



*These tests are published for your comments and suggestions.
Letters should be sent to your Provincial Council.*

PROPOSED CHANGES IN REQUIREMENTS FOR TENDERFOOT, SECOND AND FIRST CLASS BADGES

Introduction

1. The proposed adjustment of requirements for Tenderfoot, Second Class, and First Class Badges are designed to introduce more of the atmosphere of camping and woodcraft into our basic training. Most recruits enter a Troop with a high anticipation of immediate outdoor experiences, and too often we provide him at first only with activities which any club-room organization could offer. In order to give proper emphasis to what should be the unique feature of Scouting, these proposals strengthen woodcraft training from Tenderfoot onwards.

2. The adjustment of tests is also designed to lessen the step, at present far too big, from Second Class to First Class. It does so by increasing the difficulty of the Second Class and lessening somewhat the difficulty of the First Class. It is felt that Scouts who are at an age to be interested in First Class have heavy school work and actually less time to devote to Scout tests than the younger fellows working on Second Class. In rural areas, it is oftentimes impossible to get signalling instructors sufficiently qualified to develop First Class signalling. In such cases the present First Class signalling test is a barrier.

3. This new arrangement of the tests follows quite closely the new tests laid down by Imperial Headquarters.

4. The intention is to issue one booklet containing all the necessary information for Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class so that a boy will need to provide himself with only one publication covering all the steps of basic training. The booklet will contain full explanations in regard to the new changes in tests as well as educational material in regard to old tests which have been frequently misinterpreted. The intention is to make the book available to the Scouts at a

minimum cost but at the same time make it a really worthwhile publication that would appeal to a boy—plenty of large size sketches and drawings—and the essential information presented with vividness and simplicity.

Boy Scout Grades and Proficiency Badges

Sec. 63.—Tenderfoot Scout

The age limits for Scout enrolment are twelve to eighteen, both inclusive, except such ~~Second Star~~ Cubs between the ages of eleven and twelve as may

- (d) Know how to clean a wound, and make and apply a clean dressing.
- (e) Demonstrate with rope how to tie the following knots: reef, sheet bend, clove hitch, bowline, round turn and two half hitches, sheep-shank, and explain their uses. Whip the end of a rope.
- (f) Demonstrate the proper use of a ground sheet and blankets for a camp bed.
- (g) Make a Scout Staff, tent peg, pot hook or similar camp gadget.

Special Notes About Tenderfoot Changes

Introduction makes it possible for the Second Star Cub between the ages of 11 and 12 to go up provided the Group Council agrees.

- (a) Makes the test suit the development of the individual boy.
- (b) Links these two tests with *Scouting for Boys*.
- (c) Makes test practical.
- (d) Brings some First Aid into this part of Scouting.
- (e) Makes tests practical.
- (f) A start at camping comfort which may be done on the floor of the meeting hall.
- (g) An introduction to camp gadgets.

Sec. 64.—Second Class Scout

Before being awarded this badge a Tenderfoot Scout must have at least one month's satisfactory service as a Scout and satisfy his Scoutmaster that he can re-pass the Tenderfoot Tests.

- (a) Pass the following tests in Health Rules and First Aid.
 1. Know the general rules of health as given in Camp Fire Yarn 18 *Scouting for Boys*.
 2. Be able to deal with simple First Aid problems as follows:—
 - Shock (not electric).
 - Bruises and sprains.
 - Burns and scalds.
 - Grit in the eye.
 - Bleeding from the nose.

(Continued on page 137)

THREE QUARTERS OF SCOUTING

is

"OUTING"

Make This An Outdoor
Summer For Your
Scouts and Cubs

See Special Section on

CAMPING

Pages 142 to 149

be recommended by the Group Council, or in the case of the non-Scout about to become a Rover Scout as in Sec. 85 (b).

- (a) Know the Scout Law and Promise and their meanings in accordance with his age.
- (b) Know the salute as given in Camp Fire Yarn 3 of *Scouting for Boys* and make the woodcraft signs given in Camp Fire Yarn 4.
- (c) Know the composition of the Union Flag and how to hoist, break and fly it.

The Scout Leader

PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER TO JUNE
The Canadian General Council of
The Boy Scouts Association

Chief Scout for Canada
His Excellency, the Earl of Athlone, K.G.
Governor-General of Canada

F. E. L. Coombs Editor
B. H. Mortlock Associate Editor

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OTTAWA, JUNE, 1944

The New Scout Tests

IN this issue of *The Scout Leader* we publish the proposed changes in the Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class tests. The schedule, with the exception of minor changes to make them applicable to Canadian conditions, are the same as those advanced by Imperial Headquarters in London.

May we at the outset stress that these tests are not official, nor will they be official until due notice is given and they are inserted in Policy, Organization and Rules.

They are presented at this time, in the hope that during the summer months Scouters all over Canada will give them careful and thoughtful consideration. It is the privilege of any and every Scouter to comment upon them, favourably or otherwise after adequate study.

Dominion Headquarters is particularly anxious that there be free and frank discussion on this whole question. Neither Headquarters nor the Dominion Executive Board has any desire to make major changes of this, or of any other nature in Scouting, without giving the volunteer leader full opportunity to express an opinion.

Scouting, like everything else, must move forward with the times. In the same way that the educational system of 20 years ago is not suitable for conditions today, so changing conditions have brought about a need for change in Scout tests. The Movement must keep abreast of the times in which we live, and they are fast moving times.

While these tests have been very carefully worked out, by men of long experience and established records in Scouting, we want Canadian Scouters to study them carefully. Comments should be addressed to your Provincial Headquarters where the information will be reviewed and forwarded to Dominion Headquarters. As the changes would mean the reprinting of

most of our text books it may be assumed that it will be some time before the new tests, with the approval of the volunteer, become official.

When They Come Back

THE Dominion Executive Board at its May meeting asked that the attention of Local, District and Provincial Associations be drawn to the problem of former Scouts and Scouters now in the forces returning to civil life. Already many have been discharged and if they receive from the Movement both a cordial welcome back and an invitation to serve, their interest will be retained in the Movement for the era of expansion that is expected at the close of hostilities.

Many Scouts and Scouters have been looking forward to the day when they can put aside the accoutrements of war and don a Scout uniform again. These men will present no problem.

Others however, who went away as Troop Leaders, Rovers and Assistant Scouters will come back with a much

Fashioning Men

I found a piece of plastic clay
And idly fashioned it one day,
And as my fingers pressed it still,
It moved and yielded to my will.
I came again when days had passed,
The piece of clay was hard and fast;
The form I gave it still it bore,
But I could change that form no more.

I took a piece of living clay
And gently formed it day by day,
And moulded, with my power and art,
A young boy's soft and yielding heart.
I came again when years had gone,
He was a man I looked upon;
He still that early impress bore,
And I could change him never more.

wider experience of life than when they went away. These men should be worked into jobs of importance in the Movement.

It can hardly be expected that some former Scout or Scouter who has for months flown "the high untrodden sanctity of space" will want to step into some junior position of leadership. He will want responsibility—the responsibility of leading a Pack, Troop or Crew. As *The Scouter* pointed out some months ago these men should be offered the most responsible task they are fitted to undertake.

The Scout Movement will want all the leaders and prospective leaders who return to civil life. The expansion of



To Higher Service

★
PO Allen G. Lillico, 33, RCAF, Cub, Scout, SM 10th Ottawa (Britannia).

★
W/C James Walker, DFC and 2 bars, 24, RCAF, Cub, Scout, 3rd Edmonton Group.

★
Flt. Sgt. Richard B. Bamford, 23, RCAF, Cub, Scout, 5th Saint John, N.B., (St. Jude's) Group.

★
Sgt. Pilot Edward I. Brock, 21, RCAF, Cub, Scout, 10th Niagara Falls, Group.

★
WO2 James K. Gillies, 23, RCAF, Cub, Scout, ASM 77th Toronto; ASM, SM, 99th Toronto; Rover, 173rd Toronto.

★
Sapper Edwin M. Goble, 32, RCE, ASM, 1st Waterton, Alta., Troop.

War Decorations

Distinguished Flying Cross

Flt. Lieut. Alan Helmsley, 24, RC AF, King's Scout, 104th Toronto Troop.

FO Arthur G. Plummer, RCAF, PL 17th Saint John, N.B., Troop.

Distinguished Flying Medal

FO Allan L. Ross, RCAF, Scout, 1st Holland, Manitoba, Troop.

The Reason Why

A TORONTO Scouter has drawn to our attention the fact that in the series "Meet the Folks at D.H.Q." four of the group pictured in the series were in civilian clothes. The reason was simply this that not one of the four had a good picture in Scout uniform, but all had good pictures in civilian uniform. Whether in uniform or not we can assure you they are all keen Scouters.

the Movement has been practically static because of leadership difficulties in certain areas. The return of these former Scouts and leaders will solve this problem, provided we welcome them back and let them know they are both wanted and needed in Scouting. Given this welcome and responsibility there is no reason why Scouting cannot soon reach a new high mark both in membership and in efficient service to the community.

A Message on Training

*From the Assistant Dominion
Commissioner for Training*

PERHAPS never before in the history of Scouting in this Dominion was trained leadership more essential both to Scouting and to Canada. We are now in the midst of a war which has uprooted the old way of life. We are living in a period of transition—a period that is to witness the birth of a new way of life—new in its determination to make democracy practical and workable—new in a desire to see the Golden Rule exemplified as the governing factor of men's relationships one to another.

The young boys who are growing up today are soon to be entrusted with running the affairs of this complicated world. The future progress, and the future safety of the world depends upon the precepts and abilities they absorb now, at this most impressionable stage of their lives.

We who are Scout Leaders are playing a more important part than many realise in developing in the youth of this country, the very attributes which will determine their ability to cope with the tremendous problems of the future. True you may be a volunteer.

True you may get little or no gratitude shown you for what you are doing. True your task might seem a small one in the scheme of things.

But let me assure you that many of our finest sailors, soldiers, and airmen, many of our leading citizens in civilian life, got much of their basic philosophy from their association with Scouting.

The Editor has asked me to address a message to you on training. It is just this, that realizing the great importance of the task you have volunteered to undertake, will you not make yourself better fitted for this task by taking a training course this summer, if at all possible. Training, planned by some of the best minds in the Scouting world, and carried out by experienced enthusiastic leaders, will help make you a better leader, and Scouting a greater force for good than ever before.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. CURRIER, JR.

Scout Day of Work

SCOUTS of Great Britain on May 20th staged a National Day of Work. Every Cub and Scout was asked to get a job for the day and turn over

the proceeds to the special fund to be used to send teams to help in relief work in the wake of the invasion. If every Cub and Scout earned one shilling it was hoped to raise more than £21,000 (approximately \$100,000) in the one day. Unfortunately we had to go to press with *The Scout Leader* before the results were known.

The Scout Hat

THE origin of the Boy Scout Hat is interesting, because it happens also to be the origin of the hat worn by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. When Lord Baden-Powell was organizing the South African Constabulary he was seeking a uniform that would prove most suitable for the outdoor man. So, the story goes, he wrote to John Stetson in the United States and said: "For goodness sake make me a hat that won't flop all over my eyes." The stiff brimmed Stetson hat was the result. When later B.-P. organized Scouting he selected this hat as the most suitable for Scouting activities. It is interesting to note that before the Scout type hat came into existence the R.C.M.P. wore the pill-box type hats. They too selected it as the most suitable for the outdoor man.

SCOUTERS NEED TRAINING TOO!

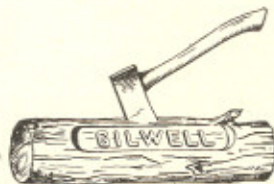
The two great essentials of Scout leadership besides sterling character, are the Spirit of Scouting and a knowledge of the mechanics or practical side of Scouting. These can be most readily acquired under the best possible circumstances at a Gilwell Camp. Render yourself, your Group and your community a service by becoming a "Gilwell Trained Leader" this summer.

TAKE A GILWELL COURSE THIS SUMMER

GILWELL CAMP DATES

Akela Courses

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria—Aug. 5th to Aug. 12th.
ALBERTA—Camp Woods—July 22nd to July 29th.
SASKATCHEWAN—Prince Albert—July 24th to 31st.
MANITOBA—Gimli—July 29th to Aug. 5th.
ONTARIO—Blue Springs—Aug. 5th to 12th.
QUEBEC—Camp Macaulay—Aug. 25th to Aug. 31st.
NOVA SCOTIA—Cape Breton Island—July 22nd to 29th.



Junior Leaders

ALBERTA—Dates to be decided.
SASKATCHEWAN—Garner Park—July 3rd to 8th; Beaver Creek—Aug. 2nd to 9th.
MANITOBA—Gimli—July 19th to July 26th.

Scout Courses

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria—Aug. 13th to Aug. 20th.
ALBERTA—Camp Woods—July 30th to Aug. 8th.
Waterton Lakes—Aug. 10th to Aug. 20th.
SASKATCHEWAN—Lebret—July 10th to 20th.
ONTARIO—Blue Springs—July 17th to 28th.
QUEBEC—Tamaracouta—Aug. 5th to 13th.
MARITIMES—Sussex, N.B.—Aug. 15th to 25th.
CAPE BRETON—July 31st to Aug. 11th.



CARRYING ON Wanted!!!

WASTE PAPER

Canada Needs 20,000 Tons
of Waste Paper per Month

Here's a Job for Scouting

LET'S DO IT!

War Service in Carleton, N.B.

