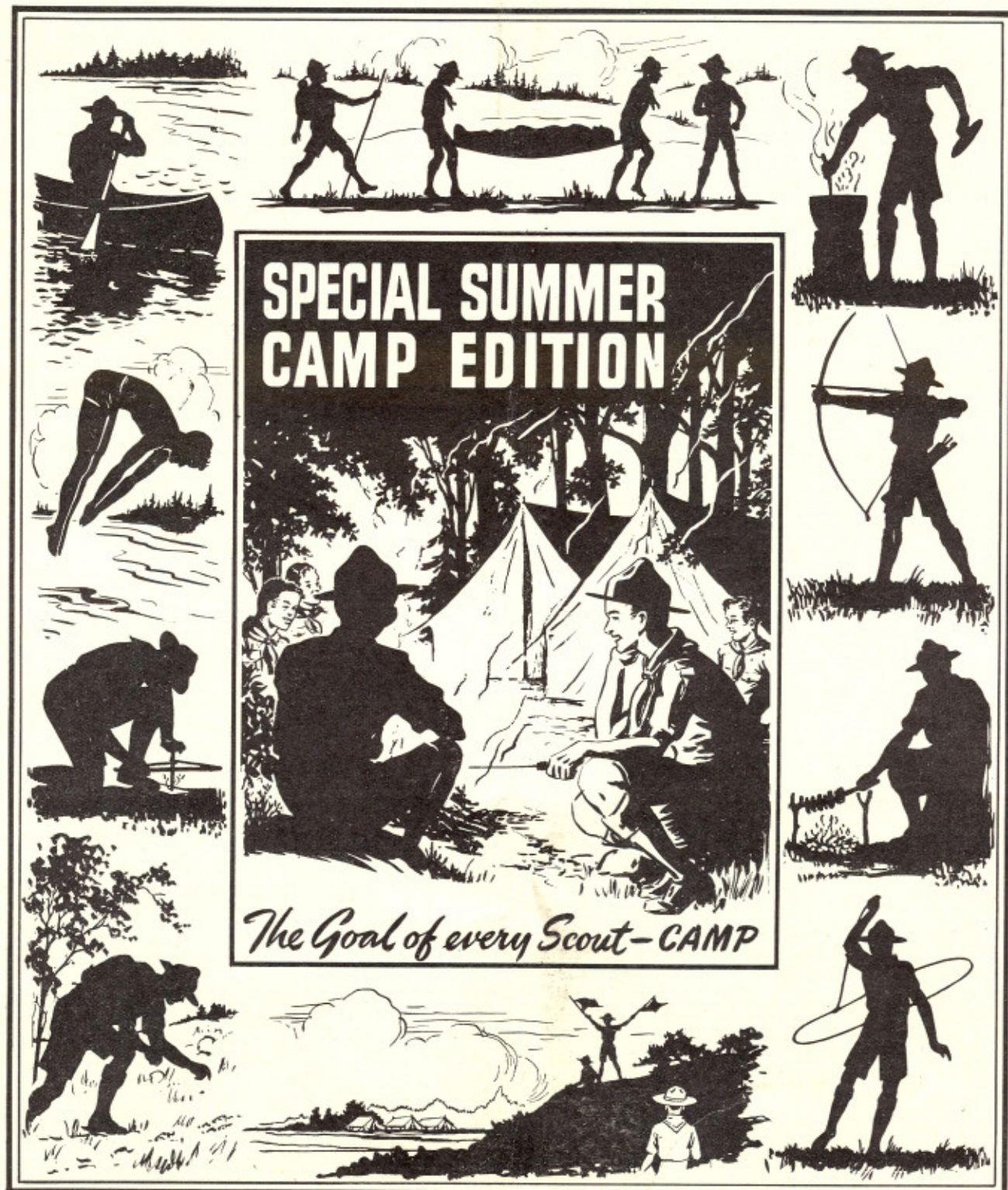


THE SCOUT LEADER

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The Scout Leader

PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER TO JUNE

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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, 1945

The Voice of B.-P. on Camping

AS THIS issue of *The Scout Leader* is devoted in larger measure to camping, we thought it might be well to pass on to Scouters some of the expressed thoughts of our Founder on this subject. In all his writings he refers to Camping as being fundamental to successful Scouting.

Picking up a copy of B.-P.'s *Outlook*, we found no less than 14 articles on this subject—more than was devoted to any other subject in the book. So let's go back over the years and recall what B.-P. had to say about camping.

October, 1909—The object of a camp is to meet the boy's desire for the open air life of the Scout, and to put him completely in the hands of the Scoutmaster for a definite period for individual training in character and initiative and in physical and moral development.

June, 1910—I strongly advise small camps . . . each Patrol in a separate tent and on separate ground, so that Scouts do not feel themselves to be part of a big herd but members of independent responsible units.

April, 1911—Many Scoutmasters who value the moral side of our training are almost inclined to undervalue the importance of the camp, but camp is everything to the boys. We have to appeal to their enthusiasm and tastes in the first place, if we are ever going to do any good in educating them.

September, 1911—By camp, I mean a woodland camp, not a military camp for barracking a large number at one time under canvas. That is no more like the camp I advocate than a cockchafer is like a goose.

July, 1913—When in camp, it is again essential to have a definite programme of work laid down for each day—with an alternative in case of its turning out wet. The camp must be a busy one, and not a school for aimless loafing.

September, 1913—It is best to change one's locality each season, as this in

itself alters to some extent the routine, and also suggests new subjects for training, according to local conditions.

July, 1917—Lots of woodcraft and nature study should be our aim. Don't let your camping be the idle boring picnic that it can become when carried out on military lines. Scouting and backwoodsmanship is what we're out for, and what the boys most want. Let them have it good and strong.

January, 1919—We are not a brigade or a Sunday School, but a school of the woods. We must get more into the open for the health, whether of the body or soul, of Scout and of Scoutmaster.

May, 1919—Living under canvas is a very different thing from camping. Any ass, so to speak, can live under canvas where he is one of a herd with everything done for him; but he might just as well stop at home for all the good it is likely to do him.

Encouraging Good Turns

"OF course you will not fail to set an example by living up to the practice yourself. In one way or another this will soon become known to the Troop."

—Scoutmaster's First Year.

October, 1919—On breaking camp, leave two things behind you—1, Nothing. 2, Your thanks.

June, 1928—On Sunday, if Camp is within reach of a church we naturally take the boys there in the morning, or have what most of us Scouts and Scouters enjoy, a Scout's service on our own. And after, not a loafing afternoon please. Let us have a definite nature hike by Patrols or otherwise, followed by a general pow-wow, a description of what they have observed, giving an opportunity for a nature talk by the S.M. to wind up.

October, 1931—Scouters should understand the fact that they have a big responsibility to the parents on their shoulders for keeping the boys healthy in camp, as well as instructed in cleanliness and good order.

May, 1932—In camp, the Scoutmaster has his real opportunity for studying each boy's mind and temperament and for drawing out—expanding—educating—the good that he finds therein.

Newspaper clippings reveal that many Canadian Troops and Packs held St. George's Day church services in April.



To Higher Service

★
PO James Collins, 19, RCAF, Scout, 15th Winnipeg.

★
Lt. Chester Dixon, 28, CA, 1st Class Scout, 11th Winnipeg.

★
PO Bruce Forsythe, 23, RCAF, Cub, Scout, Rover, St. John's Group, Peterboro, Ont.

★
PO Harvey F. Frizzell, 20, RCAF, 77th Toronto.

★
FO Gordon Heming, 30, RCAF, Cub, Scout, Broadway Baptist Group, Winnipeg.

★
Capt. Oliver H. Hopkins, 25, CA, Cub, 1st Class Scout, 1st Climax, Sask.

★
PO Glen B. Loney, 23, RCAF, PL 1st Kenmore, Ont., ACM, 5th Kitchener, Ont.

★
Lt. Colin S. Macdonald, 23, RCA, PL, King's Scout, 11th Ottawa (St. Giles).

★
AB Henry McCluskey, 19, RCNVR, Scout, 14th Winnipeg.

★
Major Sam McWhirter, 34, CA, Scout, 11th Winnipeg.

★
Pte. Harold Morris, 28, Manchester Rgt., Cub, PL, King's Scout, 11th Halifax Group.

★
Rfm. George A. Nordval, 19, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, PL 1st Birch River, Man.

★
Pte. William Rankin, 34, CA, Scout, 11th Winnipeg.

★
F/Sgt. Kenneth E. Rhodes, 20, RCAF, Scout, Canora, Sask.

★
Lt. David B. Robertson, 25, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Cub, Scout, 12th Calgary, Scout, 21st Vancouver, King's Scout, ASM, 27th Winnipeg.

★
Flt. Lt. Bert Smith, 22, RCAF, Cub, Scout, 15th Winnipeg.

★
Flt. Lt. Richard M. Trites, RCAF, Scout, Sackville, N.B.

★
AB James B. Wright, D.S.M., 23, RCNVR, Cub, Scout, PL, TL, ACM, ASM, 4th New Glasgow, N.S.

The 3rd Pack at Sarnia, Ont., produced a paper *The Cub* which was sold on Sarnia streets.

An Average Canadian Scout Troop Prepares for

SUMMER CAMP

The Camp is what the boy looks forward to, and is the Scoutmaster's great opportunity. B.-P.

THE First Lloydhampton Troop, 32 boys strong, with a Troop Leader, A.S.M. and the S.M. decided unanimously that the past season's active programme would be quite incomplete without a summer camp.

"When you go home tonight," the S.M. told the Troop, "I want every Scout to ask his parents whether it will be possible for him to attend camp, and to let me know at the next meeting. In the meantime the A.S.M. and myself, with the Troop Leader and Patrol Leaders will meet during the week, to decide on camp dates, and a possible camp site.

One week passed.

Starting the Ball Rolling

There was an air of unusual excitement when the Troop met again. Most of the Scouts, accustomed to be on hand fifteen minutes before flagbreak, were on hand half an hour ahead of time. The chatter in Patrol Corners was all of camp. P.L.s were reticent to tell what they knew of the dates and site. "Wait," said Bill Brown of the Sparrows, "until Scouter hands out the dope."

The A.S.M. took his place before the flagpole. The shrill blast of his whistle brought a perfect freeze, and a hand signal brought the Scouts into the horseshoe on the double. It wasn't by any means a perfect horseshoe, because the Scouts were quite too excited about camp.

The Scouter entered as the A.S.M. brought the Troop smartly to the alert.

"Troop, Salute," came the S.M.'s command, and as Troop Leader John

Living ripped the halyard, the proud old flag broke out neatly at the mast-head.

Sensing the tension among the boys the Scouter decided to withhold prayers until the close of the meeting. A brief inspection followed, and dues were collected and Patrol records marked up. This was a gala night, everyone in the Troop was on deck but two, one of whom had phoned his P.L. that he had a bad cold and his mother thought he had better stay home. Another Scout was on late delivery work for the drug store.

The Troop formed a circle in the middle of the Troop room, and squatted Indian fashion on the floor. The S.M., flanked by the A.S.M. and the T.L., pulled a sheaf of notes from his pockets and started to talk.

"Last week you fellows decided you wanted a camp. How many will be able to go?"

Up shot nearly every hand. It worked out that only one in each Patrol could not make it. Two were working on a farm all summer. One was going with his parents to Vancouver to visit relatives, and the fourth, who was planning to start college in the fall, had a job for the summer in town.

"That will work out perfectly," commented the S.M. "That will be four Patrols of seven each."

Camp Officials

"During the week, the Court of Honour met, and it was decided that I should be camp chief, the A.S.M. my assistant, and Troop Leader John Living, the Camp Quartermaster. The

P.L.s will head their own Patrols throughout the camp. The dates suggested are July 2nd to 14th. How do those dates suit you fellows?"

A roar of approval greeted the question. Apparently the dates suited all right.

The Camp Site

"Now, I suppose you want to know where we are going to camp. P.L. Don Venton of the Wolf Patrol has an uncle up at Blue Lake, about 14 miles from here, who has offered us the use of a 15 acre tract of wooded land right on the lakeshore for our camp. There's good water, which has been tested by the Board of Health and classified A-1. The swimming water also tested O.K. There will be all the wood we will need to burn, both in our Patrol and central kitchens and on the council fire.

"There's the lake to swim in, and there are a couple of ten foot flat bottomed boats and two canoes we can use. By the way those who are not strong swimmers will be glad to know that the water is shallow for some 50 feet off shore, and then it gradually deepens to about ten feet at 75 feet off shore. We are going to string out buoys at the end of the shallow section, and non-swimmers will not be permitted to pass the buoys. Now you have the dates and the site, and I am going to ask A.S.M. George Graham to talk to you about the cost of the camp."

The A.S.M. hurriedly drew his notebook from his pocket and thumbed the pages. Soon he found what he wanted.



TRY SOME ADVANCED COOKING AT YOUR SCOUT CAMP THIS YEAR. LEFT IS SHOWN A REFLECTOR OVEN, FIRE AGAINST A STONE, AND BISCUITS IN THE OVEN. CENTRE, A CHICKEN IN AN IMPROVISED REFLECTOR OVEN. NOTE THE DISH BELOW THE CHICKEN TO CATCH THE GREASE. RIGHT, A GILWELL ROAST, COOKED IN A PIE PLATE COVERED WITH A LARGE WASH BASIN. ROAST 25 MINUTES FOR EACH POUND OF MEAT, (5 LB. ROAST, 2 HOURS, 5 MINUTES). AFTER FIRST 30 MINUTES TURN ROAST, PLACE POTATOES, CARROTS AND ONIONS AROUND IT AND FINISH ROASTING.

