

The Scout Leader

A Monthly Publication
for Cub, Scout & Rover

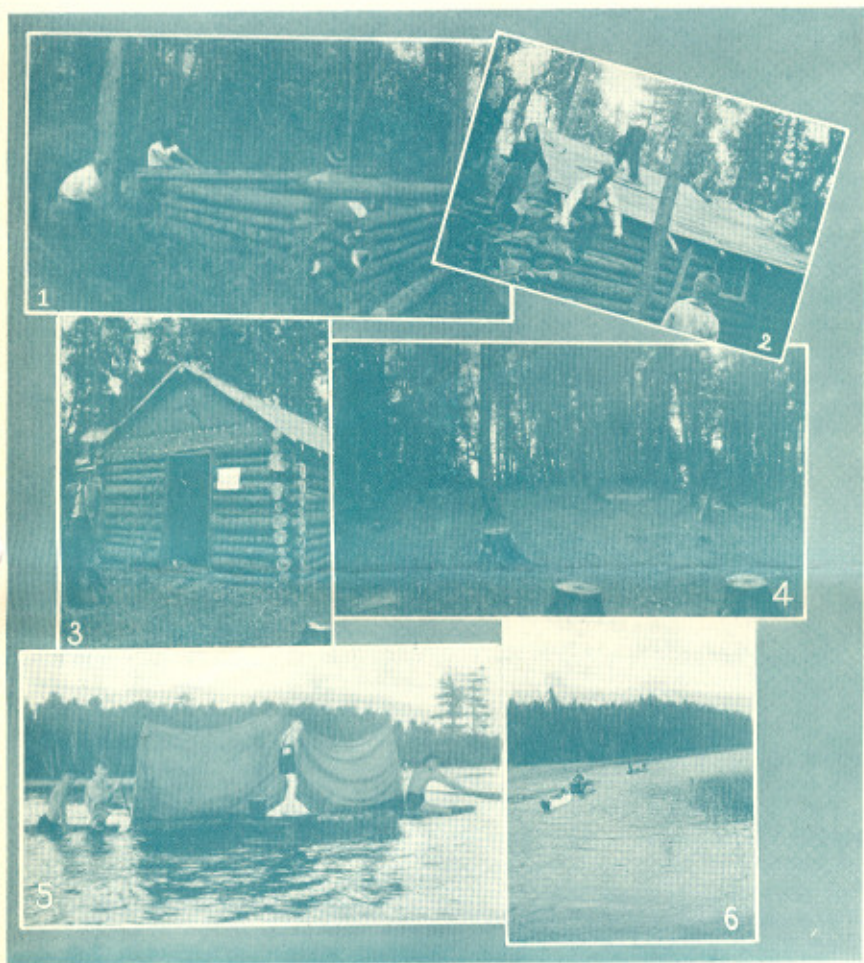
Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association in Canada

VOL. 14

OTTAWA, ONT.

MARCH, 1937

No. 7



A BOY'S "SCOUTING DREAM" COME TRUE!

For their '36 camp the boys of the 1st Hudson, Ont., Troop were explorers and pioneers. Arriving in a fleet of five boats at their destination, they found a heavily timbered shore without space for a tent. By the end of the second day a clearing was well under way, tents up, kitchens and tables constructed. The end of the camp saw a roomy open space and a snugly built cabin. A patrol race first called for the building of a raft (No. 5, above); of which the blankets were not sails, but a defense against volleys of pine cones from the "enemy." Also there was camera stalking of birds and animals, and an observation test at an old camp site that produced deductions that Sherlock Holmes would have envied. A "kicker" (No. 6) assured ready contact with "civilization".

The Chief Scout's Outlook

Retaining the Ex-Scouts

"ONCE a Scout, always a Scout,"—this has become a motto which is preached in our Movement, but which is not universally practised. If it were carried out in the sense intended, a great benefit would accrue both to individuals, to the Movement, and ultimately to the

world at large.

For these reasons I want to commend to consideration the question of retaining ex-Scouts in touch with the Movement and its ideals. There are several values in the idea, and so far as I can see no objections to it.

After They Go Out Into The World

The method generally employed is for each Group to keep touch with its old members when they go out into the world to make their careers. These "Old Scouts" are asked to retain their interest in the Troop, and are invited to attend its rallies, sports and social evenings, etc. Their value to the Movement is that the existing boys are encouraged by the interest in them shown by their grown-up members. Tradition is established and example is handed down by these old hands to their younger brothers. Distributed among the general population, they form a leaven of understanding sympathisers and loyal supporters of Scouting.

Come Back With New Fervour

In another way also the linking of old Scouts with the present organization has value for the Movement, since, as we find in practice, many of them, having been away from Scouting for a period, come back to it with renewed fervour, and are glad to take office as Scouters, to aid in its wider development. The men themselves cannot fail to benefit by the resumption of personal contact with Scouting, since it brings them to renew their youth among the boys, and at the same time sets for them a line of conduct in their own lives through observance once more of the spirit of the Scout Law in their daily doings. Thus is formed in each country a solid body of reliable men of known loyalty and goodwill.

The International Value

For the individual then, for each nation and for the Movement, the retention of the Old Scouts as Associates is rich in advantages. But a yet greater value lies beyond, viz., that of the international brotherhood. In almost every country there are not only thousands, but in some there are millions of ex-Scouts and ex-Girl Guide women among the population, trained to be loyal and helpful citizens, and to be good friends and comrades with their brother Scouts and sister Guides of other nations. In this widespread brotherhood lies before us a field of great possibilities.

Fear seems to dominate the world just

(Continued on page 81)

The Scout Leader

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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, MARCH, 1937

Thought for the Month

There are two kinds of politeness.
One says, "See how polite I am"; the
other, "I would make you happy."

— TOMLINSON

March 15, Last Coronation Contingent Enrolment Date

BECAUSE of the necessity of advising Imperial Headquarters definitely of the number of Canadian Scouts who will attend the Coronation in London in May, March 15 has been fixed as the last date on which applications to join the party can be received at Ottawa.

As announced in December for the guidance of Provincial Commissioners in approving Scout applications, the qualifications are:—

- Must be an invested registered Boy Scout.
- Must have a complete Scout uniform consisting of:
Hat—Green Shirt—Blue Shorts—Belt—Stockings, blue with green tops—Garter tabs—Turk's-head—Black shoes—Scout staff—A special Scout neckerchief will be supplied by Dominion Headquarters.

It is estimated that 350 Scouts from over twenty different countries of the Empire will attend the Coronation. To date representatives have been indicated from Australia, Barbados, British Guiana, Burma, Bermuda, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, India, Kenya, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, St. Lucia and Trinidad. Sight-seeing places along the route of the Coronation procession have been assigned the visiting Scouts.

The Canadian Coronation party will be headed by Deputy District Commissioner, Major D. T. McManus of Toronto.

The Coronation King's Scout Certificate

THE Coronation King's Scout Certificate, issued to Scouts qualifying for this rank as between September 1, 1936, and July 1, 1937, is now available. Through courtesy of the Stores Department, the Certificate bears a beautiful four-colour picture of King George VI., plates for which were secured in London for the 1937 Catalogue. It is 9" x 12" in size, and every Scout winning one will be proud to frame and hang it in his room.

First Coronation King's Scouts

The honour of qualifying for the first three Coronation King's Scout Certificates, and first three pages in the Coronation Souvenir Book at Dominion Headquarters, was claimed by one Troop, the 1st Acton, Ont.

Don't Hold Applications for Photos

Apparently a number of Certificate applications are being held back because boys lack photographs. Applications should be sent as soon as qualifications are completed, the pictures following when and if available.

How We Are Growing

Census figures as at October 31:

1929.....	50,486
1930.....	52,572
1931.....	58,568
1932.....	62,254
1933.....	64,780
1934.....	65,828
1935.....	80,601
1936.....	85,946

Coronation Programmes

THE Dominion Executive Board is ordering ten thousand copies of the beautiful Souvenir Programme of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI. These will be allocated to the Provinces on the basis of Scout population, and it is the earnest hope of the Board that the leaders concerned will do their best to see that every copy sent them is sold, and the money returned to Provincial Headquarters.