From the annual report of the New Brunswick Provincial Council we cull this report of war service in the Carleton County district. Presentation of two libraries containing about 1,000 books to two British merchant ships; assistance in the February war savings drive; 15 tons of scrap rubber collected; distributed literature for Victory Loan; collected, baled and shipped 16 tons of waste paper. To date the district has collected 400,000 pounds of paper which sold for \$2,100 after expenses of 38 per cent were taken out the balance was divided between the Salvation Army, Red Cross, Chins-Up Fund, etc. In addition to this war service the district reports 25 new Scouts and 45 new Cubs added during Boy Scout Week, formation of a new Troop and a St. George's Day church parade with the Girl Guides.

At Swift Current, Sask., Scouts act as escorts each Saturday night for the Miss Canada girls who sell war savings stamps on the streets.

Is Victory Loan Speaker

Scout Raymond Tower, of the 1st Saint John (St. Stephen and St. Stephen) Scottish Troop, and who recently won a public speaking contest among Grade 11 and 12 students at Saint John High School, was one of the guest speakers on the radio in the interests of the Sixth Victory Loan.

At the request of the Victory Loan officials Ottawa Scouts delivered thousands of pieces of Victory Loan literature during the recent campaign.

War Service - Scout Service

RONALD CRONE, 14-year-old member of the 1st Willowdale, Ont., Troop, heard about a five-year-old boy who was suffering from hemorrhage after a tonsillectomy, while his mother was ill with pneumonia and the father overseas. For four days, Ronald who moved right in, took care of everything, nursing the mother and the sick boy, cutting grass and wood for them.

Asked if he was a friend of the family he replied: "No. I just heard the kid was sick and the mother wasn't feeling too good, so I thought as a Scout I would step in and help a bit." Ronald has been awarded the Certificate of Merit.

Here is a story which illustrates just those qualities which Scouting seeks to inculcate into the hearts and minds of boys.

Assist at Blood Clinic

When the mobile blood clinic goes to Granby, Que., which it does at regular intervals, the Boy Scouts assist the Red Cross unit by acting as escorts, messengers, and doing manual work around the clinic.

Save \$35.00 in Postage

Fort Erie, Ont., Scouts delivered receipts from the Red Cross Society to the homes of subscribers in the recent national campaign, thus saving the Red Cross \$35.00 in postage. Incidentally the contributions of the Fort Erie Scouts to the Chins-Up Fund are the second highest per capita in Ontario, standing at \$2.06 per member.

Watford, Ont., Scouts collected four tons of paper, sold it to a firm in Sarnia and turned the proceeds over to the Red Cross.

Collect 16 Tons of Paper

Woodstock, N.B., Scouts and Cubs collected 16 tons of paper, filling a forty foot freight car in a recent Saturday drive. The boys worked from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Incidentally, under the leadership of Scouter Orval Troy, since February, 1942, the Scouts have collected and shipped 148 tons of various salvage material, which has been sold for \$2,100. After expenses were deducted the balance was donated to various war charities.

Assist Kinsmen's Club Drive

Timmins, Ont., Ontario's champion waste fat collectors are active in other spheres of war service too. They are now assisting the Kinsmen's Club in the collection of books, magazines and playing cards for the Navy.

A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE A GILWELL CAMP A TRAINED SCOUTER

Collect 70 Tons of Paper

Halifax, N.S., Scouts with the assistance of the Girl Guides collected 70 tons of waste paper in a week's drive, with half that amount in one night of the drive. Three freight cars were filled and a fourth partially filled with this valuable salvage.

ARE YOU HELPING IN THE WASTE PAPER SALVAGE CAMPAIGN?

Double Service at Kirkland Lake

Kirkland Lake, Ont., Scouts found a splendid way of rendering a double service. Engaged in a salvage campaign which helped the war effort, they turned over the proceeds to the Butler family who had lost their home in a disastrous fire which took the lives of five of the family.

Yes—It's Timmins Again

Timmins Scouts went over the top again with their recent fats drive. They collected 1,340 pounds in one day, 700 pounds more than in any previous collection. Timmins is believed to have the best record in Canada for Scout fats drives.

REMEMBER SCOUTING IS AN OUTDOOR GAME GO CAMPING THIS SUMMER

Huge Drive at Hamilton

More than 700 tons of waste paper were collected in Hamilton in a one day campaign. Every citizen was asked to contribute a minimum of 40 pounds. School children were given a holiday to join in the collection, and the Scouts were assigned the special job of collecting from commercial establishments where businesses were unable to handle their own waste paper. The city's garbage trucks were used for trucking. All proceeds were turned over to the Citizens' Committee for War Services.

Proposed Changes

(Continued from first page)

- Insect stings and Animal bites.
- Cuts and scratches.
- 3. Demonstrate the use of the triangular bandage as a large and small sling and as applied to the knee, head and foot; and understand the importance of summoning adult help.
- 4. Demonstrate the Six exercises described in Camp Fire Yarn 17 of *Scouting for Boys*.

HINTS ON AXEMANSHIP



- (b) Know the morse or semaphore sign for every letter in the alphabet and for the numerals; also the table of Miscellaneous Signals in Camp Fire Yarn 7 of *Scouting for Boys*. Be able to send and receive a simple message accurately out of doors.
- (c) Follow a trail half a mile in twenty-five minutes, or in Kim's game, to remember sixteen out of twenty-four well assorted small articles after one minute's observation.
- (d) Be able to recognize and name six common trees, and know the values of their woods for fires.
- (e) Lay and light a wood fire in the open, using not more than two matches. No paper or birch bark to be used.
- (f) Cook a quarter of a pound of meat and two potatoes without cooking utensils other than a billy

can or its equivalent over a cooking fire in the open.

- (g) Demonstrate the practical use of a compass and know the sixteen principal points.
- (h) Demonstrate correctly the following: Square and sheer lashings: timber hitch, rolling hitch and fisherman's knot. *Guyton knot*
- (i) Know the safety rules, care and use of hand axe and knife. Demonstrate the correct way of chopping fire-wood.
- (j) Take part in at least three regularly conducted hikes and demonstrate a knowledge of hiking comfort, safety and courtesy.

Uniform—As in Sec. 62

The Badge of the Second Class Scout is embroidered in a cloth in the form of a scroll with a knot suspended therefrom. The badge is granted by the Local Association, on the recommendation of the Scoutmaster. It is worn on the left arm, between the shoulder and elbow, and is removed when the Scout attains First Class Rank.

Special Notes About Second Class Test Changes

The Tenderfoot Tests must be reviewed,

- (a) 1. Again a link with *Scouting for Boys*.
- 2. Shock has been added. One of the lessons of the Blitz was the treatment of shock.
- 3. Practical and need of adult help.
- 4. Health link with *Scouting for Boys*.
- (b) Essential signalling in one basic test. Ex-Cubs have already learned the alphabet. Next step is Signallers Badge.
- (d) Nature lore and campcraft.
- (g) Practical test instead of memory work on Compass points.
- (h) & (i) Two new tests based on pioneering.
- (j) A new test preparatory to First Class Journey.

Sec. 65.—First Class Scout

Before being awarded this badge, a Second Class Scout must have attained the age of fourteen years, satisfy his Scoutmaster he can repass the Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests and must pass the following tests, to the satisfaction of at least one independent and qualified examiner approved by the Local Association:—

- (a) Pass the following tests in First Aid—
- 1. Be able to explain the functions of the principal organs of the body.

(Continued on page 138)

Proposed Changes

(Continued from page 137)

2. Know the position of the main arteries (names unnecessary) and be able to stop bleeding.
 3. Know how to apply First Aid to fractures.
 4. Demonstrate the proper method of dealing with the following emergencies: Fire, drowning, fainting, gas suffocation, frost bite, electric shock and breaking through the ice.
 5. Be able to throw a life-line with reasonable accuracy.
- (b) Swim fifty yards, or if a doctor certifies that bathing is dangerous to the boy's health, or where the Provincial Commissioner considers that water for the purpose is not within reasonable distance of the Troop, pass for one of the following badges: Camper, Handyman, Healthyman, Naturalist, Pioneer, Stalker, Starman or Tracker.
 - (c) Demonstrate proper use of an axe for felling or trimming light timber, or, if this is impossible, make a ditty bag or rucksack, or similar article of camp equipment approved by the examiner and demonstrate the packing of personal duffle for camp.
 - (d) Make a camp kitchen with open fire and other necessities, and prepare therein two of the following dishes: porridge, stew, rice, pancakes; a "damper" of half a pound of flour, or a "twist" baked on a thick stick. As an alternative for stew, skin and cook a rabbit, or pluck and cook a bird or clean and cook a fish.
 - (e) Read the meaning of a series of simple tracks made in sandy or other suitable grounds.
 - (f) Be able to recognize and name 12 common trees and 6 common birds.

THE TROOP TREK CART MAKES A FINE CAMP TABLE BESIDES BEING VERY USEFUL THESE DAYS FOR GETTING THE GEAR AND GRUB TO CAMP.



- (g) Read and be able to use a topographical map; draw a sketch map for a country area approved by the examiner using recognized conventional signs wherever possible. Use a compass and point out a compass direction by day or night without use of same. *Compass.*
- (h) Estimate distance up to half a mile, and with a Scout staff or other rough method, height; within 10 per cent.
- (i) Must be saving money regularly by depositing in a bank account or putting an equivalent amount in any savings project sponsored by the Dominion Government, a sum consistent with his opportunity for regular saving.
- (j) Take part, to the satisfaction of his Scoutmaster, in the training of other less advanced Scouts in the Troop, or have the Cub Instructor's Badge. *Cub Instructor*
- (k) Go on foot or row a boat or paddle a canoe, alone or with another Scout, to a point seven miles away, distance to be outside city, town or built up area, and return by another route, if possible; or ride an animal or bicycle (not motor) a distance of 25 miles and back; he must write a short report of the journey with special atten-

tion to any points to which he may be directed by the examiner or his Scoutmaster (a route map of the journey is not required). The journey should occupy about 24 hours, and camping kit for the night must be taken and used. (In abnormal circumstances or to meet exceptional cases, the Local Association may permit modification of the requirements of this section).

Normally test (k) should be the final one taken for the First Class Badge.

Uniform—As in Sec. 62

The Badge of the First Class Scout is a combination of the Tenderfoot and Second Class Badges and is granted by the Local Association, on the recommendation of the Scoutmasters. It is embroidered on cloth and is worn on the left arm between the shoulder and elbow in the place of the Second Class Badge.

Notes About Changes in First Class Tests

The Tenderfoot and Second Class must be understood. Service requirement has been dropped which helps the older Scout to get on with his tests, age 14 limits the younger boy coming on too fast.

- (a) 4. Made more practical.
5. Important for water rescue work.
- (c) Carpentry replaced by article of camp equipment. Starts Scout making his own camping kit. Correct packing of duffle is important in preparation for camping comfort.
- (d) Stresses the idea of outdoor cooking in a properly constructed kitchen.
- (e) & (f) More outdoor Scouting.
- (h) Simple and more practical estimations.
- (j) Recognition that instruction of Cubs is equal to that of Scouts.



IF YOUR CAMPSITE IS WITHIN REASONABLE HIKE DISTANCE BY ALL MEANS USE THE TREK CART—EVEN WITH AN OVERNIGHT BIVOUAC STOP ON THE WAY.

OUR POSTWAR TASK



Above—Norwegian Book

*Left
French
Book*

*Right
Polish
Book*

A JOB FOR CANADIAN SCOUTS



SPEIDERGUTTBOKEN!

"THE SCOUT'S BOOK"

As you know, we, the Scouts, Cubs and Scouters of Canada have had placed in our hands a wonderful International Good Turn—supplying the boys of devastated Europe with thousands of copies of *Scouting for Boys* in their own languages, as a means of helping the restoration of Scouting in those countries,—for the good of the boys themselves, and in order that reorganized Scout Troops may be able to help in relief work.

KEEP CHINS-UP GOING DURING THE SUMMER

Many Troops and Packs in most Provinces have been contributing generously. But much more money is needed. So, when planning camp and other activities for the summer, be sure to include some special Chins-Up projects. At Camp, a Chins-Up Campfire, with neighbours invited. At home, a special outdoor display, a strawberry festival or a lawn social. And a waste paper drive, to help both the Fund and the war effort.

Make it your big Good Turn of the summer; TO HELP GIVE SCOUTING BACK TO THE BOYS OF RE-CONQUERED EUROPE.

WE
NEED
\$25,000
TO
FINISH
THE
JOB

Scout Books
for
Poland
Czechoslovakia
Norway
Netherlands
Belgium
France

THE B.-P. CHINS-UP FUND

Send Donations To Your District or Provincial Headquarters

CHINS-UP FUND TOTAL

As of May 13th, 1944

\$45,659.48

THE summer holidays will soon be upon us, but let's not make this an excuse for forgetting the Chins-Up Fund, and that donations are now being used to provide the basic books on Scouting to the boys of the conquered countries as soon as they are freed. Here's a way to show our gratitude for the privilege of living in a country where boys can be Scouts, and where they can camp and have holidays.

Guelph Local Association held a Skating Carnival, the proceeds of which were divided between the Guelph *Mercury's* British Distress Fund and the Boy Scouts Chins-Up Fund. The fund was enriched by \$253.77 as a result of this splendid effort.

Scouts of the 6th Fort William Troop sold Christmas Cards to raise the necessary funds to pay their registration. The balance left over of \$10 was sent along to help the Scouts of other countries.

