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The Group Committee's Role

THE place of the Group Committee in the Scouting set-up—the nature, the sphere and the value of its service—has been discussed in these pages from time to time. In response to a number of requests, apparently born of an increasing realization of the importance of its place in the Scout family, the following re-discussion of the Group Committee's role is offered.

What Census Figures Tell The Scout census figures for 1936 indicate that the greatest increase of numbers has occurred in areas where the Group Committee has been a live and participating background factor in Scout Group set-ups. Reversely, it can be said that a low curve of membership and of general Scouting activity in a district invariably has been accompanied by a low curve in the number of active Group Committees.

Where G.C.'s Have Not Met Possibilities Factors in the failure of certain Group Committees to function successfully and happily have included:

Lack of care in selection of Committee personnel by the governing body of the sponsoring institution,—in the cases of churches, by the appointment of men to "look after the interests of the church" rather than the interest and success of the work for its boys.

Failure to discuss suggested Group Committee personnel with the working Scouters.

Lack of smooth co-operation between Scouters and Committee; this in some cases due in the first instance to lack of adequate explanation of their respective fields of service.

Failure of Scouters to give Committee-men "jobs," and in other ways to make them feel that they are valued and useful members of the Scout Group family.

Said an experienced Western Commissioner recently: "Where the Committee is a real part of the set-up, things work well. Where there is failure in a Group it is almost always the case that the Scouters have not used the Committee.

But this will only come through continued education."

And this was said last year at an Eastern conference: "Too often this body of adults is used only to sign on the dotted line the yearly registration papers, and then we wonder why our Group Committee members do not seem interested in



KING GEORGE VI
A long and happy reign!

our work. It is because we do not ask them, and quietly train them to do things for the troop."

A Sound Committee Launching Observation, experience and a number of provincial conference discussions provide the following suggestions for the organization of a Group Committee upon sound lines:—

Authority.—First, a study of its authority, Sec. 15, of P. O. & R. for Canada:

Each Scout Group must have a Committee, composed of three or more adult citizens, appointed annually, by the governing body of the institution sponsoring the Group, in consultation with the Group Scouters; or, in the case of community Groups

not sponsored by an institution, elected annually by a meeting of parents of Cubs, Scouts and Rovers in the Group and friends of the Group, held for this purpose.

Points to be noted in the above:

"Each Scout Group must have a Group Committee . . .

"... in consultation with the Group Scouters . . ."

Definite Purpose While the general purpose of the Group Committee has of G.C. been defined as the providing of a link between the Scout Group and the sponsoring institution, its first "reason for being" obviously is to facilitate the carrying out of the system of good citizenship training thus adopted for its boys.

(On this point it might profitably be noted, and if necessary emphasized, that in organizing a Scout Group a church or other institution is not conferring a favour upon or doing something for "Scouting." It is adopting the Scout system of training for the benefit of its boys; the Scout organization merely standing ready to train the new Group's leaders, and generally to provide guidance in the carrying out of the Scout training programme.)

Committee Personnel Since, as stated above, the first purpose of the Group

Committee is to foster the good citizenship training of the boys concerned, a sympathetic attitude toward the Scout system of training, and an understanding of the boys' viewpoint generally, should be the first qualifications for committee membership. There have been instances of committees appointed "to protect the interests of the church," i.e., practically in the terms "the church versus the Scouts," the membership including somewhat dour individuals who could be counted upon to "keep the boys in their place." Nothing happy could be expected of such a committee.

In some districts it is stipulated that committees be composed of parents of Cubs or Scouts.

A man whose sons have grown up may be, but is not necessarily, a good choice, however. The most understanding and

(Continued on page 56)

The Scout Leader

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

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OTTAWA, JANUARY, 1937

Thought for the Month

"If you would have your words last for a century, carve them upon marble. If you would have them last for ever, carve them upon the heart of a child."

—CHINESE PROVERB.

King George VI.

ONCE again we may congratulate ourselves that a change in the occupancy of the Throne has not broken the close association of the rulers of the Empire with the Scout Movement. Already King George VI has signified his readiness to become Patron of the Boy Scouts Association; and in accepting this role he is but carrying higher the part he has taken during a number of years as active President of the Boy Scouts Associations of Yorkshire and of London.

It was in recognition of this practical participation in Scouting activities, and of his presence at the great London Wolf Cub Palava in Hyde Park in 1921, the Imperial Jamboree at Wembley in 1924, and the London Cub Palava of 1926, that he was presented with the Silver Wolf by Lord Baden-Powell in 1926.

The new King's views on training for good citizenship were thus expressed in a talk to a gathering of youths:

"I want you to realize," he said, "that you have a great responsibility to take up with the duties of citizenship that lie before you. You may think these problems have nothing to do with you, that it is other people who have them to solve. But don't believe that. It is only when every man and woman realize their responsibilities to their country in general that a happy country can result, because not one of us is put into the world for himself alone. Make yourself effective in your job, and do it with all your might, because dishonest and ineffective work is wrong to your fellows and to your country. Therefore we must all do the best we can."

The Governor-General at the Regina Toy Shop

THE Regina Scout-Guide Christmas Toy Shop had the honour of a visit from His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir. The Chief Scout for Canada spent some time observing and commenting upon the work in progress in the various departments, and was much interested to learn where the used toys came from, and where they were going when reconditioned. He warmly congratulated the Regina leaders upon their good-turn enterprise.

B.-P. Standard Honour List

SCOUTING units which have joined the membership expansion Honour Roll by organizing at least one unit and the Group Committee of a new Group, the new unit and Committee having carried on successfully for six months, as reported by Provincial Headquarters, namely.

1st Revelstoke Troop

for organization of the 2nd Revelstoke Troop and Group Committee.

2nd The Pas Troop, Man.,

for organization of the 3rd The Pas Pack and Troop and Group Committee.

7th North Vancouver (St. John's) Troop

for organization of the St. Edmund's Scout Troop and Group Committee.

A Coronation King's Scout Certificate

IN connection with the project launched by Lord Baden-Powell and outlined in the October *Scout Leader*, to mark the new King's Coronation by increasing the number of King's Scouts, announcement is made by the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association that a special Coronation King's Scout Certificate will be issued.

The Certificate will be awarded all Scouts qualifying for the King's Scout Badge as between September 1, 1936, and July 1, 1937. Application for the certificates should be made to Local Associations and Provincial Headquarters AFTER Lord Baden-Powell's birthday, February 22.

This Season's Christmas "Happifying"

WHILST reports at "press date" suggest that we may not have reached our 1935 high record of 185 Christmas Toy Shop centres, splendid work was done in our 13th annual National Christmas Good Turn; and with the assistance of our sisters the Guides and Guiders, many thousands of children who otherwise would have been missed, were visited by Santa Claus in all parts of the Dominion.

Notable efforts were made by the shops in Saskatchewan to assure Christmas happiness to as many as possible of the impoverished drought families,—by Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, by the toy-makers of Rosetown, and the more than 20 other shops throughout the province.

And the shops at Montreal, London, and Ottawa once again shared the prairie "happifying" by sending generous bulk toy shipments to help fill the long lists of the four distribution areas into which Saskatchewan had been divided; this made possible by the free transportation generously granted by the freight departments of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways.

