

June Theme:
WHY GO TO GILWELL?
PLANNING THE CAMP PROGRAMME
CAMPING FOR WOLF CUBS

The Scout Leader

VOLUME 25 - No. 9

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAY 1948



"No Scout can be of real use till he can swim." (B.-P.)

THE SIGN POST

LIFE IN THE BUSH

I HAVE just finished reading with very great interest a book entitled "Cache Lake Country". This is a vivid and lively chronicle of life in the Northwoods, and it contains much valuable information on woodcraft and nature lore. I can strongly recommend it to all Scouters and to all Scouts who have a love for the outdoors. The book is written by John J. Rowlands who spent some years prospecting in the country south of Hudson Bay. His collaborator, Henry B. Kane, is well known for his photographs and sketches of which there are a great many in the book. These two have combined their knowledge and skill to produce a most enjoyable story which I feel will be of very great value to all of us in the Movement.

P.R.

In the last issue of the *Scout Leader* you will have read about Public Relations. The article rightly drew attention to the responsibility we all have in this matter. We must remember that it is the little things that count in P.R. more than all the newspaper space and radio time available. The untidy Scout on the street car—the Scouter who lets the parents down—the Group Committee which ignores the sponsoring body—the Akela who forgets—the Commissioner who cannot be bothered—the Committeeman who fails—all these are noticed and remembered by the general public far longer than the excellent results obtained where all leaders are pulling their weight in an efficient, cheerful, co-operative way.

We must also remember that there are two parts to Public Relations. One must be directed towards the boy—to make Scouting attractive to him so that he will join and receive its benefits. The other is directed towards the general public so as to retain their understanding and support in order that the Association will be in a position to continue to provide the opportunity for more and more boys to join.

DRAKE'S PRAYER

I have been asked by Scouters on many occasions to give them the full text of Drake's Prayer which I believe so aptly fits the needs of those of us who are permitted to lead Scouts:

"Oh Lord God, when Thou givest to Thy servants to endeavour any great matters, grant us also to know that it is not the beginning, but the continuing of the same, until it is thoroughly finished, which yieldeth the true glory; through Him that for the finishing of Thy work laid down His life, our Redeemer, Jesus Christ."

This prayer was uttered by Sir Francis Drake as he sailed into the Harbour of Cadiz in 1587 to sack thirty-three Spanish ships being fitted for the Armada against England. I sincerely hope that this will give as much comfort and guidance to us as it did to him.

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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Editorial

Careless Camping

REPORTS reaching Dominion Headquarters of visits paid to Scout camps in various parts of the country reveal some disturbing shortcomings in some camps. While most of the camps are well arranged and wisely supervised, there are some which do not conform to the standards of good camping as laid down in *Scouting for Boys*. Every effort should be made by leaders to uphold the highest possible standards in camping, which is a vital feature of Scout training and is inseparably associated with the Scout movement.

Among the faults noted in reports are a lack of organization; untidiness, both personal and general; lax discipline; laxity in the enforcement of safety regulations; and as insufficient interest on the part of some leaders in the comfort and well-being of their boys. None of these shortcomings need exist, and all of them are faults which have to be eliminated, both in the interests of good camping and for the welfare of the Scout movement as a whole. Experiences in camp may affect the whole outlook of a boy towards Scouting, and poor camping may well influence his everyday life in a manner unfavourable to the Movement.

Much time and thought have to be given to the preparation and organization of a Scout camp. Sites have to be wisely chosen and a full-time Scouting programme has to be devised. Camp cleanliness is essential, and the disposal of garbage cannot be left to casual arrangements. Tidiness is also essential, both as regards the camp itself and the personal attire of the boys. Discipline must be maintained. If "lights out" is scheduled for a particular time the hour must be strictly observed. Safety regulations are of great importance, especially in connection with the supervision of swimming periods, the prevention of fire, and the use of knives, hatchets, and axes. There should be no careless and thoughtless destruction of trees and growing things by the blazing of unnecessary trails.

All of these faults have been mentioned in the reports reaching Ottawa, and all of them can easily be remedied by leaders who are anxious that their camps should reflect the genuine spirit of Scouting. Experienced campers know how important it is to guard against such faults, and leaders should assume their full responsibilities in removing them. Camping takes first place among Scouting games, and if it is well organized and skilfully conducted it becomes the very essence of Scouting.

"Gilwell - Happy Land"

"GILWELL—happy land" was a phrase often used by Lord Baden-Powell when he referred to the Gilwell Wood Badge training camps. Gilwell Park in England is

the Scouter training centre, not only for the British Commonwealth and Empire, but for Scouters from all parts of the world; and at this time when Scouters are giving serious thought to attendance at "Gilwell—happy land" it is appropriate to direct attention to the purposes which Gilwell serves.