Pictures, Courtesy, Boy Scouts of America.

Camp Fees

"You fellows have been pretty regular in paying your dues, and that is going to help cut your camp fees down. We have a nice balance in the Troop account, and the Court of Honour has decided to transfer \$50 to the camp fund. At the Group Committee meeting the other night, when the camp plans were discussed, the treasurer told us we had well over \$200 in the bank, the proceeds of your Apple Day and waste paper drives. The Committee is giving us \$100 toward camp, and more if it is needed. The budget approved by the Group Committee figures the camp will cost us about \$217, based on an attendance of 31, at \$7.00 for the two weeks. That may seem a small charge, but we have very little overhead this year, and our equipment is in good condition."

"That means, continued the A.S.M., 'that we have \$150 in cash, and we'll need \$67 to see us through. If we divide this up between the 31 of us that means less than \$2.50 each. We are going to charge that sum for each of us, so that we will have a small margin for safety. All agreed?"

"O.K., Sure, You Bet," were heard in the babble of replies.

"By the way," broke in the Scouter, "if there should be any boy who cannot raise that amount, come and see me. I know several people who want their lawns mowed regularly, and it won't take very long to earn your camp fees."

Check Your Tents

"May I report now on the tents, sir?" asked the Troop Leader.

"Yes, go ahead John."

"Well," went on John, "P.L. Paul Symons and P.L. Harold Casbourn and I got the tents out on Saturday and looked them over. We've decided to get a can of waterproofing liquid and give them a going over. The four wall tents are in good shape, and except for a few new guy ropes there's nothing wrong with the dining shelters. The pots and pans in the Patrol boxes were new last year and are in good condition. The axes need sharpening, and Paul's dad is going to do that for us."

"We'll have to borrow a small marquee for headquarters and central eating. We won't need a kitchen tent as there's a good shack on the property we have permission to use. It has a good stove in it, which will save us lugging one back. By the way, we already have the promise of a marquee from a friend of the Troop, and the

"They Want Adventure and Vigorous Activity"

SCOUTERS may well take to heart some of the advice tendered by Dr. L. B. Sharpe, Executive Director of Life Camps Inc., speaking at the Canadian Camping Association's Convention in Montreal.

Said Dr. Sharpe:—"Children want to do something, they want adventure and vigorous activity. Camping movements have become entirely too soft. There has been too much nursing of youngsters who prefer to be on their own. Let them build lean-tos and round-tos. Let them plan their meals and outings. Do not regiment camps with straight rows of cabins and tents. Children want to explore the surrounding country. They want to do daring things."

Dr. Sharpe termed camping "a way of living and education" and he added it should be patterned on the finer aspects of Indian life and the vigorous activities of the early fur traders.

This is what B.-P. always preached and what Scouting has stood for, for more than a quarter of a century. There is no adventure connected with the camp which has all the conveniences of a modern resort hotel.

church has agreed to loan us tables, trestles and forms, providing we undertake to pay for any damage."

Physical Check-up

Here the Scoutmaster broke in to announce that the Troop Surgeon had offered to examine the Scouts before going to camp, to see that each chap is in good shape physically, and has no skin diseases. "I am going to give out the camp applications tonight, and I want every Scout to get his parents to fill them in. There are a few important particulars we need about each boy."

"I wonder if the P.L.s are free on Sunday afternoon. If they are we are going to bike back to the camp site and get the Patrol sites picked out. Who can come?"

There was a chorus of "I can" as Bill Brown of the Sparrows, Paul Symons of the Bobwhites, Don Venton of the Wolf, and Harold Casbourn of the Beavers let it be known that they would be on hand Sunday afternoon. The Troop Leader announced that he would be going along and the A.S.M. also promised to be on hand.

"There are just one or two things I want to add at this time," added the S.M.

"The camp will be operated on the Patrol System. For the benefit of new Scouts who haven't been to camp with us before I'll explain what I mean. Each Patrol camps on its own site, which will be at least 150 feet from the next one. You will be under the command of your own P.L. who in turn will be responsible to myself and the A.S.M. You will equip your own campsite with latrines, garbage and grease pits, build your own camp kitchen, and all the gadgets you want to make your work safer and easier. You will gather and store your own firewood, and your food will be drawn from the Q.M.'s stores each day. You

will cook your own breakfast and lunch on the Patrol Site, and you will be provided with one meal a day at headquarters."

"We are providing you with one central meal, so that the duty patrol will have time to carry out its duties, and you will have time for extra activities."

Law of the Camp

"Most important of all,—the Scout Law is the Law of the camp. I shall expect you to live by your promise and to govern everything you do by the Scout Law. We want no petty quarreling or bickering. If you are given a job, however distasteful it might be, do it cheerfully as a Scout should."

"The rules of the camp, which will be posted on the bulletin board, are not made to spoil your fun, but to help you have a good time. No programme of activities can be successfully carried out unless we have good discipline. Never fear, you'll have plenty to keep you busy. I ask each one of you to remember 'A Scout obeys the orders of his Patrol Leader and Scoutmaster without question'."

"Lastly I want to say this. We have had grand camps in the past because every Scout behaved like a Scout. Remember that the people we shall meet around the camp and on our hikes, will judge Scouting by the way we act. I am quite sure you will all act as young gentlemen."

The circle broke up when the A.S.M. called for a snappy game, and this was followed by a tent pitching contest on the lawn. With a promise that the Court of Honour would meet in a day or two to further plans for camp, Troop was dismissed.

The Camp Programme

When the Court of Honour met at Paul's home a few days later, the whole evening was given over to programme

A MAJOR PIONEERING EFFORT FOR SUMMER CAMP.

*Pictures, Courtesy, Boy
Scouts of America.*



THIS TRESTLE BRIDGE IS NOT DIFFICULT TO BUILD IF YOU KNOW YOUR LASHINGS. FOLLOW THE SIMPLE STEPS ILLUSTRATED. AXEMANSHIP AS WELL AS LASHING IS INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT WHICH SHOULD KEEP YOUR SCOUTS BUSY AND HAPPY FOR SOME TIME.



planning. It wasn't an easy matter because there were boys who had just been invested at one end of the scale, and a couple of King's Scouts, one with his Bushman's Thong at the other end.

"I suggest," said the Scouter after the preliminaries were over, "that first of all we lay out the daily routine." This is what they adopted.

Daily Routine

- 7.00 a.m. Rouse camp.
- Dip in the lake, optional.
- Wash and clean up.
- Physical exercises.
- 7.30 a.m. Prepare breakfast.

- Draw day's rations from Q.M.
- 8.00 a.m. Breakfast.
- 8.30 a.m. Wash dishes.
- Prepare for inspection.
- 9.00 a.m. Flag break. Prayers.
- Personal inspection.
- Patrol site inspection.
- 9.30 a.m. Blankets out to air.
- Change from uniform to comfortable clothes.
- 10.00 a.m. Scouting instruction.
- Test work.
- Pioneering.
- Hiking.

- Nature study.
- Wide games.
- Mapping, etc.
- 11.30 a.m. Swim period, buddy system.
- 12.00 noon Prepare lunch.
- 12.30 p.m. Lunch.
- 1.00 p.m. Rest period (compulsory).
- Write letters.
- Plan Council Fire skits.
- Write newspapers.
- Camp canteen.
- Camp Council meets.
- 2.00 p.m. Scouting activities.
- Gadget contests.
- Wide games.

- Tracking.
- Stalking.
- Observation.
- Obstacle trails.
- 4.00 p.m. Swim period.
- 5.00 p.m. Take in blankets.
- Prepare tents for night.
- 6.00 p.m. Supper (in full uniform).
- 6.30 p.m. Wash dishes.
- 7.00 p.m. Inter-Patrol ball games.
- 8.00 p.m. Council Fire programme.
- Songs.
- Skits.
- Patrol newspapers.
- Scouter's talk.
- Prayers.
- 9.00 p.m. Council Fire closing.
- Turn in.
- 9.30 p.m. Lights out.

Wet Day Programmes

Paul brought up the subject of wet days, and suggested that special games be taken along to camp for use of such days. The A.S.M. announced that he was taking along several hundred feet of sash cord for making rope sandals on wet days, and that he was making arrangements to procure a lot of leather cuttings from purse and glove manufacturers for making small leather articles which have been illustrated in *The Junior Leader*.

"I notice," broke in Harold, "that you have a canteen period. Is it possible to get supplies?"

"There will not be a lot of variety, nor will there be any great quantities but we will be able to get peanuts, a few chocolate bars and BB bats, but I'm afraid there'll be no chewing gum. We'll just have to make the best of it. And while I think of it," said the A.S.M., "I am taking along several hundred Troop letterheads, together with envelopes and stamps for the boys to write home."

"I suggest that the Q.M. take in all pocket money when the Scouts arrive in camp, and keep a bank, marking off how much each boy spends at the canteen. If we are going through a village on a hike, the boys will be permitted to take a limited sum with them. Doing it this way saves a lot of trouble with lost cash and when boys are rolling around camp there are plenty of opportunities for losing it."

Camp Visiting

Troop Leader George Graham touched off a bit of debate when he suggested that parents should only be allowed to visit camp on a designated parents' day. "It only interferes with our programme to have them walking in when they like," he said.

Requirements for Camp First Aid Kit

By F. J. SPINDLER, Supt. Division 73, St. John Ambulance Brigade

Surgical Gauze, for dressing wounds.

Absorbent Cotton, placed over the gauze in dressing wounds, etc.

Gauze Bandage—1 inch, for the fingers.

Gauze Bandage—2 inches, for the hand and arm.

Gauze Bandage—3 inches for the shoulder, sprained ankle, etc.

Triangular Bandages, for slings, tying on splints, etc.

Band-Aid, Surgeon's size, for slight wounds.

Adhesive Tape, 1 inch wide.

Tincture of Iodine, 2½%.

Ozonol, for burns and scalds, sunburn, and surface wounds.

Castor Oil with camel-hair brush or swabs, to remove dirt from the eye.

Boric Acid, for the eyes, and as a mild antiseptic.

Lysol Disinfectant—1 teaspoonful to quart of water for the hands.

2 tablespoons to quart of water for utensils.

Castile Soap, for washing wounds.

Extract of Wild Strawberry, for diarrhoea.

Calamine Lotion, for poison ivy.

Oil of Cloves, for toothache.

Milk of Magnesia, as a mild laxative, upset stomach, etc.

A.B.S. & C. Tablets, for constipation.

Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, as a stimulant in fainting, etc.

Aspirin, for colds, headache, etc.

Ellamans Embrocation, as a rub for sprains, strains, etc.

Measuring Glass

Eye Shield

Scissors

Forceps

Paper Handkerchiefs

Paper Cups

Clinical Thermometer

Eye Cup

Safety Pins

Tongue Depressors

Hot Water Bottle

Common Sense

Don Venton agreed, but others disagreed. After several minutes of debate the Scouter had his say.

"I'm afraid I don't agree with you George. I like the parents to feel they are welcome at any time they wish to drop in. We are proud of our camp and the way it is run, and we have nothing to hide. In my letter to parents I am planning to tell them they are welcome at any time, but I will add that the programme will go on just as though they were not there, and if their boy is scheduled for some activity, that activity will have to go on. We've done that in the past without any trouble. As a matter of fact very few parents do come out on other than parents' day, except perhaps over the weekend, but I like to have them feel that they are welcome at any time."

The debate continued for some minutes and finally a vote was taken. The Scouter's attitude was upheld by a majority and open visiting was on the programme.

Drawing Up the Menus

It was decided that the Q.M., the Scouter and the A.S.M. be a committee to draw up the camp menus with the assistance of the Ladies Auxiliary and the household science instructor at the High School. The same committee was to purchase the supplies on the basis of the menus. Several stores had offered to give the camp small discounts. The Scouter said he would apply to the branch ration office for permission to buy the rationed goods required.

When the trip was made on Sunday to the campsite, enquiries were to be made as to daily delivery of bread, fresh meat, and the mail. A checkup would also be made on the availability of the nearest doctor.

P.L. Paul Symons, who has his St. John's Ambulance Badge, was given the task of getting together the necessary items for the camp first aid kit.

The Scouter was asked to apply to Provincial Headquarters for the Registered Camp certificate which would be

placed on the bulletin board, and every Scout and Leader would be expected to sign it. After camp it would join the previous camp cards on the headquarters wall, surrounded by snapshots of the camp.

The Camp Cook

The question of a camp cook came up, and the A.S.M. related that a veteran who had recently been discharged from the army would be free to come to camp. As a former member of the Troop he was offering his services without charge, providing he was given kitchen help. He had considerable cooking experience both before and during his army service.

It was agreed that the Duty Patrol would help the cook with the chores around the kitchen, and that the headquarters staff would eat with the cook, but would accept invitations to eat with any Patrol which cared to have them for a meal. Only one staff member would be permitted to visit a Patrol at one time.

By this time it was getting so late it was decided to call it a day, and carry on discussions at the campsite on Sunday.

Selecting the Patrol Sites

All four Patrol Leaders, the T.L., A.S.M. and the Scouter were at church on Sunday morning, and after hurrying home for lunch they met with their bikes at Troop headquarters at 2 o'clock for the trip to camp. Each brought along food for supper, and the S.M. carried a topographical map of the territory.

It took about two and a half hours to make the trip. They stopped off at the home of Don's uncle to get more particulars and then accompanied by him headed for the camp. The spot was ideal. It faced out east across the lake which was little more than half a mile wide at this point. The camp would get the early morning sun.

