up to it, when the low command (or signal) "Forward!" is given.

The interval between the members of the guard of honour should be the same as that between the pallbearers.

The order of procession then is: Guard of Honour; hearse and pallbearers; clergyman; mourners' car; Scoutmaster; District and Provincial Leaders, if any; other Scouts or troops, without colours; other motor cars.

Arrived at the cemetery, the guard of honour continues to move ahead, and takes up a horseshoe formation with the opening at the foot of the grave (toward the east); the flags at the head of the grave, the Union Jack on the right, both flags brought to the "Carry."

The pallbearers follow with the casket, in turn followed by the clergyman, the mourners, the Scoutmaster and other leaders. The clergyman takes his position at the foot of the grave, the Scoutmaster and other leaders behind him.

Their duty completed, the pallbearers fall into their patrols.

As the ceremony is opened the Troop Flag (not the Union Jack) is dipped.

The customary ceremony proceeds. At the conclusion of the minister's part the Scoutmaster, bearing a box of small white flowers, and followed by the other leaders, advances to the side of the minister, to a position across the opening of the horseshoe. The first Scout on the Scoutmaster's right steps forward, takes a bloom from the box, faces the grave at the alert, drops the bloom, and salutes. The whole horseshoe then moves on one interval, and continues this until the last Scout has paid his tribute, and the horseshoe is back in its former position.

The officers then pay their tribute with a flower, and return to their first position, the Scoutmaster last, dropping the remaining flowers.

The Scoutmaster then calls for the salute, and the repeating of the Scout

Promise. At the last word of the Promise both flags are brought to the "slope." The flags then pass, one on either side of the grave, toward the horseshoe opening. Following, the troop moves off.

Modifications

When because of the distance or for other reasons it is not feasible to march the entire distance to the cemetery, the guard of honour may be halted at a predetermined distance from the home or church, given the direction "Inward Turn," and as the hearse passes through called to the salute; the Troop Flag being dipped.

Modifications to meet other situations will readily suggest themselves. The important point is that the details should be worked out beforehand, and thoroughly understood by all taking part.

The New Scout Hall

WHILE the acquiring of a Scout hall is in many respects desirable, the venture is not without its pitfalls. One of these is the association in the project of a group of people who wish a hall for Badminton,—a partnership that in at least one instance has resulted in the freezing out of the Scouts.

In another case a Badminton club, it is said, initiated a money-raising campaign for the erection of a building professedly for Scouting purposes; some \$7,000 was raised, and a hall built—with a high arched roof, excellent for Badminton, but practically impossible of heating for Scouting purposes in the winter. This hall is now being used only by Cubs, the grounds are neglected, and neighbours have requested its removal. In addition, the payment of taxes has become a problem.

A somewhat similar story is attached to several other Scout halls, and there is reason to believe that there are a number of such buildings in various parts of Canada, originally financed and built for Scouts, and now appropriated entirely by other organizations.

Canadian General Council Should Hold Deed

In this connection attention is drawn to the fact that The Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association is the only Scout organization in Canada possessing the legal right to hold real estate. Deeds of all real estate purchased by or donated to Packs, Troops, Crews or Scout Groups should therefore be made out in the name of The Canadian General Council and the deed should be deposited at Dominion Headquarters. The Canadian General Council would of course be holding the legal title entirely for the benefit of the Pack, Troop, Crew or Scout Group for whom the property was acquired or given.

The Canadian General Council is always ready to facilitate transfer of property, when duly authentic and authorized application is made by the unit owning the property.

Important to Local Association or Group

Failure to have property recorded in the name of the Canadian General Council conceivably might result in its loss to some person, concern or organization desiring to acquire it, upon the technicality of lack of legal status of the local Scout organization as a property holding body.

It will thus be seen that the making out of a deed in the name of the Canadian General Council is a practically necessary assurance of undisturbed ownership.

Also this arrangement, when explained at the initiation of a troop hall financing campaign, would act to deter any other organization from participating, with some ulterior end in view.

Exact Specifications in Deed

When having deeds drawn up in connection with Pack, Troop, Crew or Group real estate, care should be taken to see that all specifications are exact, since these details must of necessity be accepted as authentic by the Canadian General Council.

