

The Scout

A Monthly Publication
for Cub, Scout & Rover

Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association in Canada

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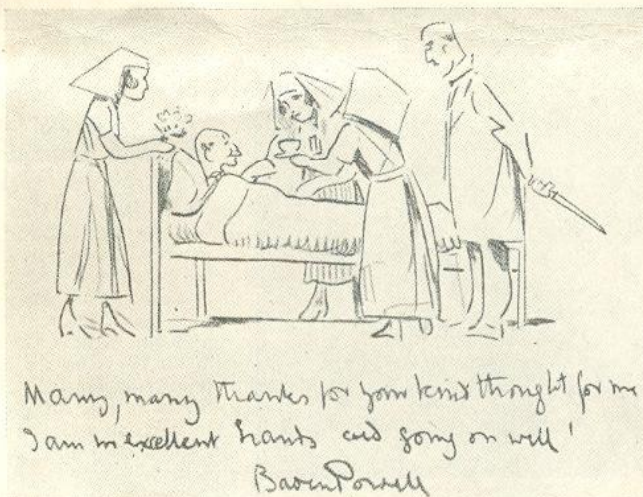
OTTAWA, ONT.

SEPTEMBER, 1934

No. 1



from
the
Chief
Scout



8TH LAW—A SCOUT SMILES AND WHISTLES UNDER ALL DIFFICULTIES

ONE of the reasons for the success of Scouting has been the unquestioned and consistent sincerity of its originator and leader,—his "living of what he preaches." Could a finer example have been offered than the above cartoon, of himself by himself, drawn during last winter's very serious and painful illness? It should be an inspiration to us all.

IN the words of the Pantomime Clown of old times,—here we are again!

Thanks to wonderful surgery, most capable nursing, and to the buck-up messages from Scouts of all degrees, I have come back to Scouting all the better for a very unpleasant experience. I return with deep gratitude to those who have so helped me and with thankfulness to God for granting me renewed life.

I would thank more particularly those on whose shoulders fell the work which I ought to have been doing. I come back, like Rip Van Winkle, to find that in my absence the Movement has gone on all the better for it in the hands of the different responsible heads. This has been the case overseas as well as at home.

Our Need To-day

One thing has not come off to the full extent that I had hoped for, and that is a big accession of Scoutmasters.

We urgently need to extend the Movement in these days of out-of-work lads and world unrest, so as to bring the very poorest under good influences and healthy training. To this end we must exert ourselves to bring in more men as Scouters.

I am confident that we can do it. There are thousands of them available, but they are ignorant of our aims and methods, nor do they realize the vital need of our training for the oncoming nation. Our best advertisement is the sight of our boys at work; our best recruiting agents are our Scouters. With the camping season now on, every Scouter can, if he will, act as spider, with his camp as the parlour into which to lure possible converts.

Only to-day I heard of a case where a man had been an interested spectator of certain boys at play, and one day they met him on the road and announced that they had made up their minds and were all ready.

"Ready for what?"

"To be Scouts, Sir."

"Very good. And who is going to be your leader?"

"You, Sir; we elected you **anonymously**."

"But damn it all—Oh well, I suppose one mustn't swear if one is going to be a Scoutmaster—well, you see, I've got a lot of other things to do—and—oh, all right, I'll have a try."

(To-day nothing would induce him to give it up.)

There are loads of men who would join us if they only knew how valuable their assistance would be, and how natural and attractive our work is. You might put it somewhat in this way to your fly when you have got him into your parlour, but wording it according to the requirements of the particular case:

Playing Spider

"Up till now you have been a busy or an idle man all your life. Any doctor will tell you that to knock off all work suddenly in the one case or to continue to vegetate in the other is the sure and short cut to the grave. I want to suggest to you a remedy. It is to take on a job of work; such a job is not only lying open to you but is eagerly awaiting you. It beats monkey glands in bringing you a renewal of your youth; it lands you into a cheery company of "good companions"; and it enables you to do a

valuable bit of service for your country and your fellow men.

"I mean, of course, taking part in the Boy Scout Movement.

"Some men appear to imagine that to take on this job means being either a saint or an Admirable Crichton, or both; that you may not smoke or laugh or swear; that you must be either a pacifist, a faddist, a Fascist, or some other 'ist'; that in the Movement we are governed by rules and regulations. This is all wrong. All that we want is a human **man**, who can revive his boyhood in the comradeship of boys, and who can play the game of Scouting with them in its simplest common-sense form, as given in "Scouting for Boys."

Tell your fly that he has only to get into the boy's skin, and to look at things with the boy's eyes and use his own common-sense and imagination. He will find it a fascinating game, bringing results that are very well worth while from the national point of view as well as being satisfying to the soul.

That Camp Questionnaire

SCOUTERS of approximately two-thirds of last year's camps filled and returned their Camp Questionnaires, and thus contributed a substantial fund of new and up-to-date camping information.

For any who may ask what has been the precise value of these reports, the answer is: Broadly, they have provided a year-to-year picture of camping methods, indicating features where improvements might be made, and often suggesting, from experience, some form of improvement,—sometimes illustrated with photographs. In other words, the Questionnaires have made it possible to pool our camping experiences and ideas in **The Scout Leader**; and unquestionably their summarization here has been a factor in the steady advance of our camping standards during the past decade,—a factor second only to the Gilwell training in camping.

A specific example: For a number of years the Questionnaires have brought in an increasingly varied list of camp neighbourhood good turns, and this increase each year unquestionably has been due considerably to the listing in **The Scout Leader** of good turns found by enterprising Scouters and Scouts during the previous summer. In turn, this vacation period thought "for other people" has materially helped to spread appreciation of the practical nature of the good-citizenship training of Scouting,—one of the reasons for the steady growth of the Movement throughout the Dominion.

Several new questions are asked this year. Add your bit by sending in your Questionnaire, — and **BEFORE YOU FORGET IT**. If you have some good Scout **activity** snapshots, these also would be appreciated, for possible use in the **Leader**.

Don't forget!

The Scout Leader

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Chief Scout for Canada
His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of
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F. E. L. Coombs - - - - - Editor

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Camp Equipment After Camp

ONE of the gratifying developments of the past two or three years has been the steadily growing percentage of Scout Groups acquiring camp equipment of their own. With this has come an equally important consideration,—the proper care of equipment. It will profit a Group but little if its camp outfit is allowed to deteriorate through lack of proper "putting away." As a matter of fact new equipment put away wet and unclean can be destroyed before the second year's use.

This has happened. Mention was made this summer of one district's camping equipment found in such condition that the cutlery had been rusted into solid masses—apparently put away wet.

A good example arrangement is that of the 1st Galt Group, the enterprising Committee and Mothers' Auxiliary of which have provided an unusually complete

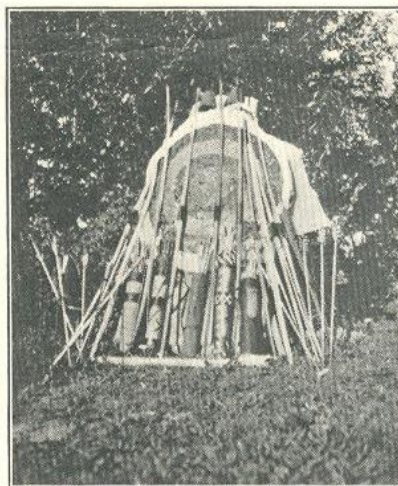
camping equipment. The tents and other equipment, thoroughly dry and carefully packed, are picked up at the camp site by a storage company truck, stored in the warehouse, and in the summer again delivered at the camp grounds selected. The warehousing includes insurance. The arrangements include the privilege of taking out single tents between seasons, if desired.

In the case of district owned equipment a suggestion offered by a group of Scouters discussing the rusted-cutlery case was that a District Quartermaster be appointed,

preferably some good business man, having no other active connection with Scouting. Similarly, for Group camp equipment, some dependable person should be asked to take the responsibility of the equipment,—checking it out, and in, and seeing that it is properly and safely stored, and insured against fire.

When necessity has compelled the rolling up of tents in wet weather, they should be spread out and thoroughly dried at home before storage. All cooking utensils and cutlery should be absolutely clean, and dry; preferably they should be greased, against possible dampness and rust.

Whatever plan is followed, let us make sure that our camping outfit is taken care of.



ARCHERY equipment at Camp Woods, Alberta's Gilwell. Indian and pioneer craft have been given especial attention at these camps.

Courses by Commissioners Have Been a Fine Success

WHEREVER put on, the new Preliminary District Training Courses in Cubbing, Scouting or Rovering, given personally or under the supervision of District Commissioners, have been a marked success. They have provided an effective introduction for new or potential leaders, and for Group Committeemen. To the latter the Courses have brought a better understanding of Scouting objectives and methods, and an appreciation of the Committeeman's role in the Scout family. In some cases Courses have brought qualified Committeemen into actual leadership; generally they have helped prepare Committeemen to meet one of their definite obligations—the providing of temporary Pack or Troop leadership when necessary.

Finally the Courses provide a series of get-togethers that are always enjoyed, and that help to develop district friendliness and understanding.

It is hoped that all District Commissioners will this autumn or winter plan one or more of these Courses. Full information will be provided by Provincial Headquarters. In all cases Commissioners should first inform the Provincial Office, in order that personal letters may be exchanged regarding certain features of the training which are of importance in achieving the best results.

Have Your Boys Answer!

AN intimation has been received from Australia that a number of "Pen Friend" letters from Australian to Canadian Scouts (listed in the **Leader** and forwarded on application) have not yet been answered. Will Scouters who applied for these letters kindly urge the Scouts concerned to reply at an early date?