A friend of the 2nd Prescott Pack decided to treat the Cubs to a Skating Party, paying the rink fees. The Cubs however decided to pay the regular admission fee themselves and donate it to the Chins-Up Fund. Three dollars came along recently from this course.

Here is a refreshing story. H. Campbell Ross of the 4th Oshawa Troop is now in the forces. He instructed his mother to sell his Scout uniform and send the proceeds to the Fund. That sale accounts for another \$1.95 for the Scouts of stricken Europe.

Cubs of the 1st Ridgeway, Ont., Pack, of their own initiative staged a circus in a barn, and by charging a small admission fee raised \$4.00 which they sent along to the Fund. Akela Tom Jones reports that Senior Sixer Bryan Ellsworth was the instigator and the boys carried the project

through without any help from the leaders.

Chins-Up Fund donations received up to and including May 13th, 1944, (excepting Toronto which are sent direct) are listed below:

Guelph Local Association; St. John's Scout Mothers' Auxiliary, Peterborough; London Counter Box; 1st Thornhill Troop, Ont.; 20th Windsor Troop;

26th Windsor Pack; 1st Windsor Pack; 25th Mowgli Pack, Windsor.

6th Fort William Troop; 62nd "C" Pack, Winnipeg; 23rd Winnipeg Pack; 8th Brandon Pack, Man.; 67th Winnipeg Troop; 39th Winnipeg Troop; 40th Winnipeg (Deer Lodge) Pack; 27th Winnipeg (Mowgli) Pack; Winnipeg Boy Scout Week Ice Carnival, 2nd instalment.

(Continued on page 154)



BE AN EARLY BIRD!

Never was it so true in the merchandising world as it is today that "The Early Bird Gets the (Goods) Worm." The demand greatly exceeds the limited supplies available which means that, if you intend to equip yourself for outdoor activities this summer season then take a tip and place your order NOW.

Here follows a list (limited supply only) of outdoor equipment NOW IN STOCK.

The "Scout" Wall Tent, 7 x 10	\$18.25
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Enamelware Mug, Bowl, Plate	\$ 1.05
The "Official" Cook Kit	\$ 3.65
The "Scout" Waterbottle	\$ 1.45
The "Official" First Aid Kit	\$ 1.00
The "Official" Hand Axe	\$ 1.90
The "Official" Felling Axe	\$ 2.75
The "Folding" Camp Grill	\$ 1.50
The "Mosquito" Canopy	\$ 1.35

Send your order NOW to:

The Stores Department
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION
306 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa

The Scouter's Five Minutes

Scouting in Other Lands—No. 10—U.S.A.

THE introduction of Scouting to the United States of America has a romantic story behind it, a story of a British Boy Scout doing a Good Turn and not accepting payment for it.

It happened in 1909, when the late William D. Boyce, a Chicago publisher on business in London, found himself lost in a real London "pea-soup" fog. He stopped a young newsboy and asked him for directions. The boy was most helpful, and took the trouble to conduct Mr. Boyce to his destination. When the American offered to reward the boy for his trouble, he was refused with the remark: "I am a Boy Scout, and we don't accept payment for any Good Turn we can do." Mr. Boyce was most impressed and immediately set out to get more information about this Boy Scout Movement, and on his return to the United States he told his friends, and so Scouting was established there.

That British Scout's action was commemorated by the American Scouts when they presented a statue of a bronze bison to the Gilwell Park Training Ground, near London. Beneath it there is a tablet with this inscription:

"To the unknown Scout whose Faithfulness in the Performance of his Daily Good Turn, to William D. Boyce in 1909, brought the Boy Scout Movement to the United States of America."

Since that modest beginning, the Boy Scouts of America have flourished, and are continuing to flourish. In 1939 there were 1,271,900 members of the Scout Movement in the States, and during 1940-41 the B.S.A. organized a recruiting drive, the result of which added another 317,381 to their ranks. Present day membership is over 1,600,000.

In 1941 the B.S.A. added the Air Scout Branch to its movement, and now this is recognized by Congress. Before then there had been—and still are—Sea Scouts. This branch is now recognized by Congress as a form of supply of future officers for the United States Navy.

The Boy Scouts of America own a number of permanent camping grounds, where there are perfect natural sur-

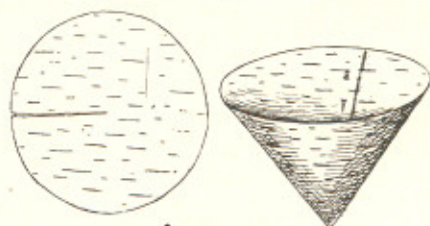
roundings. Most notable among training centres is the Schiff Reservation in New Jersey, named after its donor, the late Mortimer L. Schiff, a well known American banker. Mr. Schiff also was largely responsible for the setting up of the Scout International Bureau in London.

Dr. James E. West, one of the pioneers of the Boy Scouts of America and an enthusiastic and energetic worker for Scouting, was recently appointed Chief Scout. He was formerly Chief Scout Executive, as the

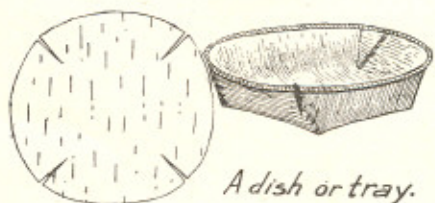
How to Make Birch-Bark Dishes



A water-tight dish.



A cup.



A dish or tray.

post of "Chief Scout" had not been created.

Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, who has served on the Executive Board of the B.S.A. for many years, has succeeded Dr. West as Chief Scout Executive.

Probably many of you have seen some of the American Forces in this country. America has joined the Allied Nations against the aggressor, and she herself has already experienced attack. Remember Pearl Harbour?

The Boy Scouts of America have a number of other sections besides Land, Sea, and Air Scouts. There are Explorer Scouts, Senior Scouts, Pine Tree Scouts, and the Yucca Patrol Scouts. Each of these sections, although

primarily Scouts, carries out various angles of extensive training on the lines of our War Service Patrols.

The United States is so vast a country that it would take much more than a short article to describe even a small portion of it, so I must ask you to hunt elsewhere for information about the country itself. I have told you about the Scouting side of the States, and that is all that I can do in this space. But here are a few interesting facts:

The United States can boast some very fine buildings. The Empire State Building, which is the second highest in the world, stands at 1,248 feet, while there are other very high buildings, the Chrysler, 60 Wall Tower, Bank of Manhattan, Rockefeller Centre, and the Woolworth Building, which is 793 feet high. All these buildings are in New York.

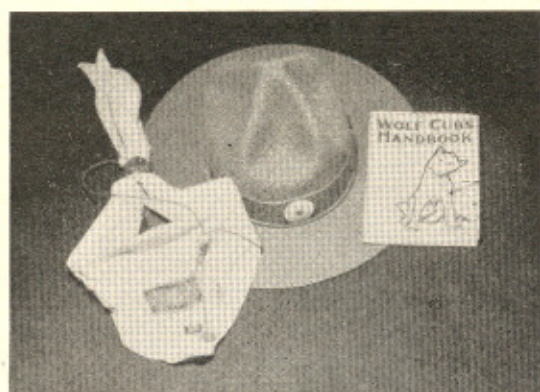
The United States of America is governed by Congress and the Senate and House of Representatives. The President of the U.S. is well known to all free peoples—Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

The Boy Scouts of America are carrying on. They are prepared for anything that may come their way. The Scouts of the U.S. Territorial and Island Possessions were truly ready when the call came. The B.S.A. are proud of the Scouts of Hawaii, and of the Philippines, who fought against the Japanese aggressor, and showed that they had benefitted by their Scout training.

When the Japanese treacherously attacked Pearl Harbour in the Hawaiian Islands there were four thousand, six hundred and seventy Boy Scouts there. Soon after the first enemy planes began dropping bombs, Boy Scouts assembled in uniform, fully equipped for emergency work. Wherever he was needed there could be found a Boy Scout, either doing what he had been trained for, or assisting adult Red Cross personnel or other agency workers.

The Boy Scouts of America are doing many varied and valuable jobs of war service.

Lt. Commander J. W. S. Marr, who as a Boy Scout was selected to accompany Sir Ernest Shackleton's last Antarctic voyage in "The Quest," is now leading a secret expedition for the British Government in the Antarctic.



PRACTICAL CUBBING

What Does Your Pack Collect?

IS CUB collecting a blind-alley—a tremendous but temporary enthusiasm on the part of the individual Cub—or can it lead to other and wider interests? More and more I am convinced that the Collector's Badge is an outstanding example of B.-P.'s genius in seizing on an instinctive delight of the small boy—knowing that, with proper encouragement, it will link up with many lasting and absorbing pursuits. I think we should be glad that the easily-amassed set of cigarette cards is just now a thing of the past, for, though we all gleaned varied and useful information from a good series, such a collection was often just a bit of business, the result of determined "swopping" rather than of any eager interest. Now we have a stimulating chance to triumph over more difficult conditions, and, using imagination and ingenuity, to make a collection which will be of real value in the future.

One of the big motives behind the Collector's Badge is the teaching of neatness and systematic arrangement. Two good points here are character training—discipline of fingers and mind, a fine antidote to destructiveness, and a perfect activity to combat boredom and too frequent visits to the movies! One or two Pack collections, kept by Cubs and Old Wolves jointly, can give many tacit hints on method and neatness, and set the Cub off on the right lines with his own particular collection. There is a fine corporate feeling of "our Collection—our Pack," and such a combined effort can help to a surprising extent in the building of Pack tradition.

I think first of all of our Book of Cubs and Scouts of all Nations, which has been going on for many years, and has been invaluable for the new recruits, who have only to take it home for a night to learn something real and lasting about what it means to belong to the Great Brotherhood of the Scouts.

Our most-prized Pack possession is our three-volume collection of pictures

of B.-P., of which I needn't stress the value. These volumes always appear at the Pack meeting nearest to B.-P.'s birthday, and we spend ten minutes in Six corners, simply looking through the priceless collection of pictures of our Founder. It has done more than any number of talks to make B.-P. a very real friend and hero to the Cubs.

Our match-box collection (mounted on old Ludo boards!) is full of personal history, and we are now getting contributions from old Cubs with the Forces overseas, so that the penny notebook in which we catalogue each new arrival makes varied reading. This morning, a Cub brought two quite new match-boxes which had come from his father, serving with the R.A.F. in India, and various mothers have told

E.H.D. in "The Scottish Scout" tells how collecting may become an important and intriguing part of the Cub Programme.

me of their surprise when they found Cubs writing to their grannies in America and Canada for the first time in their lives—match-boxes being the thinly veiled motive, but the grannies were charmed and responded magnificently! Some match-boxes arrived in the "Jervis Bay" convoy, others in a packet marked "Salved from the Sea," and a fat envelopeful came from a Scout Commissioner in Denmark a matter of days before his country was invaded. This combined collection has started innumerable Cubs off on a similar one of their own, and we have a communal "pool" of "doubblers" into which anyone can dip.

Fruit-papers may not sound very exciting, but they've taught us a lot of pleasant geography, and, with the date added, make an excellent log of the arrival of fruit in this country in war-time. Once again, mothers have

told me of Cubs queuing-up to get at the iron on washing-day, preparatory to ironing-out the fruit-papers before pasting them into the Fruit-Paper Book!

Our Bird Book is now twelve years old, and in constant circulation. It began one winter when we had a short pow-wow on a different bird each Pack Meeting, and in the ensuing week every Cub and Old Wolf tried to find a picture of the bird in question; of course, we didn't all succeed, but the result is a most comprehensive collection, which has helped several generations of Cubs with their Observer's Badge.

Our War-time Collection is a rather grisly display, but regarded with great pride by the present outfit, containing as it does a present from our Head Warden—a piece of the parachute of one of the parachute mines which floated over the village and came down in an open field not very far from Scout H.Q., the parachute being collected by an A.R.P. messenger (ex-Sixer of the Reds!) thirty feet up in an elm tree five minutes after the explosion. We have other treasures, like an Icelandic Scout's membership card, a piece of a crashed plane, a scrap of escaped barrage balloon, and various badges from soldier-Scout visitors, and several war-time postage stamps with interesting postmarks. Quite a lot of history is wrapped up in this particular collection, which might be of rather special interest to the Cubs of twenty years hence!

The big thrill of the Cubs of the present generation is our Polish Album. Into it go all our Polish pictures, maps, cut-paper designs, postcards, stamps, Christmas and Easter cards, cuttings about Polish Scouts and Guides, and photos of our young Cub brothers at the Polish schools in Scotland. The prime treasure is a photograph of the King and Queen and General Sikorski, sent to us by a Polish soldier-Scout, and a Christmas card with Polish Scout badge and the signatures of all the members of the Polish Supreme Scout Council. So great has been the success of the Polish Album that its Scottish counterpart seemed an inevitable development, and we are now busy with our Renfrewshire Album, with the hope that it will eventually go to our opposite number in Poland. We want to give a good picture of our own County with the minimum of letterpress and the maximum of illustrations, and they are already rolling in—from a photo of the Cubs with

buggies full of scrap rubber to a picture of the "Queen Elizabeth" going down the river with a good bit of Renfrewshire foreshore in the foreground! We have pictures of our farmers at market, and a typical upland farm, Greenock shipyards, Paisley Abbey, and, of course, the statue of Habbie Simson—the scope is tremendous, and we are all learning a lot about our own county that we didn't know before. We have put in various samples of textiles—leather tanned in Bridge of Weir, tartan woven on a Kilbarchan hand-loom, boot laces from Johnstone, tweed from Lochwinnoch, where the old water-mill is still functioning, and thread and a scrap of Paisley shawl from Paisley. We've found a use for our accumulation of old cigarette cards, having picked out all the cards showing trees, wild flowers, birds and animals found in Renfrewshire, and when we have contact with our Polish Pack, we look forward to finding out which of these are common to both countries. Looking ahead, this early interest in our own county is surely laying some foundations for future good citizenship, and a feeling of responsibility towards our own countryside, and the idea that the Album will eventually go to our Cub brothers in Poland is always in the Cubs' minds, helping to make International Brotherhood a reality, and not just vague words spoken at Investiture.