Section 96 of Policy, Organization and Rules (June, 1930), referring to the matter, reads as follows:—

Sec. 96.—Real Property

All real estate, leases of real estate or other interests in real property belonging to Packs, Troops, Crews, Local Associations or Provincial Councils should be held in the name of The Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association, the only incorporated Scout body in Canada.

Packs, Troops, Crews, Local Associations and Provincial Councils are urged to secure proper titles in the name of The Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association to property given them or purchased for them.

The Canadian General Council arranges for the use of such properties by the local organizations concurred and facilitates their sale, transfer, etc., upon proper application. Local organizations are responsible for upkeep, insurance and taxes on such property.

The Central Headquarters Venture

Another headquarters building venture which has not always worked out as expected is the building of a headquarters to be used by several troops and packs, each having a small room of its own in which to store equipment. In one particular instance only one troop and pack are now using a headquarters which was expected to take care of at least three Groups, and which represented a very considerable investment.

There seems to be a preference in some cases, especially by Scouts, for their own exclusive home, even though it may not be as satisfactory in some respects as the central troop hall.

On the other hand many, and undoubtedly the great majority, of troop halls have been most successful. The exceptions, however, suggest the ad-

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Games Old and New

Rugby Scrum.—A popular steam-off game for Saskatoon troops is "Rugby Scrum." Patrols, in rugby scrum formation, push against one another until one is forced back across a line.

Defending the Fort.—In a game of "Defending the Fort," popular in Saskatoon, a small twig "throwing spear" is used, each player having but one spear. As soon as his spear is thrown, the thrower is out of the game. A Scout hit by a spear is out of the game. The spear, made of a small twig, may be feathered.

Observation.—In a 1st Saskatoon observation stalking game, patrols, following sealed directions, reach a certain spot at a certain time. There a certain described person goes through a series of actions such as removing his hat, taking off a glove, tying a shoe. A point is given for each action correctly reported. The Scouts must keep out of sight, a point being lost for each boy seen by the person being observed.

Compass Dance.—A compass game played by a Charlottetown troop; Scouts in a circle on compass points, Scoutmaster in centre. Scouts join hands and do circular dance. Scoutmaster suddenly stops, and everyone returns as quickly as possible to original compass point.

O'Grady Compass Game.—For this effective game, played by the same troop, the Scouts are placed as for an O'Grady drill, and are asked to face certain compass points. Those facing the wrong direction drop out.

Duck Relay.—Patrols line up Indian file, and runners bend over and run with hands clutching ankles, passing around a chair and returning to rear of patrol. Obstacles also may be placed, such as chairs, which must be passed over without losing hold on

the ankles.

Dizzy Man Relay.—At a suitable distance from the lined-up patrols Scouts stand with a staff planted firmly on the floor. The runners grasp the staff, run around three times and then back to their patrol. Or try to do so. Sometimes they will run in quite a different direction.

Some Games From the Scouter

Wolves v. Jackals.—An Adapted Old Scout Game.

Each Wolf has a pre-arranged "opposite number" among the Jackals. The Wolves advance at Scout's pace in single file on a given route. Each has some peculiarity in his uniform, or carries something unusual. The Jackals have taken cover along the given route before the Wolves come along. The object of each Jackal is to note the particular peculiarity of his "opposite number" as the latter passes, but without himself being seen by any Wolf. Wolves may look ahead or to the flanks, but may not look behind.

Any Wolf who sees any Jackal calls "Tabaqui hai" (There is a Jackal)! The Jackal so spotted must fall in with the Wolves and continue with them to their destination. On the arrival there of the Wolves, they remove their "peculiarities." The Jackals are summoned by a sound signal, and the score is reckoned as follows. One point is awarded to the Wolves for each Jackal who has been spotted, and one point to the Jackals for each who has not been spotted, provided that he can say what was the peculiarity of his "opposite number." To save time, any Jackal not spotted may follow the route after the "last Wolf" has passed him. But he is in honour bound not to claim a point if he only notes his "opposite number's" pecu-

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POST Scouts of the Robert Louis Stevenson Group of the Thistletown Branch of the Toronto Sick Children's Hospital. Some of these cheery lads have passed their outdoor cooking tests working from their chairs, in a corner of the hospital grounds.