The layout of the camp was oriented from the cook shack. The S.M. selected a site for the tent he was to share with the A.S.M. and the T.L. selected a site for his tent next to Headquarters.

There was a rough road in from the main road almost to the shack, so that a truck with supplies would get in without much trouble.

The P.L.s then spread out to select sites, after drawing lots for the choice of sites. The S.M. reminded them that it was desirable to have all sites in view of his headquarters.

In about twenty minutes the Scouts returned to announce they had selected their sites. Each P.L. had made a rough sketch of the site with a view

THIS BRITISH SCOUT
MAKES HIS CAMPING
EASIER WITH HANDY
GADGETS. ENCOURAGE
YOUR SCOUTS TO
IMPROVISE PLENTY OF
GADGETS AROUND THEIR
PATROL SITES.



to laying out the location of latrines, garbage and grease pits, sleeping tent, kitchen shelter, etc.

The party spent about an hour hiking through the woods. They located a suitable spot, surrounded by tall trees for the Council Fire circle. They found another level piece of ground which would do for a ball diamond and for athletic events, and they kept their eyes open for the location of a nature trail, and for territory suitable for wide games and an observation trail.

By this time they were getting rather hungry so they returned to the shack and cooked their supper. Then to avoid night cycling on rough roads they set off for home. They made better time on the homeward journey which was for the most part slightly downgrade. On arrival at home it was decided to leave camp matters in abeyance until progress was reported to the Troop on meeting night.

The A.S.M. was asked to bring along some council fire ideas and the P.L.s some general programme ideas. The Scouter said he would make some tentative plans for parents' day and other matters.

Special Programmes

When Troop night rolled around, a short programme of games and instruction was followed by another round table conference on camp. Many of the Scouts came along with useful ideas. One Scout's dad, an amateur naturalist, had offered to spend a week-end in camp, giving the boys some talks on birds, trees and edible roots.

One of the high school teachers had offered to come out some clear night

and give the boys a council fire talk on the stars.

Hiking and Care of the Feet

The A.S.M. gave a brief talk on hiking and the care of the feet.

"I cannot stress too much," he said, "the importance of well fitting shoes. Shoes should be straight on the inner border, broad across the ball, and have a low broad heel. Running shoes are no good for hiking, nor are sloppy shoes. If any boy has a tendency to flat feet arch supports should be worn.

"The way to tell if you are flat-footed," said the A.S.M., "is to wet the sole of your foot and make an imprint. The inner line of a normal foot should not touch the ground.

"You had better wear shoes for hiking one half size larger than your regular shoes, and be sure to break them in before going on a lengthy hike. Shake a little talcum powder in your shoes before leaving on a hike.

"Wear heavy wool socks, and be sure there are no holes in them, nor uneven darns. Wash the feet every day, and if you get your shoes wet, dry them by filling them with hot sand, hot pebbles or even hot oats.

"If your shoes should slip at the heel this is easily corrected by putting a piece of felt or folded cloth under the tongue. The other day," the A.S.M. continued, "I learned that in the American army when the men are issued with new boots they are told to put them on, then soak them in water for five minutes, and then walk around in them until they dry out and conform to the shape of the foot. Sounds like a good idea to me.

"Latest information on blisters is that you shouldn't open them. Wash them with soap and water and to prevent chafing cover with a strip of adhesive tape. If the blister has broken treat as any wound with antiseptic."

Before the next talk the Troop broke up for a lively game of British Bulldog of which they never seemed to tire. It wasn't long before they were ready for the next session.

Religion in Camp

"Very briefly," the S.M. started, "I am going to say something about religion in camp. On Sunday we shall have our Scout's Own Service, and I want every boy to join in heartily. If possible I will get a special speaker."

"I shall expect grace to be said before all meals in Patrol sites as it will be at Troop meals. Every boy should say his prayers when he rises in the morning, and there will be evening prayers around the council fire."

"But most important of all from the religious angle is that you realize that all the beauties round about you, the forest, the trail, the lake, are all the creations of God. I want you to recognize it as his handiwork and show your gratitude by using these gifts properly, and by living a camp life that is clean in thought, word and deed. That's all for tonight. Next week I shall have more to tell you."

Council Fires

The following week the A.S.M. talked about council fires. There was to be one every night, weather permitting, and they were to be as informal as possible. Each Patrol was expected to prepare a daily newspaper, giving the news of his Patrol and the camp for the day. They were asked to make them as humorous as possible. All the old favourite songs would be sung, and arrangements were being made to learn one new song each night.

Every Patrol would be expected to prepare a short skit for the council fire each night. It might be built on anything that has happened through the day. Certain nights the skits will follow a suggested pattern, such as historical night when they would portray such things as the Discovery of America by Columbus, The Coming of the White Man to Canada, Goering Surrendering to the Allies, Sir Walter Raleigh and Queen Elizabeth and so on. Of course they'll not be taken too seriously.

Another night the Patrols might have to prepare a skit illustrating their favourite fairy story, or some event from their favourite adventure book. There would be a short talk each night,



CAMP TIME IS COOKING TIME, WHERE THE YOUNG SCOUT REALLY GETS AN OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN THE ART OF BACKWOODS COOKING OVER AN OPEN FIRE.

not longer than five minutes. The Scoutmaster recently acquired a copy of the new Dominion Headquarters book *The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes* which contains lots of good stories for council fire use. If there were any visitors in camp they would be asked to speak in place of the S.M.

A number of Scouts offered programme ideas and it was agreed that on parents' night, the best skits produced up to that time would be presented at the council fire, and that the council fire would be preceded by a historical pageant depicting something of topical interest like the winning of the V.C. by two Canadian former Scouts, Col. C. C. I. Merritt, and Major James Ferguson Hoey.

First Class Hikes

The S.M. assured the boys that any who wished to pass their first class hike during the camp would have the opportunity as also the provisions for the Camper's Badge which includes a three day camping hike. These would have to be arranged toward the latter end of the camp so as not to disrupt the general programme.

There would be lots of opportunities to pass tests and badges, but this would be largely confined to the morning sessions while the afternoons would be given over to hikes, games, etc.

Transportation

Just before flag lowering, the Scouter announced that members of the local Rotary and Lions Clubs had offered to provide transportation by car to the camp, and another friend of the Troop was to supply a truck to take in the tents and supplies.

Any Patrol which wished to take its own supplies in with a trek cart could do so, and any Scout who wished to cycle to the camp could do that, but

it was to be understood that bicycles could not be used in camp.

Duty Patrol

At a subsequent meeting of the Court of Honour various camp routine matters were dealt with. Patrols would take it in turn to be Duty Patrol, with duties to include preparing the flag for raising, rousing the camp, undertaking general camp duties at the discretion of the Camp Chief, securing wood for the council fire and cook house, lowering the flag, acting as life-guards at swim periods, and other duties that might be assigned from day to day. The Patrol would have the opportunity of earning 25 points for the perfect performance of these duties, the points to be added to the total at the end of the camp.

The Point System

The P.L.s discussed at some length the point system, and finally they decided on this.

Daily points for Patrol Competition would be awarded as follows:

Personal inspection	10 pts.
Camp site, maximum	25 pts.
Tent	10 pts.
Special inspection	5 pts.
New useful gadgets	2 to 10 pts.

Deductions of one to five points would be made for misbehaviour or tardiness in camp duties. The winning Patrol each day would be awarded the Troop flag to fly on their site until inspection the next day.

Other Points

Other points, which were not included in the daily Patrol competition, but were included in the final total for the best Patrol in Camp were then arranged. The Duty Patrol as previously arranged could earn 25 points. In a fourteen day camp each Patrol would have three and a half days as Duty Patrol thus having the opportunity to earn 87½ points.

For each test passed 5 pts. would be allowed and there would be 25 pts. for each proficiency badge passed by an independent examiner.

In sporting events 3, 2 and 1 points would be awarded for first, second and third place. Winning teams in wide or other games would receive ten points per game, provided the game was Patrol Competition.

Any dispute about points would be taken up with the Camp Council which would meet each day during the rest period.

Swimming Safety

Patrol Leader Bill Brown, who has both his swimmer and rescuer badges was delegated to outline to the Troop

the rules he was making as the Troop's swim master.

Bill said he would follow the Buddy System where a strong swimmer was teamed up with a weak swimmer for the whole camp. The buddies must never lose sight of one another, and the weak swimmer was not permitted to enter the water unless his buddy was along. Bill added that every boy would be instructed in throwing the lifeline and in other matters pertaining to rescue work.

Camp First Aid

The A.S.M. who was a senior St. John man, agreed to supervise the first aid throughout the camp, and orders would be given that all first aid was to be carried out by the A.S.M. except on the Patrol hikes when the P.L. would be responsible. The A.S.M. stated that Paul had brought the camp first aid kit up to full needs, and advised every P.L. to see that his Patrol kit had all the necessary items.

With regard to Parents' Night, Sunday Programme and the daily tests and games it was decided to leave this to the Court of Honour.

By June 1st practically every important decision and arrangement had been made. The food and supplies had yet to be purchased, the menus and daily programmes typed out for the bulletin board, song sheets mimeographed for use in learning new songs, but not for use around the council fire where there was a danger of too much eye strain.

So early in June the Scouter, sitting in his comfortable armchair at home one evening, was feeling quite happy about the whole thing. All arrangements seemed to be well in hand, and the camp was almost an assured success, because it had been carefully planned.

With a pencil he ticked off the things that had been arranged for, the site, dates, financing, tentage, supplies, menus, medical inspection, cooking, programme, nature study, hiking, leadership, council fires, camp duties, religion in camp, first aid, patrol camping, swimming, discipline, point system, parents' night, transportation.

Yes there might be the odd thing that had been overlooked, but at least there was a whole month ahead to look after last minute details now that the important details had all been dealt with.

Yes, we feel pretty sure that the First Lloydhampton Troop is going to have a memorable camp this summer of 1945, and the Scouts are not only going to have a holiday which will

benefit them physically and spiritually, but they'll come home much more proficient in Scoutercraft and woodcraft than when they went, and with some memories they'll cherish to the end of their days.

How to Obtain Rationed Foods for Scout Camps

FOOD rationing regulations for summer camps will be the same for 1945 as in 1944, officials of the Dominion Rationing Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board have informed Dominion Headquarters.

Applications for camp rationing privileges must be made through your LOCAL Branch ration office who have been notified of the regulations.

Your application should state:

Total number of campers.

Number of days camp planned.

Period of last year's camp.

Names and addresses of merchants

THIS IS ONE WAY TO PLAN A PATROL TABLE. JUST DIG TWO DITCHES, EACH A FOOT DEEP. USE A GROUND SHEET TO COVER THE TABLE TOP.

Picture, Courtesy, Boy Scouts of America.



from whom food supplies will be purchased.

Applications for rationed foods for camps operating less than seven consecutive days, and with less than 20 campers will be given special purchasing permits.

Scouters and others operating summer camps must obtain from each camper including camp officials:

For each two weeks in camp, 2 valid butter coupons, 1 valid preserves coupon, and 1 valid sugar coupon.

Your local ration board will notify you of the location of the nearest Branch Office of the Ration Administration. If these instructions are followed closely there will be no difficulty in securing the necessary supplies. This is a Dominion ruling and applies to all sections of the country.

Picton, Ont., Scouts always have their apple day in the spring. This year it netted \$91.

P.O.R. on Boating and Bathing Sec. 97

(a) No Scouter, or other person in charge for the time being, shall allow any Scout to take part in boating without first considering carefully all the conditions, and, in particular, having satisfied himself:

(1) That the Scout can swim 50 yards in shirt, shorts and stockings, except in the case of lakes and streams where it is known that there is no danger and that the depth of the water nowhere exceeds three and a half feet.

(2) That, in addition, if sailing, the boat is under the charge of a professional sailor or other experienced person.

(b) The following rules in addition to those above apply to Sea Scouts and Rover Sea Scouts:

(1) No boat shall be taken over for use by Sea Scouts until it has

been approved.

(2) No Sea Scout or Rover Sea Scout shall form part of the crew of a sailing boat until he has passed for the Swimmer and Boatman Proficiency Badges.

(c) The above rule shall not affect in any way the special provisions relating to Sea Scouts' training.

(d) No Scout shall be allowed to bathe in water out of his depth, except under the personal supervision of the Scouter in charge of the party or some responsible adult appointed by him for the purpose. The safety of the place must previously have been ascertained, and all reasonable precaution must be taken, including the provision of a life line.

During the bathing period a picket of two good swimmers, preferably those with the Rescuer Badge, must be on duty in bathing suits in a boat or on shore as the circumstances may demand, ready to help any boy in distress.

(Continued on page 152)



A Scout Should Never Rest on His Laurels Until He Is A First Class Scout

THE NEW TESTS

TENDERFOOT
SECOND CLASS
FIRST CLASS

Notes on The New Tests Which Become Official in September, 1945

THIS article concludes comment on the new Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class tests which become official on September 1st. The Editorial Department at Dominion Headquarters is now working on production of the new test books. It is planned to publish the tests in one book, and not as previously with the Tenderfoot and Second Class in one booklet and the First Class in another.

Test No. 21

Read and be able to use a topographical map. Point out a direction by day and night without the use of a compass.

Comment

It will be noted that this does not include the sketch map as previously. It is considered more important for the purposes of the test that the

Scout knows how to read this type of map. In learning to read, he also learns the conventional signs and how to orient and use the map. The sketch map still is a part of First Class Hike requirements. Direction finding by day or night is dealt with in the present First Class Book, page 49.

