

*The*  
**Scout Leader**

May Theme:  
FIRES AND COOKING  
CUB EXPEDITIONS OUT-OF-DOORS  
TEACHING OBSERVATION  
WIDE GAMES

VOLUME 25 - No. 8

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

APRIL 1948



"Cookery is become an art, a noble science; cooks are gentlemen."

*Robert Burton*



# THE SIGN POST

## TRAINING FOR CAMP

I do hope that the summer of 1948 will see a greatly increased number of Scouts in camp. However, we must not be interested in numbers only, but in the quality of the camping. It is important that we should train ourselves prior to the annual Troop camp. To do this Scouters should make sure that their Troops do a considerable amount of hiking during the spring months including several week-end or overnight camps. Perhaps the Scouters can do this with their own Patrol Leaders first, and then provide the opportunities for the Patrol Leaders to take their own chaps. In any event, as a Scouter, do make sure that your Troop does not go to its annual camp this year without having had some previous training. You will find if you do this that your Troop camp will be a much happier place, and the boys will benefit more from the training and experience.

\* \* \* \*

## WATERFRONT SAFETY

Through the courtesy of the Canadian Red Cross Society it is possible for Scouters and senior Scouts to attend courses in water safety discipline. I do hope that a considerable number of Scouters will attend these courses prior to their annual camps. It may even be possible for the Red Cross Water Safety Service to put on demonstrations at District camps. In any event we must make use of these trained experts of the Red Cross Society so that our own standards of water safety discipline are greatly improved. What a magnificent achievement it would be if there were no Scouts drowned in 1948. This is possible providing Scouters and senior Scouts are trained for their duties.

\* \* \* \*

## FLOOD DUTIES

It is with very great pride that I have heard of the activities of Scouts in the areas subjected to the spring floods. In several places Scouts have provided rescue craft, first aid, food stations; rescued people and possessions. This is a magnificent public service and one in which we can all be justly proud. I would certainly welcome hearing details from any groups who have had such an opportunity to perform a real Scout service to their communities. Congratulations to all of you who have done so well in these emergencies.

*D. C. Spry*  
Chief Executive Commissioner.

## THE SCOUT LEADER

*The Idea Magazine for Canadian Scouters*

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by

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THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

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## COVER PICTURE

A British Boy Scout busy cooking lunch in his well-appointed kitchen. The picture is by courtesy of Imperial Headquarters.



## Editorial

### Early Preparation for Camp

SCOUTING is well known to the public through its motto "Be Prepared". This motto did not originate with the Movement. B.-P. tells us that it was the motto of the South African Constabulary with which force he modestly adds, "I served". Actually he organized that outstanding force.

The motto is particularly relevant when applied to camping. Camping involves many phases of activity, and successful camping calls for adequate thought and preparation. This is April, and most Troop camps will be held in July or August, but it is not a bit too early to start preparing for what B.-P. said "is what the boy looks forward to and is the Scoutmaster's great opportunity."

First consideration must be given to the campsite. Any old site is not good enough. The choice of the site must be related to water supply, weather protection, availability of supplies, access, telephone for emergencies, swimming and hiking possibilities.

The next consideration must be camp dates. These should not be set arbitrarily by the Scoutmaster without reference to the boys, and the period chosen should suit the largest number. Many boys like to work part of the summer and prefer to get to camp as soon as school is out.

Some Scouters make the mistake of buying food supplies and then planning menus on the supplies purchased. This is a wasteful method. Menus should be planned first, and if possible, submitted to some person capable of judging the basic food needs of the growing boy. When the menu plan is complete the necessary supplies should be bought.

Tents and equipment ought to be thoroughly canvassed ahead of time. The ideal form of camping is under the Patrol System, which means tent and kitchen shelter for each Patrol, unless Scouts are capable of making their own weatherproof shelters from the products of the forest.

Not the least important part of planning is the programme. B.-P. did not say "the Scoutmaster's great opportunity" without a reason. More can be accomplished in the two week camp period than can be accomplished in many months in the town or city. Thus the carefully planned programme is most fruitful of results. The programme must be sufficiently elastic to provide for bad weather, and the Scouter should always be prepared to substitute something that can be done inside when it is not possible to operate out-of-doors. Avoid teaching subjects that can be handled indoors when it is possible to be out in the open air.

In programme planning it is important to remember that the summer camp is a part of the Scout's holidays. It should provide for plenty of fun and recreation. If it is always kept in mind that Scouting is a game, best taught through games, it will not be difficult to combine training with fun.

It is not possible here to touch on all the aspects of camping that have to be considered in advance, but if a successful camp is to be staged this summer preparation should be under way now. There are those who envy the Scouter who, year after year, conducts successful camps, but this envy should always be tempered by the knowledge

that the successful Scouter is invariably the Scouter who plans early, plans carefully, and plans fully. "Be Prepared" is no meaningless motto.

### Public Relations - What and Why?

By Leonard L. Johnson, Executive Commissioner for Public Relations

WHAT is this business of public relations about which we are hearing more and more, especially in Scouting? Many Scouters must be asking this question, and a fair question it is. Here is an attempt to answer it.

Public Relations in Scouting is an effort to provide information and services about the Scout Movement, so that more boys and men may be attracted to Scouting and that the people of Canada, and other countries, will better appreciate and understand the citizen-building programme of the Movement.

Many in Scouting often confuse the terms "public relations" and "publicity". They serve two distinct purposes.

Public relations involves attitudes, conduct, appearance, what we say and do in public. Publicity is a part of the public relations programme. Through well planned and well directed publicity, a larger segment of the public is able to obtain more information about the organization, its objectives, and its activities than would otherwise be possible.

Why bother about public relations? Because Scouting has earned the respect and esteem of the people of Canada and other countries, and has held this respect and esteem for a good many years. Scouting's service to the public, which is an ideal form of public relations, has placed the Boy Scout Movement in the spotlight of favourable public opinion—and we want to keep it there.

Only so long as we continue to deserve public support will we receive it. Hence it is important that we use every available means to establish an even better understanding of the purposes and ideals of Scouting and what it means to the public in the present and the future. That is why we have a public relations effort in Scouting.

It is up to each one of us as individuals to do our part. In the final analysis, public relations is best exemplified in *good Scouting*. If each of us remembers that public relations involves attitudes, conduct, appearance, and what we say and do in public, then we will succeed. Not the least important phase of this effort is the selling of this idea to every Cub, Scout, Rover Scout and Leader.

We cannot coast along on the good-will Scouting has built up in the past. We must be alert to seize every opportunity to create even more favourable public opinion of the Movement.

To be successful, a public relations programme must be a continuous activity. It is never finished. Wisely planned and well executed it will help Scouting to grow by creating the desire in potential Scouts to join the Movement, by attracting men to serve as volunteer leaders, and by keeping the public informed of the benefits, methods, and objectives of Scouting. That is the what and why of public relations and, most important of all *you* have a part in it.

*This is the real purpose of camping—"something to do, something to think about, something to enjoy in the woods, with a view always to character-building."*—Ernest Thompson Seton.



# CUB EXPEDITIONS OUT-OF-DOORS

By *Cubmaster Marjorie Menzies,  
North Vancouver, B.C.*

**T**HIS is a big subject, and one which might be broken up into sections on Camps, Day Outings, and Outdoor Pack Meetings. However I do not intend to deal with the camp angle in this article.

A good starting expedition for spring can be made with a Nature Diary, with every member of the Pack making his contribution. At this time of the year there is so much bursting forth, that Cubs will have no lack of items to report—the first daffodil—the returning dates of various migratory birds—the first leaves on the maple tree—the first snake or skunk or partridge seen. Looking back on such records in the years to come will show just how the seasons differ from year to year.

These expeditions are enjoyed by Cubs, but you must be prepared to answer all kinds of boyish questions. On a recent hike the Cubs thought they saw a deer on the other side of the river, which brought from one youngster the query: "Do girl mooses have horns?"

From now on Pack meetings should all be held outdoors when the weather permits. Perhaps it might be a short hike to the park for games, with the Cubs knowing that on their return they will be asked how many birds they had seen, what flowers, etc.

An onion trail, or tracking with coloured wool makes an exciting outdoor meeting for Cubs, especially if they are told a story first about the police hunting for a criminal who has stolen a bag of onions, or who is bleeding and has left a trail of blood.