Fall Programme Suggestions

CALL a special meeting of the Court of Honour and discuss and lay out a complete fall and early-winter programme, including—

- Troop re-organization and promotions.
- Patrol and Troop Good Turns.
- Hikes.
- New Games.
- Fees.
- Patrol competition scoring points.
- Proficiency badge work.
- Entertainments.
- Parents' or Open nights.
- Co-operation with the activities of the parent institution.

Then, with your A.S.M.'s meet your Group Committee, outline the internal troop plans as discussed at the Court of Honour, and discuss with Committee details in which they are concerned. Then discuss the Scouting year's programme in general, including—

- Rallies and major competitions, such as first-aid.
- Community service.
- Rallies and field days.
- Christmas Toy Repair Shop—Looking out for suitable location; local distribution, direct, or in co-operation with other organizations; sending of gifts to settlers' children on farms. (There will this year be a greater demand than ever upon the Scout Santa Claus.)

Budget.
Troop registration at Dominion Headquarters.

Special instructors and Badge Examining Board for the Scouting year.
Discuss arranging for special life work talks on the trades and professions, as—

- The bakery business.
- Plumbing.
- Banking.
- Dentistry.
- Home building, etc.

Have the Group Committee audit the troop books, check over all equipment and certify as to the correctness of the records.

For the Troop

During early fall meetings review all test work and Proficiency Badges which must be passed annually.

Hold as many outdoor troop meetings as possible, and hikes for passing or re-passing outdoor tests; also hikes for gathering material for troop room decorations and gadgets or the Troop Museum.

Finally,—keep "The Scoutmaster's First Year" beside you. You will find it helpful in many ways.

THE NEW SCOUT HALL

(Continued from page 5)

visability of Groups "making haste slowly" with headquarters building projects, and the wisdom of first writing Provincial Headquarters for advice in the matter.

One suggestion regarding size is that the Scout hall should be a building of minimum proportions, including height of ceiling, to accommodate genuine Scouting activities.

Old Cubber Says: Don't be disappointed and think you are a failure when Cubs occasionally kick up and get out of hand. They are bound to do this occasionally. They remind one of a bunch of horses that morning after morning go quietly down to water; then suddenly, without apparent reason, there is a switching of tails, heads are up, and away they go. Next morning they will be as sedate as usual.

A Composite Four-Night Troop Programme

- 7.30—Patrol Corners; roll call, P.L. collects dues. Points off for lates.*
- 7.35—Flag Break. O Canada. General Inspection (points for general appearance and for attendance at Church, Sunday School or Scout's Own).* Special Inspection—*
 - (a) Hair.
 - (b) Finger-nails, hands.
 - (c) Neckerchief.
 - (d) Shoes.
- 7.45—Steam-off Game—(Freeze)—*
 - (a) Inter-patrol Poison Circle.*
 - (b) Zig-Zag Relay.*
 - (c) Rugby Scrum.
 - (d) Dizzy Man Relay.
- 7.55—Patrol Corners. Test and Badge work as arranged by Court of Honour. (Freeze).*
- 8.10—Quiet Game—
 - (a) Police Description.*
 - (b) O'Grady Compass Game.*
 - (c) Find the Watch.*
 - (d) Hoop Relay.*
- 8.20—Morse and Semaphore Messages and Relays.*
- 8.30—Instruction by S. M.—
 - (a) Tracking Problem.*
 - (b) Hand Signals.
 - (c) Fires and Panics.
 - (d) Tracking.
- 8.40—(a, c) Scout Law Charades.*
 - (b) First aid Problem.*
 - (d) Scout Law Baseball.*
- 8.50—Council Fire: Songs. S. M.'s Five. Songs. Announcements. Scout Silence. Repeat Promise. First meeting of month repeat Scout Law. King. Lower Flag. Dismiss. Court of Honour.

*Patrol Competition.

Following the sacrament of Confirmation administered to nearly a hundred boys and girls at St. Dunstan's Church, Fredericton, N.B., His Lordship Bishop LeBlanc paid a tribute to Scouting and Guiding, declaring that both institutions taught sacrifice and duty toward neighbours; and that each had the blessing of the Catholic church, and his own hearty blessing and support.