As far as we know, this is the first occasion upon which a reigning British Monarch has asked the Boy Scouts of the Empire to do something for him.

The Programme will contain a special message from the King to the Empire, and the Coronation Service in full.

Further details will be announced in April.

The new Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Linlithgow, like his predecessor Earl Willingdon, has become Chief Scout for India.



"The Design of Scout Flags"

By Ramsay Traquair

SOME years ago Scout leaders of Montreal became interested in specially designed Group flags. It was felt that such flags would contribute to Group pride, would provide an additional means of identification on parade, and would add considerably to the colourfulness of district Scout gatherings.

That this expectation was well founded has been proved by the fact that today Montreal district field days and parades are notable for their bright masses of bunting, and generally for their atmosphere of colourful liveliness—a feature always attractive to spectators.

The Montreal flags were designed by Mr. Ramsay Traquair of the School of Architecture of McGill University, and an authority on heraldry; and Mr. Traquair has capped his good turn to Scouting by preparing the material for the above book, including its 24 artistic illustrations.

The Design for Scout Flags, which is just off the press, interestingly sketches the history of heraldry, and explains the designing of Scout Group flags according to sound heraldic principles. An Appendix carries very useful information on correct flag usage, with illustrations portraying the correct flag carriage for different occasions. Also of practical value is the outline of a ceremony for "The Presentation and Dedication of Flags in Church."

A Foreword by Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, Chairman of the Dominion Executive Board, expresses the hope that the book will be widely read, and that it "will lead to the designing of hundreds of flags and banners, adding colour to our parades and assisting in developing rallying points and local loyalties."

The Stores Department will forward it promptly at 25 cents.

A World Jamboree Poster

INSERTED in this issue of *The Scout Leader*, for posting in Troop Headquarters, will be found a poster drawing attention to the World Scout Jamboree to be held this summer in Holland.

Because of the exceptional educational value of the experience, including its incidental visit to England, Scouters should not hesitate to recommend the trip to parents of qualified Scouts who may be considering sending them.

Particulars as to cost, uniform and equipment were published in *The Scout Leader* for December, and supplied in a circular to Provincial Headquarters.



AND WHAT BETTER VACATION?

1. Robin Hood and his Merry Men had no more delightful hide-out than that of the '36 Quebec Gilwell "Beavers." 2. Nor had more fun splitting a peeled ash rod with an arrow than these Gilwell frosh had in checking their height estimations by diverse methods. 3. At this stalking of the King's deer Robin probably would have invited the lusty crew to join his own band. Or would he? 4. And these things on the rack he of course would have called quarter-staffs, and invited the P. L. of the "Moose" to a bout, and a cracked skull.

A Malayan Gilwell

A TRAINING Course for Part II (Practical) of the Wood Badge was held at Castle Camp, Kuala Lumpur, by courtesy of the Selangor Boy Scouts Association from the evening of August 18th. The site proved an ideal one for the purpose, every Patrol being able to camp out of sight and almost out of hearing of its neighbours. Most of the Patrols occupied sites belonging to local Troops, but to the Murai Patrol fell the task of carving out a new site in the Ulu.

The Course was attended by Scouters from all over the Peninsula, the actual applications reaching 40, all of whom (to the surprise of the D.C.C.) duly turned up at the Course.

Many Nationalities

There were the usual diverse nationalities and religions, the membership being fairly equally divided between Malays, Chinese and Indians, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. In spite of this and the fact that practically every member of each Patrol was a stranger to the others, the Patrol Spirit shown proved that Scouting always triumphs over barriers of race or creed.

The extra two days allotted for this Course allowed ample time for the prescribed number of sessions to be included in the programme, together with 3½ hours for the Patrol Obstacle Expedition, 1½ hours on each of the Troop Meetings and an evening on the Nature

Expedition. The latter was a new item in Malaya and included excursions to the Forest Research Institute, to the Batu Caves as well as to various pools in the vicinity of Camp.

Patrol Names

The Course was divided into 5 Patrols, —Merboks (Doves), Harimaus (Leopards), Rusa (Stags), Seladangs, Murais (Robins), this being the order in which the Inter-Patrol Contest, which aroused very keen competition, was finally decided.

Patrol cooking was employed, each Patrol constructing a camp kitchen on its own camp site and cooking its own meals throughout the Course. This was facilitated by the very efficient work of the Honorary Quartermaster.

A large tree was felled during the Woodmanship session and logged and sawn up. Each Patrol subsequently planted one specimen tree on its own camp site. Some planted by previous Courses are already thirty to forty feet high.

The Obstacle Expedition

The Obstacle Expedition, which took place towards the end of the course, included estimation of height, erection of a signalling tripod, scaling a wall and lowering an unconscious man from the top, wood and nature trails, compass bearings, map reading, fire lighting, and building of a coracle raft, one of the members in each Patrol in the meantime having to catch a

(Continued on page 77)

SUMMER IS COMING!

I am wondering how many of our Scouters have made definite plans for taking one of the Gilwell Summer Courses under canvas.

Spring will soon be here and hardly before we know it, summer will be upon us. If you have already taken your Part I or a district training course you will just naturally want to make further progress in training by attending one of the Part II Courses regularly announced in the Scout Leader.

May I urge you to make a decision in this important matter soon—discuss it with your Group Committee. Many Group Committees are willing to extend their Scout leader some financial assistance. Perhaps your Group Committee will do this for you.

You will want to consult your employer in regard to your summer holidays so that you may have your holidays at a time that will enable you to attend a Summer Part II Course. Some Group Committees have succeeded in securing from the Scouter's employer the extra week or two weeks necessary to take the Course.

You are the one who will be most benefited by the broader experience in Scouting gained by attendance at a Part II Course—You are the one who will have the fun of being a Cub or a Scout again at that Gilwell Camp—You are the one who will return to your Group with a wider vision and increased enthusiasm for Scouting—You are the one who must make the decision to go or not to go next summer.

Why not make that decision at once?

SIDNEY B. McMICHAEL,
Dominion Commissioner for Training.

1937 Gilwell Dates

THE following Summer Cub, Scout and Rover Gilwell camp dates have been announced:—

British Columbia—Cub and Scout, August.

Alberta—Scout, Camp Woods, Aug. 1-10.

Saskatchewan—Cub, July 3-9 (tentative).

Manitoba—Cub, Gimli, July 17-22; Scout, Gimli, July 24-Aug. 1.

Ontario—Cub, Ebor Park, July 3-10; *Cub, Toronto District Camp, week-ends June-July; Scout, Loon Lake, July 13-23 (tentative); Scout, Blue Springs, July 19-30; Scout, Toronto District Camp, week-ends May-June; *Porcupine District, July 3-14; *Rover, Peterborough, July 24-31.

Maritime—Scout, Lake William, near Bridgewater, July 7-17; Cub, July 20-26.

*If sufficient registrations.

La Federation

THAT the success of the Federation of Catholic Scouts of Quebec is assured, and that it has the full support of the Church and the province's outstanding leaders of all walks of life, was evinced by a magnificent and enthusiastic gathering which marked the annual meeting banquet at the Cercle Universitaire, Montreal, January 16th.

The speaker of the evening was His Excellency Mgr. Georges Gauthier, Archbishop of Montreal and Grand Chaplain of the Federation; and with him at the head table were Premier the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, His Worship Mayor Adhémar Raynault, Chief Justice Sir Matthias Telier; Major V. A. Curmi, President, and M. Jean-Marie Bureau, Provincial Commissioner; His Excellency Mgr. E. A. Deschamps, Mr. John A. Stiles, Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association; Hon. Alphonse Raymond, President of the Provincial Legislative Council; Mr. T. H. Wardleworth, Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association; the French Vice-Consul, the Polish Consul, and a long and distinguished list of churchmen, educationists and men prominent in Quebec's business and professional affairs.

Archbishop Gauthier

Provincial Commissioner Bureau presided, and introduced His Excellency Archbishop Gauthier, whose important and memorable address was heard with rapt attention. The Archbishop said that he had made a study of Scouting as it had been outlined by Lord Baden-Powell; and that after considering figures of the number of Scouts in Montreal and in the province, and some details of the organization, it was apparent to him that the Movement could play an important part in the life of the Church. The study had showed how in order to be a good Scout the Catholic must fill each hour of his day with living religion; that he could not practice a religion that was of Sunday only.