A Rally Without Spectators

A DISTRICT Indoor Rally "without spectators" held by the Montreal Central District was voted such a success that it was decided to hold another. For the experiment nine troops and 21 Scouters gathered at St. George's church hall, for a programme run on the lines of a magnified troop meeting. Each troop was treated as a patrol, the A.S.M. taking the role of the Scoutmaster. Said the Montreal **Buzz**: "The value of these rallies lies in the improved district spirit and discipline, the enlargement of the individual Scout's outlook on Scouting and the raising of the standard of scouty competitive spirit."

More Scouters for Canada

B-P.'S appeal for more leaders applies equally to Canada—more Scouters, that more boys may benefit by the stabilizing influence of Scouting.

For, to say it again, probably never in the world's history have future citizens been surrounded by so many unsettling influences,—slack discipline in many homes, in others the depressing atmosphere of prolonged unemployment and dependence upon relief; the difficulty of finding a boy's job; the influence of gangster and sex problem movies; organized crime and its widely publicized financial returns; disclosures of questionable ethics in certain big business organizations.

Scouting has proved itself a stabilizing, good-character-shaping influence. Any Scoutmaster of a few years' experience can tell of boys originally of uncertain promise who have actually been "made" by Scouting; of others, from good homes headed by an unwise, non-understanding parent, who have responded at once to the "outside voice" of the Scoutmaster and the code of Scouting, and have grown into fine young citizens.

This is our field of service. And in such times Canada has the right to demand that we make our best contribution.

Beyond your own leadership, probably the best contribution you could make would be to interest someone else in Scout leadership—leadership that will helpfully touch the lives of 20 or 30 additional boys, who in five or six short years will be young men.

As a Canadian, think it over. Look around you, pick your man, bring him to one of your well-planned, boy-busy meetings. Give him something to do,—perhaps simply the telling of a story at the indoor council fire. Have him take a Preliminary District Training Course, if one can be arranged (consult Provincial Headquarters),—then steer him into organization of the nucleus of a Group, and a Troop of his own.

And you will have done something for Canada—something of an importance that may some day astonish you.

Beginning the Fall Fun

ONE of the very best ways to start the Fall Season is a little social affair of P. L.'s and S. M. at the latter's home, preliminary to a Court of Honour discussion of Autumn and Winter plans, then a joint meeting of Court of Honour and Group Committee, perhaps at the home of the Group Chairman.

Court of Honour

At the Court of Honour deal with such troop details as:

Re-organization, promotions, Cubs coming up, other candidates.

Meeting programmes (general discussion of: could they be improved over last season?)

Games (continue some of the popular old ones, or all new?)

Patrol competition (did last season's scoring system work out fairly as between all patrols? Any change?)

Rank tests (how much, if any, reviewing of Tenderfoot and 2nd Class Advancement plans).

Fees (same as last year?).

Proficiency Badge progress.

Fall and Winter Hikes.

Troop Entertainments.

Parents' or Open Nights.

Systematic Troop Good Turns (including co-operation in activities of church or other parent institution).

The Group Committee Meeting

Accompanied by 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.

Finances and 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.

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

A Few Reminders

THE New Boys.—Remember that these come eagerly anticipating all kinds of good fun. Don't disappoint them by failure to have interesting, lively meetings,—that is, meetings well and definitely laid out (with your Court of Honour) beforehand.

Parents.—Meet the parents, if possible, particularly those of new boys, and make sure that they understand what you do at meetings, and the general activities and aims of Scouting. Invite them to an early open meeting.

The Group Committee.—Use the members in all ways possible; make them feel that they are more than a nominal part of the organization. Occasionally invite members to address the boys briefly on their business, trade or profession. Some successful troops have the Committee members join them on an occasional

hike, or invite them to motor out to attend a hike council fire.

The Patrol System.—You'll of course use the Patrol System, recalling B.-P's statement that "Only through the use of

A Composite Four-Night Troop Programme

7.10—Headquarters opened by T.L. or A.S.M.

7.15—Duty Patrol arrives, makes room ready and prepares Union Jack for breaking. S.M. arrives.

7.25—Balance of Troop arrives.

7.30—Patrol Corners; roll call; inspection by P.L.'s; dues.

7.35—Troop called into Horseshoe formation by A.S.M. S.M. takes over parade. Flag break. Scout Silence. T.L. makes attendance report.* General inspection* and points marked up on board. Special inspection—.*

(a) Hair.

(b) Contents of right pocket for usefulness.

(c) Boots, Half point off if not recently polished.

(d) Hands.

7.45—Lively Game—(Freeze)*

(a) Rugby Scrum.

(b) Poison Circle.

(c) Zig Zag Relay.

(d) Patrol Horse Race.

7.55—Patrol Corners Instruction by P.L.'s in Test and Badge work—

(a) Knots and their uses.

(b) Compass points.

(c) Composition of the flag.

(d) Morse Alphabet.

(Freeze)*

8.10—Quiet Game—*

(a) Bafflers.

(b) Rising Circle.

(c) O'Grady Compass.

(d) Blindfold Kim's.

8.20—(a, c) Semaphore or Morse Relay.*

(b, d) Sealed Message in Semaphore or Morse.*

8.30—(a) Hand Signals by S.M.*

(b) Outdoor tracking problem.*

(c) Use Your Eyes.

(d) Find the Item.*

8.40—(a) First Aid demonstration and quizz, broken arm by S.M. Bandage demonstration by each patrol.*

(b) Scout Law Baseball.*

(c, d) Scout Law Charades.*

8.50—Council Fire—Songs. S.M.'s five minute quiet talk. More songs. Stunts. Announcements. Scout Silence. O Canada. King. Flag. Duty Patrol for next meeting. Dismiss.

Court of Honour.

*Patrol Competition.

NOTE: Games and Problems in this or recent back numbers of THE SCOUT LEADER. It is assumed that you keep your copies.

the Patrol System can the Scouting programme be fully carried out." This means fully using your Court of Honour.

The Court of Honour.—Make the boys feel that the troop is "their show,"

and that they have the responsibility of running it—subject to your approval.

Your Meeting Role.—The ideal troop meeting role for the S.M. with A.S.M.'s and a T.L. is that of unobtrusively over-seeing from a desk, or roaming about observing the work in patrol corners. If not yet realized, aim to achieve this. You'll feel vastly different about "meeting night."

Use a Woodcraft Call.—For directing and control keep to the bird or animal troop call, the "freeze" and hand signals. Shouted commands do not belong to Scouting.

The Boy's Viewpoint.—Finally, make sure you are holding to the boy's viewpoint. Remind yourself occasionally that Scouting is **the boy's idea** of what's fun, guided in character-helping channels,—not a **man's idea** of what boys should think is fun. That's the rock that a number of boys' organizations have been wrecked on.

Scouting is an outdoor programme which in certain inclement seasons is forced indoors. It's the "Game of Scouting for Boys,"—and game features should be developed in every troop activity.

Games Old and New

RUGBY Scrum.—A good steam-off game. Patrols, in English Rugby pack formation, push against one another until one is forced back across a line.

O'Grady Compass.—During an O'Grady drill boys directed to face certain compass points. Those facing 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.

Biscuit Relay.—A fun game. Scouts hop to one end of the hall, take a soda biscuit from a chair, and return walking a line, one foot in front of the other. Must eat the biscuit on the way, and whistle, before the next member of the patrol can start.

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.

Locomotive Relay.—Patrols in Indian file, each Scout holds right foot of boy in front and places left hand on his shoulder. Hop prescribed distance, around post or chair, and back to starting point. A break down puts the "locomotive" out of the race.

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.

Reversing Circle.—Boys hold hands, form circle, drop hands; given "Right turn—walk—run!" At short intervals given "Reverse," when runners are expected to turn and run in the opposite direction without losing stride. Original intervals to be maintained. Scout's Pace may be used, with ten steps walking and ten running.

Patrol Horse Race.—Patrols in single file at one end of room, smallest Scout (the jockey) standing beside the P. L. On "Go!" the jockey mounts the back of the

(Continued on Page 11)

Financing With Apples

DURING October of last year "Scout Apple Days" were held in well over fifty towns and villages, apparently establishing that month as one of the most effective periods in which to put on the project. Confirming earlier experiences, in addition to valuable publicity for apples and Scouting, the returns far surpassed any other financing method tried, as indicated by the Apple Day Questionnaires. On this point the Questionnaire replies, with less than a half-dozen exceptions, ranged from "Very satisfactory" to "A surprising success." The exceptions were "short notice" attempts, or otherwise due to lack of preparation and effective organization.

Saint John, N.B., reporting on its third Apple Day, supplied this comprehensive statement: "Scout Apple Day has definitely solved our district financial problem, and has been adopted as our sole means of raising annual funds. People now expect it each year, understand it, and are entirely cordial towards the idea. Numbers of our business men make a practice on that day of buying and eating as many 'Scout Apples' as possible."

Renewed Attention to Scouting

Of equal value, as borne out by the Questionnaires, was the renewed attention attracted locally to Scouting, and the value of its training. In every case save one the answer to this question was "Yes." The exception was an indefinite question mark.

It may be noted that this renewed attention probably is of greatest general value to Scouting in the early Autumn—the time of greatest enrolment of new boys.

Will Repeat

In every case save two the Questionnaires stated that Apple Day would be repeated. The two exceptions were undecided.

"Bites"

from the Questionnaires

IN the largest places, in most cases, best results were secured in the business districts, and in smaller places best sale in the residential sections—providing the Scout salesmen are well instructed.

* * *

Football crowds liked and bought apples in a few cases—notably a college crowd at London; otherwise such gatherings were disappointing. Enterprising Strathroy leaders found two auction sale crowds good apple buyers. Theatre-sale experiences were equally divided between good and poor.

