

The Scout

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for Cub, Scout & Rover

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Association in Canada

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No. 7

Being Prepared for the Spring Ice Accidents



WHILST many communities today provide safe skating on indoor or playground rinks, there still is much skating on open stretches of ice on streams, ponds and lakes, when opportunity offers. In consequence each spring

still brings its toll of ice accidents and drownings,—and each year a number are prevented through the headwork and courage of Scouts, and occasionally of Wolf Cubs. So let us not overlook the annual troop or pack discussion of the subject.

The first caution of course is that Cubs and Scouts set an example to others by themselves keeping away from doubtful ice.

Discuss the local hazards, and how they can be dealt with. Programme and precautions may include the watching and testing of the ice; the placing of warning signs; the naming of guards or safety patrols for duty on certain days, evenings or Saturdays; the carrying of lariats or other suitable rope wound round the waist of Scout and Cub skaters, or the carrying of hockey sticks or Scout staves with small but strong life lines secured to the middle and wound about the stick.

Some Rescue Hints

With Plank or Ladder If compelled to cross dangerous ice to reach the person who has broken through, secure and push a ladder or plank ahead of you. If such things are not at hand, crawl flat, holding a pole, or your Scout staff. Should you go through, these will assist you to keep above the surface, and to climb out. If using a plank or ladder, push it across the break in the ice, and if necessary crawl along it until you can grasp and help the person upon it.

Lariat If carrying a lariat you will of course throw the loop over or **Hockey or Rope** within reach of the person in the water.

If carrying a hockey or other stick with a life line rolled about it, unroll the line, and from a safe distance shoot the stick across the ice. Direct the person in the water to place the stick across the ice in front of them, rest their elbows upon it,

and raise themselves as you pull. If the ice breaks, have them repeat the operation until the ice holds.

If carrying only a rope, tie it about your body, have someone hold the end, then crawl flat over the ice, distributing your weight as much as possible, until able to grasp the hand of the person in the water. Hold firmly, ask the person on the other end of the line to pull, and direct the person in the water if possible to roll out sideways upon the ice.

Human Chain If neither rope, planks nor sticks are at hand, use the "human chain"—each boy grasping one ankle of the boy ahead, and all shifting forward cautiously, until the leader is able to reach the hand of the unfortunate.

In practically all cases the proper way to get out of a hole in the ice, whether being helped or not, is to break the ice away until solid ice is reached; rest the arms and elbows upon it, flat; get one foot out, then carefully raise and roll out full length sideways. Remember those points.

If a Scout Breaks Thro' your head. In the first place, keep your head above water. If the ice is thin, do not try to climb back upon it, but spread your arms out over the surface and

wait for assistance. Remember, it takes very little to support a person in the water if the person keeps cool. Give the same advice to another boy who has gone through.

After Rescue In unconscious cases the victim will of course be treated for apparent drowning and shock.

Where the rescued person is able to walk he will be taken ashore quickly and kept running until he reaches some place where his clothes can be removed and he will be put to bed, given hot drinks, hot water bottles applied, etc.

A Good Rescue Story

The Medal Award section of our Annual Reports contain a number of fine stories of ice accident rescues by Scouts, which might well be read or told. One is given herewith, selected for its completeness of detail. It describes the rescue some years ago by four boys of the 1st Kelowna (B.C.) Troop of a full grown, six-foot man, wearing a heavy overcoat, who had gone through extremely thin ice on Okanagan Lake.

Upon the call for help the four Scouts, who were without ropes or sticks, skated

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ONE of Saint John's annual spring hikes. They help waken the whole district to the realization that winter and indoor meetings are past, and that the birds are returning, and the sap running, and Scouts are scouting out under the skies. Or should be. In this instance the New Brunswickers had been given some husky walking over the rounded stones of the Fundy shore. After games they cooked their meals in pairs or patrols, then enjoyed the outdoor year's first big campfire. Incidentally they didn't forget a Union Jack, nor to hold it top-side up to the photographer.

The Scout Leader

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Association

Chief Scout for Canada
His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir
Governor-General of Canada

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

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A "B.-P." Message from B.-P.

FROM Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, where he is recuperating from an attack of dengue fever contracted on his trip down the East African coast, and characteristically ignoring (8th Law style) any reference to his indisposition, Lord Baden-Powell cabled the following message on February 22nd to the thousands of Canadian Scouts and Scouters who were loyally celebrating his 79th birthday:

"I am now entering my 80th year, and I urge all my Canadian brother Scouts to stick to Scouting until they reach the same age."

This message was sent the Chief Scout by our President, Sir Edward Beatty:

"On behalf of Scout organization Canada may I extend our warmest congratulations on your seventy ninth birthday, with our sincere hope you may be spared for many years to head the youth movement which you initiated, and the inspiration for which you still remain."

"Beatty."

Canada Invited to a South Australian Scout Corroborree

THERE has been received an official invitation to Canadian Scouts to attend an Australian Boy Scout Corroborree to be held December 26-January 4 next at Adelaide, in connection with celebration of South Australia's Centenary.

Whilst it will not be feasible to plan for a Canadian contingent, it is hoped that one or more individual Scouts who are properly qualified may be able to go, and represent the Dominion.

Such Scouts, according to the Corroborree circular, "must not be less than 13 years of age, with at least the Second Class Badge; sound and proved in camping and certified in good health."

Further information for possible representatives may be secured from Dominion Headquarters.

Scouts at University

THE great majority of Scouts who come to 'Western' (University) have characters builded; we have little to correct. And on this Scout foundation the faculty can build further A pessimist is one who sees a difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist is one who sees an opportunity in every difficulty. The ideal Scout is a true optimist."—President S. W. Fox, University of Western Ontario, at Ontario Annual Meeting.

Rudyard Kipling

THE death of Rudyard Kipling so shortly before that of His Late Majesty King George resulted in much less attention being given the passing of the great writer than otherwise would have been the case. This modification included a minimum of reference to his association with Scouting.

Yet possibly no monument to Kipling will prove more important and enduring than his contribution to the Movement—the jungle theme of the Wolf Cub programme, discovered by Baden-Powell in the "Jungle Books" as the foundation he had sought for his projected "junior Scouts." As a result, almost countless small boys of the past, and of today, have promised to "give in to the Old Wolf," and to "keep the law of the Wolf Cub Pack," in emulation of the wolf boy Mowgli; and unnumbered thousands of small boys of future years will raise shrill voices in similar tribute to the jungle waif of Kipling's imagination.



A NEW far view! A Signal Tower camp building adventure of last summer. They're 79th Torontos.

There was not the same opportunity to contribute to Scouting, but the writer of "Stalky & Co." and "Captains Courageous" could not but express his interest and penetrating understanding of the Scout-age boy, and of the programme which had so naturally caught his fancy. This Kipling penned in 1910 in one of the best, and truest, Scouting songs ever written; a song which might well be read, spoken or sung periodically before every Canadian troop, for its spirited emphasis upon "the wide game" of true Scouting,—its alertness, its observations and deductions, its un-whining facing of difficulties,—its cheerful playing of the whole game of life.

Later, one of his last books, Kipling published a volume of short stories, "Land and Sea Tales for Scouts and Guides."

Kipling's active part in Scouting included membership in the Imperial Headquarters Council from 1923, and attendance at most of the large Scout gatherings in the Old Country. At these

he not unnaturally showed especial interest in the Wolf Cubs.

The song, "All Patrols Look Out," is reproduced for the benefit of Scouters who may not know it. It will be found in the regular edition (not the Boys' Edition) of "Scouting for Boys."

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Qualities of Leadership Vice Chancellor Morgan of McGill at Montreal B.-P. Birthday Banquet

THAT the Boy Scout Movement was a logical source of that type of needed world leadership which was based on courage, faith and the determination to work hard at any given task was the tribute paid Scouting by Principal and Vice Chancellor A. E. Morgan of McGill University at Montreal's district B.-P. Birthday Banquet, February 22nd. The new head of McGill addressed nearly 1,000 senior and junior officers and prominent provincial and Dominion leaders.

The toast to Lord Baden-Powell was proposed by Jean-Marie Bureau, Provincial Commissioner of Les Scouts Catholiques, in both French and English, and Chief Executive Commissioner John A. Stiles read a cabled greeting of the Chief Scout from South Africa.

During the evening several awards were presented, including Jubilee Service Stars to Provincial Secretary E. Russell Paterson and Mr. W. J. Thistlethwaite, and a Medal of Merit in recognition of outstanding service to Mr. E. T. Buchanan, of Shawinigan Falls. Announcement was made by William Copeland Finley, President of the Provincial Council, of a grant to the association of \$3,000 by the Quebec Provincial Government.

The first requisite of leadership, said Vice Chancellor Morgan in the course of his address, was courage based on constructive optimism. Also necessary was faith—faith in one's self and in the task in hand. The third requirement was willingness to work hard, and to keep up one's application.

"Be determined that you will find the opportunity of using your talents," he said, "and don't think that to have faith in yourself is a form of smartness. Don't be afraid to think yourself big, so long as you don't think other people small. Sometimes to underrate yourself is a form of smug hypocrisy."

"It is my firm belief that those people who come to the front as leaders are those who have sufficient faith in themselves, and who are prepared to work,—to work, and to work. And it is surprising what extraordinary work can be accomplished by people who try hard."

A feature of the entertainment programme was an Indian council fire, in full costume, headdress to moccasins, by the Rosedale Troop, excellent dancing to tom-toms, and the ceremony of initiation of a young Indian brave. The costumes were made by the boys themselves.

The banquet guests included invited representatives of several service clubs. This repeated a fixed practice, and one which undoubtedly has played its part in selling Scouting to the prominent citizens of Montreal.

The music was supplied by the band of the Vickers' Troop, led by Leslie Blackburn, one of its original Scout members.