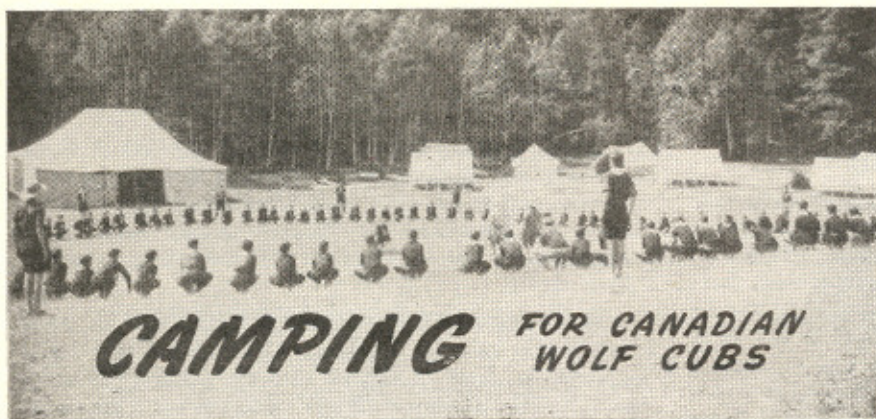
Gilwell has become synonymous with training. Elsewhere in this issue the Executive Commissioner for Training writes in detail of Gilwell training, pointing up all it means to the Movement. Every Scoutmaster, Cubmaster, and Rover Scout Leader recognizes that he has a responsible job when it comes to the training of boys. "We are all agreed", wrote B.-P., "that it is necessary for the Scouter to pick up some experience of Scouting in whatever way he can. We are all agreed that he should not gain his experience at the expense of the boys alone".

Basically, that is the reason for the various forms of Scouter training now available. The "trial and error" method of acquiring leadership has disadvantages and limitations, and it rarely works in the interests of the boys. It is much better for the Scouter to take advantage of one or more of several training schemes available to him. Before attempting a Wood Badge Course, however, a Scouter should take a District Preliminary Course of a Part 1 Correspondence Course, which will provide him with much of the essential information on Scouting involved in the Wood Badge Course.

Scouting depends chiefly on leadership, which implies much more than a mere technical knowledge of Scouting skills. Some leaders may be excellent instructors and well informed on skills, and still fall short of all that makes for successful leadership. B.-P. recognized this when he wrote that a leader must have these endowments: (1) He must have a wholehearted faith and belief in the rightness of his cause, so that his followers catch the contagion; (2) He must have a cheery, energetic personality, with sympathy and friendly understanding of his followers, and so secure their enthusiastic co-operation; (3) He must have confidence in himself through knowing his job, thus gaining the confidence of his boys; and (4) He must practice what he preaches, thereby giving personal example to his team.

Thus, B.-P. tended to sum up leadership as "Comradeship and Competence". It is the essence of Gilwell Wood Badge training. Wood Badge courses provide comradeship coupled with a practical programme which aims at producing competence. For this reason it is hoped that every Canadian Gilwell Course will this year be filled to capacity with Scouters—over the age of 21 years—anxious to develop, improve, or refresh the quality of their leadership.

THE WOOD BADGE SCOUTER.—He is the man who has taken the opportunity of the scheme of training to take a bird's-eye view of the whole field of Scouting. He has felt the magnetism of Scouting and the reason for its appeal to so many men and women by becoming a Rover, Scout or Cub himself. The badge is not meant to certify a high level of technical efficiency but it marks the wearer as a man of companionableness and character. Its possession is a reminder that those things its holder received in gaining it, he keeps in trust to use for the benefit of his boys and other Scouters who he may be able to help.



CAMPING FOR CANADIAN WOLF CUBS

BEFORE attempting to plan a Wolf Cub camp, every Cubmaster should read these special provisions of Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada, pertaining to Cub camping.

Sec. 96, Sub. Sec. (C)

Combined Scout and Cub camps, or Cubs camping with Scouts must be avoided, as they are not in accord with the wishes of Lord Baden-Powell and his scheme of graded training for Cubs and Scouts. Cubs under 10 years of age should not camp.

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

1. For wet weather there must be available some form of clean, permanent shelter or weatherproof marquee large enough to accommodate all the Wolf Cubs in camp.

2. In normal circumstances there should be at least one adult for every six Wolf Cubs in camp. In no circumstances should a camp be held with less than two adults in charge.

3. For a Scouter's first Cub camp or after an adverse report on a previous camp, Provincial Headquarters must be advised and preliminary permission given before either the parents or Cubs have been told of the possibility that a camp may be held.

General Factors

While Cub camping may be desirable, Cubmasters should realize that it is not an essential part of the Cub programme as it is of the Scout programme. It should in no way be considered as essential to the training of a Wolf Cub, although a certain amount of training may be made a part of the programme.

A Cub camp is not a Scout camp. It is a holiday camp where the easy-going programme is of a Cubby nature.

There are generally two types of Cub camp; (1) where the Pack camps by itself on a selected site, (2) where

the Pack camps with other Packs, either as a unit or as a part of a composite Pack on a site owned by the Local Association.

In the case of Type 1, it will likely be necessary for the Cubmaster to provide all the equipment, plan his own programme, and provide for food and its cooking.