* * *

Some of last October's Apple Day receipts in the apple province of Nova Scotia: Bridgewater, \$70.00; Truro, \$235.00; Sydney, \$341.94; Kentville, \$116.00; Yarmouth, \$240.00; Halifax (first effort, brief newspaper announcement and a rainy day), \$1,000.00.

* * *

Belleville, Ont., used coaster wagons for carrying hampers to supply salesmen.

* * *

Moose Jaw, Sask., reported \$108.26 net on a sale of 3,500 and noted "a scarcity of money here, in the dried-out country." It is planned to repeat, however. Of Cubs, only older boys were used.

On its third Apple Day, Saint John, N.B., sold 20,000 apples at a net profit of \$687.94. The usual thorough publicity included movie theatre slide announcements, window cards, billboards, radio, a decorated-bike parade, cards on street cars and trucks, window displays, and a large canvas sign across the head of the city's main business street.

To Ensure Apple Day Success

SEND to Provincial Headquarters for the latest edition of The Boy Scout Apple Day book.

Study it—detail by detail.

Secure approval of municipal authorities.

Fix a date at least a month in advance, preferably a date common with other centres—to secure the benefit of simultaneous publicity throughout the province.

Notify Provincial Headquarters, to secure latest information and advice.

Call a meeting of your Local Association, and discuss details thoroughly.

Consider every angle of publicity,—press, church, radio, movie theatre, window displays, bill boards, window cards, cards for street cars, trucks, autos; decorated cars or trucks for Apple Day; street streamers.

Hold final meeting of Committee-men, Scouters and Scouts on Apple Day Eve, in charge of your most enthusiastic and enterprising leader. Include a talk and demonstration of courteous and effective salesmanship, preferably by one of your leading business men.

Use purchaser's tags to protect buyers from second approach, if undesired. (The dotting of the street with persons wearing the official red apple tag has proved a real contribution to success.)

Give real value in attractive, good-sized apples.

Again—study, item by item, the suggestions given in THE SCOUT APPLE DAY book.

Sales at manufacturing plants were excellent, when properly timed. At Woodstock, Ont., "As it was pay day on Friday, a canvass was made of factories after school on that day, which helped our sales wonderfully . . . As Saturday morning usually has a whole day's work crammed into it, employees have no time for eating apples."

Fifty-three Apple Days in Ontario during 1933 gave total net receipts of \$8,192.78. This sum (quoting Assistant Provincial Commissioner F. C. Irwin) "made it possible for many centres to pay Quotas, help Scouts with Registration fees, camp expenses and other things which could not otherwise have been tackled in 1933."

* * *

"I feel sure that 1934 will find practically all of the 1933 centres selling apples again—and a lot more—and that they'll all do better because of their experience with the plan to date."

* * *

Another manufacturing town which did well—Port Colborne—had uniformed Scout salesmen at factory entrances at 6:30 a.m. A Scout and a Cub were on each post in the business district, and did well. Groups of Cubs, in charge of a Scout, canvassed the residential sections.

* * *

Welland, another manufacturing city, started at 7 a.m. and sold until 6 p.m. All Scouts fully uniformed. A special group was selected to visit offices and places of business. Salesmen in three units divided the day equally, the Rovers last. "Expenses ran rather high, but we have the experience for next year."

* * *

Regina struck mild, slushy weather, and sold 6,292 apples at \$253.68 net. Sale at a rugby game was fair, and morning in business district best period. Scouts best salesmen.

* * *

Toronto sold 90,000 McIntosh Reds for a little under \$5,000, between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. The city was divided into districts, in charge of Scouters. Newspapers gave excellent support, including photographs and specially written articles. The publicity was of undoubted value to the Movement throughout the province. The best salesmen were Chinese Scouts.

* * *

Sydney, N.S., picked September 30th, and good weather, and sold 30 barrels for \$341.94. Publicity included a banner across the main business street and window displays.

* * *

"It was a great success. Thanks for the idea. It will enable us to do many good turns."—Paris, Ont.

* * *

A new and interesting item in Charlotte-town's report was \$25.00 for advertising Apple Day from the Provincial Government. Well planned publicity included billboards, radio announcement, and addresses before the Board of Trade, Rotary and Y's Men's Club. Two large window displays attracted wide attention. Scouts were best salesmen.

* * *

Merchants of Ridgetown, Ont., readily inserted Apple Day slogans in their weekly paper ads. Slides were shown at the movie house; an apple-campfire-Scout equipment window display attracted much attention.

* * *

Galt, Ont., disposed of 12 barrels for \$154.00 net. There was a fair sale at a football game. The Group Committee sold 71 baskets of apples in advance. The Scout Mothers' Club served the boys refreshments periodically during the day. Attention was attracted by a window display replica of the district camp—tents, trees, fences, real water, etc.

St. Catharines, in the centre of the Niagara fruit country, sold 70 bushels of apples, at a net profit of \$150.00. The hours were 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Cubs were best salesmen, and business district best market.

* * *

Kitchener, on a very cold, windy day, started at 7 a.m., and sold 3,600 apples for a gross of \$305.70. High expenses cut the net results to \$187.70. It is expected to do much better this year. Because of poor newspaper support, it is planned to distribute a circular, in addition to window displays, signs on street cars, etc.

* * *

A banner 40 ft. by 3 ft. across Main Street cost Orangeville "very little," and was very effective in attracting the attention of Saturday crowds.

* * *

In addition to other publicity, Hanover, Ont., a week before, distributed house-to-house, a mimeo handbill explaining the project (and found best sale in the residential district). A footnote reminded that the Scouts also regularly collected waste paper, to help meet expenses.

WELL designed window displays played an effective part in London's highly successful Apple Day last year.



THIS is another detail that cannot be arranged-for and designed at short notice.



"Caused more interest in Scouting, and certainly greater co-operation and friendly feeling. Apple Day Committee is being constituted a committee to form a Local Association." — Port Colborne-Humberstone, Ont.

* * *

London did the good business of selling 13,500 Reds at a net profit of \$699.88, thanks to a very well planned effort. The publicity included placards on a fleet of delivery cars. A college football game did well, also the theatres. Hours, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

* * *

Hamilton ventured a joint Apple Day with the Amity Clubs, the Scouts selling, the clubs providing the apples and handling the publicity. From the Scout point of view the arrangement was not regarded as a success; the publicity lacked effectiveness.

* * *

A salesmanship sketch, "The Wrong and Right Way to Sell an Apple," provided by Toronto headquarters, was used there and elsewhere in the province to good advantage. It was put on at final Apple Day Eve gatherings.

The Badge System in Cubbing

While they may not agree entirely with the views expressed, Canadian Cub leaders will find challenge of thought in the following excellent discussion of the Cub badge system. It was prepared for New South Wales "SCOUTING" by A.C.M. Charles Savage, of the 1st Concord Group.

OUR Chief, in the "Wolf Cubs' Handbook", says: "The object of the proficiency badges is to help to remedy defects and to develop character and physical health. They should not be regarded in the same way as the star tests, and should not normally form part of the regular work of the Pack." But before I go further, I want to explain what the Badge system is. It is a series of twelve badges which may be passed by a Cub after he has completed his star tests. They are divided into four divisions and cater for every type of Cub. We nearly all know what the badge system is, but just when are badges used and how and why? May I say that a large number of Akelas do not give adequate thought as to why badges

It all boils down to this. Are we to make good ordinary citizens out of all boys, or are we to encourage the bright boys to be brighter and thus become the leaders of these good citizens?

We want leaders more than we want citizens. We can very easily cater for both these thoughts. Our object should be to improve and do our best for every boy—with the dull boy to leave him not so dull, and with the bright boy to make him brighter—and I believe that the badge system intelligently used can help us to this.

We find a few things which badges are used for:

1. To retain interest and to hold a boy in the Pack, or to fill in the period while waiting to "go up."
2. To foster or create interest.
3. To teach some specialized subject.
4. Where you have a batch of people willing to help you, and this is the easiest way you can fit them in.
5. As a reward for work done in the Pack.
6. Cubs are encouraged to go for badges so as to decorate the Totem Pole, thus making it pretty and at the same time building up the tradition and honour of the Pack.
7. By some Akelas they are used to rectify character deficiencies or to encourage a boy to follow his own inclinations to attempt to find out his true ultimate vocation.
8. Some people have compromised. The badges are there, and they just pass them.

It is to this latter class of people that this paper is directed. Badges are in the scheme of Cub training for a definite purpose. They are not always there, but after Cubbing had started something was lacking and badges were brought in to supply this deficiency. Badges are not such as they appeal to the older boy only. If a boy loses interest in Cubbing in general, it shows that Cubbing is not being properly applied or, if he outgrows an interest in Cubbing, badges are not the thing to hold him in the Group.

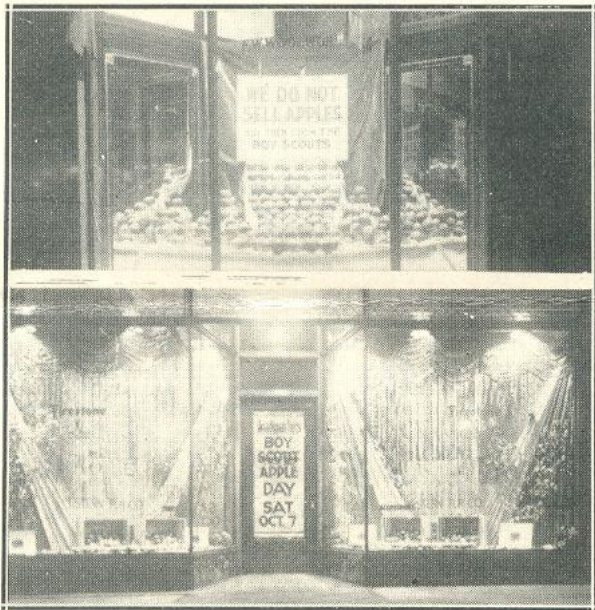
Now when are these badges to be used? This question must be decided by each Akela, and the maximum benefit should be derived from these when employed. I will briefly outline a few cases where badges may advantageously be used:

1. Where a boy has passed his star tests quite young and he is still keen, badges will retain interest without interfering with the ordinary Cub activities. In fact, it may make him keener.