You're Invited to Gilwell, England

WHILE in Canada last year the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, expressed the hope that more Canadian leaders would take training at Gilwell Park, Chingford, England. The Commissioner for Training and the Executive Board heartily endorse this suggestion, and hope that any Canadian Scouters whose affairs permit will visit England and take training this summer. Such Scouters not only will receive the very latest ideas in training, but will have the opportunity of exchanging ideas with leaders from other parts of the Empire, and from other countries.

Following are the dates of the various Gilwell Park Courses:—

- 114th Scout Course, April 20-30.
- 25th Rover Scout Course, May 9-17
- 115th Scout Course, May 18-29.
- 55th Cub Course (Men), June 1-6.
- 56th Cub Course (Women), June 8-13
- 116th Scout Course, June 22-July 3.
- 117th Scout Course (open to Lady Scoutmasters), July 6-17.
- 57th Cub Course (Men), July 27-Aug. 1.
- 26th Rover Scout Course, Aug. 1-9.
- 58th Cub Course (Women), Aug. 10-15.
- 118th Scout Course, Aug. 17-28.
- 119th Scout Course, Aug. 31-Sept. 11.
- Annual Gilwell Reunion, Sept. 12-13.

Dates of Commissioners' Courses are announced from time to time in "The Scouter."

Application Forms for the Courses may be secured from Provincial Headquarters.

Course Registration Fees are: Cub Course, £1. Scout Course, £2. Rover Course, £1-10-0. Commissioners' Course, £1.

The traveling expenses will include rail fare to Montreal, steamship to England and rail, to Chingford. The return steamship rates from Montreal to London are quoted: Cabin, \$240; Tourist, \$193; Third Class, \$146.50. The return rail fare London to Chingford is 1s 11d Third Class, and 3s 8d First Class.

The return steamship rates Montreal to Liverpool or Southampton by the "Mont" ships of the Canadian Pacific are the same as the rates above given. By the "Duchess" ships they are: Cabin, \$284; Tourist, \$201; Third Class, \$150.50. The return rail fare Liverpool to Chingford is £2-13-2, and from Southampton £1-3-8.

Dates of steamship sailings may be obtained from your nearest railway ticket office.

Play and Character

RECREATION ranks in importance with labour and education. Character is made predominantly during leisure hours. During work or school time our actions are guided by others. In recreation we do as we please. It is true that honesty in business and faithfulness in work are important elements in the making of character, but the great bulk or crime to-day, and the greatest part of the degeneration during all the eras of history, has resulted from wrong play and recreation, rather than through work.—Gulick, in "The Philosophy of Play".

IDENTIFYING a bit of Canada at Gilwell Park. The bronze tablet marking a group of Canadian maple trees sent the famous Imperial Training Centre at Chingford, Essex, and duly planted there late last year by Camp Chief J. S. Wilson.



Part II Courses SCOUT

British Columbia.—Fruitvale, July 18—August 1. (A change of date and place.) Camp Byng, last two weeks August. Vancouver Island, dates to be announced. D.C.C., W. Solway.

Alberta.—Camp Woods, August 1-10. D.C.C., W. S. Backman.

Saskatchewan.—Lebret, July 14-25. D.C.C., E. H. M. Knowles.

Manitoba.—Gimli, July 25—August 2. D.C.C., E. F. Mills.

Ontario.—Ebor Park, July 14-25. D.C.C., F. C. Irwin.

Quebec.—Place and dates to be announced. D.C.C., E. R. Paterson.

New Brunswick.—French, Iroquois River, Madawaska County, July 6-16. D.C.C., R. W. Pugh.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P.E.I.—English, Sussex, N.B., July 7-17. D.C.C., F. E. L. Coombs.

AKELA

British Columbia.—Camp Byng, dates to be announced. Ak. L., W. Solway.

Manitoba.—Gimli, July 18-22. Ak. L., E. F. Mills.

Ontario.—Ebor Park, July 4-11. Ak. L., Mrs. J. A. Stiles.

THESE MAPLE TREES WERE PRESENTED
BY

THE CANADIAN GENERAL COUNCIL OF
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

IN MEMORY OF

THE VISIT TO CANADA IN 1935 OF
THE CHIEF SCOUT LORD BADEN-POWELL
OF GILWELL

To Encourage Training for Life-saving

IN the Old Country special swimming challenge cups and shields do much to encourage the interest of Scouts in swimming and life-saving practice. During 1935 eight English Scout swimming teams entered for the Darnell Challenge Cup of the Royal Life Saving Society, and twelve for a Challenge Shield presented to the Boy Scouts Association by the Otter Swimming Club.

While we have a few district and one provincial swimming and life-saving trophy, there might well be many more in Canada. Certain swimming, canoeing, boating and yachting clubs, or prominent men associated with such water sport, could in all probability be interested in offering such trophies for Scout competition.

Here's Interest in Training!

TO attend a Raymond, Alta., district training course and a two-week-end course for Patrol Leaders, a number of Scouts and leaders "came 45 and 50 miles each night, going back the same night after the course." Or a 100-mile round trip! And in January!

During the Spring Make Scouting Easier and More Interesting

by taking one of the

Part I. Gilwell Courses for Scouters

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

ENROLL NOW—by sending 50 cents to The Department of Training, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, to cover cost of notebook, mailing envelopes and stamps. Be sure to state the Course desired.

From the Annual Ontario Conference

ALIVELY afternoon and evening conference of 40 Commissioners at the beautiful London Hunt and Country Club, an all-day gathering of Scouters of all branches in the big rotunda and ball-rooms of the commodious Hotel London; rare banquet entertainment by the famous London Male Choir, a clever radio-play reproduction of the first and 25th anniversary meetings of the Provincial Association; memorable addresses by President Fox of Western University and Col. E. S. Wile of Windsor, and reports of substantially increased numbers, these were some of the memories that Ontario leaders took home from the 25th annual provincial gathering; along with a renewed sense of the size and worthwhileness of the Scout Movement, and of the importance attached to it by municipal and other bodies and by individual citizens of prominence.

In addition, and of immediately practical value, was mutual re-inspiration for carrying on, new ideas for making "the game" interesting, and suggestions for meeting the varied problems with packs, troops, crews, parents, committees, auxiliaries, and what not.

In a word, it was another concrete example of the value of province-wide Scouting get-togethers.

Commissioners' Discussions and Conclusions

Commissioner's Functions.

Generally stated, the Commissioner's job is to see that his district is run according to the principles laid down in P.O. & R.,—and he should interpret P. O. & R. in a sane way. He should be a silent (but not too silent!) power in his district,—guiding from behind the scenes (but not too far behind!). Some Commissioners should exert more authority; some should not trim their sails to the wishes of certain leaders. Diplomacy and caution are necessary in dealing with problem situations; otherwise, valuable leaders may be lost to the Movement.

A training course for Commissioners was suggested, and tentative dates were fixed for the week-end of July 11-12 at Ebor Park.

Leader Training.—Mr. S. B. McMichael, Dominion Commissioner for Training, stressed the need not only for more leaders, but more trained leaders, if we are to raise our membership to Lord Bessborough's 100,000. During his visit one of B.-P.'s repeated recommendations was "more training—particularly through the summer camp courses."

The Department of Training had been set up to direct and co-ordinate training efforts across Canada, and to encourage more leaders to take training.

Studies made by the Department showed that many of our present leaders had had no training other than their experience as Scouts; many lacked even this. The number of leaders now active who have qualified for Wood Badges is comparatively small.

Greater use should be made of Ebor Park by Ontario Scouters. Field Commissioners should endeavour to get more leaders there, and Local Associations

should be urged by their Commissioners to consider the advisability of contributing toward the expense of Scouters willing to take the summer course.

The week-end course was a possible substitute for leaders unable to attend the full time course. In England 50 per cent. were now week-end courses.

Commissioners were urged to plan training courses ahead as part of the year's programme.

Increased use of the District Training Course was noted, and districts which have not organized these were urged to do so. "Training Teams" of experienced Scouters could conduct them. A recent example was a Cub Course put on most successfully at Guelph by two volunteer leaders from Toronto.

A study was being made of Patrol Leaders' Training Courses which could be conducted by Commissioners and other local leaders; it was hoped at an early date to make available plans based on successful P.L. Courses held in several centres in Ontario and the other provinces.

Two troops at Upper Canada College were started off each fall with a P.L.'s training Course by the Scoutmaster.

Records.—In view of a lack of accurate figures on membership duration and turnover, Scouters in charge of units should be urged to see that accurate records are maintained. Such statistics would be of important value to the field. The duties of troop and pack secretaries might be definitely outlined to them, and an occasional check-up made to see that the records were being properly kept.

Rovers would make good Records Secretaries of districts.

Districts may secure helpful information on the turnover of Cubs and Scouts in their area by making a strip survey, i.e., of sample packs and troops.

Scouters' Clubs.—Several experiences with Scouters' Clubs were recounted. In some cases the type of Club which embraces Scouters of all branches without making separate provision for their specialized interests has failed, but a solution has been found by setting aside a part of each meeting for sectional conferences (Cub, Scout and Rover Leaders meeting separately) the rest of the evening being devoted to matters of interest to all.

The social evening type of meeting,—particularly at the end of a series of training course sessions, or after some other intensive effort,—had been found very acceptable. "Let them forget all about Scouting for an occasional evening."

There is great value in Scouters' Clubs if they are wisely led. They should not dictate to the Local Association, nor become involved in interminable discussions of technicalities, nor of P. O. & R.

To definitely relate the Scouters to the activities of the Local Association, one Association had the Scouters' Club elect two of its members to the Local Association Executive Committee.

