

# The Scout Leader

A Monthly Publication  
for Cub, Scout & Rover

Leaders of the Boy Scouts  
Association in Canada

VOL. 14

OTTAWA, ONT.

JUNE, 1937

No. 10



## Small Craft Sea Scouting

- The fleet (less the Rovers' yacht) that has been a large factor in the growth of the 8th Oshawa Sea Scout Group to 100 membership.
- Kayaks built by individual Scouts and (the smaller) by the Scoutmaster. Their number will be increased this summer by 8 double-seaters.
- The trek-cart with rocket apparatus at the slip entrance to the roomy L-shaped boathouse on Oshawa harbour. Furnishings include a piano.

IN a country of almost limitless waterways, coastal and inland, the extremely slow growth of "Scouting by Water"—Sea Scouting—compared with the growth of other branches, has been a matter of comment and speculation. An explanation has been offered by one of our most consistently successful Sea Scouters, Harry Rigg of the 8th Oshawa, a complete Sea Scout Group.

The several reasons suggested for this tardy growth include: The widespread impression that Sea Scouting is for older Scouts only. That it necessitates at least moderately large craft. That where such craft are acquired, they represent major expense. That large craft limit

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## The Chief Scout's Outlook

OUR celebration of St. George's Day at Windsor Castle was a great success. Fortunately I did not bring my usual bad weather, and the day was bright and sunny.

In the Quadrangle of the Castle the King was received by Lord Somers (Deputy Chief Scout), Lord Hampton (Chief Commissioner), Sir James Leigh Wood (Treasurer), the Chief Guide and myself.

His Majesty also brought with him three Queens, viz., Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, and Queen Ena of Spain; and also four Royal Princesses and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

### A Thousand King's Scouts

Some sixty Commissioners, eight Scouters from the Dominions and ten from foreign countries were first inspected by the King, after which a thousand King's Scouts and Life Savers marched past, cheering His Majesty as they went by.

The King showed a great interest and knowledge of the Movement, as did Her Majesty, who before her marriage had been a Guide Commissioner.

In the Chapel of St. George the service was very impressive, and the thousand Scouts had been warned to file

out after the service through the Choir and to have a good look as they went at that very ornate old Chapel of the Knights of the Order of the Garter.

### The Banner of St. George

When they were all assembled afterwards in the horseshoe cloistered courtyard at the foot of the steps leading up

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The Sunday Scouts' Own services of our camps are looked forward to by many country communities in all sections of the Dominion. A number of Saskatchewan farmers and their families came twenty miles to attend the above service of the Crane Valley Troop conducted by Rev. J. M. Lax.

# The Scout Leader

PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER TO JUNE

The Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts 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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OTTAWA, JUNE, 1937

## Thought for the Month

*The distinction between civilization and barbarism is purely an ethical one, and the Scout Movement, by its constant stressing of unselfish efforts to aid others, is helping men retain civilization.*

—SIR EDWARD BEATTY

## For Your Part in the Celebration—Congratulations!

A NEAR flood of newspaper clippings tell a splendid and gratifying story of the part the Scouts of Canada played in the Coronation celebration. Our chain of beacons reddened the night sky almost literally from Atlantic to Pacific, and in their number and the assembled thousands of citizens they attracted, apparently exceeded the previous Dominion bonfire record set by our chain in honour of the Silver Jubilee of King George V.

Incidentally we brought back with complete success the old time torchlight procession. In some instances this was made a spectacular civic parade, with bands, Scouts, Guides, Veterans' and other organizations, headed by the Mayor and Council and followed by such lines of cars as taxed traffic handling.

Indeed it does not seem too much to say that in very many cases the procession to the Scout beacon and its ceremonies,—its addresses summing up the significance of the day; its singing of old time patriotic songs; the dramatic moment of its lighting, the hissing rocket salute, the leaping flames, the roar of cheers and din of auto horns,—its dying, the National Anthem sung by hundreds, or thousands, with bared heads; its hymns, and closing prayers,—in many instances, it seems clear, Scout leadership thus provided a significant conclusion to the great and historic day, bringing back at nightfall the deeply moving note of the Coronation ceremony at Westminster Abbey of the early morning.

That the importance of the Scout beacon contribution was recognized by

the press was indicated in the next day's celebration summaries. It was thus expressed in *The Ottawa Citizen*:

As dusk crept across Canada yesterday, the ancient system of signalling news by beacons was used by the Boy Scouts of the Dominion. Starting at the Atlantic and flaring up across the provinces to the Pacific, the fires flashed the tidings, "The King and Queen are crowned!"

A smaller centre's appreciation was thus expressed by the Fergus correspondent of *The Guelph Mercury*:

This closing feature of the day's programme attracted the largest crowd of citizens of the day. . . . The effect from a distance was very impressive, and the younger folks present will long remember the Coronation Day of King George and Queen Elizabeth by the Scouts' bonfire.

The latter statement could be made to include many thousands of children in



*The Great Horned Owl that kept watch over the doings of the Maritime Gilwell "Owls" last summer. He was carved from a stump on a nearby slope.*

all sections of the Dominion.

So to all you loyal Scouters whose thought and planning and hard personal work made this possible—the heartiest congratulations.

A full edition of *The Scout Leader* would scarcely permit an adequate summary of your achievement and of the Scout part generally in the celebration across the Dominion. Newspaper clippings and pictures, direct reports, and photographs are being assembled in a special scrap book at Dominion Headquarters, to be kept as an historical record and for reference when we are called upon again to play a major role on a great national occasion.

## Four Troops for the Washington Jamboree

CANADA will be represented at the National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America at Washington, June 30-July 9, by the equivalent of four Troops, totaling 124 Scouts, plus the leaders.

It was anticipated, in view of the distance factor, that the greatest registration would come from Eastern



## The Camp Fire Song Book

Fifth Edition

TWENTY-TWO thousand copies of *The Boy Scout Camp Fire Song Book* sold since its first publication records the popularity of this Canadian song collection for Boy Scouts.

One reason for its success undoubtedly has been its printing in a special large black type, for ready reading by camp fire light; but the selection of songs obviously has been "just what boys want."

The new *Fifth Edition*, published this year, in addition to old favourites contains a good list of new songs,—songs of sentiment; folksongs, including several French-Canadian songs that singing troops will be glad to add to their repertoire; also some new lilting, swinging fun songs that are bound to be popular.

For use at Scouts' Owns, the list of Hymns that has proved so acceptable to all denominations has been continued. A new grey cover will keep its appearance notwithstanding considerable camp fire handling.

The Stores Department will mail any quantity by return post at 15 cents per copy.

Canada. The final figures by provinces were: Ontario, 46; Quebec, 40; New Brunswick, 34; Manitoba, 2; British Columbia, 2.

A surprise was the splendid registration from New Brunswick, made up largely of Scouts from Moncton district.

The contingent will be in charge of Scoutmaster A. A. Smith, of one of Quebec's outstanding troops, the Woodlands Troop of Verdun. The New Brunswickers will be headed by Scoutmaster Allan Hopper of Sackville, one of N.B.'s experienced leaders, and an A.S.M. of the 1929 World Jamboree Contingent. Field Secretary Arthur Padon of Ontario will act as Advance Leader and Contingent Q.M.

The delayed receipt of a considerable number of registrations had not, at date of going to press, permitted selection of other Contingent Scouters from the list of applicants.

As previously announced, the Contingent will assemble at Washington, the various units, groups and individuals proceeding thither as convenient. Numbers will cross the border and take advantage of the special 1 cent a mile railroad rate available to them. This method of travel is recommended by the Jamboree officials.

As was necessary for our American hosts, registration was finally closed May 25th.

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Making camp ashore each night on widely varied camp sites was one of the profitable experiences of last summer's first training cruise of the Saint John (Stone Church) Rover Sea Scouts. Under D.R.L. Leonard Johnson, they participated in the annual week's cruise, up the St. John river to Fredericton, of the Royal Kennebecasis Yacht Club.

### 1937 Gilwell Camp Dates

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—Cub**, Camp Byng, Aug. 21-28. **Scout**, Deep Cove (Vancouver Island), July 31-Aug. 8; Camp Byng, Aug. 14-21.

**ALBERTA—Scout**, Camp Woods, Aug. 1-10. **Cub**, Aug. 10-15.

**MANITOBA—Cub**, Gimli, July 17-22. **Scout**, Gimli, July 24-Aug. 1.

**ONTARIO—Cub**, Ebor Park, July 3-10; Loon Lake (near Fort William), July 19-24; Highland Creek (Toronto), week-ends from June 19. **Scout**, Blue Springs, July 19-30; Davis Lake (near Matheson), July 3-14; Highland Creek (Toronto), week-ends from May 22. **Rover**, Bald Lake (near Peterborough), Aug. 2-7.

**QUEBEC—Scout**, Tamaracouta, Aug. 14-22.

**MARITIME—Scout**, Lake William, near Bridgewater, July 7-17. **Cub**, July 21-26.

### A Caution Against the Scout-and-Non-Scout Camp

A NEW type of camp, resulting from the request of certain communities that the local Scouts take along to their summer camp a number of non-Scouts, sometimes including "problem" boys, was discussed by the Commissioners at the recent Ontario Provincial Conference, and Scouters warned against them. Several such ventures, it was said, had proved unfortunate.

In one case a Scoutmaster, without

sufficient Assistants, found himself in serious difficulty with a camp "troop" of about 50 boys, only a few of whom were Scouts. He was not able to maintain discipline, let alone secure any Scout-camp atmosphere. The climax came when he overheard a group discussing a plan to break into the village store.

If such mixed camps were held it was emphasized that they should not be called nor known as Scout camps.

### Material for Wild Life Talks

SCOUTERS desiring recent material for campfire talks on Canadian wild life can secure such matter free by addressing the Superintendent of Publicity, Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

### PATROL LEADER TRAINING

#### Brother Scouters

Lord Baden-Powell has frequently referred to the Scoutmaster as the P. L. of his P. L.'s. While many have recognized this position as one of their roles, not many have felt capable of giving their junior leaders anything in the nature of a P. L. Training Course.

The need has been met in certain districts and areas by the holding of P. L. Courses or Conferences, but the training could be greatly extended in some of the provinces.

With this in mind the Department of Training has been studying the ideas and methods of successful courses held by different provincial leaders, and with the help of other experienced Scouters has prepared material for a P. L. Training Course suitable for use throughout the Dominion. The Course has been successfully tried out, and Notes are now being carefully prepared.