A Few Reminders for the C. M.

REMEMBER that the only serious business of life to a boy of Cub age is play. So make your meetings two-thirds games. Vary them considerably. And get down on the floor and take part yourself.

Use the Jungle Dances. They are necessary to the securing of "Jungle atmosphere"—which is necessary to the carrying on of real Cubbing.

To help maintain discipline use the "freeze" or the "mouse howl" (Grand Howl whispered), or both.

Begin the first fall meeting by retelling the Mowgli story. Omit the names of the Characters and ask certain Cubs to identify them.

"Not enough can be said for the great Chief Scout of the world, Lord Baden-Powell, when one realizes that at the last Jamboree in England seventy-one different countries or colonies of the Empire sent the flower of their future manhood, who returned as ambassadors of peace and goodwill, to mix with their brother Scouts, preserving a harmony that few organizations can boast of."—Rev. H. M. Paulin at the 1931 Ontario Conference.

The annual meet at Forestry Demonstration Camp held over the 24th of May week-end at Angus, Ont., was this year attended by 185 boys, including several Lone Scouts from many different parts of the province. The Scouts planted over 100,000 young trees.

A Composite Four-Night Pack Programme

- 6.45—Pack Circle. Grand Howl. Prayers. Dues. Announcements. General Inspection. Special Inspection—*
 - (a) Hands.
 - (b) Boots.
 - (c) Teeth.
 - (d) Hair.
- 6.55—Lively Game—
 - (a) Three Deep.
 - (b) Do This, Do That.
 - (c) Dodge Ball.
 - (d) Chair Obstacle Race.
- 7.10—Corners: Instruction in Star work.
- 7.25—Jungle Dances.
- 7.35—Inter-Six Games*
 - (a) Over and Under.
 - (b) Duck Relay.*
 - (c) Hoop Relay.*
 - (d) Catch, Throw, Sit.*
- 7.45—Story—Akela tells or reads short story or chapter of continued adventure story.
- 8.00—Council Circle—Songs. Short talk. O Canada. King. Prayers. Repeat announcements. Grand Howl. Dismiss.

*Six Competition.

Tracking and Character Training

(Continued from May)

IV

WHEN tracking up any kind of game careful attention has to be paid to the wind, since the tracker can be spotted by nose as well as by ear or eye. So in real tracking "keep down wind of your quarry" is a rule of real importance. The tracker must not let the animal he is after suspect what he is up to.

It is the same with our Scout trail. We don't want our Scouts necessarily to see exactly what we are up to. Scouting is a Game, and we want to preserve it as a game. It has its most important serious side, but we want that seriousness to sink into the minds of our Scouts unconsciously; we want them to assimilate it gradually but inevitably. If they scent it too strong all at once, they may throw up their heads and depart elsewhere, and we will have another long stalk before we can come within sighting distance of them again.

So it is that the proper Scout method as outlined in Scouting for Boys keeps us down wind of our quarry. Once we veer from that method we are in danger of making our Scouts become restive. Let us try and give our imagination full scope, let us camouflage our real intentions so that they are accepted as part and parcel of the surroundings of the average healthy natural boy. Let us provide the scenery that his boyish instincts ask for through our Scout games and practices, through our appeal to adventure and romance. It is not so difficult when we try. If we are not very imaginative ourselves, there is plenty of help that we can gather from others as we glide along our trail. That help will make the path smoother and easier to see.

We come to the last of our seven rules. (A mystic number—it takes seven years to make a tracker: there are seven rules in tracking: for thrice seven years the Chief has been teaching us to track—and we have not all learnt our lesson yet!) This last rule is one which can be properly applied to any kind of Scouting in the open. "Take your landmarks when you start, and look back occasionally as you go along." Its object is to bring the tracker safe home again.