Loyalty and Patriotism.—A Commissioner unable to attend the Conference wrote suggesting "That Scouters put more emphasis in their programmes on subjects

dealing with loyalty to King and Country, and thus combat some of the subversive propaganda that is in evidence in too many gatherings. If we had 100,000 thoroughly loyal Scouts in training it would not be many years before we would have half a million young men imbued with such staunch ideas of loyalty that they would form the strongest possible 'counter irritant' to disloyal and communistic doctrines or practices. These efforts on the part of Scouters should not be confined to talk only, but should take visible form in the way of parades, services and special observances on every suitable occasion."

These sentiments met with general approval, although caution was urged in the matter of parades, there always being the danger of giving some sections of the public the idea that Scouting is military. When parades are held they should be properly uniformed; nondescript parades, with boys in various stages of uniform, never look good, and are a poor advertisement for the Movement.

Deference is a visible evidence of loyalty; and Scouts should be taught to handle the Union Jack always with respect. They should be taught always to stand properly during the singing of the National Anthem.

The personal example of the Scouter is a most important factor in teaching loyalty and patriotism.

Emphasis upon the importance of Duty to God must never be overlooked. Some troops and packs are not emphasizing this by using the first part of the Promise, Duty to God, in opening their meetings. Commissioners should keep this constantly before their Scouters.

Care should be taken in accepting the leadership or co-operation of men and organizations whose purposes are not entirely understood. In case of doubt reference should be made to Provincial Headquarters.

Visits from His Excellency the Chief Scout for Canada.—When His Excellency plans to visit a town or city all local arrangements for the visits are made by the Mayor. When such a visit is announced the local Scout organization should get in touch with the Mayor and arrange for suitable Scout participation in the local program.

Instead of having a "Guard of Honour" have a "Posse of Welcome."

The present Governor-General, like his predecessors, is an ardent supporter of Scouting, and ordinarily will want to see the Scouts. Be sure that the boys are neat and clean, and that their uniforms and badges are correctly worn. See that boys have had their hair cut! His Excellency looks at the actual boy and he expects that he will be clean, healthy, etc.

Be careful to handle the flags properly. For particulars re dipping, etc., see illustrated article in the January issue of *The Scout Leader* and note it for future use.

Organization of a Large District under Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners.—Two methods of organization are in use in the larger Ontario districts:—

- (a) A District Commissioner with an Assistant Commissioner in direct charge of each section of the district.

(b) A District Commissioner with Assistant Commissioners having special responsibility for a branch or an activity, such as Cubs, Scouts, Rovers, Badge Tests, Leader Training, etc.

One district reported use of a combination of both these methods.

No method is the "best method" for every district. To arrive at a suitable arrangement those concerned should get around a table and talk out a plan that will fit local needs and utilize available man power to best advantage.

Buying Camp Sites.—Suitable camp sites in many parts of the country are getting scarce and Local Associations would be well advised to be alive to this situation and make plans for securing permanent sites by purchase or gift.

Attention was called to the new agreement between the Provincial Council and the National Trust Company Limited whereby Scout-acquired properties are conveyed to the Trust Company as trustees.

Relation of Group to Church Work.—Reference was made to the Religious Policy of the Association as stated in Sec. 3 of P. O. & R. The provisions of this section should be strictly enforced in connection with church parades, etc.

It was suggested that the clergyman of a church sponsoring a Church Group should be definitely appointed as the Group Chaplain, and that he should be encouraged to act in that capacity.

The matter of definite religious instruction should be arranged by the Scouters in consultation with the Group Chaplain.

Example of Scout-Church co-operation: A Troop undertook to distribute the Church annual meeting ballots and bring them back, and secured a 70% vote of the membership,—the largest vote it had ever recorded.

Roman Catholic Groups.—It was noted that after many years of seeming indifference there was an encouraging awakening of interest of Roman Catholics in Scouting and that in 1935 the number of Catholic Groups in Ontario increased from 35 to 48.

A question as to the number of Roman Catholic members of Scout Councils was answered with the statement that Scouting is a democratic organization and that as Roman Catholic Scouting increases Roman Catholic representation on the various Councils will be increased.

The introduction of Scouting to Catholic Churches was stated to be a "selling" proposition—we must actually go out and sell the idea to the priest in the parish. More field work in this direction by both Headquarters and local Commissioners can be expected to yield results. The Movement has the endorsement of His Holiness the Pope and the active encouragement of many high dignitaries of the Church.

Group Committees.—The Group Committee is a most important adjunct to Scouting, but if it is to fill its intended purpose its members must be sold the Scout idea, and they must be used.

One Commissioner reported good results from an effort to get Group Committeemen out to the Local Association's Annual

Meeting dinner. It gave many of them a new conception of Scouting and of their own particular job in the Movement.

Radio-Broadcasting.—Attention was called to a weekly radio broadcast from station CRCW, Windsor, on Saturdays at 5.45 p.m. by a caste of Windsor Scouts and Scouters. It takes the form of a serial story recounting the experiences of a party of Scouts in search of "The Golden Fleece," and introduces touches of Scouting in each episode. The feature had attracted much favorable attention in the area covered by the station.

Short discussion showed that the conference was somewhat divided as to the value of regular use of radio. Some Commissioners felt that there was a possible danger of over-publicizing the Movement, to its detriment. If radio was used it was pointed out that Scout presentations must be of high calibre,—that mediocre broadcasts are worse than none at all.

S.A. Life Saving Scouts.—The conference was informed that a somewhat indefinite temporary arrangement for co-operation until experience had been accumulated had been agreed upon by the Salvation Army and the Canadian General Council with respect to the Salvation Army's "Life Saving Scouts." Various Commissioners reported that they had been in touch with local S.A. officers, and had found them anxious to co-operate. In some centres their leaders have enrolled for our training courses. It was suggested that they should be encouraged to join our courses elsewhere.

In case of any question with reference to qualifications for Scout badges, or other matters, such problems should be reported to Provincial Headquarters, for taking up with the S.A. leaders,—who were only anxious to co-operate.

One district reported assisting with the formation of a Cub pack under S.A. auspices.

Apple Days.—It was reported that in 1935 Boy Scout Apple Days in 95 Ontario centres sold 2,800 bushels of apples and netted local Scout funds the sum of \$13,591.—an increase of 35% over the previous year. It was agreed that Scout Apple Day was one of the province's most dependable sources of Scout financing.

The importance of using only the very best apples was stressed; also the importance of getting the whole personnel of the Scout organization in each centre on the job in order to assure success. Such efforts cannot be left just to a few.

Some districts found extreme difficulty last year in securing suitable apples. The matter had been taken up with the Ontario Fruit Growers Association, and its co-operation had been promised for the future.

A sample of local results: Peterborough sold 6,000 apples, and netted \$405. In consequence there will be no need this year to ask Scout fund subscriptions, and it will be possible to meet the expenses of several men for the Gilwell Course at Ebor Park.

Some 6,000 people were contacted on Apple Day; and the President of the Kiwanis Club was quoted as saying they were "Glad to see that Scouting was standing on its own feet"

Hike! Hike!

ONE of the authentic "activity" addresses at the Ontario Conference was that by Assistant Provincial Commissioner Frank C. Irwin before the Scout Section, on "Outdoor Programme."

A consistent outdoor programme, he said, was vital to the success of a troop. The boy comes into Scouting for the adventure of it—the camping, hiking, the outdoor games. Failure to find this adventure is the reason for many dropping out.

When wider adventures are not feasible, there should be occasional outdoor meetings, as in a corner park or vacant lot, even in the semi-darkness. Some successful troops make a point of holding some such outdoor meeting once a month, following the lines of the indoor meeting, but with certain changes; probably including a real instead of a make-believe council fire.

With certain troops, when Saturday hikes are held these frequently mean only a walk, a camp fire, lunch and return home. It probably would be better to hold none, rather than call such a colourless outing a Scout hike.

Dress up your hikes! Try an **Exploration Hike**, to trace a stream, say, to its mouth or to its source. Ask reports of things seen along its course—business, farms, highways, bridges.

Then there is the **Compass or Bee-line Hike**, which sends the boys due North, or due East, to discover how many interesting things and problems they meet while holding as closely as possible to the compass direction.

The **Sealed Orders Hike** is always intriguing, patrol against patrol, with crossing and interlocking trails, and mutual tracking and observation of one another as "the enemy."

Then try a **Starvation Hike**. Arrange that upon arrival at the hike rendezvous it appears through some mischance that the only food brought is bread. Then, when faces are long and stomachs aching empty, discover a cache of food,—perhaps a bean-pot buried in the ground, uncovered or release an aroma fit for the gods.

For a **Historic Hike** select the objective, and at the previous meeting have some member of the troop describe the persons or events associated with the spot. The boys will go with lively interest.

Another lively adventure may be had with the **Lost Child Hike**. For this, simply a doll hidden in a locality unfamiliar to the boys, bits of clothing along the trail, etc. This is good for several hours of the keenest activity, if well planned.

The **Over Night Hike** is real Scouting. It should not be attempted until a troop has had considerable hiking experience. Details must be worked out carefully; have plenty of discussion by the boys. After the one night hike and camp, try two, then you are ready for the short term camp up to four days.

Young troops would of course be taken out only on a troop basis, until the P.L.'s have acquired responsibility. For older troops patrol overnight hiking should be encouraged.

All such hiking will increase interest in the **Summer Camp**; and every troop

*Up the Cubbing Ladder A Cub Demonstration-Entertainment

THIS unusually effective and entertaining exposition of "just what Cubs do" was devised and put on by Cubmaster G. O. Skuce of the 10th Britannia (Ottawa) Pack before a large gathering, including members of the School Board, in the assembly hall of Grant Consolidated School, Britannia. Many of the parents and others present declared they had never before understood or fully appreciated the practical nature of the Cub training, nor the work done by the Cubmaster.