It is not the intention that the new Course shall supplant successful existing Courses. The Notes are offered with the purpose of helping individual Scoutmasters, or districts where such Courses might not otherwise be held.

The new Course is so constructed that the individual Scouter may use it for his own P. L.'s, or two or more Scoutmasters may combine, or larger centres may use the material for a full District P. L. Course.

The Notes will be ready July 1, and will be available at Provincial Headquarters at 25 cents per set.

Get yours early, study them during the summer, and plan the holding of a Course next Fall.

**PLAN TO HELP YOUR P.L.'s HELP YOU!**

As this will be my last message before the autumn, may I wish all Scouters the best of luck, and GOOD CAMPING.

SIDNEY B. McMICHAEL,

Dominion Commissioner for Training.

### "The Best Vacation I Ever Had"

This has been repeated many times at closing Gilwell camp fires, AKELA and SCOUT.

It's the ideal "complete change" combination—"back to nature" under the best conditions; jolly company; learning many interesting woodcrafty things by doing; playing games with the recaptured vim and laughter of boy days; your Six or Patrol against the rest—all this plus the satisfaction of knowing you are doing something aimed toward service.

*It's the perfect vacation tie-up!*



**A WARM WELCOME  
AWAITS YOU AT  
CAMP**

Look at the Gilwell Camp dates for your Province. Plan to go.

## Small Craft Sea Scouting

(Continued from first page)

the number of boys benefitted, and narrow Scouting interest and activities.

The reverse policy is the emphasis of small-craft Scouting, and a slowly graduated programme from Cubs through to Rovers. That this type of Sea Scouting has been eminently successful in the case of the 8th Oshawa Group is evident in its membership to-day of 100, the high Scouting-age average of the Troop and Crew (six years, including the latest Tenderfoot additions), and the exceptional standing of the Oshawa Sea Scouts in their community.

### Complete-Group Sea Scouting

Acquiring watermanship from the ground up may be said to be the principle of the Cub-to-Rover Group programme of the 8th Oshawa. For the Pack the usual Cub programme is carried out, with the addition of sea lore tales, a little extra emphasis on the knot work of "Cubs who will some day be Sea Scouts," and on learning to swim. There is no boat work. Boating is one of the privileges Cubs eagerly look forward to, to be attained when they become Sea Scouts.

And there is no voluntary leakage here "between Pack and Troop."

For the Sea Scouts, in addition to all regular woodcraft Scouting, which includes patrol hikes throughout the winter, there is extra attention to knots and splicing, compass, swimming and rescue; and added, charting, soundings, buoys, weather, names of boat parts, nautical terms, and small craft handling.

For several years two "Patrol boats" have been used to teach watermanship. Kayaks have now been added, as a further step toward "maximum water fun and experience, and continuous summer activity."

The result of the whole programme has been "Sea Scouts who are at home in and on the water, who are good oarsmen, and scullers, and have a general good

*Living up to B-P's ideas, of all-round Scouting, they can pull a cross-cut saw as well as an oar.*



knowledge of small craft and their handling."

This, however, does not include sailing. Sailing is reserved as the prize to be attained when the Sea Scout passes on into the Rover Crew.

### Handling a 100-Membership Sea Scout Group

Offhand a Sea Scout Group of 100 boys and leaders would be declared cumbersome and difficult of handling with reasonable success. The 8th Oshawa apparently has solved the problem. The Group grew to its large proportions gradually, through pressure from the Pack. Boys keen to "go up" and become Sea Scouts could not be denied.

When the 32-boy limit of the Troop was passed, the Troop was reorganized into two Sections—the Port Watch Troop and the Starboard Watch Troop. The original four patrols were continued, as the Otters of the Port Watch, and the Otters of the Starboard Watch, and similarly the Beavers, Muskrats and Sea Gulls. Each Watch Patrol numbers 6, making the full troop roll 48. Each Watch has two A.S.M.'s and a Troop Leader.

With the exception of "Skipper" (or more often "Skip"), the ordinary Scout

rank designations are used; and each Watch is run strictly on the Patrol System.

All the A.S.M.'s came up from the Troop and Crew.

### Regarding Sea Scouting Age

"We of the 8th do not believe Sea Scouting should be reserved for boys of 16 and up," explained Skipper Rigg, "because there is so much 'foundation' to be built up in a boy prior to that age. We begin it in the Pack, with a little extra emphasis on deftness with the Cub knots, and on the necessity of their learning to swim,—'Because some day they are going to be Sea Scouts.' And our stories include sea yarns. Otherwise our Cubbing is the same as that of any other pack."

"Similarly the Tenderfoot Sea Scout carries on like any other young Scout, but with some added attention to knotting and splicing, compass, etc. Then he learns the names of boat parts, and is put at an oar in the Patrol boat."

"Our boats are used constantly throughout the summer. As a result our Sea Scouts of 15 and 16 are pretty sound all-round watermen. At the same time they are all-round Scouts. As a King's Scout test we favour the Pathfinder rather than the Coast Watchman, so that if one of our Sea Scouts is asked road directions by a tourist, he does not get a laugh by explaining, 'I don't know. I'm a Coast Watchman.'"

"We believe a Sea Scout should be in all respects a Scout—as capable and resourceful on land as on water. That was Baden-Powell's original idea. And we have aimed to make the 8th a typical Scout public service troop."

"Our year's programme as a matter of necessity is made up of 8 months of land Scouting, and only 4 on the water. This presumably applies throughout Canada, with the exception of British Columbia. Our patrols hike all winter."

### Scout Kayaks

Last summer several of the Oshawa Sea Scouts and the Scoutmaster himself



*At the Oshawa Coronation celebration they ran up a lashed signal tower in record time, assisted the police and firemen, and had their part in the big torch-light procession and Beacon programme.*

*Every Scout is a swimmer, and knows his artificial respiration as a matter of course. Most of the Cubs learn to swim; otherwise "they can never be Sea Scouts and paddle a kayak." And that's unthinkable!*

each built a single-seat kayak of the type widely popular amongst Scouts in Europe. They were given a thorough trying out during the troop camp. The result was the designing of a slightly larger two-seat kayak, and the decision to add eight of these to the troop's fleet for this summer, each patrol building one.

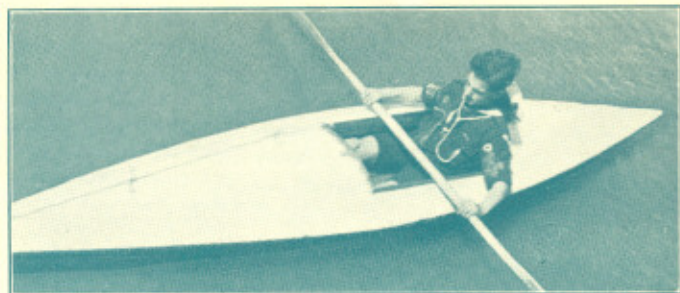
The accompanying pictures show two of these under construction.

The cost of each kayak was worked out at \$15. The enthusiasm and enterprise, and Group spirit, of the boys was exemplified in the financing of the project. Early in the spring each patrol set out to earn not \$15, but \$20—the extra \$5 to go toward "maintenance of the Group fleet." By the middle of May three patrols had raised the full amount—by a wastepaper drive, by the collection and sale of used razor blades to an automobile glass concern, and by the sale of clever handicraft work.

#### The Patrol Boats

The 8th Oshawas are fortunate in the friendship and keen interest of a boy-understanding boatbuilder from the Clyde, Mr. Jack Alexander. Their two 16 ft. Patrol boats, built by him to specifications worked out with "Skip," proved an ideal type. They are of 4 ft.-10 beam, row four oars double-banked for patrol work, but can easily be handled by two Scouts. A 30-inch counter gives steadiness in the sometimes rough water of

Skipper Rigg's 12 ft. 6 kayak built during odd time at a cost of \$10, including paddle. Used in all kinds of weather last summer. Accommodated a "long, 180 lb. camp visitor."



Lake Ontario.

A forward deck and bulkhead give good storage for kit. Last summer a Patrol, in charge of a Troop Leader, rowed the two boats 16 miles up the lake to the troop camp site, and later brought them home, towing four kayaks.

The boats were paid for by the 8th Oshawa Ladies' Auxiliary, who are another important Group reason for the 8th's year-after-year success.

#### The Rover's Boat

The Rovers' "18 ft., 5 ft.-6 beam centre-board with open cockpit" came to them several years ago "in the nature of a gift, insofar as it was almost useless. But the Crew fixed it up, with hours of labour and a little expense, and we have had a lot of fun." The Crew this summer are ambitiously working on a new hull. Toward the cost each Rover is contributing a "registration fee" of \$10.

#### A Knockdown "Oshawa" Kayak

As a good turn to other Sea Scout Troops or Patrols, the Oshawa Sea Scouts are prepared to supply the complete knockdown frame of the two-seater "Oshawa Coronation Kayak" they have developed, with two double paddles, canvas not included, f.o.b. Oshawa, at \$15. With the order will go directions for assembling (simple bolting), and for adding and treating the canvas.

Address, Sea Scoutmaster Harry Rigg, 101 Frederick St., Oshawa, Ont.

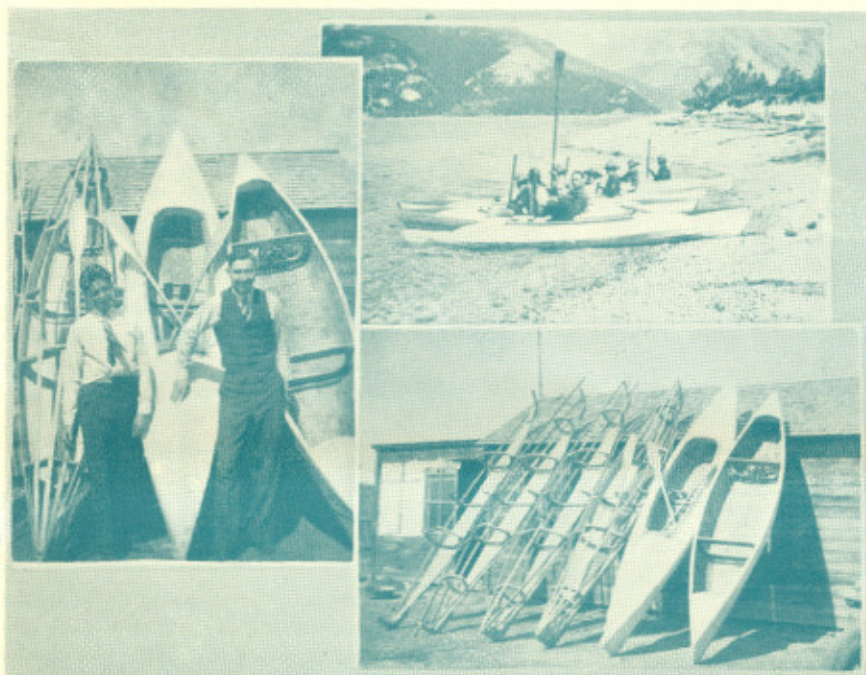
#### 600,000 Scout-Planted Trees

THE possibilities of Scout reforestation work on a large scale, and the keen interest of the boys, was once again exemplified over the Victoria Day weekend at the 8th Forestry Demonstration Camp at Angus, Ont. The 140 Scouts, from 15 different centres, added another 73,000 young trees to the "Scout Forest" already planted. Including this year's work, no less than 600,000 trees have been started, by a total of 916 boys.

