

The Scout

A Monthly Publication
for Cub, Scout & Rover



Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association in Canada

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No. 8

The Boy Scouts in Shanghai

BOY Scouts of the International Settlement at Shanghai have been doing their bit during the Sino-Japanese crisis. Since the beginning of the state of emergency they have risen splendidly to the opportunity of putting into practice their training for service and of doing their daily good turn on a grand scale.

Reports which have just reached the Boy Scouts International Bureau in London tell how these boys of all nations in the International Settlement have been working day and night so that the men could devote themselves to the organization of the defence. Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, and Mr. Hubert Martin, the International Commissioner, have sent messages to the Boy Scouts of Shanghai congratulating them and encouraging them in their task of service.

The Call for Scouts

On Thursday, January 28th, Mr. C. F. Millington, Commissioner of the British section of Boy Scouts in Shanghai, received a request from Colonel N. B. B. Thoms, Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, for 12 Scouts with bicycles to act as messengers at the Corps Headquarters. The boys were on duty day and night with reliefs, some doing day and some night duty.

So successful were they that two days later orders were issued for the mobilization of all possible Scouts at a temporary Headquarters in the Avenue Edouard VII under the District Scoutmaster, Mr. Noel S. Jacobs, to carry out tasks the Volunteer Corps could not undertake.

Reminding of Mafeking

The orders stated that they would not be used for dangerous work, but merely for carrying messages inside the concessions on bicycles or on foot. For the information of parents it was stated that the Scouts would be on duty eight hours and then off for forty hours. Only boys of 12 years and more would be utilized for outdoor work, while those under 12 would be kept indoors at all times.

Ninety Scouts were mobilized and arranged in watches. Since then some 40 have been on duty at a time, and the headquarters have been transferred to the Municipal Administration Building.

A shortage of active Scoutmasters owing to the majority being enrolled in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, the Special Police and the Special Reserve necessitated the appointment as Acting Scoutmasters of Rover Scouts

and former Scoutmasters who volunteered.

Able to Fill Many Jobs

The Scouts are acting as messengers, guides, clerks, telephone operators and the like. They are helping at the defence headquarters, hospitals, the Health Department, the Public Works Department and the British Chamber of Commerce and are taking a large burden off the hands of the volunteer organizations.

Troops of Many Nations

They are a typical example of the international aspect of Scouting, for boys volunteered from the Jewish School Troop, the Russian Troops of the British and Russian organizations, the Public School Troop, the Union Church Troop, the German Troop, the American Community Church Troop, the Catholic Troop, the French Municipal College Troop and the Cathedral Troop. A number of ex-Scouts and non-Scouts volunteered and were issued with special armlets.

Meals are provided for the boys by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and beds by the Boy Scouts headquarters. Those who work late are taken home by the Commissioner in his car while those who live at a distance are given sleeping quarters at the headquarters.

One of the Original Scouts

Mr. C. F. Millington, the Commissioner, who was responsible for the mobilization and organization of the Scouts, was one of the first Boy Scouts in England. He was an original mem-

ber of one of the Troops of Scouts formed when Scouting for Boys, by Lord Baden-Powell (then Sir Robert), appeared in fortnightly parts in 1908.

A Rescue

A Press Association message from Shanghai tells how English Boy Scouts rescued an old refugee from an angry mob. The boys were helping at the refugee camp at the Continental Bank building when the man, a miserable, tattered figure, tottered up and sought entrance. Because of his appearance he was accused by a mob of refugees of being a Japanese.

The man was unable to reply, being deaf and dumb, and was being savagely assailed when the Scouts intervened and freed him from the fury of the mob. The old man stumbled off into the street and escaped in the darkness of the night.

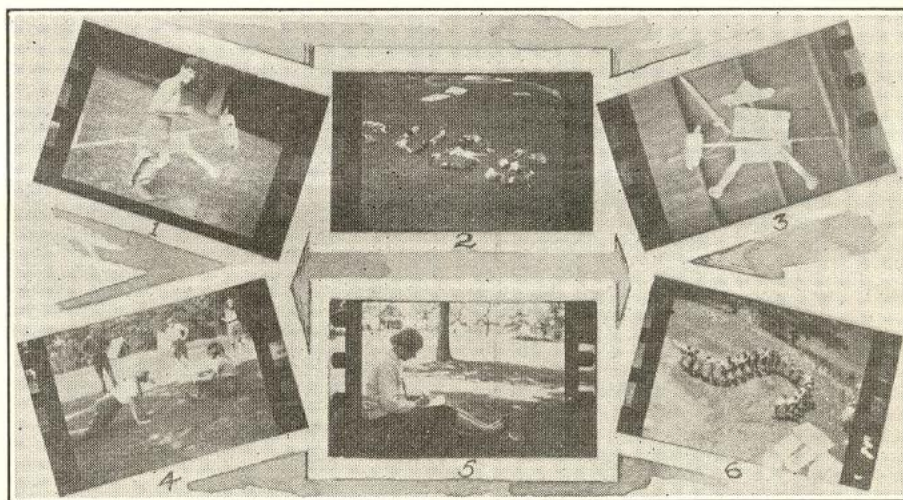
B.-P. Still Sleeping Out

LORD Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, has written a characteristic letter to the editor of *Camping*, the official organ of the Camping Club, with regard to a report that he had had to give up sleeping out of doors. He writes:

"Dear Mr. Editor,—I am sorry, but I'm going to have you up for libel, slander, and malicious persiflage, seeing that in the February issue of *Camping* you make two definite statements about me which are terminological inexactitudes of the first order.

"1. I haven't had a 'severe cold'—I

(Continued on page 62)



CUB ATMOSPHERE AT EBOR PARK LAST SUMMER—1. Ye brave Knight who rescued *Cye fayre Princess*. 3. Ye Knight's faithful charger in ye Castle stable. 2. Kaa's dream of a good meal in four bites. 4. Also pirates, asleep as usual. Akela (Mrs. John A. Stiles) discovers whether they got the idea, and got it down in the book. 6. Learning how properly to be eaten, to roll together, to hiss, and to fall asleep like a real Kaa.