THE pack (following a banquet served at 6.30) was seated in a circle on the floor before and below the stage. As each boy was called he sprang to a chair and thence to the centre of the platform, and turned to face the audience. (This was more Cubby than a formal entrance from the wings.) Concluding, the Cub sprang smartly down to the chair and the floor, and ran back to his place in the circle.

Akela took the platform and made his introduction:

"I am Akela, the Old Wolf of the Pack. I play with the Cubs. My job is to help them lay a foundation of good character, using their natural desire to make noise, their love of make-believe, their fondness for fashioning things with their hands, and collecting things. An outlet for noise is provided through games—controlled games. You will see some of our 'make-believe' in the Jungle dances. Things they have made will be shown you. We have lots of fun together, and hope to grow up to be real useful citizens and a credit to Britannia, and Canada."

He turned to the Cubs.

"Clifford!"

Cub Clifford briskly mounted the platform and faced about.

"I am Clifford McDiarmid, a Tenderpad in the Brown Six. Before I could be a Tenderpad I had to be eight years of age, know the Grand Howl, the Cub Law and the Cub salute. When I passed the test for these, I made my Cub Promise, and was invested as a Tenderpad Wolf Cub, and could wear the Cub uniform."

Cub No. 2 followed:

"I am Lloyd Skuce, a Tenderpad in the Brown Six. I know the Grand Howl. This is the way it goes:

"Akela, we'll do our best!"

Senior Sixer, from below: "Dyb, dyb, dyb!"

Cub: "We'll dob, dob, dob! It means, we'll 'DO—OUR—BEST'—dob, dob, dob."

"The Cub Law is: A Cub gives in to the Old Wolf; A Cub does not give in to himself.

"That means, a Cub does whatever he is told to do by his Mother or Daddy, his teacher, his Sixer or his Cubmaster. And he does not give up when he has a hard job. He tries again."

Cub No. 3:

"I am Reginald Morgan, a recruit in the Blue Six. I know the Cub Promise—I promise to do my best,—to be loyal, and to do my duty, to God and the King, and to keep the Law of the Wolf Cub Pack; and to do a good turn to somebody every day."

"This is the Cub salute (salutes), used when I meet another Cub, or a Scout, or a leader."

Cub No. 4:

"I am Foster Winthrop, a Tenderpad in the White Six. I am called a Tenderpad because, not knowing all the tricks of a

Wolf Cub, my feet, or 'pads,' soon get sore. My next step is to become a First Star Cub. To win my First Star I must for one thing, know the Union Jack, and the right way to fly it.

(Demonstrating with a sectional folding flag) "This is St. George's Cross, a red cross on a white field. St. George is the patron saint of England. This is St. Andrew's Cross, a white diagonal cross on a blue field. St. Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland. This is St. Patrick's Cross, a red diagonal cross on a white field. St. Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. All three crosses put together make the Union Jack.

"Joe, you tell the right way to fly it."

Cub No. 5:

"I am Joe Connolly, a Tenderpad in the Blue Six. The right way to fly the Union Jack is to have the broad white strip of St. Andrew's Cross at the top next the hoist. The hoist is the part of the flag that is nearest the pole. The part of the flag farthest away from the pole is called the 'fly.'"

Cub No. 6:

"I am George Viens, Sixer of the White Six. Before being awarded my First Star I had to know, amongst other things, the use of and how to tie the reef knot, sheet bend, clove hitch and bowline. This (demonstrating) is the reef knot, used for tying parcels, and for tying bandages. This is the sheet bend, used for joining two ropes of different sizes, and for attaching a rope or a line to a loop. This is a bowline. It is a loop tied with a knot that will not slip. It can be used for pulling a fellow up a mountain or out of a well. This is a clove hitch. It is used for tying one end of a rope to an upright post."

Lloyd Lillico, Seconder in the Brown Six, with a similar introduction, demonstrated the somersault, leapfrog, hopping around a figure-of-eight. The catch and throw.

Harold Acres, Seconder of the Red Six, skipped backwards thirty times, remarking, "This is hard work after supper."

Ned Roberts of the Brown Six, gave in full the cleanliness and breathing test.

David Robert of the Red Six, explained the time-telling test.—"To become a First Star Cub I had to be able to tell the time by the clock. I know there are 60 seconds in a minute, 60 minutes in an hour, and that 24 hours make one day in which every Cub has promised to do his best to do a good turn to somebody. (Producing a watch)—The time now is six minutes after eight. I hope you are all having a good time."

The Senior Sixer was brought in here, in order to introduce the jungle dances, as a programme change. Said he:

"I am Donald Hewitt, Senior Sixer of the Pack. You have seen and heard some of the things a Cub needs to know and to

do in order to become a recruit, a Tenderpad, and a First Star Cub. Although part of our time is taken up in learning these tests, most of our time is devoted to 'playing the game.' Cubs don't play the game just like ordinary lads. A Cub knows when he is 'out,' and doesn't need to be told. Sometimes we have jungle dances. We will now show you some of them. (Descends to circle.)

"The first is Baloo—Baloo is the Bear that teaches the Cubs the law of the jungle."

The dance.

"The next is Bagheera. Bagheera is the Black Panther, who teaches the Cubs how to hunt for food."

The dance.

"The next is Shere Khan and Tabaki. Shere Khan is the tiger, and bully of the jungle, and the Tabaki are the jackals. They are sneaks; they never hunt, but depend upon others for their food. Of course no Cub is ever a Tabaki,—except in the dance."

The dance.

"The last one is Kaa the python, and the Bunderlog. The Bunderlog are the monkeys. No good Cub is ever a Bunderlog,—except in this game."

The dance was followed by a vocal solo, and the individual demonstrations resumed. Sixer Franklin of the Brown Six, demonstrating the semaphore alphabet, called out each letter.

Sixer Lillico of the Reds explained as a Second Star test that he had to know the eight points of the compass: "I am now facing north. South is directly behind me. My right hand points to the east, my left to the west. The other four points are half way between—(pointing) northeast, southeast, southwest, northwest. If you wish to know any direction, first find and face the North."

Cub Jack Sparre of the Blue Six explained the thrift tests and showed a bank book, and explained that, "The money should be earned by work done. A Cub does not take tips for doing good turns."

Cub Eldon Skuce followed with: "By way of a change I am to recite 'The Tenderpad'."

The Cubmaster says I'm a Wolf Cub,

The Scoutmaster says so too,

But nobody else seems to think the same,

So whatever am I to do?

Now, Father says I'm a "Bull-pup,"

And uncle, he says so too,

But Mother will say that I'm still her lamb,

So whatever am I to do?

My brother wrote down from college,

To ask me if it was true

That I'd joined up with the Monkey folk,]

And gone to live at the Zoo!

Do you think it will really be very long

Before they will all find out

That the Monkey-Bull-pup-Wolf-Cub

Is a junior kind of a Scout?

Seconder Graham of the White Six explained it as one of the Second Star tests, and recited two verses of the National Anthem.

Sixer Nesbitt of the Blues outlined the "article made by himself" test, and from a table at the rear of the stage brought and held up a nicely made book-rack.

Cub Franklin of the Blues told of the First Aider test, talking while he proceeded to make a very neat spiral bandage on the arm of a brother Cub. The latter after-

wards passed about the hall showing the bandage.

Cub Morgan of the Reds announced that, "During our meetings we have sing-songs," and this was followed by several choruses, the pack marching in a circle.

Cub Walter Sparre of the Browns introduced the concluding feature with, "Every little while we have a game or two. When a Cub is playing a game he always tries to follow the rules, and does not need to be told when he is out. He knows it. A Cub doesn't need to be told anything twice. We are now going to play a game called 'Balloon Ball.'"

An investiture completed the demonstration. The shy voice of the little candidate, barely heard at the rear of the hall, providing a striking contrast to the confidence and distinct speaking of the Cubs, especially the Sixers, from the platform. Akela drew the attention of the audience to this contrast, as illustrating the results produced by the Cub training.

**Reprinted from THE SCOUT LEADER of March, 1930, in response to requests for copies, no longer available.*

A Games Review

By C. E. C. Rush

NO claim is made that these games are new or original. The main object in offering them is primarily for the use of new Scoutmasters, and secondly to remind "old hands" that there is a great variety of inter-patrol games from which to choose. Many of the games are taken from well known Scouting books.

An endeavour has been made to list only those games which require a minimum of material. Games requiring complicated and expensive gear have been omitted purposely.

A great deal of fun may be caused by playing some of the games with all lights in the room extinguished, the Patrol Leaders being supplied with a box of safety matches in order that they may strike one when their patrol has completed, to facilitate the judging of the winner.

In the case of all games, relay and otherwise, where an equal number of boys is required, it is strongly recommended that one or two boys should run twice to make up the number of the smaller patrol, rather than to take out boys from the larger ones. "Elimination" games are to be discouraged.

More and more Scoutmasters are allowing the competing Patrol Leaders to judge the finish of races, rather than to supply a separate judge. If the Patrol Leaders cannot decide which was first in a close finish, a "tie" should be awarded. Whenever possible every patrol should receive some points for every game; thus with four patrols points may be awarded as follows: First, 4 points; Second, 3; Third, 2; Fourth, 1 point. This applies to all recreational types of games. For competitions requiring Scouting knowledge it is suggested that the points be doubled. Thus with four patrols, points should be awarded: First, 8; Second, 6; Third, 4; Fourth, 2.

To facilitate the scoring of points at the close of a game it is suggested the patrol should be standing at the Alert (or if preferred sitting down); Patrol Leaders holding up the right hand to indicate the order in which their patrols finished, i.e., one finger for first place, two fingers for

second place, etc. No race should be considered as finished until the patrol is correctly lined up and perfectly still.