2. Where a boy has some shortcomings and badges can be used to overcome them. In these circumstances I am not above making the test fit the boy instead of the boy fitting the test. Actually all Cubbing should do this.

3. Where Akela has an advanced Pack and holds more than one meeting per week. Here Akela must vary the

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1st Ontario Sea Scout Conference



UNDER the auspices of the 8th Oshawa Group Rover Sea Scouts the 1st Ontario Sea Scout Conference was held in that city June 8th and 9th, and brought together some 30 Sea Scouts and Rover Sea Scouts and a number of Commissioners and representatives of Provincial and Dominion Headquarters. During the well planned two-days' programme the various practical phases and problems of Sea Scouting were discussed with keen interest, and leaders returned home with a new interest and enthusiasm for their branch of the Movement.

A gratifying note of discussions and addresses was the emphasis laid upon the principle that Sea Scouting was in the first instance Scouting; that its "reason for being" was not the making of sailors, but character development, and that there was no place for "senior service" snobbery as between the Sea and Land Scout branches—that all are brother Scouts, holding loyally to the Third Scout Law of Brotherhood in all its implications.

The conference opened with a banquet the importance of which was recognized by the attendance of the Chief Executive Commissioner, Mr. John A. Stiles, Provincial President J. W. Mitchell, Deputy Provincial Commissioner J. F. M. Stewart, and other prominent leaders; leading citizens of Oshawa, including Mr. R. S. McLaughlin of General Motors, Mr. W. N. Gilbert, President of the Oshawa Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent business figures and clergy. The banquet was held in Christ Church Parish Hall, and was tendered by the Mothers' Auxiliary of the 8th Oshawa Group.

One of the banquet speakers was Captain Williams, Assistant Sea Scoutmaster of the 51st Toronto Group Sea Scouts, 78 years old, and a Master Mariner who had sailed the inland lakes for over 50 years.

Sea Scoutmaster Harry Rigg, the Scouter responsible for the development and success of Sea Scouting in Oshawa, was given major credit for the organization of the conference.

Discussions and Papers

A paper on "Boats" presented by Sea Scouter Fred Dawson of the 24th Toronto Group Sea Rovers offered the following suggestions:

That a Sea Scout Group or Troop have up to three types of boats, depending upon location, and age of boys, as follows:—

A 14- or 16-foot skiff for the smaller

boys. Start them off with sculling. The next step, a canoe-sail and leeboards, for attaining some sailing fundamentals. Water,—harbour, wide river, or lake, under proper supervision.

26-foot rowing cutter, for average-size boy of 16 years. Rowing only. Water,—harbour, river or lake.

Third boat type, life-boat converted to sail boat, for older Sea Scouts and Rovers. Essentially a safe boat, quite suitable for lake use. Being a double-ender has advantage over square stern, as may be beached either end if necessary.

Regarding steel vs. wood construction.—Steel difficult to work, but does not rot. Tanks offset sinkability. Wood hulls more subject to leaks, but can be made tight more easily. Steel hull presents difficulty with compass.

The speaker's idea of an ideal boat was a 24 to 26 centreboard-lifeboat. The keel boats sail better, but the depth of water required sometimes presents difficulty, particularly in Rover exploring of smaller streams.

Regarding rig.—Of the four, yawl, ketch, sloop and schooner, the speaker felt the last the most suitable, because the sails are more easily handled in stormy weather. The schooner lends itself admirably as a training ship, with three sails to set. A crew of six or eight may be kept busy.

Regarding equipment.—A suitable anchor and chain should be first consideration. A sea anchor is often handy in deep water. Other accessories (life jackets, fire extinguishers, etc.) also are of prime importance. An engine is a valuable asset when members of a crew may have to return from a sail in time for work or school.

It was suggested that lifeboats should be within the means of average crews, since there is not the same demand for them as for other types of boats.

Patrol System Afloat.—Discussion emphasized the value of a boat of sufficient size to carry a patrol,—to facilitate realization of "the spirit of the Patrol System afloat."

For boys over 17 there was general agreement that the ideal boat was the converted lifeboat type, equipped with air tanks or similar safety device, and of two-masted schooner rig.

Other practical discussions concerned "Financing a Sea Scout Troop," led by the 8th Oshawa; "Books and Literature

for Sea Scouts," by the 6th London, a review of "Sea Scouts" by "Gilcraft," by the 8th Oshawa, and "Sea Scout Games" by the 1st Sarnia.

The games provided a very interesting demonstration session on the harbour front. They included harpooning a log whale, a contest in picking up a life-buoy, and a breeches buoy demonstration.

Uniforms

The discussion of Sea Scout dress, led by the 12th St. Catharines, resulted in the suggestion that for Sea Scouts up to the age of 17 the uniform laid down in P. O. & R. be adhered to; that over that age the judgment of the Local Association, or Group Committee where there is no Local Association, should rule in the matter; that for Sea Scouters shorts be worn with shirt or jersey, and trousers with a reefer coat, other parts of uniform as laid down in P. O. & R.

Books for Sea Scouts

During the discussion of this subject by the 6th London there was presented a long and excellent list of books, including publishers and prices, under the heads: "History and Atmosphere," "Model Making," "Instruction and Reference," and a splendid "Nautical five-foot bookshelf" of sea fiction.

(A list of these books may be secured by Sea Scout units upon application to Dominion Headquarters.)

The Addresses

Addresses by the Executive Chief Commissioner John A. Stiles at the opening banquet, and by the Rev. Dr. Irwin Smith and Mr. Frank C. Irwin, Assistant Provincial Commissioner, speaking on behalf of Provincial Commissioner H. A. Laurence, received a unanimous response from those present.

Mr. Stiles, speaking of "The Place of Sea Scouting in the Movement," began by stating that his message in large part was a paraphrasing of statements by Lord Hampton, Imperial Headquarters Commissioner, and Imperial H.Q. Sea Scout Commissioner Robert Hole. Both of these long-experienced leaders, closely in touch with Lord Baden-Powell, had emphasized that Sea Scouts are first of all simply Scouts like other Scouts; that there must always be cordial co-operation between land Scouts and Sea Scouts; that anything like unhealthy rivalry must be avoided, as certain to be harmful to the spirit of both branches; that neither branch must be considered as outranking the other.

The organization of Sea Scouts is exactly the same as land Scouts—patrols, under Patrol Leaders. There must be no substitution of nautical terms for Scout terms, such as "watch" for "patrol," etc.

Baden-Powell has repeatedly said: "Keep things simple; remember Sea Scouting is a game. Do not let Sea Scouters get the idea they are teaching boys to be sailors. Do not let them wear sailor clothes."

If parents get the idea that boys are being trained to be sailors, some of them will accuse us of "being naval," just as we have been accused in some quarters of "being military."

And Sea Scouters must not make themselves into officers, instead of older brothers—the Scoutmaster role; they must not yield to the temptation to impose discipline from without. Scouting develops discipline from within.

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The Badge System in Cubbing

(Continued from Page 5)

two meetings the same way that the usual meeting differs from a Saturday afternoon outing. I am not suggesting that this is the only way to vary the meeting but it is one.

4. Where a boy has an inferiority complex it is the duty of Akela to try and eradicate it. One way is by encouraging the boy to do things in which he can excel, thus convincing him that he is just as good or better than the others.

5. Where Akela has a problem Cub.

Now you all know what I mean by a problem Cub. One who will not respond to ordinary Cub treatment; one who turns your hair grey and disturbs your sleep at night; one whom you despair of, but keep in the Pack. The Chief sets out that badges may be our contribution to the cure of this problem boy. Neither I nor anyone else can recommend any definite line of action in this regard. The individual boy must be studied and analysed; not only as to meetings, but his home conditions and training must be taken into consideration. You must do the best that you can to help him, and the badges may be the power in your grasp to help reconcile this boy to the world. You may have to divert his energy from one channel to another. You must try to guide this source of energy into some thing that will help the boy, thus putting this boy on the path to happy Scouting. But the fly in the ointment is that this problem Cub will rarely pass his 1st and 2nd star. If he did he would possibly no longer be a problem but an ordinary Cub.

Reverting to the inferiority complex. By using play-acting, games, jungle dances and other things at our disposal the boy will temporarily be cured, but he is still under the cloak of the jungle and he may not be able to apply this knowledge outside the jungle and to the realities of life.

If badges are used, he always has the badge on his arm to remind him of his superiority. It is a definite link with the outside world, and will possibly be of lasting value. Badges will also give him the éclat so necessary to his cure. Do not underestimate the importance of this much discussed inferiority complex. It is not a mere term but a very vital factor of the present day, and one which is well recognized by students of psychology. The root of the trouble may be so deep-seated that the Akela cannot remove it, but I am of the opinion that much good can be done with boys of Cub age in harmonizing their outlook to the realities of life. Badges can, in this case, be of vital importance, and in the hands of an understanding Akela do incalculable good. Possibly this is the greatest advantage of the badge system in Cubbing.