The Scout Leader

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Chief Scout for Canada

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

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

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS

Cor. Metcalfe & Waverley Streets,
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Rover Leaders and Commissioners. To
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OTTAWA, APRIL, 1932

Scouts and Accidents

DURING 1931 a total of 16,577 accidents, occurred in Ontario. Of this number 1,738 proved fatal. The mishaps include practically every accident against which we give Scout training either directly or indirectly. There were 341 accidental drownings, 33 electrocutions, 24 deaths from poisoning, 15 from strangulation, 19 from septic poisoning from wounds, 61 from burns or scalds. There were 159 accidents with fire arms, of which 45 were fatal. There were 534 cases of fractures and sprains, and 299 accidents to hands or feet. Two of the latter resulted in death. There were 355 accidents during sports, ten being fatal.

For Canada the totals can be multiplied approximately by five.

Is this not an almost dismaying reminder of the importance of our first aid instructional work, and the general objective of Scout training,—teaching to be mentally prepared to use the head under all circumstances? And a strong argument for encouraging yet more of our boys to qualify as Swimmers, Rescuers, Firemen and Public Safety Men.

"Tossing 'em Badges"

WOULD the following apply in any of its particulars to your troop or pack? It was contained in a certain eastern commissioner's Bulletin, and in some of its details almost certainly, one fears, has a wider application:—

"It has come to my notice that in some cases Scoutmasters and Cubmasters are presenting proficiency badges, service stars and other awards of merit without any formality. In some cases the badges are merely handed to the Cub or Scout before or after the meeting. I even hear of cases of Cubs not being invested. Any loose practice of this kind should be discontinued. The ceremony of investiture makes an impression on Cub or Scout that gives a greater seriousness to the Scout promise and Scout law. Never take a Cub, a Scout or Rover into your unit without the ceremony of investiture. Make a brief ceremony also of the presentation of badges. A formal presentation before the Pack or Troop creates interest and incites a desire in other members of the unit to make an effort to secure proficiency badges. A ceremony should also be made of the promotion of Scouts to Patrol Leaders, the advance-

ment of Patrol Leaders to Troop Leaders, Assistant Scoutmasters, etc. Let's have a little more formality in these matters."

A Notable Canadian Tribute

NOTABLE among the tributes paid the originator of Scouting at the banquets which widely celebrated his 75th birthday on February 22nd was that of Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, Managing Director of The Calgary Herald, and one of Canada's outstanding figures of today.

"It is acknowledged," stated Lieut.-Col. Woods, "that in secular history no individual man has exerted such a world-wide influence for good on such a vast number of people of all nations as has Lord Baden-Powell. His name and example will be remembered through the ages, when the memory of many of his compeers has faded into oblivion. It is indeed a privilege for any man or woman to be associated with such a movement.

Lieut.-Col. Woods recently became Provincial Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association of Alberta.

MAY-JUNE "LEADER"

WE much regret to announce that financial conditions will make it necessary to combine the May and June Editions of "The Scout Leader." The prospect is that the fall numbers similarly will be combined, as September-October and November-December. With January, 1933, it is hoped to resume monthly publication.

Tentative Gilwell Dates

THESE tentative dates for 1932 Summer Gilwell camp courses have been announced:—

Ebor Park, Ontario—Scout Leaders' Course, July 12-23. Cub Leaders' Akela Course, July 25-30. Rover Moot, July 30-Aug. 1. Scout Leaders' Course near Ottawa, place and dates to be fixed.

Saskatchewan—Scout Leaders' Course, Lebre, July 5-15; Moose Mountains, Carlyle District, July 19-29.

Other Saskatchewan camps may be held if a sufficient number of leaders indicate the desire to attend. The camp fee has been announced as \$10.00, candidates also to bring all equipment, including blankets and hike cooking kit.

Alberta—Camp Kootenai, Waterton National Parks, July 26—August 4. Camps also are being discussed for Edmonton and Calgary districts.

Jamboree Scouts Still Active

THE question is occasionally asked, how many of the boys who attended the 1929 Jamboree in England are still in Scouting. An Ontario questionnaire sent to the Scoutmasters of the 56 boys representing that province and a former Manitoba boy

now resident in Ontario, brought the following encouraging information: 19 Jamboree Scouts are active as Scouters; 18 continued active until they went to university, and are regarded as temporarily inactive; 7 are active in Rovering, some of them with crews which they were instrumental in organizing; 4 are keenly interested, although only partially active because of the nature of their employment; 2 are temporarily inactive, but ready to resume as soon as circumstances permit. Six have dropped out.

Our Patron Saint's Day

ST. George's Day, April 23rd, this year falls on Saturday, making April 24th St. George's Sunday. Scout Groups should, if possible, arrange a special commemorative service, for Scouts and leaders as well as others, to emphasize the ideals of service and the religious significance of the Scouting programme. The occasion is particularly appropriate for the blessing or dedication of colours, and for a solemn reaffirmation of the Promise. A combined service of Rovers, Scouts and Cubs, and Rangers, Guides and Brownies is always impressive.

Jamboree

THE January number of our International journal, "Jamboree," will be published just about the time these notes appear in print. Among other good things it will contain a number of additional important papers which were presented to the International Conference at Vienna, including those on the standardization of the Promise for Rover Scouts and Cubs, the Deep Sea Scout scheme, and the work among Disabled Scouts. Jamboree always contains an excellent supplement of photographs of world interest, and is printed in English and French. The headmaster of a well known school has just written to us: "I find Jamboree most interesting, and I use the French part in the school here as a most instructive French Reader for the boys." (I wish Jamboree had existed in my school days instead of "the pen of my grandmother's aunt!")

Hubert Martin,
International Commissioner.

RE THE SCOUT'S PROFICIENCY BADGE BOOK

Eli Boyaner, Saint John, N.B.—"I feel this booklet will certainly encourage the boys to work for additional Proficiency Badges. It will keep the matter continually before them whereas previously the Proficiency Badge sought would have to be followed up by searching for a Handbook, and then possibly referring to one which was out of date. Headquarters is to be congratulated on this splendid thought."

Those taking the recently concluded Calgary Winter Course included Mgr. Hetherington, Acting Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese, and Col. I. J. MacDonald. The latter was then invested as Scoutmaster of the new 15th Calgary (Sacred Heart) Troop. The course was given in the Police Building, through the courtesy of Chief of Police Ritchie.