Relay Games

Horseback.—The smallest boy in each patrol is the jockey. He mounts No. 1, who runs the course and returns to No. 2. Jockey must transfer from the back of No. 1 to No. 2 without touching the ground. If jockey does touch ground the whole patrol must start again from No. 1. Jockey must be transferred in turn to each member of patrol.

Hopping Race.—Various methods of hopping over the course are good exercise and should be included occasionally.

Climbing Over Staff.—Each boy runs to end of room with staff held securely in front of him with both hands. He must get his legs over staff and return to No. 2. It is important to see that the staff is held tightly when climbing over or the game becomes too easy.

Bottle Pushing.—Each boy will push an ordinary milk bottle over the course using a Scout staff. If bottle topples over, re-start from beginning.

Hangman.—A rope ring just large enough for a boy to get through is placed at the far end of the room. Each must get through the ring either head first or feet first.

Double Hangman.—Same as for Hangman, except rope ring made larger, and two boys go through together.

Ping Pong Puff.—Each boy blows a ping pong ball to end of course and returns. This game may be made more difficult by placing two objects for each patrol half-way up the room about 4" apart. The ball must be blown through the objects.

Tenpins.—A tenpin is placed for each patrol at the end of room. Each boy runs half-way up room and throws a ball at pin. Must continue throwing until the pin is knocked over. He then sets up tenpin, collects ball and runs back to start No. 2.

Librarian Race.—A book for each patrol is placed at far end of room. Each boy will run to book and open it at a stated page and return.

Siamese Twins.—Two boys at a time with arms linked tightly back to back, No. 1 facing forward one way and No. 2 facing forward on the return.

Double Crab.—Arms linked as in Siamese Twins. Traverse course running sideways.

Mush Mush.—First boy represents husky and the second the driver. Husky must run on all fours and driver runs behind with rope looped in husky's belt. Upon return to the patrol, the rope is taken out and next two boys start. This game can be made more difficult by having a rope tied to belt with a clove-hitch or bowline.

Fish Fanning.—Give each patrol a piece of tissue paper about 5" long cut in the shape of a fish. Each will fan the fish to the end of the room, using a piece of cardboard as a fan. The game can be made more difficult by calling for fanning of the fish into a chalk circle.

Rocky Mountain Race.—Patrol Leader stands in centre of room in front of each patrol. No. 2 runs up, goes between his legs, circles him three times, runs to end of room, and does the same on the return.

Buddy Walk.—Troop runs around clock-wise in a large circle. The leader blows whistle and calls a number from two to seven. Boys form groups of that number and throw their arms around each other's necks. As soon as they are sure they have the correct number in the group they fall on the floor. Hence if the figure four is called all boys immediately form groups of four. Boys left out of the groups each lose one point in patrol competition. Six points might be given each patrol to start with. Troop reforms circle and game proceeds as before, using another number.

A Patrol Hike Competition

ATTRACTIVE details of this winter Patrol Hike competition (supplied by Scouter Bruce Grant of the 6th Fort William Troop) are that patrols were merely "warned" of the competition at troop meeting, and advised regarding equipment, instructions being sent by mail; and then giving a week within which to do the hike. This latitude of time permitted selection by patrols of a day when each member could go, allowed full opportunity to secure proper hiking equipment, and for study and decision with respect to probable weather conditions.

The troop was informed that there would be a patrol hike competition some time during the Christmas holidays, and each patrol was advised regarding equipment to be taken. Sealed instructions were mailed to P.L.'s. The hike could be made any day during the week. Each P.L. was directed to phone me before setting out, also immediately upon return. This was just a precaution.

The hike was about seven miles, following a river for about three miles, then along an old unused railway right-of-way. Most of the boys went on skis.

A map and Journey report were called for. The log was to record birds and animals seen, kinds of trees along the route, estimates of the width of the river, etc.

Four patrols took part, and all enjoyed it thoroughly. The maps and reports were really very good.

The prize for the winning patrol was a framed picture of Lord Baden-Powell, for their patrol corner. Scout diaries were given the others.

My idea was to develop more patrol spirit, give P.L.'s a taste of winter hiking responsibility, and each Scout an experience toward his First Class Journey.

IS there a Weekly Scout News column in your local paper? If not, ask the Editor for one. Offer to supply regular material. Have your Court of Honour appoint a Scout Reporter. Advise Dominion Headquarters, and receive a bi-weekly, general-interest Scout News Service, to help fill up your space. It will help secure understanding and support for your work.

should set a high camp attendance objective.

Short Tramps Around Town, with a purpose, can be used to advantage in any available time. The object can be observation of advertisements which illustrate points of the Scout Law. A good subject is traffic violations—not for report to the police, but for discussion at meetings.

Still another type of hike may be organized in some localities in connection with the **Annual Spring Clean Up Campaign**,—to locate accumulations of waste, etc. List and report these to the authorities.

Other outdoor projects.—Tree planting, with emphasis on forestry education toward the Forester's Badge. The interest in later years of boys in trees they have planted should not be overlooked. An example, the surprise of some Ontario boys revisiting the reforestation area at Angus to discover that they could be lost among trees they had planted.

Bird feeding and nest box making and erection.

Life guard work during the summer, especially at small vacation places lacking guards, and at inland "swimmin' holes"; and during the late winter and spring along the lake fronts, particularly on bright Saturdays and Sundays.

Laying out Nature Trails in parks or other nearby woodland,—labelling the different kinds of trees, rock outcroppings, etc., placing arrow signs indicating homes of squirrels, certain birds' nests (out of reach), patches of flora, as a bank of squawberries or patch of Indian pipe; freak tree shapes, an old stump with fox-fire, and the like.

Scout Loyalties

AN outstanding note of the annual gathering of Ontario Scouters at London, February 14-15, was the reaffirmation by all sectional groups—Cub, Scout, Rover, Sea Scout and Commissioners—of loyalty to God, to the King, to "B.-P." Scouting, and to the Chief Scout himself as originator and head of the Movement.

As its closing act, the largely-attended conference of Commissioners all joined, standing, in solemn affirmation or reaffirmation of their acceptance of the Scouting code,—the Promise, and the Laws, including the obligation of service and of loyal brotherhood and friendliness.

At the Saturday evening banquet, in an address which brought the gathering to its feet in response, and in personal tribute to the speaker, Col. E. S. Wigle of Windsor stressed loyalty as the first obligation of the true Scouter.

Days of mourning for a beloved King who had gone from us, and loyal welcome to a new King who as a prince had won our affection, provided an appropriate time to consider the meaning and the importance of loyalty, said the speaker. The unassuming, friendly character of King George was illustrated with reminiscences of several personal meetings with His Late Majesty, and other incidents recalled qualities of the new King which when Prince of Wales which had challenged our regard and admiration.

The speaker referred to the time of testing through which the world was passing, and stressed the importance of

the solidarity of the British Empire—for itself, and for the world as a whole. The basis of this solidarity and stability was the individual loyalty of every British subject, old, and young.

And there was no better vehicle for inculcating loyalty in the growing generation than Scouting—the Scout Promise loyally taught, and lived. For Scouters there was the added obligation of example.

The basis of all good citizenship was the fulfilling by each of us of our duty as Christian citizens, and of honourably living up to the obligations we had assumed as Scout leaders. And amongst other things loyalty demanded that the minority give loyal support to the majority.

Leaders should realize, should remind themselves from time to time, of this great quality of loyalty. "Let us be loyal to all the best traditions of the British Empire," challenged the speaker in conclusion, "loyal under all conditions."

Standing and long continued applause left no doubt of the feeling of the representative gathering of Ontario Scouters.

Deference, Visible Loyalty

"That Scouters put more emphasis in their programme on subjects dealing with loyalty to King and country, and thus

WHAT they joined Scouting for. An Alberta patrol over-night trek-cart hike. For meals the cart becomes the table.



combat some of the subversive propaganda that is in evidence in too many gatherings," was a suggestion at the Commissioners' Conference. "If we had 100,000 thoroughly loyal Scouts in training it would not be many years before we would have half a million young men imbued with such staunch ideals of loyalty that they would form the strongest possible 'counter irritant' to disloyal and communistic doctrines or practices."

Deference was a visible evidence of loyalty; and Scouts should be taught always to handle the Union Jack with respect, and always to stand properly during the singing or playing of the National Anthem.

The personal example of the Scouter was a most important factor in teaching loyalty and patriotism.

Several encouraging examples of the wholesome effect of Scout training in loyalty on boys of foreign parentage were quoted.

The State Legislature of Nevada has passed a bill raising the marriage license fee from \$2.00 to \$3.00,—the extra \$1.00 to go into the state's Boy Scout Fund.

Two Banquet Ideas and a Rover Discussion

AFASCINATING first-hand adventure tale,—a "mule skinner's story" of the Younghusband expedition of 1903 into then unknown Tibet and the forbidden city of Lhasa, by Major C. S. Ford,—was the acceptable and scoutily-appropriate "chief address" at the conference banquet by which Ottawa leaders celebrated Lord Baden-Powell's 79th birthday, at St. Barnabas' Parish Hall. Another feature was a huge birthday cake, which prior to cutting was borne through the hall with candles alight by D.S.M. Ted Salway. The more than 100 Scouters were the "annual" guests of District Commissioner Charles E. Russell.

Following the afternoon flag-break and prayers the conference divided for sectional discussions,—the Scout and Cub sections largely on games, plus a question box. The Rover section discovered several subjects new to those participating, notably "the non-Scout R.L.," and "R.L. as Sponsors." A digest follows:

Rover Discussion

There was frequent misunderstanding regarding the part of Rovering in the Group scheme. It was important to stress the Crew as a means through which a Scout continued his Scouting.

Sometimes there was an attempt to use the Crew as an older-problem—boy-solution. Which brought up the question of the standard of admission to Crews. How far should admission in Groups be restricted to boys who had attained a high degree of Scouting? This was a matter that must be decided by the individual Crew.