The **Handbook** (p. 160) gives us an admirable chart on the boys' failings and the remedies. This should prove of great help to Akelas when in difficulties, and will probably give you the inspiration necessary to solve your own problems. This chart is also reprinted in "Character Training in a Wolf Cub Pack," by Vera Barclay.

I said before that the natural bent of the boy must be encouraged. This is because you will be doing the boy harm if you encourage him to follow other than his natural inclinations. For instance, if a boy is keen on handicrafts and you try to interest him in collecting or something

like that, you will find that the boy will probably do as you tell him, but he will have two unbaked, unbakeable hobbies and he will excel in neither. Whereas if you had encouraged his interest in handicraft to greater dexterity, he would have been exceptionally good, without unbalancing his character.

This is an analogous case to the boy who wrote left-handed, whose teacher forced him to write right-handed. What was the result? He will never be able to write right-handed properly and he cannot go back to left-handed. Last, but not least, you will have altered the boy's brain and done irreparable damage. (There is one exception to this latter case, and that is the ambidextrous person, that is, a person capable of using both hands equally well.) So I say emphatically that the natural bent of the boy must be encouraged. Of course, circumstances alter cases. One has come very vividly to my notice recently, so I will quote it. One of my Cubs is particularly adept at running and jumping, but takes no interest in his home. In the ordinary boy this would not be a serious fault, though it is to be deplored, but in this case the circumstances are exceptional. The father is left with four children, of whom the Cub is the eldest. Well, naturally, I must by all means in my power encourage the boy to be a help at home. And I think that the House Orderly badge is going to lead the way to his salvation. The boy must be encouraged to do his bit in the home. What this bit is can only be decided upon by knowing all the facts of the case.

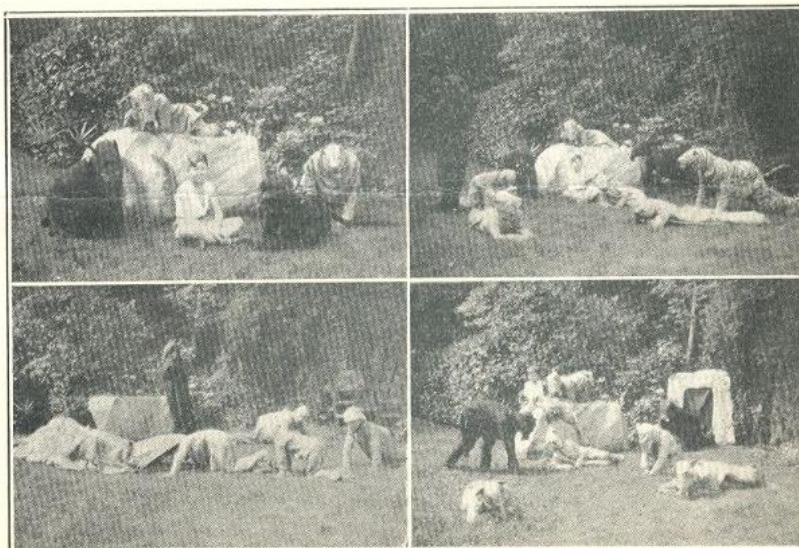
Badge training cannot be properly indulged in without lessening the Cub atmosphere. So definitely all badges must be learnt away from Cub meetings. Otherwise the meeting is liable to develop into a junior Scout meeting. The badges must be carried on so that they do not interfere with the ordinary Cub training which is setting the ground work for Scouting. The ordinary Cub work of the Pack, such as play-acting, jungle work, outings, games, etc., are of much more importance to the Group than badges passed by individual boys. Gaining badges is liable to make the boy selfish. He will much prefer to work for a badge than to carry on ordinary Cubbing. It will satisfy his ego and draw attention to himself, whereas, he is not

playing the game. (There is the exception where you are attacking the inferiority complex, and this éclat can't be put to good account.)

After a boy has passed his Second star he should be a good help to Akela and the Old Wolves of the Pack. If a boy is going to be isolated from the ordinary Cub work during this period, I am afraid this boy will eventually drift out of the Movement. I am not saying he will not go to the Scouts; he will, but he will probably eventually drift. Remember that the principle to be kept in mind is this: Will the granting of the badge encourage the Cub to be more proficient in the badge he has passed. If it does not, the badge is better left unpassed. I do not believe in promiscuous badge-hunting for Cubs. It will not do the Cub any good nor the Pack any good, and it tends to inoculate the boy against badges when he goes up to the troop. The same way as a certain well-known clergyman said to a gathering in Sydney recently: "Those people who go to Church every Sunday from the time they could walk, never are really religious. They are inoculated with small doses which will save them from becoming really enthusiastic later." Please do not allow this to happen with badges.

"Gilcraft," in his book, "Wolf Cubs," speaking of star tests and stunts says: "It will amuse the boys and be splendid training for them, and it will keep them from badge-hunting and us from encroaching on the preserves of Scouting, in an effort to interest a whole crowd of blase two-star Cubs." Do not confuse badges with our ultimate ambition. Scouting is our ambition, not badges. We have got to bring the boy to such a stage that he will be ready for Scouting, keen to go on, with everything new to him, and badges will help us to bring the boy to that happy stage.

Some Akelas have no time for the badge system on the ground that they may damage the foundation of Scouting. I do not agree with their argument. Badges have a definite part in the scheme of Cub training. There are pitfalls to be avoided in badges, but there are heights to be scaled, and if the heights are scaled properly, there is a glorious prospect for Scouting in the future.



A VERY effective staging of Jungle Book plays by the 12th and 16th Vancouver Packs under Cubmaster A. R. Woolton. The costumes were of burlap, some dyed brown, black or grey. Shere Khan was yellow striped with black. The setting was tropical, with ferns and palms.

The
Outdoor
Game
of



Scouting
for
Boys

GEORGETOWN, Ont., Scout patrols have taken on the duty, for alternate weeks, of tending the grass and flowers about the local Cenotaph. Patrol competition points are given.

Toronto Show Attended by His Excellency

For their big annual display, given in the Maple Leaf Gardens before a crowd of some 9,000 spectators, Toronto Scouts were honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Governor General. The colourful opening was an historical pageant depicting the meeting of Sir Isaac Brock and the famous Indian Chief Tecumseh, accompanied by bodyguards of soldiers and Indians. The comprehensive three-ring programme alternated well-done Scouting and comedy features. One of the latter hits was a "Spring Flower Dance" by a ballet of 21 "girls." A bike musical ride was well received, and its comedy accompaniment, a couple of the "gay 90's" on a "bicycle built for two." His Excellency addressed the massed Scouts.

Leask, Sask., Scouts installed a radio and a hot-dog and coffee stand in Marks' Hall on provincial election night, and did big business, to the benefit of their camp fund.

N.S. Scouts Aid Govt. Scientists

Yarmouth, N.S. Scouts were called upon by Dr. M. W. Smith of the Atlantic Biological Station to assist in carrying out efforts to clear Lake Jessie, N.S., of prey fish. The Scouts spent two days dragging a part of its 45-acre surface with bags of copper sulphate crystals, then began patrolling in a fleet of dories to pick up dead fish. Ten varieties, mostly prey fish, were found for the government scientists. When clear of undesirable fish the lake will be re-stocked with trout.

51st Toronto Sea Scouts made a successful cruise round Lake Ontario to Rochester, N.Y., and return in their two sail boats.

Edmonton "Optimists" Sponsor Cub Rally

A large gathering of parents and friends attended the annual Edmonton Cub Rally in the Prince of Wales' Armouries, put on by 400 boys, and declared by the press, "One of the most successful events of its kind ever held in the city." The rally each year is sponsored by the Edmonton Optimist Club.

150 Scouts from the St. Johns district, Que., participated with Morrisville, Vt., Scouts in an International Scout Jamboree at the latter place.

Nearly 200 Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and citizens attended the ninth anniversary banquet of the 1st Brampton Troop, Ont. The guest speaker was Joe Primeau, of the Toronto Maple Leaf hockey team.

Anyox Sea Rovers Make Safe Beach

A safe and clean bathing beach for the people of Anyox, B.C., was the public service project carried out by the Anyox Rover Sea Scouts this summer. A foot-walk for each bathing house was built from low water mark, and life guards were maintained during bathing hours. A flag informed parents that a Rover life guard was on duty.

A Jewish Advisory Committee, to be associated with the Montreal District Scout Council, has been approved and organized.

8th Saskatoon Captures District Flag

The 8th Saskatoon Troop carried off top honours, the Lynch Flag, at the annual Saskatoon District Scout Jamboree. The Jamboree opened with a parade of 500 boys before President J. S. Woodward of the District Council and Mayor J. S. Mills.

In the friction fire competition of the annual Toronto Display, Scout David Drysdale of the 35th Toronto Troop, using native wood, secured his flame in 35 seconds.

700 Scouts Give Tableaux at Three Rivers

During the Tercentennial celebrations at Three Rivers, Que., a gathering of 5,000 spectators, including many church dignitaries, witnessed a number of historical tableaux most effectively presented by 700 Catholic Scouts, including 200 from France.

A 1,000-mile inland cruise in a 26-foot whaler was completed during July by five members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club Sea Scouts. The cruise was made from Dorval to Lake Simcoe and return.

Montreal Sea Scouts Win Two Regatta Cups

Sea Scouts of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club distinguished themselves this summer by winning two yachting cups with the Sea Scout yacht "Jellicoe." During the regatta of the Hudson Yacht Club on the Lake of Two Mountains they captured the William Copeland Finlay Trophy, and at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club regatta on Lake St. Louis they won for the third time the historic Strathcona Cup. The "Jellicoe" was skippered by Sea Scoutmaster Ned Buchanan.