From the Man. Conference

The Loss Between Pack and Troop
THE leakage between pack and troop, and after "going-up" was the subject given chief attention at the 11th Annual Manitoba Scout Leaders' Conference, February 26th.

Cubmaster C. H. Heddesheimer credited losses between pack and troop to:—Influence of other organizations; increasing school homework; shifting of residence and lack of follow-up system; Cubmaster so engrossed in Cubbing that no allusion is ever made to Scouting, and the desirability of every Cub becoming a Scout; lack of interest of Scouters and Scouts in the pack.

The dropping out of Cubs after going-up to the Troop was attributed to:—The treatment of Cubs as raw recruits, instead of being received as members of the family; disappointment on going from a lively and healthy pack to an indifferently active troop; the let-down of losing Cub rank and badges.

To overcome some of these difficulties it was suggested that Scouters and their P.L.'s should occasionally visit the pack, and Cubmasters and their Sixers should visit the troop; that a "one family" atmosphere should be created; that several Cubs going up from one Six should be placed together in one patrol; that the Cub should not learn his Tenderfoot work until after having gone up, and until invested should continue to wear his Cub uniform and be inspected in it. For six months the Cub should be allowed to continue attendance at Cub hikes. In other words, the change should be made gradual.

An effective practice for the Cubmaster was to maintain a calendar on which all Cub birthdays are marked, reminding for birthday cards. (Special cards can be printed at less cost than when bought one by one.) Another helpful practice is to attend the investiture of the former Cub and present him with a final little memento of his days in the pack.

Scoutmaster B. W. Dashwood, speaking from the Scouter's angle, stressed the importance of the pack as a source of recruits for the troop. The attitude of the Scoutmaster and the quality of the troop activities were frequently to blame for failure of Cubs to come up, or to remain after coming. He suggested occasional troop-pack get-togethers, all ceremony dropped, for an evening of games, carefully chosen.

He agreed that the Scoutmaster and his P.L.'s should occasionally visit the pack; they should get to know the Cubs by name. Scout instructors for the pack were very valuable in maintaining the link. Scouters should if possible meet the parents of Cubs before the latter came up.

Rover Leader Frank Foulds spoke particularly of the Going-Up ceremony. The best time for this was in the fall, when re-arranging for the winter's work. An excellent occasion was a joint Guide and Scout Group open night to parents and committee members, with a "Going Up" for Cubs and a "Flying Up" for Brownies. The two ceremonies are sufficiently differ-

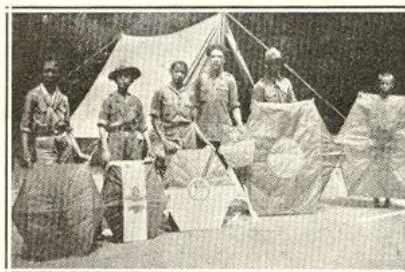
ent to make them interesting to everyone. If possible follow up by leave-taking from the Troop to the Crew and from the Guide Company to the Rangers. Also if possible an investiture of Scouts and Guides, preferably of those who have just come up (and who have been trained beforehand), as a means of emphasizing the fact that the two Movements are kindred.

The leave-taking ceremony from the Troop to the Crew has decided value for the Cub. He makes up his mind he will be a "big Rover" some day too,—after first becoming a Scout.

It was a good plan to have all three Group leaders present at all investitures, each having a definite part in the ceremony.

Kite Flying for Scouts

A sport calling for skill in construction, and "airmindedness," and which for these reasons might be given more encouragement in Canada, is kite-making and flying, with occasional inter-patrol or inter-troop contests. For some years such an annual district troop-competition kite field day has been held at Wichita, Kas., "open to any registered Scout under 18 years of age." Following are the rules of a Wichita contest:—



Our Brazilian brother Scouts are famous kite makers and flyers.

RULES

1. Every kite entered must be made by the Scout himself.
2. Every kite must fly.
3. There will be two kinds of kites, box and ordinary.
4. Only three of each kind of kite can be entered by one Scout. (This means you may enter 6 all together—3 box and 3 ordinary kites.)
5. Each kite entered will count 5 points for the troop and 3 points for the Scout. (The more Scouts entered from the troop the more points for that troop.)
6. Judging of kites will be on neatness and design.

Points

	Troop	Individual
Best box kite ----	75	50
Best ordinary kite	75	50
2nd best box kite--	50	25
2nd best ordinary kite -----	50	25
3rd best box kite--	25	10
3rd best ordinary kite -----	25	10

100 points extra for the Troop that brings the most spectators (fathers,

mothers, sisters, brothers, friends, and rest of Troop not in contest).

50 points extra for the Troop second in numbers.

25 points extra for the Troop third in numbers.

Each Troop will be designated a place on the grounds and their visitors must gather around their spot so judges can count those present.

Prizes

A big prize to the Troop which has the most points.

A prize for those taking 2nd and 3rd places.

Prizes for the individuals winning, 1st, 2nd and 3rd number of points.

Remember you may get anybody to be on your side as spectators. Be sure they are with you when the judging starts.

A Marble Relay

THIS is a "potato race" game, with a quantity of marbles—50 or a hundred—played against time. Patrols in Indian file; at some distance in front of each a dish with marbles; some distance beyond a second dish, empty. Within the announced time of three, five or more minutes, each patrol endeavours to transfer the most marbles to the second dish. Should the first dish be upset by an over-hasty runner, he must first replace all the spilled marbles before resuming the race. To add to the problem, a cup, instead of a dish, may be used for the marbles.

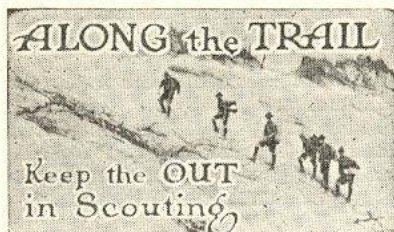
A Mounties' Race

THIS is a good fun game for a Parents' Night. Four chairs are placed some distance apart in a square. Behind each chair is a patrol. On "Go!" a member of each patrol goes down on all fours, as a "horse," his P.L. slips a rope through his belt, as "reins," and proceeds to drive him around the course, outside the chairs. On returning to the starting point, the "reins" are attached to the next "horse," and so on,—first patrol finishing the course being winner. The various styles of "pace" of the "horses" provides the fun. A bit hard on the "forefeet," but these can be washed.