In the case of Type 2, the equipment, programme and cooking arrangements will likely be undertaken as an Association responsibility.

Planning and Organization

It is with Type 1 that we concern ourselves chiefly in this article. Planning must concern itself first with the rules laid down in P.O.R. and outlined earlier in this article.

Next the Cubmaster should assure himself of adequate leadership. The rule suggests where possible one adult for every six Cubs. This is the ideal arrangement, and in a Pack of 24 to 30 boys requires only four or five leaders. The responsibility is so great with Cubs that this standard should always be adhered to.

If additional help is required this might take the form of Cub Instructors, older Scouts who are tented by themselves, and who give aid in instruction, on hikes, swim periods, etc.

No attempt should be made to camp in "Patrol" sites. The Pack in camp is one big family, divided into Sixes each of which has its own tent. All meals should be cooked centrally and served under the best possible conditions. Frequently a Cub mother or a number of mothers can be persuaded to come along as camp cooks. Provision for tenting would of course have to be made for these mothers.

Because of the great care which must be exercised with the health of the Cubs it is wise to use board floors in the tents.

Change of food and water affects some boys, and the Cubmaster should

keep a careful watch over the boys, so that any stomach or bowel disorder can be treated immediately.

Extreme care should be exercised in the choice of a campsite. While it should have considerable shade, the tents should be kept away from trees, yet close enough to benefit from their shade during the warmer hours of the day.

It is wise to have one leader who will be official first aider in the camp, which must be equipped with a full first aid kit. Cubs should be encouraged to have every scratch or cut treated, and however slight the injury no fun should be made of it.

If the boys are well and plentifully fed, there will be no need for a canteen, but rather than have parents sending parcels of good things to the boys, it is better to have a canteen where such things as chocolate bars, peanuts, etc., may be sold under control of the leaders with a definite daily limit.

The Daily Schedule

It is essential that Cubs get plenty of sleep, so that it is not necessary for them to rise very early, but very necessary for them to get to bed in reasonable time. The following suggested daily schedule will take care of these points:

- 7.45 a.m.—Get up. Roll up bed. Wash and clean up.
- 8.30 a.m.—Breakfast.
- 9.00 a.m.—Routine tent jobs. Get ready for inspection.
- 10.00 a.m.—Flag break. Inspection of Cubs, their kits and sites.
- 10.15 a.m.—Morning programme.
- 11.30 a.m.—Morning swim.
- 12.30 p.m.—Dinner.
- 1.15 p.m.—Rest period. Compulsory.
- 2.15 p.m.—Afternoon programme. (Preferably out of camp).
- 4.30 p.m.—Afternoon swim.
- 5.30 p.m.—Supper.
- 6.15 p.m.—Free time. Canteen. Get ready for campfire.
- 8.15 p.m.—Campfire.
- 9.00 p.m.—Off to bed.
- 9.30 p.m.—Light's out. Silence.

Programme Planning

The planning of the activity programme will concern principally the hours from 10.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and from 2.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Fun should be a large consideration in this planning. Morning programmes, which are short, could utilize activities dealing with Cubbing itself. Some badge or test work might be undertaken, but not of the type that ordinarily would be done in the winter time. Such badges as Athlete, Team Player,

Swimmer, Collector and Observer might form the basis for the morning programmes or such First and Second Star tests as are specially suitable for the outdoors.

The afternoon programme, following a good rest period, could consist of rambles, expeditions to interesting places nearby, perhaps a boat trip, picnics, nature study, simple wide games, and such other organized games as softball, dodgeball, croquet and horseshoes.

The main thing to remember is that while it is well to keep energetic Cubs busy, the programme must be leisurely and not tiring. The happiness of the Cubs must come first, but it must be happiness nurtured under discipline.

At the close of camp get the packing done early, and make sure that Cubs have not left any gear behind. In the excitement Cubs can lose the most amazing things—raincoats, blankets, shoes, etc.

If the camp has been carefully run, with good food, plenty of exercise, lots of sleep, and a liberal dose of fun, the Cubs will return home with eyes shining, wishing for more, clean and rested.

Toronto Pack's Good Turn

THIRTY-SIX food parcels, each weighing ten pounds were forwarded some months ago to the 4th Manvers Street Cub Pack at Bath, England, as a Good Turn by the 80th Toronto "B" Wolf Cub Pack, of which G. W. Anderson is Cubmaster. The parcels were gratefully received in Bath and many letters of appreciation have been received from Cub mothers. This lively Toronto Pack is also musically inclined. Last year its choir won first prize in the Scout section of the Toronto Kiwanis Music Festival, and this year took second place in the class for Boys' Choirs, unchanged voices, and first place again in the Scout section. In a letter to Cubmaster Anderson Mrs. Kay Srailum, a Cub mother wrote in part "I wish you could have seen the faces of the mothers as a specimen parcel was opened at the children's Christmas party. I doubt if you would ever have forgotten it. Speaking as an old 'Guide' I think the spirit of companionship and good will we learn as children in the Movement, is something that stays with us throughout our whole adult life."