Special Pack meetings, such as Explorers and Cannibals, Robin Hood and his Merry Men, Indians or Pirates, can be played out of doors, and if carefully planned by the Old Wolves will give plenty of scope for Cub imaginations, and lots of opportunity for play acting. The little extra gear needed for these special meetings are well worth providing and can be used from year to year.

In winter time, and in parts of Canada where there is plenty of ice and snow, Pack skating parties, hockey games and tobogganing are all good outdoor activities.

Cubs should be encouraged to observe the stars on their way to Pack meetings, and on hikes Akela might stop occasionally to point out some

odd cloud formations, or even tell what kind of weather is predicted by the type of clouds in the sky. Interest in the stars can be increased by telling the boys some of the well-known star legends which explain how the stars and constellations got their names.

Outdoor Pack meetings should be regularly scheduled, so that Cubs may arrange their other non-Cubbing activities so they will not interfere. It is well to take parents into your confidence in this regard. If parents know, for instance, that the last Saturday of each month will be a full day Pack expedition they can arrange things so that their Cub son may be present. Parents like to know too, what time the boys are likely to get home.

On all these expeditions a small compact First Aid Kit should be carried by a Cub who has earned or who is working on his First Aider Badge. It is well to let him apply a band aid to some minor scratch or cut, even if you do the more serious work yourself.

Arriving at your destination, have the Cubs build Six lairs in the woods from bracken and sword ferns. A hollow log or tree makes an ideal den. The first thing all Cubs want to do when they "arrive" is to eat, so you might as well give way to the inevitable and let them eat—having previously arranged to reach your objective about lunch time. After lunch try a quiet game like "I Spy" and see that they rest.

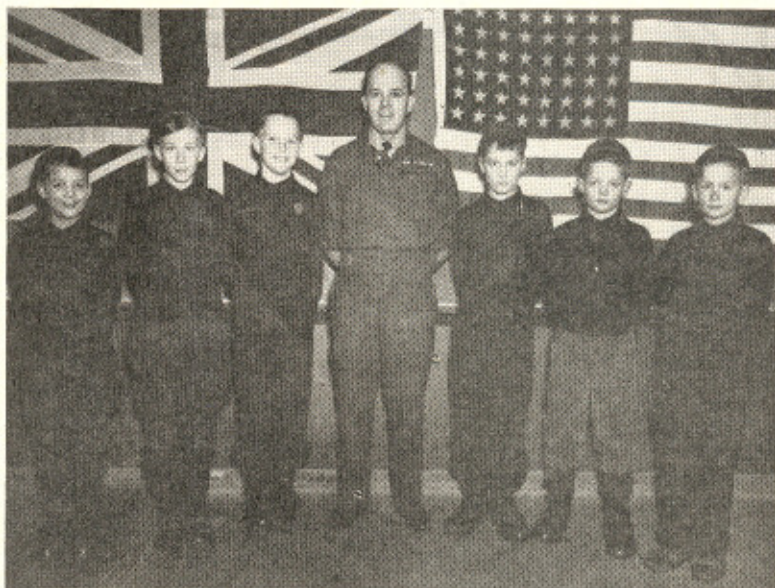
Work on the Collector, Observer or Guide Badge might be undertaken during the afternoon, keeping in mind new things for the nature diary all the time. If there is safe water, Cubs might work on their Swimmer Badge.

Another fascinating pastime for Cubs is sand modelling. Each Six might have a different project, such as modelling a farm yard, or the jungle with Shere Khan and the other animals. Jungle dances can be staged more realistically in the jungle atmosphere of the woods than anywhere else.

Signalling too is much more fun when carried out in the open. Not only is it more fun but it is more practical to signal with proper backgrounds in the open than it is in a Pack meeting hall. Ball throwing, somersaults, leap-frog and practically all the first and second star tests can be carried out successfully where there is more space, and where there is not the constant fear of breaking windows or doing other damage.

A good idea on these expeditions is to let each Six wander off in charge of their Sixer for a short period, gaining all the first hand information they can on trees, birds, bugs, etc., and then gathering together to talk over with Akela their findings. Be sure to see that the Cubs leave their expedition site clean and tidy.

Sports offer legitimate opportunities for outdoor Cubbing. If you are going to play baseball or football with an-



This is the Cub Pack attached to the garrison at Fort Churchill in far northern Manitoba. Cubmaster Spain, who is shown with his boys was a recent visitor at his home in Ottawa and was a visitor at Dominion Headquarters. The Pack gives splendid service in the community.



other Pack have the boys take their supper along with them and have a picnic after the game. A campfire and singsong is a capital way to bring such a day to a close.

Collecting leaves, especially in the autumn, is an attractive occupation on a Cub hike. These can be carefully pressed and mounted later on and kept as a Pack exhibit. Gathering of a twig alphabet is a quiet task which requires considerable observation and patience and gives excellent results.

Gardening too should be encouraged among Cubs, even if their garden is only a few feet square. See which Cub can arrange the nicest garden. This may be the start of an interesting hobby or career. I recall several years ago a committee member speaking to my Pack on growing potatoes and at the conclusion of his talk he gave each Cub a few seed potatoes to give practical application to his talk. The results in most cases were good, but one small Hindu boy, seeing a roadside brush fire on his way home shortly after, enjoyed a supper of roast seed potatoes.

There is no end to the type of outdoor activities in which Cubs can engage. A profitable one is that of worm hunting in places where there is fishing. Most fishermen do not like to spend the time digging for worms but are willing to pay well for them. Such work also encourages Cubs to do a bit of fishing themselves, and this all tends to help them to appreciate the great out-of-doors.

I know these are but rambling thoughts on the subject of Cub Expeditions, but I hope I have conveyed to you a few ideas which will prove useful in helping you to get your Cubs out-of-doors at every opportunity.

### British Cubs' Good Turn

HEARING that Cub Bernard Trett, eight years old, had to have his foot amputated after being crushed by a truck, Cubs of the 11th Ealing (England) Wolf Cub Pack went without their "sweet" rations to bring the injured Cub good cheer. They bought their candies as usual, parcelled them up, added some books and comics and sent them on to the Jenny Lind Hospital where Bernard was a patient. The idea came from the Sixers Council without any prompting on the part of the Cubmaster.



## Cornwell Badge Awarded 15 Year-Old Quebec Boy Scout

THE Cornwell Scout Badge, Victoria Cross of the Boy Scout Movement, has been awarded by His Excellency the Chief Scout, Viscount Alexander of Tunis, to Peter Bullock, age 15, a Scout in the Ste. Anne de Bellevue Troop, P.Q.

The coveted, but rarely awarded decoration, was presented to Peter in his bed at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal on March 6th, by Mr. Jackson Dodds, C.B.E., Dominion Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association. On Tuesday, March 9th, the Chief Scout on a visit to Montreal made a special trip to the Royal Victoria Hospital to see Peter and chat

for having "undergone great suffering in an heroic manner."

In September, 1946, Peter suffered the loss of his left hand, and one finger of his right hand in an explosion. He was a Scout at the time, and on recovery he continued his Scout training, taking part in all activities of the Ste. Anne de Bellevue Troop, including attendance at the Troop Camp at Tamaracouta. In spite of his handicap he quickly learned such Scouting practices as knotting, cooking, etc.

A case of leukemia developed, and last December the boy entered the Royal Victoria Hospital suffering from this disease. Through the progress of this painful ailment his cheerfulness and fortitude under suffering impressed all who came into contact with him. Statements from his Scoutmasters and numerous Scout and other officials, including attending doctors and nurses, testified to the fine spirit Peter exhibited under great suffering.

Present at the ceremony of the presentation of the Cornwell Scout Badge were Peter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Bullock, his sister, Mary; George H. Greenfield, Commissioner for the Western Lakeshore area; James B. Gordon, his Scoutmaster; Dr. J. Gilbert Turner, superintendent of the Royal Victoria Hospital; Dr. Joseph Kaufman, Dr. Ancel Blaustein, and several Boy Scouts Association officials.

Peter Bullock exemplified the true spirit of the eighth Scout Law—"A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties."

Said the *Montreal Gazette* of Peter Bullock: "Peter had known his fate from the time, two days before Christmas, when he was taken to the hospital. He was wholly without apprehension. His chief concern throughout the long fight was to alleviate the sorrow of his family and friends. He rose bravely above the continuous pain that was his lot and remained cheerful, considerate, charming."