He called upon all good Catholics to turn their attention to the training of youth, because of the false ideas that are abroad today.

His Excellency concluded by saying that the members of the Federation would keep in mind the fact that they had taken the Scout Promise, "On my honour, by the grace of God, to serve Him, the Church, the King and Canada; to aid my neighbours in all circumstances, and to obey the Scout Law."

Premier Duplessis

Premier Duplessis addressed the gathering briefly, emphasizing the importance of the youth problem of the province,—that its youth was more important than the silver and gold in the banks. He

brought the good news that his government had decided to raise the annual grant to La Federation to \$5,000.

A warm reception was given Mr. John A. Stiles, who extended the greetings and good wishes of the Boy Scouts Association, speaking in French.

The Manitobans Meet

A TYPICAL Scout gathering of Scouters of all sections, Commissioners, Presidents, Committeemen, and distinguished guests, to the number of 345 persons, measured the success of Manitoba's Annual Meeting—"B.-P. Banquet" at Winnipeg, February 19. Reports presented by Provincial Commissioner Frank Foulds showed a new high total membership of 7,111, with an increase during 1936 of 439 Scouts and 138 leaders; and the earning of 6,465 badges, a gain of 948 over the previous year.

The value of Scouting in opening up substitute ambitions to boys "not built to excel as a centre forward on a football team" was the theme of an address, "An Old Scout Speaks," by Mr. D. R. P. Coats, of Station CKY, Winnipeg, charter member of the first troop organized, 1908, at Gravesend, England. Mr. Coats recounted how learning of the Morse code for Scout signalling had led him into radio, and his life's work.

A thought left by W. L. Currier, Jr., A.D.C. Training, speaking for his department, was that the aim of Scouting was "to help adults become boys, so they can help boys become men." He pressed the constant use of *Scouting for Boys* as the ideal presentation of training methods and character-building objectives.

Said by the "Rural" Scouters

A Saturday session of "rural" Scouters brought together a fine gathering of leaders from some ten different centres outside of Winnipeg, for discussion of a wide range of subjects.

General Experiences.—The country and small town boys want Scouting; most of the troops are made up of equal numbers of country and village lads. Many boys will remain after school for a Scout meeting, taking the chance of getting home afterward; sometimes they walk home four or five miles. In some places where trains run only three days in the week, meetings are held to coincide.

The Consolidated School system is bringing boys together at Gunton,—and probably will bring new opportunities for Scouting in other centres.

Headquarters.—Minnedosa boys secured use of an old implement shed, and insulated it with straw and chaff. A Committeeman, a carpenter, superintended the job. In Hodgson the little troop of 7 meets in the Community Hall,

the boys supplying their own fuel. If only two or three turn up, because of extra bad weather, the local hotel keeper allows them to meet in the parlour.

Using Group Committees.—Scouter-Committeemen co-operation problems were similar to those of urban Groups. Where leaders gave Committee members definite things to do, "they work." Committeemen do not start the co-operation on their end. Scouters must inform Committeemen how they can help.

Two of the Scouters present were former Committeemen who became interested through being used, and who took over when the Scouter left.

It was felt that Scouters should report regularly to their Committees; that this would keep the members posted, and enable them understandingly to help in an emergency.

It was agreed as a rule in every small place that the persons on a Group Committee also were active in community affairs generally. This sometimes made a problem for Mothers' Auxiliaries and Group Committees.

(To be continued)

1000 P. L.'s and Guests

ONE of the impressions left by the huge, lively, "troop yell-ing," singing gathering of over 1,000 Patrol Leaders, Scouters and out-of-town Scout visitors which celebrated the Chief Scout's birthday by a banquet at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, Saturday, February 20, was its obvious value as "visible result" to the notable guests—prominent figures of the church, the professions, business and education, supporters of the Movement—who occupied the long head table.

For this reason, other districts not yet sponsoring such an annual function might well give it consideration; for not a few of our annual banquet gatherings have become exclusively or dominantly of adults. There is nothing more inspiring, to the man of middle age or later; nothing more visibly convincing of the worthwhileness of youth training, than a gathering of smartly uniformed, sturdy, healthy, boisterously happy lads; an evening of fun, laughter and singing; of noisy outbursts, promptly controlled when desired. All this was in the Montreal gathering, and the impression upon the guests was obvious.

Bishop Carrington

Rt. Rev. Philip Carrington, Anglican Bishop of Quebec, former Dean of Bishop's College, R. L. of the college Rovers, author of *The Boy Scout Camp Book*, and a Scouter since the early days of the Movement, was the guest speaker. His message, in happily humorous-serious vein, was of the soundness of the parent

(Continued on page 79)

The Washington Jamboree

PREPARATIONS are going forward at Washington for the great National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America to be held there June 30 July 9, and to which a contingent of Canadian Scouts has been invited.

The gathering of boys and leaders from every section of the Union, and from England and other countries as well as Canada, will, it is expected, number at least 30,000,—the greatest assembly of youth in the history of the New World. Those privileged to take part will enjoy a unique and memorable experience, and the programme of parades, displays, great campfires and sight-seeing will make up a never-to-be-forgotten ten days.

England already is organizing its contingent. As its head will come Mr. Richard Frost, whose visit to Canada with Gilwell Camp Chief John Wilson last summer will be remembered.

Our Contingent Make-Up

The head of the Canadian contingent will be District Scoutmaster A. A. Smith of the Montreal Southern District, one of Quebec's outstandingly successful leaders. D.S.M. Smith "grew up" in the Woodlands Troop, of which he also is now Scoutmaster.

The important post of Contingent Quartermaster has been assigned a leader of equally suitable experience, in Field Secretary Arthur E. Paddon, of the Ontario Provincial Staff.

Other leaders will be named as applications are received from Provincial Headquarters.

Provincial Quotas

It has been decided that the Canadian contingent to Washington shall consist of a maximum of three complete troops, of 97 Scouts, plus leaders. Scout quotas have been allotted on the basis of the last census figures, as follows:—

P.E.I.	2
Nova Scotia	4
New Brunswick	4
Quebec	16
Ontario	35
Manitoba	6
Saskatchewan	8
Alberta	8
British Columbia	4
La Federation	8
Salvation Army	2

On the basis of Scout quotas, these leader quotas have been assigned:— Ontario, 4; Quebec, 4; Manitoba, 1; Saskatchewan, 1; Alberta, 1; La Federation, 1.

Unfilled Quotas

Where provinces do not use full quotas, which may occur in the West because of

distance, these vacancies will be assigned elsewhere. Other provinces will be advised of such additionally available places as they occur, up to June 1st, when the enrolment list will close.

Transportation and Assembly

To simplify mobilization of widely scattered groups or individuals, accredited members of the Canadian Contingent will proceed direct to Washington, and will there be placed in their assigned troops.

This plan will permit of groups or individuals travelling in the most convenient and inexpensive way. Doubtless the majority will motor, in many instances making up parties. In numbers of cases parents will take Scouts down, themselves incidentally visiting the U.S. Capital and other places of interest enroute.

Full particulars as to cost, uniform and equipment, were published in the January *Scout Leader*, and in a circular provided for distribution by Provincial Headquarters. Further details will be published in *The Scout Leader* from time to time.

A MALAYAN GILWELL

(Continued from page 75)

fish whilst this operation was being completed. This session created a great deal of interest and amusement, and has already led to the building of a coracle raft at a Display 100 miles away from Kuala Lumpur.

The campfire circle at Castle Camp is now a fine area of grass bounded by a veritable wall of vegetation, conspicuous in which is a fine mahogany sapling, which in a few years will reach 100 feet in height. The fire, confined in four great trunks of coconut trees and surrounded by other logs, gave a romantic air to the gatherings, and the camp fire programmes were much enjoyed and reached a high standard. Solo singing and impromptu acting were particularly good and the effect of S.M.'s yarn "Kottiar" (a leopard in Singhalese) was heightened by such a setting.

Two Nights' "Night Scouting"

Two nights were devoted to Night Scouting games, apparently a novel experience for most of the Course, none of

whom fortunately met the snakes they feared.