Capacity House for Winnipeg's Big Show

An audience that filled the Winnipeg Amphitheatre to capacity witnessed a display by 3,000 Cubs, Scouts and Rovers that was declared by the press "the best entertainment of the kind ever given in Winnipeg." In addition to demonstrations, the programme included gymnastics, folk dancing, and pageants depicting incidents in the life of Boadicea, Robin Hood and Ben Hur. The display was impressively opened with the flag-break and the singing by the 7,000 persons present of "O Canada," to the accompaniment of the Winnipeg Grenadiers' band. A huge camp-fire provided a picturesque and musical conclusion.

Harold Webster, winner of the Marathon at the British Empire Games, is an active member of the 11th Hamilton Scout Group Committee, and Sylvanus Apps, winner of the pole vault, was one of Ontario's first Lone Scouts.

A Scout Camp at Calgary "Stampede"

Scouts of the 3rd, 5th and 8th Calgary Groups maintained a model Scout camp near the main entrance of this year's Calgary "Stampede." The camp displayed improvised conveniences, including an altar kitchen fire. Besides carrying out regular camp routine the boys acted as an information bureau, assisted with the care of lost children and staffed an emergency first-aid station. Camp fire entertainments were given. The camp had many visitors.

The Scout play "Woodcraft" was put on very effectively in the High School auditorium by South Porcupine Scouts.

Summer meetings of the 1st Hartney, Man., Troop were held on the river bank, and featured signalling and stalking through thick underbrush. At one council fire, discussion of a regular closing song resulted in the selection of "Onward, Boy Scouts, Onward."

Ontario Scouts Have Planted 400,000 Trees

A thousand trees each were planted this year by the 89 Boy Scouts and Scouters who attended the sixth annual reforestation camp at Angus, Ont. Since the camps were started close to 400,000 trees have been planted by the Scouts. The camps are operated under the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests, but the Scouts pay their own camp expenses.

Scouts at Camp Tamaracouta, Que., co-operated in a meteor observation by Dr. P. M. Millman, of the Department of Astronomy of the University of Toronto, and counted 425 meteors. Similar observations were being made in other parts of Canada.

Five Medicine Hat Rovers, with 50 pound packs, hiked 116 miles through the Bragg district to Banff. Their adventures included wading the Elbow River at Ford Creek, following heavy rains.

Summer Scout Visitors

Summer Scout visitors to Canada included a party of English public school Scouts, under Mr. M. E. Hardcastle of Clifton College, a small group of French Scouts under Commissioner Paul Coze,

and a contingent of some 200 French Roman Catholic Scouts. The latter attended the Tercentenary celebrations of Three Rivers, Que. A number of American Scout troops or parties toured sections of Canada by motor and truck.

An enjoyable camp fire get-together was shared by the Scouts from Hantsport, N.S., Grand'pre, Kentville, Church Street, Kingsport and Canning, on the farm of Scoutmaster Watson of the Canning Troop.

A "Cabnet" for Toronto Scouting

Toronto Scouting has adopted a "cabnet" type of administration, under Commissioner Sidney B. McMichael. The cabnet comprises seven Assistant Commissioners, as follows: Badges, F. Arthur Willett; Personnel, John Bourne; Public Activities, Wm. Speed; Wolf Cub Training, Harvey Caldwell; Scout Training, H. E. D. Mitchell; Rover Scout Training, O. C. Bentley.

Moose Jaw's Big Annual Field Day

A well devised programme of varied competitions based on the Scout and Cub tests featured Moose Jaw's second annual District Jamboree, held at Kingsway Park on Empire Day, and shared with the Girl Guides. The large attendance of spectators included Mayor James Hawthorne. The Jamboree was opened with a Cub, Scout and Rover Horseshoe flag-break, and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer by Rev. Fr. James Branche of the 1st Gravelbourg Catholic Troop. The district shield was won by the 12th Moose Jaw Troop and the 8th Cub Pack.

The "Sea Scout," the whaler built by the 2nd Edmonton (St. Faith's) Sea Scouts, was christened at its launching in South Cooking Lake by His Honour Mayor D. K. Knott.

The 1st Stirling Troop, Ont., celebrated Arbor Day this year by inviting students from a number of nearby schools to join them in planting pine trees on land set aside by the Stirling Fair Board for reforestation. The planting was done under the supervision of the District Branch of the Ontario Horticultural Society.

Winnipeg Rover Mates Meet Monthly

Winnipeg plans a "District Rover Mates' Moot" for the third Wednesday of each month. At a July meeting six standing committees were appointed. Christmas Toy Shop, Drama Festival, Provincial Meet, Outdoor Activities, Social and Vocational Study Groups. The committees receive suggestions from crews and make recommendations at the monthly meetings.

Twenty-seven members of the 1st Victoria (Cathedral) Troop bike-hiked to Mt. Finlayson, and climbed to the top—for the view, some eats and some good long-distance signalling.

Every Scout a King When B.-P. Comes

The 51st Toronto has set as a progress objective "Every Scout a King's Scout and every Cub a Two Star Cub by the time Lord Baden-Powell visits Canada next spring." The 51st comprises Cubs, Scouts and Sea Scouts, and the three units in March qualified for the high total of 81 Proficiency Badges, three King's, three First Class, one Gold Cord and two Grade B. Cords.

A Comprehensive "Fathers and Sons"

A week-end "Fathers and Sons" of the 8th Winnipeg (St. Patrick's) was a comprehensive affair. It started Saturday with a "silver tea," Rovers presiding and Cubs and Scouts serving; Sunday morning there was a special service, in the evening the church was jammed with dads and lads to hear Judge F. A. E. Hamilton speak on "David and His Father," and on Monday the dads were guests of the Scouts and Cubs at a big banquet—"Three days of good will and fellowship, the Scout spirit evident every minute."

Old Scouts Do Old Troop a Good Turn

The training and the musical part of a Scout minstrel show declared by the press "one of the finest of recent years," and given three times at the Regent Theatre, Strathroy, Ont., was contributed by the Wright Brothers' Augmented Orchestra, a famous western Ontario musical organization. The leader, Clarke Wright, is an Ebor Park Gilwellian.

According to a paragraph in the Niagara Falls, Ont., Review, four Fort Erie Scouts who set out to hike the 113 miles to Turkey Point "definitely promised their parents not to hitch-hike."

Scout Singing at Calgary Festival

In the first contest in troop and pack singing conducted by the Calgary May Musical Festival, the Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Woods Trophy was won by the 1st Calgary Troop, with the 13th Troop Second, the 12th third and the Oilfields Troop fourth. The 13th Pack took first in Cub singing, the 1st Pack second, and the 18th Pack third.

The 10th Border Cities Troop gave a special presentation of their 1934 show, "Birds of a Feather," before the children of the Crawford Ave. Shelter.

Windsor, N.S. Scouts built bath houses for the local Playgrounds pool, incidentally qualifying for their Carpenter's Proficiency Badge.

A Monkey Mast for Sarnia Sea Scouts

The Sarnia Sea Scouts were presented by Arthur Johnston and Wilbur French with two outboard motors and a monkey mast complete in every detail,—yard arms, crow's nest, and all the rigging of a sailing ship. The mast was set up on the Sarnia Yacht Club grounds, and presented at a Sea Scout Frolic attended by some 30 members of the Sarnia Yacht Club.

For the benefit of the 2nd B.C. Sea Scouts, the SS. Empress of Canada was thrown open to visitors during its July stay in Vancouver at a charge of 25 cents.

Brandon District Leaders Meet in City Hall

Thirty-five leaders and Group Committee Members from the western part of Manitoba attended the annual district conference at Brandon, held in the council chambers of the City Hall, under District Commissioner W. V. Oglesby of Brandon. The discussions covered such practical subjects as "What is Required of a Group Committee?" and "The Group Committee from a Committeeman's point of view." Next year's conference will be held in Souris.

A Prairie District Jamboree

A highly successful Scout Jamboree held at Morse, Sask., brought together boys and leaders from a widely scattered area. Ernfold Scouts and Cubs led in the uniform inspection, the Herbert Troop won in fire lighting, the Central Butte Scouts proved best cooks and first aiders, and Lawton best at signalling. In the Cub events Central Butte came first, with Herbert and Riverhurst tied for second. The H. M. Grant Shield and R. P. Eades Cup for scoutcraft both were captured by Central Butte. During the day the District Council met. A camp fire and free movie show capped a big day.

Gravelbourg Catholic Scouts attended the Ponteix pilgrimage in July, and acted as guard of honour to the statue of Our Lady of Auvergne carried in the procession.

N.S. Scouts Plant B.C. Trees

Scouts and Rovers of Yarmouth, N.S., this summer completed the planting of Norway Pines on the reforestation area at Whistler Lake, and cleared undergrowth from the seedlings planted in previous years. In addition they had the honour of making the first planting in Nova Scotia of 500 Sitka Spruce from B.C., on the reforestation tract at Milton Highlands.

20th Toronto Honours Six Former S. M.'s

At the annual Parents' Night of the 20th Toronto Troop, life memberships and silk troop neckerchiefs were presented to six former Scoutmasters of the troop. The veteran Scouter William H. Croft announced his retirement and passed on the leadership to A. S. M. Murray Davis. The original report of the first meeting of the troop, held in May, 1910, was read.

During a week-end camp of the 8th Hamilton (St. Phillip's) Pack at Table Falls, the boys, as a good turn to the farmer upon whose grounds they camped, cleaned up rubbish left on Sunday by some 600 picnickers.

18th Halifax Boys Battle Forest Fire

An all-night fight with a forest fire was the adventurous experience of five Scouts of the 18th Halifax. They were at the troop's cabin on the Waverley Reforestation area when the fire broke out, and at once volunteered to accompany the ranger. They fought until the flames were finally mastered at dawn.