The diversified programme which has added to the attractiveness of these camps, this year featured the Coronation. On Saturday evening Scouts and visitors listened to an interesting illustrated lecture by Mr. R. A. Rayfield on the Coronation ceremony and pageantry. The gathering then adjourned to the camp grounds, where twenty-four boys staged a torchlight musical display, there was a Royal Salute of 21 monster bombs, rockets, then the lighting of a huge 40-foot tripod beacon.

The usual Sunday morning Scouts' Own was conducted by Brigadier Rufus Spooner of the Salvation Army Life Saving Scouts. In the afternoon memorial trees were planted, and the Forestry Toggles of 1937 (for this year with red, white and blue buttons), were presented to the boys by President R. G. Cherry of the Provincial Council.

Before leaving camp on Monday each Scout received a packet of different kinds of trees to take home and plant, and for each Group represented was added a butternut plaque bearing an artistically painted Scout crest and the words, "BOY SCOUT FORESTRY CAMP, Angus, 1937."



The 3rd Cardstons of Alberta also have become kayak enthusiasts,—for First Class Scouts. 1. Scouts Hyde and Card and their craft. 2. Off for their summer camp at Roaring Canyon. The supplies were towed in a canoe. 3. The fleet in construction. The canoe is of willow, canvas covered.—From the camp report: "The camp was primarily exploration. We made two trips into Crypt Lake, and caught 105 trout. Climbed Mt. Cleveland in shorts, all reaching the top, 10,448 ft. The kayaks weathered storms reported to be the worst in ten years. Most ideal camp we ever had—good camping and fishing, hard climbing and thrilling canoeing."

## THE CHIEF SCOUT'S OUTLOOK

(Continued from first page)

to the western door, the banner of St. George was brought up and saluted.

After this the Archbishop of Canterbury gave a short, cheery and friendly address, which I am sure carried its message home to everyone there.

For myself it was a wonderful experience to see that assemblage of the pick of our Movement brought together in the Royal Castle with the spirit of chivalry strong upon them and they the representatives of thousands more of their brother Scouts around the Empire.

### A Moving and Inspiring Homage

It was a very moving and inspiring sight, and I only wish that every King's Scout in our Movement had been there to share the thrill of it.

One felt that on this occasion in particular our St. George's Day parade was an act of homage to our new King and Queen on their Coronation by the whole Scout Movement as represented by its leaders and a thousand of its best Scouts.

An enormous crowd in the streets seemed to recognise this and cheered the Scouts as they marched through them from the Castle to their temporary headquarters in the Royal Mews.

It was altogether a wonderful day, the memory of which will live long in the minds of all of us who were present.

### The Chief Scout's Message

This is a wonderful day for me and for all of you, but especially a wonderful day for me.

You are the first Rally I have seen in this country on my return from seeing thousands of your brother Scouts in India and elsewhere.

It is the first time that I have had the opportunity of seeing a St. George's Day assemblage, and the first day I have seen you here gathered in this wonderful centre of chivalry and of knighthood, and the olden days.

### Knights of To-day

You are young knights of to-day, pledged to the service and devotion in duty to God and the King. You fellows have carried out the ideal of the example given in the story of St. George.

You have destroyed the dragon and have fought down the temptation of idling at your work and have succeeded in your quest of becoming King's Scouts, while many of you are life-savers.

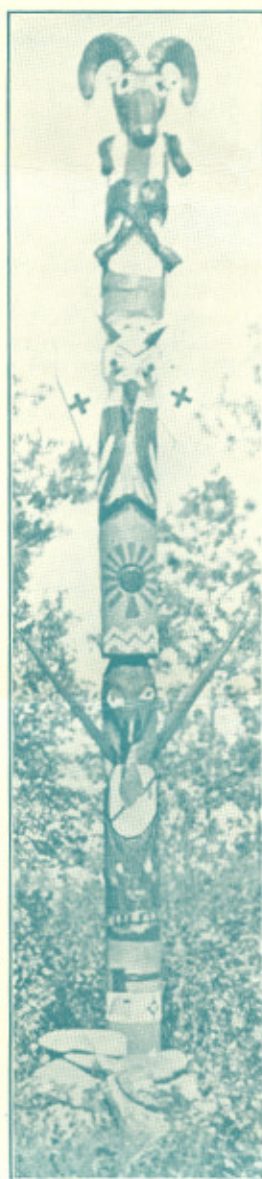
You have defeated the temptation of Safety First when danger threatens others; risking your own lives in the quest of helping others, you have followed truly the example of St. George.

### The King's Example

You have a concrete example of devotion to God and duty to others in King George, whose life is one of self-sacrifice

and of serving to all his subjects. Follow the example of your King and you will never go wrong.

I would remind you that your high position in the Scout Movement entails not only privilege, but a certain amount of responsibility. You have to set the



### WHY NOT A CAMP TOTEM POLE?

This was made by members of an Alberta Gilwell Course and erected at Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake.

The horns are Rocky Mountain Sheep horns, the rest carved. The Owl and Crow Patrols are separated by the Sun over the Water. The 14 Sun rays indicate the 14th Alberta Gilwell. The bottom signatures, the Chickadee head and the Sun, are those of D. C. C. Backman and his camp assistant, A. D. C. House of the Old Sun Indian School Troop, Gleichen.

\*

example as King's Scouts and as life-savers to others, to your younger brothers who look up to you as their pattern.

### "Lead Them Straight!"

You have a wonderful opportunity in leading them on the true lines. You must never forget that what you do will influence others. In perfecting your Scouting and in setting at all times the right example, it is likely that you will be shaping the lives of others. So I urge you to think of this and to lead them straight.

And I would remind you Scouters that this applies equally to you,—"Lead them straight."

God give you success in so doing.

## Of the All-India Jamboree

It was with the greatest regret that I had to leave India the other day after a visit of two months, which was all too short for the jobs I had in hand.

My ostensible object in going out was to attend the first Indian Jamboree. This in itself was an important step in development, since it brought together for the first time Scouts of every class and caste from every corner of India, to meet each other, to compare notes, and incidentally to be compared as to their respective grasps of Scouting. And it was all good.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who is personally a firm believer in the Movement, attended and gave an address at the opening parade. A number of leading men, both Indian and British, also were present, and many of them for the first time learned what Scouting stands for, and what it may do yet for India.

### All Races, But the Team Spirit Prevailed

The organisation of the camp and the management of the Jamboree was a new and valuable experience for the staff. There were mistakes, omissions, differences of opinion, misunderstandings, as was only natural in a body of workers making their first essay on a big scale. But the team spirit prevailed, it was an invaluable lesson for all, and nothing appeared on the surface to mar the complete success of the whole as a demonstration.

The Scouters played up well; the Scouts, full of enthusiasm, showed themselves smartly turned out, efficient and disciplined. The usual differences between provinces, races, religious castes and classes were forgotten in the general spirit of brotherhood which pervaded the camp. All co-operated to show the public what Scouting means, rather than to prove one lot as superior to another.

### A Mixed Pudding Full of Plums

Wild Baluchis met quieter Bengalis, the Nagas (sons of the head-hunters of Assam) chummed with the boys of Bombay, the Pathans of the Punjab with the Burmese. It was a wonderfully mixed pudding, but full of plums.

A cavalcade of national characteristics in national dress, and the camp fires, brought out many interesting and distinctive features of the different races represented. In particular the drums fascinated me. No contingent seemed to be without its drum, and no two contingents had drums alike, and all seemed equally moved and inspired, though in different ways, by their drum music. It was a fascinating study.

However, this is a digression; what I want to say is, that the Jamboree was an undoubted success from every point of view.

### Thank You!

A further, but different, experience was when I rejoined my regiment in India, and celebrated my 61st year of service with them and my 80th year of life.— And a very happy life it has been!

Few people have met with so much good luck and so much goodwill in their time. The experience of this goodwill culminated on February 22nd, when I estimated that I received 4,300 letters, post cards and telegrams, and some 700 on the following day!

It was almost like a dream, one felt dazed by this tremendous mass of kind thoughts, coming as it did from all parts of the world.

A large consignment in particular came from Denmark, where almost every Scout must have sent his greeting.

My reaction to it all was that I felt humbled, and only wished I could have done more to deserve it. At least I wanted to personally thank each sender. But with such a mass and constantly travelling as I was, it was out of the question. I could not do so individually, I could only attempt it collectively. And I do with all my heart thank all Scouters and their boys who joined in giving me that wonderful happiness on my birthday.

### Backbones

IT is often said of a man's character "He has no backbone." If the man were subjected to medical examination, this statement would in many cases prove literally true.

A remarkable statement in regard to physical training has been put forward by Dr. Knudsen, the State Chief Inspector of Physical Education in Denmark.

He holds that "A strong and supple back is an essential basis for good bodily development of the whole."

But examination that he has made of some 34,000 boys in most countries in Europe shows that approximately 50 per cent. of them are suffering to a

greater or less degree from deformities of the spine. For instance, he examined 510 recruits for the Army at Woolwich, and of these 52 per cent. showed faults in their backs, 121 of them serious faults.

The result on a considerable number is a reaction on their health owing to distortion of the internal organs, such as lungs, heart, abdomen, by ribs being depressed or out of place, etc. The very large proportion of these instances of spinal curvature were preventable, had the mothers had proper knowledge of their care and treatment in infancy.

Many cases among the boys were curable with proper exercises adapted to them.

This naturally suggests that anyone in charge of physical training will examine the backs of his pupils to detect curvatures, and thus to make allowances for inability of some to work up to the standard of the class, or to give the right remedial exercises to others.

The detection of curvature is, according to Dr. Knudsen, not difficult, even for amateurs.