This happy sextet of Wolf Cubs at the Sudbury and District indoor Jamboree illustrate a point about Cub camping—that Cubs are quite capable of undertaking such camp chores as dish washing. These Cubs of the 1st Lockerby Pack provide a sing-song while two of their number do the dishes.

OUTDOOR CUB GAME

"Feeding the Grand Owl"

AN expedition has been made into darkest Africa by a party of ornithologists in search of an extraordinary bird known as the Grand Owl. The zoo has offered a large sum for anyone who can bring back a specimen alive. This bird is, however, held sacred by the natives, and its capture therefore arouses great indignation.

Some half-mile of reasonably wooded country is chosen for the game, and the ornithologists (half the Pack) have to see the Grand Owl (the C.M.) safely through this, from the point of its capture at one end, to the Zoo at the other end. The ornithologists have caged the bird securely and the natives realize they stand no hope of retrieving it alive, but a peculiar fact about this Owl is that unless it is fed at least once every five minutes, it will die! Throughout its journey, therefore, the ornithologists have continually to search for food for it. (The type of food will depend upon your district. It may require one acorn every five minutes, or five beech-leaves, or whatever you decide). So the natives agree that, rather than let it be taken alive

to the zoo, they will see that it dies of starvation on the way there! The C.M. walks slowly through the woods, and the ornithologists' job is to see that he receives the necessary sustenance. The natives' task is to catch the ornithologists while searching for it. All catching must, however, be done out of the C.M.'s sight. If five minutes elapse without any food reaching the Grand Owl, the bird gives a long, dying whistle, and the natives win the game; if it reaches the zoo safely, it utters three sharp whistles, and the ornithologists win. The sides may then be reversed. Captured ornithologists must accompany the C.M. without taking any further part in the game.

Unique Cub Good Turn

WOLF Cubs of Pointe du Bois, Man., Pack, under Cubmaster Neil MacTaggart, undertook a unique Good Turn. Since before Christmas these Cubs have been collecting potato peelings in the town, and using them to feed the deer at the Slave Falls Sanctuary. The boys faithfully carried on this work throughout the winter, the housewives of the town co-operating by saving their peelings regularly.

"If you have already tasted the joys of a Cub camp, there is not need to suggest further indulgence. If you have not, I envy you the great treat that is in store for you." Gilcraft.

WHY GO TO GILWELL?

By E. F. Mills, Executive Commissioner for Training

FREQUENTLY we are told "Look at Cubbing and Scouting through the eyes of the boys". It is difficult if not impossible to do this during the usual activities incidental to running a Troop or Pack. There are so many things to think of; so much to be done; so much planning to be considered, that there is not the time. Yet there is a very definite value in having some means of discovering what Scouting means to the boys, as interpreted by us.

It is doubtful if a real picture could be obtained by asking the boys. Some would be too shy to tell, others might hesitate to say what they think and from another group might come that most dampening answer "I guess it's all right".

Another tenet of good Scouting is "Learn by doing". A Gilwell Camp is the place where both of the foregoing are made possible. The trainee becomes a Cub or a Scout during the term of his training and has a splendid opportunity of seeing Scouting from the viewpoint of a boy. He is a member of a Six or Patrol, he indulges in the same activities as a boy in camp, he is subjected to Troop and Pack programmes, and to a large extent is actually a Cub or Scout.

It must not be supposed however that the trainees are expected to be juvenile all the time. It is realized by those in charge that they are leaders and when occasion demands the programme is geared to leadership level. It is rather subtly designed and in most cases it is difficult to determine where they cease being boys and become adults. For example, the usual morning routine is that of any Troop or Pack in camp—getting up, washing, preparing and eating breakfast, tidying up the tent site, inspection, flag break and prayers (except that Wolf Cubs do not do their own cooking). Then follows the day's programme, it may deal with tests or it may be concerned with matters of organization, but whatever it is, it will be a combination of actual instruction on the subject and hints on how best to impart the knowledge to the boys. Or the day might be devoted to wide games, jungle dances, expeditions or pioneering, and the same pattern would be followed. The trainee begins

as a Scout or Cub and before the end finds himself interpreting the projects in term of adult leadership.

One of the values accruing to participation in a Gilwell Camp is the opportunity provided for fellowship engendered by living, working and playing together. There is a golden opportunity to exchange ideas and methods with other leaders and to arrive at a very complete appreciation of one another. I recall a remark made by a trainee as he left a Gilwell Camp. This chap was a garage mechanic and his Patrol had been a very mixed bag as far as the occupations of the members were concerned. His comment was "Well, I have found out that a school-master can be a real sport and that a parson can be a regular fellow". If he had learned nothing else, his time was not entirely wasted.

one should rest content with going through the motions and nothing more. Such an outlook is not fair to the boys, to Scouting or to the leader. We are fortunate that so many of our leaders do go after training but there are blanks in our records, don't be one of them. Some leaders have said that they could not attend a Gilwell camp because it would mean foregoing their Troop or Pack camp. To this excuse I would point out that attendance at a Gilwell is not an annual affair and that if by cancelling the Troop or Pack for one season, and attending a Gilwell camp instead, your unit will be better served in its leadership, then you have made an investment which will pay dividends of great value.