"He died. Modern science at its most devoted was unable to prevent that. But in dying Peter created a legend on the spirit that will long inspire Scouts everywhere."



Scout Peter Bullock

with him. A happy feature of this visit of the Chief Scout was Peter's request for an autograph, which the Chief Scout gave him on a dollar bill.

The Cornwell decoration was established as the highest award in Scouting for "pre-eminently high character and devotion to duty, together with great courage, endurance or gallantry." It is named for Jack Cornwell, V.C., a London, England, Scout who as a boy joined the British Navy in the first World War, and who when all the men at his gun were killed, and he was mortally wounded, stuck to his post. His Majesty King George V awarded him the Victoria Cross posthumously.

Peter Bullock was given the award

*Don't waste time looking at your hill—climb it.*



# TEACHING OBSERVATION

**O**BSERVATION is a natural instinct in the human being, which appears to be quite pronounced in youth, but which, if not continually practiced dies out as the individual grows older. Yet the art of observation can be extremely valuable in almost any walk of life, and in some professions success is almost dependent upon it.

Primitive peoples were almost invariably keen observers. They had to be, for their safety and livelihood depended upon it. Thus the Indian, by observation, could tell by signs on the trail in the forest just who or what had passed by. Signs led him to his food or water, or warned him of the presence of enemies.

The average man is not observant unless it has become habit with him. Proof of this statement may be found in the evidence given in any accident case in court, where as many as five different witnesses will tell five different stories of what happened. Thus while the enquiring mind of a child observes a great many things on which it bases its innumerable questions, the natural habit gradually disappears unless regularly practiced.

In *Scouting for Boys*, B.P. points out, "When once observation and deduction have been made habitual in the boy, a great step in the development of 'character' has been gained."

In this same basic book of Scouting the following suggestions are offered for the teaching of Observation.

## Observation in Towns

Practise your boys first in walking down a street to notice different kinds of shops as they pass and to remember them in their proper sequence at the end.

Then to notice and remember the names on the shops.

Then to notice and remember the contents of a shop window after two minutes gaze. Finally to notice the contents of several shop windows in succession with a half a minute at each.

The boys must also notice prominent buildings as landmarks; the number of turnings off the street they are using; names of other streets; details of vehicles passing by; and—especially—details of the people as to dress, gait, features; numbers on cars, policemen, etc.

Take them the first time to show them how to do it; and after that send

them out and on their return question them.

Make them learn for themselves to notice and remember the whereabouts of all drug stores, fire alarms, police fixed points, ambulances, etc.

## In the Country

Take the Patrol out for a hike and teach the boys to notice distant prominent features as landmarks, such as hills, church steeples, and so on, and as nearer landmarks such things as peculiar buildings, trees, rocks, gates, etc.; by-roads or paths, nature of fences, crops; different kinds of trees, birds, animals, tracks, etc., also people, vehicles, etc. Also any particular smells of plants, animals, manure, etc.

Then send them out a certain walk, and on their return have them in one by one and examine them verbally, or have them all in and let them write their answers on, say, six questions which you give them with reference to certain points which they should have noticed.

It adds to the value of the practice if you make a certain number of small marks in the ground beforehand, or leave buttons or matches, etc., for the boys to notice and pick up and bring in (as a means of making them examine the ground close to them as well as distant objects).

## Telling Character

Send Scouts out for half an hour to look for say, a brutish character, or

a case of genteel poverty, etc. The Scout must on his return be able to describe the person accurately and give the reasons which made him think the person was of the character he reports.

He should also state how many other characters he passed in his search, such as silly, good natured, deceitful, swaggering, and so on, judging of course by their faces, their walk, their boots, hats, clothing, etc.

## Observation Games

**Seeking the Scoutmaster.** The Leaders are each handed a sealed envelope, and being told that the envelopes are important, are put on their honour not to open them before a certain time. This waiting makes the game more exciting.

When the moment for opening the envelopes arrives, they find inside a rough outline map of some particular district, and instructions stating that:—All are to meet at a certain point, the Patrols will form themselves, and each Patrol, proceeding by its special route, will make for the place depicted in the map where the Scoutmaster will be hiding. Naturally, the boundaries of the place must not be too confined, or the Scoutmaster's discovery will quickly take place.

A reward is offered to the Patrol which first finds the Scoutmaster, so each Patrol should work together, searching the ground carefully in extended order. If the Scoutmaster is still concealed at the expiration of half an hour—or some agreed upon time—after the Troop's arrival at the spot, he blows a whistle and the game is at an end.



Here's one way to teach observation. The 1st Neepawa, Man., Troop made a tour of Industrial Winnipeg on February 24th.



If the game is in the country the spot should be selected with sufficient undergrowth to be physically suitable for concealment.

If played in the town or city, use a person unknown to the Scouts but whose description is given and play the game within a restricted area of say, one block, bounded by four streets. Routes arranged for each Patrol should be equal in length so that no Patrol will have an advantage over another.

The sealed orders should teach the Scouts to restrain their curiosity. The game can be played in either daylight or dark.

**The Treasure Hunt.** The treasure hunt needs observation and skill in tracking, and practically any number can take part in it. Several ways of playing the game are given:

(1) The treasure is hidden and the Scouts know what the treasure is; they are given the first clue, and from this all the others can be traced. Such clues might be (a) a hidden message indicated by Scout signs; "Go west and examine third gate on north side of stream"; (b) on that gate Scout signs pointing to a notice board on which is written: "Strike south by south-east to telegraph post No. 22," and so on. The clues should be so worded as to need some skill to understand, and the various points should be difficult of access from one another. This method might be used as a Patrol competition, starting off Patrols at ten minute intervals, and at one particular clue there might be different orders for each Patrol to prevent the Patrols behind following the first.

(2) The clues may be bits of coloured wool tied to gates, hedges, etc., at about three yard intervals, leading in a certain direction, and when these clues come to the end it should be known that the treasure is hidden within so many feet. To prevent this degenerating into a mere game of follow-my-leader, several tracks might be laid working up to the same point, and false tracks could be laid, which only lead back again to the original track.

(3) Each competitor or party might be given a description of the way—each perhaps going a slightly different way; the description should make it necessary to go to each spot in turn, and prevent any cutting in the following way: "Go to the tallest tree in a certain field, from there go 100 yards north, then walk straight towards a



A scene at the Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week Church parade at Trinity Baptist Church in Hamilton with a choir composed of Cubs and Scouts, and with leaders taking part in the service.

## Wide Games - Types and Examples

**W**IDE Games, because they introduce so many phases of Scouting are becoming more and more popular. Essentially, a wide game is a game played by any number exceeding one Patrol, over a sufficiently wide area of either land or water.

Gilcraft's *Wide Games* describes the usefulness of such games in this way: (1), they appeal to Scouts; (2), they give practice in Scouting; and (3), they assist in the training of character. These are the three ingredients necessary to good Scouting.

They appeal to Scouts because the average boy likes to get out into the open air, to roam about, to play something strenuous, to enjoy something of romance and adventure.

They give practice in Scouting because they provide the Scoutmaster with the opportunity to bring both the work and attributes of the backwoodsmen, explorers and frontiersmen into practice. All those yarns in *Scouting*

for Boys on campaigning, tracking and woodcraft can be utilized and followed up through wide games.

They assist in the development of character because; they involve ability to organize; rules have to be learned and obeyed; discipline is an integral part of the game; initiative and self-confidence, observation, patience and pluck all enter into their playing.

### Types of Wide Games

There are four main types of wide game:

- (1) Raid.
- (2) Cordon Breaking.
- (3) Treasure Hunt.
- (4) Manhunt.

Samples of such types will provide a much better clue to the use of wide games than any amount of general explanation. Here then is an example game of each type.

### Raid Type

**Flag Raiding.** This game is for two Patrols, or a larger number divided into two parts, each under one Patrol Leader. Three flags (signalling flags will do) are posted within a given tract of country at about 20 yards apart. It rests upon the judgment of the leader of the defending party to

(Continued on page 120)

church tower which will be on your left," etc. All the descriptions should lead by an equal journey to a certain spot where the treasure is hidden. The first to arrive at that spot should not let others know that it is the spot, but should search for the treasure in as casual a manner as possible.