The evening devoted to a Wide Game was also much enjoyed, and Big Fatt Chump and Bodo retained their names throughout the course.

The Journey

By courtesy of the Selangor Government, a suitable area of State land to the west of Kuala Lumpur was made available for the purpose of the Hike. Each Patrol was able to camp in a separate ravine, with a supply of running water amid beautiful woodland scenery, but in an area where the danger from Malaria had been reduced by control. In view of previous experience, the Hike was made even simpler than at previous Courses, and was on the whole very well carried out, the Scouting of the Merboks (Doves) being particularly good.

Only one Patrol got really lost, or rather was so badly scared by the rumours of the presence of a tiger, that they abandoned their allotted site and caused other Patrols an anxious night with sentries posted and watch fires burning. No plaster casts of tiger tracks were, however, forthcoming next day.

Scout Spirit Necessary

Many of the Course had many years experience of Scouting, and had attended District or other Courses, and the standard reached was a high one, and a correspondingly high level of efficiency, but emphasis on the display of Scout Spirit was insisted upon for a pass.

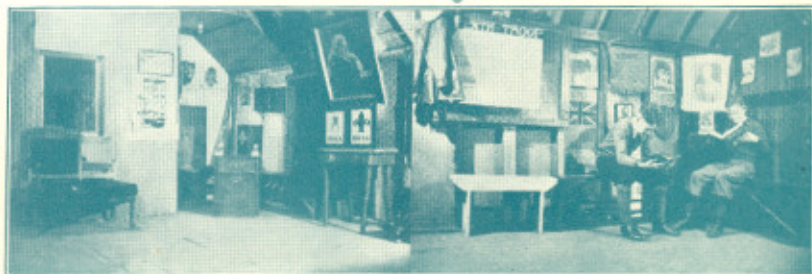
The members of the top Patrol, the Merboks (Doves), were:—

Tungku Ahmed, S. P. S. Pillay, Lim Tay Boh, Syed Othman bin Ali, Roy Ferroa, Wong Ah Know.

Java has Boy Scout troops composed entirely of Arabs, Chinese, Japanese, Eurasians and Javanese. All follow the same Scout Law and Promise.

For Troop Magazine Exchange

Shawnee Echoes, Troop 62, O. S. & S. O. Home, Xenia, Ohio. *The Spigot*, 1064, 44th St., Sacramento, Calif. *The Five Spot*, Troop 5, Santa Maria, Calif.



DENS SUCH AS THESE FOSTER PATROL PRIDE AND SPIRIT. THEY'RE 10th WINDSOR.

SCOUTING DIGEST

"Lilliput 1937"

Sheffield Woodsmoke

ABOVE is the original and attractive name adopted by the Sheffield, England, Local Association for a "Great Exhibition of Models and Scoutcraft in the Edmund Road Drill Hall, March 10th—13th, 1937."

The idea behind the scheme is to try and collect as large a number of models representing every sort of art and craft, as possible. We want models of Architecture, of Machinery, of Engines, Aeroplanes, Ships. In fact anything and everything that is of interest. It is the intention of the Committee to have a model city, with its theatre, its cinema, its railways, its aerodrome, its shops and pleasure beach, its Scout camp ground, and Scout headquarters, in fact a utopian city.

In Sheffield a town-planning official has been appointed, but he has to make his plans fit in with the city that already exists. We are going to build "Lilliput" to our own designs on a vacant site, so that we are able to have our aerodrome without discussion, our theatre and our cinema where we want them, and in fact do what we like. If we have a theatre it is obvious that we must have theatrical productions, and so we are running a competition for the best items performed by Scouts. These may take the form of sketches, songs, concerted or individual items, in short we want to display to the public all the talent, and there is much in the Scout Movement. The items are not to last more than 10 minutes, but may be done by a Patrol, or by one or two, according to the wishes of the troops. They will be performed during the Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and the prize winners will then make up the programme for Saturday night. It is hoped that every troop will take up the challenge and produce at least one item. This will be a very good way of preparing for your troop concert or entertainment, or to win the Entertainers' Badge. All entries should be sent to the Organiser as soon as possible so that times and programmes can be arranged well in advance.

We also have a Handicrafts Competition, particulars of which you will find on another page. We cannot of course have a city without shops, and so the Divisions have been asked to form Ladies' Committees to undertake the stocking and staffing of the shopping centre or market place. This does not mean that the work is to be left to the ladies only, but everyone, it is hoped, will collect goods for sale.

The list of shops as at present arranged is:—

Western Division—Glass and Artistic Ware.

Central Division—Hardware and Domestic Goods.

Northern Division—Cakes, Confectionery, Jams, Pickles, in fact all eatables.

Eastern Division—Pound Stall (General Stall).

Southern Division—Fruit, Flowers and Garden Utensils.

The Sweet Shop will be staffed by the Lady Cubmasters, and the Cubmasters will also undertake the Café and Refreshments.

If any group has suggestions whereby the money-making side of the effort could be increased the committee would be very grateful to hear from them.

There will be a Pleasure Beach with Side Shows, and here again suggestions, or the loan of novel side-shows, will be gratefully received.

Now as to the Financial aspect. The collecting, insurance of models and the fitting up of the hall, and all printing, etc., will necessitate the spending of a large sum of money if the show is to be worthy of the Scout Movement. It is therefore essential that a tremendous effort should be made by everybody to bring the public to see it. Ordinary Scout shows are supported very largely by parents and friends of the Movement, and we all are extremely grateful to them for their support, but in such a big venture as this we must try to get those also who have no particular interest in the Scout Movement to support it. Therefore the Committee do beg of all Scouts and Cubs, in fact everyone, to make it their business to interest all they meet and if possible sell them tickets for the show.

Notes for Lady Scouters

The South Australia Scout Leader

THE following notes have been compiled with the idea of furnishing some assistance to women taking up work in the Scout Movement.

A woman's part in Scout training can be of the greatest value if she realizes the particular directions in which she can help even better than a man, but it is often difficult for her to adapt herself at once to the needs of the Movement, and the suggestions embodied here are made with the idea of helping in this direction.

Personal example plays a large part, if not the greatest, in all Scout work. A woman has a particular responsibility in this respect, since it affects not only the Cubs directly under her charge, but also Scouts, Rover Scouts and Scouters as a whole, as well as the general public.

It is essential that a woman should adapt

herself to the needs of the work which she is undertaking. Much can be done for boys with unsatisfactory homes, or with womenfolk of their own they do not respect, by association with a woman Scouter of the right type. Further, older Scouts and Rovers who are developing their own ideas about women quite naturally look for a lead from the women who are working side by side with them.

The question of dress is dealt with fully in notes on women's uniform, but the main principles are those of personal example and loyalty to the rules of the game, coupled with knowledge that to be well dressed necessitates a sense of fitness to the occasion.

To summarize the foregoing points, women in the Scout Movement must be womanly, but not too feminine, efficient but not aggressively so; must realize that a measure of discipline is ready-made for them, but that their method must be adapted to suit the age of the boys with whom they are dealing, and that their responsibilities go beyond the particular section of the Group with which they are connected.

They must realize, too, the instinct of chivalry in the average boy, and the great privilege they have in preserving that instinct so that it becomes habit when the boy grows to manhood.

An Exchange of Pack Scrapbooks

The Scouter

AN interesting idea has come to us from India. A native Cub Pack in a school in Kutch prepared a scrapbook illustrating their town and country, and sent it to Imperial Headquarters with the suggestion that a Pack in this country might prepare a similar one and send it to Kutch. The Indian book was instantly snapped up by an English Pack, and the return effort will be on its way to that distant town in India in the autumn.

The scrap book itself was simply but effectively made of cardboard and brown paper, on which the pictures were pasted, and interleaved with sheets of white paper containing the descriptive matter. It dealt with a surprisingly large range of subjects. A complete list is worth reproducing, in case other people care to imitate the idea.

1. Description of Kutch and letter to Pack in England.
2. Three photographs of rulers (father, present ruler and heir apparent).
3. Postage stamps.
4. Specimens of postal communications.
5. Various animals found in Kutch.
6. Photos of buildings and temples.
7. Pictures of birds and water animals.
8. Pictures of trees.