Make up your mind to attend a Gilwell this year, if not this year then next year, but don't delay it too long.



The smiles on the faces of these Scouters at the Manitoba-Ontario Gilwell in 1947 reflects the happy fellowship enjoyed at a Gilwell Training Course. This Course was held at Trout Lake, Ontario.

Sometimes the impression gets abroad that a Gilwell Camp is a sort of Commando Course where everything is tough, the tougher the better. It is true that a Gilwell is no luxury camp but the programme is such as would be expected in a normal Scout or Cub camp. Adventure, romance and challenge all have their place and the trainees are kept busy all the time. But no more is asked of them than would be required from any Cub or Scout.

It has been said elsewhere that when we undertake leadership, that of itself implies training for the job. No

You will meet others interested in the same things, you will see Cubbing and Scouting through the eyes of the boys, you will learn by doing and fit yourself all the better for the finest job on earth.

He that knows and knows that he knows is wise—You can follow him.
He that knows and knows not that he knows is asleep—wake him.

He that knows not and knows that he knows not is docile—you can teach him.

But he that knows not and knows not that he knows not is a fool—shun him.



Perhaps you have been unable to attend a Gilwell Camp in the past—here is another opportunity.

Perhaps you have never thought of going—well—second thoughts are usually best. So, make up your mind to “GO TO GILWELL” this year.

THERE’S A GILWELL COURSE IN YOUR PART OF THE COUNTRY.

PART II AKELA COURSES

For Cubmasters

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Camp Byng, Aug. 21-28

ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA—Gimli,
Man., Aug. 9-14

ONTARIO—Blue Springs, July 17-24
Sudbury, July 12-18

Camp Samac, Oshawa, Week-ends,
June 5-27

PART II WOOD BADGE COURSES

For Scoutmasters

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Lake Osprey, July 1-10

ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA—Gimli,
Man., 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

“GO TO GILWELL - HAPPY LAND”

Planning the Camp Programme

WE assume for the purpose of this article that the Scouter who is planning to take his Scouts to camp this summer has had some experience. As eager as Scouts may be for a summer camp, and as desirous as the Scouter may be to grant their wish, it is unwise to attempt a Scout camp without previous experience, either as an observer at another Troop camp, or a period of training at a Gilwell Wood Badge camp.

In *The Boy Scouts Camp Book*, which is now on sale again, Philip Carrington suggests that the inexperienced Scouter "go as assistant or guest to a good Scout camp, observing and taking his share so that he may learn the way things work, storing up in his memory, or perhaps in a notebook, the little hints he picks up."

Sample Daily Programme

The new *Camping Guide for Canadian Scouters* which is now available from the Stores Department, suggests the following skeleton programme for a ten day camp. This programme would of course have to be varied according to the circumstances but generally it is suitable for a Troop at almost any stage of progress.

6.30 a.m. ROUSE COOKS.

Patrol cooks for the day roused by Duty Patrol.

7.00 a.m. ROUSE CAMP.

"Dip" to be taken only by those who desire it. Those who do not go in should be urged to take a cold (or warm) sponge both. Nervous or weak boys should be encouraged to take at least a thorough rub down with a dry or wet towel. No strenuous "before breakfast" setting-up exercises. A short "wake-up" drill or game may be used if felt desirable.

8.00 a.m. BREAKFAST.

Each Scout does own dish-washing, etc., thus no "fatigues." The Patrol cooks will look after washing pots, etc. All solids should be burnt, in order to remove material which would attract flies, and then buried by each Patrol.

9.00 a.m. INSPECTION of tents, campsites, utensils, grease-pits, etc., and general cleanliness of Scouts. Scouts in correct uniform.

9.30 a.m. MORNING PRAYERS.

FLAG CEREMONY. Scouts should rally dressed correctly from knees upward.

9.50 a.m. BLANKETS put out to air, on lines or bushes off the ground.

10.00 to 11.15 a.m. SCOUTING INSTRUCTION.

This should be in such subjects as—

- (a) Bird Study.
- (b) Tree Study.
- (c) Poisonous and beneficial weeds, etc.
- (d) Insect life, etc.
- (e) Scouting devices.
- (f) Scouting hints from other countries.
- (g) Axemanship.
- (h) Tracking:
 - (1) Human.
 - (2) Animal.
- (i) Measurements: heights, widths, etc.
- (j) Lashings, Bridges, etc.
- (k) Map work.
- (l) Night Scouting (by day, i.e., by placing three or four thicknesses of crepe cloth over Scout's eyes.
- (m) Camouflage and Disguise.