So much for Pack collections—now for a few suggestions for the individual Cub's choice. Good ones I have seen lately are brown paper scrap-books (and if your brown paper seems a bit crushed and "tired" it responds wonderfully to a warm iron!) containing pictures of signallers—navy, army and air force, sea scouts, coastguards, and the women's services. It's surprising how often they crop up in newspapers and magazines, and a collection like this can be a real stimulus to the Cub just beginning to grapple with semaphore. Another Cub chose "people doing the V sign"—a nice feeling of the Cub's own salute, with Mr. Churchill naturally predominating, and the Navy a good second! Another plumped for air-sea rescue launches, rubber dinghies, lifeboats and their crews and ambulance planes, with very often a cutting telling the story of some particularly exciting rescue.

Some of our Cubs want to have a go at the Observer's Badge, and I suggested that they might make their collection an accompaniment to this, and concentrate on trees. We had an



IF YOU ARE PLANNING TO TAKE A GILWELL COURSE THIS SUMMER IN TROOP LEADERSHIP, YOU'LL NOT ONLY HAVE A HEALTHY OUTDOOR EXPERIENCE, BUT YOU'LL GET PRACTICAL TRAINING IN SUCH THINGS AS BRIDGE BUILDING AND IN BIVOUAC ERECTION. THESE PICTURES ARE FROM LAST YEAR'S GILWELL SCOUT COURSE IN THE MARITIMES.

outdoor expedition last Saturday, and devoted ourselves specially to the oak, finding acorns, oak-apples and leaves, and looking at this season's buds. Next Saturday it is to be the elm tree's turn, for its flowers are already showing. The Cubs have decided to paste the leaves on to pieces of cardboard, and fix the fruit alongside with a small piece of wire, and the three months' work required for the Collector's Badge will probably give them time to get a new green leaf to complete the picture, and perhaps a skeleton leaf and a carbon impression also.

Don't limit collecting to your First and Second Star Cubs; encourage the quite new recruit to find his own special interest, and get busy on it from his first days with the Pack. Then collecting won't be an automatic accumulation of the nearest thing to hand. It may be a potential life-interest, with far-reaching effects on your Cub's character, and even on his choice of a career.

—E.H.D. in *The Scottish Scout*.

Cub Dance

HERE'S a new Cub Dance, built around an Old English Folk Dance, and to make it very up-to-date based on the Blitz. It was worked out by Bob Feetham of the 43rd Windsor Cub Pack. Akela or Baloo tells the story.

In England, due to the blitz there was not much hot water for little boys to take a bath, and often they had to bathe in ice cold water, which isn't much fun. Sometimes they didn't have enough bath tubs to go around and they had to bathe three or four at a time in the same water, because the water mains were broken due to bombing. Akela or Baloo then draws a circle on the floor to represent the big

bathtub, and all the Cubs stand around the tub ready to take their bath in the cold water.

They all put their right foot into the tub and sing to the tune of the Farmer in the Dell, the following verse:

*Oh you put your right foot in,
You take your right foot out,
You give yourself, a shake, shake,
shake,
And turn yourself about.*

This is accompanied by the actions of putting their right foot in and taking it out hastily, then shaking themselves with the cold and turning themselves around. For the chorus which follows they all join hands and skip around to the right and sing to the tune of "A Life on the Ocean Wave",

*Oh here we go toodlelee-oo,
Here we go toodlelee-ay,
Here we go toodlelee-oo,
All on a Saturday night—HEY.*

The HEY is shouted as a cheer. Then so on using the left foot, the right hand, and the left hand until you come to the last verse which goes as follows:

*You put your whole self in,
You take your whole self out,
You give yourself a rub, rub, rub,
And turn yourself about.*

The Cubs jump in the circle and then jump out and go through the motions of drying themselves with an imaginary towel. This dance, if done right, will blow off considerable steam and the Cubs are willing to listen to the story hour.

A Businessman's Tribute

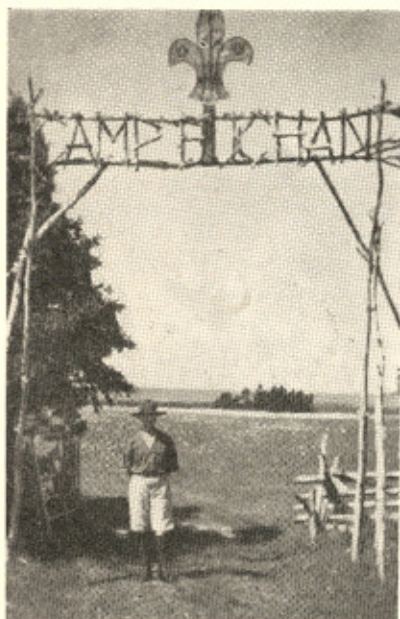
"Show me a Boy Scout and I will guarantee he is not a delinquent. Show me a delinquent and I will guarantee he has never been a Boy Scout."

IDEAS FOR YOUR
SUMMER CAMP
IN PICTURES.



LET'S GO

"It is great fun to live in the glorious open air, fragrant with the smell of the woods; it is fun to swim and fish and hike it over the hills; it is fun to sit in the silence of the glowing embers; but the greatest fun of all is to help him become a Scout."



Camping Preliminaries

If your plans are not already under way, it is high time you were arranging the details of your 1944 summer camp. Anticipation is a great part of the fun, so discuss the camp frequently with all the boys. True the details will have to be worked out by the Court of Honour, but keep the Troop abreast of what is going on, and encourage suggestions.

It is well to have a joint meeting of the Court of Honour and the Group Committee so that the tasks of each group may be defined. Suggest that a member of the Group Committee take full charge of the Camp Finances, another the purchase of food, another provision of tents and transportation. Careful preparations will save a lot of headaches later on.

The Camp Site

If you are going to camp on a previously used site, be sure to visit it, plan your layout, and check up on nearby supply sources for milk, vegetables, eggs, etc. If you are going to camp on a new site, make

sure of the following points: protection from prevailing summer storms, ground that will drain, unquestionably pure water, good milk supply, wood cutting privileges, suitability for Scouting and woodcraft, safe swimming, within reasonable reach of a doctor who will be available during the camp period.

A Word on Finances

No set rules can be set down with regard to finances, because there are so many and varied ways of financing a camp. Look back over past issues of *The Scout Leader* for some suggestions. A well planned camp is not an expensive camp. As a matter of fact some of the very finest camps are run very economically. If the Troop cannot afford to purchase tents, it can quite often borrow them. If Scouts cannot afford transportation, there are usually enough good friends of the Troop to look after this. Where money cannot be secured to purchase adequate food supplies, each boy can be allotted certain supplies, but it remains true that buying in bulk is cheaper in the long run. These and all other problems talk over frankly with your Group Committee.

Keep Talking Camping

To boys who have never experienced the joys and thrills of camping it might take a bit of persuasion to get them into the mood. With that in mind keep talking camp, from now until it is time to go. Get your older boys and experienced campers to help you in this.

Review Camp Test Needs

At camp certain phases of Scouting will come in very handy. Give plenty of time before going to camp to training and testing in those subjects which will have full play at camp, first aid, signalling, pioneering, cooking, fire lighting, hiking, etc. Try



FLAGBREAK
AND PRAYERS
OPEN THE
OFFICIAL
DAY'S
PROGRAMME
AT ALL
SCOUT
CAMPS.



GIVE YOUR SCOUTS
TRUE OUTDOOR
SCOUTING.

CAMPING

with the smell of the woods and flowers; it is fun to about the open fire and spin yarns, or watch in the ill is to win the love and confidence of some boy . . . a man." (H. M. Burr).

to have every boy a swimmer and every boy acquainted with artificial respiration.

Plan to do some Good Turn in the camp district. Help a farmer get in his hay, hoe his roots, pick berries, or any other Good Turn that is required. It is well too, to practise a few new songs so that the boys will know them when you get to camp.

Planning the Programme

Don't leave your programme to chance. First set up the daily schedule, which will include time of reveille, inspection, meals, campfire, rest periods, etc. Having drawn up the skeleton fill it in with a well rounded programme which will provide a good all round picture of Scouting.

Be prepared too for changeable weather. Have up your sleeve some plans for the rainy days that may come along, and arrange your programme so that events may be interchanged when weather interferes with original plans.

A Real Woodcraft Camp

So plan your programme that it will include plenty of woodcraft. Discuss items from this list:

Wild animal observation.

Animal tracking with top points for the best story deduced from tracks. (May include squirrels, chipmunks, field mice, etc.)

Bird observation.

Bird nest hunting (location without disturbing occupant).

Tree identification.

Wild Flower collection.

Search and identification of poisonous plants.

Fern collection.

Fungus collection.

Weed identification.

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

Track reading contests.

A star hike, point to point cross-country by star direction only.

Stalking and other miscellaneous games (Scoutmaster's First Year, Scouting for Boys).

Bridge building.

Museum of camp conveniences, gadgets and curios. (Visitors like to see these).

Test Passing

No Scout should return from camp without having passed some tests. Every boy with a Second Class badge should aim to return a First Class Scout. The First Class Journey should be the camp highlight for a number of Scouts. Check over the Troop's proficiency badges and schedule the passing of tests for Bird Warden, Camp Cook, Camper, Canoeman, Explorer, Forester, Naturalist, Pioneer, Stalker, Starman, Swimmer, etc.

Natural History

If the Scouter feels that he has an inadequate grasp of the subject to deal with
(Continued on page 146)



THE CAMP
CHAPEL FOR
SCOUTS' OWN
SERVICES
SHOULD BE
FURNISHED
WOODCRAFT
STYLE.



Nature study, make early arrangements to have an expert spend a day in camp devoted to this intriguing subject. Most communities have experts in bird and animal life, trees, flowers or kindred subjects. Usually they are pleased to cooperate.

Assistant Leaders

If possible have one A.S.M. for every two Patrols in camp. If this is not possible perhaps a member of the Group Committee will help out. If it is not possible for the S.M. to run the camp, it is permissible for the A.S.M. to take charge, but the S.M. should play a large part in the planning and should visit the camp as frequently as circumstances permit.

When it is not possible for any adult leader to attend, it is still possible to stage a camp under the P.L.'s. In this case however the camp should be close to town, and should be visited each day by the Scoutmaster who should stay overnight. The P.L.s should be furnished with a definite daily programme and should report each night to the S.M.

Personal Camp Records

Every Scout should be encouraged to carry a diary. The official Scout diary obtainable from the Stores Dept., is ideal. From the first day the Scout should record his observations of birds, trees and animals, and a prize might be given at the end of the camp for the observations record during the camp.

Business Methods

Run the camp on businesslike lines. Delegate plenty of responsibility to the P.L.s. That is the way to train future leaders. If you can secure the services of a Rover,

appoint him Quartermaster of your trading post and stores. Let him purchase local supplies, look after the canteen, and keep the camp accounts. Make sure that vouchers are secured for every purchase, so that the task of the auditors after the camp is over is simplified.

The First Day in Camp

Much of the first day in camp will be given over to getting settled. Tents should be erected, latrines, grease pits and other sanitary conveniences planned and constructed, rain trenches dug, the Patrol site cleaned up and gadgets constructed. One Scoutmaster we know always conducts a competition on the first day for the best gadgets, and the result is a well appointed camp by the first evening.

The First Council Fire

The opening council fire is very important. Here it is that you create the atmosphere for the whole camp. Upon the talk the Scoutmaster gives at this council fire will depend the spirit and discipline of the whole camp. The talk will touch on all those things the S.M. will expect of the boys in camp. He will ask every boy to be prepared to play his individual part in making the camp a success, by obeying the rules, by exhibiting the Scout Spirit, by being punctual, by being clean in thought, word and deed. In other words he will outline for the boys what is expected of a Scout and a gentleman, and expect them to carry on from there.

Outlining Camp Duties

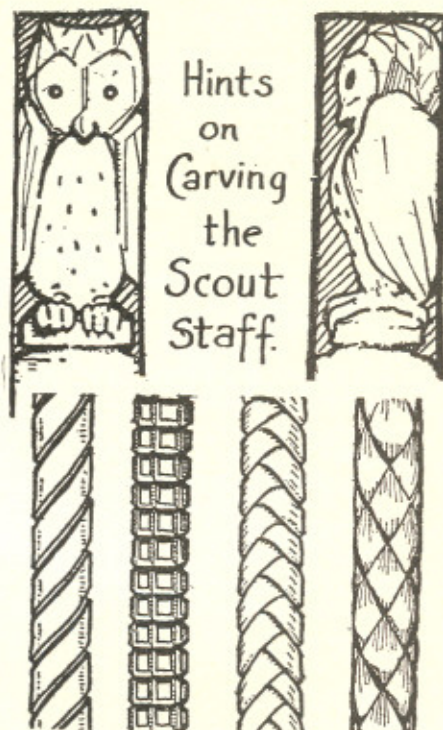
The schedule of the camp should be outlined. The duty patrol for the next 24 hours should be named. Their duties start in immediately after the council fire. They put the fire out and see that everything is safe. At 6.30 the next morning they will rouse the camp cooks, send a party to get the milk (if necessary), and at 7 o'clock rouse the entire camp. The P.L. of the Patrol will prepare the flag for breaking, and during the day it will be up to this Patrol to see that the camp site is kept clean and tidy. They will distribute and collect the mail, and fulfill any other duties required by the Scoutmaster. They will prepare and lay the campfire, and will hand their duties over to the next Patrol at the close of the Council Fire.