Regarding non-Scouts in a Crew: Considerable variation of experience. One Crew "had been able to make good Rovers of boys who first came into Scouting at 15 or 16; got the ideas of Cubbing and Scouting to them."

Another experience, "That few non-Scouts of 17 who enter a Crew, stick. The exceptions usually are those who have Scout chums."

In the matter of admission, better keep a boy out rather than risk taking him in, then having to drop him.

"Unless the majority of the members of a Crew are old Scouts the programme is

not likely to carry on real Rovering; it is more likely to develop as a social or sports club. Think a new Crew should be all Scouts."

A Crew should maintain a high standard because of its effect upon the troop,—this including a high Scout standard for admission.

Standards of Crews change from time to time. The change always should be upwards—improvement. A Crew need not stick to a low standard because a low standard start had been made.

Regarding length of time to investiture: The opinion was that if the Squire is not ready within a reasonable time he should be asked to withdraw,—unless the difficulty lies in the Crew leadership or some other circumstance over which the Squire has no control.

A Central Crew: The Ottawa Central Crew, which has carried on successfully for a number of years, was described as a clearing house from which small groups departed from time to time to become the nucleus of new Scout Group Crews.

The suggestion that sponsoring be done by the R.L. instead of other Rovers came in for considerable discussion. For the proposition was the fact that sponsoring brought an R.L. in to closer touch with his Rovers. Against—if you take sponsoring from the Rovers, you lose them an experience possibly of great value.

Regarding non-Scout R.L.'s, in many cases these have been outstandingly successful. Sometimes Scout leadership is not an effective preparation for Rover leadership. The Scoutmaster finds it hard to change his technique in order to deal effectively with older boys. "It is easier to acquire Scouting ideas as something new, then for an old Scouter to readjust a wrong viewpoint," was one opinion.

A brief discussion of Crew accounts: Can be tied up with the Group annual statements. Are subject properly to audit by the Group Committee.

"We are trying to teach businesslike ways of handling things. The proper dealing with small expenditures is good training; the same in keeping minutes—learning by doing."

A "Potential Crew": Answering the question of a new leader who had taken on a problem group of 16-year-olds: Suggestion that he carry on with the Group as a "potential Crew", give them plenty of hiking, etc., and hold them in this way until 17.

Regarding Rover instructors: Not all Rovers can instruct; require "teaching how to teach" effectively. Have them prepare papers on the different Scout Laws.

Debating "The Older Rovers": Experience is that Crews which do not push off their members at around 25 years are not interesting to younger Rovers. There should be an understood age limit at which a man is automatically given a "send-off". This would be much better than his dropping away gradually.

"The R.L. should be strong enough to say to the old member, it is time you turned to service in other fields. We'll make you an honorary member."

To maintain contact with older Rovers, Old Scouts' Clubs, as in England,—with at least one annual reunion.

Keeping On Towards That 100,000

A new pack and troop Group at St. Leonard, N.B., is headed up by Immigration Officer Cyr and two good assistants.

The new 1st Alma, N.B., Troop starts off promisingly with a school principal Scoutmaster, a representative Group Committee and the use of two log cabins overlooking the Bay of Fundy. Lumber washed ashore from a steamer and salvaged by them was given the boys for additions to the cabins.

Other late-reported N.B. units: 1st Blackville. 1st Nashwaak Bridge. 1st Durham-Nashwaak.

The Yarmouth, N.S., Local Association is sponsoring a new Group at Maitland New Troops have been listed at Arichat and Mugrave A troop is being revived and a pack started under an old Scout at Mahone Bay.

New B.C. Groups are reported at Fernie and Ymir.

New Manitoba Groups reported registered during 1935: Barwick, Birtle, Bowsman River, Cypress River, East Braintree, Elma, Fort Frances, Glenella, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Lac du Bonnet, Nesbitt, Norgate, Pilot Mound, Wawanesa, and five new Groups in Winnipeg.

The annual meeting of the four Winnipeg districts brought reports showing an increase of membership in each district, to a total increase of 800 over the previous year.

One of Manitoba's new Groups, the 1st Cypress River, was organized under the leadership of Dr. A. A. Keenberg, a former Winnipeg Rover,—who dropped out of active Scouting during his university years, "but just as soon as he was settled in practice got back into the game again."

One of Ontario's new District Commissioners is Dr. C. E. Stothers, Inspector of Schools for Prince Edward County. He will act as Commissioner for the same area.

A summary of the year for Prince Edward Island shows the Movement there growing in all departments, with 13 new leaders, several training courses held, an increase of 93 in Scout membership and the earning of 265 proficiency badges. Two new units were added and two are in development. The third annual Scout Apple Day, held November 16, registered a new "high" in apples sold and receipts.

Following an address by Assistant Secretary R. H. Johnson of the Alberta Provincial Council, the Board of Trade of Hanna, Alta., decided to sponsor the organization of a Scout troop in that community.

Plaster Rock, one of N.B.'s most active rural Scouting districts, reports the starting of two new troops, one Associated with the Baptist church, one with the Presbyterian A new troop at Anfield is meeting in a log cabin on the Church of England grounds.



A SMART camping patrol of the 8th Oshawa Sea Scouts.

Old St. Andrew's (United), one of Toronto's early Scouting churches, is again sponsoring a troop and pack. Twenty-one boys turned out for the organization meeting, and were welcomed by Rev. Dr. Sclater and assured of his hearty co-operation.

A Preliminary District Training Course for Cub leaders, in French, was given at Iroquois River, N.B., by Provincial Field Worker Robert Pugh of Fredericton, assisted by Cubmaster Harold Doherty. Eleven candidates from the Evangeline Group of Edmundston took the course.

A drive to increase the number of Lone Scouts in New Brunswick has been announced from Provincial Headquarters. The leadership has been undertaken by Scouter Hazen Richards.

With the Going Up of seven Cubs from the pack, the revived 1st Swan River Troop, Man., reached its full strength of 32 Scouts. Steps are being taken to complete the Group with a Rover Crew.

A new Scout Group at the Beattie Gold Mine, Departet, Que., has as its leader the Superintendent and Athletic Club Manager, Scoutmaster J. G. Mills formerly of Halifax. The first investiture ceremony was attended by Scoutmaster the Rev. Geoffrey J. B. Stott of Noranda and a number of his boys, in uniform There is a good deal of interest in Scouting in this new gold mining region.

Other new Quebec groups include the 1st Kazubazua, under the leadership of Rev. George Hall, a United Church minister; and a troop and pack at Dolbeau, Que., in the pulp and paper region of Lake St. John, also under a United Church clergyman.

A new troop at Tabusintac, N.B., is headed by the local school principal and backed by a strong and well balanced committee, including the police magistrate. A troop and pack at Perth, N.B. have revived, and new Groups are under organization at Andover and Bristol.

The 3rd Smith Falls (United) has added a Cub pack toward completion of a Group Growth in numbers has necessitated the adding of a second pack and second troop to the 28th Toronto Group. New Groups at Sarnia, Thedford and Alvinston, are other Ontario additions.

A Talk by Kipling

WHILST there has been no mention of the late Rudyard Kipling speaking before Rovers, the following address to the students of McGill in 1907 might well have had a Rover audience. The famous writer's rare understanding of human nature, young and old, has no better example than his reference here to youth's periods of depression,—experiences usually forgotten by older men, and rarely discussed. Kipling's analysis of this mental valley of shadows, and his "way out," will be read with appreciation by many R.L.'s and Rovers.

ACCORDING to the ancient and laudable custom of the schools, I, as one of your wandering scholars returned, have been instructed to speak to you. The only penalty youth must pay for its enviable privileges is that of listening to people known, alas, to be older, and alleged to be wiser. On such occasions, youth feigns an air of polite interest and reverence, while age tries to look virtuous. Which pretences sit uneasily on both of them. On such occasions very little truth is spoken. I will try not to depart from the convention. I will not tell you how the sins of youth are due very largely to its virtues; how its arrogance is very often the result of its innate shyness; how its brutality is the outcome of its natural virginity of spirit. These things are true, but your preceptors might object to such texts without proper notes and emendations. But I can try to speak to you more or less truthfully on certain matters to which you may give the attention and belief proper to your years.

When, to use a detestable phrase, you go out into the battle of life, you will be confronted by an organized conspiracy which will try to make you believe that the world is governed by the idea of wealth for wealth's sake, and that all means which lead to the acquisition of that wealth are, if not laudable, at least expedient. Those of you who have fitly imbibed the spirit of our University—and it was not a materialistic University which trained a scholar to take both the Craven and the Ireland in England—will violently resent that thought, but you will live and eat and move and have your being in a world dominated by that thought. Some of you will probably succumb to the poison of it.

The Game of Life

Now, I do not ask you not to be carried away by the first rush of the great game of life. That is expecting you to be more than human. But I do ask you, after the first heat of the game, that you draw breath and watch your fellows for a while. Sooner or later you will see some man to whom the idea of wealth as mere wealth does not appeal, whom the methods of amassing that wealth do not interest, and who will not accept money if you offer it to him at a certain price.

At first you will be inclined to laugh at this man and to think that he is not smart in his ideas. I suggest that you watch him closely, for he will presently demonstrate to you that money dominates everybody except the man who does not want money. You may meet that man on your farm, in your village, or in your legislature. But be sure that whenever or wherever you meet him, as soon as it comes to a direct issue between you, his little finger will be thicker than your loins. You will go in fear of him; he will not go in fear of you. You will do what he wants; he will not do what you want. You will

find that you have no weapon in your armory with which you can attack him; no argument with which you can appeal to him. Whatever you gain, he will gain more.