He recommends that you examine three or four backs at the same time and compare them. They should be examined in two positions:

The stretch upright.

The stoop.

In the first a good back shows a slight and regular furrow down the middle of the back, somewhat increasing in depth from top towards the bottom. If part of the back has become stiff and crooked the furrow is less deep over that place. Best seen in the column of the thorax.

The lumbar column can best be judged in the stoop position.

Certain causes for curvature are common, such as letting babies sit up in their prams instead of lying flat, so that the tender spinal column becomes easily bent. Also long hours spent by boys sitting in school and at their evening study, without sufficient bodily exercise to counteract the ill effects of crouching over



All it required "to produce anything done to a turn, including pies," was a cook—and the 10th Calgary had several. In the beginning it was an oil drum.

their books.

This "back" business should make an interesting study for a Scoutmaster, especially if he can get his Troop honorary medico to take part in the inspection.

### Real Scouts Don't Hitch Hike

ALTHOUGH few in number, press clippings last summer reported several pairs of Boy Scouts hitch-hiking their way from inland points to the coast, or vice versa,—"traveling on the uniform." Such newspaper stories are particularly displeasing when they include pictures of the Scouts concerned, posturing as though heroes of some dangerous adventure, and quoted as boasting of the few miles they walked and of the low cost of the outing.

It is hoped that no Canadian Scouter will this summer give his approval to any such unscoutlike holidaying by boys of his unit.

There will of course be numbers of fake-Scout hitch hikers, in whole or part, real or imitation Scout kit. Should such hikers call upon Scouters or Scouts seeking help or free entertainment, their names and other particulars should be forwarded to Provincial Headquarters.

Local papers should be advised to give no publicity to real or pretended-Scout hikers claiming to be on a "world tour" or "hiking from coast-to-coast" on a wager, "in competition for a magazine scholarship," etc. Such wagers and contests invariably are imaginary.

All bona fide over-sea foreign Scouts traveling in Canada carry credentials from the International Scout Bureau at



A serviceable single-lock bridge over a swampy approach to a 10th Calgary camp. The "trimming" on the spruce is a bit of surprising snow.

London. Bona fide American Scouts carry credentials from National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, New York. Purely local credentials have little value.

Genuine Scout hiking means—HIKING! Journeying and adventuring on one's own two feet! Hitch hiking is a complete negation of this spirit of Scouting.

So real Scouts don't hitch hike!

## A Wolf Cub First Aid Competition

A SERVICE of important possibilities has been rendered Cub training throughout the Dominion by the Greater Winnipeg Akela Club, under the leadership of "Akela" Frank W. Thompson. This is the publication in pamphlet form of the latest revised test requirements used in the long established Hesketh First Aid Competition for Wolf Cubs of the Winnipeg district. The pamphlet has been made available for distribution through all Provincial Headquarters.

The **Foreword** to the pamphlet pays a tribute to the late Colonel J. A. Hesketh, C.M.G., D.S.O., former Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Manitoba, the originator of the competition in 1921, and adds:

It is interesting to note the original requirements as laid down by him were that contestants should know what First Aid means; that a Wolf Cub should not try to do more than he has been taught; that he should always take an injured person to a "grown up," and that a message to a Doctor be in writing, if possible.

The boys were tested as to their knowledge of the requirements for the First Aider Badge as then laid down, and in addition had to know how to fold a triangular bandage into a broad and a narrow bandage, and not to place any bandage on the ground or any place where they can get "dirt" on them, also how to carry a boy by means of two, three and four-hand seat, and fore and aft methods.

As the years went by changes were from time to time made in the rules, and at the time of writing, May, 1937, twenty-five competitions have been held, the trophy, "The Hesketh Flag," having wandered from pack to pack.

The Greater Winnipeg Akela Club, feeling that the original purpose of the donor of the trophy, i.e., the creation of interest in First Aid by Wolf Cubs and their leaders, had been fulfilled, and that the time was ripe for further progress in training, appointed a committee to revise the requirements of the Competition. The following rules are the result, the



Every permanent camp site should have its "Chapel in the Woods." It may, as in this case, be simply a circle of logs, with an archway entrance at one side, and an altar at the other.

only addition being the teaching of a very simple method of Artificial Respiration, specially prepared for the younger boy. Such knowledge, it is felt, may result in lives, otherwise lost, being saved, it being remembered that a bright lad, even if the patient is too large for him to handle personally, will be able to show an uninformed grown-up just what to do.

## The First Aid Team and the Troop

WHEN troops take part in competitive first aid (writes an experienced leader) there is, not infrequently, a tendency to develop a small group, the team, excluding other members of the troop to such an extent that, at least just prior to the first aid competition, the troop meeting programme and other

activities are given second place. Then after a period of time comes the reaction, when the choice has to be made between advancing the older boys to senior leadership and keeping the team intact. Finally dissatisfaction creeps in, either within the team or the troop, and first aid is to an extent shelved for a time, until something occurs to again create an interest in the subject.

The leader who can keep first aid in proper balance with the rest of his programme, and at the same time retain the interest of his boys, is going to come out best.

## New Scout Films Available

THE Motion Picture Department at Dominion Headquarters is pleased to announce two new films available, on rental, "Tenderfoot Tim" and "Cubs Courageous," secured from Imperial Headquarters. The first, the revival of an old favourite, and the second, a more recent production, were made under the direction of I.H.Q., and provide most interesting story presentations of Scouting and Cubbing. They are not only of absorbing interest to the boys themselves, but offer a very attractive and effective way of explaining the aims and methods of the Movement to the general public.

Both films are 700 ft., two reels, 16 mm.

They will be available in the various provinces as follows:—

**TENDERFOOT TIM**—September, Alberta. October, British Columbia. November, Manitoba. December, and January of 1938, Ontario. February, Nova Scotia. March, Prince Edward Island. April, Quebec. May, New Brunswick.

**CUBS COURAGEOUS**—September, Nova Scotia. October, Prince Edward Island. November, New Brunswick. December, Quebec. January, 1938, Manitoba. February, Alberta. March, British Columbia. April, Ontario.



Any questions about Cub camping do not include, "Do they enjoy it?" And that they'll work like "little beavers" at fixing up their tent is attested by this snapshot of some 20th Toronto Cubs at their 1936 camp.

## A Few Camp Reminders

### Leadership

IF the Scoutmaster cannot go, a member of the Group Committee may substitute, on full directions from the Scoutmaster, the latter aiding in laying out the camp. Or—

A. S. M.'s may substitute, the S. M. aiding in the camp lay-out, and visiting occasionally.

### Economy Camping

Where finances are a problem, the possibilities of a nominal-cost camp should not be overlooked. During the last few years some extremely low-cost camps have been held. Tents have been borrowed; barns have been used; in one case pioneer shelters solved the problem. As to food, a portion or all has been brought by each boy or by patrols.

A determination to have a camp of some kind, and a discussion of all sorts of possibilities with the Court of Honour and Group Committee will bring some solution.

### Business Methods

Use good business methods, and delegate as much responsibility as possible to P.L.'s and Rovers. If you have a suitable Rover, nominate him as Camp Q.M.,—or call your supplies tent the Trading Post, and the Rover in charge the "Factor." And leave entirely to your Factor the purchasing of local supplies, the issuing of rations and the keeping of the camp accounts—under your supervision.

Make sure that vouchers are secured for every expenditure, so that you may at the termination of the camp present your Group Committee with a complete financial statement.

### Patrol Camping

Unless the majority of your boys are new both to camping and Scouting, plan for a Patrol System Camp. That is, each Patrol in its own nook of the grounds, but in view of the centrally-located Scoutmaster's tent; each Patrol drawing its rations, doing its own cooking, under supervision, and dining on its own site.

### Food

Plan and keep to a simple menu. Your boys will return the better for it; and incidentally the cooking problems will be lessened. Include in each day's fare:—A whole-grain cereal, preferably cooked (and well cooked); potatoes and one other vegetable; a raw apple or fresh fruit, or rhubarb. The vegetable should include tomatoes (canned, if fresh unobtainable), for their valuable vitamins.

### Milk

Make 100% sure that the camp milk supply comes from healthy cows kept in clean surroundings. Milk from unclean sources can carry typhoid. In case of uncertainty use canned powdered milk.

This is a very satisfactory substitute, and may also be used in preparing a number of attractive drinks and dishes. (A book, "Easy Camp Cooking Recipes," including the use of powdered milk, will be sent free by The Borden Co. Ltd., Yardley House, Toronto.)

### Water

Where there is any doubt regarding drinking water, chlorination is recommended. In a teacupful of water dissolve a level teaspoonful of chloride of lime. Dilute with three cupfuls of water. Add a teaspoonful of this to each two-gallon pail of drinking water and stir thoroughly.

### First Aid in Camp

Designate your best "Ambulance Man" as Camp M.O. and name a small staff of assistants, one of whom shall always be within call, to treat promptly all cuts and scratches, however small, and other needs. Carefully check up on the contents of your first aid kit.

### Make it a Real Woodcraft Camp

Plan a real woodcraft camp with plenty of competitive observation games or hikes. With your C. of H. discuss items from this list:—

- Wild animal observation.
- Animal tracking.
- Bird observation.
- Bird nest hunting (location, without disturbing occupant).
- Tree identification.
- Wild flower collection.
- Fern collection.
- Fungus collection. (Those of suitable shape and smooth surface can be used for making camp sketches).
- Weed identification. (Most interesting and instructive, with the help of a good book on the subject, such as "Farm Weeds of Canada"—\$2.00, The King's Printer, Ottawa.)

The Indian fire-bow set offers a woodcraft hobby for older Scouts that merits more attention at camp—making sets of as many different native woods as possible. Pictured is a collection of D. C. C. Backman of Alberta. Top down, it comprises Diamond Willow; Black Birch; Black Poplar, Willow; "Official" set; Cedar. Tinder used, shredded bark of Bush Cinquefoil.

Twig alphabet contest, inter-patrol (the letters to be cut from small branches or bushes, and to be natural—not bent to shape.)

Track reading contests (in sand on shore, on nearby road, or other suitable spot).

Museum of camp conveniences.

### Passing Tests

Plan the passing during camp of every Tenderfoot through his Second Class work, and every Second Class Scout through the balance of his First Class, including the Journey.

Check over the troop's Proficiency Badge work, and schedule the passing of as many as possible of those associated with camping and general woodcraft.