Flag and Prayers

Morning flagbreak and prayers should be fittingly handled. The ceremony best follows Troop inspection around the flag staff. The S.M. calls the Troop to the Horseshoe, proceeds with the inspection, and then having assured that every boy is properly dressed, proceeds with the ceremony. The command "Troop Salute" is the signal for breaking the flag by the Duty P.L., and the command "Steady" closes the ceremony.

Prayers follow. If all the boys are from the same denomination the type of prayers used would naturally be those common to that group. But if the boys are of several religious faiths, only prayers approved by all faiths should be used. Where it is not

FOR THE WET DAY IN CAMP



possible to have prayers suitable for the group as a whole, a period of Scout silence, in which the Scouts engage in silent prayer is acceptable.

Following prayers the winner of the inspection award is presented with the Honour Flag for the day. In some camps this flag is presented by the P.L. of the Patrol holding it the previous day, if it is changed.

Evening Flag-down

At 7 o'clock the Duty P.L. having first freed the halyard so that the flag is running free, gives the Troop call and "Alert" and every Scout, wherever he may be, or whatever he may be doing stands at the alert as the flag descends, and remains thus until the signal "Carry On" is given.

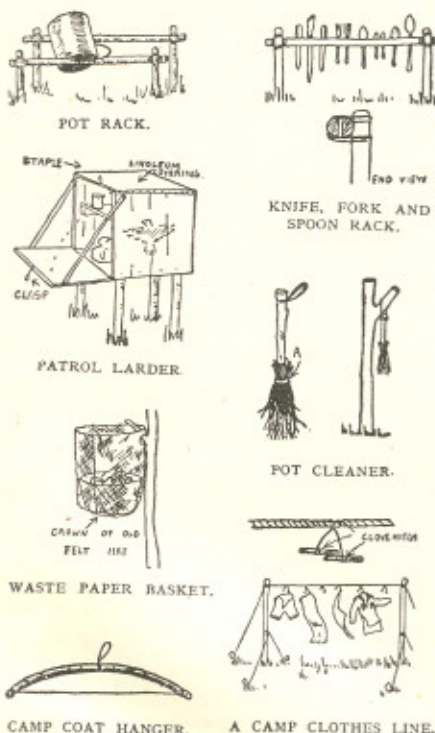
Morning Inspection

Tent and Patrol site inspection each morning provides one of the most interesting of competitive games in Camping, and let's always remember that Scout camping is a game. The inspection is usually held half an hour after breakfast, so that Patrols will have had ample time to prepare the sites. A set system of points for this inspection is advisable and a copy should be posted on the bulletin board.

For instance, ten points might be awarded for the tent, and full points would be awarded where everything is out of the tent being aired, the floor completely clean, the bails rolled, the guy ropes tight, and everything neat and in order. Half points might be deducted for infractions.

Of course all bedding should be placed out to air in the sun and left out until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when full of life and heat, it is folded and placed in the tent.

CAMP GADGETS



Inspection Headings

Personal—General tidiness, hands, teeth, hair, etc. In some camps boys are expected to be in full uniform until after inspection, and of course this would be included in the inspection.

Tent—As outlined above.

Kitchen—Organization and general tidiness of fireplace; supply of firewood, protected from rain; masked axes; cleanliness of pots and pans; emergency (first aid) kettle of hot water on fire; clean dish cloths and towels hanging in sun; clean wash-basin and hand towels; refuse and grease pits properly kept and protected; cans, if any, burned out and pounded flat.

Dining Shelter—Table, dishes, cutlery, food boxes, spotless floor.

Gadgets—Miscellaneous camp conveniences. Extra points may be given each day for additional gadgets added since the last inspection. Ingenuity, practical usefulness, safety, etc., should govern the number of special points awarded.

Latrines—Being properly used, clean, free of flies, well screened from view.

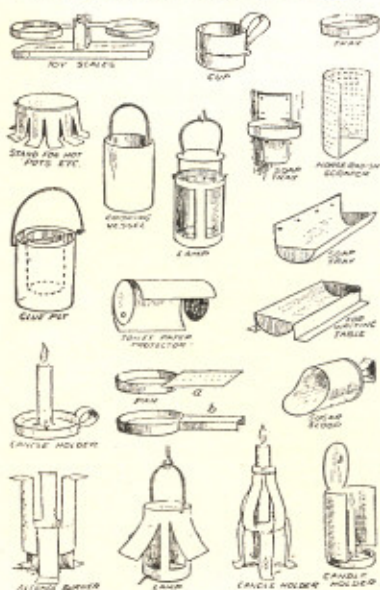
Food

Plan and keep a simple menu. Not only is this better for the boys but it simplifies the cooking problem. Include in each day's fare a whole wheat cereal, preferably cooked; potatoes and another vegetable; a raw apple, fresh fruit or rhubarb. The extra vegetable might be alternated between tomatoes, peas, corn, beans (of various kinds), fresh if possible, otherwise canned.

Milk

Remember milk is the most perfect of all foods. Make sure that your supply is absolutely pure. In cases of uncertainty use powdered milk. It may be used for a wide variety of purposes both for drinks and cooking.

TIN CAN CRAFT FOR THE WET DAY IN CAMP



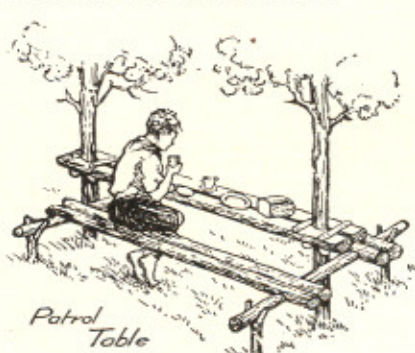
Water

Where there is any doubt about the purity of the water supply chlorination is advised. In a teacup full of water dissolve a level teaspoonful of chloride of lime. Dilute with three additional cupfuls of water. Add a teaspoonful of this to each two gallon pail of drinking water and stir thoroughly.

Patrol Camping

Whether you adopt the Patrol or Troop system of camping will depend upon the experience your Scouts have. If most of your boys are recruits, with little cooking experience and not much camping experience, stick to the Troop camp. But if they are regular campers and well ahead in their tests the Patrol system is preferable.

The Patrol camp provides for each Patrol to have its own site, some distance from the others, but in full view of the leaders tent. Each Patrol draws its own rations, does its own cooking, under supervision, and dines at its own site.



First Aid in Camp

Designate your leading "Ambulance Man" as Camp Medical Officer, and name a small staff of Scouts who also have this badge, as assistants. One of these should always be on call, to treat all cuts and scratches promptly. Check carefully on the adequacy of your first aid kit.

Sleep

Tent raiding and nocturnal horse play is "not done" in Scout camps. Make sure every boy gets a good night's sleep every night. This is of prime importance if the boys are to get the maximum benefit from their camping experience.

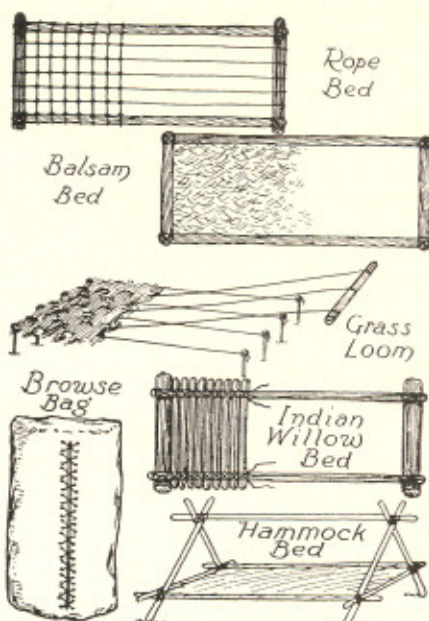
Sunburn

Insist that the boys take their sun tanning gradually, even on the arms and legs. Make it a rule as soon as the skin begins to burn to cover up and not uncover until the burning sensation has passed. Remember the boy's whole camp may be ruined by ignoring this rule.

Keeping Them Dry

While the dew is still on the ground in the early hours each day have every boy go barefoot or with sandals, to prevent colds from wet shoes and stockings. In the case of boys getting their clothing wet, especially cotton, keep them moving until a change of clothing can be effected.

MAKE YOUR OWN CAMP BED



Sanitation

Scouting prides itself on teaching clean healthy camping. For full information see Minimum Camping Standards, available at 15 cents from the Stores Dept. However here are some hints:

Grease Pits

Dirty water is never thrown over the ground or into the bushes at a Scout camp. It is poured into a grease pit, 12 to 18 inches square, and two or three feet deep, depending upon the absorbent nature of the soil. As a night protection the pit is protected by a small fence. A rough grating of woven twigs covered with grass, or cedar boughs covers the pit to strain off any solids. This covering is burned in the fireplace two or three times a day. According to the layout of the site, it may be convenient to have two grease pits, one in the kitchen and another where the wash-bowls are located.

Refuse Pits

This pit takes all refuse not burnable, including all tin cans, burned out and flattened. For a two week's camp a Patrol refuse pit should be about two feet square, and two to three feet deep. It too is protected by a small fence.

Latrines

A very important detail. It is better for the Scouter to select the site, one to each Patrol, not more than 40 to 50 feet away for night convenience. It should be effectively screened in bushes or trees. A simple narrow straddle trench, 8 inches in width and three feet deep is recommended with soil neatly banked 18 inches back on either side. The sides must be kept clean and a light covering of soil used after each using. Toilet paper should be protected from the rain in a large can suspended from a tree.

Returning Sods

Sods dug up when constructing fireplaces, pits, etc., should be kept intact, grass up

and replaced when the camp is over.

Boating and Canoeing

Regulations regarding the use of boats and canoes will be made to suit local conditions. These definite rules however should be enforced.

1. No boats or canoes to be used without specific permission.
2. No non-swimmers to be allowed in a canoe.
3. No non-swimmer to be allowed in a boat except in company of boys who can swim.
4. Boys breaking any of these rules should immediately be sent home.

Swimming and Safety

This matter is dealt with in an article elsewhere in this issue.

Sunday in Camp

Sunday in camp is one of the days which should be carefully planned before leaving home. In a mixed group religious services should be of the simplest nature, and boys should be encouraged to go to the nearest church of their denomination in the district. If all are of one denomination a simple Scout's Own service in the camp should be arranged.

Sunday should be a quiet day and noisy games should be replaced by nature study and short hikes. If the Scouts parade to a nearby church the importance of correct dress should be emphasized. At the evening campfire, instead of the noisy songs, have favourite hymns and talks of a more serious nature. Make the Sabbath a true day of rest.

Camp Good Turns

Opportunities frequently present themselves to do good turns in the camp neighbourhood. Farmers frequently need help in the fields, and the farmer's wife will appreciate help on numerous occasions. Keep your eyes open for these good turn opportunities.

Camp Games

There are all kinds of games suitable for camping. If there are sufficient Patrols in camp a camp softball league might be arranged with the winner and runners up playing in the playoffs for the camp title. Boxing is another good camp sport but it should be properly supervised. It is excellent training in self-control, and develops mental initiative, courage and hardihood.

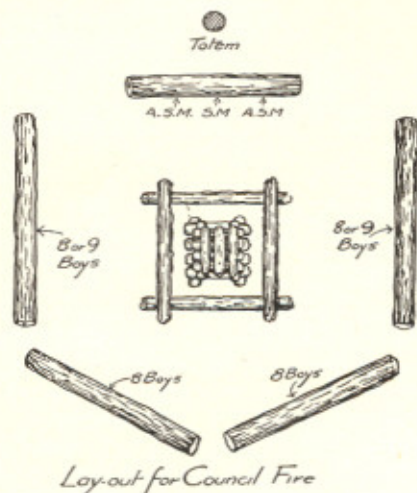
Of course no Camp would be complete without wide games, both day and night

types. There are numerous good books listed in the catalogue on this type of game, which can be made to last for as short a period as half an hour, to as long a period as a full afternoon.

Campfire Programmes

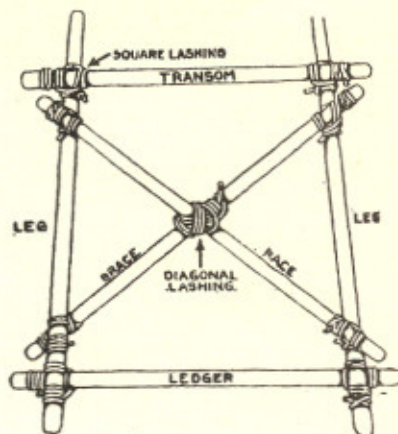
To many Scouts the nightly council fire programme is the highlight of the day. Here it is where everyone joins in the fellowship of a rousing sing-song. Here it is where the Scouter gets closest to his boys. Here it is where fun, frolic and fellowship hold full sway.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether Campfires should be held every night. One thing is certain, if the Scouter is able to arrange a good programme and has the co-operation of the boys there is no reason why it should not be a nightly event. It is around the campfire that the Camp Log should be read by the Patrol Leader whose Patrol has had charge of it for the day. It is here that the Patrol newspapers should be read, where stunts



should be staged and where plays of all types should be produced. If you plan to have different songs every night, with a different Scouter's story each night, a few stunts, games, the log and the newspapers, you'll have a full programme.