9. Pictures of various vehicles.
10. Pictures of Hindu deities.
11. Pictures of King George V and Queen Mary; also Yuwaraj Sahib of Kutch.
12. Photo of a social worker who started a free school for Harijan boys.
13. Pictures of a blacksmith's forge and a carpenter's workshop.
14. Pictures of a mountain, river and gulf.
15. Various feathers (actual specimens).
16. Various flowers (actual specimens).
17. Various leaves (actual specimens).
18. Coloured pictures of birds.

I cannot help feeling that the Cubs in Kutch must have learnt a great deal in gathering the pieces of this scrapbook together. The whole thing is an excellent idea which gave me the greatest pleasure to examine.

The "Older Boy" Answer?

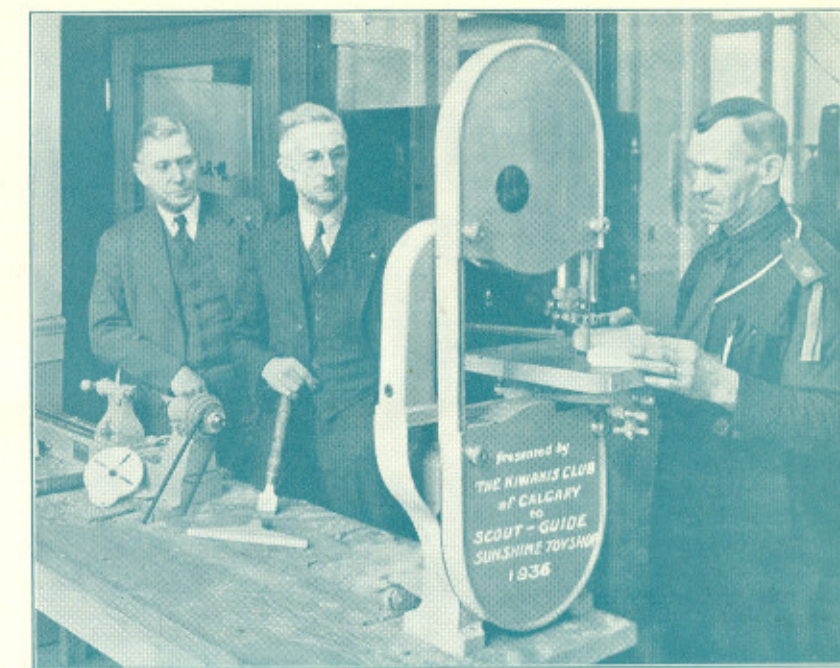
Scouting in N.S.W.

THE Troop was going along splendidly, the boys were quite proficient at signalling and first-aid, they could cook a fair meal and camp quite well. Then gradually the older boys began to lose interest and to drift away. "Not an unusual problem" you will say. At first I took it to be quite the normal thing, then remembering that the Chief Scout says a boy should be in the Scouts from 11 to 18, and also remembering that in the old days they stayed the full time or even longer, I thought: "Surely there must be some way out of the difficulty. Am I at fault? Is the system wrong?"

With these thoughts in my head I spoke to several Scouter friends about the matter. The only advice I received was, "Try first class work." But that did not solve the problem, as it was the First Class Scouts who were leaving.

In desperation I turned to *Scouting for Boys*. Why is it that so many Scouters think they know more than the Chief? Because it was here that the solution to my problem was found. As a matter of fact, had I been following *Scouting for Boys* more closely the problem would never have occurred. It is to be hoped other Scouters will profit from my experience, and will go to this book for their ideas. Don't miss one little bit of it, and then you will have more than sufficient to keep your boys interested until they have turned 18.

No doubt, having let you into my secret so far, you will be wondering what was the solution to the problem. Well, here it is. On page 20 are the words: "Scouts must, of course, be accustomed to living in the open; they have to know how to lay and light a fire; they have to know how to put up tents or huts for themselves; (that was alright, we could



FROM ONE SERVICE ORGANIZATION TO ANOTHER

A Kiwanis contribution to Scout Christmas toy making. Mr. J. M. Dillon (left), Chairman of Calgary's 1936 Toy Shop Committee, accepts from President R. S. Trowsdale of Calgary Kiwanis a 48" Delta lathe, a 14" heavy duty Delta bandsaw, motor and shafting,—a contribution to the equipment of the Calgary Scout-Guide "Herald Sunshine" annual Toy Shop. Rover Leader A. E. Hetherington tries out the saw. Such gifts only come where they are earned by consistent, sizeable and well done public service.

do all those things, but see what follows). How to tie logs together, to make bridges and rafts...."

This was a sound suggestion. We had not done much pioneering; so turning over to page 90, I read what the Chief had to say further on this subject. I personally was very interested, so "Why," I thought, "should this not interest the older boys in the troop?"

To try out the idea it would, of course, be necessary to have someone instruct them in pioneering. Where was that someone to be found?—a bright idea! (Why I thought it a bright idea instead of the natural thing, I cannot say). Try the State Training Camp at Pennant Hills. Yes, they had an Instructor in pioneering, and troops by making arrangements could take a course of two week-ends, and later, if they desired, take the examination for the Pioneer's Badge.

Armed with this information I sent out an S.O.S. to all the bigger boys to turn up to a special meeting to discuss the scheme. Along they came. The idea was outlined. Would they like it? Can a duck swim? Of course they would, especially as Skipper was going along to learn the job with them.

Result: The Troop is doing fine, all the older coves now have a renewed interest, they are busy teaching the younger ones how to do the job of real pioneering. They say that now they feel they are Scouts in the true sense of the

word. In a word, pioneering revived the enthusiasm of the troop.

Finally, a private word to Scouters. Read "Camp Fire Yarn No. 8" over again. Ask yourself truthfully if your troop has ever attempted any of these things? Is it because you cannot do them yourself? Alright then, accept this ready-made solution, apply to the Commissioner for Training for inclusion in the Pioneering course for yourself and the senior lads of the troop. It will repay you for the effort you make.

1000 P.L.'s AND GUESTS

(Continued from page 76)

textbook of all Scouting literature, *Scouting for Boys*.

"If you really live *Scouting for Boys* you will find it will fit you for any job in life," he told his young hearers. "Suppose you wanted to be a Bishop,—you would find Scouting of inestimable value."

Do Something Adventurous

He sketched his early days of Scouting, as "a sort of junior Assistant Scout-master" in New Zealand, and told of his first camp. "We didn't know anything about it, but we went out, and learned it, and did it. 'Those were the real days.' I hope you will go out and do something adventurous like that," he added, "and not always go to camps where everything is organized and planned for you."

(Continued on page 82)

For the Council Fire

The First Birds of Spring

WHAT is the first bird to return to its summer haunts after having spent the worst part of the winter elsewhere, where it is not so cold and where food of the kind it likes and requires is more plentiful? The answer to this question varies, because the first migrating bird to be seen depends upon where you live.

In some places the honor of being the first bird to return in the spring goes to the American crow. Crows are to be seen every month in the year in some places, since in winter they gather in large flocks and roost in the same woodland. The birds fly out over the surrounding country during the day and feed on a variety of food, almost anything in the line of grain, insects, mice and other things they can find. If you live near the winter feeding or roosting grounds of a flock, they are likely to be the first birds to return to your neighborhood after wintering elsewhere.

Although the crow has a bad reputation and is killed by many people, it is not bad all the way through. To be sure, it takes some grain, molests live stock, spreads the seeds of some noxious plants and sometimes kills birds and poultry. On the other hand, it spreads the seeds of useful plants, kills insects and rodents, eats carrion and otherwise is of service to us. Crows are to be found, a few here and a few there, much of the year, and then do little harm. Consequently, they should not be killed at all times, rather they should be left alone unless actually found doing serious damage.

Another bird you are likely to see in February is the horned lark. It is generally to be seen about fields and meadows, where it flits from one bare spot of ground to another and gleams a living of weed seeds. It always seems happy and contented and its pleasant, twittering, "chip-a-chee-chee" song is often to be heard.

The next birds you are likely to see are the bluebird and robin, which migrate about the same time and are the first birds most folks notice in the spring. They return as early as February, if the weather permits, though ordinarily they do not move northward until the second week in March.