Our friends the movie theatre managers, especially those of the Famous Players chain, provided numerous Saturday morning toy-admission matinees, helping greatly in securing of bulk quantities of used and new playthings, and the schools in many places gave similar valuable assistance. In many places churches, service clubs, and business concerns, lodges and other organizations, helped in various ways. Frequently the toy shops supplied gifts for families looked after by these organizations.

The wide field of distribution included an impressive list of children's institutions annually provided for by the shops at Saint John, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary and Victoria; fishermen's families along the coast remembered by the Halifax Scouts; miners' children in Cape Breton by the Sydneys; isolated Indian and foreign community schools in Northern Ontario by Fort William and Port Arthur; far north mission stations by M. & C. Airways planes from Saskatoon; frontier communities by Edmonton and Prince Rupert.

As always, the effort meant much planning and organization, at times much worry, and many hours of hard work for many loyal Scouters. But all who took part had a true Scout's best reward—*the happiness of many little children.*

An Ontario Scout monthly mentions plans for a district class for "Saftyman's Badge." We suggest Harry Lauder be invited to present the badges.



An Indoor Training Course Campsite

A demonstration Patrol Camp on the stage of St. Timothy's (Roman Catholic) Hall, St. Stephen, N.B., during an Indoor Course of last winter. The "camp" was the work of St. Timothy's Rovers. An original and effective feature,—before each Course session a new gadget was added to the display of camping conveniences.

MY TRIP TO THE WEST

It was a delightful experience and the courtesies shown me by the officers and leaders in four Provinces were deeply appreciated.

On every hand I found our leaders keenly interested in leadership training, the value of such training and the means for obtaining it.

In some sections I found a lack of understanding of the real object of training. Leadership training is not propaganda, although as propaganda it would probably have a certain value. Training is definitely a proved plan of instruction that will give both to the informed and uninformed leader the information that will enable him to serve the organization and his Group more efficiently, and which could otherwise be obtained only by many years of practical experience.

In some sections I received complaints of certain duplications of lectures or practical work between the district training course and the camp course. Disregarding the fact that many of the duplications complained of are optional, one District Commissioner answered this complaint to my satisfaction in the statement that he had taken the Gilwell Scout Course at Gilwell Park three times and had learned just as much from the second and third courses as he had from the first course. This District Commissioner made the observation that no leader can absorb all there is to learn from the instructor or from the leaders associated with him in one course of ten or twelve days. I commend this observation to all of you.

I was disappointed in receiving reports

that indicated that in some few cases the standards had not been fully maintained, leading to the belief that in some cases we were making it too easy to obtain a training course certificate or the Gilwell beads. Let me say quite emphatically that the Dominion Department of Training does not approve of any such practice, and expects our Deputy Camp Chiefs and Akela Leaders to insist on the routine and the requirements laid down in their respective handbooks on training.

I found a very general desire for more information, even a definite training course on the training of Patrol Leaders. Although there has been and is now in every one of the

provinces visited, various types of training courses or conferences for Patrol Leaders, Dominion Headquarters proposes to further develop this branch of training, with the view of providing District Commissioners throughout the Dominion with a standard course or courses that will embrace the combined experience of those who have used such a course.

It seemed to be quite apparent that in many cases Gilwell Camps were located at points difficult and expensive for the leaders to reach. It will be the policy of the Dominion Department of Training to work out with provincial officials, plans that will lessen if possible the distance to be travelled and the expense of attending Gilwell Camp courses.

I received a tremendous thrill in my visits to the many wonderful Toy Shops in the West and in trying to visualize the joy and happiness that those Toy Shops will bring on Christmas Day to the many thousands of needy boys and girls who otherwise would not receive a visit from dear old Santa Claus. Just in passing may I say that in my opinion the Western Provinces have set a pace in the Toy Shop "Good Turn" which groups in the Eastern Provinces will find it difficult to keep up with.

It was a distinct pleasure and a rare opportunity to meet, and in many instances to discuss with them the problems of Rover Leaders, Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and junior leaders, as well as to meet Cubs, Scouts and Rovers on my trip West. You men and women of the West in the Scout movement are a fine bunch, and I like you all, every one.

SIDNEY B. McMICHAEL,
Dominion Commissioner for Training.

BE PREPARED for the Gilwell (Part II) Camp Course

by taking the Correspondence (Part I) Course for your Section. This will add to your appreciation and understanding of the underlying principles of the **Game of Scouting for Boys** as lived in a Gilwell camp, and generally will add to your enjoyment of the experience. Part I is based on the outstanding books on Cubbing, Scouting and Rovering, and the reading (during spare time), will be found surprisingly interesting in itself.

ENROLL NOW—By sending 50 cents to your Provincial Headquarters (except Ontario, direct to Department of Training, Ottawa), to cover cost of notebook, mailing envelopes and stamps. Be sure to state the Course desired.



First Aid Training for Competitions

by GEORGE H. GREENFIELD

Scoutmaster of the 1st Ste. Anne de Bellevue Troop, whose First Aid teams have been repeating winners of Quebec's Provincial First Aid Trophy, the Hugh Paton Cup.

REGARDING the training of Scout First Aid teams for competitions, I am not in favour of this merely as "training to win trophies." Such training takes a lot of a Scoutmaster's time, and as a final result he may have but five Scouts trained in ambulance work, the rest of his troop having learned little or nothing on the subject.

From another point of view, however, training to win trophies may be viewed as a "necessary evil,"—necessary in the developing of a number of well trained first aid instructors,—also a team, or party, that can render efficient service should a catastrophe occur in your district.

Teams of P.L.'s With this in mind, you should always select your team from the Patrol Leaders; you will then have boys interested and qualified in first aid in charge of your patrols. A further advantage of P.L.'s with such training is that you are freed from anxiety regarding possible mishaps when P.L.'s take their patrols on cross country hikes.

I have followed this practice for some years, and never feel nervous when my boys are out on a hike or a week-end camp. I know that in case of accident the "patient" will be well taken care of.

It should of course be a standard requirement that Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters are highly trained in first aid.

For some boys the first aid competition provides a needed incentive, or "bait," to interest them in ambulance training.

For ourselves of the 1st Ste. Annes, however, we gave up competing for the Provincial Hugh Paton Trophy and the St. John Nesbitt Junior a year or two back. But we did not give up first aid training; instead I ran a course right through the winter, training my team on the "last word," in order that it might continue to be available for emergency as a team,—and in order to provide the troop with thoroughly efficient P.L. first aid instructors.

Equipped and Ready for Service Our team actually is ready for emergencies at any time. We have a large

first aid kit fully charged, a stretcher, splints, padding, etc., at my home, ready for call at a moment's notice. This first aid kit never is used for casual needs, and nothing is removed. All that is necessary in case of an emergency call is to fill the water bottle. The kit also

contains a chemical hot pad.

Each P.L. knows what the kit contains.

Disinfectants, Fresh Surgical Dressing Used In teaching first aid dressing work we all ways have a Scout use water, soap and disinfectant preliminary to dressing a cut or other injury (except of course when immediate action is called, to stop severe bleeding).

Our next step in teaching is to have the injury plainly outlined with mercurochrome, or other stain. The "wound" is then "cleansed," strapped if open, AND PROPER SURGICAL DRESSING APPLIED. Roller bandages are used as called for. And no soiled dressings are ever used!