Test No. 22

With reasonable accuracy, estimate distances up to half a mile. With a Scout staff or other rough method, measure heights within ten per cent.

Comment

Instructions on page 53 of the First Class Book cover the requirements of this test.

Test No. 23

Save money regularly by depositing in a bank account a sum consistent with his opportunity for regular saving

or putting an equivalent amount in any savings project sponsored by the Dominion Government.

Comment

This test, in its essence, the same as the previous test for thrift. Scouters should note however that the test is to encourage regular saving, and the mere fact that a Scout has a bank account does not constitute a pass for the test, unless he is regularly adding to that account, or other savings project, on the basis of his opportunity. After this test has been passed, Scoutmasters should regularly check up on Scouts to see that they are continuing to exercise thrift. Otherwise the value of the test is completely lost.

Test No. 24

Take part to the satisfaction of his Scoutmaster in the training of other

AN EXAMPLE OF A WELL PLANNED AND EXECUTED HIKE REPORT

To Headquarters

Report of journey from Downs Rd and Banforth to Landing Sld. 4 1/2 miles

N. E. of Toronto and return via Wofford to Woodbine and Banforth

Date - December 30 and 31, 1941 ; Average temperature 20°

Weather - Very clear, moderately cold, slight wind and little snow from south and N.W.

Name - Frank Brown, age 14 of the 3504th accompanied by John Snow age 15 of the 3504th

Object - To investigate airport possibilities of fields near intersection of Downs Rd and Banforth Ave

Map - Map of district in and around Wofford, especially small church on road Highway to south of town

Clear report of roads used and landmarks passed.

Time	Dist.	Log	Sketches
8:30	0	Opened instructions and books and hotels. Then proceeded N. on Downs Rd. Hollinger has some survey East York has route S. on Downs to Banforth. Found upon enquiry that his route is along Banforth to Main and N. on Main. Inspected pack, on way	
8:20	1 1/2	We passed St. Anthony's United Church and near the crest of a long winding hill obtained information from a Second Class Scout of the 3504 th Toronto Troop. St. Anthony's Pk and Crescent School (a private school) were once the famous Mackay Estate belonging to Ontario's first Premier. Millard Ave. was a street of employees' houses. The Pk is very large and in its front affords good afternoon. Every outdoor sport is carried on in the Pk which is a city park in the township.	
8:45	1 1/2	Blair Gables golf course occupies the tributary valley from Woodbine Ave. to Downs Rd. The railway allowance is not used now but is excellent for taking. This can be reached from Broadview, Danforth, or Woodbine Ave. There are no roads now.	

Time	Dist.	Log	Sketches
9:15	2 1/2	At the foot of the long steep hill are two fine camping spots. A large culvert like bridge spans the stream which carries in width from 5 ft to 15 ft. The level bottom-land has a background of high hills (30 ft.) well wooded with cedar, maple, beech, and pine. No drinking water is evident. Between two hills to the S.W. can be seen the abandoned RR mentioned before on Downs Rd. (Sketch at the hilltop) is a collection of modern city houses owned by Fred Turney, a city trader. The buildings are cottage style of a permanent nature, painted with bright clean-looking red, green, and yellow.	
1:30	3 1/2	Head of us is a long stretch of broken land, cut by streams and numerous deep runs of ground. There are a number of dead and many dying trees. The hollows are covered thickly with logwood, willow, and hickory. The stream seldom reaches a width of 5 ft but appears to be deep (up to 8 ft). The saw chickens, downy and hairy woodpeckers here, sparrows, and starlings were in abundance feeding on the milled and wild deep grasses in the background. This is bad country but because of its dampness must be approached from N. or S. or along road. Water can be had from Turney settlement or store on next corner.	
1:00	4	One hill cemetery is on the corner ahead. The entrance is on the gravel road but it extends for 500 yards N. on the Kennedy Rd. The landscaping is beautiful, pine, spruce, ground spruce, maple, and innumerable shapely background trees are in evidence. The highway is lined by a steel fence and one continuous bed of shrubbery. On the N.E. corner there is an old square red roofed building with many rectangular windows with	

Scouts in the Troop, or have earned the Cub Instructor's Badge.

Comment

The real intent of this test is to encourage the Scout to make himself useful in the Troop, and to start him on the road to Patrol leadership. This training might be the preparation of a recruit for passing his Tenderfoot tests, or it might be the use of the Scout in teaching others some subject in which he is very proficient such as signalling, cooking, etc.

The alternative is to gain the Cub Instructor's Badge, which requires that a Scout give at least one month's service as an instructor in the Cub Pack and be recommended by the Cubmaster. The spirit of the test would be violated if the Scout served just one month as a Cub Instructor for the sole purpose of earning the badge. There is no reason why the Scout should not be encouraged to earn both parts of this test, particularly as he receives a separate award for being a Cub Instructor.

Test No. 25

Go on foot, preferably with a companion a 24 hour journey of at least 14 miles. In the course of the journey, the Scout must cook his own meals, one of which must include meat, over a wood fire in the open; find his campsite and camp for the night. He must carry out instructions given by his Scoutmaster as to things to be observed on route. He must hand in on his return, a log of the journey including a sketch map of his route. A Sea Scout may do his journey partly by water and partly by land. (In abnormal circumstances or to meet exceptional cases, the Local Association may permit modifications of the requirements of this section).

Note—Normally Test No. 25 should be the final one taken for the First Class Badge.

Comment

It will be noted that the old provisions that a Scout may pass this test by boat or canoe, or on a bicycle have been discontinued. The new test provides (Sea Scouts excepted) that the journey must be a hike. The hike should have a definite objective set by the Scoutmaster. The objective might be to find a suitable campsite, survey water possibilities, forest reserves, or type of agriculture carried on in the district, or it might, as in the case of the hike illustrated have as its objective the finding of a suitable place for an airport.

To illustrate this test we are reproducing two pages of a typical first class

CUB camping is still in its infancy in most places, and in many quarters it is frowned upon altogether. However most of the objections are answered very simply in this plan tried out last year by a Scouter in London, England, S. Thurlow, Group Scoutmaster of the 3rd Holborn Group.

He planned a day in camp for the Cubs with the co-operation of the Troop. The Pack visited the Troop at their campsite and the Troop arranged a special programme for their young visitors. It went something like this.

On arrival the Cubs were shown their lairs in the bushes, previously prepared by the Troop, and each Six promptly made a neat pile of caps, scarves, jerseys, coats and food.

Akela then conducted the Cubs around the camp, explaining the use of grease pits, taboo signs and gadgets. Sea Scouts were busy rescuing shipwrecked sailors from a raft when the Cubs arrived and the Cubs were given a chance to haul on the lifelines. Their offer to be shipwrecked was gratefully refused as most of them were non-swimmers.

The Air Scouts were practising coming into land on their model airdrome with cycle as airplanes and cardboard T's as windsocks. The Cubs were duly warned about walking on the runway, which was pegged out and marked with flags.

A climb up a rope to a Scout's tree house was rewarded with a glass of lemonade as a reward for climbing the rope. Each Six, in charge of two Scouts, who acted as referees went off on a nature ramble while Akela and Bagheera had a quiet session with the Scoutmaster. Each referee Scout had a list of trees and landmarks which were given out at points on the ramble and a point was given to the first Cub who spotted and recognized the object first. Returning the Cubs vied with each other collecting firewood which they distributed between their hosts on their arrival at the site.

hike log, showing the manner in which the report should be made out with general log of journey, sketch map, and drawings of things observed on the hike.

This test is the biggest adventure of the Scout to this stage of his training. Its importance should be properly stressed and the test made an event which would long remain a memorable occasion.

A Day in Camp for the Cubs

After a wash and lunch, which they had brought themselves, the Cubs curled up on the groundsheets under the trees for a half hours' rest. As usual Cubs could not keep still for long, and in order to keep bodies still and brains active a buzz game was played.

Cub star work and tests filled the afternoon, and the sixes were ready for supper which was served in the Patrol dining shelters. The Cubs washed up the dishes.

The visit was also made the occasion of a Going-Up Ceremony. The Pack gave their Goodbye Grand Howl from their lairs in the bushes, and then joined the Scouts around the flagpole, for the regular ceremony.

A last inspection, and group prayers brought the programme to a close, the Cubs heading for home after a memorable day in which they had been given a glimpse of life at the end of the Jungle Path.

If your Pack is not going to camp this summer, and your Troop is camping near enough, why not arrange such an outing.

—The Scouter.

Suggested Overnight Hike Menus

Supper

Steak, Roasted on a Stick
Butter Buns
Potatoes Baked in Coals
Small Tomatoes
Fruit Cup Cakes
Beverage

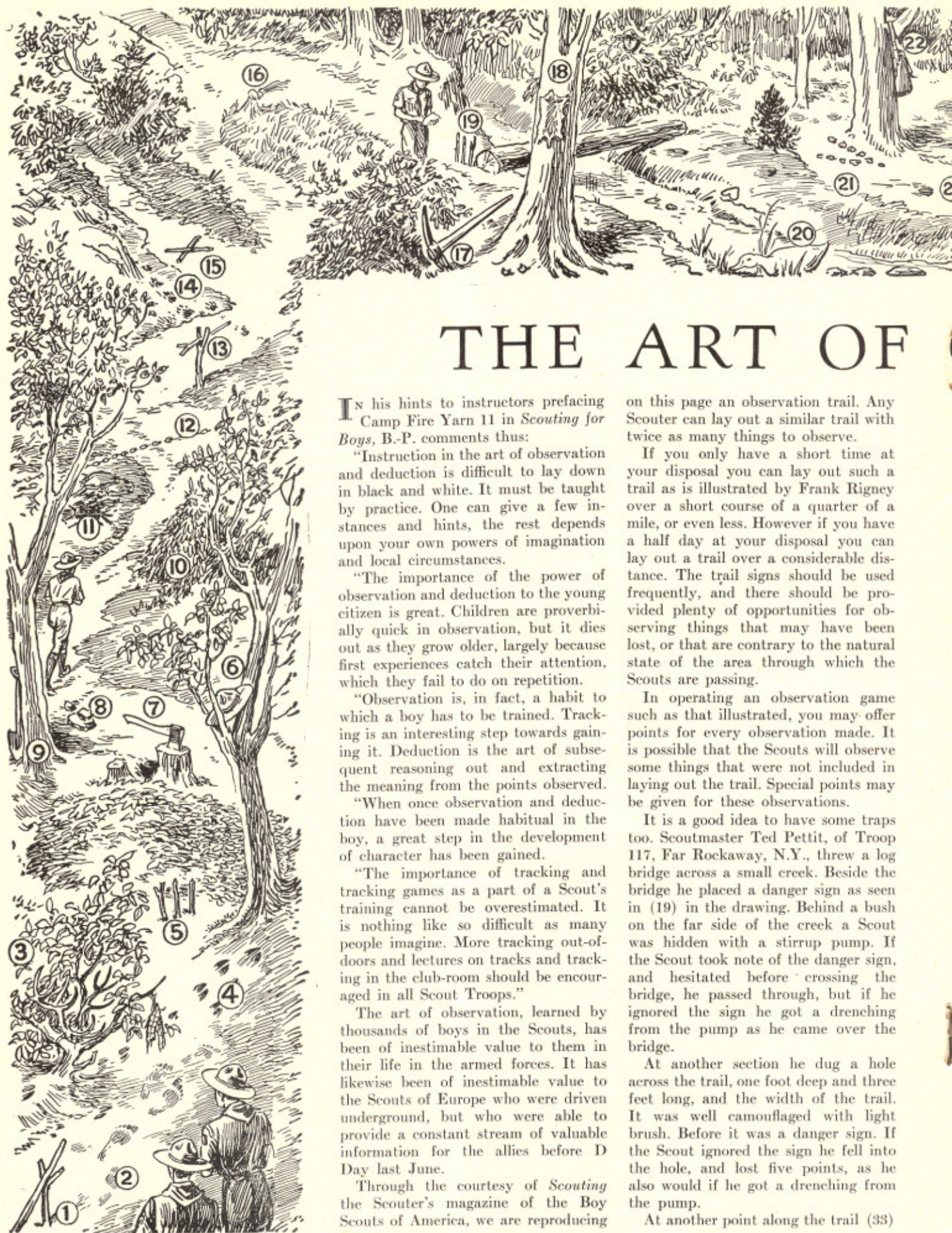
OR

Weiners stuffed with cheese and wrapped in bacon and roasted on a stick
Butter Buns
Carrots Pickles
Chocolate Bar
Beverage

Breakfast

Oranges
Scrambled Eggs with Chopped Bacon
Toasted Buns
Sugared Doughnuts
Beverage
OR
Fruit
Assorted Cereals
Griddle Cakes Syrup or Jam
Beverage

The recent Scout census in Newfoundland shows 1,840 Scouts, 100 Cubs, 60 Rovers, 20 Sea Scouts and 45 Committeemen.



THE ART OF

IN his hints to instructors prefacing Camp Fire Yarn 11 in *Scouting for Boys*, B.-P. comments thus:

"Instruction in the art of observation and deduction is difficult to lay down in black and white. It must be taught by practice. One can give a few instances and hints, the rest depends upon your own powers of imagination and local circumstances.

"The importance of the power of observation and deduction to the young citizen is great. Children are proverbially quick in observation, but it dies out as they grow older, largely because first experiences catch their attention, which they fail to do on repetition.

"Observation is, in fact, a habit to which a boy has to be trained. Tracking is an interesting step towards gaining it. Deduction is the art of subsequent reasoning out and extracting the meaning from the points observed.