Six other birds are due about the time the bluebird and robin return; the song sparrow, killdeer, red-winged blackbird, rusty blackbird, grackle and meadowlark. Indeed, the day the robin and bluebird arrive you may hear and see the song sparrow, provided you take a walk to the shores of a stream or pond. This musical

little bird has several sweet songs in its repertoire.

The killdeer is very common and an early spring migrant, sometimes arriving a day or two earlier than the bluebird and robin. When it does get back you are sure to know all about it, for it has a shrill voice and cries out loudly, "Kill-dee, kill-dee." This bird is to be seen about fields, gardens and the shores of streams, where the ground is free from weeds and grass, and it loves to run over newly ploughed ground.

The grackles, red-winged and rusty blackbirds, usually arrive next. Many grackles, or crow blackbirds, are to be seen along the shores of streams and ponds, creaking in harsh tones, though others are to be seen in trees along streets, or walking sedately over lawns looking for food. Red-winged blackbirds, which may be known by their gay red and yellow epaulets, are also to be seen about streams, ponds and marshes. The song of this bird is one of the most pleasant of all spring sounds, a loud, clear, ringing "chonk-er-ee" to be heard a long distance. Rusty blackbirds are about as large as the



A Canadian Scout bridge over a mountain torrent in Northern India. (See opposite page.)



red-wing. The males are dressed in black and the females gray. They nest, as a rule, north of the United States, so we see them during the migrations mainly. Mixed flocks of red-wings, grackles and rusty blackbirds are often to be seen far from streams, and the birds often perch in trees and sing long and loudly—a bird choir worth going a long distance to hear.

The chubby meadowlark often is the last of our early Spring birds to arrive. It is nearly always to be found on the ground in fields and meadows, although the male flies to the top of a post, tall weed or tree when he wishes to sing. "Spring is here," he sings in clear, sweet tones. And when you hear his "Spring is here!" you may be sure he is right and that winter is indeed over.

—ALVIN M. PETERSON,
in *Our Dumb Animals*.

Planning a "Swiss Family Robinson" Camp

YOU will remember the thrilling exploits of the Swiss Family Robinson, and doubtless, too, a feeling of regret that the exact location of their island has never been fully verified.

Believe it or not, the island has recently been re-discovered by Queensland Scouts. It lies only a short distance off the Queensland coast, within the Great Barrier Reef. The mountain peaks still tower above the dense foliage to a height of nearly 4,000 feet and the fresh water streams run as crystal clear as heretofore.

With the passage of time, many of the animals have been destroyed by the alligators which haunt the mangrove lined western shore. We can still picture, however, the difficult and exciting times this interesting family had in cutting their way through the dense jungle, where amongst a remarkable variety of birds the toucan may yet survive. The cocoanut grove still stands and yields fruit in due season.

It is a matter of some surprise that the Swiss Family Robinson, with all its powers of observation and initiative, failed

to discover the coral on the outer beaches. Had they done so, they might have built themselves a substantial house of stone, using the coral for making lime mortar.

Of fish, there is still a plenty—whopping big fellows of all colours of the rainbow, and the mother turtle lays her eggs in the sand. It is a wild, mysterious island about 25 miles long, by 12 miles wide, and from it may be seen Dunk Island, where F. A. Banfield lived for 25 years, and wrote "Confessions of a Beach-comber" and other notable works. Into these waters come the little brown-skinned Japanese pearling captains with their graceful luggers manned by dark-skinned island crews. In their dinghies they scour the coral reefs, diving for pearls to adorn the society pets of the world; wading for beche-de-mer to tempt the palates of Chinese mandarins; for trochus shells that are made into buttons for shirts and frocks; hunting for the

turtles, to rob them of their shells to make combs and clasps for maids and brushbacks for their mothers.

The frigate bird, that buccaneer of the Barrier, may be seen at his old game of robbery on the high seas, filching fish from the gannet galleons, which are defenceless ships and not built for fighting.

The island is a tropical one, and lies about 900 miles north of Brisbane, and its hitherto unsuspected connection with the Swiss Family Robinson has aroused keen interest among the Scouts of Queensland. So much so, that the more courageous of the First Class Scouts and Rovers are planning an expedition next June to visit and re-live for a few days the experiences of the Swiss Family. It may be necessary to build a fleet of catamarans or rafts in which to make the crossing. They may have to hunt their fish meat and supplement dry rations with fish caught with improvised fishing gear, and in case any of the original jungle beasts remain, it is even possible that tree houses will have to be built. One thing, however, is certain; no Scout under the rank of First Class can be included in the enterprise, and even these will be hand-picked according to their experience in real live Scouting.

In the meantime, they are going into hard training so as to be absolutely fit physically, and, in addition to brushing up Scout knowledge in observation, pioneering, campcraft, pathfinding and nature lore, they are to be instructed by the leaders of the expedition in the making of all sorts of improvised gear that may be needed in an emergency. There is a rumour that a descendant of Robinson Crusoe's man Friday lives on the island, and who knows but that . . . well, a good Scout has to be prepared for anything. Amazon blowpipes, camp lathes, bows and arrows, cross-bars, sun-dials, plane tables for recording the charms of Zoe Bay and Hecate Point, tom-toms to scare away gazeekas, boomerangs, and bull-roarers, all may be wanted in this wonderland where adventure lurks in every stream and gully, in the jungle-clad hills and mysterious mangrove flats.

As such a romantic venture comes to many but once in a life-time, the Queenslanders feel that they would like Scouts of other States to share in their good luck, and Scouters, Rovers and First Class Scouts will be able to secure from their own State Headquarters, month by month, the Leader's instructions to his party upon all things necessary in their training for the job awaiting those who desire to join them in the adventure.

—Scouting in New South Wales.

For the Red Flower A Duck Jonah

ONE day two or three summers ago two small boys were playing on a wharf at Bailey Island, on the Maine coast, relates Alfred Elden in *Our Dumb Animals*, when one of them pointed towards a tame black duck which had been swimming in the little harbour, and cried, "Look at Davy! He's trying to dive backwards!"

Sure enough that was what the duck "Davy" appeared to be doing. Down he would go tail first until only his head was above water, then back he would bob, all the time squawking terribly.

Just then two older lads came along. "Something is trying to drag him down," one exclaimed. Jumping into a dory they pushed off and soon reached the spot where Davy was performing his queer antics. Lo and behold! A great four-foot monkfish, which has a mouth as big as a water bucket, had poor Davy half swallowed. The boys beat and poked the fish with their oars, to make it let go. But it gave one big gulp, and Davy was gone—just like Jonah.

But the boys didn't give up. They knew that this monkfish was a sluggish chap and would probably soon settle to the bottom of the harbour and wait for his dinner to digest. So they hurriedly pushed ashore. Leaning against a building was a harpoon Captain Albert Smith had placed there upon his return from a swordfishing trip. The boys seized this, jumped back in to the dory and pushed off.

One of the boys held the harpoon and peered down through the water. It was half tide and not more than six feet covered the flats. Soon he spotted the fish, its tail moving gently back and forth. Getting right over it, he drove the harpoon with all his might right through the mouth or great lips of the monkfish.

Together the two boys hauled the fish to the surface, and hoisted him into the boat. As it lay on its back they saw the movement of poor Davy's feet inside the dirty grayish belly!

But they found they had no knife! Hastily they rowed to no less than five fishing boats at anchor in the harbour before they found one. Then quickly they cut the monkfish open. And there, sure enough, was Davy! Covered with slime, eyes closed, he was a pitiful picture—but he was alive!

The boys washed him off and placed him in the sun on the wharf to dry off. And in an hour Davy was himself again. That was three years ago, and Davy is alive and well today.

His rescuers figured he had been inside the monkfish at least fifteen minutes. A Yarmouth doctor said there was enough

air in the 40-pound fish's stomach to have lasted the duck nearly an hour, and that there are cases on record where dissection has shown that animals swallowed alive by larger creatures had lived for a long time.

"But I never heard of one coming back," the doctor added. "The prompt action of the boys undoubtedly saved the duck's life."