When indicated, the proper stimulants are given. If an emetic is called for, this is actually prepared. (Prepared only!)

In dealing with fractures we definitely require that the splints be properly padded with strips torn from old bags, or the like. The average Scout seldom learns to pad a splint; he usually is only called upon to say that in such a case he would do so.

Expensive but Better Results This style of training costs money; but unless you actually train your boys

with the real stuff they may never be efficient in the face of an actual emergency. And the effect of this method is to make them very keen. Scouts invariably go home from such a training session with a few of their dressings on. They seem to like the effect.

As to extemporising, I am all for plenty of practice at extemporising dressings, splints, etc., BUT ONLY AFTER A BOY HAS LEARNED HOW TO DO HIS WORK EFFICIENTLY WITH PROPER MATERIALS.

I would not suggest that other Scouters, in testing the results of their instruction, should go quite as far as I did during our last Labour Day week-end camp,—when I fractured three ribs—unintentionally. But it gave three of my Patrol Leaders a real job and they bandaged me so effectively that I was able to remain at the camp over the week-end.

Important to Have a First Aid Library In conclusion I want to emphasize the important value of the St. John Ambulance Association textbooks on various angles of first aid. No troop should be without these:

Problems in First Aid, 45 cents, St. John Ambulance Association, Ottawa.

Efficiency in First Aid, Third Edition, and *Common Errors in First Aid*, 1s. 3d. each, Messrs. John Bale & Sons, 88-91 Great Titchfield St., London, W. 1.

Why and Wherefore in First Aid, Fifth Edition, and *Accidents and Emergencies*, 1s. 2d. each, from the same firm.

The second, third and fourth of the above list are by Dr. Norman Corbett Fletcher, Chief Surgeon to the St. John Ambulance Brigade in England, recognized as the leading authority on the subjects covered.

Some Hints on First Aid Training

by FREEMAN KING

Scoutmaster 1st Sidney Troop, B.C., and St. John Ambulance Instructor.

MAKE sure that each boy knows the pressure points, how to apply digital pressure properly, and how to use a tourniquet.

Impress on the team that haemorrhages must in all cases be treated first.

Have each boy master the proper folding of a triangular bandage before learning to apply it. Points may be lost for an untidy bandage.

Be sure that splints are padded before application. Make each boy responsible for his own particular job. See that the bandage is on firmly.

Insist that the supposed patient is handled always as though he were a real one. As a rule boys are inclined to be rough. Never allow them to step over the patient.

Each boy should be able to take the place of the leader of the team, and all should be able to take one another's place. In work on a patient, however, no one should give an order save the leader, or acting leader. A lift at the wrong time may cause trouble.

See that the patient is treated before being moved, or that the cause of injury is moved, as the case may be.

For electrical accidents practice removing patient from contact, making use of suitable nonconducting material.

Make sure that the boys are instructed in the proper methods of handling and diagnosing fits, fainting and other cases of insensibility.

In artificial respiration ensure that proper timing is used. Have the boys work to their own breathing. The inclination to rush things is a common fault. Give them the proper methods of turning a patient.

In connection with all accidents teach your team to take note of all signs and symptoms, to act quickly, but first to

be sure of the nature of the injuries.

One good practice method is to send boys to different points to treat a patient, the nature of whose injuries is described on an attached card; and to include points for method of handling and means of transportation.

Another method is to give a problem such as the following:

A man driving a horse and buggy is run into by a car. The man is thrown out, and is lying beside the road unconscious and bleeding from a wound in the head. His leg is broken below the knee. The horse has a broken leg. The car is not damaged, and the driver is unhurt. The nearest 'phone is two miles east, the nearest doctor four miles west. Ask the team how they would handle the situation, step by step, and to demonstrate the handling of the injured man.

Instruct and demonstrate methods of handling a stretcher over obstacles, through narrow places, loading and unloading into and out of a conveyance; the different methods of carrying a patient, i.e., two-hand, three-hand and sling methods; ways of removing a patient from a narrow trench, or a well; lowering from an upper storey.

Have the team deal with all the various accidents covered in First Class first aid, including life line work.

As practical preparation it is a good thing to have the team learn to work in the dark, or by flashlight. They will not always have daylight to work by.

In all cases impress upon the boys to send for professional help, and not to exceed their job of FIRST aid.

Finally, in all first aid, COMMON SENSE IS THE MOST ESSENTIAL THING.

The 1936 "Nesbitt Junior" First Aid Test Problem

STUDY of the team problem and the "individual" tests of last year's Wallace Nesbitt Junior Dominion competition will be of interest and value to Scout teams entering for the 1937 competition. The details were printed in *Canadian First Aid*, the official publication of the St. John Ambulance Association.

JUNIOR FIRST AID TEAM PROBLEM

You and your First Aid team are on duty at the school sports, and you have your complete First Aid equipment with you. During a game of football a boy receives a heavy body-check throwing him into one of the goal posts. The First Aid team is called and just as you arrive, the boy who is quite dazed, attempts to get up but sinks to the ground, being unable

to stand on one leg. He is bleeding quite profusely from the right side of the lower lip.

ACT AS YOU SHOULD

Information to be given out if asked for:—

| | |
|---|----|
| Patient conscious but considerably dazed..... | 2 |
| Face pale, pulse weak but regular, pupils equal..... | 6 |
| Right leg swollen between knee and ankle..... | 2 |
| Very painful..... | 2 |
| Leg lying in an unnatural position | 2 |
| Unable to bear weight on leg..... | 2 |
| Skin not broken..... | 2 |
| Position of lower part of leg would indicate fracture of both bones.. | 2 |
| | 20 |

Action on Problem

| | |
|---|---|
| Send for a doctor and ambulance.. | 3 |
| Digital pressure of facial artery.... | 8 |
| Clean wound and apply iodine.... | 4 |
| Dressing wound—antiseptic gauze, pad and tight bandage..... | 4 |
| Release pressure on artery and watch for haemorrhage..... | 5 |
| Carefully pull down stocking to inspect leg, unless assured by examination that it is only simple fracture..... | 3 |
| Steady limb by holding the ankle and foot..... | 4 |
| Draw foot gently into natural position and continue to hold until splints are fixed..... | 4 |
| Apply splints on inner and outer sides of leg from above knee and below ankle..... | 4 |
| Secure splints—above—below frac- | |

ture—above knee—around both ankles—broadfold around both knees.....15
Treat for shock—smelling salts—warmth — keep back crowd — head low..... 5

Card "A"

After you have the patient dressed and the leg in splints, one of the teachers directs you to take the patient into the school, which necessitates going up ten steps. The Ambulance arrives shortly after you get into school, but the doctor said he would meet the patient at the hospital and would arrange for a ward.