Elsewhere we are saying something about Cub Camping. To Scoutmasters we add just this, that a Scout's year is incomplete without a Camp. Do everything in your power to give him camping, if not with your own Troop, then with another Troop or a district Camp—but give him Camping. He will be forever grateful to you.



THE PARTS AND LASHINGS OF THE TRESTLE USED IN A SINGLE LOCK BRIDGE PICTURED BELOW. SEE STORY ON LASHINGS, PAGE 151.

Cub Camping

In recent years Camping for Cubs has become more widespread, and what was once opposed by a great many Cubmasters, is now more warmly supported. It might be said in this connection that Camping is not essential to the Cub programme. B.-P. expressed the opinion at one time that Cub camping was for the older Cubs only. In this respect of course physical and mental age would be the main consideration rather than actual age.

Cub Camping is a difficult topic to discuss from both the boy and leader angle. However many successful Cub camps are held every summer, and there is no doubt that the Cubs like camping, and that they expect it. The danger sometimes is that Cub leaders try to imitate a Scout camp. This should be avoided so that the boy's keenness for Scout camping will not be impaired.

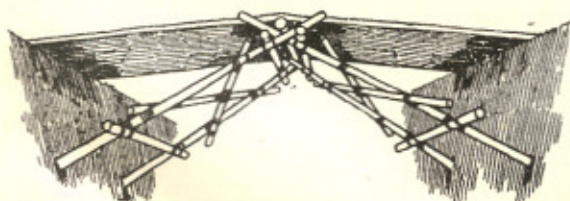
The regulations in P.O. & R. with regard to Cub camping should be strictly adhered to. The rules are these:

Combined Scout and Cub camps or Cubs camping with Scouts must be avoided as they are not in accord with the wishes of Lord Baden-Powell and his scheme of graded training for Cubs and Scouts.

Great care must be exercised in Cub camps, and the following additional rules complied with:

1. For wet weather there must be available some form of clean, permanent shelter or weatherproof marquee large enough to accommodate all the Wolf Cubs in camp.
2. In normal circumstances there should be at least one adult to every six Wolf Cubs in camp. In no circumstances should a camp be held with less than two adults in charge.
3. For a Scouter's first Cub camp or after an adverse report on a previous camp, Provincial Headquarters must be advised and preliminary permission given before the parents or Cubs have been told of the possibility that a camp may be held.

The same type of preparation, the same sanitary and safety measures as for Scout



A SINGLE LOCK BRIDGE MAKES A GOOD PROJECT FOR AN AFTERNOON IN CAMP. TRY IT.

camps must be undertaken. Akelas are advised to secure a copy of *Camping for Cubs* written by two fully qualified Cub leaders.

For further hints read the chapter on *Wolf Cub Camping* in *The Cubmaster's First Year*, on page 203.



About Tents

One of the unwritten laws of every camp is:

"A Scouter takes particularly good care of borrowed tents, and returns them in as good condition as when received."

When erecting a tent make sure that the pole is fully in the peak socket before lifting.

If the socket gromet is worn or the canvas cap is weak, insert a wooden cone into which the pole will fit; or as a temporary makeshift stuff the cap with sackcloth, cloth or hay rope.

To avoid having to leave the tent to slacken guy ropes when it rains during the night, place the tent pole on a flat stone or block of wood which may be kicked out in case of rain. An alternative is to dig a small hole about two inches to one side of the pole. Place in it a small vegetable can, and when it rains lower the pole into this. This automatically slackens the guy ropes.

Never pile earth against the walls of the tent.

Cut the drainage ditch with its inner side immediately below the tent wall.

Each morning, weather permitting, loop up the tent sides until thoroughly dry, and roll the brails.

To ensure that tent and peg bags, and spare pegs are not lost, have them turned in at headquarters, each bearing a tag of the Patrol to which they were issued. When lowering tents count and check number of pegs and include broken ones.

Make sure tents are returned dry. If compelled to break camp during wet weather, have the tents opened up at the first opportunity and dried before returning to the owner.

The same rules of course apply to Group-owned tents.

**YOU'LL BE A BETTER LEADER
THIS FALL IF YOU TAKE A
GILWELL COURSE THIS
SUMMER**

A District Commissioner Tells About

Running The Composite Troop Camp

OPINION differs widely on the relative values of the Troop Summer Camp and the District Composite Camp. There is plenty to be said for both types of camp. Here however we propose to outline a type of camping which is a combination of both types, and which has proven very successful in New Brunswick. The details are provided by District Commissioner Tom Acheson of St. Stephen, N.B., who has three such camps behind him from which to draw conclusions. The plans are the same as those used for the District Composite Camps of 1941-43, sponsored by the Charlotte County and West Isles District of New Brunswick.

Aims of the Camp

1. To enable all Troops in the District to attend a summer camp, even if the S.M. or A.S.M. is unable to attend.

2. To provide, by the pooling of talent, a more efficient general staff which could give better instructions in various phases of Scout Training.

3. To enable Scouts of the District to see, partake in and enjoy camping in the Gilwell style.

4. To enable each Scout to choose some phase of Scouting and to specialize in this during the ten day period, so that, returning to his own Troop he would be a help both to other Scouts and his Scouter.

4. To demonstrate to Scouters who had not attended Gilwell Camps, how a Scout camp should be conducted on these lines, so that later he might be able to conduct a better camp of his own.

6. To provide an opportunity for the District Commissioner to meet Scouts and Scouters under ideal outdoor conditions, to give him a chance to help, guide and to break down the "aloof" attitude which often prevails during short Troop visitations.

7. To cut down the overhead expenses of summer camping, by enabling the district to look after certain supplies and site expenses.

8. By means of visiting periods to enable less experienced Troops to see good patrol sites, and to see the necessity of patrol co-operation.

9. To encourage Scouts to try some of the more difficult tests, such as friction fire lighting, baking twist, tower and bridge construction, etc.

10. Above all to foster a friendly feeling of co-operation throughout the

district and to provide the opportunity for Scouts in various districts to become acquainted with one another.

The District's Part

1. To send out questionnaires to all Troops to find out attitude of Scouters toward holding such a District Camp.

2. To select and arrange for camp site, water supply, etc.

3. To provide rope, marlin, candles, twine, first aid supplies, tents, library and general supplies for use of camp as a whole.

4. To arrange for general transportation if Troop is unable to make satisfactory arrangements themselves.

5. To prepare a suggested menu for each Patrol and to forward these to the S.M. at least two weeks in advance.

6. To prepare and send to Scouters forms to be signed by each boy and his parents regarding discipline and health at the Camp.

7. To arrange for milk, fresh meat, bread, etc., which can be purchased from the Camp Stores daily.

The Scouter's Part

Each Scouter has either to choose his own menu or use the suggested one. He has to purchase and bring his own supplies. Each Troop or Patrol distributes their own rations under supervision of the S.M.

The Scouter and his A.S.M. is responsible for the discipline of his own Troop, and must conduct his own inspection prior to the general H.Q. inspection.

Each Scouter agrees to be a member of the Camp H.Q. and to act in addition to his duties with his own Troop, as a general instructor in his favourite phase of Scout work.

In the event the S.M. and A.S.M. cannot attend the Camp, H.Q. appoints a voluntary member of its staff to act.

Each Scouter conducts his own devotional service on his own site, after Council Fire. (This arrangement is to take care of the several denominations attending the camp).

Scouters, as members of H.Q. staff attend a daily meeting at noon, at which programmes are discussed and arranged.

The Troop Camps

1. Each Troop camps on its own site which is some distance from any other, and the site is out of bounds to all other Troops except during visiting periods.

2. Each Troop is entirely under the

supervision of its own S.M., who is responsible for Troop discipline.

Each Patrol, under the S.M.'s supervision, brings along its own Patrol equipment, and if unable to procure a tent, was supplied with one from H.Q. Supplies.

The Camp programmes are arranged daily by the District Commissioner after consultation with the staff.

Instruction, Games, Etc.

Morning instruction and supervision is given by the S.M. and Scouts were encouraged to put into practice the ideas of the previous day's instruction.

Afternoon instruction consists of classes made up of one or two Scouts from each Troop. These groups are instructed for several days in one phase of Scouting, being under supervision of an instructor from H.Q.

Games, swimming periods, council fires, etc., provide opportunities for general rallies of the entire camp. Each evening one Troop has to arrange the campfire programme, securing specialties from each Troop in the camp.

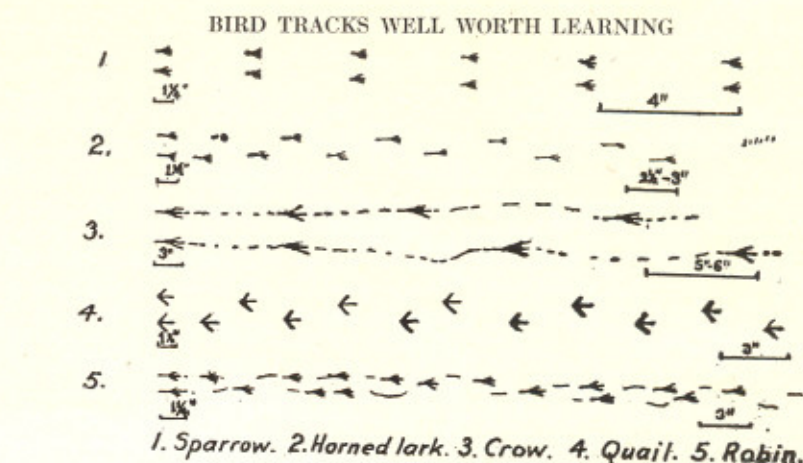
General assemblies are held, morning, for flag break, and afternoon to hear reports of camp inspection.

Patrol awards were given by presenting flags of different colours for proficiency in friction fire lighting, sun compass, grease pits, etc.

Inter-Troop competition is discouraged in order not to foster spirit of rivalry and ill feeling. Instead interpatrol competition is substituted.

A Few Cautions

In order to have a successful camp of this type and not to defeat aims, the following factors should not be overlooked.



The site must be spacious in order that Troops are a considerable distance from one another.

The rights of the S.M. in his Troop must not be unduly interfered with.

The Camp Chief must have a well planned programme and must not let camp schedule lag. He must be constantly on the job.

Shy away from inter-Troop competition.

General inspections by H.Q. staff should be brief but efficient.

Camp laws must be posted for all to see and must be rigidly obeyed.

All sites must be out of bounds to other Troops except during visiting periods.

A first aid tent, with one or two good first aiders should be available at all times.

Provide a simple set of general camp signals.

Final Comments

This camp has been run successfully at three different sites and under varying conditions. The cost per Scout,

for such camps was \$5.00 per boy for the ten day period, excluding transportation.

A Camp Ice Box

THE capacious ice box, pictured in the May issue of *The Leader*, and built by the 3rd Halifax Troop was both simple in construction and an efficient food preserver. It was built in this manner.

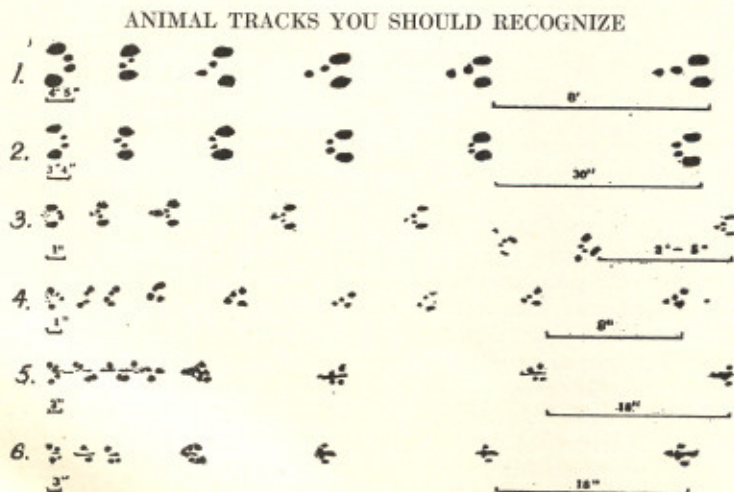
A well shaded place, about ten feet from the shore was chosen, and a hole dug in the side of the bank, about four feet in length, three feet wide and five feet high. The sides were rocked in and coarse gravel was placed on the floor. Four logs, three to four inches in diameter were placed on the floor for the ice to rest on. Boards were placed across the top for the roof and this was covered with earth. The door was made so that it could be taken out completely.

A small shelf at the back was used for storing butter, and shelves at the side for other foodstuffs. The milk was placed around the ice on the floor. The shelves were built in as the rock walls were erected. Only one 50 pound piece of ice was required every three or four days. Not one item of food spoiled during the entire camp.

The Parlour Scout

I hate to breathe the outside air
It makes my tonsils sore;
I passed my Scout's Pace round a chair
Three hundred times or more.
On mothers range I learned to cook
Oh, I'm a busy feller
I learned my swimming from a book;
My tracking in the cellar.
For I'm a husky Parlour Scout
A regular guy, you bet,
And when it rains, I don't go out—
You see, I might get wet.

—Scout Dispatch.