Those Indefatigable Sherbrooke Scouters

"It was a successful rally from all points of view. The attendance was all that could be desired. There were present over six hundred Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts and Rover Scouts, representing eighteen towns and villages of the Eastern Townships." So summed up *The Record*, of Sherbrooke, Que., with reference to one of our biggest and most successful annual district field days. A letter of appreciation to the leaders and units taking part from District President Lynn E. Trussler (and incidentally inviting constructive criticisms), at the bottom carried this Note: "The Proficiency Badges chosen for the Granby Trophy competition at the 1935 Rally are: Ambulance Man, Camp Cook, Fireman, Healthman, Engineer." A fine example of "not tiring in good works."



LOST on the prairie? Manitobans pause to study their Journey map.

WELL-ATTENDED 10-day Gilwell camps were held this summer in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia, and Alberta divided attendance between a 10-day course at Camp Woods, in the northern half of the province, and a five-week-end at Camp Harwood, near Calgary. Successful Akela courses were held in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The five Scouting camps gave the standard course, with some variation of practical woodcraft additions. The Alberta programme appears to have been outstanding in this respect. Reports had not yet been received from the Manitoba and B.C. Akela courses.

Alberta

WHILST the registration was not as large as hoped, the 10-day course at Camp Woods, the new permanent site on Sylvan Lake, was voted by everyone a top success, and a mighty good time. Practical scoutcraft included archery, wild animal observation and tracking, plaster-casting, fire-making by several primitive methods and totem-carving.

Throughout the camp all fires were started either with fire-bow or flint and steel.

Reports on the 24-hour Journey, made around the wooded head of the lake, recorded interesting observations of wild animals and birds, and practical tracking. The Crows earned scouty distinction during the hike by making their fires with two stones struck together. The Owls made theirs with flint and steel.

Before leaving camp the two patrols carved a record of their stay on the big camp totem pole.

The camp was headed by Provincial Secretary W. S. Backman, as D.C.C., assisted most capably by Gilwellian and Rev. John House, Principal of the Old Sun Indian School.

Ontario

THIS year's activities at Ebor Park Gilwell Camp included a Scout Leaders' Training Course attended by 30 men and a Cub Leaders' Training Course attended by 12 women and 17 men. Assistant Provincial Commissioner Frank C. Irwin had charge of the Scout Leaders' Course and Mrs. John A. Stiles of Ottawa lead the Cub Leaders' Course.

A gift of a patrol tent for the "Bob-white's" site from last year's Scout Leaders' Course completed Ebor Park requirements re tentage, so that renting or borrowing is no longer necessary. All the patrol sites have been equipped by similar gifts of former classes.

The 1933 Cub Leaders' Class gift was a set of dishes for the "Caravanserai," the very scouty building which serves as kitchen and dining hall for the Cub courses and as camp museum for the Scout courses.

Chips from the '34 Gilwells

Camp Naturalist Jack Blow added a well stocked aquarium to his camp museum this year, the "live stock" increasing from day to day as members of the classes and interested Scouts camping in the Park area brought in specimens. An enormous iron kettle, used many years ago for making maple syrup on Ebor Park Farm, accommodated a collection of turtles, while glass aquaria were provided for the smaller exhibits.

On three successive Sundays services were held in the Chapel in the Woods. Additions to its equipment this year were a white marble cross, presented by the 1st Niagara Falls Troop, and an embroidered cover for the lectern by Cubmaster Miss Florence Bowery of the 7th Brantford Pack.

It has become a tradition at Ebor Park that it rains on the night of the big over-night hike, and this year, true to tradition, it rained. Only one patrol reached the elusive "unnamed lake" which has been the objective of Ebor Park hikers for a dozen years, but all the others found other lakes which they were satisfied were "just as good."

After the over-night hikers leave camp, patrol sites are inspected at Ebor Park, and the camp flag awarded to the patrol which has left its camp site in the best possible condition, having in mind that almost any weather condition may develop during their absence. On their return to camp the "Crows" were very much cheered to find the flag floating over their "nest."

By going into camp on Saturday afternoon instead of on Monday afternoon, the Akela Course was lengthened by two days and this added a great deal to the success of the course in the opinion of Mrs. Stiles and her staff.

All members of the Akela Course were given jungle names, and other names were forgotten for the duration of the course. By mid-week many of the class were able to call all other members by their jungle names.

An international touch was given the Akela Course by the presence of Dr. Carl O. Lathrop of Kenmore, N.Y., Deputy Commissioner for Cubbing in the Erie

County Council. Dr. Lathrop was Senior Sixer of the Camp Pack.

Assisting Mr. Irwin on the Scout Leader's Course were John N. Blow, Port Whitby; Edgar T. Jones, Toronto; Arthur Herbert Richardson, Toronto; Arthur Loranger, Welland; J. Harry Rigg, Oshawa, and D. W. F. Nichols, Windsor. Mrs. Stiles' assistants were Mrs. Norman H. Saunders, Toronto, John A. Stiles, Ottawa, Frank C. Irwin, Toronto and John N. Blow, Port Whitby.

On Wednesday, July 25th, the Provincial Executive Committee, under the leadership of President J. W. Mitchell and Deputy Provincial Commissioner J. F. M. Stewart, visited Ebor Park and held their July luncheon meeting in the Kecedowig-amig. This annual visit of the Executive brings its members into close touch with the work of the camp and with the men taking the course. Following their business meeting, the members held a golf tournament on the nearby Brantford Golf Club course.

New Brunswick

IMAGINE a camp where a cold and crystal clear trout stream twists and winds so that it may pass each patrol tent door! Then add clean, level, grassy ground, huge and ancient elms for shade, and towering abruptly above, a majestic 600-foot heavily wooded bluff, from whose crest one can see twenty miles! That's the spot 30 New Brunswick and one Newfoundland Scouter regretfully left after this summer's New Brunswick Gilwell.

The course was the usual scouty Maritime mixture. Professionally there were clergymen, teachers, students, clerks, a jeweller, a farmer, a soldier. Geographically both southern and northern New Brunswick were well represented. Denominationally there were Anglicans, Baptists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics and United Church—the clergy including five parish priests and six young seminarians.

The camp staff comprised District Commissioner Eli Boyaner of Saint John, D.C.C.; A.D.C. George Scott of Saint John, Quartermaster; Provincial Akela Leader Robert Pugh, D.R.L. Leonard Johnson of Saint John and Scouters Gordon Redstone of Hampton and Joseph Guss of Saint John.

The camp was accorded daily "special dispatch" mention in the Saint John papers, along with pictures of the camp



THE final morning patrol site inspection at New Brunswick Gilwells is the stiff one,—by each patrol of its right-hand neighbour. And is anything overlooked? Some use magnifying glasses. P. L.'s (above) are making their reports at flag-break.

leaders, and column long stories were run in the enterprising **Sussex Weekly Record**, whose editor visited the camp daily.

A notable feature of the council fires was the singing of harmonized folk songs by the French-Canadian members. A considerable number of neighbours from nearby farms and motor parties from Sussex formed an interested outer fire circle each evening.

Following a friction fire demonstration talk and on the day preceding the close, each member of the course secured his own flame, and the closing council fire was started "without matches." Locally found wood was used.

Sudden heavy rain brought a unique and unusually impressive investiture ceremony on Friday morning. Interrupted just before the ceremony at the foot of the flagpole, the troop was moved beneath an ancient elm, whose wide-spreading branches were mingled with those of a large golden birch, growing oddly from its base—the whole a huge and effective umbrella. And to the drumming of rain on forest leaves, sixteen men new to Scouting, one after another, took the solemn Promise of the Scout. Inevitably one thought of Robin Hood and Sherwood Forest. True woodcraft Scout men these should be!

As occasionally happens during the 24-hour hike through wooded country, one patrol lost its bearings. Also characteristically, members of this patrol, reporting their misadventures at the Journey Council Fire, estimated that they had foot-slogged 35 to 42 miles. On the return each patrol collected a twig alphabet.

The practical timber-lashing job given the course was the erection of two 40-foot timber tripods, these supporting a heavy rope bearing "GILWELL" in four-foot peeled-spruce letters; the letters made with lashings of all the varieties taught.

Camp visitors included Rt. Rev. P. Chiasson, Bishop of Chatham; Brig-Gen. W. F. Hill, Provincial Vice-President; Dr. L. DeV. Chipman, President of the Saint John district; Rev. Fr. Arthur Burns, one of the outstanding Maritime Gilwellians, and numbers of other people prominent locally and provincially.

Nova Scotia

NOVA SCOTIA'S Gilwell provided its 26 candidates a genuine pioneering experience, beginning with a hike, with kit on back, nearly three miles through heavy timber to a camp literally hewn out of the forest beside a small lake.

The site was the permanent camp of the Pictou County Association—Camp Roderick, named in honour of District Commissioner Roderick McGregor of New Glasgow, whose idea and enterprise had created it. With its equipment it was placed at the disposition of Provincial Headquarters, to meet a difficult Gilwell equipment problem.

The four patrols were housed in small open-front patrol log cabins surrounding the circular parade grounds. The candidates slept on thick spruce beds on shelf bunks.

The course was in charge of Scouter Eugene L. Cote, of Halifax, as D.C.C., assisted by Scouter Donald Smith of New Glasgow.

The camp troop was widely representative,—clergymen of several denominations, school teachers, miners, students, one electrician. Two were from Prince Edward Island.