### Camp Good Turns

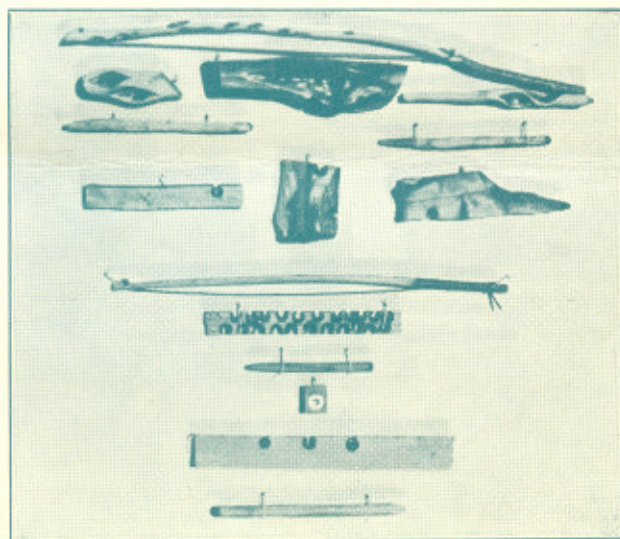
Talk over camp good turn possibilities, including the entertainment of your camp neighbours at one or more special council fires. Practice some special stunts for these occasions.

## AT CAMP

### The First Council Fire

The first council fire is of great importance. Upon its atmosphere may largely depend the entire success of the camp. In any case, upon the Scoutmaster's talk will depend that subtle factor called the camp spirit, which in turn will decide whether the real spirit of Scouting will characterize the outing.

The Scoutmaster's talk will touch on all those things expected of a Scout in camp—always ready to do his bit at work or play, without regard to how much the other fellow is doing; good table manners—no "letting down" because he's "in camp"; remembering to say his prayers night or morning, or both, just as at home; looking after himself properly in all hygienic matters, and never making flippant remarks about such things. "In a word, in all things and at



all times, a Scout and a gentleman."

### Outlining Camp Duties

The daily routine and duties should be outlined. For instance one of the patrols will be designated as the Duty Patrol for the next 24 hours, taking over at the close of the council fire. Their work will be to put the fire out, as the first task. At 6.30 in the morning they will rouse the camp cooks, and "milk party" (where milk is sent for), and at 7 rouse the entire camp. The P.L. of the Duty Patrol will prepare the flag for breaking. During the day the patrol will see that the camp is kept tidy, and in general take care of anything requiring special attention.

The Duty Patrol will prepare the council fire, and light it at the time set.

### Sleep

Tent-raiding or other sleep-disturbing horseplay is "not done" in Scout camps. Make sure that every boy gets a good night's sleep every night from the first. This is of prime importance if all are to enjoy the maximum benefits of the outing.

### Sunburn

Insist that the boys take their sun tanning gradually, even on arms and legs. Make it a rule that as soon as the skin begins to burn, they are to cover up, and not uncover until the burning sensation has passed. This will save both boys and yourself discomfort, and possibly more serious trouble.

### Keeping Them Dry

While the dew is on the grass, and during rainy weather, have everyone go barefoot or wear sandals. This will avert colds from wet shoes and stockings. In case of wet clothing (particularly cotton), keep the boys moving until a change to dry things can be made.

### Flags and Prayers

Morning flagbreak and prayers should be fittingly handled. (The flag, prepared for breaking out, has previously been run up by the P.L. of the Duty Patrol.) The ceremony best follows inspection, the Scoutmaster proceeding to the flag-staff, giving the troop call and making the signal for the horseshoe rally. The call is responded to by the Scouts at the run, each patrol giving its patrol cry. When in position, the troop is called to the alert, and this is followed by, "Troop salute!" at which the Troop Leader pulls the halyard, breaking out the flag. The T. L. reports, "Flag broken out, sir," and the Scoutmaster gives the troop, "Steady," at which hands drop.

The Scoutmaster then leads in such prayers as have been approved by the heads of the religious bodies with which the boys are connected, or in case of troops of widely varied church connections, the Scout Silence may be used—"A few minutes of silent prayer."

Following prayers, the result of the morning's inspection is announced, the

individual flag awarded, or the troop flag placed for the day in the keeping of the winning patrol. (The patrol winning it the previous day will, on reporting at the horseshoe, have returned the troop flag to its pocket at the foot of the main flag staff.)

The morning's programme will then be



The 1st Delhi puts on a genuine monkey bridge adventure. 1. Taking over the third strand. 2. Securing of the first lashed triangle brought catastrophe for one lasher. 3. The second triangle was easier.

proceeded with as planned by the Camp Court of Honour.

### Evening Flag

At 7 o'clock the P.L. of the Duty Patrol, having first freed the halyard and made sure that the flag is running free, gives the troop call, followed by "Alert!"

Each member of the troop, wherever he may be, comes to the alert, then to the salute as the flag begins to descend, and remains thus until, with the flag down and gathered in his arms, the Duty P. L. gives the whistle or other signal for "Carry on."

### Morning Inspection

Daily morning inspection of tents and patrol sites provides one of the camp's most interesting and profitable competitive games. The inspection usually is held an hour after the call to breakfast. It should be made as rapidly as possible consistent with thoroughness.

Awarding of points will be facilitated by the use of a card with the names of the patrols in the first column, and additional columns captioned by the various inspection headings, and the maximum points awarded,—points being deducted for short-comings, and the balance credited.

For instance, under "TENT—10," on a morning when everything should be out in the sun and the tent floor clean and drying out, a half point might be deducted for a suitcase left inside, and an extra half point if the suitcase was not on sticks, to raise it slightly off the ground.

Two points might be deducted for crumbs—"untidy and calculated to attract insects." Clothing hanging on the tent pole would lose another half point. Blankets not properly spread on bushes, tree limbs or the grass, to secure the full benefit of sun, and air, would lose other points. (Weather permitting, blankets should be left out until around 4 p.m., then—full of life and heat—folded and placed inside tents.)

### Sanitation

It is possible to find camp sites that are scarcely approachable after the campers have left. **These are never Scout Camps.** Good sanitation is one of the features of good camping upon which we Scouts pride ourselves,—as to health, safety and good taste, as well as the condition in which we leave our camp sites. In this respect, indeed, we lead camping in Canada. Let us continue to lead,—and if possible, further improve.

New Scoutmasters in particular should study the following hints closely:—

### Grease Pits

Dirty water is never thrown over the ground or "into the bushes" at a Scout camp, but is poured into a grease pit,—12 to 18 inches square and 2 or 3 feet, depending upon the absorbent nature of the soil. As a night protection the pit is guarded by corner sticks and cross-pieces. A rough grating of woven twigs covers the hole, this grating in turn covered by grass,—to strain the solids. The grass strainer is burned in the fireplace two or three times a day and fresh grass supplied.

It may be most convenient to dig a

grease pit beside the kitchen, and another a short distance away beside or beneath the washstand.

#### Refuse Pits

This pit takes all refuse not burnable, including all tin cans burned out and flattened. For a two weeks' troop camp it should be about 2 ft. square and 2 to 3 ft. deep. It is protected by corner posts and cross-pieces.

#### Latrines

One of the most important details. The Scoutmaster should select the site—one to each patrol; if possible within 40 or 50 feet of the patrol tent, for night convenience; amid screening trees or bushes, or where an effective screen can be constructed. The simple narrow straddle trench, 8 inches in width and 3 ft. deep is recommended, with the dug out soil neatly banked 18 inches back on one side. Instructions are given for keeping the sides clean, and lightly covering with fresh soil whenever the trench is used. If flies appear, ashes from the fireplace should be added.

The enclosure should be made large enough to permit of digging such new trenches as may be needed.

For protection from the weather, paper may be placed in a large jam tin hung from a convenient branch.

#### Return the Sod

Sod dug up for the fireplace or sanitary pits is placed carefully to one side, and returned when the pit is filled.

#### Teaching Swimming

Every non-swimming Scout should leave camp a swimmer. One of the most effective means yet found for encouraging boys has been the dividing of the camp into "Swimmers" and "Sinkers," each of the latter group being compelled to wear on his shirt a yellow patch to which a lead fish-line sinker is attached by a safety pin. This is worn until he has passed a stipulated and reasonable swimming test. The removing of the Sinker's Badge may be made the occasion of a more or less elaborate ceremony at the council fire.

#### Ensuring Safe Bathing

Rigidly enforce the rule of no swimming except during fixed swimming hours. Have a picket of not less than two good swimmers on duty, in bathing suits, ashore or in a boat. Emphasize that their eyes must never be off the boys in the water.

Too much time should not be devoted to swimming and water sports. No boys should be allowed to remain in the water for more than five minutes for a morning dip, nor more than 20 or 30 minutes during swimming periods.

It should be remembered that the "compulsory morning dip" is not considered good practise. While for some boys it may be beneficial, for others the

results may be harmful.

#### Boating and Canoeing

Regulations regarding the use of boats and canoes will to a considerable extent be made with reference to the nature of the waters concerned. These definite rules should be enforced:

1. No boats or canoes may be used without specific permission.
2. No non-swimmers may go out in a canoe.
3. No non-swimmers may go out in a boat except in the company of boys who can swim.
4. Boys breaking any of the above rules may immediately be sent home.

#### Sunday in Camp

Sunday in camp is one of the days which should be planned before leaving home and in consultation with the religious heads of the churches with which the boys of the troop are associated. Sunday should be a quiet day, and any noisy games should be eliminated in favour of nature study and observation hikes or like activities. In Canadian rural districts the Sabbath generally is observed as a day of quiet, and much shouting and other noise from a camp may offend and give a wrong impression regarding Scout training.

Sunday morning is a very suitable time for a Scout's Own, or the troop may go in a body to morning service at a country or village church within short hiking distance. Such visits are always much appreciated by pastor and congregation.

Needless to say due attention is given to dress for such occasions, and a word of reminder is dropped regarding the demeanor of the boys during the service, and the fact that they will be under observation. Undue noisiness on the way to or from church also is cautioned against, as calculated to destroy an otherwise good impression.

If the troop attends church service, a Scouts' Own may be held around the camp fire in the evening, or a Sunday evening sing-song, to which the camp neighbours are invited.

## Cub Camping

IT is a fair question whether Cub camping does not dull later keenness for Scout camping. Certainly the Scout with Cub-camp experience has not the same keen anticipation as the boy who attends his first camp as a Scout. Whether this consideration is offset by other values realized at Cub age is the open end of the question. One of the objections to Cub camping offered by some experienced leaders is that camp calls for a type of discipline foreign to Cubbing. The experience of other leaders has been that effective discipline can be secured, and that this does not modify the enjoyment of camp by Cubs.