An Educational Example

PROF. J. Earls, addressing the Irish Technical Educational Association at their congress on vocational training, referred to the Boy Scout Movement as a striking illustration of the application of a principle fundamental to all real education. This principle, he said, dealt with a boy's natural instincts, his super-abundant energy, love of adventure and make-believe, and the underlying sense of chivalry which almost every boy possesses, and directed these natural instincts into useful channels and used them for training the boy morally, physically and intellectually.

The principle was one that young people should, as far as possible, be guided by, relating their education to matters within the range of their experience and in which they had a definite interest.



THE Annual Meeting of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association will be held April 28th in Ottawa. His Excellency, the Governor-General, as Chief Scout for Canada, will preside.

Scouts of Hampton, N.B., gave valuable aid during a serious fire by assisting in removing the stock of a grocery store to a tennis court across the street, and remaining on guard over the property throughout the following night.

A series of 15-minute broadcasts on Scouting are being given from Station CKY, Winnipeg, by Mr. R. G. Persse, Provincial President, and Acting Provincial Commissioner Frank W. Thompson.

During 1931 Lone Scout units in Ontario developed nine new Scout troops.

Quoted by Field Secretary Hicks at a P.L. Conference at Shawinigan Falls, Que.: "I am not much of a mathematician," said the cigarette, "but I can ADD to the nervous troubles of a boy; I can SUBTRACT from his strength of body; I can MULTIPLY his aches and pains; I can DIVIDE his mind and thoughts; I can take INTEREST from his work and I can DISCOUNT his chances of success."

The collecting task of a February clothing drive in the Border Cities was turned over entirely to the Boy Scouts. A collection schedule of districts and troops was published in *The Border Cities Star*.

During 1931, 80,000 trees were planted by Scouts in reforestation areas of Nova Scotia, according to a report by Chief Forester Otto Schierbeck.

One of Ontario's new Rover Crews is the 1st Paris Rovers, composed mainly of members of the Lone Wolf Patrol, one of the province's first Lone Scout units.

A clergyman Scoutmaster of one of our industrial centres, a third of whose church members are unemployed, writes of the increasing effect of the home situation upon the morale of his boys. It is shown in a lack of tidiness, failure to wear uniform to meetings, and irregularity of attendance. Other local leaders, he says, report the same conditions. Efforts are being made to counteract the situation, one means being more frequent hikes to interesting objectives.

Several of the 44 members of a recent Lethbridge, Alta., Vestibule Training Course drove 60 miles each evening to attend. The course grew from an initial enrolment of 16. A similar course in the Crows Nest Pass District began with 15 and increased to 17, with leaders present from Pincher Creek, Bellevue, Hillcrest and Coleman, Alta., and Michel and Natal, B.C. Both courses were given by Executive Secretary Backman.

By Provincial Order in Council, Saskatoon District Scouts have been given a long lease on a 118-acre camp site on the South Saskatchewan River ten miles from the city.

Scoutmaster Leonard Wheeler of Galt was one of the first to report adoption of the "Scout Relief Basket." In cooperation with the Local Relief Committee a basket was placed in nearly all grocery stores, and Scouts collected the groceries donated and distributed them through the Relief Committee.

The receipts of an entertainment by the 14th Ottawa (St. Andrew's) \$34.25, were turned over to the Red Cross.

Ten Team-Players Badges were presented by Akela F. W. Thompson to members of the hockey teams of St. Luke's and St. Alban's Wolf Cub Packs of Winnipeg at a banquet following the final Cub League game of the season, which ended in a tie.

Regarding participation in church activities, the 1st Bracebridge reports that the troop regularly delivers the church magazine, and that the Scoutmaster and older Scouts provide extra Sunday-school teachers when called upon.

A humorous first-aid play and incidental demonstration of first aid work was an appreciated feature of the presentation of the Calgary Medical Society's First Aid Shield to the 1932 winners, the 10th Calgary team, before a large number of the city's medical men.

That Rovering in Canada is accumulating years and reunions, was brought to mind by a reunion dinner of the Sir Hugh Trenchard Crew of Montreal, attended by some 40 persons. R.L. Albert Kessler noted that the crew had been continuously active since 1924, numbered 23, was specially prepared for twelve different types of service calls, and ran four troops and three packs. Chief Executive Commissioner John A. Stiles, the guest speaker, was presented with a Wolf Cub head papier mache wall plaque, a souvenir sample of work done by members of the crew.

Cub or Scout units are now in existence at these Ontario hospitals: Byron Sanitarium, London; War Memorial Hospital, London; I.O.D.E. Preventorium, Toronto; Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto and Thistletown; Ontario Hospital, Orillia; Essex County Sanitarium, Sandwich.

St. Catharines' second Wolf Cub conference brought out a circle of 76 Sixers and Seconds. The representatives of each pack had one question to answer during the afternoon discussion, and one play or stunt to put on in the evening. There were games, judging of handicraft work, storytelling and refreshments.

The Quebec provincial competition in life saving for the Sir Edward Clouston Cup was won this year by the Storer Troop of St. Lambert.

Once again a picked group of fifteen Toronto Scouts acted as ushers at the opening of the Ontario Legislature, and drew this appreciation from the Sergeant-at-Arms: "Please convey to the boys under your charge my very best thanks for the efficient and quiet manner in which they performed their duties as ushers at the opening of the legislature on the afternoon of the 10th inst."

Scouts and Cubs representing four troops and three packs put on an entertaining demonstration of their training at the Yarmouth, N. S., Y.M.C.A.

Premier J. T. M. Anderson, of Saskatchewan was chief speaker at a banquet to delegates to the Patrol Leaders' Conference held at the Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, February 20th. In the course of his remarks, Premier Anderson stated that, "In providing a common meeting ground for boys, regardless of race or creed, the Scout Movement has a particularly valuable purpose to serve in a cosmopolitan population such as we have in Saskatchewan." Patrol Leaders were present from widely scattered communities in Southern Saskatchewan.

At the conclusion of a winter course, 13 Senior and 19 Junior St. John's Ambulance certificates were issued to members of the 1st Markham, Ont., Troop.