ACT AS YOU SHOULD Action on Card "A"

| | |
|---|----|
| Preparing stretcher (improvised) .. | 7 |
| Testing stretcher..... | 2 |
| Loading stretcher..... | 6 |
| Carrying patient on stretcher..... | 5 |
| Mounting steps..... | 5 |
| Directing boys to help getting up steps..... | 2 |
| Carrying patient down steps and loading into ambulance..... | 10 |
| Detailing two of team to accompany ambulance..... | 2 |
| Directions to driver..... | 2 |
| Report to Doctor..... | 5 |
| | 46 |

JUNIOR FIRST AID

Number 1 INDIVIDUAL

| | |
|---|---|
| Describe the triangular bandage? P. 10..... | 5 |
| Mention the different forms in which it may be used?..... | 5 |
| Mention three ways in which each | |



The first aid team of St. Mary's Rovers, of Victoria, B.C., who last year entered the Provincial St. John Ambulance Montizambert (Senior) competition, and made a very creditable showing against teams of police, firemen, miners and other experienced first-aiders. They are repeating this year. From l. to r.—Rovers Louis Durant, (R.L. C. R. Schaff), Phillip Ballam, Ted Fairhurst, Jack Fawcett, Dick Holden.

of the different forms of triangular bandage may be used on the human body..... 5

OPEN BANDAGE:—

- Large arm sling.
- To hold dressing—Head—Hip, etc.
- St. John sling.

BROAD FOLD:—

- Fracture Ribs.
- Small arm sling.
- Fix splints around trunk.

NARROW FOLD:—

- Fix splints.
- Fracture Jaw.
- Fracture Patella.

Apply a bandage to the knee..... 5

Name the bones of the arm, P. 24... 5

25

Number 2

What is a sprain, and what are the signs and symptoms of a sprain of the ankle? P. 41..... 5

What is the treatment for a sprain? P. 42..... 5

Name the bones of the lower limb? P. 26..... 5

Apply a triangular bandage to a sprain of the ankle..... 5

How will you carry this patient by a two-hand seat? P. 71..... 5

25

Number 3

What are three main points to be observed in treating wounds? P. 45..... 5

What is a pressure point? P. 50... 5

Point out on yourself or on the patient, five pressure points? Facial — Temporal — Brachial 5

Apply a triangular bandage to a fractured lower jaw..... 5

How would you remove a foreign body from the eye? P. 61..... 5

25

Number 4

Tell what you know about the circulation of the blood. P. 43-44. 7

What would you do for a wasp sting on the cheek? P. 59..... 4

What is a common cause of the fracture of the collarbone? P. 33 3

Treat a patient for a fracture of the left collarbone. P.33-34..... 7

What would you do for a bleeding from the nose? P. 56..... 4

—

25

A unique piece of practical Scouting won a Medal of Merit for Patrol Leader Ronald Rhind of the 1st Cheadle Hulme (Cheshire) Scout Group. While at camp Rhind learned that a valuable monkey had escaped from its owner. He tracked it down, cornered it, and after a struggle during which he suffered a number of bites and scratches, captured the animal.

Where a Trophy Created First Aid Interest

THAT ambulance competitions and trophies have a real value for creating interest in first aid was illustrated in the 1936 award of the Ottawa Scoutmasters' Cup, emblematic of the Capital's annual first aid championship. A team of junior Glebe Collegiate boys of the 11th (St. Giles' Presbyterian) Troop determined to "have a go" at the handsome two-foot cup, entirely "on their own." With the St. John Ambulance book as their sole instructor, they studied, and practised, and quizzed one another, with the result that they topped the seven other teams in their district, for the district Shield; went on, and in a keen cup contest with the runners-up of their own district, and the winners and runners-up of the other three districts (8 finalists in all) again came through on top. It was the challenge of the trophy that did it.



A FIRST AID DISPLAY

Two figures of a doll first aid group that attracted considerable attention at an Ottawa district display. The bandages were made of 5c. plain linen handkerchiefs, most of them ladies' size, cut diagonally. Bandages were labelled, "FOR A FRACTURED THIGH," "FOR A BROKEN COLLAR BONE," etc.

Seattle Discontinues First Aid Team Competitions

FIRST aid training evolution in the area of the Seattle Council of the Boy Scouts of America finally resulted in the discontinuance of ambulance team competitions. Instead of cups, shields and medals for competition winning teams, an award is now made to each Troop achieving an 80% score in a first aid test of the whole troop.

The stated reason for dropping first aid team competitions, according to Mr. Stuart R. Walsh, the Seattle Council Scout Executive, was that the competition tests had become too technical in the opinion of medical men and other first aid experts. The same opinion was expressed regarding training for competition between ambulance teams of industrial plants, mines and police and fire departments.

For the Council Fire

A Chat About Maps

THE lithographing of maps is a craft requiring great exactitude, and lithographers have many troubles. Not the least of these is with paper that shrinks or expands though ever so slightly under varying weather conditions.

In Britain's African colony of Gold Coast all colour printing for maps has to cease during January, when the harmattan blows. This dry wind, following rapidly on humid conditions, causes a change in the paper of as much as a quarter of an inch in a sheet two feet square. This makes it impossible to secure registration of the colours in their precise places on the map. Map-making in Canada is subject to the same difficulties but in a lesser degree.

Paper used in map-making is of a superior kind specially made for the purpose. Most of the papers used for general purposes are too porous and too susceptible to damp for high class map work. Even when plaster-of-paris and other fillers are used on them they are still subject to such great changes in dimensions as to be of little use for lithographing maps.

The map bond paper used for the maps of the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, is seasoned on racks before being used. On a damp day in summer electric heaters are turned on to counteract the humidity. If the maps are to be printed in a number of colours they must be taken from the press after each colour has been lithographed, and returned to the racks to dry so that the next colour will be superimposed in its true relationship to the others.

Topographical maps must be accurate to an infinitesimal part of an inch, and many factors influence the result, but the stretching or shrinkage of the paper used is one of vital concern, and all the patience of the craftsman is required in offsetting its influence.

For the "Red Flower"

Our Jimmie Groundhog

By CM. Audrey Graham

IN the June Scout Leader there was an interesting account of a lady's acquaintance with "Madame Silky," a bat. The following is the story of our acquaintance in Muskoka last summer with "Jimmie the Groundhog."

We christened him Jimmie partly because it was the first name we thought of, and partly because "Jimmie!" said sharply had an arresting sound.

Jimmie lived on our rocky island in Georgian Bay. He first looked at us from a distance, and at our first move,

disappeared amid the rocks. We kept on patiently trying to make friends, by tossing him crusts of bread. At last the tidbits lured him out into the open. And finally one day we crouched very still, for ages it seemed, talking softly, and tossing bits of bread, and he came nearer and nearer. He came within a yard of us, his tiny beady eyes watching us warily.

Once we made a little move, and he went scuttling away. We tossed some more bread, and he came again, a little nearer.

Actually we were as awed as he. There was something quite uncanny about it.

At last we offered him a long, thin piece of bread (having the safety of our fingers in mind), and he moved closer, and nibbled it. Success!

A visit to the city interrupted our fraternizing, but two weeks later we were back again, calling, "Jimmie!"

He didn't come at first, nor for a day or two. We feared something had happened. Finally he appeared, waddling along and sniffing.

We introduced him to a girl visitor. And Jimmie immediately punctured our conceit by going up to her as she sat on the ground and taking food from her lap.

From that point it wasn't long before we had Jimmie crawling all over us, till he sat in perfect ease on my chest as I lay on the ground, and nibbled bread within inches of my mouth.

He was very gentle, and in spite of those long lower teeth never nipped my fingers by mistake. He would sniff, carefully try a finger, decide he didn't like it, then circle round hunting elsewhere for a cookie.

His paws were like tiny hands, and he would clutch one of our fingers as we fed him.