#### Miscellaneous Reminders

##### Visit the Parents

Visit all mothers, explain the camp plans, and what each Cub will require. Where the boys are taking their own dishes, have them bring enamelware. Make sure each boy will have sufficient blankets.

##### Camp Site

In addition to points noted for Scout camps which obviously apply to Cub camping:—Accessible to parents, yet some distance from much traveled roads. Plenty of trees, a good playing field, a safe bathing pool.

##### Camp Lay-out

Where experienced Scout tent leaders are not available, street or semi-circular method, with leaders' tents at either end and in the centre, so that during the night all tents are within easy hearing distance.

##### Cooking

By engaged cook; not by the Cubmaster. He should be as free as his Cubs. Cubs wash their dishes.

##### Sleeping

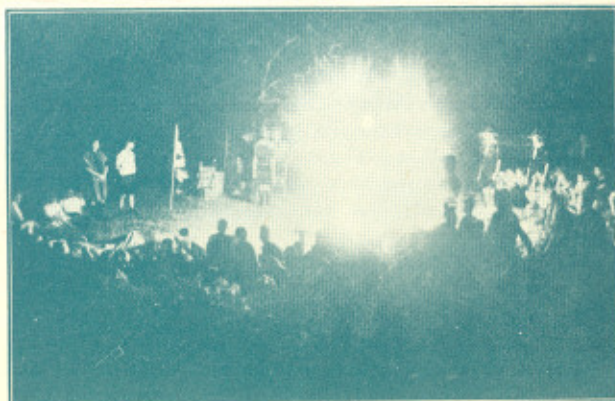
If possible arrange for cots; if not, a wooden floor and individual straw-filled ticks. Don't expect a Cub to sleep on the ground, on a rubber sheet and blanket.

##### Programme

A Cub camp is almost entirely a play camp, so plan the daily programme accordingly.

(Continued on page 132)

*Few Scout ceremonies are more impressive than a Council Fire Investiture. A candidate coming up to take the Scout Promise before a fire circle of the Guelph District camp, on the Lake Huron shore at Kincardine.*



## Make it a Hiking Summer

**N**OT a few troops have a few hikes which they seldom vary,—“to Jones’ Mills and back,” or “out the Brownville road and home by the Turnpike.” And over the same route. Such repeated expeditions cannot be expected to develop much hiking keenness; they lack the flavour of exploring and adventure that is the essence of Scouting for the live boy.

For variety, study this list of hikes and discuss with your Court of Honour:—

**An Exploration Hike.**—Trace a stream to its source, or to its mouth. Ask reports of things seen along its course,—old mills, dams, bridges, animals and birds, fish, boats, ferries, wharves.

**A Bee-Line Hike.**—In districts where it is feasible, send the boys in a “bee line” across country in a given direction, to come out at some known rendezvous, or road. Report things seen, and general experiences.

**Robinson Crusoe Hike.**—This offers a real adventure, and should be given only to older and experienced Scouts having the Naturalist badge or to patrols under an experienced and capable leader. Nothing is taken save simple cooking kit and a bit of salt, and food is secured from the streams, woods and fields. It should be preceded by a talk on the natural foods to be found in the district. Fresh puff-balls are safe, but mushrooms should be barred, unless the boys are absolutely sure of the edible varieties.

**Starvation Hike.**—Arrange that upon arrival at the 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 beneath the fire, which when uncovered releases an aroma fit for the gods.

**An Historic Site Hike.**—Select the objective, and at the preceding meeting have some member of the troop describe the persons or events associated with the spot. Objectives need not be “historic” in the commonly used sense; they may be the homesteads of first settlers, or their sites. In some districts such hikes may add interesting details to local historical records.

**A Lost Child Hike.**—This trailing type of hike will create lively interest. The “child,” a doll, is hidden in a locality not too familiar to the boys, and bits of clothing, small footprints, etc., are left as trail signs.

**A Sherlock Holmes Hike.**—A Patrol Competition hike to some old and deserted farm house, mill, or factory, hunting or fishing camp, and a deductive report, from things found and seen, on the last occupants.

A little imagination and discussion at Court of Honour meetings will supply other ideas equally calculated to give your hiking the zest of new adventure. Don’t overlook it.

### Some Hike Hints

**H**ERE are some hike hints secured from Scoutmaster R. G. Talbot of one of Quebec’s hiking troops, the 2nd Montreal (Storer) St. Lambert.

**Size of Hike Party.**—We hold Senior and Junior hikes, the latter comparatively short, for the new Scouts. Our own experience has been that boys most enjoy a large-party hike, say of 15 or 20. However, the Patrol hike has definite value, and we hold a number each season.

**The Patrol Hike.**—Let the P. L. work out and run his own programme, unless newly appointed, and lacking experience. If a P. L. has been properly trained for his job he should know how to plan a hike and carry it through.

Insist upon the P. L. leaving with the S.M. or some other responsible party word of the direction and destination of his hike.

**The Troop Hike.**—At previous troop meeting announce and make sure everyone understands meeting place, time, directions re food to be taken for cooking, clothing to be worn, extra clothing to be taken if any, etc. Insist on proper uniform. Name P. L.’s or Scouters who will carry first aid kits. Give a reminder talk re proper footwear and care of feet.

If it is the season’s first hike, don’t make it too long.

**At Meeting Place.**—Check up on first aid kits. Check footwear, especially of the juniors. Check rucksacks and haversacks for proper packing. Do not allow equipment to be draped around belt. Warn against drinking water except as approved by Scouter in charge.

Well trained P.L.’s will attend to all these details; the Scouter’s job should be merely to check up.

**On the Hike.**—Start A.S.M. or other senior who knows route and destination. Scouts follow in pairs at about 3 minute intervals. Place the Tenderfoot hikers in the centre of the string. Have A.S.M. or other senior at rear, and do not allow anyone to drop behind them.

If across new country give clear instructions for rest halts at certain points.

If hot, caution against sunburn.

Keep off highways, but do not trespass. Have a few observation tests en route.

At destination question hikers re type of country passed through, etc. Have Scouting games; pass tests. But don’t overdo it. Remember the boys have to hike home.

Cook in pairs, or by patrols. Our lads prefer pairs. Wander about during preparation of meals, throwing out the odd suggestion, but let them learn largely by experience.

Closely inspect cooking places before leaving.

If time permits, have a council fire.

Do not arrive home too late.

**Week-End and Over-Night Hikes.**—

Allow only older and physically fit boys to participate. Plan carefully. Make sure of suitable blankets, ground-sheets or ponchos, billycans, etc.

Discuss and pick out route by map. We like “Ordnance Map Hikes.” We pick out some likely looking spot, suitably located as to distance, etc., and lay plans to get there over new country.

One of our objectives has been hiking through “French Canada,” and having our boys do the necessary talking in French, speaking to the country people as much as possible. We have always found them very friendly and interested. We feel we may incidentally be doing a bit of “spade work” for our friends of La Federation.

Do not expect to do a lot of work on this type of hike. The boys are older, and advanced in their Scouting, and after hiking 12 or 15 miles they do not want to start running around. They prefer to fix up their bivouacs and sit and chat. In fact it is a good plan to tire them out so they will not want to go visiting in the nearest village, and chat with girls they may meet there.

These senior hikes require supervision of Scoutmaster or other senior leader; they call for constant, unobtrusive discipline.

**Some General Hints.**—Put variety into your hikes. There are plenty of suggestions in *Scouting for Boys*. Start your fires with the fire-bow. Practice tracking, mapping, distant signalling. Visit points of interest in the country.

Let the boys see that Scouting is not one night a week in a stuffy hall.

**A Saturday Afternoon Programme**

For city troops especially, a Saturday afternoon outdoor programme offers a way of breaking younger Scouts into the out-door work, also of brushing up the seniors.

The type and frequency will depend on local conditions.

Find a secluded spot, have flag-break, and carry on with a regular meeting programme, with plenty of real out-door Scouting games—treasure hunts, stalking, cross-country signal relays. Instruct in mapping, fire by friction, tracking, signalling; pass 2nd and 1st Class tests.

Supper by patrols, with some simple cooking. Allow time for each patrol to organize its site, make a few gadgets, etc.

Insist on proper uniform. First aid kits. Respect for property. Fires out,

and everything tidied up.

#### Essentials for All Hikes

Proper uniform.

Leave word where you are going.

Carry first aid kits, and announce who carries them.

The best behaviour and example by Scouters and Scouts always.

No trespassing.

Scouts games and work.

Scouty cooking. No sandwiches.

All fires out, and leave a clean site.

#### Finally

If a Troop is to become "hike minded," the Scoutmaster must get out and hike with his boys.

### Safe Night Hiking

**W**HENEVER there is the possibility of hiking Scouts being on car-used roads after dark, Scouters should direct them to use some method of revealing their presence to car drivers. The simplest expedient is to tie a handkerchief about an ankle, legging fashion. This will reveal the characteristic motion of walking and will be recognized by drivers on a dark road at 125 or 150 feet. The arm band is not so effective; it may be above a low-pitched light beam.

### FOUR TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON JAMBOREE

(Continued from page 118)

#### The Jamboree Journal

Chums, relatives and Scouters of boys going to Washington, and many others, will be glad of the opportunity to follow the daily doings of this first great American Scout assembly through the eyes of the *Jamboree Journal*. The paper will be published June 29-July 9 inclusive, by Scout journalists. Subscription, 50 cents. Address, JAMBOREE JOURNAL, Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.



The construction of the council fire circle is always a job of interesting anticipation to the boys. The Fort Erie Scouts apparently had prepared for some "good long stories," judging from the backrests. And note, from the moderate size of the fire, that they didn't plan roasting themselves out of their seats.



Another of those neighbourhood Scout camp Sunday services so much enjoyed by country neighbours as well as by Troop friends. This was last summer's open Scout's Own of the 3rd Halifax Troop; the nearby Anglican rector and two visiting clergymen of other denominations are arranging details. The Catholic boys were away at mass.

### A Boy for Holland?

**E**NROLMENT for the Holland Jamboree stands at 14. It cannot but be said that this is disappointing. Doubtless there are practical reasons, including the financial consideration that still is a necessity for many of our families, notwithstanding the greatly improved economic situation throughout the Dominion. There was much "slack" to be made up, and two or three hundred dollars for a trip for "junior," even to a great world Scout gathering, looks problematical.

It is the hope, however, that last minute registrations will bring Canada's 5th International Jamboree Contingent to at least 24 Scouts.