The Chief Scout's Outlook

(Continued from the first page)

now—fear lest another great war should be sprung upon us with its inevitable disastrous consequences for all alike. Nations everywhere are rushing to arms in the vague idea of protecting themselves. Yet if all practised, instead of professing, the key to the Christian precepts,—that is to say, if love took the place of fear in their mutual relations with their neighbours, then peace and happiness would reign for all.

"He that will not have peace God gives him War."

Stable Minds and World Goodwill

In our brotherhood of Old Scouts in every country we have already the nucleus of such attitude of mind. If this brotherhood were more fully organized, both in the Scout and Guide Movements, it would with its ever-increasing membership, become something more than a mere nucleus, but rather a world league of peoples gifted with sane and stable minds, insistent on adjustment of difficulties through friendly arrangement, instead of rushing madly to arms, or even indulging in political arguments.

Christmas gave us its inspiration for the new year. Let us go forward then to utilize more fully the unique position which our Movement occupies, and develop it for the Glory of God and the promotion of goodwill and peace in the world.

A Canadian Scout Bridge in Northern India

More than thirty years ago a bridge over a wide rocky stream at Palampur, India, was destroyed by an earthquake, and not rebuilt. During the rainy season the stream became a dangerous torrent, and could be crossed only by fording, or passed by a detour of many miles. Each year a number of travelers lost their lives in attempting the crossing.

Two years ago a troop of Boy Scouts from the Canadian Anglican Mission School at Palampur, under Rev. Geoffrey Guiton, a former popular and widely known Montreal Scoutmaster, built a stout four-span bridge across the stream. Since then the road has been constantly open and not a life has been lost.

Parliamentary Procedure for Rovers

By W. H. Fuller, B.A.

MANY Rovers find in the business meetings of the Rover Crew their first training in the machinery of government, i.e., in parliamentary procedure. Previously, the Scoutmaster held the balance of power. Now, the Rover Leader is an advisor, while the Crew becomes more and more self-governing as its members grow in the experience of group self-discipline.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the meetings for business, whether of the Court of Honour or of the entire Crew. The ideal for the Crew to strive to attain is that every Rover shall come to possess a sound working knowledge of the general rules which govern the conduct of public meetings. This knowledge is gained by observing the rules in operation within the Crew, by reading books on Parliamentary Law, and especially by attempting to use in debate the knowledge thus gained.

The value of such training lies not only in the harmonious, rapid and effective handling of the Crew's business, but also in the use Rovers may make of it in every organization they come to join throughout life.

The following paragraphs touch some of the most common mistakes to avoid in procedure.

1. The meeting should follow a well established Order of Business, which should include: Call to Order; Roll Call; Minutes; Reports (Officers, Chairmen of regular and of special committees); New Business (Elections, correspondence, anything else); Adjournment.

2. Members should speak only to the Chairman. Observing this saves confusion.

3. Only one should speak at a time; and only when standing, and after the chairman "recognizes" him; and only once to any one motion.

4. A speaker may be interrupted by another only to ask a question, to make a correction or to raise a point of order.

5. An item of business must be introduced to a meeting by a motion (called the main motion).

6. A motion must be a positive statement. The motion "I move we do not adjourn" is out of order because of the word "not" in it.

7. Each motion must be seconded before debate begins or a vote is taken. Waste no time on a motion that only one member is willing to propose.

8. Nominations, since they are not motions, do not need to be seconded to be voted upon.

9. Settle one item of business by voting upon the main motion introducing it

before taking up another item.

10. In voting, the Chairman must not forget to give the opposition a chance to express their disapproval. Always call for the Nays.

11. The main motion may be adopted or rejected. These are the simplest way of disposing of it.

12. But it may also be disposed of in five other ways, by adopting one of the following "subsidiary" motions:

a. The main motion may be "killed" before a final vote is taken on it—by a motion to table it, to postpone indefinitely its discussion, or "by the previous question".

b. It may be delayed in consideration by adjournment of the debate, or even of the meeting, by postponing to a definite later time, or by referring it to a committee.

c. It may be hastened in debate by moving to take an immediate vote.

d. It may be changed by moving to amend it.



A REMINDER OF THE SWEDISH MOOT
FRANCE, SCOTLAND, PALESTINE, INDIA, SIAM, HUNGARY.

e. It may even be reconsidered after a vote is taken.

13. Two of these subsidiary motions are usually misunderstood.

a. "I move the previous question." If it is seconded, it is voted on without debate. If it carries, the original main motion can no longer be debated, nor is it even voted on; but it is "killed" or suppressed. This is the English practice and that of the Canadian Parliament. The American practice is quite different. If it carries, all debate stops, then all subsidiary motions are voted upon in order, and finally the main motion. In other words, the American practice makes it identical with "to take an immediate vote".

b. "I move the motion be amended—." An amendment is always to change the wording of a motion already before the meeting. It may be changed (amended) by moving to strike out certain words, or

to add certain words, or to substitute certain words in the motion. If it carries, the secretary changes the wording of the motion accordingly, and the debate proceeds upon the changed motion. It may be amended several more times until the language exactly expresses the will of the meeting. Finally the motion as amended must be voted upon.

A motion "to amend the motion" may itself be amended in the same way as above. Thus the meeting may have before it at one time a main motion, an amendment to that motion, and an amendment to the amendment. Here the series of amendments must cease.

It must be remembered that when an amendment to the amendment carries the result is only to change the wording of the amendment. This must then be voted upon. If it also is approved, the result is only to change the wording of the main motion. The main motion must be voted on before the debate closes and the subject is decided.

1000 P.L.'S AND GUESTS

(Continued from page 79)

"We want tough boys," he declared, "but those who also are of use to other people."

The Rover Took the Tough Job

Emphasizing this point, he told of a 3,000 mile tour he had made along the Labrador in a small vessel; of the rough lives lived there, the work to be done, and the hardships faced by the young missionary clergymen. For one vacant post on Grosse Isle, where but one room of the former rectory was habitable, he had asked a former Rover of his if he would go. "You are a Scout; you could fix things up and get along," he had said; and the young man had promptly volunteered.

The First Promise—Duty to God

His Lordship reminded that the first thing a boy does when becoming a Scout is to promise to do his duty to God.

"The carrying out of that promise is the stuff we want in Scouting today. People generally knew of the Scout's pledge to do his duty to God and his country; and if in trouble.—There is a Scout. He will know how to help."

To P.L.'s personally, as P.L.'s, he stressed the fact that they must do the actual training of their boys; that they should train themselves always to Be Prepared, and do it every day. "What your patrol will be, depends on you."

"And on all of us here tonight," His Lordship concluded, "will depend what Scouting in Montreal will be."

From the Premier and the Mayor

Bishop Carrington brought a personal message of greeting from Premier Duplessis, "and the assurance that we can always depend upon his full co-operation and support."

His Worship Mayor Raynault of Montreal was present to extend his greetings, and in his remarks referred to the enthusiasm of the boys, and the inspiration this was to older men—to those who had hard problems to deal with. "You are fortunate," he declared, "and the next generation will benefit from your training; you should make men who will face up to any trouble. You will go into public life, and see what should be done. You are beginning the right way."

A Cub "Health" Game

ABOUT a dozen to fifteen slips of paper are required for each Six. On each slip write questions such as: "Clean your teeth"; "Do not clean your teeth"; "Sleep with your window open"; "Breathe through your mouth." Make some obviously wrong and others more doubtful. The Cubs stand in their Sixes as for a Relay Game. At one end of the room in front of each Six chalk two squares on the floor; mark one "Right" and the other "Wrong." The Cubs then run up in turn, pick up a slip and place it in the square in which they think it should go. They continue to run until all the slips have been placed face downwards in the squares. The Cubmaster and Assistants should then judge each Six's result, and explain any slips that have been wrongly placed. It should be made clear to the Cubs that it is not a race, but a matter of placing the questions correctly in the squares. The chapter on Cleanliness for the First Star Test (in the Wolf Cub's Handbook) should be read for ideas as to making out the questions. —*The Scouter*.

President Ulmanis of Latvia has become Honorary President of the Latvian Boy Scouts Association. Scouters welcomed him at a great camp fire near Riga, and pledged themselves to training Latvian youth to the best standards of citizenship.