I would like you to study that man. I would like you better to be that man, because from the lower point of view it doesn't pay to be obsessed by the desire of wealth for wealth's sake. If more wealth is necessary to you, for purposes not your own, use your left hand to acquire it, but keep your right for your proper work in life. If you employ both arms in that game you will be in danger of stooping; in danger also of losing your soul. But in spite of everything you may succeed, you may be successful, you may acquire enormous wealth. In which case I warn you that you stand in grave danger of being spoken and written of and pointed out as a smart man. And that is one of the most terrible calamities that can overtake a sane, civilized, white man in our Empire today.

They say that youth is the season of hope, ambition, and uplift—that the last word youth needs is an exhortation to be cheerful. Some of you here know, and I remember, that youth can be a season of great depression, despondencies, doubts, and waverings, the worst because they seem to be peculiar to ourselves and incommunicable to our fellows. There is a certain darkness into which the soul of the young man sometime descends—a horror of desolation, abandonment, and realized worthlessness which is one of the real hells in which we are compelled to walk.

Mental Depression

I know of what I speak. This is due to a variety of causes, the chief of which is the egotism of the human animal itself. But I can tell you for your comfort that the chief cure for it is to interest yourself, to lose yourself, in some issue not personal to yourself—in another man's trouble, or, preferably, another man's joy. But if the dark hour does not vanish, as sometimes it doesn't; if the black cloud will not lift, as sometimes it will not; let me tell you again for your comfort that there are many liars in the world, but there are no liars like our own sensations. The despair and the horror mean nothing because there is for you nothing irremediable, nothing inextinguishable, nothing irrecoverable in anything you may have said or done. If for any reason you cannot believe or have not been taught to believe in the infinite mercy of Heaven which has made us all and will take care we do not go far astray, at least believe that you are not yet sufficiently important to be taken too seriously by the powers above us or beneath us. In other words, take anything and everything seriously except yourselves.

I regret that I noticed certain signs of irreverent laughter when I alluded to the

word "smartness." I have no message to deliver, but if I had a message to deliver to a University which I love, to the young men who have the future of their country to mould, I would say with all the force at my command: Do not be smart. If I were not a Doctor of this University with a deep interest in its discipline, and if I did not hold the strongest views on that reprehensible form of amusement known as "rushing," I would say that whenever and wherever you find one of your dear little playmates showing signs of smartness in his work, his talk, or his play, take him tenderly by the hand, by both hands, by the back of the neck if necessary, and lovingly, playfully, but firmly, lead him to the knowledge of higher and more interesting things.

A Gentleman

SOME years ago an American newspaper offered a prize for the best definition of "a gentleman." Here was the chosen answer:

"The true gentleman is the man whose conduct proceeds from goodwill and an acute sense of propriety, and whose self-control is equal to all emergencies; who does not make the poor man conscious of his poverty, the obscure man of his obscurity, or any man of his inferiority, or deformity; his is himself humbled if necessity compel him to humble another; who does not flatter wealth, cringe before power, or boast of his own possessions or achievements; who speaks with frankness, but always with sincerity and sympathy, and whose deed follows his word; who thinks of the rights and feelings of others rather than his own; who appears well in any company, and who at home is what he seems to be abroad—a man with whom honour is sacred and virtue safe."

A Lone-Wolf Ski Hike

A SEVEN-DAY "lone wolf" cross-country ski hike during February's sub-zero blizzard weather from Parry Sound to Ottawa through Algonquin Park, with a short rail break Madawaska-to-Renfrew, was an achievement of Assistant Scoutmaster Tom Marwood of the 1st Parry Sound Scout Troop. In spite of heavy drifts of powdery snow and unbroken trails, a day-average of 30 miles was maintained, with a low of 23 and a high of 36. Light kit was carried, and a route laid out which permitted of night-accommodation stops. One of these was a lumber camp and another a relief work camp. At both the mid-winter visitor was cordially welcomed. A frosted toe was the only casualty.

This is a bit of real Rovering. Doubtless other Scouters and Rovers here and there across the Dominion are carrying out similar ventures of which we are learning nothing. Only a chance meeting developed the above story. The Editor would much appreciate reports of such hikes, details of any special preparation, kit, route, interesting experiences and observations, etc. These could be of much value, and would encourage more such man-size Scout venturing.

French Scout leaders are to make a test of Scouting activities with epileptic and mentally backward children in the John Bost Asylums at Dordogne, France.

Songs of the Winnipeg Seonee Pack

The Pack Song

Tune, "John Brown's Body"

If each and every Wolf Cub tries his best
to keep the Law,
And does his good turns every day and
doesn't snarl or jaw,
Nor monkeys round with Banderlog, we all
may sing "Hurrah,"

As time goes rolling on,
Going bravely through the jungle,
Fearing nothing in the jungle,
Very happy in the jungle,
The Cubs go bravely on.

Mowgli Is Brought to the Pack

Tune, "Bonnie Dundee"

The head of the pack was Akela, who saw,
From his seat on the rock, that the wolves
kept the law,
And Mowgli, the man child, was brought
in one night,
Causing quite a commotion, and almost
a fight.
Bagheera the Panther, so strong and so
cunning,
And Baloo the old bear, together came
running,
They both said they felt it would just be
too bad,
If that boy should stay there a mere
tenderpad.
So promised that Mowgli would promptly
be taught
*How to do what he should, and to do what
he ought.*

The Finding and Rescue of Mowgli

Tune, "Bonnie Dundee"

One night a big tiger went out on a prowl
And stepped on hot embers, which caused
him to howl
The man-child he wanted, before this bad
bungle
Had hid in the bushes, well into the jungle.
The grey wolf there biding the child's life
did save,
And for safer hiding took him to his cave.
Tabaqui the jackal, who saw the whole
thing,
Fawned up to the tiger, and this song did
sing.

"If you, Mr. Tiger, will leave me a
bite,
I'll show you your supper, and you'll
be all right."
But Raksha, the mother, scared off
the poor cub,
And so little Mowgli became a wolf
cub.

Tabaqui and Shere Khan

*Tune, "The Lincolnshire Poacher" (No. 39
"Songs for Canadian Boys")*

Tabaqui is the Jackal, a sneaking animile,
Who fawns around his betters and wears a
sickly smile;
He likes to go to parties, is very fond of
grub,
But never cares to work for it, and that
is just the rub.

When old Shere Khan the tiger, Shere
Khan the Tiger King,
Has got his eyes upon him a humble song
he'll sing,

The Q.M.'s Chat

Brother Scouters:—

Let me see! In the February issue I promised that "Application Forms" for copies of the 1936 Catalogue would be sent to all and sundry by the 15th, and that the new list would be mailed by March 15th. Well, I have kept my promise, and ahead of schedule at that. In fact many thousands of this year's Catalogue have already been forwarded and hundreds more are going out daily.

Judging from the avalanche of applications it would appear obvious that our desire to give a copy to each and every member from the youngest Cub to the matured Leader will be realized. I cannot recall such a marked interest in this, the Stores Department's annual publication.

It surely proves the fact that we have definitely come to look upon Scouting in a much bigger way than formerly and, may I assume, increased eagerness to garb ourselves in the "Official" uniform—the outward and visible sign of our World-wide Brotherhood.

To those (there can't be very many) who have not already sent in their Application Forms please do so right away. To the Leaders in the Province of Ontario I might say that we are sending a certain number of the Catalogue without first sending "Application Forms." When these arrive and you find yourselves with insufficient copies please request extra numbers by writing me direct.

I sincerely hope that some of you fellows, after digesting the new list, will pen me a few lines as to its general make-up, and be sure to give any suggestions that will help me compile my next issue.

In my next "chat" I intend to discuss one or two new items found in this year's Catalogue, so cheerio with the following smile:—

Grocer (after filling molasses jug):

*"Here's your molasses, sonny;
where's the money?"*

Boy: "In the jug, sir!"

Charles L. ...
9.111.

But when Tabaqui notices the tiger's
turned away,
He makes disgraceful faces, a dirty trick
to play.

The Jackal is a coward, a coward is Shere
Khan,
For neither of these animiles can stand
before a man.
So we will not be Jackals, nor let them
stick around,
And in this Wolf Cub Pack of ours no
Jackals will be found.

All Patrols Look Out!

(1910)

These are *our* regulations—
There's just one law for the Scout
And the first and the last, and the present
and the past,
And the future, and the perfect is
"Look out!"
I, thou and he, look out!
We, ye and they, look out!
Though you didn't or you wouldn't
Or you hadn't or you couldn't;
You jolly well *must* look out!

Look out, when you start for the day
That your kit is packed to your mind;
There is no use going away
With half of it left behind.
Look out that your laces are tight,
And your boots are easy and stout,
Or you'll end with a blister at night.
(Chorus) ALL Patrols look out!

Look out for the birds of the air,
Look out for the beasts of the field—
They'll tell you how and where
The other side's concealed.
When the blackbird bolts from the copse,
Or the cattle are staring about,
The wise commander stops
And (Chorus) All Patrols look out!

Look out when your front is clear,
And you feel you are bound to win.
Look out for your flank and your rear—
That's where surprises begin.
For the rustle that isn't a rat,
For the splash that isn't a trout,
For the boulder that may be a hat
(Chorus) All Patrols look out!

For the innocent knee-high grass,
For the ditch that never tells,
Look out! Look out ere you pass—
And look out for everything else!
A sign mis-read as you run
May turn retreat to a rout—
For all things under the sun
(Chorus) All Patrols look out!

Look out when your temper goes
At the end of a losing game;
When your boots are too tight for your
toes,
And you answer and argue and blame.
It's the hardest part of the Law,
But it has to be learnt by the Scout—
For winning and shirking and "jaw"
(Chorus) All Patrols look out!

—Rudyard Kipling.

SCOUTS of Oxford, England, were
asked to furnish "100 Roman soldiers"
for a pageant, supplying their own
uniform, including helmets. Troop equip-
ment didn't happen to include Roman
helmets. But the Oxonians weren't stuck.
Their answer was: 100 old bowler hats;
remove rims and paint with aluminium.