"When once observation and deduction have been made habitual in the boy, a great step in the development of character has been gained.

"The importance of tracking and tracking games as a part of a Scout's training cannot be overestimated. It is nothing like so difficult as many people imagine. More tracking out-of-doors and lectures on tracks and tracking in the club-room should be encouraged in all Scout Troops."

The art of observation, learned by thousands of boys in the Scouts, has been of inestimable value to them in their life in the armed forces. It has likewise been of inestimable value to the Scouts of Europe who were driven underground, but who were able to provide a constant stream of valuable information for the allies before D Day last June.

Through the courtesy of *Scouting* the Scouter's magazine of the Boy Scouts of America, we are reproducing

on this page an observation trail. Any Scouter can lay out a similar trail with twice as many things to observe.

If you only have a short time at your disposal you can lay out such a trail as is illustrated by Frank Rigney over a short course of a quarter of a mile, or even less. However if you have a half day at your disposal you can lay out a trail over a considerable distance. The trail signs should be used frequently, and there should be provided plenty of opportunities for observing things that may have been lost, or that are contrary to the natural state of the area through which the Scouts are passing.

In operating an observation game such as that illustrated, you may offer points for every observation made. It is possible that the Scouts will observe some things that were not included in laying out the trail. Special points may be given for these observations.

It is a good idea to have some traps too. Scoutmaster Ted Pettit, of Troop 117, Far Rockaway, N.Y., threw a log bridge across a small creek. Beside the bridge he placed a danger sign as seen in (19) in the drawing. Behind a bush on the far side of the creek a Scout was hidden with a stirrup pump. If the Scout took note of the danger sign, and hesitated before crossing the bridge, he passed through, but if he ignored the sign he got a drenching from the pump as he came over the bridge.

At another section he dug a hole across the trail, one foot deep and three feet long, and the width of the trail. It was well camouflaged with light brush. Before it was a danger sign. If the Scout ignored the sign he fell into the hole, and lost five points, as he also would if he got a drenching from the pump.

At another point along the trail (33)



Cut, Courtesy, Scouting, Boy Scouts of America.

OBSERVATION

he hid a Scout behind a bush, armed with flour and paper napkin "hand grenades." As the Scouts approached he bombarded them with grenades. If they froze, he let them pass. If they ran, he let them go but they missed several items on the trail.

All the items on this trail were in plain sight, although care was taken to fit them into the background. There were footprints and animal tracks in the middle of the trail, and trail signs scattered all over the place.

The Scouts went over the trail under the command of the Patrol Second and noted every sign they saw. They were given points for each sign seen, with points taken off for disregard of danger signs.

The game could be played just as well by letting the Scouts through on their own at few minute intervals. Each would have a pencil and notebook of course. Patrol Leaders are used in the traps along the trail, so sometimes you'll have to arrange a special trail for them, as they miss plenty of fun.

Here is the key to the Observation Trail illustrated.

- 1 Trail sign—this way.
- 2 Footprints—bare feet.
- 3 Deer antlers in bushes.
- 4 Animal tracks.
- 5 Danger sign—hole, cover over (see text).
- 6 Scout hat in tree.
- 7 Axe in a stump.
- 8 Trail sign—this way.
- 9 Shovel against back of tree.
- 10 Tent camouflaged in bushes.
- 11 Remains of campfire.
- 12 Chain across trail.
- 13 Trail sign—this way.
- 14 Animal tracks.
- 15 Trail sign—not this way.
- 16 Trail sign—turn right.
- 17 Pickaxe in ground.

- 18 Animal skin in tree.
- 19 Danger sign—log bridge (see text).
- 20 Stuffed duck or decoy in water.
- 21 Trail sign—this way.
- 22 Duffel bag hanging on far side of tree.
- 23 Footprints—running.
- 24 Chain or rope across trail.
- 25 Rope coiled on ground.
- 26 Trail sign—this way.
- 27 Can of beans in fork of tree.
- 28 Burned matches on ground.
- 29 Animal tracks.
- 30 Trail sign—turn right.
- 31 Neckerchief in bushes.
- 32 Canteen on ground.
- 33 Danger sign—Scout in bushes (see text).
- 34 Stucced animal on ground.
- 35 Trail sign—this way.
- 36 Animal tracks.
- 37 Scout knife stuck in ground.
- 38 Shoe in fork of tree.
- 39 Stuffed bird on bush.
- 40 End of trail.

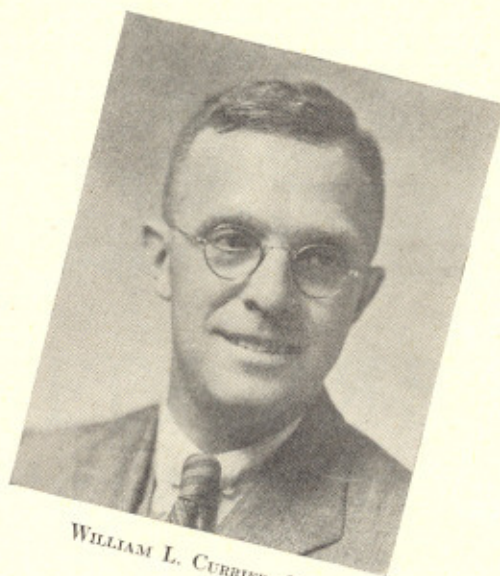
Empire Youth Sunday

EMPIRE Youth Sunday will be observed this year on Sunday, June 10th. His Majesty the King is the Patron of this movement which encourages all voluntary youth organizations within the Empire to join in special services arranged for this day. Scouters are asked to co-operate with local committees in arrangements and to have their Troops and Packs join with other youth groups in these parades. All Canadian churches are represented on the committee which plans this annual event. June 10th happens to be the 20th anniversary of the United Church of Canada, so that it is likely Youth Sunday will be observed on another date in United Churches.



ARE YOU PREPARED FOR POSTWAR SCOUTING?

A MESSAGE FROM THE ASSISTANT
DOMINION COMMISSIONER
FOR TRAINING



WILLIAM L. CURRIER, JR.

AT THE close of the First World War there were 20,000 Boy Scouts in Canada. By 1921, this number had increased to over 36,000, and by 1923 to over 50,000. In other words in a five year period following the war Scout membership increased by 150%.

There is every reason to believe that Scouting will witness a tremendous surge forward when the present war is over. Already we are on the march. From a low point of 86,000 during this war, we have already climbed back to nearly 100,000, and that figure will almost certainly be achieved during the present year.

We believe that Scouting stands upon the threshold of a huge expansion. Hundreds of our leaders have continued their Scouting interests overseas, and will return better equipped than ever to take an active part in the Movement. Hundreds of former Scouts will likewise come back to do a job of service for Scouting. Hundreds more leaders, who have come into the Movement as a wartime service want to carry on.

As important as numbers are to Scouting—quality is more important. Scouting has a great role to play in the upbuilding of young Canadian citizens, sound in body, mind and spirit. It can only play that role if its leaders are obsessed with its ethical values and are prepared to train themselves to give leadership of the right type.

Gilwell Training is the most effective means yet devised of inculcating the truest principles of Scouting into men. If you have not taken Gilwell Training, and there is a course in your Province this summer, won't you try to arrange your vacation so that you might avail yourself of Gilwell training? One thing we'll promise you—you'll return from a Gilwell camp refreshed in body and spirit—imbued with a new sense of the tremendous force for good that Scouting can be in this Dominion. You'll realize even more than you do now, the genius of that great man—Lord Baden-Powell—who gave to the world the most effective system of youth training yet devised by the mind of man.

Sincerely yours,

W. L. CURRIER, JR.

GILWELL CAMP DATES

Scout Courses

Alberta—Waterton Lake, July 23-31.
Manitoba—Gimli, August 4-11.
Ontario—Blue Springs, July 16-27.
Quebec—Tamaracouta, August 4-12.

Akela Courses

Alberta—Camp Woods, July 22-28.
Manitoba—Gimli, July 27-August 1.
Ontario—Blue Springs August 4-11.



Quebec—Camp Macaulay, Aug. 25-30.

Junior Leaders

British Columbia—Camp Byng, July 19-August 8.
B.C. Interior—August.
Alberta—Peace River Country, July 14-18.
Alberta—near Calgary, August 13-16.
Manitoba—Gimli, July 21-28.

Suggested Menus for a One Week Camp

THESE menus have been very carefully prepared by the Diet Department of the Kellogg Company, Battle Creek, Michigan, through whose courtesy we reproduce them. They are arranged to give the utmost in energy producing food value, plus variety. Of course they will have to be modified to meet food shortages and cooking facilities. Many will be quite acceptable for Patrol camping.

Sunday

Breakfast

Sliced Oranges

Corn Flakes

Toast Butter Jam

Beverage

Dinner

Pot Roast of Beef

Potatoes Carrots

Sliced Tomatoes

Whole Wheat Bread Butter

Peach Custard

Beverage

Supper

Baked Lima Beans

Beets Salad

Bread Butter

Jelly Roll

Beverage

Monday

Breakfast

Stewed Prunes

Scrambled Eggs

Bran Muffins Butter

Beverage

Dinner

Shepherd's Pie

Sliced Tomatoes and Cucumbers

Bread Butter

Shortcake with Seasonal Fruit

Beverage

Supper

Macaroni and Cheese

Cole Slaw Pickled Beets

Bread Butter

Cantaloupe or Watermelon

Lemonade

Tuesday

Breakfast

Grapefruit

Whole Wheat Flakes

Poached Eggs on Toast

Beverage

Dinner

Meat Loaf

Scalloped Potatoes Carrots

Radishes Green Onions

Raisin Pie

Beverage

Supper

Hard Cooked Eggs on Toast with

Cheese Sauce

Cabbage Salad
Bread and Butter
Strawberry Jam Cake
Beverage

Wednesday

Breakfast

Tomato Juice

Rolled Oats

Boiled Eggs

Bread Butter

Beverage

Dinner

Swiss Steak Onion Gravy

Boiled Potatoes Spinach

Whole Wheat Rolls

Orange Meringue Pie

Beverage

Supper

Corn and Tomato Soup

Peanut Butter and Lettuce

Sandwiches

Carrot Sticks

Peaches and Custard

Beverage

Thursday

Breakfast

Grapefruit

Assorted Cereals

Poached Eggs

Toast Jam

Beverage

Dinner

Roast Shoulder of Lamb

Browned Potatoes Gravy

Green Bean Salad

Bread and Butter Apple Pie

Beverage

Supper

Baked Beans Catsup

Shredded Lettuce Salad

Hard Rolls Butter

Fresh Apple Sauce

Cookies

Beverage

Friday

Breakfast

Sliced Oranges

Shredded Wheat

Cinnamon Toast

Beverage

Dinner

Baked Fish or Codfish Cakes

Scalloped Potatoes Spinach

Bread Pudding and Sauce

Beverage

Supper

Devilled Eggs

Potato Salad

Carrot and Celery Strips

Bread and Butter

Chocolate Pie

Beverage

Saturday

Breakfast

Cream of Wheat

Fried Eggs

Bread Butter Marmalade

Beverage

Dinner

Chicken Pie with Vegetables

and Biscuits

Canned Fruit

Bread and Butter

Beverage

Supper

Split Pea Soup

Shredded Carrot, Celery and

Raisin Salad

Bread and Butter

Lemon Pie

Beverage

Knapsack Lunches

Beef Salad Sandwiches

Jam Sandwiches

Radishes Green Onions

Gingersnaps

Fruit

Chopped Bacon and Egg Sandwiches

Peanut Butter and Jam Sandwiches

Pickles

Oranges Cookies

Whole Wheat Crackers

Sliced Cheese

Chopped Hard Cooked Egg Sandwiches

Small Whole Carrots

Fresh Cherries or Plums

Hard Cooked Eggs

Chopped Peanuts, Pickles and Carrots

on Wholewheat Bread

Fruit Biscuits

Campfire Menus

Hamburgers

Sliced Onions Pickle Relish

Butter Buns

Sweet Cherries Cookies

Beverage

Chili Con Carne

Crackers

Bread and Butter

Cheese and Pickles

Oranges Cookies

Beverage

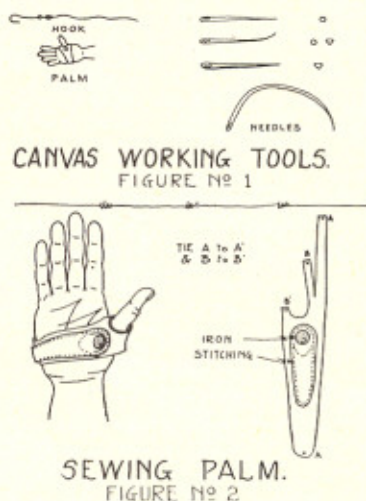
In London, Ont., the Boy Scouts Association was presented with a life-size portrait of Lord Baden-Powell by the Food Industries of Canada in recognition of the fine co-operation given by London Scouts in the Food Industry War Savings Stamp campaign.

Look to Your Canvas—

Now that the camping season is approaching it is time that you looked to your canvas, if you have not already done so. To most Scouts this generally brings to mind their tent. What of the several other articles made of canvas? You may have rucksacks, dunnage bags, packsacks, and kit bags. These should be all checked for tears, rips, mildew, and rot. Sea Scouts will also have the sails of their craft to check.

To sew canvas by hand several special tools are required. These are the palm, the hook, and special needles. The palm and needles may be purchased at any store that supplies and carries ship equipment. John Leckie Ltd., one such firm, has stores in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The hook may be made by the Scout himself. Figure No. 1 shows these tools.