Where a Scoutmaster understands there is a possibility of one of his boys going, it is suggested that he discuss the matter with the parents, stressing the high educational value of the experience, and a low cost (3rd Cabin, \$225, Tourist \$300,

from Montreal) which may never again be available to the lad concerned.

It is presumed that Scoutmasters still have on their Headquarters walls the Holland poster, and the smaller reminder received with last month's *Scout Leader*.

### London Scouts' Splendid Flood Work

**S**COUTS throughout the Dominion will join in congratulating the Scouts of London upon the splendid service rendered by them during the most serious flood in that city's history. It is regrettable that a last-minute "drop in" story does not here permit a full account. This will be published later.

Field Secretary W. A. Speed thus reported briefly:

Point Duty.—Relieved police and handled traffic efficiently.

Bridges.—Valuable work with boats, keeping sightseers away, separating rescue cars and casualties.

Police Station.—Phone duty, freeing officers for other work.

Fire Dep't.—Maintained staff of six, who went out on all fire calls to handle traffic and crowds.

City Hall.—Runners for Red X.

Clothing Depot.—Messengers for departments; kept refugees in line.

Armouries (Crowded with refugees).—Swept floors. Ran messages. Looked after lost children. Supplied children with boiled drinking water. Helped prepare meals. "Their smiles, courteousness, willingness and quiet discipline earned appreciation and commendation on all sides."

## A Rural Troop's Test for the Pathfinder's Badge

SCOUTMASTERS of other village or district troops may find some helpful ideas in this well-planned Pathfinder Proficiency Badge test of the 1st Minnedosa Troop, of Manitoba.

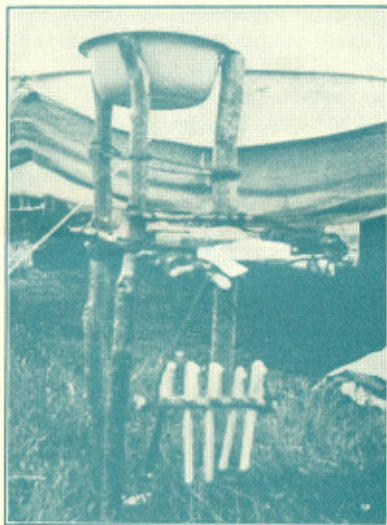
1. What name was first given to the district now called Minnedosa?
2. What is the meaning of the name, and when was the town incorporated?
3. Name at least six of the original pioneers.
4. Who represents this district in (a) the Dominion Parliament? (b) the Manitoba Legislature?
5. Give distances from Minnedosa to the following points: Bethany. Franklin. Basswood. Newdale. Rapid City. Neepawa.
6. How many elevators in each town? What is the average capacity of a grain elevator?
7. Name the doctor, or doctors, resident in each town.
8. Name the principal towns on each of the following highways:—Manitoba No. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 26. 27. 28. 29.
9. Give timetable for passenger trains in Minnedosa, East, West and South.
10. Name at least three stations on the C.N.R. from Neepawa to Rosburn.
11. How far by highway from Minnedosa to:—Winnipeg. Brandon. Neepawa. Kelwood. Erickson. Shoal Lake. Dauphin via Neepawa. Dauphin via Clear Lake. Birtle. Binscarth. Russell. Saskatchewan boundary (W. of Russell). Gladstone. Westbourne. Portage la Prairie.
12. Name at least six historical points of interest in Manitoba.
13. Where was the first power house in Minnedosa located and what building is now on that site?
14. Where does the Minnedosa River rise, and name two tributaries?
15. Where does the water from the Minnedosa River reach the sea? Trace its course.
16. What and where is the International Peace Gardens? Give the shortest route from Minnedosa.
17. What is the elevation of:—Minnedosa. Clear Lake. Dauphin. Neepawa. Brandon. Portage la Prairie. Rapid City. Newdale. Winnipeg. Lake Winnipeg.
18. Where was the first saw mill located in town? The first flour mill?
19. When was the Minnedosa dam built, and for what purpose?
20. Make a sketch showing the position of the following places in relation to

Minnedosa:—Ravens Glen. Cadurcis. Crocus. Corduva. Onanole. Huns Valley. Scandinavia. Roseneath. Moore Park. Smoland. Mountain Road. Otter Lake.

## An Animal Horn Camp Call

WHILE regulation bugles are taboo in all "genuine B.-P." Scout camps, in accord with the Chief Scout's own wish, a bugle or trumpet made from an animal horn is in keeping with woodcraft atmosphere. B.-P. himself awakened the first Scout camp ever held—on Brownsea Island in 1907—with a note of an African kudu horn.

An increasing number of our troops are using "natural" camp horns, or calls. At Camp Woods, Alberta, the horn of a Rocky Mountain Sheep rouses sleepy-heads in the morning, and calls to meals. Some New Brunswick and Nova Scotia camps use a birch bark moose call.



No excuse for overlooking any ablutionary details at this Patrol wash place of the 17th Saint John (Trinity) 1936 camp. The toothbrushes are protected by the shelf.

For most eastern troops the cow horn probably would be the one most likely available. Western Scouts, particularly those living near the buffalo reserves, should be able to secure buffalo horns.

Here are suggestions for making a horn call, with a reed inserted, to give an easily blown and mellow note. The details are contributed by Rover John Langley of Peterborough.

With a piece of glass or a rasp scrape or file away all roughness and coarse edges. Sandpaper well with different grades of paper. Scratch, carve or burn any decorations desired, and finally polish with powdered pumice, applied with a damp cloth. To obtain a high lustre, rub linseed oil well into the horn. If a little

dust from the horn itself is mixed with the oil better results will be obtained.

With a flexible wire find where the hollow of the horn ends. Mark this on the outside, and a half inch nearer the tip saw through with a hacksaw. The cut-off tip will be about 2 inches long. With a  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch drill bore a hole centrally through into the hollow of the horn.

Into the thick end of the tip bore a one inch hole. With a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch drill bore the hole on to the tip—the mouthpiece.

Secure a stout piece of brass tubing, of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch outside diameter. Fasten the reed (a clarinet reed, secured at a music store) inside the brass tubing with a good waterproof metal cement.

**Assembling.**—Apply the cement freely to the outside of the tubing, and to the inside of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch holes of the two pieces of the horn. Taking care to have the horn tip in its original position, press the two pieces together over the tubing, and allow cement to harden. Attach a carrying strap of plaited leather thongs.

And there's a scouty camp call that your troop will be proud to own,—and will soon learn to recognize. Also its note will be musical, whoever blows it, and will not disturb the neighborhood, as often does a harshly blaring bugle.

## A Glance Through the Annual Report

(Continued from May)

**Other Organizations.**—The friendliest relations exist between Scouting and other boys' movements. The Committee is glad of the opportunities to co-operate with them from time to time as they occur. The Committee would also like to thank the many Service Clubs, the Y.M.C.A., the I.O.D.E., our sister organization, the Girl Guides, and many others for their kindly and ready help.

**Sea Scouts.**—This branch shows a decrease of 4.7 percent, although a new and enthusiastic troop has been started in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. At the end of October there were 319 Sea Scouts in the Dominion, located in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, 285 of them being in Ontario and British Columbia.

**Rover Scouts.**—The total number of Rover Scouts in Canada decreased slightly during the year. On the other hand, the Provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, and Alberta show substantial percentage increases.

This branch of the Movement would seem to need further study to discover reasons for the slowness of its growth. Certainly the Movement in this country would benefit greatly by the development of a much larger percentage of Rovers among its members. As it is, too much

praise cannot be given the existing crews for the loyal and unselfish way in which they are serving Canadian Scouting. From their ranks a large percentage of our Cubmasters and Scoutmasters are found.

**Rover Sea Scouts.**—The number of Rover Sea Scouts in the Dominion is now 211, an increase from last year's total of 159, or about 32%. New units have been formed during the year in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Quebec. One of the essential parts of Sea Scout and Sea Rover training is hiking by water,—cruising. Though statistics from all the provinces are not yet available, a situation which it is hoped will be corrected by next year, it is interesting to note that the Sea Rovers and Sea Scouts of the Province of Quebec cruised during the year 1936 an approximate total of 16,000 boy-miles. These cruises entailed visits to Ottawa, Lake Ontario, the Lower St. Lawrence River and U.S. waters in Lake Champlain.

**Lone Scouts.**—An increase of fourteen percent. in the number of Lone Scouts is recorded, although it is hardly fair to count heads among them, since it is their chief ambition to banish their loneliness by obtaining enough members to form a regular troop, and hence to cease to be listed among the "Lones."

## The Medal Awards

**D**URING 1936 the decoration of the Silver Wolf was awarded by the Chief Scout for Canada to Provincial Commissioner W. E. Tibbs of Halifax, N.S., and Mr. S. B. McMichael, of Toronto, Dominion Commissioner for Training, in recognition of notable service to the Movement; and to Mr. E. Percy Brown, Wolfville, N.S., in recognition of 25 years of continuous and outstanding leadership as a Scoutmaster.

The decoration of the Silver Acorn, for distinguished service in an executive capacity, was awarded by the Chief Scout to Provincial Commissioner W. J. Cairns of Toronto and Mr. W. J. Hickey of Welland, Ont.

For notable service to Scouting for a period of seven or more years, the Medal of Merit was awarded the following: Raymond A. Bryant, Hamilton, Ont.; E. T. Buchanan, Shawinigan Falls, Que.; Rev. G. W. Bullock, Bridgewater, N.S.; Eugene L. Cote, Dartmouth, N.S.; Howard P. Douglass, North Head, Grand Manan, N.B.; Andrew Y. Faris, Vancouver, B.C.; Captain E. C. Fraser, Halifax, N.S.; Albert J. Gregory, Calgary, Alta.; Harry A. Johnston, Hamilton, Ont.; James P. Johnson, Calgary, Alta.; James P. Magannety, Welland, Ont.; William J. Munroe, Victoria, B.C.; Robert C. Parent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; James L. Scobie, Hamilton, Ont.; James C.