*A prudent Scout is like a pin. His head prevents him from going too far.*



## Wide Games . . . . .

(Continued from page 119)

choose the spot. He then posts his Patrol not less than 200 yards from the flags and the game begins.

The attackers send out Scouts to discover (1), where the flags are, (2), where the outpost is placed. They then try and reach the flags and carry them off without being seen by the outpost. One Scout may not take away more than one flag. The defending Patrol may not come within the 200 yards of the flags, and to capture one of the raiders they must remove the raider's armband. At a signal given by one of the Patrol Leaders or an umpire, to show that time is up, all must stand up in their places, to see how near the raiders are, and the exact position of the outpost. It is a great point for the Patrol Leaders to keep their own Patrols in touch. If they like, the attackers can arrange a false alarm on one side, while a single Scout makes for the flags from the opposite direction and secures one. At night lanterns can be substituted for flags.

### Cordon Breaking Type

**Dispatch Running.** A Scout is chosen to carry a dispatch to a besieged place—which may be a village or a house—or somebody stationed at an appointed spot. The dispatch-runner must wear a coloured rag, at least two feet long, pinned to his shoulder and with this in its proper place he must reach his goal. The enemy besieging the place must prevent him reaching headquarters, but cannot, of course, go within the lines of the supposed defenders (i.e. within 300 yards of the headquarters—certain boundaries should be decided upon beforehand). To catch him the enemy must take the rag from his shoulder. They know he starts from a certain direction at a certain time—the spot should be a mile or so from the besieged town—and they may take any steps to capture him they like, except that they may not actually witness his departure from the starting place.

The game may be played in town with two houses chosen as the starting place and besieged town respectively, and the dispatch runner can adopt any disguise, except that of a woman, so long as he wears the rag pinned to his shoulder.

### Treasure Hunt

**The Traitor's Letter.** The best situation for this game is a wood or copse, but it can be played on other ground if necessary.



Leslie T. Wheeler

Mr. Wheeler was recently appointed Executive Commissioner for North Waterloo, Ont., with headquarters at Kitchener. A veteran of World War II, Mr. Wheeler has a lengthy Scout background, both as a Scout and as a leader. Mr. Wheeler was one of Canada's representatives at the World Jamboree at Godollo, Hungary, 1933.

The idea is this:—The Troop is divided into halves; one half camps on one side of the wood and one half on the other. These halves are called respectively "French" and "Prussians". In the Prussian camp is a traitor who has made an agreement with the French that he will place a letter containing important information of Prussian plans in a tree which he will mark a certain way.

This tree should be near the centre of the wood. When the game commences, the "traitor" places the letter in the tree and retires again to his own camp. His perfidy is supposed to have been discovered during his absence, and on his arrival he is arrested. He refuses to divulge the hiding place of the letter. He is sentenced to be shot, which sentence is supposed to be carried out. This may be related as a story and the letter hidden previously so that no boys are idle.

At a given signal from the umpire, the Prussians set out to recover their letter, and try to prevent the French from obtaining it, while the French simultaneously leave their camp intent on obtaining the letter, and watching the Prussians. Each Scout is armed with a pine cone or some other weapon.

The traitor should be careful in hiding the letter to snap a twig or two, and leave an impression of his shoe here and there in order to give the Prussians a chance of finding the letter.

The French, of course, have to look for a tree marked in a particular way. When two opponents meet, the one

first hit by the pine cone will be out of action, and the Scout so hit is on his honour to take no further part in the game.

One mark counts against the French or Prussians for every man out of action. Four marks count to the side which obtains possession of the letter. The side whose marks total most are the winners.

### Manhunt Type

**Tracking by Smell.** Tracking by smell at night is a very important part of Scouting. An enemy's patrol has encamped at a certain spot, and thinking all safe, light a fire and prepare a meal. But the sentry reports suspicious signs and sounds, so they immediately dampen the fire, but cannot stop the smoke—the smoke can be caused by smouldering brown paper, or damp burlap. The others have to reach the spot by smell, while the encamped party lie absolutely still.

### Preparation Needed

*Scouting for Boys* and *Wide Games* by Gilcraft have numerous wide games of all four varieties. Scouters should exercise care in preparing these games, and all necessary equipment should be checked before moving out to start a game.

Scouts are enthusiastic about wide games, and we pointed out earlier they provide three important ingredients necessary to good Scouting.

### Methods of Capture

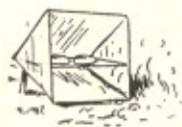
Vary methods of capture. In one game capture might be made by snatching a handkerchief from the Scout's belt, or removing a shoulder knot of coloured wool. Another method is to hit the enemy with a small bag of powdered chalk or plaster of paris, and yet another method is to make blunt darts, the ends of which are covered with white chalk.

Whenever a wide game is played the following points, suggested by Gilcraft, should be kept in mind:

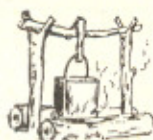
1. Make sure everyone understands the object of the game and the rules.
2. Keep rules simple; over-complicated schemes defeat their own purpose.
3. See that everyone has a part to play and that everyone plays his part.
4. The least experienced needs the most experience.

Where the law ends, tyranny begins.





# FIRES AND COOKING



THE Scout (and the Scouter for that matter) who has not learned to cook has a pretty grim time of it at camp and on hikes. The type of cooking required of Scouts is of a simple nature and there is no reason why the average Scout cannot become a capable cook, completely at home with a cooking fire and quite able to produce for himself a good meal. Like most arts proficiency in cooking can come only with practice, and every opportunity should be given Scouts to practice cooking; first the second class tests, then the first class, and later backwoods methods of cooking without utensils.

Most people who have been on hunting or fishing trips go nostalgic when they talk about the wonderful meals provided by the guides in the backwoods. Actually outdoor cooking and eating is one of those adventures which live long in the memory and awake in the boy a desire to repeatedly enjoy the experience.

Successful outdoor cooking depends on three things, a good cooking fire, practice at cooking at home, and practice in the open. Let us consider cooking fires first.

## Cooking Fires

"You can tell a Scout by his fire, and so we cannot be too careful how we make them", says Gilcraft in *Scouting Out-of-Doors*. The most important factor in a cooking fire is its building. Unless the building is good the results will not be much good.

Generally speaking there are two kinds of cooking fires, the quick, hot, small fire which will boil water with speed and soon burn down to embers that give the right heat for frying; and the somewhat larger fire of slow-burning embers that will keep up a steady, smokeless heat for roasting, baking or simmering.

The soft woods, pines, spruce, hemlock, basswood, poplar, will give quick hot fires. The hard woods, oak, sugar maple, ash, birch and ironwood will give long lasting glowing fires.

Dry woods are essential to quick fire lighting. In the wettest weather you can find dry wood if you know where to look for it.

In *Two Little Savages*, Ernest Thompson Seton gives the following verse about starting a fire:

First a curl of birch bark and dry as it can be,

Then some twigs of soft wood, dead, but on the tree,

Last of all some pine-knots to make the kittle foam,

And there's a fire to make you think you're setting right at home.

It should be remembered that a Scout never removes birch bark from a live tree.

The use of a "fuzz stick" is a good way to start a small fire. These are made by whittling a stick so that the shavings curl on it, but do not fall off. Three or four of these should be

cient kindling, a good supply of which will make it possible for almost any fire to be lighted with one match, or at the most two. Once lighted it is necessary to keep it stoked. Therefore a good supply of wood should be on hand before the fire is lighted.

Do stress to that to cook a meal for one boy you need only a very small fire. The tendency on the part of many Scouts is to build a huge fire, which makes cooking more difficult, and at the same time is dangerous.

A final word on cooking fires. Give your Scouts plenty of opportunity to practice. Occasionally stage a fire light-



One of Canada's outstanding handicapped Cub Packs is that at the School for the Blind in Brantford, Ont. All these boys are sightless but despite their handicap make excellent Wolf Cubs.

made and built together like a pyramid.

Another method, for a larger fire, is to build it log cabin style, with the centre filled with fine kindling wood. Dry kindling wood may be secured by breaking the lower dead twigs and branches off conifer trees. Pine twigs and pine cones are particularly good for this purpose. If they are broken from the tree they will be drier than kindling picked off the ground which may have absorbed a lot of dampness.