At a banquet given in honour of the occasion by Provincial President W. J. Dick and John W. Imrie, of the Alberta Provincial Council, Alberta's new Provincial Commissioner, Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Woods, was formally installed by His Hon. W. L. Walsh, Lt.-Governor in his role as Chief Scout for Alberta. A beautifully illuminated address was presented the retiring Commissioner, Dr. George H. Malcolmson.

1st Regina Rovers are looking after the training of a 13 year-old boy in hospital who wishes to become a Scout.

No less than 375 persons attended the annual banquet of the 1st Galt Group, Ont. The guests included His Honour Mayor J. M. Willard and Chief Executive Commissioner John A. Stiles.

Some S.M.'s "Fives"

An Historical Hike

THE "Historical Hike" usually has been thought of as involving a visit to some well-known place of major historic interest, such as an old fort or frontier post. An illustration of the interesting possibilities of visits to sites associated with experiences of the old pioneers is provided in the story brought out by the visit last summer of Cubs of the Prince William, N.B., Pack to an old grave in the woods.

The inscription on the tombstone read:

"JOHN McGEORGE, who was treacherously shot by an Indian, Jan. 1822, aged 40 years."

This is the story secured by Cubmaster Ersel Moore from an old diary:—

An Indian on snowshoes, with a flint-lock gun, was hunting badly needed meat for himself and his young squaw. He saw and fired at a moose, but only slightly wounded it. He followed the tracks all day, hoping for another shot. Meanwhile the moose was seen and killed by the settler, John McGeorge.

The Indian, following the trail, arrived at the McGeorge cabin as the moose was being dressed. A dispute followed as to the ownership of the moose, and because of an alleged theft by the Indian, McGeorge refused either to give up or divide the moose.

In a resentful frame of mind the Indian disappeared in the forest. Some time later he stealthily returned, and with his last bit of powder shot and killed the white man.

The news soon spread, and a party of settlers began a search for the murderer. No trace was found nor any signs of a departing trail in the snow. Finally one of the settlers climbed a tall tree, and discovered the "small smoke" of an Indian's fire, a long distance away across the St. John River.

The party set off to investigate, and after crossing the river found snowshoe tracks apparently coming from the direction in which they were heading. Following the tracks, they passed by a hollow log. Something a little unusual about the tracks at this point caused a member of the party, Captain Joslin, to step aside and investigate. Inside the log was the Indian's flint-lock gun.

The party of settlers continued towards the Indian's camp. Their approach was discovered by the Indian and his squaw. To the Indian's mind there was but one thing he could do for his wife; and before the white men could prevent him, a blow with his tomahawk sent her before him to the Happy Hunting Ground.

The explanation offered for the absence of departing trail signs near the McGeorge cabin was that the Indian, after shooting the settler, had climbed a tree and made his way from branch to branch through the forest until he came to a rail fence, which he walked as far as he could. Then he put on his snowshoes, backwards.

The Indian's old gun is still at the home of Cub Irvine Joslin of the Prince William Pack.

Are there not similar stories of pioneer days in your part of Canada to be "dug up" during Historical Hikes?

The Strange Dog

IT is undoubtedly good advice to the majority of people not to attempt familiarity with a strange dog. Sometimes, however, it becomes necessary when being met by one who may think you are invading his master's home or interfering with his property. Discussing the subject in *The Chicago Tribune* Richard Joos advises:—

Do not display fear in approaching a strange dog. He will quickly detect this and immediately consider you as inferior to him and take advantage of the situation. Never approach a dog with anything in your hand, avoiding the suspicion that you are going to harm him, or that your object in approaching him is anything but a desire to make his acquaintance and to win his friendship.

The dog is a keen observer. He has a faculty of knowing the meaning of every movement and expression, and he is quick to grasp the motive of the approach. The dog may fool



New Brunswick Cubs found a long-forgotten pioneer's grave with a most interesting story.

you, but you rarely can fool the dog, so don't try it.

In approaching a strange dog, first of all speak to him in a firm, natural voice, not harshly, nor too softly, but in the same tone you would speak to one of your friends. Tone of voice means much to a dog. By it he judges the degree of friendship you have for him. As you would say, "Hello, Bill," to your friend, say "Hello, Duke," or whatever his name is, to the dog.

The next thing to do is to hold out your hand, open hand, palm up, and let him smell it.

A well-known authority on dogs says, "The dog's slogan is, 'By their scents ye shall know them.'"

Green Sheep

DID you ever see green sheep? Did you ever hear of them? Last fall tourists in Cumberland County, England, were astonished by such a sight,—a number of distinctly green sheep in a large flock of the usual colour. Can you suggest an explanation?

Well, it was this: The sheep had been browsing over some rough country, where enormous numbers of

grass plants were producing their seeds. In making their way through the vegetation, and also when they came to lie down, the sheep picked up the grass seed in their wool. Damp weather followed, and in a few days' time the grass seeds began to germinate. Then the grass started to grow, and so the sheep appeared to be green.

A similar flock of green sheep was seen a few years ago near Sedalia, Ohio. The phenomenon was explained by the fact that excessive rains had kept the wool of the sheep wet; when the animals rubbed against a stack of hay, seed lodged in the wool, and the moisture and bodily heat caused the grass to grow. Some of the sheep were walking about with green blades several inches in length.

A Mineral Detective Story

A story of "mineral detective work" as related by Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, in an article for the Professional Institute, will be of interest to Scouts in general, and in particular to those who are working for the "Miner's" and "Prospector's" proficiency badges.

During excavation work for the Welland Canal, a thin seam of gypsum was exposed. It was of high quality, but too small in quantity to be of value. A private company sought assistance from an expert geologist, who, from their fossils, identified the layers of rock above and below the thin seam of gypsum.

Applying this information to a geological map of the area which had already been made by the Geological Survey of Canada, it was predicted that if the company would drill to a depth of 90 feet at a place called Willow Grove, south of Hamilton, at least 40 miles distant from the point where the original discovery had been made, they would locate the gypsum bed, and that it would in all probability be much wider.

A drill hole was made, and the prediction was borne out. A seam seven feet thick was located, and as a result of the bit of geological Sherlock Holmes detective work a modern plant was immediately designed for the mining and manufacture of gypsum there. And as Dr. Camsell points out, the wizardry became possible because men had learned to tell the fossils always found in one stratum of rock from those always found in another.