As canvas is a very tough cloth to sew a thimble such as is used around the house would be useless. In place of this the palm is used. There are two types of palms to be had; the seaming palm and the roping palm. Their use is obvious from their names. For all practical purposes the former is the better to purchase as it can be used for both jobs. The palm as can be seen from Figure No. 2 is made from leather, in the shape of a band which fits around the palm of the hand. It is from this that it derives its name. At the upper end is a hole through which the thumb can pass while the band passes across and around the hand proper. At the part on the band which passes over the cheek of the thumb is the iron. This is a small piece of metal set in the band. The top of it has a number of dents or small hollows to take the head of the needle. By placing

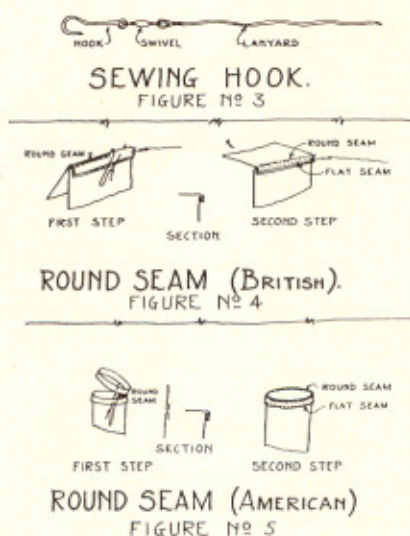


By Thurston D. Archibald, Montreal

the needle's head against the iron it will slip into one of the dents and can then be readily pushed through the cloth.

The hook is a device used for holding the canvas when sewing. It is illustrated in Figure No. 3. This is nothing more than a hook with a lanyard attached to it by means of a swivel. The hook is placed through the canvas; care being taken not to break any of the threads, and the lanyard made fast to some object as shown.

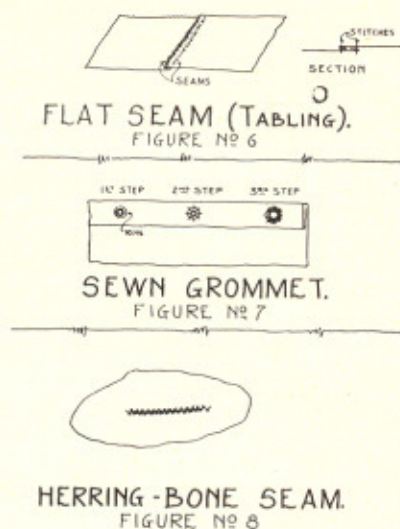
The needles, or sailmaker's needles as they are called, may be of many



types. This depends upon the type of seam to be sewn. Some are the same as seen around the home while others are peculiar to this work. They may be round, flat, or triangular in section. In shape they are straight, with the point slightly curved, or bent in a semicircle. Straight needles are used under normal conditions whereas those with the turned up point are used when the canvas has to remain flat. Semicircular needles are especially useful for sewing mattresses.

Types of Seams

Round Seam (British):—In the sewing of canvas many types of seams may be used. Each has been developed for its own special use or circumstances and therefore is made according to the needs. One of these types is known as the "Round Seam." This in turn may be either the British or American seam, which have a slight variation in the method of sewing. The round seam is used for joining two pieces of canvas



at an angle to one another, such as the bottom of a bag to its sides. The method of making this seam is as follows. One edge is folded over the required width of the seam and rubbed down with the back of a knife. The edge of the other cloth is placed into this bight of canvas so formed. The hook is carefully placed through the canvas and the stitching is done over these folds, working towards the hook. A flat seam may be used on the edge of the folds if desired. For a strong seam not less than three stitches should be used to the inch for heavy canvas. The work is reversed upon completion of the seam. This type is illustrated in Figure No. 4.

Round Seam (American):—This seam as illustrated in Figure No. 5 is used for the same purpose as the former type; and is made as follows. The canvas is turned back to form a bight on each piece of cloth, the required width of the seam. These two round edges are then evenly sewn together. One bight is then turned back over the other and the three layers so formed are then stitched with a flat seam. In the case of a bag the canvas forming the bottom is turned back over that forming the sides. In making this seam it is to be remembered that in making the seam it is worked from the wrong or inside and the work must be turned upon its completion.

Flat Seam (Tabling):—The flat seam or tabling as it is sometimes called, is a more common type of seam nowadays. It is by far the most useful type of seam and is illustrated in Figure No. 6. The two cloths are placed one on top of the other, with the under one overlapping the other to form the seam of the required width. The hook is placed as before and the work hauled taut against it. The seam is then tabled

across the join on both sides where the edges overlap, working away from the hook. The stitch should be at forty-five degrees to the seam.

Mending:—Mending of canvas may be done in one of two ways, depending upon the size of the tear. For very small holes it may be darned in much the same way as socks are mended. A series of long stitches are taken across the hole in one direction. Then a second series is taken at right angles to the first, weaving over and under alternately.

For large holes a patch must be applied. First the edges of the hole are trimmed of all damage. A patch is then cut to shape but larger. For very large holes the patch should be at least two inches larger. This is placed over the hole and pinned in place by one or more needles. The edges of the patch are then turned in and tabled. The work is then turned over and the edges of the hole turned in and tabled. If additional strength is required a "Middle Seam" is run around the patch between the two rows of tabling.

Eyelet:—To make an eyelet or sewn grommet, Figure No. 7, a hole is punched in the canvas smaller than the result required. A ring is then laid over the hole either of metal, cardboard, or marline. Using roping twine, stitches are then taken around the hole and through the canvas, making the stitches short and keeping them taut. Follow around again making the stitches slightly larger and riding them between the previous turns. Follow this by one of two more rings of stitches keeping them evenly placed. To finish off the work hitch the end securely under the grommet ring with a few cross stitches.

Herring Bone Seam:—This type of seam, Figure No. 8, is used in making temporary repairs to a rip until such time as a more permanent job may be done. It is done by taking a series of stitches at an angle to one another pulling the sides together.

General:—In canvas work for best results the needles should be dipped in fat while seaming should be kept well waxed. The beginner will find that he has a tendency to pull one material more than the other. To avoid this it is advisable to lay the work out before hand and mark both pieces of canvas every six inches or so. This will act as a guide to keep the cloth even. Another method is to use several needles to pin the work together until a seam can be run.

Care:—Canvas due to the fact it becomes wet at one time then dries



HEROIC SERVICE WAS RENDERED BY THE SEA SCOUTS OF BRITAIN DURING THE EUROPEAN WAR. THESE WORKMANLIKE SEA SCOUTS, SMALL PERHAPS BUT VERY EFFICIENT MANAGE TO KEEP IN FULL UNIFORM DESPITE CLOTHING RATIONING IN BRITAIN.

out, then becomes wet again without much chance of proper drying and care, is subject to a form of rot known as "Mildew." The most satisfactory means of preventing this is by proper care at all times. In the case of wet weather be sure to loosen all guy lines

to relieve strain on the canvas. When tents must be folded to cart away when still damp, do so loosely as possible. As soon as you can open them up and dry thoroughly before storing away for any length of time.

War Service

Collect 4,440 Pounds of Fat

In five collections since January 1st, Scouts of Sault Ste. Marie have collected no less than 4,400 pounds of needed fats. Where 100 hour war service badges were once a novelty in the Sault they are now being distributed with regularity. Housewives of Sault Ste. Marie are co-operating splendidly with the Scouts.

Gather 12 Tons of Paper

One Troop, the 9th Parkhill Community at Peterboro, Ont., has collected 12 tons of waste paper in three weeks. The Troop has carefully laid out the whole city and are making a systematic collection. Under the supervision of Scouter Reg Perks the boys first canvass an area and leave printed notices of the date of collection and call back a few days later to make the collection. The proceeds of the drive are devoted to the summer camp at Lake Catchoma, where last year 80 Cubs and Scouts enjoyed camping.

Guelph, Ont., Scouts raised \$78 through a rag and bottle collection.

Riverside Cubs and Scouts at Medicine Hat Alta., purchased \$150 in Victory Bonds.

The Scout Law is the law of this Camp

REGISTERED SCOUT CAMP

The Officials of the Troop

Have assured
Provincial Headquarters of The Boy Scouts Association
that all possible
sanitary and other precautions will be taken to ensure the

HEALTH and SAFETY

of Scouts while in this camp.

Provincial Headquarters

Camp Registration No.

EVERY CAMP OF FOUR DAYS OR MORE SHOULD BE REGISTERED AT YOUR PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS WHICH WILL ISSUE ONE OF THESE CAMP CERTIFICATES PRINTED ON HEAVY CARD.

POISON IVY

How to Recognize It What to do About It

EVERY lover of nature should know poison ivy. It is the field naturalist's plant enemy No. 1.

The term poison ivy is loosely applied to several native species of the genus *Rhus*, the sumacs. The most common of these plants in Eastern Canada is *R. toxicodendron* a shrubby species. The leaves are divided into three leaflets, as is the case with most of the poisonous species of this genus, and each leaflet has marginal differences. A margin may be entire, lobed once, lobed twice, or merely toothed. It is a good identification character.

R. toxicodendron is as variable in its growth as it is diverse in its habitat. The species ranges in its appearance from an isolated plant to a dense growth of many square yards, and from six inches high to a shrub occasionally as tall as six feet. It will grow profusely in waste places in the city, and in public parks; I have even observed it in cultivated gardens.

Another poison ivy, considered by some botanists to be a variety of *R. toxicodendron*, is *R. radicans*. This plant climbs by aerial rootlets, and is not so common as the shrubby species. It never runs along the ground, but requires a support, usually trees or fences. Climbing in this manner, it is not so likely to be contacted, and can easily be avoided. The common name "ivy" may be truthfully applied to this variety.

Because of their foliage, which casually resembles oak leaves, two members of this genus are called "poison oak." *R. quercifolia* (quercus, oak; folia, leaves) does not grow in Canada, ranging from New Jersey to Texas. The western poison oak, *R. diversiloba*, grows from southern British Columbia to California.

Another member of the *Rhus* group that is poisonous is *R. vernix*, known as poison sumac or poison elder. This tall shrub, up to ten feet in height, grows in southwestern Ontario. It has pinnate leaves, with no teeth on the margin of the leaflets. The harmless staghorn sumac has toothed leaflets.

All of these poisonous species follow their greenish flowers with white fruits, which are rightly pointed out as a sure means of identification—if you can find them. Fruiting plants are rare compared with the large stands of poison ivy bearing no fruit.

The beautiful Virginia creeper, with its five leaflets, should never be mis-

By L. T. Owens in *Canadian Nature*

taken for poison ivy.

A question that is controversial arises frequently—"can one who is allergic to

poison ivy be infected without direct contact with the plant?" By scientific experiments it has been proven that unless direct contact is made with the resinous sap, contained in most parts (not all) of the plant, one will not contract ivy poisoning. There are many ways, however, by which this poisonous sap may travel from the plant to one's skin.

By the extensive experiments conducted it seems evident that the plant must be injured before it is capable of infecting. When the plant is injured the sap flows rapidly. One of the chief sources of infection is walking through low clumps of poison ivy, thereby crushing the leaves or breaking the stems. After arriving home the shoes are removed; the hands then become contaminated. In this way the poison may be spread to the face or other parts of the body. Perspiration increases the chances of infection from the hands. Other hazards are: smoke from burning leaves or stems; sap on gloves, clothing, pocket knife handles, leather hat bands, or the hair of dogs or horses.

An authority on poison ivy recommends the sufferer to bathe the itching parts with 5 per cent ferric chloride in 50 per cent ethyl alcohol. Protect bed linen by rubber sheets. Paint the treated surface with parowax. Use no ointment during the acute stage. Another common remedy is sugar of lead cut with alcohol, and applied. If infection is severe, however consult a physician.

Editor's Note. A simple remedy and one which is said to be as effective as any is described in the *Handbook for Boys of the Boy Scouts of America*.

Make a thick paste of laundry soap shavings in a little water. Spread a thick layer over the inflamed area and leave on overnight.

In the *Campers Guide* by Cheley and Fagans this suggestion is made:

If you think you are poisoned wash the skin at once with kitchen or laundry soap and hot water. Make a heavy soap lather and wash four or five times with gauze. Use a new piece of gauze each time so that the poison will not spread. Change the water often or use running water. Wash only the sore or exposed parts. Repeat this after four or five hours. Careless washing without rinsing may spread the poison. Do not scratch. Hot water will relieve the itching. Scratching spreads the poison. Do not use ointments—they also spread the poison. Inflammation may be relieved by either baking soda or Epsom salts—one or two heaping teaspoons to a cup of water. If band-

(Continued on next page)



Poison oak, *Rhus quercifolia*



Poison sumac, *Rhus vernix*.



Poison ivy, *Rhus radicans*.



Western poison oak, *Rhus diversiloba*.

Drawings reproduced Courtesy Canadian Nature Magazine.



TRY THESE ADVANCED Cooking Ideas

By Lone Jumping Bull



ARE your older boys losing interest in Scouting? If they are, perhaps they're tired of doing the same things over and over again in the same old way. Originality and new ideas maintain constant interest.

For instance, you are going on a hike, or overnight camp. You don't want to carry more equipment than is necessary. So take along these cooking ideas and try them out. They're equipment savers.

Let's take the following food along for four.

- 4 cans of soup.
- 4 grapefruit.
- 4 kippers.
- 4 eggs.
- 4 sausages.
- 4 bananas.

Bread, butter, cocoa and flour for a damper.

Of course you'll remember to put in the necessary condiments, and sugar, powdered milk, etc.