It was food he always came for, however, and without it he speedily lost interest, and started off for home. He was a strict vegetarian, and had no use for bacon or sausage. He liked lettuce, cabbage, cheese and pancakes,—which made him look like an old lady about to devour a quilt. And, like Wolf Cubs, he loved bread and jam. He also liked corn on the cob, and handled it with much better manners than many small boys.

Jimmie was a bundle of curiosity. Again just like Cubs. Every unusual object had to be examined with the greatest care. He sniffed my camera from one end to the other. He thought the book I was reading looked like something to eat, and took a nibble at the binding. Once when we were painting the cottage he had to investigate the paint pot, and for several days went around with a red nose.

Finally Jimmie became so spoilt that if we did not get up early enough to suit

him in the morning, he would come and scratch on the verandah screen. Yet on other days he would apparently forget us entirely. May be Mrs. Jimmie had complained about his being away from home so much. Where they lived we never did find out.

Jimmie thrived on the good "eats," and by August he would literally waddle toward us, his tail jerking from side to side. But unfortunately he did not come alone. With perfect unconcern, he brought along a swarm of flies. Like a walking bee hive—or "fly hive." They were small grey flies, and very annoying to everyone but Jimmie. To drive them away we would shower Jimmie with talcum powder, until he looked like a new variety,—a "white groundhog."

The Georgian Bay groundhog is not like the dull brown woodchuck seen in farmer's fields in Ontario. Jimmie and

RESCUE AND FIRST AID TRAINING COUNT.

Five Nova Scotia Scouts who received awards for life saving efforts, involving use of artificial respiration, at the banquet celebrating the province's Silver Jubilee of Scouting.

They are Scouts Ryland Currie, Imperial; C. B. Young, H. W. Hancock and H. B. Kirkpatrick, Hantsport; and Eric Earnshaw (Bronze Cross), Halifax.



his friends, who live in a land of barren rocks and struggling vegetation, wear a sort of tweed coat, a bright, rusty-red vest, black "mittens" and a black tail.

A few days before our return to the city at the end of the holidays we left off feeding Jimmie,—to break off the friendship gradually, so he would not miss us too much when he discovered that the friendly screen door had been turned into a cold and unresponsive winter shutter. The termination of diplomatic relations seemed to fit in with Jimmie's ideas also, for he soon ceased coming around.

So here's hoping to see him next year!

The Town Council of High River, Alta., has placed the old *High River Times* building at the service of the local Scout Association, rent free, for a year. The Scouts are asked only to take care of the fire insurance.

A Good Scout Column Story of a Good Troop Meeting

THE meeting of the 8th Saskatoon (St. John's) opened this week in their "Wigwam." The Buffaloes had the best corner and received top points for it.

A game of follow-the-leader proved the downfall of some patrols and showed how expert Skipper was in subtraction. For first-aid, the story of an accident was told and the patrols had to reconstruct the scene in their imagination and give the proper treatment. The Buffaloes took major points again. The troop were amazed to see them "coming home from a bean feed" equipped with splints and stretcher. Some beans!

During instruction period, several boys finished up odds and ends of their second class work and other badges.

The Buffaloes, maintaining their pro-

minent place, presented a skit illustrating several requirements of the firemen's badge.

Nothing short of sensational was the game arranged by Jim Parkin in which the boys fanned fish across the floor, though it must be admitted the fish resembled a cross between a submarine and a flapjack.

The new favorite with the 8th, boxing with a glove on the end of a stick, saw Champion Bob Winters dethroned and the Beavers resting in the place of honor. Points for the evening were: Panthers, 60; Buffaloes, 59; Fox, 42, and Beavers, 42.

Next week there will be a badge presentation, a big campfire and patrol corner inspection. Members of the patrols are reminded to bring all their relics and paraphernalia for the corners.

The Group Committee's Role

(Continued from first page)

interested parent usually is the father of two or more boys of Cub or Scout age.

The Mixed Committee Varied experiences have been reported with mixed committees of men and women. Recent discussion in one of our larger districts produced the statement that men would drop attendance at mixed meetings, and finally would "leave it to the women"; and that this was altogether undesirable, "since Scouting is a boys' and men's movement, and should not be feminized." One extreme instance was offered where differences between two women members ultimately resulted in the breaking up of a Group and the recalling of its charter.

On the other side of the argument are a number of thriving Community Groups backed by mixed committees of parents, which have carried on with outstanding success for a number of years; including in their successes, the building of fine Group halls.

The modified proposition of another discussion was that ladies should not fill executive positions on a Group Committee. In yet another instance, the example was offered of a Group woman secretary "who had practically kept things alive for several years by her interest and initiative."

The answer would appear to be the selection of persons, men or women, with due regard to character, understanding and family background, and an ability to work amicably with others with sole thought to securing the end in view for the boys concerned.

For the Church Group In one province the suggestion has been emphasized that the Committee of a church Group should consist of five, all of whom should be members of the congregation, and should include two church office holders and three influential men, who must have boys in the pack or troop. Also that the Minister should be an ex-officio member, and Group Chaplain.

In all cases it is assumed that the Minister or Priest is a party to the preliminary discussion of Committee membership.

For the School Group For a school Group, it has been found that the best way to form a Committee is to hold a "Parents' Night," the Troop going through the ordinary programme, and a meeting of the parents held following flag lowering. The Principal of the school should be invited to this meeting, and asked to serve on the Group Committee. The parents then elect four or five of those present to serve, these afterwards electing their Chairman and other office bearers.

For the Community Group

A similar plan is recommended for appointing the Committee of a community Group—a Parents' Night demonstration and entertainment programme, followed by a meeting of parents to select a Committee. It is advisable that prospective members be approached beforehand; otherwise they may be reluctant to accept nomination, on the ground of not having had time to consider the matter.

Group Committee Officers

The usual Group Committee officers are: Chairman, Vice-chairman, Secretary, Treasurer (or the two combined). The balance of the Committee may to advantage be appointed chairmen of various sub-committees, with power to add to their numbers. These committees would include finance, camp, headquarters, etc.

Committee Meeting Procedure

Procedure of Group Committee meetings follow conventional lines—Minutes of previous meeting; business arising from Minutes; correspondence; reports from Scouters; treasurer's report; report of sub-committees; new business.

A helpful feature, particularly for a new committee, could be a talk by a Scouter on some phase of Scouting, such as Proficiency Badge study and qualifying standards (explaining credit for effort rather than achievement), etc.

To Meet

There is some difference of opinion regarding the frequency of Group Committee meetings,—whether they should be held automatically, on fixed monthly dates, or at the call of the Scouters, for dealing with matters of importance.

For the monthly meeting, which is the more common practice, it is argued that regularity of get-together is necessary to the maintaining of the Committee's interest; that occasional, irregular meetings

weaken interest, and tend to become more infrequent, until Committee and Scouters lose contact. Opposed argument claims that regular meetings with occasional agendas only of minor matters lose their importance to committeemen; also that it is not fair to call busy men for such meetings. For the "call" meeting on the other hand it is claimed that the assurance of a worthwhile agenda insures attendance and continued interest.

Probably the "answer" will necessarily vary in different districts, even of one community,—for example, as between a Group Committee of business and professional men of limited time, and a Committee of workmen in an industrial neighbourhood. The one would expect to be called only when matters of importance were to be considered; the other might enjoy the social side of a meeting, whether there was business of importance or not. Between these two examples will be other groups of varying available time and willingness for meetings.