11.30 to 12.30 BATHING AND SWIMMING. No Scout to remain in water more than 20 to 30 minutes. At 12 noon Patrol cooks to their fires to boil water for mid-day meal, dish washing, etc. Mid-day meal should be simple and cold to simplify work. Any necessary cooking for it should be done by Patrol cooks at breakfast time or night before.

1.00 p.m. MID-DAY MEAL.

1.30 to 2.30 p.m. COMPULSORY REST.

- (a) Letters home.
- (b) Camp diaries.
- (c) Stories, etc.
- (d) Individual talks and help.

2.30 to 4.15 p.m. SCOUTING "CONSTRUCTIONS", i.e., actually making, by Patrols, such things as:

- (a) Out-door ovens.
- (b) Incinerators.
- (c) Beds.
- (d) Latrines.
- (e) Shelters.
- (f) Shacks.
- (g) Camp utensils.
- (h) Bridges.

4.15 p.m. BLANKETS taken in.

4.30 to 5.45 p.m. ORGANIZED GAMES and swim period.

6.00 p.m. EVENING MEAL (hot). Cooks for the day do not take part in the above games, but start getting meal for Patrol ready at 4.30 p.m. All do own washing-up as usual.

Sundown FLAG LOWERING.

Sound Troop call, and Scouts must come to alert wherever they may be and in whatever costume.

8.30 to 9.30 p.m. COUNCIL FIRE.

Songs, recitations, yarns, etc. (See article on Camp Fires by R. F. Thurman in this issue).

9.00 p.m. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE COUNCIL FIRE, a short prayer by the Scoutmaster, followed

(Concluded on next page)



This Patrol kitchen was designed to produce the finest of camp meals. The fireplace is just the right height to save a lot of back-bending, and the oven to the left was capable of baking pies, bread and buns.

HOW TO CARRY MAPS

By Paul W. H. G. Johnson,
in *Forest and Outdoors*

To carry a map folded up in your coat pocket or pushed in the corner of your pack is unwise when travelling in strange country. A good map is much too valuable to be abused by frequent unfolding, which causes the creased edges and corners to wear through, often obliterating important details. Also, rain, handling the map with wet dirty hands and other rough use ruins its value as a reference.

The best way to carry a map is to make it into a hand atlas. First, obtain a light surveyor's field note book with a hard cover. Then carefully measure off your map into sections that can be cut to fit the pages of the note book. Starting from the top left hand corner of your map, take the first section of it and fix it onto a left hand page of your book. This is quite

easy to do with Scotch tape, which being thoroughly transparent does not cover any of the map detail. Continue to fix the map sections in the note book by working across the top row

1 a	2 a	3 a	4 a
1 b	2 b	3 b	4 b
1 c	2 c	3 c	4 c

Fig. 1. Mark off map into page size sections. Mark them numerically horizontally, and alphabetically vertically.

horizontally 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. and each vertical row section is identified by letters A, B, C, D etc. Thus, when using the atlas, you know that similar numbers lie North and South of each other in their alphabetical order and similar letters lie East and West of each other in numerical order. Further identification can be given by naming each area page by its most prominent lake, mountain or river.

The right hand pages of your field book are to be used for laying out the course taken or proposed. It is a good idea to lightly pencil in your proposed course after studying the topography of the map, then on your trip heavily mark in the actual course taken and any notes, regarding the nature of the country, such as rough going, good hunting or fishing, camping spots, old cabins and anything of value for future reference, as shown

by one minute's silent prayer by all. The Duty Patrol will see that the fire is put out or safely banked.

NOTE: It is not essential to hold a Council Fire each night.

9.30 p.m. TURN IN.

10.00 p.m. ALL LIGHTS MUST BE OUT.

Programme Equipment

Having laid out the programme the Scouter should go carefully over each item, checking off what equipment he will need, or what instructors will be required to carry the programme through. For instance if the morning session is to be devoted to Tracking, the Scouter should get a copy of *Training in Tracking* by Gilcraft, or if map work is to be the subject, he should obtain a topographic map of the camp area for each Patrol with an extra map for his own use. There is nothing more disconcerting than to arrive at the time for instruction to find that the necessary books or equipment are not available.

The Scouter should also be prepared with a number of alternative "Scouting Instruction" sessions which can be carried out under cover if inclement weather prevents the outdoor programme being carried out. Ambulance, Missioner, Public Healthman, and similar badge work could be undertaken, or hobby work carried on during wet weather periods.

A camp programme is not difficult to carry out if that programme is carefully planned and all books and equipment ready before camp opens.