Also take along a couple of those large shopping bags with handles on them and a piece of wire. You'll see the need for them presently.

Try This One First

Fruit is a good thing to start off with, so let us carefully slit a banana down one of the creases and eat the fruit, taking care to keep the skin intact. Next put your sausage inside the banana skin, and place your wire securely around the sausage filled banana skin. Cut away a small piece of skin to let the steam out. Now place your banana sausage in the hot coals at the side of your fire. Use the wire to lift it out after forty minutes. You'll have a perfectly baked sausage.

Breakfast in a Grapefruit

And here's a breakfast without a billy can or frying pan. Take a grapefruit. Cut one third off the top, flavour with sugar and eat the grapefruit, being careful to preserve both pieces of skin. When you are ready, line the skin of the larger section with bacon, break a

couple of eggs in the middle, and pin on the top. Leave a small hole to relieve the pressure. Now place in a bed of hot coals two thirds up the sides of the grapefruit. You may ease the cap off occasionally to see how the eggs and bacon are cooking.

Now For Some Soup

I suppose you have been wondering what we brought along the shopping bags for. Well, we're going to use one now. Carefully pour four pints of water into your bag and then support the bag by the handles from a ridge stick supported by two forked uprights over the fire. No, the bag won't burn, if you keep your flames below the water line. Keep your handles about six inches apart so you can dip into the bag. Add your soup, and while it is coming to a boil take your empty cans, on which you left the top hanging by an inch of tin, and press down any jagged

like tennis racquets. Place the kippers between them and grill them to your liking. It is just as simple as that. And while the kippers are grilling better go to work on your twist or damper.

Baked Eggs on a Stone

Cut a slice of bread, fairly thick. Take out the soft centre and leave the crust unbroken. Previously you should have secured a flat stone large enough to accommodate your slice of bread, or four slices if you are going to cook the four at once. The stone is good and hot. So place your round of crust on the stone. Drop an egg in the crust and it will bake perfectly in a few minutes. Eat it right off the stone. You may toast the soft inside to eat with your egg. If you prefer bring along some bacon and fry it on the hot stone and then fry your egg in the bacon fat.

Let's Use the Other Bag

Now take the other shopping bag and put in a gallon of water. Wash out your soup tins, and mix your cocoa and sugar in them. When the water boils, dip in your can, fill and stir briskly. Simple, wasn't it?

Heat for Grilling

Here is a simple way to tell when you have the right heat for grilling. Remember that you have four fingers on each hand for a total of eight. Remember the eight. Now hold the palm of your hand at a distance from the fire. When you can count eight, and no more before removing, that is hot enough for grilling.

Making Toast

A lot of Scouts have trouble making toast over a campfire. It is easy when you know how. Get a four inch log, about three feet long. Have the side of the log to the wind. Raise it off the ground on two flat stones about three inches high. Now build a long fire on the lee side of your log. Cut six slices of bread, and place them along the windward side of your log. The log will act as a reflector, drawing the heat beneath the log to make perfect toast.

Try This Special

Now to close with a cheese sandwich special. Take a thick cheese sandwich and place on a hot flat stone near the edge of your fire. Cover with a tin plate or pie plate. Cut a forked stick with six inch prongs. Take a rasher of bacon and force on the forked stick notching the stick to prevent it slipping off. Grill on the lee side of your fire, and when done place in your cheese sandwich which should now be toasted. It's delicious.

SCOUT HEROES



LEFT, MAJOR PETER McM. HOPKINS, FIRST CLASS SCOUT OF THE 1ST CLIMAX, SASK., TROOP WHO WAS MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES AND CITED BY FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY. RIGHT, ELECTRICAL ARTIFICER 4 KENNETH MCKYE, CUB TO A.S.M. IN THE 138TH TORONTO, AND SCOUTMASTER OF THE 188TH TORONTO TROOP, WHO HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL.

edges that may be on the inside edge of the can. Now with a round stone bend over the edges of your lid to meet underneath, and there you have a perfect drinking cup.

Just a word or two of warning about the paper bag. Don't overload it, and dip your soup out with the can before removing it from the fire. Once you start swinging it around it might easily break and you would lose both your soup and your fire.

Oh Boy—Grilled Kippers

Cut a dozen quarter inch willow sticks and make up two woven frames

Poison Ivy

(Continued from previous page)

ages are used keep wet and change often. Calamine Lotion, obtainable at your drug store, is also highly recommended.

If skin is sore, stay in bed. Keep cool and use light covers. Keep bowels free and eat fruits and take cold drinks.

Troops and Packs on the March

RIVERSIDE Scouts and Cubs at Medicine Hat, Alberta, recently held their third anniversary party with 300 guests.

Members of 37 groups in Calgary staged model Troop and Pack meetings for the public in their leader drive.

Ten Scouts of the 14th Moose Jaw, Sask., Troop held a hike recently in a blizzard and three Scouts passed their cooking tests.

The 8th and 27th Winnipeg Pack Choirs tied for first place for the Tribune Trophy in a Winnipeg Musical Festival.

Police Chief I. L. Robertson of Sault Ste. Marie gives credit to Scouting and Guiding for the fact that juvenile delinquency has virtually disappeared in that city.

Nearly 2,500 Scouts and Cubs of Windsor and District, Ont., attended St. George's Day church services at their own churches.

In a huge parade at Hamilton, 2,600 Cubs and Scouts marched through the city.

First Sudbury, Ont., Troop is to assist the Scout Troop at Sudbury, England, to rebuild their Scout Hall which was destroyed by a buzz bomb.

Believed to be the earliest ever, the Fredericton, N.B., Scout Softball League got started this year on April 13th.

Under the direction of Mrs. Michael Trono, Cubmaster, Cubs of Warfield, B.C., made toys from old boxes and odds and ends of lumber and sold them, with the proceeds going to furnish the Scout cabin.

Pte. Walter Bent, producer of many Scout shows in Saint John, N.B., recently produced a Scout show in Belgium where he is serving with the Army Medical Corps.

The 7th Oshawa, Ont., Troop recently played host to 22 Scouts and Leaders of the Tayhouse Troop 19, Rochester, N.Y. Last fall 14 members of the Oshawa Group were guests of the Rochester Troop.

1st Wallaceburg, Ont., Troop recently held a successful "Night Hike."

Medicine Hat, Alberta Scouts, raised \$400 in their successful "Orange Week."

Final figures in the Calgary leader drive brought 55 new leaders into Scouting. It can be done.

Several Patrol Leaders of the 1st Kemptville, Ont., Troop took a P.L. Training Course in Ottawa.

Ten Alliston, Ont., Scouts were hired to plant pine trees for a local farmer.

They planted 6,000 trees and split their wages three ways. One third went to the Troop funds one third to the Patrol Fund, and the balance they retained for their work.

In the absence of their Scouter, the 1st Bracebridge, Ont., Patrol Leaders conducted a successful meeting on their own.

Twenty-three members of the 1st Aylmer, Ont., Troop staged a successful "Bike Hike" on Good Friday.

First St. Luke's Pack at Sault Ste. Marie recently visited the Provincial Air Station where they were shown through the various repair and serving shops. They also took part in a Hot Cross Bun sale.

Two thousand flags owned by the Lethbridge Boy Scouts Association were turned over to the city for the VE-Day celebrations.

Moose Jaw Local Association has purchased 15½ acres of land seven and a half miles from the city for a campsite.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mills of Winnipeg recently celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary and were presented with a silver tea and coffee service by the Scouts, Scouters and friends of Manitoba, where Mr. Mills is the Provincial Executive Commissioner.

The Lions Club of Welland, Ont., presented Scout Dominic Morabito with a watch in recognition of his saving the life of an 18 month old child from drowning in the Welland Canal.

We note that one Troop advertises a "Nigger" Minstrel show. That term proves objectionable to coloured people. Use of Negro or Darkie is considered much better.

Re Surplus War Equipment

WE are advised by the War Assets Corporation that the supply of tents and much of the other equipment of interest to Scouts is not available in all cases at present. As some of these supplies may not be on the market for some time it is suggested that Scouters do not depend on this equipment being available for use at camps this summer.

P.O.R. on Boating and . . .

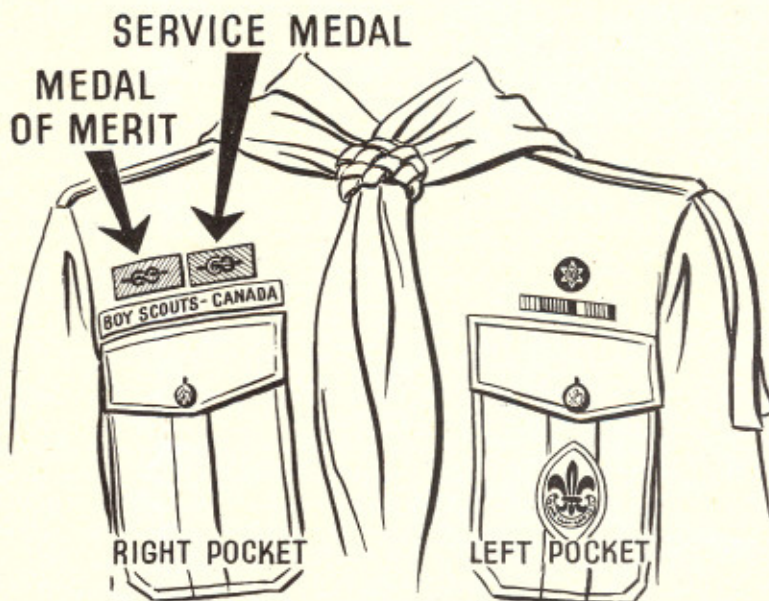
(Continued from page 141)

The picket itself may not bathe until the others have left the water.

Wolf Cubs must not take in any boating or bathing unless under the special supervision of the Cubmaster.

Rover Scouts must exercise all reasonable precautions in both bathing and boating, and where a number of Rovers are bathing together the above precautions should be taken.

THE CORRECT WAY TO WEAR SCOUT DECORATIONS



ABOVE IS ILLUSTRATED THE CORRECT WAY TO WEAR SCOUT DECORATION CHEVRONS, AND OTHER DECORATIONS. KING'S WAR MEDALS, DECORATIONS AND ORDERS ARE WORN ON THE LEFT BREAST, BELOW THE SERVICE STAR. SCOUT DECORATIONS ARE WORN ON THE RIGHT BREAST, WITH THE MEDAL OF MERIT TAKING PRECEDENCE ON THE RIGHT, AND THE LONG SERVICE MEDAL ON THE LEFT. THE YELLOW BEND ON THE SERVICE CHEVRON IS WORN TO THE RIGHT OR NEXT TO THE MEDAL OF MERIT CHEVRON. ANY SENIOR DECORATION SUCH AS THE SILVER ACORN WOULD REPLACE THE CHEVRON OF THE MEDAL OF MERIT.



NOVA SCOTIA TELLS THE HOW OF Nature Observation

IN most parts of Canada there is a lamentable lack of nature observation in Scouting. Scouting, being essentially an outdoor game, should feature nature study, which if handled properly can be one of the most fascinating of all Scouting subjects. And it is not at all necessary for the Scouter to be an expert in natural science. What is necessary however, is an interest as keen as the Scout's.

Nova Scotia Scouting has always been keen on nature. One of the finest nature trails we have ever seen, was one on the Scout property at Miller's Lake, near Halifax.

Halifax District Association is staging a Nature Observation test this summer. It is so well planned and comprehensive that we are passing along the details for use almost anywhere.

All the Scout needs is a rough notebook, pocket size. This he carries with him throughout the summer, making his notes and observations. In the front he will index the birds, trees, etc., that are listed in the questions.

You may follow the Halifax plan if you wish and offer prizes. They are offering six prizes for the best entries consisting largely of splendid nature books. The contest closes on September 30th, 1945.

All entries, that do not win a prize are presented with a booklet on birds.

Here are the questions in the contest:

Nature Observation Questions

1. Describe the color of the bill of the common adult junco or "gray-bird." Is a young junco's bill of the same color?

2. There is a considerable amount of white in the plumage of a robin. Where?

3. Find by experimenting with chips whether streams, as a rule, flow swifter at the centre or near the banks. Explain your findings.

4. Our common black-bird is the Bronzed Grackle. Describe the color of its eye and any peculiarity in the shape of its tail. Do not attempt to kill the bird or capture it. That is against the law and is bad Scouting.

5. The Pitcher Plant or Indian Cup grows in many bogs in the vicinity of Halifax. Describe its method of catching insects and the color of its flower.

6. Describe the position of the bill, head, feet, wings and tail of the Kingfisher when "hovering" (remaining

stationary) over water watching for its prey.

7. Name any three of the plants likely to appear first on forest land that has been burned over.

8. Do the fully developed cones of the fir stand upright or droop downward?

9. Do fully developed cones of spruce stand upright or droop downward?

10. The White Pine is the common pine with five needles in each cluster. Would you describe its cones as long and slender or short and plumb?

11. Do the cones of the White Pine stand upright or hang downward?

12. Which one of our cone-bearing trees sheds all its leaves in winter?

13. Why do poplar leaves tremble in a light breeze so much more easily than leaves of other trees?

14. The Striped Maple or Moose Wood may be recognized from other maples by the vertically striped appearance of its bark. How do its leaves differ in shape from leaves of other common maples?

15. Examine a single dandelion seed. Is it more pointed at the lower end or at the end to which the balloon is attached? Why?