The Q.M.'s Chat

Brother Scouters:

Enclosed with this issue you will find a loose-leaf announcement to the effect that the 1937 Catalogue is at last available, and attached to the good news is a detachable form by which you are at liberty to order a sufficient number of copies for distribution to your boys.

By the foregoing I have kept the promise of my February "Chat". Now I am requesting a return promise from each and every Leader that he "be good enough to fill in his Application for copies and send it to the Stores Department at once so that our mailing can commence without delay".

I am sure all will appreciate the immense additional work placed on the Department by the sending out of its yearly Price List. It can only be done expeditiously through your co-operation in sending in your requests early.

In addition to the many thousands of copies that will be shipped, the Department must, of course, continue at all costs its renowned "Prompt and Efficient" service on its general business. This is another reason why your application must be sent in at once, for every day's delay means a day closer to our busiest season. So again, please act quickly!

I don't intend to comment on the new Catalogue at this time, neither will I let you into a secret of just how much of my own time I expended in getting it together. I would, however, like each of you to know that of all my several duties the one that gives me most real pleasure is the compiling of the yearly Price List.

In the April number of this magazine I'll tell you about some of the new items of Equipment and Books. In the meantime here's the "Smile":

A man who had just purchased a parrot that refused to talk was determined to teach it at least one word. Going over to the bird, he repeated for several times the words, "Hello! Hello!". At the end of the lesson, the parrot opened one eye and answered drowsily, "Line's busy".

Yours in Scouting,

Charles Langman
9.11.37

A Troop Notice Board as Neighborhood "Publicity"

THE possibilities of a well placed, all-weather, outdoor Troop Notice Board for attracting attention and arousing interest in a Scout Troop was described in a recent number of *The Scouter* by "Scoutex," the Scoutmaster of a poor neighborhood troop that had suffered from lack of understanding and local support.

"Scout displays did not appeal, so I hit upon the extremely simple idea of a Troop Notice Board," wrote "Scoutex."

"Our Notice Board is not very elaborate, but has a glass front, a pointed roof to keep out the wet, and has the Troop name on the outside. Any Scout in your Troop could make one by utilising an old picture frame and a couple of hinges. A board at the back, a small lock at the side, a bit of paint, and the job is complete.

"Perhaps your Troop already has a Notice Board of this type. Is it being used, or is it letting your Troop down by gathering cobwebs and dirt?"

"For several weeks I put on my board a record of the Troop's activities during the year. It created quite a lot of interest. I dug up some of the snaps of the Troop taken during camps and hikes, and attached them by the corners through slits in the paper.

"I wanted a few more Scouts once, so I cut out a coloured picture from *The Scout*, pasted it on a sheet of paper, and typed out the advantages of joining the Troop. Result—another Patrol.

"There is no doubt a Notice Board can be a silent and effective means of getting your Troop better known. The board should be in a prominent place, and if possible in the light of a street lamp at night."

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:

Quebec.—Month of March and until April 3rd; address Provincial Headquarters.

British Columbia.—From April 15th until May 31st; 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 Troop film is about 350 ft. in length and runs in about 15 minutes. The rental charge is 50 cents.

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.

An Expert on Two Badges

EACH Scout of the 1st Granby Troop, Que., upon attaining First Class rank is asked to become the "troop expert" on two named Proficiency Badges. He is known as the authority on these badges during the balance of his connection with the Group.

How One Committeeman Helps

EACH Monday (Pack meeting night) a Committeeman of the 111th Toronto (St. Hilda's) Group leaves his work at 4.45 p.m., drives round to the factory where the Cubmaster is employed, picks him up and gets him home a half hour sooner than by street car. Object—to give him a half hour's quiet before the pack meeting at 6.45.

A Bundle of Pack Ideas

HERE's a little bundle of Cub Pack ideas from the first annual report of the 134th Toronto (Danforth Avenue United) Cub Pack:

A Storage Den

An old church washroom was turned into an ideal storage den for pack equipment. The room was scrubbed and painted, and a mantel and shelves erected.

Pack Flag Money

To purchase a flag, complete with lettering and tassels, the pack sold 144 packages of a new cereal, netting 10 cents per pkg. As a "regular source of funds" wire hangers and 6-quart fruit baskets are collected and sold.

For Teaching Songs

Toward better singing, some fifty copies were made of songs in the *Camp Fire Book*, and pasted on cardboard, so that each Cub might have his copy for the sing-songs.

A One-Man Boxing Bout

For a Parents' Night the *Camp Fire Book* stunt, the "One Man Wrestler," was used, with modifications as follows:

Ten or twelve Cubs were picked out to tie knots, and eight or nine 4-foot lengths of rope were thrown into the centre of the floor. The Cubs ran out, tied the lengths with reef knots into a complete circle. Four Cubs held it tight at four "corners," and we had a boxing ring, for a "One-Man Boxing Bout."

One Cub was Boxer, one was Referee, one Announcer, one Time Keeper, one Manager and one Trainer.

First round lasted 20 seconds. Whistle blew, and Boxer went to his corner. During second round the Boxer "fell," the Referee counted to 9, the whistle blew, and the Boxer was thus "saved by the bell."

The parents were greatly amused.

Weekly Church Announcement

We keep our Pack Meeting well advertised in the Weekly Church Bulletin, and at Sunday School a Scout and Cub lantern slide repeats the reminder along with other announcements.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION Ottawa District Council

Name Troop

BADGE INDEPENDENT EXAMINER

a) Training a Tenderfoot

b) Savings

c) First Aid

d) Signalling

e) Swimming

f) Judging Distance

g) Axemanship

h) Cooking

i) Map Making

j) Journey

NOTE:—This certificate with map and report for parts (i) and (j) attached must be filed with Headquarters, Ottawa, before the badge may be issued.

Approved Scoutmaster

Date 19

A pocket First Class test "progress card" used with good results. Its carrying provides a frequent reminder.

Bells and Watches

AN Australian Sea Scout game. Each Patrol lines up facing a different wall, backs to the centre of the room. A ship's bell, or anything that can be used to make a similar sound, is placed two paces behind each Patrol. Each member of each Patrol is allotted to a "watch." The Scouter stands in the centre of the room and calls out a time (hour or half-hour), using the twenty-four hour system, and the Scout (of each Patrol) in whose "watch" the time called occurs immediately leaves the Patrol, and rings that time on his Patrol's bell. All the "watches" are gone through and the Patrol whose members on most occasions ring the correct time first wins.

Do You Know Your "Scouting for Boys"?

Answer these questions:

11. What does "Stom" mean? Who used the term, and why?
12. Tell the story of the American actor Nat Goodwin, who was present at a balloon ascension, suffering from a stiff neck.
13. How did Sherlock Holmes know the man had lately retired from the Royal Marines, his wife had died, and he had several small children?
14. B.-P. tells of some things to do when trying to hear at night. What?
15. How did Zulu and Swazi lads learn to scout?

Answers to Last Month's Questions:

6. Pages 183 and 190. 7. Page 190.
8. Page 190. 9. Page 17. 10. Page 11.

Old and New "Relays"

GOOSE RACE.—Each boy waddles over the course holding his ankles.

Monkey and Crab.—Each goes up course on all-fours, frontwards (monkey walk), returns in same position but backwards (crab walk).

Grasshopper.—Over course hopping or hobbling, holding a playing card or something similar between knees. If card dropped must start again.

Cart Horse.—Over course on all-fours, face up. A short course for this race.

Mixed Travel.—Each boy goes over course by different method, i.e., running, hopping, all-fours, etc. For this game it is advisable to reverse the order of the patrol, as the game becomes more difficult as it proceeds.

Under the Bridge.—Each P. L. stands at far end of course with legs apart. No. 2 runs up, goes through, returns to patrol, No. 3 grasps by belt, and together they run and go through; return to patrol and add No. 4, and so on. At end, as last boy goes through, P. L. tags on, and all race back to finish.

Rations.—Each patrol is given as many articles (marbles, counters, etc.), less one as there are boys in the patrol. First boy takes articles, runs to end of course, back down right side of patrol, placing one article in each boy's hand, back up left side and collecting articles as he passes. Runner then hands all articles to No. 2, who repeats, No. 1 going to rear of patrol. Repeat until all patrol has run.