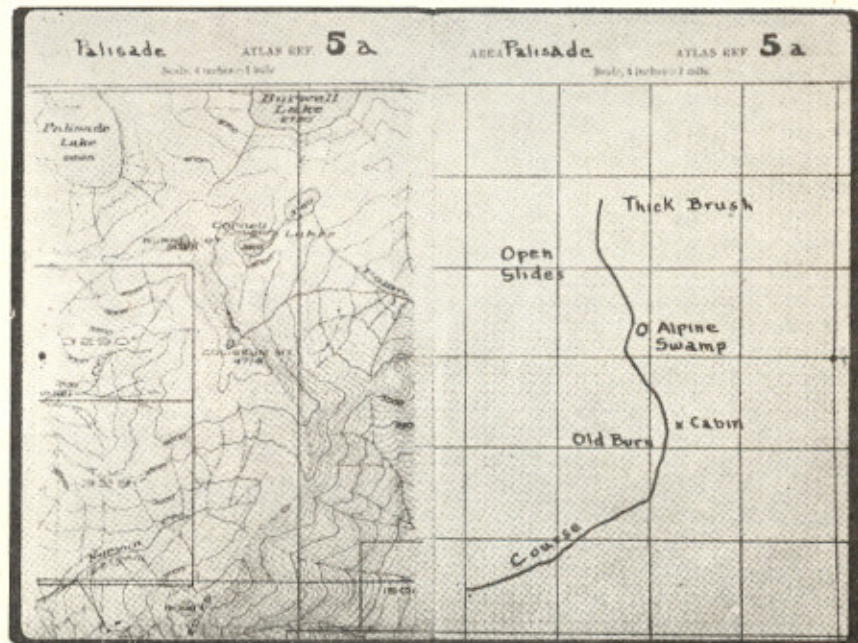


Fig. 2. Paste the map sections on the left-hand pages, starting with 1A. Continue with all the A's, then the B's, C's, and so on. Use the right hand pages for your notes—proposed and actual courses, remarks about terrain, landmarks, etc.

from left to right, starting again from left to right on each row immediately below. Only attach the map sections to the left hand pages of the note book, leaving all right hand pages clear for field note use.

So that there will be no confusion when using the atlas, great care must be taken to enter the number of the map section on each page as it is placed in the book. The method of numbering the pages is simplest if you number them as shown in Figure 1. Each row of map sections is numbered

in Figure 2. These notes will be very handy to have if you return by the same route. They not only help you to map out your day's travel, but refresh your memory and give you confidence that you have not strayed. Also, the habit of writing down the important details keeps you more observant of the country through which you are travelling.

Always use the largest scale map that is obtainable. A map with a scale of 2 to 4 inches to the mile and giving

(Continued on page 138)

CAMP FIRES

By R. F. Thurman, Camp Chief,
Gilwell Park, in Jamboree

WHEN B.-P. wrote *Scouting for Boys* one of the original things he included was its division into Camp Fire Yarns, and, as I have always understood the matter, this was not merely to find a pretty name, but was, in truth, a signpost for all time to those concerned with Scouting. B.-P. so obviously hoped that we should never adopt classroom methods of instruction, but that we should give most of our instruction to our Scouts through the medium of yarns, and especially in the atmosphere of the Troop camp fire, and he suggested further that our camp fires should come at the end of the day, when we met together to talk over what we had done during the day and to make our plans for the next meeting; indeed, to give the Scoutmaster an opportunity in an ideal atmosphere of giving his Scouts something of permanent value.

Now, just when we as a Movement started to go wrong I do not know, but that we did begin to go wrong, and are still wrong, is becoming more and more apparent. From talking to the many Scouters I meet—and it doesn't much matter from what country they come—it seems to me that the modern method of running a Scout camp fire can be described rather cynically in the phrase, "Too many people making too much noise". I do not for a moment wish to decry these large gatherings of Scouts and Scouters, but I do wish to decry any suggestion that these occasions are camp fires in a Scout sense; they are singsongs if you like, but, if we are really honest,

they are concerts, and as such are sometimes quite good.

B.-P. hoped we should use the camp fire as one of our principal methods of training boys, and surely no one will suggest that boys can be trained in masses of hundreds, still less of thousands.

I do want to remind you that the real camp fire belongs to the Troop, that it is a training method which properly handled gives to the Scoutmaster one of his greatest opportunities, but, like most of our Scout activities, it requires sound leadership and variety if it is to be effective. Perhaps some Scouters have fought shy of the camp fire because they are conscious of their own defects; they cannot sing; they cannot tell a yarn, and they fear a flop. Well, like anything else in Scouting, the Scouter can learn to run camp fires. In the first place, we do not need a choirmaster, still less a polished theatrical producer; we need a Scoutmaster who is concerned with the development of the character of each of his Scouts. If he can sing a little—well, of course, it helps, but even that is not essential. The real Scoutmaster is concerned always with the benefit his Scouts are deriving, never with the show as a show. I hope the singing will be reasonably good—that is, that it will be tuneful singing and not

tuneless caterwauling—but not too good, and by that I mean that the very essence of a camp fire is that it should avoid being carefully rehearsed, polished, and timed; it should be spontaneous. Yes, singing by all means, but not by any means all singing—a Scout camp fire is a mixture, and a well-proportioned one.