In teaching Scouts to make and light fires, two important things should be stressed. Care should be taken to remove all waste, such as dead leaves, pine needles, etc., from the area, so that the fire will not spread and endanger the forest, and success depends on careful building of the fire. Care in the building of the fire, with suffi-

ing test. For this test, stretch a string between two trees in such a manner that its entire length will be about 20 inches above the ground. At regular intervals under this string each of the competing Scouts selects a fire site. He assembles his material for a fire. It should be a rule that the stacked material may not reach higher than three-fourths of the distance from the ground to the string. At the signal, each Scout lights his fire, using not more than two matches. The first boy to burn through the string above his fire, by getting a sufficiently high and hot fire wins.

We saw this competition run off at a Lakeshore District Camporee (near Toronto) last summer in which each boy was provided with a small piece of dry wood, which at the signal he

(Continued on page 122)

*The fellow who is pulling at the oars hasn't time to rock the boat.*



## Fires and Cooking . . . . .

(Continued from page 121)

chopped up with his hand-axe, built his fire and lighted it. Scouts should be warned to watch for wind direction and velocity, and you'll have to repeat many times the need for plenty of fine kindling wood.

### Cooking

Not all cooking practice need be done on hikes or camps. It is a good idea for the Scout to try all his second and first class cooking tests at home first. His mother will give him hints on the correct handling of ingredients, and once he has mastered the recipes required in the tests under home conditions, he will have little difficulty doing them in the open. In some Troops the Scoutmaster insists that the tests be passed at home before they are tried in the open.

Cleanliness in the handling of food should be constantly stressed.

It is not necessary here to go into details concerning the cooking tests themselves. Recipes and all necessary instructions appear in *Tenderfoot to King's Scout*. It is essential however that the Scouter continually point out to his boys the necessity and importance of following directions carefully. Most cooking failures are due to careless reading of recipes. Once the Scout is impressed with the necessity for care, he will not find his work difficult.

There is one other point that might be discussed here, and that is the alternative tests. The first class test, for instance, gives the boy the choice of two of the following dishes, porridge, rice, or pancakes; and later, the choice of a damper or a twist. Assuming that when we teach cooking we are trying to reach a high standard of ability and proficiency it is just as well to have the Scout pass all parts of the test. Most boys will be quite happy about this, if the point is stressed that by learning more, he will be able to give added variety to his meals.

Gilcraft advises: "Go out and practice cooking for yourselves, and you will quickly learn to take a pride in the dishes you can turn out."

SEVENTY-EIGHT former members of the 3rd Chatham, Ont., Troop held their annual banquet in February. These former Scouts are members of the 3rd Old Scout Troop, and meet annually at a banquet and social



Photo by W. M. Rasmussen, Regina Leader-Post.

Scoutmaster Sid Lowthian of the 14th Regina Troop believes in rugged Scouting—but he believes in testing his theories first. He sleeps outside, on his verandah all the year round, but on the occasion pictured above he slept on the snow in his back yard in 10 below zero weather. He was testing the feasibility of taking his Scouts on a winter camping trip—but under milder conditions.



## VENTURING FOR ROVERS

By E.F.M.

ROVER Scouting is a brotherhood of the open air. This statement has been made times without number. Without getting out-of-doors Rover Scouts cannot enjoy those adventures without which Rover Scouting just isn't the real thing.

There may be those who are content with camping and hiking in the role of instructors with Pack or Troop and feel that in these activities they get adventure aplenty. Looking after a collection of inquisitive and lively Wolf Cubs out on a hike or riding herd on some enthusiastic Boy Scouts can of course be a strenuous job. Such services to the "younger brother" are commendable, and indeed are expected from Rover Scouts, but real adventure lies in tackling projects calling for endurance, resourcefulness and judgment. There must be a challenge suitable to the Rover Scout's age and ability. Sharing in the fun of an adventure is a sure way to build comradeship and this very useful tool should not be overlooked.

### Suggested Adventures

Here are a few suggested adventures. They are very simple, and do not by any means exhaust the possibilities of which any imaginative Crew is capable. The following ideas can be tried out during a weekend camp.

Take the Rovers out either singly or in pairs any time after dark. They carry no money, no watches, and no compasses. They are dropped at a spot five or six miles away from camp and have to find their own way back. Naturally the kind of country would dictate the details of time and distance.

In camp, stage a sudden alarm two hours or so after lights out. A forest or prairie fire is raging, all gear has to be moved to a spot 400 yards off, fire watches have to be detailed, fire fighters organized and the tents re-pitched.

Or the fire can become a flood. When all gear has to be hoisted at least four feet off the ground and a fire lit, then tea and toast prepared for the expected rescue party.

*Getting what you go after is success, but liking it while you are getting it is happiness.*

—Bertha Damon.



The element of surprise is most important in these schemes and a definite time limit should be set.

### Obstacle Hikes

Those who have attended Part II Wood Badge Course will recollect obstacle hikes which formed part of the programme. Why not use similar projects in a Rover Scout Crew?

Here again are a few examples.

The problem is to get gear and men speedily across a stream too wide to jump, too deep to ford, and too swiftly flowing to swim.

Another problem might be to rescue a body wedged in a tree-top or it may be a suicide hanging there.

Then they might be asked to get themselves over a ravine by a swinging rope, the job being complicated because one member has broken an arm or perhaps both.

If camping near water one Rover could be marooned on an ice floe—and getting rapidly colder and with no way of getting back. He would be required to signal his companion for help and for them to join him bringing fire and water with them.

A party could be marooned on an island with no boats. The only way to get across is by using a log which will support only one man at a time. Rolling or parbuckling might do the job.

Another problem could be set in which a party of Rovers have to cross a stream. All they have is some rubber ground sheets and some string. Two members who are too ill to help but must be taken over. Another member can help all right, but he suddenly becomes deaf and dumb.

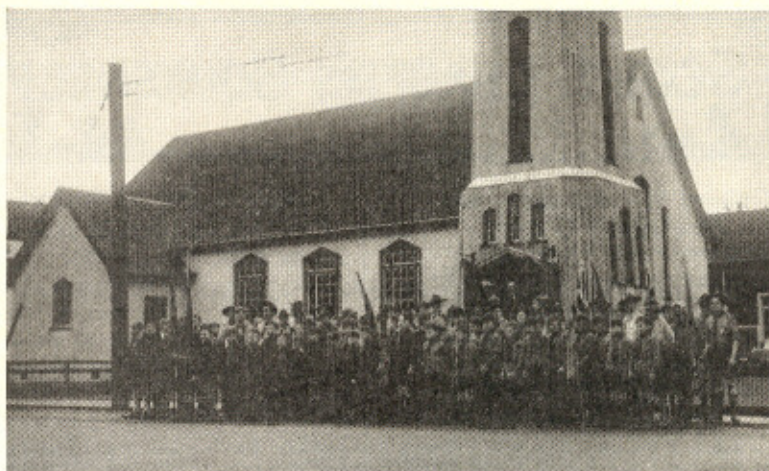
These are merely samples of what can be used. Imagination will supply many more interesting items.

### Overnight Hiking

There is also the adventure of overnight hiking, having along the absolute minimum of equipment. This can be done on a competitive basis by going out in pairs, covering the same route but keeping out of the way of opposing pairs. The more they can observe the actions of their opponents without being observed the better. All this can be shown in the hike report.

Adventure in all-night hiking should not be forgotten either.

Some Crews are lucky enough to live where mountain climbing can be



A Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week Church Parade at Duncan, B.C., on B.P.'s birthday, February 22nd. Duncan is on Vancouver Island. The groups of the Duncan-Cowichan district are shown outside the United Church.

## Scoutmaster's Five Minutes

SOMETIMES Scouts balk at some of the requirements they don't like, or are prone to "get by" as painlessly as possible.

Here is a story about a Scout who managed to slide through his Tenderfoot knots, but who knew in his heart that he had not mastered them thoroughly. One night a talk on "A Scout's Honour is to be Trusted", got under his skin, and he practiced his knots until he really knew them.

Some weeks later in the neighbourhood where this Scout lived, a steeple-

enjoyed. Here is adventure of high order. For those located near water there is sailing, not just the pleasant Saturday afternoon "club" affair, but full dress cruises. On inland waters there are boundless possibilities for canoe trips.

Have any Rover Scouts gone out on a trip with a commercial fisherman? It is a grand experience.

Have any Rover Scouts taken part in a trail camp, using pack horses? There's where you simply must know how to throw a diamond hitch.