The Role of the Group Committee

Broadly the role of the Group Committee parallels that of a school board,—to help in every way possible to assure for the Scouters favourable conditions under which to work, and the best results for the boys concerned; and with this, maintenance of harmony between the Group and the sponsoring church or other body, and other organizations in contact with the Group.

More specifically the duties and responsibilities of the Group Committee include:

Securing facilities for regular meetings.

Encouraging a spirit of friendly interest and co-operation between the various sections of the Group.

Encouraging friendly co-operation between the Group and other organizations of the sponsoring church or institution, notably in the matter of use of building.

Assuming direction of a section, in case of inability of a Scouter to serve, until a successor has been secured.

Arranging for the annual registration of the Group.

Protecting Scouters and the committee by a regular audit of the books of each section.

Assisting Scouters in planning and arranging for camp, and approving budgets for same.

Assuming responsibility for Group property.

Assisting in the raising of needed Group funds.

Preparing and submitting to the sponsoring church or institution regular reports of the activities and standing of the Group.

Annually submitting copies of such reports and statements (audited), with

LET'S TIE IN TOGETHER!

WE all get a bit self-centered at times, and fail to think beyond our own boys. The Cubmaster forgets there is a Scoutmaster in the Group, the S.M. forgets the R.L. and the Crew, and all forget the Group Committee.

Success and loyalty demand that we all tie in together. And where there is strong unification—all sections tied in with the Group Committee—there will be less leakage.

—D.C., W. H. J. TISDALE,
at Toronto Dist. Conference.

schedule of property, to District Commissioners.

Finding additional Scouters, instructors and examiners when required.

Encouraging and making it possible for Scouters to take training courses, especially one of the camp courses; this possibly including transportation to camp, payment of registration fee, and helping Scouters secure leave of absence from business. (In some cases Group Committee members have persuaded employers to allow Scouters camp time off, in addition to holidays, as a preparation for valuable community service.)

Limits of Committee Activities It must always be made clear that the Group Committee, as a Committee, or its individual members, never interfere in any way with the actual running of a Cub Pack or Scout Troop, unless under exceptional circumstances, calling for drastic action—an extremely rare situation. As previously stated, the Group Committee is to the Group Scouters as the School Board is to the school teachers. It remains in the background to decide matters of policy as between Group units and leaders and the church or institution.

Where Pack or Troop programmes are felt to be unsatisfactory the proper procedure is to approach the District Scoutmaster or District Commissioner, present the Committee's views, and ask him to make recommendations or himself to deal with the problem.

The Scouter's Part In the last analysis the success or failure of a Group Committee depends largely on the Scouters. If they expect co-operation from the Committeemen, they must co-operate from their side. They should for each meeting have a report, if brief, of their unit's membership, new boys taken in, etc.; finances; something on Scouting progress, and on activities planned.

In the case of a new committee a ten or fifteen minute talk at each meeting on some phase of Scouting would help to familiarise the members with the scope and limits of their job.

Using Your Committeemen Here are some sample ways in which Scouters may use Committeemen to their mutual benefit:—

Invite them from time to time to look in on the Pack, Troop or Crew.

Have them handle all details of the annual father and son banquet.

Invite them to assist in various ways at hobby shows,—arranging exhibits, acting as judges, or securing judges for certain special classes.

Ask them to prepare and send out notices for parents' night;

To act as instructors and examiners for

A GROUP COUNCIL

A SCOUT Group "unit" of important possibilities utilized by too few Groups in the Dominion is the Group Council. Whilst only suggested in *P. O. & R. for Canada*, it is a definite part of the Group in England; and has proved of important value in promoting co-operation between the different Group Sections,—a combined meeting place and clearing house for all sorts of Group family-relationship details and progress.

Composition: All Scouters of the Group, and the Chairman of the Group Committee; the latter, or the oldest Scouter, in the chair.

Meetings: Quite informal, but regular, and businesslike; with Minutes, as a permanent record of inter-unit arrangements agreed upon, recommendations to Group Committee, etc.

Role: To consider matters of policy affecting Group as a whole; programmes of Sections involving overlapping interest, or gaps; new activities; financial arrangements as between Sections and Group Committee;—to encourage and help one another solve the varied problems that every Scouter, like Hamlet, is "heir to."

certain Cub and Scout badges;

To present proficiency badges;

To call on parents when Scouter is unable to do this.

Educating the New Committee A not uncommon problem has been the newly appointed Committee with a feeling of not knowing what to do; that while anxious to help, they feel they know so little of Scouting that they hesitate to take on specific duties. Here Scouters can educate and draw Committeemen out by finding activities that will bring them into association with the Pack or Troop. The invitation to come down to a meeting and present certain badges, for instance; as, the Second Class Scout badge,—one which Scouters occasionally present in a somewhat casual manner. Incidentally such presentation by a member of the Group Committee will considerably enhance the value of the badge in the eyes of the boys.

Group Councils The Group Council, consisting of chairman of the Group Committee, and the Scouters of the several Group units, is a Group

organization unit that is not being used as it should in Canada. As a clearing house of inter-unit problems and activities it can be of important value, both to general efficiency and to the smooth running of the Group machinery. The Group Council can to advantage meet immediately preceding a meeting of the Group Committee, and prepare certain reports and recommendations for placing before the Committee.

Committeemen Taking the Scout Promise At a large gathering of Group Committeemen the question was put as to whether they

should be invested as "Scouts." There was a prompt, unanimous showing of hands. There is no reason to believe that this expressed desire to be received into and considered actual members of the Scout brotherhood is not a universal one, and indicates the active part which Committeemen generally are ready to take in the Movement, if given the opportunity.

Committeemen at Scouters' Conferences A special session for Group Committeemen at last year's Toronto District Conference,

and the first such session reported, was attended by a gathering of a size and of a keenness of interest that impressed every Scouter who "looked in." Numbers of eminently practical questions were asked from the floor, and answered; problems were raised, and ways of dealing with them were explained; new methods of raising funds discovered by certain Committeemen were described.

The whole success of the gathering suggested the worthwhileness of including Committeemen in all our general conferences, provincial and district, with their own special sessions.

Motion Picture Films

THE Baden-Powell Tour film and the Demonstration Troop-Meeting film will be available for showing in the following places during the dates mentioned below:

Alberta.—Month of February, 1937; address Provincial Headquarters.

British Columbia.—Month of January 1937; address Provincial Headquarters.

Quebec.—Month of March and first week of April; address Provincial Headquarters.

The B.-P. film is about 700 ft. long, 16 mm., and runs about half an hour. The rental charge is \$1.00 per showing. The Tour film is about 350 ft. in length and runs in about 15 minutes. The rental charge is 50 cents.

Dr. E. Benes, the new President of the Czechoslovak Republic has for many years been President of the Czechoslovak Boy Scouts Association.

Canadian Scouts at the U.S. Jamboree

IN response to a cordial invitation from President Walter W. Head of The Boy Scouts of America, the Canadian General Council has approved the participation of a Canadian Scout contingent in the National Scout Jamboree to be held at Washington, D.C., June 30 to July 9, 1937. It has been decided that the Dominion shall be represented by a composite Troop (or Troops) of Scouts from the several provinces.