When setting out on our Scouting trail it is necessary that we should fix clearly in our minds exactly what Scouting aims to do and exactly what we aim to do through Scouting. These are the landmarks which will guide us as we go along. The appearance of them will change as our direction alters, and it may sometimes be necessary to go back and start again from a fresh point when we find that we have made a mistake in the marks we took when we first set out. That is nothing to worry about. We have gained experience in moving through the country and that experience will help us in the new trail we follow. We will have wasted a certain amount of time, and, for that reason, it is best

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to set out on the right trail of Scouting straight away. That is where such things as books, the advice of brother Scouters, Conferences, Training Courses, and so on, help us. They enable us to fix our correct landmarks all the more clearly. They enable us to determine our own positions.

As we go along we must look back occasionally to see that we are on the right trail. The importance of so doing in order that we can pull out our sketch books and see how far we have come has already been mentioned. But we may have to retrace our steps from time to time, either because we have run off our track, or because we want to study again some sign that we passed. It is important that we should recognise the country from the opposite point of view. It is important that we should be able to look at a question from another's point of view as well as from our own.

It is curious how the viewpoint changes the outlook. A mountain that has loomed ahead of us may become a mole hill when we look back upon it. A track tackled with a high heart may show up as something difficult and dangerous when it has been overcome. What appears as a precipice when looked at from afar may become a series of gradual steps when studied close at hand. (The First Class Badge is sometimes just such a "precipice.")

Let us look back, too, from time to time and see how far we have come. But mark the "occasionally." If we look back too frequently and too long, we cease to progress. We have a long way to go yet. We want to look ahead and see what still remains to be done. So far as Scouting as a whole is concerned there is still much more lying ahead than has been accomplished in the past.

The tracker moves constantly and steadily, there are checks now and then, but these do not turn him from his purpose. He follows his trail to its logical conclusion, and does not rest satisfied until he has done so. But his eyes are not always on the ground—he would miss half the "sign" if they were. As he goes along he notices all there is to see. He is alive to every rustle in the grass, every movement of the leaves, every scent on the breeze. He does not dash along, dead to all that goes on around.

"Our journey through this world is a short one. Let us take time for the things that are most worth while—time for thought; time for the best books; time to do our daily work well, whatever it is; time for our friendships; time for play and prayer and worship; time for friendship with God.

In so doing not only will our own personal trail through life run clean and straight, but so also will all those numbers of trails that go to build up the broad, bright track of our Troop.

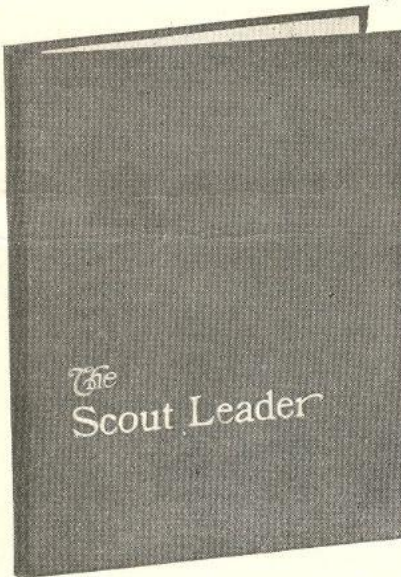
1930 was notable for the increase in the number of Rover Scouts, the total for Great Britain and Ireland being 31,111.

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

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A Pack Resumption Announcement

BACK to school Wednesday, and back to Cub Meetings—where we learn to help others and make friends with our brothers. The pack opens its meetings in St. Matthew's Church Sunday-school room on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, at 7 p.m. Any boys are welcome to meet with us, with their parents' consent. Every Sixer and Secondar comes into the hall as a Cub, and there will be an open council to re-elect them or some other new Sixer or Secondar for their Six. The pack will close at six Sixes.

"The Pack Committee is five strong this year, and is looking forward to helping the Pack in every way to successful Cubbing."—5th Oshawa Pack in Oshawa Times.

Cub "Book Balancing"

IN the book balancing test, one frequently sees Cubs producing the most remarkable contortions in their endeavours to keep the books upon their heads. Akela has the idea, perhaps, that caps are not supposed to be worn during this test, hence the agonized efforts of the small boy. Now, seeing that the real object of the test is to encourage the Cub to hold himself erect and walk with an easy carriage, and that the balancing of the object is to ensure correct carriage of the head, the wearing of a cap is obviously an aid rather than a hindrance and no objection should be taken to a Cub wearing his cap for this purpose if so desired.