The course enjoyed the distinction of including in its membership, "Robert

The Q.M.'s Chat

NOW that *THE SCOUT LEADER* has returned to 12 pages, it is planned to make of this column a monthly department for the discussion of *Equipment and Supplies*—*suggestions, criticisms, explanations, announcements.*

At occasional conferences the Q.M. has been glad to meet and discuss things with a number of you,—but after all, only a few hundred. It is hoped to "meet" the rest of you 4,000 chaps here.

So get your pen, and let's hear your pet uniform or equipment idea or criticism. Either will be welcome.

Meanwhile, this is the Q.M.'s first to you:—

Brother Scouter:

I always enjoy browsing through a new Catalogue. Don't you? Well, you'll enjoy looking through our new "Fall and Winter," just out.

There are numbers of new things of course.

One of the best is the new SCHOOL-WEAR JERSEY.

It was our own idea, as an economy two-in-one garment; neat and attractive, and a daily reminder that the wearer is a Scout or Cub.

A feature is the zipper collar—overcoming the old difficulty of clawing your way through, like a trapped lobster—and as red in the face. There are pockets, with button flaps. A final touch—an "introductory offer"—is a free advance copy of the new 1935 SCOUT DIARY in the right breast pocket!

The colours are dark green and old gold—Scouting and Cubbing colours. I'll be disappointed if you don't say it's mighty neat.

Several pages that you'll be particularly interested in are those of Hike Equipment. For after last year's stiff experience, the prospects are for a mild Autumn and Winter—which means plenty of the hiking "OUT" of Scouting. We do our best to facilitate this by offering moderately-priced hiking equipment—rucksacks, haversacks, lightweight nest cooking outfits, the right blankets, etc. The new "Snug Robe" light-weight sleeping bag is one of the best things in this line—easy to roll and carry, easy to get into and out of, and proof against drafts.

Are there any hiking items we don't list?

*Yours for real Scouting,
The Q.M.*

P.S.—Don't forget to send your New Catalogue order—one for each boy. A postal will do it.

Baden-Powell"—a Scoutmaster school teacher, now of Weymouth, N.S., formerly for several years teacher in an Indian boys' school in Alberta.

A spare time activity that developed marked interest was the carving of paper knives. A wide variety of designs resulted, some of considerable merit. The handle of one represented a flicker—head, beak and wings, and typically coloured. Several handles incorporated the Scout badge, some a Scout knot combined with the head of a bird or animal. Green maple and birch were used, and mercurochrome and ink for colours.

The pioneering job given the course was the cutting, trimming and peeling of logs on the far side of the lake, and the rafting of these across to the camp, for the making of a new hospital cabin.

On its own suggestion, following a Court of Honour, the troop put in 15 minutes each day improving the camp grounds.

An obstacle expedition, in patrol competition, called for the making of a piece of corduroy road, the filling in of a boggy spot of the camp trail, and dealing with a severe axe cut and bringing the patient in on an improvised stretcher.

An "Indian Night" was one of the memorable council fires. All came dressed as Indians, a number bare to the waist and artistically tattooed,—with ink, mercurochrome and iodine. (The isolation of the camp compelled considerable improvisation.) A tepee-shaped fire had been built. The programme was opened by an invocation to the Great Spirit, asking, as a sign of favour, that flames be sent down from the sky to light the council fire. In response a flame appeared near the top of a tall tree, shot down to the base of the tepee, and the latter burst ablaze. (From some source a length of wire had been secured; and a ball of tinder and a skilful climber did the rest.) The stunt had been kept a secret, and was most effective. The programme included an Indian dance, well done, and the coming of an "ancient Ojibway prophet", who, after passing the pipe of peace, addressed his red brothers, predicting the coming of white men, as punishment for the breaking by the tribes of their pacts of peace. It was an ideal boys' type of camp fire.

Games Old and New

(Continued from Page 3)

P.L., who runs to the end of the room, and back. Jockey, without touching the floor changes to the back of the next Scout in line. And so on. If the jockey touches the floor in changing mounts he is disqualified, or loses a point to his patrol.

Self-Control.—About 15 boys placed at irregular intervals on the floor. Another Scout is blindfolded and sent into the group. The boys standing must keep perfectly still and not move or smile if the blindfolded Scout walks into them.

Observation.—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.

A Blindfold Game.—Scouts are blindfolded, except P. L.'s, and are mixed up in a room. P.L.'s take up any positions in the room well apart from each other, and at a given signal give their Patrol calls. Scouts make their way to their P. L.'s and Patrol wins which first assembles all its members.

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

THE DUFFEL BAG

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

Again Reminding

THAT Registration of Scouts at Dominion Headquarters helps field work in your Province.

That a Scout Registration Card, recording Scout service and good standing, may be the deciding factor in one of your boys finding a job.

So plan to register every boy this year, before October 31st.

A Model of Your Summer Camp

HOW about setting your boys at the making of a miniature of your 1934 summer camp,—accurately to scale, with all possible reproducible details? It can be made a major patrol competition, and the resulting models shown at an entertainment or display during the winter. The Canadian Scout Diary for 1935 (out shortly) contains some good "how" hints on the subject.

Alberta's "Real Scouting" Contests

A SCOUTY item of an early-summer Edmonton rally was an overnight patrol camp competition, competing patrols hiking to the site the previous night, and being inspected at noon the following day. The Otters, of the 25th Group, proved "top campers." Archery provided another popular feature, when Donovan Millar of the 6th Edmonton proved the modern Prairie Robin Hood, with a score of 71 of a possible 100. The 13th Troop built the best bridge in that contest, with the 25th Troop second and the 1st third.

Use Your Eyes

THIS is a type of Patrol competition that can be adapted to almost any scouting activity. Patrols are taken to the starting point, and the only order given is "Use your eyes!" Looking about, they may discover someone signalling a considerable distance away—perhaps across a river or lake. They read "S.O.S. Come quickly." They hasten to respond, and upon arrival discover some well prepared rescue or first aid problem. Instead of a signaller it may be a Union Jack upside down, or again, tracking signs on a nearby road indicating a kidnapping, and the route through the bush taken by the kidnappers. (The Scout Leader would much appreciate details of variations of the above game as put on by some of our resourceful Scouters.)

1st Ontario Sea Scout Conference

(Continued from Page 6)

Phrasing some inquiries by Imperial Sea Scout Commissioner Hole, Mr. Stiles went on:

"He would urge us to be careful in sending our boys afloat.

"He would urge that every Sea Scout patrol or troop take great care of its craft, and not be lazy when it came to such unattractive work as caulking, painting, etc.

"He would say, tell them all to become expert swimmers and boat handlers.

"He would say Rover Sea Scouts can be a great help to Sea Scout patrols or

groups; but that they should have a den of their own.

"He would speak of discipline, especially afloat.

"I can imagine him asking, 'Do your Sea Scouts play wide games?'—such as "Smugglers and Coastguards." "Do they ever organize wide games in which both sea and land Scouts participate?" "What do they do in the way of hiking, camping, cruising?"

"Do they do these things, or do they 'just sail up and down'?"

"If you formalize Sea Scouting, you will fail completely, as I have seen it fail both in England and other countries. The training under such circumstances lost the free spirit of Scouting, and palled upon the boys."

Mr. Stiles reminded that the same neckerchief is worn by the Sea Scout patrol or crew as that worn by their brother Scouts of the other sections of the Group. He also reminded "that Sea Scouting is for the poor as well as the rich."

At the Saturday noon session luncheon an address by Rev. Dr. Irwin Smith included a brief story of a most interesting naval career.



FRAMED Scout pictures, including that of the King, are a feature of patrol corners of the 10th Border Cities.

Knot Reviewing Games

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.

Find the Item

EACH patrol is provided with a copy of the same issue of a newspaper. The Scouter mentions something to which he knows there is some reference in the paper, and the first patrol to find the reference is the winner. A good test of impromptu team work.

A Suggestion for Scout Mothers

QUOTING The Vancouver Province: On Friday afternoon Mrs. R. F. Dougherty and Mrs. F. H. Hughes were joint hostesses to the mothers of the 5th Rover Crew to give them an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the mothers of their boys' companions. A much admired centerpiece of the decorative scheme was a bouquet of red and yellow tulips, supplied by the Crew, with a card bearing these words, "To a bunch of good 'scouts'—our mothers." Before leaving for home this bouquet was divided amongst the ladies, each of whom was also presented with a little souvenir of the occasion in the form of a miniature uniformed "Rover," complete in every detail, manufactured from coloured wool.

A Few Reminders for the C.M.'s.

THAT Cubbing is playing — and playing. So meetings should be laid out accordingly — at least two-thirds games. And vary them, and get down on the floor yourself and play.

That a practically necessary start is the re-telling of the Mowgli story. Otherwise the new boys will have difficulty in "getting the idea."

That the "Jungle atmosphere" is necessary to genuine Cubbing. So use the jungle dances.

Include in your brushing-up "A New Rendering of the Dances of Baloo and Bagheera," The Scout Leader, December, 1931.

A Composite Four-Night Pack Programme

- 6.45—Pack Circle. Grand Howl. Prayers. Dues. Announcements. General Inspection. Special Inspection—*
 - (a) Hair.
 - (b) Hands.
 - (c) Ears.
 - (d) Shoes.
- 6.55—Lively Game—
 - (a) Three Deep.
 - (b) Dodge Ball.
 - (c) Chair Obstacle Race.
 - (d) Do This, Do That.
- 7.10—Corners Work; Instruction in Star tests.
- 7.25—Jungle Dances.
- 7.35—Inter-Six Games—*
 - (a) Duck Relay.
 - (b) Catch, Throw, Sit.
 - (c) Over and Under.
 - (d) Hoop Relay.
- 7.45—Story period. 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.