The First Aid Call

THE practical value of Scout first aid training had another demonstration of its value when a Scout of the 1st Ste. Anne Troop, employed in Montreal, came upon a street group about a man who was bleeding badly from a cut leg. The Scout offered to help, but was waived aside by a policeman, who had called an ambulance. The Scout saw that there was arterial bleeding. He insisted on an examination and found the femoral artery severed. He applied pressure until the ambulance came, and remained with the case to the hospital. Quite possibly he saved the man's life.

Happiness

For an R. L.'s Address

YOU may be surprised that I have chosen this title, but I am induced to talk about happiness by an interview I had with a young Rover. He quite evidently had had an attack of the blues, and when I asked him what was the matter he told me that he could not exactly say, but he was unhappy nevertheless. Now, my advice to such a man, for what it is worth, is that he should pick up a copy of "Rovering to Success" and, before opening it, place it upon his knee and study carefully the cover design, imagining himself to be the lean, well-trained man in the canoe. After the action in the picture has worked its way well into his blood, he should open the book and read every word until he comes to the first chapter "How to be Happy Though Rich—or Poor." This he should settle down to read and re-read until he almost knows it by heart, especially the paragraph headed, "Two Keys to Happiness."

The main thing to bear in mind is that your happiness is mostly in your own hands. You are happy when you think you are happy. Inside of you is a force which can drive the clouds away. I made a big discovery in my life when I found that I could actually turn my mind from thinking of one type of thing and could force it into other channels. In a sense, one can make his own weather,—our will power is the "philosopher's stone" that turns all things into gold. The more we give it to do the better it seems to work.

Henry Ward Beecher said: "There is no difference between one person and another more characteristic and noticeable than the facility of being happy. Some seem pierced with half a hundred windows, through which stream warmth, light and sounds of delight. Happiness comes in at the ear, at the portals of smell, taste and touch, in things little and great."

Once, when I was teaching, I pretended to become angry at a student, just to see the effect on him. I was not angry at him; in fact I had no cause for anger. It was simply an experiment. Within a minute I found my hands trembling and my body in the grip of an unwelcome force. Had I turned my mind in the other direction I would probably have been laughing and happy. I was wrong in assuming the attitude, and I became unhappy.

By the way, the unhappy are always wrong; wrong in being so, wrong in saying so, and wrong in forcing their unhappiness on other folks.

Henry Van Dyke has said: "The real test of character is joy. For what you rejoice in, that you love; and what you love, that you are like."

Our own Bliss Carmen said: "Of all good gifts which ever came out of the wallet of the Fairy Godmother, the gift of natural gladness is the greatest and best. It is to the soul what health is to the body, what sanity is to the mind,—the test of normality."

Did you ever hear it said that only those people are in their right minds who are happy? The most completely lost of all days is the one on which we have not laughed. We must even learn to laugh at ourselves.

Newell Dwight Hillis said: "The three arch enemies of happiness are Hurry, Worry, and Debt."

Abraham Lincoln said: "Do not worry; eat three square meals a day; say your prayers; be courteous to your creditors; keep your digestion good; exercise; go slow and easy. Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good lift."

Oh! yes, it pays to be happy. Happiness is not a luxury, but a necessity. The beneficial effect of mental sunshine on life, ability, strength, vitality, endurance, is most pronounced.

Perhaps in your reading of the life of the Chief Scout you have noticed how frequently he was assigned the task of doing something to cheer up the regiment; and he certainly could do it, for he was a wonderful mimic, a good amateur actor, and had a genius for organization.

The little rules for happiness which I like best were Kant's:

*Something to do,
Someone to love,
Something to hope for.*

Now, be sure to read "Rovering to Success" again, particularly the first chapter; and I am concluding this address by quoting the "Two Keys to Happiness." The first is: "Not to take things too seriously, but to make the best of what you have got, and to look on life as a game, and the world as a playground."

The second is: "To let your actions and thoughts be directed by Love." B.-P. spells that word with a capital "L" and explains that it does not mean falling in love, but the use of the kindly spirit which you show when you do Good Turns to other people, when you are kind and sympathetic, and when you show gratitude to others for kindness done to you.

Finally, be a good Scout,—learn to smile and whistle,—and "all these things will be added unto you."

—Ramblar.

The Scoutmaster and the Scout's Religious Duties

THE Scouter who has most religious influence is he who lives out his religion, but says few or no words about it. A personality inspired with strong and deep religious convictions radiates an atmosphere; it will make boys ask themselves, "Can I be like him? He has something which I lack, and need."

Scouters should loyally adhere to the regulations as to public religious observances, for they represent the compact of the Scout Movement with the various religious bodies. If the troop is closed, the Scouter should work loyally with the priest or minister who controls it; if he cannot conscientiously do so, he should in honour find another troop. If his troop is

open, he should see that all his boys —be they Catholics, Protestants, or Jews—are all in touch with their own padres, and attend their ministrations and instructions. He should stop all religious controversy or discussions as to the beliefs or misbeliefs of others. At camp he should see that each Scout has the opportunity to carry out his own religious duties, particularly if that Scout is in the minority. Especially should all sneers or jibes at the religious convictions of others be promptly suppressed. Boys must learn to respect the convictions of others, even if they disagree with them or think they are absurd; all the while they must be equally loyal to their own.

Enthusiastic Scouters should remember that amateur spiritual treatment, however well meant, sometimes harms the soul as much as quack medical treatment harms the body. The soul is a "delicate instrument," to be handled carefully. Just because religion is our common and our priceless heritage, some fall into the mistaken idea that anyone or everyone is qualified to give religious teaching. Let the Scouter, whatever be his creed, live it out in his life, saying nothing save when definitely questioned. When he is asked a question outside his knowledge, let him frankly advise the boy to consult his own padre. If the Scouter does not have camp prayers, let him have two minutes' silence, morning as well as night.

In my experience, frequent church parades tend to hinder rather than to help on vital religion. Some may disagree with this, but when boys associate public worship with the band, full dress uniform, and "chief seats in the synagogue," they may neglect it when these adjuncts are removed. It tends to make religion a show instead of a reality. The Scouter who remembers that "actions speak louder than words" may be surprised at the clean atmosphere and high religious tone which he creates among his boys; and these effects will not end with boyhood.