The Washington Jamboree promises to be the greatest gathering of Scouts so far held on this side of the Atlantic, with an attendance of at least 30,000; and it is hoped that a sufficient number of qualified Canadian Scouts will be able to go to make up at least two full Troops.

The Canadian contingent will be present as guests, but will participate in the parades, and will be reviewed by U.S. President Roosevelt, by President Head of the Boy Scouts of America, Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, and other national figures of American public life.

A Thrilling Experience

Needless to say the Jamboree will provide a thrilling experience, and one of high educational value. In addition to meeting Scouts from all over the United States, and viewing elaborate displays and attending great campfires, there will be the opportunity of visiting many historical and other interesting places and institutions in and near the American capital.—Mt. Vernon, the home and burial place of George Washington; the Lee home at Arlington; the beautiful Lincoln Memorial; Arlington Cemetery and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. There will be opportunities also to visit the great Zoological Gardens, the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the Bureau of Engraving,—where the making of money and postage stamps will be seen; the Capitol itself; the world famous Smithsonian Institution (founded, it may not generally be known, by the legacy of a young Englishman "for the purpose of increasing and diffusing knowledge among men"); and many other buildings and institutions.

Scout Qualifications

The following qualifications for Scout members of the Canadian contingent were arranged to accord as closely as possible with those laid down for the American Scouts who will attend the Jamboree:—

Must be at least a Second Class Scout, with an experience of not less than 10 days of continuous camping, as at January 1st, 1937.

Must accompany application with a certificate of physical fitness and good health, including proof of having been vaccinated against small pox within seven years.

Must have recommendation from his Scoutmaster.

Must be able to remain for the entire period of the Jamboree.

Applications

Application will be made locally, forwarded to Provincial Headquarters for approval and thence passed on to Dominion Headquarters.

Organization Plans

Because of the greatly increased cost over direct travel which would be entailed by mobilization of the contingent at a central point in Canada, it has been decided that individual Scouts or patrols will go direct to Washington, to be assembled there under leaders appointed by Dominion Headquarters.

Scouts or patrols will therefore be free to make their own travel arrangements.

Selection

Scouts may be selected and sent as representatives of a troop, the troop raising the necessary funds; or individual Scouts who can themselves finance the trip may be selected, provided they meet all the necessary qualifications. Boys should not be approved and sent merely because their parents can finance them.

May Not Go Individually in Uniform

To accord with an explicit rule laid down for American Scouts, no Canadian Scout in uniform will be permitted to attend the Jamboree without permission.

The rule for American Scouts reads: "Only Scouts having credentials as accredited members of Jamboree contingent will be permitted in the city of Washington or the vicinity of the Jamboree site in Scout uniform."

"Undoubtedly there will be a large number of Scouts in Washington not in uniform, as visitors with their parents. This will not involve any responsibility on the part of the local or national Jamboree Committee."

Uniform and Equipment

The following uniform and equipment will be standard where the Scout is going

individually and not as a member of a complete Patrol or Troop. Patrols or Troops going as a unit may wear their own uniform, provided it is as laid down in P.O. & R.

To be purchased—

2 V-neck khaki cotton shirts, (no collars).

2 pair of cotton khaki shorts.

2 pair brown stockings.

Brown shoes.

Scout hat in good condition.

Belt.

Yellow slicker.

Haversack.

Rucksack.

Natural wood stave of correct length, with leather lace loop for suspending from shoulder.

Necessary underwear, handkerchiefs, and other personal items.

Supplied by D.H.Q.—

Neckerchief (a green neckerchief with red and green maple leaf on the point).

Shoulder badge and patrol shoulder knots.

T. L., P. L. and 2nd Stripes.

P. L. Hat Badges.

Patrol flags.

Union Jack and a Canadian Scout flag.

Cost

The cost will include:—

Jamboree camp fee as a "guest," this covering food, \$10.00 (The fee for American Scouts is \$25.00.).

Uniform and equipment as required (see latest Stores Department Catalogue).

Return railroad, steamship, bus or motor fare or cost.

(For possible individual or party special railroad rates, see local agent. Special rates will be available over United States lines).

Allowance for "incidentals."

Probable Weather

It should be noted that the weather in Washington during the Jamboree may be extremely hot.

Songs for Rovers

SOME recent discussion of songs "suitable for Rovers" has brought the simultaneous reminder from a western and an eastern Scouter that our own book, "Songs for Canadian Boys," contains a selection of songs that for life and colour, for harmony, for sentiment, and for singing fun, cannot be equalled in any other modern collection.

Here is a composite of the two lists offered:—

Land of Hope and Glory.
Canada.
A la Claire Fontaine.
Here's a Health Unto His Majesty.
Down Among the Dead Men.
Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes.
Song of the Victory of Agincourt (very difficult).
Cock Robin (for harmony).
Lincolnshire Poacher.
Greensleeves.
Skye Boat Song.
Massacre of the Macphersons.
Father O'Flynn.
All Through the Night.
Erie Canal.
Battle Hymn of the Republic.
My Old Kentucky Home.
Carry Me Back to Old Virginny.
Frog Round.
Man's Life's a Vapour.
The Gouldeen Vanitee.
Farewell and Adieu to You, Spanish Ladies.
Sally Brown.
Shenandoah.
Bound for the Rio Grande.
Fire Down Below.
Wrap Me Up in My Tarpaulin Jacket.
The Elephant Battery.
Abdul the Bulbul Ameer.
Forty Years On.
Jerusalem.
In Derry Vale (Londonderry Air).
The Ash Grove.
Rolling Home.
Vive la Compagnie.
Down the Road to Nineveh.

Making A Rover Knife

SCOUTMASTER Viel of St. Basil, N.B., contributes the following article describing the making of a Rover hunting knife:

A good hunting knife can be made from an old cross-cut saw of the kind used in lumber camps. The knife is traced and cut to shape by placing it in a vise and chipping away with a cold chisel. It is then ground to a cutting edge.

The handle can be cast of aluminum; or, much better, built up of leather, as follows: Cut the shield that protects the hand from a piece of brass or bone. (Mine is of bone, and looks great.) On

The Q.M.'s Chat

Brother Scouters:—

As we enter upon the New Year, I wish to express to you, on behalf of the Stores Department, my appreciation of the opportunities you have given us in the past to fulfill the duties and service for which the Department was established. It is my sincere wish that you will find increased Prosperity in your daily walk in life, and that you may be blessed with abundant Good Health by which you may carry on your splendid work in Scouting.

The year just closed has witnessed a firm and steady growth within the Movement, and although we have yet to reach the goal of 100,000, nevertheless we are well on the way, as the census returns will show. So far as the Stores Department is concerned, its business is back to where it was in pre-depression days, which in itself is a visible reminder that better days have at last arrived; and I know it is the wish of each one of you that conditions will continue to improve, and that "Peace on Earth" will shortly be an established fact.

I promised in the December "Chat" to tell you something about the 1937 Catalogue. At the moment it is in "dummy" form, but I am hoping that after the Department's annual stock-taking has been completed, and its very necessary and important statement submitted, to roll up my sleeves (inside) and get to work in earnest, so that you chaps may have copies some time in February.