## The Q.M.'s Chat

Brother Scouters:

*As this will be the final number of "The Scout Leader" until September, I want to confine this chat to CAMPING and CAMP AND HIKING EQUIPMENT.*

*Of course I am assuming that the majority of you are planning to spend at least part of your summer leisure with your boys in camp,—adding them to the record number who are expected this year to enjoy and profit by the big annual outing. We all agree that camping is the cheapest, as well as the healthiest and happiest form of vacation.*

*To "Keep the OUT in Scouting" should be the definite aim of every Scouter during the glorious summer months. It's what the boys have been looking forward to during the months when they have had to meet indoors.*

*The success of any camp depends in large measure upon the suitability of the CAMPING EQUIPMENT,—the right type of tents, the cooking gear, blankets, ground-sheets etc.*

*All these items you will find listed in your Stores Department Catalogue, and at prices extremely moderate, consistent with the best quality and proved worth.*

*May I mention particularly the lightweight camping uniform—the "OFFICIAL" CAMP SERVICE OUTFITS, an ideal dress at minimum cost; one that will assure freedom and comfort, and save wear and tear on the regulation uniform.*

*For whatever you may need, consult the Catalogue. The Stores Department is at your command, and its service is always "Prompt and Efficient."*

*So, au revoir until September, and the very best of camping to you all.*

—SMILE—

*Pat Murphy was taking his first flight in an aeroplane. The pilot was taking him over New York City. When they were up about 3,000 feet, the plane suddenly went into a nose dive.*

*"Ha, ha!" laughed the pilot, shouting to Pat. "Fifty per cent. of the people down there thought we were falling!"*

*"Begorra," admitted Pat, "and fifty per cent. of the people up here thought so, too."*

*Yours for better camping,*

*Charles L. ...*

Thompson, Edmonton, Alta.; Henry Watson, Grand'Pre, N.S.

The Scout awards included the following:

The Cornwell Badge, awarded only by Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world, in recognition of outstanding heroism and cheerfulness in the face of unusual suffering, to Lone Scout George Zellas, of the Queen Alexandria Sanatorium, London.

Bronze Cross for gallantry at serious personal risk: Patrol Leader Ernest Callow, of the 1st Wellington Troop, Ont., post-humously, in recognition of his gallant but futile effort to save a man from drowning in West Lake.

King's Scout Eric Earnshaw, 9th Halifax Troop, for great gallantry shown in continued efforts to save a woman bather swept away in a heavy sea.

Rover Squire C. Maltais, LaTuque, Que., for the heroic rescue of a baby from a burning building, at the cost of burns which at first promised to cost him his life.

Silver Cross, for life saving at considerable personal risk: Patrol Leader David Bishara, Yarmouth, N.S.; Scout Jacques Dorval, Amos, Que.; Scout Henry Doucette, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Patrol Leader Llewellyn Stonehouse, Wallaceburg, Ont.; Troop Leader James Taylor, Wallaceburg, Ont.; Patrol Leader Claude B. Young, Hantsport, N.S.

Gilt Cross, for life saving at moderate risk: Scout L. G. Bowman, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Scout Ryland Currie, Imperoyal, N.S.; Wolf Cub Donald Dukes, Unionville, Ont.; Troop Leader Wilber Hancock, Hantsport, N.S.; Scout B. Kirkpatrick, Hantsport, N.S.; Scout Wm. Manzer, Hamilton, Ont.; Scout Stuart Thompson, Saskatoon, Sask.; Scout Harold Tracey, Parry Sound, Ont.; Scout Austin Scott, Parry Sound, Ont.; Scout J. C. Ward, Grande Prairie, Alta.; Scout N. A. Watt, Merrickville, Ont.; Scout Colin Wilson, Redcliff, Alta.

Certificate of Merit, for cool-headed rescue work at little personal risk: Patrol Leader Robert Blizzard, St. Lambert, Que.; Patrol Leader Dunning, St. Lambert, Que.; Scout Owen DeWolfe, Wolfville, N.S.; King's Scout Kenneth Kelly, Bala, Ont.; Scout Dunsmore McClatchie, Huntingdon, Que.; Scout Tony Orton, High River, Alta.; Scout George MacCallum, High River, Alta.; Scout Percy Wilde, Salmon, B.C.; Scout Douglas Young, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Letters of Commendation, Scouts John Carrick, Louis Cowan and Douglass Campbell, Chatham, Ont.; Rover Scout E. E. Kilby, and Rover Squire W. H. Kilby, Chatham, Ont.; Wolf Cub Gordon Bruce Smith, Windsor, Ont.; the last, a posthumous award in recognition of a fatal attempt to remove a live electric wire from a park pathway.

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

## THE DUFFEL BAG

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

### A Successful Camp Menu

HERE is a week's camp menu that has become the standard for one of our notably successful camping Scout troops. Dinner, it will be noted, is the evening meal, the reason given being that "this allows the maximum time for undisturbed digestion." Many leaders probably would substitute a cooked breakfast cereal, at least for cool or damp mornings.

**SATURDAY** evening (after arrival in camp)—Cold meat, corn on the cob, pineapple, b. and b. (bread and butter), cocoa.

**SUNDAY: Breakfast**—Corn flakes, sausages, b. and b., jam, coffee. **Lunch**—Salmon, greens, apple sauce, b. and b., lime juice. **Dinner**—Roast veal, potatoes and peas, raisin rice pudding, b. and b., tea.

**MONDAY: Breakfast**—Shredded wheat, bacon, b. and b., jam. **Lunch**—Pork and beans, cherries, b. and b., cheese, lime juice. **Dinner**—Stew, custard and prunes, cocoa, b. and b.

**TUESDAY: Breakfast**—Puffed rice, boiled eggs, b. and b., jam, coffee. **Lunch**—Veg. soup, pears, b. and b., jam, lime juice. **Dinner**—Corned beef and cabbage, plums, b. and b., cheese, cocoa.

**WEDNESDAY: Breakfast**—Bran flakes, oranges, b. and b., jam, tea. **Lunch**—Spaghetti and tomatoes, pineapple, b. and b., lime juice. **Dinner**—Beefsteak, potatoes, carrots, rice and raisin pudding, cocoa.

**THURSDAY: Breakfast**—Corn flakes, bacon, b. and b., jam, coffee. **Lunch**—Pork and beans, fruit salad, b. and b., jam, lime juice. **Dinner**—Hamburger, potatoes, beets, pears, b. and b., tea.

**FRIDAY: Breakfast**—Shredded wheat, boiled eggs, b. and b., jam, tea. **Lunch**—Tomato soup, apple sauce, b. and b., lime juice. **Dinner**—Fresh fish, potatoes, peas, plums, b. and b., cheese, cocoa.

**SATURDAY: Breakfast**—Puffed rice, sausages, b. and b., jam, tea. **Lunch**—Cold meat, pineapple, b. and b., jam, lime juice. **Dinner**—Stew, raisin rice pudding, b. and b., cocoa.

### Making Real Dishes of Rice and Prunes

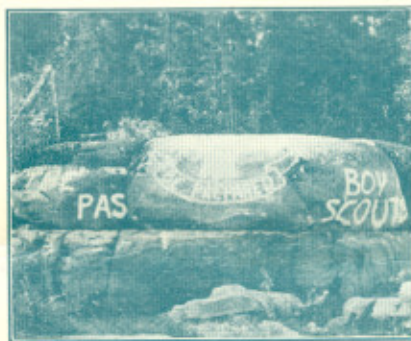
**Rice.**—To cook rice so that each grain will be fully plumped, dry and separate, first wash thoroughly in cold salted water. Feed into a pot of furiously boiling water, no salt being added. Keep boiling hard for twenty minutes but do not stir. Strain off the water, place over a very moderate fire (hang high over an ordinary camp cooking fire), and with pot lid partly off allow

to swell and dry for half an hour. Serve with brown sugar, and watch your boys "go to it."

**Prunes.**—Soak at least over-night in cold water sufficient to cover. Better yet, soak from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. This will restore the prunes to their original size and full flavour, and they may be eaten without cooking. To cook, simmer gently for a short time in the water in which they have soaked. The boys will want no finer dessert,—and they're beneficial.

### Dangle Stick Cookery

IF you have never tried "dangle-stick" cookery you have missed one of the simple pleasures of life. With dangle-stick you just string together all the delicacies that you propose to combine for



A big rock bearing the Scout crest painted in white identified the location of last summer's camp of the 3rd The Pas Troop, Man.

your meal,—cubes of beef, potato, apple, onion, squares of bacon, tomato, banana or anything else you fancy, and then tie the loose end of the string to a stick which you drive into the ground so that the delicacies dangle an inch or two from the ground, and just in front of your fire, which should be of the hot ember variety. To find the best spot for the dangle-stick hold your hand in front of the fire. The right heat is at the place where you can hold your hand while you count eight slowly before you have to pull it away or get it burned.

Give the string an occasional twist, so that the meat will be evenly cooked all round.

—Life-Saving Scout and Guard

A Blackfoot Indian Boy Scout, Arthur Yellow Fly, of the Old Sun School Scout Troop at Gleichen, Alta., has been recommended for recognition for rousing and helping save the lives of his father and two young brothers when their home was burned during the night.

### Uncle Joe's Toothache

A FUN game. Players form a circle around the leader. The leader starts the game by saying, "Uncle Joe's toothache looks like this," and demonstrates by puffing out his right cheek. Each player in turn repeats the words and the action, and no one is allowed to smile. To do so counts a player out of the game. On the second round the left cheek is puffed out, the third time both, etc.

### A Lively Rocket Game

A NIGHT stalking game with a real thrill played by the 1st Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., is called by them "Firing the Rocket." It is a camp or Saturday hike game, and requires for best success a piece of bush land.

The object is the setting-off of a rocket which is protected by a circle of defenders. The troop is divided into two sections or camps, and each designates two to four "spies," who are to stalk their way unseen into the opposite camp and set off its rocket. For this each is given two matches only. Should a spy get through and fail to light the rocket, he may return for two more matches.

Spies can only be captured outside the circle; once inside they cannot be molested, but their work is still carried on in silence. In each camp is a Scouter referee. A feature of the game is its complete, tense silence, finally broken by the sudden swish of a rocket, then the shouts of victory from the successful camp.

### A Scout Mobilization Call

A signal system for calling out the local Scouts in case of an emergency such as the last serious flood in Western Ontario, help in locating lost children, etc., has been established by Chief of Police Carson of Galt, in consultation with the local Scout Association. The signal will be "three fives" on the City Hall bell.

### CUB CAMPING

(Continued from page 127)

#### Swimming Place

This should be located far enough away to preclude the Cubs wandering down by themselves to swim or fish. Lacking a sufficient staff of Scout guards, the bathing place should be fenced off in a river or lake.

#### The Cub-Scout Camp

The combined Cub and Scout camp is undesirable for many reasons. Where there is no alternative, the Cub camp should be laid out as a separate unit, in its own corner of the site, and its activities kept separate.