—A Derbyshire District Commissioner, in *The Scouter*.

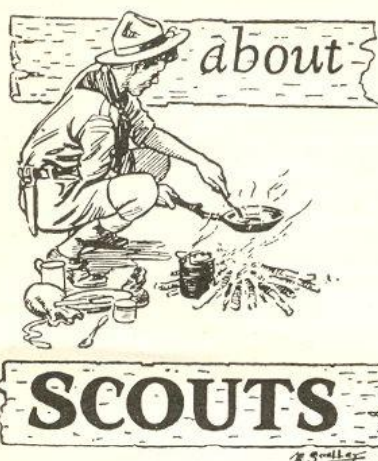
B.-P. STILL SLEEPING OUT

(Continued from page 57)

never catch cold. I did get a touch of the 'flu round about the middle region for a few days, but it wasn't what you would call a 'cold.' People who sleep out of doors don't catch colds.

"2. As to my 'advancing years making it unwise for me to sleep out of doors,' they would make me look darned silly if they succeeded in driving me indoors to sleep. My goodness! Whatever put that idea into your—why, man,—I—me—sleep in a nasty, stuffy house! Not I.

"What has 'over 70' got to do with it? I've learned wisdom in my 75 years, and that tells me that if everyone slept out—and especially on these jolly frosty nights—we should all live to 100 or more; but as this would overcrowd the club it is perhaps just as well that some should sleep in and die early—say at 90 or so. But for me to sleep in! Not if I know it!—Yours, BADEN-POWELL."



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**THE STORES DEPARTMENT
DOMINION HEADQUARTERS**

Kaa's Tail

A Cub Story—Game

ONCE upon a time, in a clearing in the middle of the dark, dark Jungle, Kaa the great rock python lay curled up in tight coils on a flat rock. All around the trees of the Jungle circled the clearing, and the hot sun beat down on the trees and upon the clearing and on the rock, and Kaa lay and basked in the heat. And the branches of the trees made flickering shadows, splotches and waving lines of brown and greenish grey, which made the grass and the sand of the clearing look just like the markings on the big snake coiled up in the middle. In fact you could hardly say which was Kaa and which was the Jungle floor.

Presently a band of the Banderlog, the monkey people of the Jungle, came creeping and chattering through the trees, swinging from branch to branch more quickly than you or I could run along the ground. In the lead came an old grizzled monkey who was captain of the band, and he was looking carefully from side to side to see if any danger lurked in the trees. As he came to the fringe of the clearing, he sat up on a branch and put his front paws to his eyes like this, and carefully scanned the forest floor. For he knew this was just such a place where Shere Khan or Tabaqui might be hidden, ready to pounce out on them.

All around the monkeys gathered, lining the outer branches of the trees, and they chattered and they chattered, asking why their leader did not give the signal to descend from the trees. But he had seen Kaa, and he did not know whether Kaa was asleep or not.

So he picked off some branches and he threw them at the big snake, but Kaa did not move even an eyelid. And

then the Banderlog threw sticks, and then they gradually came down from the trees, very cautiously at first. And then they threw stones and tufts of grass at Kaa. And still he didn't move.

Now the monkey people are very very inquisitive; and they couldn't resist the temptation to creep closer and closer to Kaa, to find out if he was really dead.

And then, all of a sudden the Banderlog realized that Kaa was not dead at all, but that his two little beady eyes were looking straight at them and holding them in a spell that prevented them running away. And they trembled and they chattered, but they could not get away from Kaa's gaze.

Kaa's great head lifted a little, and his eyes swept round the circle, until every monkey was paralyzed with fear. Then his body began to uncoil, slowly, slowly, and the end of his great tail began to swing around in a circle. And still the monkeys were spell-bound. All they could do was to jump

SCOUT STOCKINGS

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DUE to the change of colour in Scout and Cub stockings, the Stores Dept. is offering 500 pairs of Scout Hose, knitted from the finest of woollens, in Black leg with turned down Khaki tops, at a clearance price below cost.

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up and down as Kaa's tail came swishing around the circle.

Faster and faster swung Kaa's tail, and higher and faster jumped the monkeys, but one by one they were caught by his tail, until all lay stretched out on the Jungle floor, and Kaa was able to coil himself up again and go to sleep without being bothered with their chattering or their mischievous tricks.

This is a Cubby adaptation of "Swing the Bag." The "tail" is a rope with a small bag stuffed with paper or sawdust at the end, and is swung around the circle by Kaa, who is lying on the ground. As the bag describes the circle the Cubs endeavour to jump over it; those hit drop out of the game.

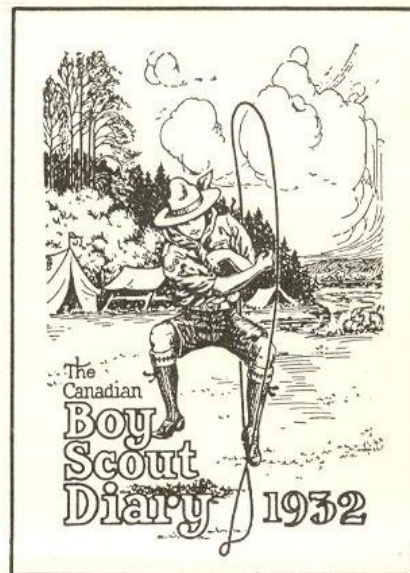
At the beginning Kaa lies in the centre of the floor with the rope ready to swing. The Banderlog are ranging around the room until their leader suddenly sees Kaa. Then they gradually step closer and closer. They throw their caps at Kaa to see if he is awake, and get still closer, until within the radius of the rope. Kaa lifts his head and looks at the monkeys and "fixes" them with his stony stare, then begins to swing the ropes, slowly at first, and then faster and faster. When the Banderlog are touched they are "dead" and retire and sit in an outer circle until all are disposed of.

If desired, Kaa may be generous, and allow the last monkey in the circle to live, and he may count points to his Six. For another variation, Kaa may make his usual meal of all the dead monkeys. (Dance of Kaa).

—F.L.S., 10th Calgary Group.

A noted French educational authority has said that Scouting has two tendencies which appear contradictory, and yet which have worked out perfectly,—loyalty to one's own nation, and the ability to understand and appreciate others.