You will remember I missed out the usual "smile" in the last issue but here's one that I hope you'll appreciate:

"Two pennyworth of bicarbonate of soda for indigestion at this time of night" cried the infuriated druggist, who had been aroused at 2 a.m., "when a glass of hot water would have done just as well."

"Weel, weel," returned MacDougal, "I thank ye for the advice and I'll no bother ye after all. Good night."

Yours for better Scouting,



Correspondents desired by—

English Scouts aged 13 and 14.
An Assistant Cubmaster in England.
An English Scoutmaster.

the part that is to be inside the handle, rivet a bolt on which the head has been cut, then place next to the shield alternate layers of sole leather and birch bark or fibre about 1½ inch square. Pile them up to the end of the bolt, or to make the length of handle wanted; then for the last put on a washer of brass or bone.

Tighten a nut on the bolt till all the layers are well pressed together, then shape with a knife and rasp to the shape wanted. Give two coats of varnish or linseed oil, and polish with felt.

If you can put a nickel-plated nut on the bolt you will have a knife that is better in looks and value than the best you can buy.

Twelve Hours' Artificial Respiration

TWELVE hours of artificial respiration, under a doctor's supervision, in an effort to save the life of a Hindu at Resthaven Sanitarium, Sidney, B.C., was the splendid effort, November 25 last, of RL. Freeman King and Rover John Gurton, of the 1st Sidney Group. The Hindu had suffered a type of paralytic stroke which usually is treated in an "iron lung." A device of this kind was not available, and the hospital called upon the "Scouts," who throughout the Sidney district have established a reputation for practical first aid. Unfortunately the unusual effort in the end proved unavailing.

A Bronze Wolf Award

THE Chief Scout, on the unanimous recommendation of the International Committee of the Boy Scouts, has awarded the Bronze Wolf, for "Outstanding service to world-wide Scouting" to Mr. Hubert S. Martin, C.V.O., C.B.E., International Commissioner at Scout Headquarters in London, and Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

Mr. Martin, who is Chief Passport Officer at the Foreign Office, has held the position of International Commissioner for the past 18 years, and was appointed Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau at the first International Conference in 1920. He has also held the post as County Commissioner for Middlesex since 1919, and was Commissioner of the London Diocesan Boy Scouts from 1920 to 1934.

This was the third Bronze Wolf to be awarded. The other holders are the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, and the President of the Boy Scouts in Switzerland, Dr. W. de Bonstetten.

Boy Scouts of Rajputana, India, were highly commended for two days of continuous rescue work during the recent heavy floods in nearby districts.

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.

THE FUN IN SCOUTING

A MESSAGE FROM THE
D. C.-TRAINING

There's lots of fun in Scouting, fun for the boys but just as much fun for the leaders.

The men and women who have seemed to me to be the best leaders were the folks who also got the most fun out of Scouting.

The games are fun, fun for everyone. They were put into Scouting for that purpose. In fact, the Chief reminds us that Scouting itself is just a game.

Camping is heaps of fun. The week-end hike is fun. The Scout concert or minstrel show to raise troop funds is fun. My wife thinks these are more fun than a professional show, because of the mistakes that are always made.

But isn't it fun also to learn to tie knots and to teach knotting? And isn't it fun to learn signalling and to teach signalling? And isn't it fun to lead your boys through the various stages that makes them Second Class, First Class and King's Scouts?

The leader who can do his best is the trained leader, and the leader who can do it best of all is the Gilwellian.

Gilwell training gives you in advance the knowledge that could only otherwise be gained by five years of actual practical leadership of a Cub or Scout unit.

Gilwell training gives you confidence, self assurance,—all of the advantages of past experience. And best of all it gives you the opportunity of getting the most fun out of Scouting.

Reading the many books and pamphlets on Scouting is a great help, but the training course is the one sure method of getting the most fun as well as the knowledge that Scouting has to offer.

SIDNEY B. McMICHAEL,

Dominion Commissioner for Training.

"Novelty Progress"

A P.T. fun game: Boys lined on one side of room. In turn, each must cross to other side in some manner not used by any boy preceding him. If the first hops in the normal way, this may not be repeated; but a backwards or sideways hop may be used, and so on.

Museum Head A Badge Examiner

DR. William MacIntosh, curator of the New Brunswick Museum, who is official Saint John district examiner for the Naturalist, Geologist, Stalker and Forester badges, has formed a club of boys interested in natural history study. The group meets every second Friday in the Museum, and is not confined to Scouts.

Do You Know Your "Scouting for Boys"?

Answer these questions:

1. How do the natives of Australia stalk emus?
2. Give seven of your self-measurements, as suggested by B.-P.
3. Make a drawing showing axe cuts used in felling trees.
4. Give Baden-Powell's definition of a pioneer.
5. The Chief Scout names six purposes of exercise. What are they?

Correct answers or page references will be published next month.



An attractive troop room museum corner and indoor council fire circle. It was that of the 1st Edmonton, in the old troop home, since demolished.

Winter Hike Objectives

STUDY the winter personality of trees. Many are very different in outline. Note the distinctive features of certain trees as seen in winter and summer.

Mark trails through the leafless woods for use next summer. If you have not done this, you will be surprised how much easier it is in winter.

Look for, and collect a few bird nests, of the kind not used again. Also "vacant" wasps' nests.

Install feeding places for birds, at spots which can be reached for occasional replenishing by hiking patrols.

Make the most of tracking lessons offered in the snow by birds and animals.

And don't overlook the stars. They

are especially brilliant at this season of the year; and a good Scout knows the constellations in winter as well as in summer.

If feasible, put on a few wood cutting contests. Perhaps you can combine this with supplying wood for certain needy families.

Have You Played "Horses"?

BOYS in double rank inward facing circle. Those of the outer circle mount the "horses" in front. At "Go!" riders jump off, run around to the right. First one back and mounted wins. A real lively fun game.

A Town Air Sign

TO identify their town from the air, the Scouts of the 1st Penticton Troop, B.C., have spelled out the name in large, whitewashed stones high on the side of Munson's Mountain.



The Scouts' Own

by REV. "PAT" LEONARD

SAYS Sir Percy W. Everett, the Chief Scout's Commissioner, in a Foreword to the above book: "No Camp, no gathering of Scouts, can reach its highest ideal without some form of Service, some recognition of God's Presence—and all those upon whom rests the responsibility of deciding what form that Service should take will find Pat Leonard's book a real inspiration."

That the book is not only an inspiration, but most practically helpful will be suggested by some of the Chapter and Section headings: Prayers at Flagbreak and Camp Fire; Frameworks and Examples. Scouts' Own in Camp; Frameworks and Examples. Church Parade Type of Scouts' Own; Annual Association Rally; A Service for St. George's Day, for Armistice Day, for Empire Day.

Other suggestions concern, A Rover Scouts' Own, The Use of the Scout Law in Scouts' Owns, The Use of Flags at Scouts' Owns, and Dedication of Colours.

A list of Bible references upon which to base lessons or talks include: Lessons Appropriate to the Scout Laws. Some Boys of the Bible. Lessons Suitable for Camp and Club Room. Finally there is a list of Suitable Hymns that solve this sometimes difficult problem.

This book should be in the hands of every Protestant Scouter who takes his leadership and the Scout Promise seriously. The Stores Dep't can supply it at 75c, postpaid.