The foregoing is quite sketchy and merely passes along a few ideas, but if it creates an interest and prompts Rover Scouts to invent more and better adventures, that will be all to the good. Let us keep in mind that adventure makes life worth living and to be repetitious, "Rovering is a Brotherhood of the open air."

jack got himself into a very tight place. Because of an accident to his equipment he was stranded at nightfall on top of a chimney 200 feet in the air with no means of getting down. It was dark and he was clinging exhausted to the flue of the chimney. He could not hold on much longer. An awe-struck crowd below watched his danger.

When the steeplejack recovered some strength he called down for the tackle to be tied to his lead rope. Then he remembered that the new lines in his tackle were not long enough to lower him 200 feet. He had plenty of spare line on the ground but he had not spliced it to the new tackle. He called down to ask if anyone could tie a knot that would hold. There was silence. Then somebody yelled that he was sending for a Boy Scout.

When the Scout came he called up to the steeplejack that he could make a knot he knew would hold. He tied the reef knot and friends began to run the rope up. The steeplejack went over the edge of the chimney, praying all the day down that the Scout knew what he was talking about. The Scout did. The rope held and the steeplejack's feet touched the ground at last. Men were shaking his hand and slapping his back. But one person in the crowd was almost in tears. It was the Scout who had tied the reef knot.

Little things? Trifles? Dull stuff? Who can ever be sure?

Scouting—U.S.A.

*Dreams will come true when you wake up and get busy.*



## SCOUT LEADER'S BOOKSHELF

### Training in Observation and Tracking by Gilcraft

TRACKING is one of those adventures in Scouting which B.-P. referred to when he said: "Want of adventure brought the boy in—lack of adventure took him out."

Tracking opens up possibilities for many out-of-doors adventures all the year round. The Scouter who uses it regularly in his programmes will agree that Scouts enjoy tracking and that the announcement of a tracking hike or expedition will almost certainly assure a record attendance.

In his foreword to this excellent book, B.-P. comments: "I know of nothing which is more calculated to develop the senses than the study and practice of Tracking." Later he adds this: "The practical value of such education in supplying a new quality in the character of a man is incalculable, no matter what line of life he may elect, whether he takes up law or medicine, exploration or research, business or soldiering, or what you will."

No doubt one of the reasons why there is not more tracking undertaken in the average Scout programme is the Scouter's feeling that it is a difficult subject of which he has insufficient knowledge. Let us allay his fears in both directions. In the first place it is not at all difficult to understand. Second, this book will easily overcome any objections he may have about knowledge of his subject.

This Gilcraft publication covers the subject thoroughly. Chapter 1, entitled "What is it all about?", will get the Scouter who knows nothing about Tracking off to a right start. Ensuing chapters will carry him through, and show him how to make it a part of his regular outdoor programme.

It is not possible here to list all the chapters, but there are 24 of them dealing with every possible phase of the subject. Among them are those dealing with General Training of the Senses; Observation, Indoors, Outdoors and of the Individual; Stalking; Deduction; Human Tracks; Vehicle Tracks; Bird Tracks; Plaster Casts; etc.

If you have not already this book on your shelf, you should get it right away. It may be obtained from your Provincial Office or the Stores Department at 85c.

### Wide Games by Gilcraft

This is the most popular time of the year for Wide Games. After the long winter, when all too many Troops spend most of their Scouting time indoors the boys are eager to get out in the open. Aimless hiking will not fill that "want of adventure" referred to previously. If your hike has no other objective than a wide game, it can be worthwhile. Wide games are what the term implies, games played over a wide area. There are of course many kinds of wide games, some of which can take a half day or if you like there are games which can take only half an hour or an hour.

Wide games, whatever their type take a certain amount of preparation, and this book is just the thing to have beside you when planning the game. In addition to several chapters on the use of wide games in the Scout programme, and their types, about half the book is devoted to a varied list of wide games outlining the type of games, numbers required to play it, the ground on which it should be played, the necessary gear, and the time it takes to play it.

Every Scouter will have a copy of *Scouting for Boys* which contains a variety of wide games, and this Gilcraft book which deals with both the technicalities of wide games, and the

games themselves, will prove a fine companion to *Scouting for Boys*.

From Provincial Headquarters or the Stores Department at 85c per copy.

### The Boy Scouts Camp Book

Most Rev. Philip Carrington, Archbishop of Quebec, who first published this book back in 1918 has expressed surprise that the demand for it has been so consistent through the years. The current edition is the seventh printing. There is a practical reason for the book's continued popularity. It deals with Scout camping in the B.-P. way. It is not a theoretical work, but the work of a man who learned his camping the hard way. Archbishop Carrington was a Scoutmaster in New Zealand when he wrote this book and he says quite frankly, "I thought I could write a useful one because I had made all the mistakes that could be made." He admits too that he has learnt a lot from the Scouts he has worked with in England, New Zealand, South Australia and Canada.

B.-P. wrote of this book "though you may be the most difficult town-dwelling Scoutmaster, you will find the trail made clear for you by one who has travelled it."

*The Boy Scouts Camp Book* has been in steady demand because it sticks to the original type of Scout camping without any frills. Thus the Scoutmaster who wants to do the real type of Scout camping will find this a most useful handbook to have at his elbow.

This new edition has just arrived in the Stores Department, and may be obtained from there or from Provincial Headquarters at 85c a copy.



Fourteen Windsor, Ont., Scouts had their first taste of winter camping at the Ernswile Scout Camp in February. Some of them are seen sleeping peacefully in one of the three tents used on the expedition.



### Flood Stories Wanted

**D**URING the recent serious floods in various parts of Canada, Scouting was presented with a splendid opportunity for emergency service. We have received some reports of the work undertaken by Scouts and would be pleased to receive reports from all districts or Troops which assisted in alleviating the distress caused by the spring floods. Please send them to *The Scout Leader*, The Boy Scouts Association, 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ont.

### Waste Paper Provides Funds for Toronto Scouts

**T**ORONTO'S *Scouters' Digest* reports the following waste paper collections which have netted a total of \$393.44 for Scout Funds and community Good Turns. The 203rd Group in a try-out collection netted \$76.44. The 109th Group, despite very bad weather, which included snow, rain and sleet, made \$75.00 on their collection, and the Parkdale District netted \$242 which is to be used by the Scouters' Club in cooperation with the local Ministerial Association in providing aid for needy families in the district.

### Collect 6,000 Magazines

**M**EMBERS of the Sea Scout Troop and Wolf Cub Pack at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Fairville, N.B., collected over 6,000 magazines, weighing approximately two tons, in an all-out drive for reading material for the Seamen's Mission. Combined with this good turn the Scouts and Cubs delivered Red Cross window cards for the Red Cross campaign. It was an appropriate gesture on the part of a Sea Scout Troop, as the magazines are for the use of merchant seamen, and the leader of the Troop, Scoutmaster James Liddy, is a naval ex-serviceman.

### His Good Deed

Boy Scout (at breakfast table):—"Well dad, I've done my good turn for the day."

Dad (exclaiming):—"What! You've done it pretty early. What did you do?"

Boy Scout:—"It was easy. I saw old Mr. Brown going for the 7.20 bus, so I turned our dog loose, and Mr. Brown got to the bus in time to catch it."

## A NEW PATROL COOKING KIT



The Stores Department now has in stock an excellent Patrol Cooking Kit, which is thoroughly recommended by the Training Department. The kit (pictured above) consists of a 10 inch frying pan and three pots which contain two, three and five quarts respectively. They nest into each other, the frying pan forming the lid. They are made of seamless aluminum and are therefore very sturdy. These kits are now in stock and may be obtained from the Stores Department at

**\$6.95 PER SET.**

Not only is this kit ideal for Patrol Cooking, but it makes an excellent prize for Patrol competition, or as a gift. The kit is to be used at the Canadian Scouters' Training Centre this summer.