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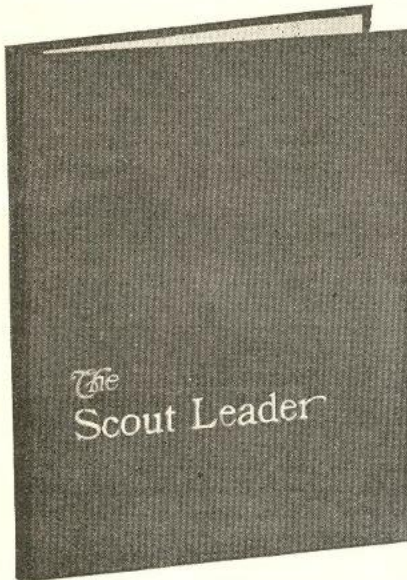
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O'Grady Speed Knot

HERE is an "O'Grady" type of speed knot-tying game that is popular in Montreal: Troop in single line. With a watch in his hand the leader announces, "In ten seconds tie the reef (or other) knot. Go!" As soon as each knot is tied it is dropped to the floor. At the call of "Time!" tying discontinues, and those who have tied pick up their ropes and take a step forward. Those who failed remain where they are. The leader then gives, "In nine seconds, go!" The same procedure is followed, and on the call of "Time!" those who have failed remain standing, and the successful tiers pick up their ropes and again step forward. The front line diminishes, and the game ends (at 2 to 4 seconds, depending on the knot) when no one steps forward. A good feature of the game is that everyone remains in the competition throughout. It is possible that a boy who fumbles and fails to move forward in the first stages may "find his fingers" and catch up with the leaders before the game is ended.

Jungle Terms for the Pack

"JUNGLE atmosphere" terms are being used by Montreal Cub packs in place of the ordinary pack terms. Fees are "Bones," competition points are "Bites," Notices are "Howls," and the Notice Board is the "Howler." The meeting place is the "Jungle," the floor the "Grass," the Corner the "Lair"; and clothes hooks are "Trees." The lights are "Stars." Instruction is the teaching of the "Jungle Law," and badges are "Scars."

Water Truce—a Cub Game

HERE is a popular new jungle game of the Soongy-Tay-Ay Pack of Winnipeg—"The Water Truce." A six-foot "river" is marked across the room with chalk. The pack is divided into two, half on each bank, to represent deer and other timid animals, who come to the river to drink. When the flashlight is switched on the sun is shining and the water truce is on. When the light is switched off, clouds have obscured the sun, the rains have come, and the water truce is over. The animals scamper to the ends of the hall before Akela catches them or they forfeit their lives. Flashes of light, judiciously timed, make the fun fast and furious.

Nothing to Pin a Badge On!

IF you had a sanitarium sun-treatment Cub Pack, the uniform of which consisted of a Cub smile and a loincloth, what would you do with the Cub badge at an Investiture? This problem faced the 10th Calgary, as sponsors of two Sixes at the Calgary Red Cross Children's Hospital. The solution found was worthy of the best traditions of Scout ingenuity. A good-sized wolf cub-head stamp was made out of cork linoleum, and with the aid of an ordinary ink pad, the head was stamped on the chest of the young candidate. And weren't they proud of it! "Something like pirates being tattooed."

Group Birthday Candles

A feature of the 21st Birthday Party of the 2nd Tewkesbury Group, England, was a mammoth birthday cake at the foot of which were photographs of the founders of the Group. Candles were lit by one of the founders for the years 1910 to 1914 when he was in charge of the troop. Candles for the war years were lighted by a representative of those who had kept the troop going during the absence of the Scoutmaster, and those who had been Scoutmasters since the war lit candles for their years. Finally the present Scoutmaster placed a miniature flag on top of the cake to signify that the old flag was still flying. As each period of candles burst into flame the names of the members of those years were called out, amid cheers.

RE THE SCOUT'S PROFICIENCY BADGE BOOK

R. C. Parent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—"When I read in the January Scout Leader that a new little book on Proficiency Badges would be available by January 15th I immediately sent for two copies. They came yesterday, and I think they are great, and the book is just the right shape and very attractive.

"Many a time have the boys asked me for badge requirements when I could not tell them. I propose always to carry one of these, have one in the Scout locker, and urge as many as possible to buy them."

A Variation of Bean Scoring

AS a variation of the "bean" scoring system for troop meeting games an Ottawa leader has been using "Tiddley-Wink" counters,—giving out a Red for five points, a Blue for 4, Yellow for 3 and White for 1. "The boys get a great kick out of totaling up in patrol corners near the end of the meeting." The points are then called out, and marked on the board.

Monocle Relay

TRY this Montreal game: Small curtain rings or large coppers or pennies are provided as "monocles." Patrols in line or fyle. At "Go!" first Scouts place monocle in eye, run to goal line, change monocle to other eye, and run back. Hand monocle to next Scout. The monocle must be in the eye before running, and if lost must be replaced before continuing. (This looks like a fine Parents' Night fun game, with some of the dads competing.)

Ushering Towards Citizen Badge

SCOUT leaders are requested to get in touch with Scouts wishing to pass for the Citizen Badge, and forward their names to the District Office before Saturday. The names forwarded for this purpose will be held in the District Office and the Scouts will receive first call for all ushering jobs in the future. As Scouts are often called on for such jobs we feel that they should have special training, and we propose to make this a start.

—Ottawa District Bulletin.

A Camp Rover Moot

A Rover Moot to be held under canvas is announced by Ontario Provincial Headquarters,—the dates July 30—August 1, the place Ebor Park, near Brantford. So much interest has been aroused that it has been necessary to restrict Crews to four delegates and an R.L. Invitations have been sent to the Provincial Headquarters of other provinces.

Scout Dates

April

- 1st—All Fools' Day. Scouts to "fool" by doing Good Turns.
- 3rd—Low Sunday.
- 9th—Vimy Ridge, 1917.
- 21st—Jewish Passover.
- 22nd—2nd Battle of Ypres, 1915.
- 23rd—St. George's Day. St. George is the patron saint of Scouting.

During April

- Five Saturdays for early spring observation hikes.
- Begin planning the summer camp.
- Participate in local spring "clean-ups."