1. Rabbit. 2. Red Squirrel. 3. Deer Mouse. 4. Meadow Mouse. 5. Mink. 6. Weasel.

Get Started Now on Pioneering—Here are

The Primary Lashings

THERE are few outdoor activities more enjoyed by Scouts than pioneering. But you can't build bridges, and carriers, and flag-poles and tripods without a knowledge of lashing. A great many Scouters neglect this type of Scouting because they believe it to be difficult, or because they haven't the information available. A very good book, which explains lashing in simple language and is profusely illustrated is Gilcraft's "Preparing the Way—Pioneering" which is sold in your Provincial Office or is available at the Stores Dept. Another good book is "Knots and how to Tie Them" a Boy Scouts of America publication also available from the same sources.

General Rules. The length of the lashing is determined largely by the size of the spars to be lashed together. As a rough working rule the diameter of the spar in inches gives the length of the rope required in fathoms (6 ft.). An example: If lashing 4 inch spars, 24 feet of rope would be required for each lashing. (The gyn lashing will require slightly more).

On this page appears a line cut of various lashings which will be referred to in this article.

Square Lashing. Start with a clove hitch, underneath the point of strain as in (fig. 1). Twist short end around standing end. Carry rope at least four times around the spars, keeping outside previous turns on one spar and inside on other (figs. 2 and 3). Finish with two or more frapping turns around the lashing between the spars as in (fig. 4) and finish with two half hitches on most convenient spar.

Diagonal Lashing. This lashing is used when two spars are to be brought together, when they have a tendency to lie slightly apart as in the cross spars of a trestle. Begin with a timber hitch around both spars and draw them together (fig. 5). Take three or four turns across each fork, (fig. 6) and finish with frapping and two half hitches.

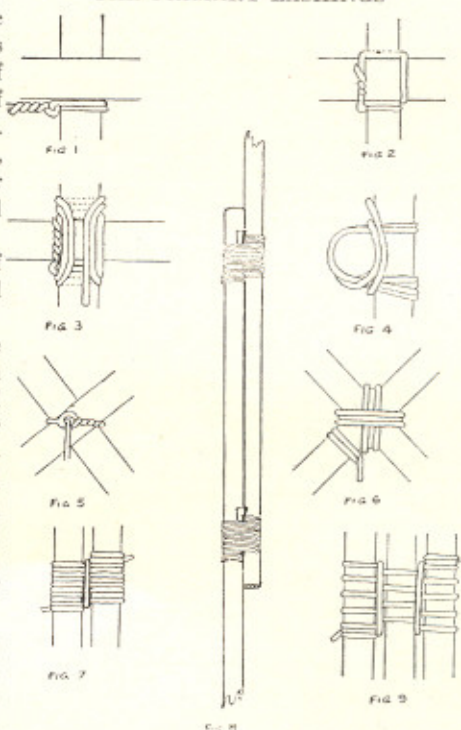
Sheer Lashing as in (fig. 7). Lay two spars side by side with a small wedge to keep them apart. Commence with clove hitch on one spar. Carry six or more times upward, then two or more frapping turns. Finish with two or more clove hitches on either spar. Tighten with wedges (fig. 8) instead of frapping if desired.

Gyn Lashing. This is used for lashing three spars together to make a

tripod for vertical lift of a reasonably heavy weight. Lay three spars together. Start with a clove hitch on one of the outside spars. Lash loosely, under and over all three spars, six or eight times, upward. Then use frapping turns between each pair of spars as in (fig. 9). Finish with half hitches on either of the outside spars. To open tripod cross two outside spars until distance between the butts equals half the length of the leg. Lash a ledger or cross piece across the two spars one foot from the ground. Use the centre spar as the third leg of the tripod.

On page 148 will be found a drawing of a trestle and of a single lock bridge.

THE PRIMARY LASHINGS



All you need to know are the Square and Diagonal lashings to be able to build such a bridge. Make it a hike or camp project to build a bridge this summer. Your Scouts will get a thrill from it.

Scouting in the Church of England

THE Church of England in Canada has issued a very fine 48 page Manual on Scouting for the use of Chaplains and Leaders of Troops affiliated with that church. The booklet deals with the relationships between the Group and the Church, together

with investiture ceremonies, Scouts' Owns, Church Parades, Dedication of Colours, Religion and Life Badge requirements, Prayers for general and special use and other interesting matter for Anglican leaders. The Booklet is procurable at the General Board of Religious Education, The Church House, 604 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5. The price is 20c per copy postpaid.

Canoeing Safety

A CONSIDERABLE proportion of the several hundred drownings which occur every summer in Canada are canoeing accidents. In practically every instance the accidents are due to upsetting by leaning on the sides, sitting high on seats or standing up to change places.

In other words, the drownings result from disregard of the first principle of canoeing safety.

This safety principle is the keeping of the centre of gravity below the water-line,—by sitting on the bottom, or kneeling, and guarding against transferring the weight to the sides.

When this is done, the canoe is one of the safest craft afloat. As a matter of fact, it is then almost impossible to tip a canoe, or cause it to ship water.

The Indians always sat on the bottom of their light birch craft, with their feet beneath them (using an oar-like paddle stroke). This position is difficult for a white person, but may be mastered by the average boy. The next best position is kneeling.

In Case of Accident

In case of overturning or swamping, remember that a canoe (unless very old and badly waterlogged) will not sink, even if completely submerged. It will support at least four persons, provided they merely rest upon it and keep low in the water.

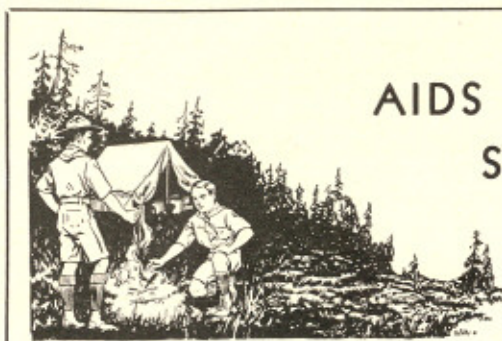
And unless shore is quite close and you are a good swimmer, stick with the canoe.

Some "Do's" and "Don'ts"

Avoid stepping into or out of a canoe unless it is floating from end to end.

Never drag a canoe ashore, even when empty. Lift the bow clear and allow the floating stern to carry most of the weight until the canoe is well ashore. Then lower gently to the ground. When embarking, ease it into the water in the same way.

Keep your canoe well painted and varnished, applying frequent light coats rather than heavier ones at longer intervals.



AIDS TO EFFECTIVE SCOUTING

Get Outdoors

Games and Ideas for Outdoor Scouting

Nor until well on into the fall should there be any more indoor Scout meetings.

Get out into the open. To use a timeworn phrase—put the OUT in Scouting.

Here are a few games and ideas to help you arrange an outdoor program-me:

An Obstacle Expedition

Speed Fire Lighting. Run a piece of string (ordinary parcel string will do) from two sticks, about 18 inches above the ground and long enough to permit each Patrol to build a fire under it. Have each Patrol, at least six feet apart, gather wood, prepare a fire and light it. The first Patrol fire to burn through the string wins the contest. Let the Scouts find out from experience that it is quicker to build a good fire, than to build a poor one whose flames will not burn the necessary 18 inches high to burn the string.

Patrol Rescue. If you have a raft some distance from the shore you can play this. Have the whole Patrol on the raft. Assume that two of them cannot swim. The object is to get your Patrol from the raft to the shore

safely. Wading is not allowed, nor is the use of boats. Set a time limit on this based on the distance the raft is from the shore.

Raiding Headquarters. This is a safe way to raid headquarters. On the notice board at Headquarters are pinned five sealed envelopes each addressed to one Patrol. The object is to collect the proper envelope and return it at the end of the expedition. Two guards will Patrol within 20 yards of the building. They will not capture but will keep count of the number of members of each Patrol spotted. Besides the front door there may be a couple of unscreened windows by which entry may be made. Scouts must avoid the guards. Here's an opportunity for camouflage. The guards must wear Scout hats.

High Tension Wire. A high tension wire has fallen across a fence. Patrols must cross the fence without touching the wire. Any Scout touching it will be unconscious and unable to continue.

A Broken Leg. The smallest member of the Patrol has broken his leg below the knee. Each Patrol must apply the proper splints and bandages, construct

a stretcher or by other means carry their patient to headquarters.

This obstacle expedition, properly planned will last a whole afternoon.

Patrol Tree Hunt

Patrols are sent off on a 20 minute tree hunt. They must collect one leaf from as many kinds of trees as they can find in this time. At the end of the time they must arrange the leaves on tables or on the ground, throw out duplicates, and name each leaf on a slip of paper placed next to them. Most leaves correctly identified wins.

Scout's Relay Race

Mark off a measure mile in furlongs (220 yards). Space out each Patrol over the distance, No. 1 at the starting point, No. 2 at 220 yards; No. 3 at 440 yards; No. 4 at 660 yards; No. 5 at 880 yards; No. 6 at 1100 yards; No. 7 at 1320 yards and No. 8 at 1540 yards. On signal the No. 1 of each Patrol runs, Scout's Pace, to No. 2, who takes up the race, to No. 3, and by relay to No. 8, who will run the last 220 yards to the end of the measured mile. Patrol completing the mile in time nearest to 12 minutes wins.

Water Boiling

Each Patrol is provided with a quart of water, a stick of wood, two matches and a hatchet. On signal Patrols must build fire and boil water. First Patrol with water to boil wins.

The Wounded Trapper

One Scout is selected and goes off into the woods to lay a trail. The trail is a trail of blood left by an injured man. Small pieces of red wool are dropped along the trail or are hung on bushes near the trail. The trail leads to the spot where the injured man is found unconscious. Pinned to his clothing is a list of his injuries. The injuries must be properly treated and the patient returned to camp on an improvised stretcher.

Scout's Pace Contest

Start Scouts from a point a mile away. They are not told where the exact mile ends. All start off together and travel at Scout's pace. Exactly 12 minutes after the start a whistle goes for all Scouts to stop. The scoring can be worked this way: Five points for everyone within 50 feet of the exact spot; three points for each one within 100 feet and two points for each within 150 feet.

The Lost Leaders

The Scoutmaster arranges for the Patrol Leaders to disappear from Camp without warning. Each has a supply of a different colour wool. They



A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN EVENT IN A BOY'S LIFE—HIS INVESTITURE AS A CAMPFIRE. THIS ONE TOOK PLACE AT THE LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT CAMP DURING THE SUMMER, 1943.

have fifteen minutes start. The Troop is then called in and each Patrol is told of the disappearance of the P.L.s. Each Patrol Second is given a piece of wool the same colour as his Patrol Leader had, and told to take the Patrol and find the P.L. This may be used as a means of assembling the Troop at some distant point or just as a game. The trail may lead by a circuitous route back to the Patrol's own campsite.

Sheep Dog Trials

An obstacle course is set up in the camp with stones, logs, Scout hats, blankets and other things as obstacles. At the end of the course a sheep pen has been erected with Scout staves with an opening large enough for a Scout to enter. The whole Patrol is blindfolded except the P.L. who is to guide his flock into the pen. He is the sheep dog. He is permitted only three orders, "left, right, forward." The flock is linked together by holding belts. Twenty points are given for getting complete flock into pen, without touching any obstacle. One point off for each obstacle touched.

Swimming—That's Safe

A LOT of Scouters who read this will be taking their boys to camp this summer. The camp will likely be near a lake, on the banks of a river, close to some creek where a suitable swimming hole can be provided. To most of these Scouters the most troublesome part of camping is that which has to do with swimming. It must be safe. If however the plans are carefully laid there need be little to worry about. Just follow these suggestions.

Have each boy physically examined before going to camp. That will tell him if he is fit to swim, or must stay out. Next have the swimming ability of each boy tested, and divide the camp into three groups, non-swimmers, beginners, and swimmers. Provide a place for each group according to their skill. Non-swimmers must have shallow water with no hazards at all. Beginners must have sufficient depth to swim, but not deeper than the shoulder of the average Scout. The swimmers of course can be allowed in deeper water.

Before anyone goes in check-up on the bottom carefully to discover submerged branches, stumps, sudden deep holes, broken glass, etc. Intelligent supervision must be provided. If possible the Scouter should be present at swim periods. If not an older boy, not



SPECIALLY SELECTED VOLUNTEERS FROM THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION WILL TAKE PART IN RELIEF SERVICE IN EUROPE AS SOON AS THE INVASION GETS UNDER WAY. THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THREE VOLUNTEERS PACKING THEIR KITS. THEY WILL WEAR KHAKI BATTLE DRESS WITH THE SCOUT BADGES TO IDENTIFY THE ORGANIZATION THEY REPRESENT.

less than 17 or 18, with his Swimmer and Rescuer badges should be in charge. Two expert swimmers should be designated to give assistance with the aid of a line, should they be necessary. One boy should be a lookout, at a point when he can see all swimmers.

Divide the Troop into buddy teams, each fellow in a team responsible for the other. Insist upon obedience to the rules. Buddies must keep the other member of the team in sight at all times. There must be no ducking or fooling. Plan your swims like this, and you'll have no trouble at all.

GAMES

For Patrol and Troop

O'Grady Says—Play this old favourite, first in Patrols, with the winner of each Patrol competing in the Troop finals.

Candle Blowing—Give each boy in each Patrol a candle and one match. He must light the candle, blow it out, and keep relighting it as many times as he is able with the one match. The winner of each Patrol plays off with the winners of the other Patrols for the Troop title.

Day in Camp—Seat the whole Troop in a circle, with the leader in the middle. The leader starts off by telling the story of a day in camp, and the Troop follows with the actions.

The Ideal Life

"THE ideal life for a boy is not in the city. He should know of animals, rivers, plants, and the great outdoors, that lays for him the foundation of his later life."