## THE "OUT" IN SCOUTING

**A**T present I am concentrating on training these boys (Patrol Leaders) and leaving them to train their own Patrols and run the Troop through the Court of Honour. So far the results are very gratifying. For instance, three of the boys who had already completed their First Class, considered the over-night hike as being too easy when they did it in the fall. So they decided to try it in winter. The morning they decided to go (28th December) a blizzard came up—not too cold but heavy snow and a strong wind. Nevertheless, they carried out their plan and left in the worst of the storm—travelling on skis and hauling their bedrolls on a toboggan. They ignored my advice to take a pup tent and in spite of the scarcity of hard packed snow, they built a snow shelter and covered it with a tarp, in a coulee five miles north of town. They came back after 36 hours and reported having had a "grand time" in spite of the fact that about nine inches of soft snow fell in that time and buried all

the dry wood. There was no standing dry timber, and they had trouble keeping a big enough cooking fire going. That seemed their only trouble and they are keen to try again when there is enough hard packed snow to build a proper igloo and to allow them to do some real cross country skiing.

An excerpt from a letter from David Johnston, Scoutmaster, 1st Lloydminster, Sask., Troop.

### And In Edmonton

The 25th Edmonton Scout Troop have started week-end Patrol Hikes to their own camp site situated some 10 miles north of Edmonton on the Sturgeon River. The Troop consists of 4 Patrols, one Patrol going out each week, which will make each Patrol having to hike once a month. Two meals are cooked at camp, The boys going by snowshoe or skis.

The Buffalo Patrol was the first to go on January 11th in 10 degree below zero weather. This Patrol consists of 3 Tenderfoot and 2 Second Class Scouts.

*When a man aims at nothing he seldom misses the target.*



### Guard of Honour

SCOUTS and Cubs of Roman Catholic churches in Regina, acted as a Guard of Honour for the new Archbishop of Regina, Most Rev. M. O'Neil, on his arrival in Regina recently. Guides and Brownies formed another guard of honour at the Cathedral.

### A Troop Party Idea

HERE'S an idea for a Troop birthday or anniversary party that's worth trying. A table is set up for each Patrol, and the Patrol Leader's mother calls the mothers of other boys in the Patrol and arranges the menu for that Patrol table. The parents prepare the meal, decorate the tables and serve. Another table is set up for the leaders and Group Committeemen, with the wives of these men planning the menu, decorating the table and serving the meal. On a little table by itself is the Troop birthday cake, complete with the appropriate number of candles. At the proper time it is cut and passed around. The supper is followed by a demonstration Troop meeting, or a programme featuring the month's Scouting theme. The same sort of party could easily be arranged for Cubs, with the Sixers' mothers taking charge of each table.

### Do Not Pick Up Hitch-hikers

SCOUTER Raymond Arthur Day of Toronto had the misfortune recently to be robbed and beaten up by four young hitchhikers whom he had given a lift. After beating him severely they threw him into a ditch and left him. While it is against the regulations of Scouting for Scouts to hitch-hike, it is well for Scouters owning cars to refuse rides to hitch-hikers also. There have been a number of such cases in widely separated parts of the country in recent months.

### Present Books to Library

KEY books on Scouting and Guiding were presented during Scout-Guide Week to the Oshawa, Ont., Public Library. During the week the books, together with posters and photographs of Scouting and Guiding had been on display in the Library. A Scout and a Guide made the presentations to C. V. Purdy of the Oshawa Library Board in the presence of Miss Veta Moyse, Girl Guide Commissioner and Leonard C. Knight, Boy Scout Executive Commissioner.

## Photographic Competition

*A total of \$79.00 is offered in Prizes by the Boy Scouts Association for entries submitted in the Photographic Competition. Entries will be received under three classes:*

### CLASS A

Cover subjects. Suitable for reproduction as front cover pictures for *The Scout Leader* or for pamphlets. Outdoor pictures of Scouts, Sea Scouts, Senior Scouts or Rovers, against picturesque backgrounds of sky, water or landscape. Good indoor activity shots.

### CLASS B

Cub subjects showing Cub activities or groups with interesting faces or illustrating any phase of the Cub programme.

### CLASS C

Scenes and Portraits. Portraits of individual Scouts, Cubs or Rovers of any age, or of small groups engaged in activities, or against suitable outdoor (particularly camp) or indoor backgrounds.

### PRIZES

#### CLASS A

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1 . . . . . | \$10.00 in cash                            |
| 2 . . . . . | 5.00 in merchandise from Stores Department |
| 3 . . . . . | 3.00 in merchandise from Stores Department |

#### CLASS B

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1 . . . . . | \$10.00 in cash                            |
| 2 . . . . . | 5.00 in merchandise from Stores Department |
| 3 . . . . . | 3.00 in merchandise from Stores Department |

#### CLASS C

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 1 . . . . . | \$10.00 in cash                            |
| 2 . . . . . | 5.00 in merchandise from Stores Department |
| 3 . . . . . | 3.00 in merchandise from Stores Department |

25 consolation prizes of \$1.00 each . . . . . \$25.00

Total prize money . . . . . \$79.00

All entries to be marked with name and address of sender, and class entered; A, B, or C.

Entries close on September 30th, 1948.

Winners announced in November issue of *The Scout Leader*.

Prints should be glossy finish.

### Judges

Mr. Fred Warrender, Commercial Photographer,  
Rapid Grip and Batten Ltd., Ottawa.

Mr. Bill Newton, Newspaper Photographer, Ottawa.

Scoutmaster Stan Metcalfe, General Photographer, Ottawa.

The Boy Scouts Association retains the privilege of using any prize winning photograph. All pictures not winning prizes will be returned to sender provided name and address is clearly written on back.



A page of helpful ideas  
from anyone, anywhere.

## THE DUFFEL BAG

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

### Visiting the U.S.?

**ARE** you planning to visit the United States this summer? If so, read this notice.

It was agreed at the 1947 International Conference that Scout visitors from other countries would be recognized and given hospitality upon presentation of an "International Letter of Introduction" only.

These letters are issued by Dominion Headquarters on application through Provincial Headquarters. If you are planning a trip across the border, make your plans early and notify Provincial Headquarters at least two weeks ahead of date of departure.

### Scout Co-operation in India

**W.** E. LEESON, Area Commissioner for North Western Montreal, sends an extract from a letter from a friend in India, a Hindu medical man, with whom Mr. Leeson was associated for three years in Madras. He tells the story of a grand rally of Scouts and Guides for Their Excellencies the Lord and Lady Mountbatten, attended by 4,000. The various Associations, representing different races and religions joined together in this big demonstration. Over 30,000 school children were given a holiday to witness the rally. At the end of their speeches in English, Lord and Lady Mountbatten spoke a few sentences in Tamil which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

### Good Turn Competition

**T**HE 12th Port Arthur Wolf Cub Pack recently completed a six weeks "Good Turn Competition" which aroused tremendous interest amongst the Cubs. Akela Mrs. Daisy Axelson and Baloo Mrs. Eunice Phair report that the Cubs wrote down each Good Turn carried out and turned their reports in at each Pack meeting. An amazing number of Good Turns were completed each week. The winning six was given a small reward, but the end of the competition did not mean the end for the Cubs who continued each week to bring in reports of their Good Turns.

### Woods to Burn

Oak logs will warm you well  
If they're old and dry;  
Larch logs of pine wood smell,  
But the sparks will fly.  
Beech logs for Christmas time,  
Yew logs heat well;  
"Scotch" logs it is a crime  
For anyone to sell.  
Birch logs will burn too fast,  
Chestnut scarce at all;  
Hawthorn logs are good to last  
If cut at the fall.  
Holly logs will burn like wax,  
You should burn them green;  
Elm logs like smouldering flax,  
No flame to be seen.  
Pear logs and apple logs  
They will scent your room;  
Cherry logs across the dogs  
Smell like flowers in bloom.  
But Ash logs all smooth and grey,  
Burn them green or old;  
Buy up all that come your way,  
They're worth their weight in gold.

*Scouting Out-of-Doors.*

### Lord Rowallan's St. George's Day Message

**ON** this St. George's Day let us think of our Promise and Law and determine that Honour, Loyalty, Helpfulness, Brotherhood and Courtesy shall be our way of life. The Scouts of the World are a mighty army striving for Truth and Justice. In that army we must and will play our part.

**ROWALLAN,**  
Chief Scout of the British  
Commonwealth and Empire.

### Scouts at Olympic Games

**B**ITISH Boy Scouts have been asked to carry out a good turn at the Olympic games to be held in England this year. The Scouts will act as markers along the routes of long distance events—the Marathon Race and the 50 Kilometer Walk. In addition Senior Scouts will carry designation boards at the head of each delegation during the opening and closing parades.