—The Scouter.

One Troop's Going-up Programme

SOME three months before the going-up of Wolf Cubs of the 10th Calgary Group they are assigned to a patrol. The Patrol Leaders take them on hikes, teach them the Tenderfoot tests, tell them of the doings and traditions of the patrol, etc. As a result the Cubs become keen to join their prospective patrols. They are then finally passed by the Scoutmaster, and invested as soon as they come up.

The non-Cub candidate for the troop is invited to attend several meetings, to determine whether he is really interested, and is temporarily assigned to a patrol as a visitor. If accepted by the Court of Honour the Patrol Leader names a Scout to train him, the training being done outside of troop meeting hours; and the candidate remains away from meetings until, having passed the tests before the Scoutmaster, he is called up for investiture.

The above practice resulted from the experience that a certain number of boys if allowed to come regularly for some time without passing their tests and being invested, would drop out. Some hesitate to assume the obligations; some are never seriously interested.

Scout Dates

September

- 1st—Schools re-open.
- 7th—Labour Day.
- 21st—Autumnal Equinox.
- 29th—Michaelmas Day.

During September

Scout service at the local Fall Fair.

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

A Church Flag and Promise Ceremonial

Kincardine Scouts attended a service at the United Church and heard a special sermon by Rev. E. W. Jewitt on "Life's Loyalty." The Scoutmaster read the Lesson, and prior to the sermon a colour party of Cubs, Scouts and Rovers bore the flags to the front, and while all saluted the Scoutmaster repeated the Scout Promise and Laws. The flags were then deposited at the pulpit.

* * *

Showing Them the Work Done

"Open Night" of the Rosetown, Sask., Scouts drew a large audience to observe hand signals, games, pyramids and patrol corners instruction. At the camp fire there were talks, and two Scouts passed their Entertainer's badge. The troop was then dismissed and association members discussed camp and other business.

Reviewing Knots

A good lively game-review of knots should be a feature of the opening fall meeting. These could include Knot Relay, Hoop Relay, Capture the Elephant, Knot-tying Twins.

For a variation of Knot Relay, the knots may be tied behind the back. Another variation,—Scouts Nos. 1 and 2 run to the tying point, and tie as in Knot-tying Twins (hands over shoulder, one boy using right hand, other his left); and on completion and untying of knot, No. 1 runs back to patrol, No. 3 runs up and takes his place as twin with No. 2 for the next knot, and so on.

In Hoop Relay different knots may be called for the making of the hoop (through which the Scout must pass, before untying and passing the rope to the next).

To "Capture the Elephant" (a chair at the far end of the room) each Scout has a length of rope which he ties to the end of the previously tied rope, using any specified knot; the last tier "dragging the elephant home." Of course a wrongly tied knot loses the elephant.

For a Signalling Display

A SIMPLE but effective signal demonstration may be given by placing the signallers on the stage, the Scoutmaster standing at the rear of the hall and calling out the words to be spelled, as:

WELCOME MR. COMMISSIONER.

GAMES OLD AND NEW

(Continued from page 5)

liarity after he had left his cover to follow the route.

A Blindfold Game.—All the Scouts are blindfolded, except the P.L.'s, and are mixed up in a room. The P.L.'s take up any positions in the room, well apart from each other, and at a given signal give their Patrol calls. The Scouts make their way to their P.L.'s and the Patrol wins which first gets all its members. The game can be replayed with the Seconds (and afterwards other members of the Patrol) giving the call, instead of the Patrol Leaders.

Plate and Ball Relay.—Patrols line up in file, each No. 1 carrying an enamelled plate and tennis ball. Some 20 to 30 feet away a rope is fixed 4½ feet above the ground. Leaders run either forwards or backwards to rope, carrying the tennis ball on a plate. On reaching the rope, the ball is tossed over it and caught on far side in the plate; failure requires another effort at the rope. Successful runners hand plate and ball on their return to next member of patrol.

Rising Circles.—Patrols, or preferably groups of two Patrols, sit cross-legged in close circles, with the arms linked or across the neighbouring shoulders. Each Patrol tries to rise without breaking their hold.