Start with reveille, yawns, stretches, physical jerks, wash, at the double to breakfast, lighting fires, cooking breakfast, washing dishes, going on a hike (Scout's pace), cutting down a tree, heaving a log, preparing dinner, going for a swim, free time (do anything) and right on through the day to campfire with songs. The boys follow the action without moving from their places in the circle. On a hike for instance they mark time when hiking, with fast and slow times for Scout's Pace. The game can be played to any length desired and is well liked by the boys.

Open Air Parents' Night

DON'T pass up the opportunity of having an open air parents' night during the summer. It might start with a simply prepared supper, and follow with a campfire, with opening ceremony, Patrol yells, Scoutcraft demonstration, games and stunts for both parents and boys, songs and stories, and ending with a brief vesper service.

Headquarters Notices

THE Chief Scout, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., has issued the following warrants up to and including May 15th, 1944.

Honorary Provincial President
Wm. Copeland Finley, Montreal.

Assistant District Commissioners
George F. Metcalfe, London, Ont.
W. Roy Conibear, London, Ont.
Frank F. Morton, Toronto, Ont.

District Scoutmaster
Wallace G. Cross, Toronto, Ont.

Scoutmasters
Ernest W. Reid, Black's Harbour, N.B.
Robert McL. Burnett, Zeelandia, Sask.
Winston V. Potter, Bridgetown, Anna Co., N.S.
William Nankiville, Guelph, Ont.
W. A. Bassingthwaite, Toronto, Ont.

Assistant Scoutmasters
Claude E. Burrell, Toronto, Ont.
Trueman H. Clarke, Saint John, N.B.
George R. Allison, Edmundston, N.B.
Keith Hollands, Sidney, B.C.
William R. McDonagh, Zeelandia, Sask.
Ronald G. Barrett, Clarence, Anna Co., N.S.

Cubmasters
Edna Evans, Toronto, Ont.
Mary F. Johnson, St. Thomas, Ont.
George A. Dorkin, Toronto, Ont.
Kathleen Gaw, Toronto, Ont.
Lily May Smith, Toronto, Ont.
Stanley Hartill, Toronto, Ont.
Cecil N. Reatherford, Sarnia, Ont.

Assistant Cubmasters
Catherine I. J. Putman, London, Ont.
Ruth Elva Chinnery, Toronto, Ont.
Harry M. Freeman, Toronto, Ont.
Pearl V. Murison, Toronto, Ont.
Dalton G. Rigby, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, Toronto, Ont.
William Scholfield, Plaster Rock, N.B.
Douglas C. Pecj, Sidney, B.C.
Anita Jean Clayards, Victoria, B.C.
Constance Dragonas, Montreal, Que.
Rea-Belle A. Clifford, London, Ont.
Dorothy M. Hodgson, St. Catharines, Ont.

Scouts, Sea Scouts, Air Scouts

SIR PERCY EVERETT in *The Outlook* in *The Scouter* says he is sorry to note that the term "land Scouts" is being used to differentiate between various kinds of Scouts in the Group. The correct phrase, the Deputy Chief Scout says should be "Scouts, Sea Scouts and Air Scouts."

BOTH ARE HEROES—BOTH ARE SCOUTS



FO ALLAN L. ROSS
1st Holland, Man.
Awarded D.F.M.



FO LORNE T. PRITCHARD
12th Moose Jaw, Sask.
Awarded D.F.C.

Chins-Up Fund

(Continued from page 140)

1st Wyoming Pack, Ont.; 15th London Pack; 11th London Troop; 31st London Troop; Albert St. Church Young Peoples Union, Oshawa, Ont.; Mr. J. A. Coleman, Oshawa; H. Campbell Ross, Oshawa; 7th Oshawa Pack; 15th Oshawa Pack; Youth Group, Oshawa Branch Salvation Army; St. Georges Anglican Sunday School, Oshawa; 1st Oshawa Troop.

St. Luke's Scout and Cub Auxiliary, Peterborough; 41st Hamilton Pack; 1st Fergus Troop, Ont.; 1st Fergus

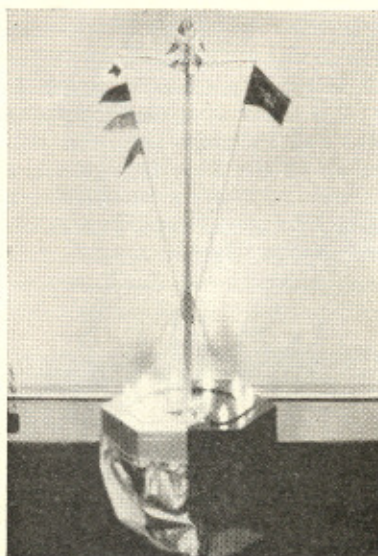
Pack, Ont.; Brantford Local Association; Lone Scout David Mackenzie, Oakville, Ont.

8th Windsor Troop; Owen Sound Local Association; Special Donation from London; 15th London Troop; 24th Ottawa Pack; 1st Lansing Pack, Ont.; 1st Brampton Troop; 10th Galt Pack; Kincardine Local Association; 42nd Winnipeg Pack; Winnipeg Office Box.

1st Sherridon Group, Man.; Winnipeg Boy Scouts Celebrity Concert Series; 14th Ottawa Troop; Picton Local Association; Lake Shore District, Ont.; Port Colborne and Humberstone Boy Scouts; 25th Edmonton Troop; 5th Calgary Pack.

H. L. Phillips, Calgary, Alta.; 25th Edmonton Troop; North Yonge Patrol Leaders' Course; Junior Red Cross Society of High Falls, Turbine, Ont.; 1st Tillsonburg Group; 2nd Tillsonburg Group; 3rd Tillsonburg Group; 4th Tillsonburg Group; R. G. Roberts, Esq., Winnipeg, Man.

83rd Winnipeg Pack; 27th (St. George's Pack) Winnipeg; 27th Winnipeg Troop; 42nd Winnipeg Troop; 42nd Winnipeg Pack; 62nd "C" Winnipeg Pack; Rt. Rev. T. W. Morton, Winnipeg, Man.; 57th Winnipeg Pack; 1st Strathfordville Troop, Ont.; 33rd Saint John (Centenary Queen Sq.) Pack, N.B.; 17th Saint John Group (Trinity) N.B.; 1st Ridgeway Pack; 1st Shawinigan Lake Pack, B.C.



THE 21ST OTTAWA TROOP (ST. PAUL'S EASTERN) USES THIS "SET PIECE" IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE STANDARD INVESTITURE CEREMONY. FROM THE LEFT YARDARM IS FLOWN THE MINIATURE PATROL FLAG OF THE CANDIDATE'S PATROL, AND ON THE RIGHT YARDARM, A MINIATURE TROOP FLAG. THE UNION JACK IS FLOWN FROM THE MAIN STAFF. ON THE BASE ARE TEN ELECTRIC LIGHTS WHICH REPRESENT THE TEN SCOUT LAWS, AND IN FRONT OF THE STAFF IS A MINIATURE COUNCIL FIRE WITH A RED LIGHT, REPRESENTING THE PROMISE.

Challenge and Beat the Men

SCOUTS at St. Paul's Church, Stratford, Ont., challenged the Men's Club of the church to a shuffleboard contest. The men got away to a good start until the Scouts got on to the game, and finally won the contest 8 games to 7.

A page of helpful ideas
from anyone, anywhere.

THE DUFFEL BAG

If you have a good one,
tested, please send it in.

The Maple Leaf Scouts

THE Maple Leaf Scout Troop, the only Troop in England organized by Canadians and with all-Canadian leadership is making steady progress according to word received from George Whittaker of Verdun, Que. Together with George Haines of Port Hope, Whittaker organized the Troop some weeks ago. There are now 30 boys in four Patrols. Canadian Rovers assist in the training of the Troop. While uniforms are difficult to get in wartime Britain, every boy in the Troop proudly wears the Troop's colourful scarlet neckerchief.

Model Airplanes Displayed

SCORES of model airplanes, some of them power models, and all made by Scouts featured a handicraft display staged by the Peterborough Local Association recently. Scouters George Groombridge and William King had charge of the show which was formally opened by Mayor Hamilton. The Mayor told the gathering that Scouting afforded the boys an excellent outlet for their aptitudes and personalities at an important stage of their development of character, and citizens generally were heartily in accord with the movement and its results.

Wanted at the Tweedsmuir Room

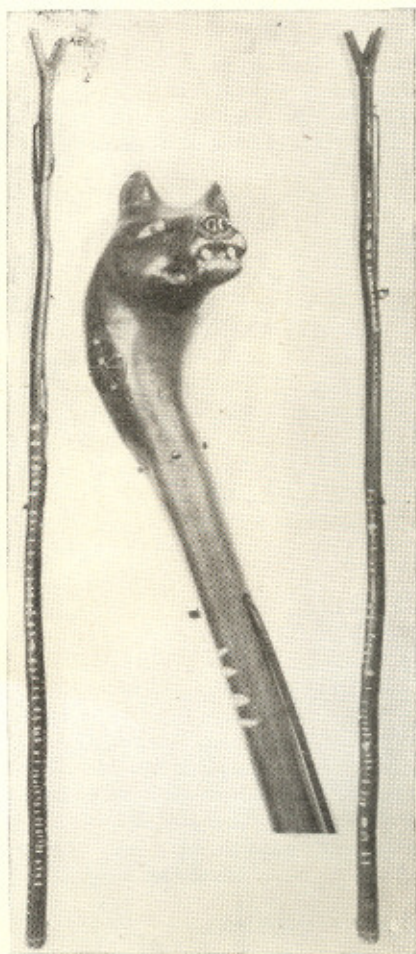
THE Tweedsmuir Room at Halifax, more popular than ever with Scout members of the forces stationed or passing through that eastern port, is having difficulty securing sufficient ping-pong balls. Scouters are asked to collect spare ping-pong balls available in their Troops and forward them to W. A. Speed, Boy Scouts Association, 576 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S.

The Junior Leader

MAY we again remind Scouters that *The Junior Leader* is intended only for Troop and Patrol Leaders. There has been an increasing demand of late for Scoutmasters to receive it. If we were to follow this practise our circulation would increase to such an extent that it would not be possible to carry on on our limited budget. Please order from your Provincial Office no more *Junior Leaders* that you actually require for your T.L. and P.L.s. We want to continue *The Junior Leader*, but can only do so if its circulation is kept to junior leaders only.

Pancake Hike—Some Fun

DID you ever try a Pancake Hike? Scouter Eric Bastin of the 4th Hamilton did, and got 27 lads out for it. Each Patrol took along a box of Aunt Somebody-or-other's Pancake flour, a pint of milk, some fat and a frying pan. And, (where did they get it) some maple syrup. It's first class cooking and good fun as well. Scouter Bastin says there were fat pancakes, thin pancakes, large pancakes and small pancakes, and he sampled them all and lives to tell the tale. You might try this at camp.



DISTRICT COMMISSIONER GEO. H. GREENFIELD, ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE., USES THIS OLD THUMBSTICK AT ALL INVESTITURE CEREMONIES IN HIS TROOP. EACH BOY CUTS A NOTCH IN THE STICK IN MEMORY OF THE SCOUT PROMISE HE HAS JUST MADE. UP UNTIL MARCH 10th, 1944, THERE WERE 213 NOTCHES ON THE STICK. IN 1932 IT HAD 73 NOTCHES. CENTRE IS THE S.M.'S PERSONAL STAFF, WITH HAND CARVED HEAD. PATROL LEADERS UPON BEING INVESTED ARE ALLOWED TO CUT A NOTCH IN THIS STAFF IN REAFFIRMATION OF THEIR PROMISE. JUST LITTLE IDEAS THAT ADD TO THE VALUE OF SCOUT CEREMONIALS.

LET'S SWAP

SWAP—Have copy *Wolf Cub's Handbook*, paper cover; *Scoutmaster's First Year*, 1928 edition; will swap for good book of *Cub Games* or copy of *Potted Stories* or similar book of Cub stories. Would also like to contact someone with set of *Jungle Books* in good condition. Mervyn E. Dickey, Box 30, Prescott, Ont.

Doughnuts Pay for New Cupboards

WHEN the 32nd Ottawa (St. Mathias) Group wanted to instal new cupboards for the Scouts, Cubs, Brownies and Guides they decided to stage a doughnut sale. Under the leadership of Scoutmaster J. E. O'Neil and Cubmaster S. E. Proudman, the Cubs and Scouts sold 1,145 dozen doughnuts netting well over \$100, which not only paid for the cupboards but bought considerable equipment as well. The Brownie and Guide cupboards were presented as a gift from the Cubs and Scouts.

How It All Started

CHATHAM, ONT., Cubs annually stage one of the most ambitious Bird House building contests in the country. It all started this way. Speaking to the Scouters' Club three years ago, Dr. C. C. Bell spoke on bird protection. Cubmaster Truman Ward decided a bird house building contest for Cubs would assist in the campaign. The first year 66 Cubs entered, the second, 100, and this year 140 Cubs entered houses in the contest. The local Association, together with the Kent Nature Club provide prizes and the Canadian Department Stores, of which Scouter Ward is an employee devote a large window to the display.

To Sail on Nascopie

THREE former King's Scouts of the 30th Ottawa Sea Scouts will likely this summer accompany the Canadian government steamship Nascopie on its voyage to the Hudson Bay and the Arctic seas. The three Scouts are Alan Candy, Harold Serson (a former advisory editor of *The Junior Leader*), and Dave Munro. They are expected to serve as stewards.

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