### Ceremony of Transfer

**W**HEN the 1st Fort Henry (Kingston, Ont.), found it necessary recently to transfer a Scout to the 1st Kingston Troop, S.M. Ray Forester and six other Scouts accompanied the Scout to his new Troop. Here a transfer ceremony was carried out, Scoutmaster Forester introducing the boy to Scoutmaster Bill Carry, removing his 1st Fort Henry scarf, and witnessing the placing of his new Troop colours about his neck and his assignment to his new Patrol.

## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

(Continued from page 128)

### Final Requirements

Arrangements should be made for an examination of the candidate preferably in connection with a meeting of the Troop Court of Honour.

The Pastor should conduct the examination in the presence of the Scoutmaster and the Chairman or a member of the Group Committee, who before signing the recommendation must make certain that all the requirements have been fulfilled.

### Suggested Scope of Examination

The candidate should be required to:

I Demonstrate his knowledge of the cardinal doctrines of the Church:

- (a) Creed.
- (b) Prayers.

(c) The Word.

(d) Sacraments.

- II Demonstrate his knowledge of the Church Year.
- III Give evidence of daily Bible reading and regular Church attendance.
- IV Demonstrate his knowledge of the Altar and appointments.
- V Demonstrate his knowledge of the Church Liturgy.
- VI Have completed 150 hours of service to the Church and Community.
- VII Special Project. Have compiled a special project, such as building a miniature altar and dressing it properly; building a model church; landscaping the Church grounds; writing a paper on the Reformation, the Life of Martin Luther, or on any other subject assigned by the Pastor.



# HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

## Part 2 Wood Badge Courses, 1948

British Columbia—Lake Osprey, July 1-10.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—Gimli, Manitoba, July 24-Aug. 2.

Ontario—Blue Springs, July 24-Aug. 2; Sept. 18-27.

North Bay, July 24-Aug. 2.

Quebec—Tamaracouta, Aug. 7-15.

Maritimes—Camp Buchan, P.E.I., July 13-23.

## Part 2 Akela Courses, 1948

British Columbia—Camp Byng, Aug. 21-28.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—Gimli, Manitoba, Aug. 9-14.

Ontario—Blue Springs, July 17-24.

Sudbury, July 12-18.

Camp Samac, Oshawa, Weekends, June 5-27.

## Warrants Issued

The following Warrants of Appointment have been approved by His Excellency the Governor-General, Chief Scout for Canada:

### District Commissioner

Robert McLeod Burnett, Zealandia, Sask.; Richard Sheptard Brindle, Vancouver, B.C.; Gordon V. Smith, Kingston, Ont.; G. A. Revell, Cornwall, Ont.; E. M. G. McPherson, Cobourg, Ont.; R. L. Brown, Belleville, Ont.

### Assistant District Commissioner

John D. Vance, Tillsonburg, Ont.; E. A. Estlin, Victoria, B.C.; Archibald Robert Gordon, Edmonton, Alta.; Norman H. Friedman, Westmount, Que.

### Scouter

George Noel Johnson, Westville, N.S.; Allison Thomas Crawford, Fairville, N.B.; Robert Vance Steeves, Moncton, N.B.; John Dean Dunbar, Fredericton, N.B.; Harold Phillips, Moncton, N.B.; Lawrence E. Flewelling, Moncton, N.B.; Selkirk James McKay, Winnipeg, Man.; Marion Evelyn Savage, Winnipeg, Man.; William Theriault, Edmundston, N.B.; Harry O. Webster, Saint John, N.B.; John William Jorden, Saint John, N.B.

### Commissioner for Lone Scouts

Thurston D. Archibald, Westmount, Que.

### Lone Scoutmaster

Robert Frank Wheeler, Regina, Sask.; William John Hill, Regina, Sask.

### Scoutmaster

Duncan Renwick Getty, Galt, Ont.; Norman Clifford Fraser, Simcoe, Ont.; William Harold Wallace, Vancouver, B.C.; Ernest Kumm, Medicine Hat, Alta.; William Stewart Irvine, Edmonton, Alta.; Thomas Henry Woods, Elm Creek, Man.; Ross Woods Harding, Waterloo, Ont.; George Alex. Foreman, Toronto, Ont.; Eugene N. Schmidt, Preston, Ont.; Stanley A. Richardson, Montreal, Que.; John Bernard Turley, Sr., Ville Lasalle, Que.; Alfred Duncan Mitchell, Montreal, Que.; John Worsnop, St. Lambert, Que.

### Assistant Scoutmaster

William Sinclair, Vancouver, B.C.; Guy Stanley Sharrock, Vancouver, B.C.; William Thomas Sherman, Victoria, B.C.; Gerald C. Pautler, Preston, Ont.; Edward C. Stone, Montreal, Que.; Robert Barrow, Montreal, Que.; John Bernard Turley, Jr., Ville Lasalle, Que.

### Cubmaster

Dean Granville Lovell, Galt, Ont.; Arthur William Hall, Toronto, Ont.; Harmond York Bradley, Toronto, Ont.; Albert Charles Yeo, Toronto, Ont.; Kathleen Maude Bartholomew, Vernon, B.C.; Bert Embleton, Vancouver, B.C.; James Craig, Edmonton, Alta.; John G. Gordon, Edmonton, Alta.; Grace Rogers, Edmonton, Alta.; Rev. William A. Reynolds, Edmonton, Alta.; Audrey Urwin

Ritchie, Winnipeg, Man.; Charles Bradstreet, Toronto, Ont.; Margaret Tindall, Toronto, Ont.; Norbert Edward Pautler, Preston, Ont.; E. Merton Dykeman, Galt, Ont.; Douglas William Hancock, Galt, Ont.; Stanley Frank Morris, St. Eustache sur le Lac, Que.; Albert Victor Crosswell, Verdun, Que.

### Assistant Cubmaster

Kenneth D. Wiseman, Toronto, Ont.; Marion Dorothy Hedges, Galt, Ont.; Cecily Wray Embleton, Vancouver, B.C.; William Harold Jackson, Vancouver, B.C.; Robert A. Mead, Preston, Ont.; P. McLean Dingman, Edmonton, Alta.; Betty Addis, Galt, Ont.; Berva Irene Davis, Galt, Ont.; Elizabeth Bradstreet, Toronto, Ont.

## Duke of Connaught Challenge Shield Competition, 1948

As entries for this competition close on May 31st, any Canadian Scout teams should apply immediately to the Training Dept., Dominion Headquarters, The Boy Scouts Association, Ottawa, for full particulars and entry form.

The Duke of Connaught's Challenge Shield Competition is for 22 breach loading rifle shooting. Prizes are offered in two sections; the Senior Section for registered members of the Association under the age of 25 and not holding warrant rank; the Junior Section for registered Scouts under the age of 16 years.

Senior Section prizes for the winning team, Challenge Shield and Four Silver Medals.

Junior Section prizes for the winning team, Challenge Shield and Four Bronze Medals.

## LUTHERAN REQUIREMENTS

### For the Religion and Life Award

When a Scout has been granted the Pro Deo et Patria award by the Lutheran Committee on Scouting, he wears on his Scout Uniform the Religion and Life Award. The Pro Deo et Patria Medal may be worn by the Canadian Scout on his civilian clothes.

NOTE: The award is not granted until the Scout has attained to First Class or higher rank, but Scouts of lower rank may be enrolled as candidates for the award.

### Primary Requirements

#### (For Enrollment as a Candidate)

Religious projects for Tenderfoot Scouts:

- Knowledge of prayers for Church and Home.
- Knowledge of the Church Year.
- Evidence of daily Bible reading and regular Church attendance.
- Ten hours of service to Church and Community.

### Additional Requirements

#### (For Second Class Scouts)

Religious Projects:

- Knowledge of the Creed.
- Knowledge of the Altar and appointments.
- Evidence of daily Bible reading and regular Church attendance.
- Fifty hours of service to Church and Community. (This may include 10 hours given as Tenderfoot).

### Additional Requirements

#### (For First Class Scouts)

Religious Projects:

- Knowledge of the Word and Sacraments.
- Knowledge of the Church Liturgy.
- Evidence of daily Bible reading and regular Church attendance.
- One hundred hours of service to Church and Community. (This may include the 50 hours given as Tenderfoot and Second Class Scouts).

(Continued on page 127)