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

THE DUFFEL BAG

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

Cub Uniforms of the "Gone-Ups"

A MEETING of Montreal Cub leaders discussed the suggestion that a committee be formed to obtain uniforms from boys when they "go up" to troops, and distribute them to packs of boys unable to purchase uniforms.

A Grocery Night

ON Saturday night, in the Lair of the 1st St. Kilda Pack (Melbourne) a programme of moving pictures was shown to the Cubs of the district and their friends. All paid for their admission with one pound weight of groceries. Proceeds were forwarded to the Port Melbourne Scout Settlement. Nice quantities of sugar and jams were collected. The affair was arranged by the Cub people.

District Competition Points

A SIX months' district competition of Wallaceburg, Ont., packs and troops for the Davies Challenge Shield, ending May 31st, will be decided on the following schedule of points:

Attendance, 5; punctuality, 5; church attendance, 5; wearing of Scout hat or Cub cap, 4; wearing of neckerchief, 3; wearing of Scout shirt or Cub jersey, 2; wearing of shorts, 1; wearing of Scout belt, 1; wearing of shoulder badge, 1; carrying Scout staff, 1.

An allowance of 5 points will be made a Scout or Cub absent by notification and permission of Scoutmaster or Cubmaster.

The Buffalo Yell

THIS is a new yell intended to imitate the noise of the buffalo charge that Mowgli used to kill Sherekhan, and it may therefore be used as a preliminary to the Dance of Sherekhan's Death. The Pack must be divided into two parts, representing the bulls and the cows of Mowgli's herd. As the yell is controlled and directed by Mowgli, this part is best taken by an Old Wolf. The yell should start moderately loudly, and both noise and speed are worked up to a climax. It is essential to get and keep the correct rhythm, representing the beat of the buffaloes' hooves. The syllables that have been underlined should be stressed in order to obtain this effect.

1. **Mowgli** (cups his hands and calls) "As . . . ce! Sherekhan!" **Sherekhan**: "Who calls?" **Mowgli**: "Mowgli. Cattle thief, thy time has come."

2. Half the Pack ("Bulls") shout six times, "The **Buffalo** charge," and the other half ("Cows") join in after the first twice.

3. **Bulls**: "Bull buffaloes! Bull buffaloes!" **Cows**: "Cow buffaloes! Cow buffaloes!" **Bulls**: "Bull buffaloes! Bull buffaloes!" **Cows**: "Cow buffaloes! Cow buffaloes!"

4. **Bulls** go on shouting "Bull buffaloes!" and **Cows** "Cow buffaloes!", but they shout together instead of in turn as before. As they reach the climax, Mowgli holds up his hand, and there is dead silence.

5. **Mowgli**: "Brothers, that was a dog's death. His hide will look well on the Council Rock." —*The Bombay Scout*.

"Night Raiding" for Cubs

SIDES are picked (Cowboys and Indians). Each Cub is issued a brown paper bag—just large enough to slip over the head and rest on shoulders, the bags previously being marked "Indians" (red), "Cowboys" (blue). Each side must also have distinguishing mark on right arm, e.g., "Cowboy," piece of rope; "Indian," neckerchief. A base is chalked off in opposite corners. The sides take up their positions in their own base. Bags are placed on heads and the game commences. Every Cub goes down on hands and knees and creeps silently for the opposite corner; if two Cubs meet they must feel for identification on arm, and if it is one of his own side, lets him go and continues on journey. If opponents meet, the first to snatch the other's bag has a "scalp" for his side; the Cub losing it is "dead" and out of the game. The largest number to get to the opponents' base with the bags still on are the winners.—*Scouting in New South Wales*.

Siam is the world's fourth largest Boy Scouting country, with a membership of 97,576 Scouts and leaders.



A TROPHY always adds interest to patrol competitions,—as discovered by the 1st Carruthers Troop, Sask. The Tri-Monthly Competition Cup was presented by the Group Committee.

Troop Hosts to the Pack

ON Friday the Pack was invited by the 1st N.D.G. Troop to be their guests at a Holiday Supper held in Scout Headquarters. Thirty members of the Pack took advantage of the invitation, and wolfishly devoured everything in sight. After the meal, the parents came in to witness a programme of games and stunts, followed by a sing-song.

A Scouts-and-Fathers Invitation

SOME years ago an Ontario Scoutmaster added an original touch to an invitation to the fathers of his boys to attend a Fathers and Sons banquet, with such effect that every father was present. "There were men there whom I had never met or known before. A commercial traveler came with his bags direct from the train."

The original touch was the closing sentence:

"If you do not attend your son will appear as an orphan."

Make Sure They Get it Straight

THE Akela of an Australian Wolf Cub Pack announced, for the particular benefit of some small candidates, that on a certain night there would be an Investiture. One small boy ran home to announce an "investigation." Result: an anxious parent calling to inquire, "What did Johnny do?"

Some Scout Fireman Publicity

A SERIES of twenty questions given local Scouts in a test for their Fireman's Badge was published in the Sidney, B.C., *Review*, and attracted considerable attention, and this editorial comment: "One of the papers was read at the *Review* office, and showed very clearly that the boys who passed had taken a keen interest in the subject. . . . These questions were very intelligently answered in the majority of papers, and the knowledge obtained should be a lasting benefit to the boys throughout life."

THE SPRING ICE ACCIDENTS

(Continued from First Page)

to a boathouse and secured two lengths of rope. These they quickly tied together, and in single file, holding the rope, skated rapidly to the scene. When near as possible to the man in danger, Troop Leader DuMoulin threw the rope. Because of its having stood a long time uncoiled, however, the rope curled up, and fell short of Burne's reach.

The Scouts wasted no further time in experimenting. One end of the rope was secured to a hockey stick. Leonard DuMoulin, the smallest and lightest of the four, dropped to the ice, and pushing the stick ahead of him, began worming forward on his stomach. Behind him, holding him by one foot, and with one hand grasping the rope, crawled Jack Groves. In like manner behind Groves crawled Anthony DuMoulin, and behind Anthony, Godfrey Groves, the heaviest.

The ice began to crack ominously beneath them, but the Scout chain crawled slowly but steadily on. At last they were near enough, and Leonard DuMoulin sent the hockey stick, with the rope attached, skimming towards the hole. Burne clutched it.

Troop Leader DuMoulin directed Burne to tie the rope about his waist. Burne declared he could not release his hold on the ice to do this. He said he could hold the rope with his hands, however.

Leonard DuMoulin was then directed to pull. The three lads behind him dug in the toes of their skates, each tightened his hold on the leg of the boy in front, and Leonard pulled. Burne came a few inches up over the edge of the hole. There was a crackle, the ice gave way, and he sank back. The boys backed up, and Leonard pulled again. Again the ice gave way. Several times this was repeated. With the ice making ominous sounds beneath them the boys persisted, however, and finally a quick, strong heave brought Burne in a rolling sprawl upon the surface. The four Scouts backed further away, and with a final heave dragged the drenched skater to solid ice and safety.

"BADEN-POWELL TOUR FILMS" -

Dominion Headquarters have just announced that two reels of film on the "Baden-Powell Tour" across Canada are available. These films show the Chief Scout and party on their arrival in Victoria, and at The Sarcee Indian Reserve in Alberta, also in Winnipeg, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. They may be had on a rental basis of .50 cents a reel. Scout Groups in Alberta who wish to see it should notify Provincial Headquarters. A series of successive dates will be made according to the time when the film is available. In this way the costs will be reduced, as the films are shipped C.O.D. from Ottawa and must be returned prepaid, promptly on time. When applying for the films, alternate dates should be stated so that it will be possible to work them into a series with other applications. Provincial Headquarters will furnish the projector, which will be operated by one of the staff, to all points arranged in a series which will eliminate duplication in travelling expenses. Films on camp life in Alberta are also shown by the Provincial Headquarters Staff. These can be arranged independent of the B.P. tour films from Ottawa.

New Charters were issued in February to Mannville, Sea Beach, Premier School (Doreenlee P. O.), and to the 2nd Lloydminster Group. Cub Packs were organized at Manville, Seba Beach and Lloydminster, Scout Troops at Premier School and Mannville. Charters were renewed for Bassano, Camrose, Westlock, 2nd Raymond, and 24th Edmonton. Check your Charter and see that your group is properly registered for this year.

TRAINING: The latest news about the Summer Gilwell Training Camp is that Scouter Jack Blow, a member of the Department of Training at Dominion Headquarters, will be with us. He has been a member of the staff at the Ontario Training Centre, Ebor Park, for a number of years. In 1931, he was a lecturer in the Alberta Gilwell Course at Camp Kootenai. Many of those who were with him at that time will want to be present at Camp Woods during the first ten days of August. They will remember Scouter Jack. He is an amateur naturalist and thoroughly conversant with latest Gilwell Training methods.

Successful District Training Courses have been completed at St. Paul, Edmonton and Lethbridge. These are necessary in order to get the most value from the Summer Camp Training. A Cubmaster's Training Course is now well established in Edmonton. The final sessions will be held on Monday, March 9th and 16th. These courses are available to every Scout centre in Alberta where a group of 12 adults will register.

Patrol Leader's Training Courses have also been completed at St. Paul and Lethbridge. Districts who wish to arrange a course of this kind should apply to Provincial Headquarters.

ANNUAL MEETING - Tentatively, the date for the postponed Annual Meeting has been set for Saturday, March 28th. The meeting will be held in Calgary. Announcements will be sent out when the date has been definitely fixed.

N.B. Have you a 1936 Scout Diary? There is still time to get one of these from Provincial Headquarters, and get it under way for 1936. It contains space for daily events and a great amount of useful information.