16. Does our common crow usually walk, hop or run when on the ground?

17. Same question for our common Blackbird or Bronzed Grackle.

18. Same question for our common English sparrow of the streets.

19. Same question for our Robin.

20. How does our common Blue Heron or Crane carry its head and neck and its legs when flying?

21. Describe the flight of the Night-hawk, at the moment that it produces the "strumming" noise we so often hear from the air in early summer.

22. Does a red squirrel ever come down a tree trunk head first? Why is he, or is he not able to do this?

23. From what part of a fire-fly does the light come?

24. Which way do the eyelids of the common toad close, upward, downward, from the back or from the front?

25. How many wings has a bee?

26. How many wings has a butterfly?

27. How does a butterfly feed? Watch one on a flower.

28. How many wings has a fully developed grasshopper?

29. How many wings has a dragon-fly, (Devil's darning-needle)?

30. Does the dragon-fly feed by means of jaws or a sucking tube?

31. Can you detect, by watching, what a dragon-fly feeds upon?

32. Where does a wasp get material for building her grey paper nest?

33. Certain beetles may be found swimming beneath the surface of water. Describe their swimming apparatus.

34. Our common yellow butterfly has a distinct amount of pink in its coloring. Where?

35. Examine any one of our common woolly-bear caterpillars. How many pairs of legs has it?

36. Describe in a few words the color of the eye of the common toad.

37. Which of the flowers in a sunflower head open first, those nearest the centre or those nearest the edge?

38. In a spike of fire-weed or of fox-glove, is it the upper or lower flowers that open first?

39. Show that you know the common plant, Gold Thread, by describing leaf and taste of its chewed stems.

40. We have a common shrub called "withe wood" used in making rough brooms. Show that you really know this plant by describing its leaf, the color of its flower and of its ripe fruit.

41. Describe the difference in the leaf of the fir and of the spruce sufficiently clearly to show that you know them apart.

42. On any fine day between the 18th and 25th of June, at 12 o'clock noon, hold a foot ruler vertically on a level surface. How long is its shadow?

43. In the late summer the seed-bearing catkins of the birches are easily found. State the difference in shape between the catkins of the yellow birch and those of any of the white birches.

44. Determine by watching how the cricket produces his chipping noise?

46. The "herring-gull" is common about our harbours. It is distinguished by its white under-parts, pearly-gray upper parts and black wing tips. Describe the color of its eye, bill and feet.

47. Does the common toad "sing"? If so, describe its voice.

48. How does the tail of the "ground squirrel" or "chipmunk" compare in size with that of the red squirrel? Can you give a reason for your findings?

49. Watch a woodpecker on the trunk of a tree. In what ways do its tail and its feet differ in structure from those of most birds?

50. Describe carefully the shadow thrown upon the bottom of a stream or pool by one of the "water striders" or "water skippers" resting upon its surface.

CHINS-UP FUND



THE printing of books for the Boy Scouts of liberated countries will continue through the summer, which means that money will be required. We hope that Scouters will keep the fund in mind, and send donations as regularly as possible so that this work might be carried forward.

The Fund to May 18th reached \$55,609.82, with recent donations coming from the following:

2nd Ingersoll, Ont., Troop; Mothers' Auxiliary Oakburn, Man., Troop; 1st Courtenay, B.C., Troop; 1st Clarence, N.S., Troop; 1st Listowel, Ont., Pack; 2nd Kapuskasing Ont., Troop; Scouters Meeting, Ottawa; 9th Winnipeg Pack; 9th Winnipeg Troop; 9th Winnipeg Leaders.

2nd Ingersoll, Ont., Troop; 7th Regina Ladies' Auxiliary; Stoughton, Sask. Troop and Pack; Indian Head, Sask., Pack; 1st Prince Albert, Sask., Group; Victoria Plains, Sask., Scouts; Saskatoon Exhibition Troop; L/S Gordon Shepherd, West Plains, Sask.; L/S Ken Mortensen, Pontrilas, Sask.

Strasbourg, Sask., Cubs; Calder, Sask., Group; Dundurn, Sask., Group; 1st North Battleford, Sask., Scouts; 2nd Regina Pack; 27th Regina Group; 5th Regina Ladies' Auxiliary; Saskatoon Local Association; 2nd Saint John, N.B., Pack.

14th Ottawa Troop; Owen Sound, Ont., Local Association; Lake Shore District; Windsor, Ont., Local Association; 13th Windsor, Ont., Pack; 39th Windsor, Ont., Pack; 32nd Windsor, Ont., Pack; 29th Windsor, Ont., Pack; 1st Windsor, Ont., Troop; 31st Windsor, Ont., Troop; 17th Windsor, Ont., Troop; 30th Windsor, Ont., Group; 47th Windsor, Ont., Group; Windsor, Ont., Hobby and Handicraft Show; 14th Windsor, Ont., Group Mothers' Auxiliary.

7th Windsor, Ont., Troop; 7th Windsor, Ont., Group Mothers' Auxiliary; 8th Windsor, Ont., Pack; 37th Windsor Ont., Pack; Windsor District No. 6, Mrs. Hugh Allen, Windsor, Ont.; Quamichan, B.C., Pack; South Van-

couver Scout Week Service; 5th Windsor, Ont., Pack.

Scout and Guide Service, Duncan, B.C.; 24th Vancouver Pack; Kerrisdale, B.C., Scout Week Service; Quamichan, B.C., Group; Tofino, B.C., Group; Dawson, Y.T., Group; 1st Kingston, Ont., Troop; 3rd Kingston, Ont., Troop; 5th Kingston, Ont., Troop; 2nd Wallaceburg, Ont., Troop; Ontario Provincial Counter Box; Mrs. K. E. N. Kerr, Toronto, Ont.

Campfire Sketches

By ERIC MERIMAN in *The Scout*

THE scene is a railway coach of the English type. Four or five passengers are seated each side of the coach facing each other. Seated in the corner nearest the audience is the main character who is slowly jerking his head from side to side. The fellow opposite occasionally peeks around his newspaper, and finally is overcome by curiosity.

"I beg your pardon sir, but why do you keep doing this?"

(He impersonates nodding).

"Oh," says the man speaking in accordance with his head movements, "I'm a clock."

The enquirer sits back aghast. After a while he turns to the audience.

"He must be nuts, but I'll humour him. Pardon me sir, but if you are a clock, what time is it?"

"Ten to four" is the reply.

The passenger consults his own watch, then says with a smirk, "Well, that's where you're wrong, because it's ten past five."

The man rapidly increases his side to side nodding. "Good heavens, I must be slow."

The New World

Announcer—There's a new World over the Skyline. Yes, ladies and gentlemen. There's certainly going to be a new world all right. Well, we wonder if it is going to be anything like this?

(Curtain goes up on indoor house scene). A young man wearing a fancy apron is bustling about with a duster. After the ensuing laughter (we hope) he turns to the audience.

Young man.

Oh please don't laugh, it isn't fun. To get this beastly housework done. The blame must go to my wife, Vera. For she's the boss in this new era. The notion in her brainy dome, Is 'Husband's place is in the home'. She says that's all I'm really worth, For now the girls command the earth. 'They won the war, and so,' says she, 'On top is where they ought to be.' Agreed, the women did their share,

But is this treatment really fair?

I clean the house and cook the meals, While she's out making business deals. And then at night, a party. Maybe She leaves me here to mind the baby. It isn't right, and here's the rub, She's made me join the knitting club. (Phone rings)

Excuse me please there goes the phone. (picks it up)

Hullo (to audience) It's her. I might have known.

What's that, dear, you're working late? But listen . . . just a minute . . . wait. (Puts it down)

She hung up on me, What a life.

Correction, I mean what a wife!

(Despairingly)

It's no use folks, I can't go on,

My every bit of freedom's gone.

I've tried and tried and tried in vain,

But this is driving me insane.

(Almost in tears)

Oh dear, I never felt so bad.

I think I'll go back home to dad.

✦ War Decorations ✦

Distinguished Flying Cross

FO John K. Brownhill, 26, RCAF, King's Scout, Rover, CM, Gilwellian 1939, 3rd Fort Erie, Ont.

FO Everett Starink, 24, RCAF, Scout, 62nd Winnipeg.

Mentioned in Despatches

Major H. R. Crossley, 25, CA, SM St. Jude's Troop, Saint John, N.B.

Major Peter M. Hopkins, 27, CA, First Class Scout, 1st Climax, Sask. (Also cited by Field Marshal Montgomery).

Distinguished Service Medal

AB James B. Wright, 23, RCNVR, Cub, Scout, PL, TL, ACM, ASM, 4th New Glasgow, N.S.

British Empire Medal

Elec. Art. IV, Kenneth McKye, RCNVR, Cub, ASM, 13th Toronto, SM, 188th Toronto.

Qualifications of a C.M.

"A natural liking for the small boy and a sympathetic appreciation of his set of values and general viewpoint,—an understanding of his ceaseless activity, his love of boisterous fun, and 'let's pretend,' his quick forgetfulness notwithstanding his good intentions; his inability to apply himself to one thing for a lengthy period."

—The Cubmaster's First Year.

A page of helpful ideas
from anyone, anywhere.

THE DUFFEL BAG

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

Won't You Try This?

DISTRICT Cubmaster Phil Cowan, Cubmaster of the 24th Ottawa Pack has a unique way of doing a Pack Good Turn each year. During the summer recess he asks Cubs of both Tuesday and Friday sections of the Pack to save their weekly fees for a Good Turn Fund and turn them in the fall. In this way approximately \$20.00 is collected each fall for distribution to various charities. The Chins-Up Fund, Milk for Britain Fund, and the Red Cross among other charities have benefitted.

Sea Scouters Attention!

WITH Sea Scouting likely to expand very materially within the next few years, *The Scout Leader* hopes to publish more and more material of use to this branch of Scouting.

We have been fortunate in persuading Field Secretary for Sea Scouts, Thurston D. Archibald of Montreal, to write on Sea Scouting topics for *The Leader*. Mr. Archibald would like to know what subjects Sea Scouters would like discussed and he will govern his contributions accordingly. Sea Scouters are asked to write Mr. Archibald, care of *The Scout Leader*, 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, with their suggestions.

Notice of Annual Meeting Canadian General Council

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association, will be held at Dominion Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ont., on Thursday, June 14th, 1945, at 2 p.m.

A report of the year's activities will be presented by the Executive Board and plans for the future will be discussed. Election of officers for the ensuing year will also be held at this meeting. Any Commissioner or registered Scouter who happens to be in Ottawa at that time is extended a cordial invitation to attend the meeting.

Twenty Scouts at Timmins, Ont., distributed all the advertising material for the local War Finance Committee in the Victory Loan Drive.

Special Notice for Ontario Scouters

IN Ontario all camps of three or more days duration must be licensed by the Ontario Department of Health as well as registered at Provincial Headquarters. Application for both the Health Department License and the Scout Registered Camp Certificate is made on a special form obtainable from Provincial Headquarters on request. It must be signed on behalf of the Group Committee and by the District Commissioner (if any) and must reach Provincial Headquarters at least three weeks before the opening date of the camp.

Lowering the Flags

RECENT Victory Parades, in which Scouts took a prominent part brought up the subject of when flags should be lowered. We quote from Section 109, P.O.R. on this subject:

"Flags will be lowered to the King, or his representative, the Governor-General or Lt. Governor, members of the Royal Family entitled to the prefix 'Royal Highness,' foreign monarchs and presidents of Republics. Such flags will NOT be lowered during the playing of the national anthem, unless one of the persons above mentioned is present.

Camp Leadership?

FREQUENTLY Troops are denied the experience of a summer camp because the Scouter cannot get away. A good many centres have found that competent Patrol Leaders and Troop Leaders can operate a camp quite successfully, just so long as they have adult supervision in the camp. If you cannot go to camp yourself, why not help your junior leaders to prepare for camp, and arrange for members of the Group Committee to spend a couple of days in camp to supervise, while the junior leaders operate the programme. Perhaps you can spend a couple of days, or at least the weekend in camp with the boys. Do not deny them a camp because you cannot arrange your holidays during the camping season.

When Your Boys Move

WHEN Cubs move away from your Pack or Scouts from your Troop, secure their new address, and send them details of their Scout history. Also notify the Provincial Office in your Province, so that the Cubmaster or Scoutmaster in the community to which your Cub or Scout has moved, may be notified of his arrival in his territory. Cubs and Scouts don't fade away. They are lost frequently because they are not transferred.

About Wood Badge Beads

A NUMBER of Canadian Scouters have completed two or more Wood Badge Courses, and are thus entitled to coloured beads for each course, yellow for Cub, green for Scout, red for Rover. However Scouters are reminded that under P.O.R. they are not permitted to wear more than one bead at a time and that bead of the section in which they are actively engaged. For instance if a Scouter is running both a Pack and a Troop due to leader shortage, he should wear the yellow Cub bead when working with the Cubs and the green Scout bead when with the Scouts. You will find this ruling under Section 17, P.O.R.

One Pack's Activities

FROM the 6th London's "Grand Howl" come these interesting service items. More than a dozen members of the 6th Pack were on duty during the Food Industry War Savings drive and proved to be real good salesmen. During February the Pack staged a drive for used clothing for Russia and were simply deluged with the response. In the annual Easter Egg collection, the Pack collected 128 dozen eggs, which were turned over to hospitals and other institutions. In addition to these service jobs the Pack entertained the 27th Kensall Park Pack. It being Handicraft Night the Cubs went home with a smart looking bookmark made by themselves. In March they visited the Fire Hall and the Cubs had a chance to slide down the "rod," but it seems Akela could not be persuaded to do it. The "Grand Howl" also reported eight proficiency badges awarded, and two First Stars earned.

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