The yell should be included, especially the action yell; the game, not the ordinary Troop type of game, but rather of the quiz type, of the observation type, of the memory type; the presentation of stunts and sketches, most of them, I would hope, original and based on the topical happenings in the life of the Troop, not designed to attract the plaudits of a lay audience. The Troop camp fire is a private show. So long as we understand what it is all about it is really nothing to do with other people. Include the solo item. Again, it need not necessarily be very good—in fact, we must be careful to avoid the talented Scout running away with the show. This is where we begin to think in terms of training, encouraging the boy who has never stood up in front of his fellows and never done anything before. Perhaps in the homely atmosphere of the camp fire he can be persuaded to take part in a sketch, and later perhaps to try something on his own. We shall encourage the boy, because one of the jobs of a Scoutmaster is to lead his boys to a greater degree of self-confidence, and the camp fire will help.

Like all other Scout activities, the

How to Carry Maps

(Continued from page 137)

contours and elevations is the best if you can get one. Most good maps are reasonably moisture-proof, but if the atlas is to be used under extremely severe conditions, you can waterproof it by the following method: Dissolve one ounce of aluminum stearate in a quart of white gasoline. Place the map face down on plain unprinted paper, and swab the back of it with the solution. Don't try to apply the solution to the face of the map as some printing inks become blurred when this is done.



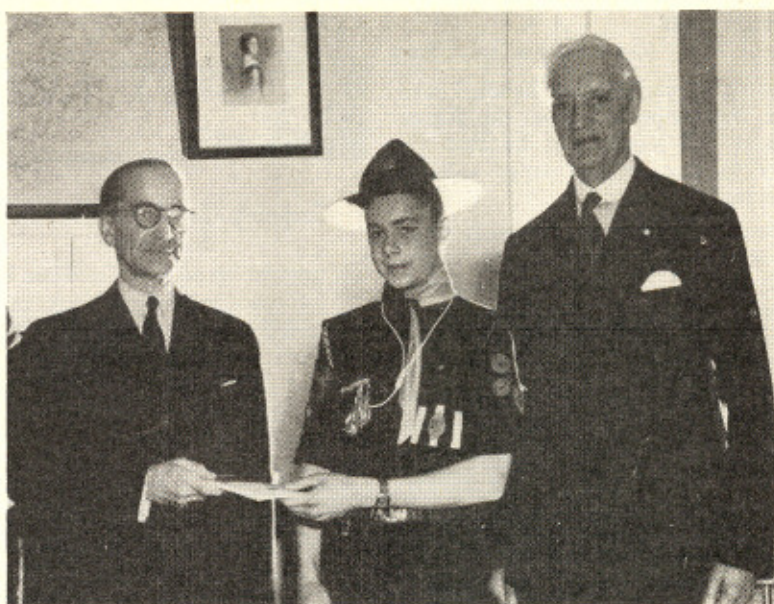
American and Canadian Scouts take part in a Scout-Guide Week Service at Windsor's Church of the Ascension. The scene is the presentation of colours at the opening of the service.

camp fire, to have true value, needs discipline. In fact, I often think that in the camp fire we have an opportunity for the best of all disciplines. By discipline I do not mean batten down upon natural exuberance, but I do mean good order and dignity. Begin well and the camp fire will run well. The Troop should assemble, and the camp fire be lighted by the Troop Leader; the Scoutmaster enters and the Troop comes to the alert; a few simple words from the Scoutmaster at the opening and then we are into the first chorus. There should be the discipline of singing rounds, the discipline of being ready to put over the Patrol stunt immediately it is wanted, the discipline of speaking clearly and knowing the part to be taken in the Patrol effort, the discipline of following the lead of the conductor in the song or the yell. All that is first-class training.

Components

Included in the camp fire will be a discussion, talking over what has been done and what it is hoped to do—the Troop in Council—where everyone can put his point of view; not an argument, not a committee, but a council, a very important ingredient in Scout Training.

So to the yarn. Now, it is all very well for Scoutmasters to say they cannot tell yarns. Perhaps they cannot, but they can learn to do it. There are very few born yarn-tellers; most of the yarn tellers—and their numbers are legion—have had to learn by experience and practice. It can be done and it is supremely worth doing. Please do not think your yarn must always have a moral. Do not take my word for it, but read *Scouting for Boys*. Some of B-P's yarns had a moral and some did not, but they were all good yarns. I am not going to discourse on how to tell yarns, but one thing I will say—no one ever told a yarn successfully that he did not enjoy himself. It is as well, though, to realize there are different types of yarns that can each be used effectively. I classify yarns into four groups, not too arbitrarily, but just for convenience. There is the yarn "Adventurous", where things happen, action is the keynote, and right triumphs; the yarn "Instructive", such as the woodcraft yarn and the yarn bringing out some use for an aspect of practical Scouting; the yarn "Good Fun" told because we enjoy it, it



Troop Leader Reid Currie of the 40th Ottawa Troop presents the first volume of the Greek Edition of Aids to Scoutmastership, to Greek Ambassador Constantine Sakellaropoulos at the recent Annual Meeting of the Canadian General Council in Ottawa. Fifteen thousand of these books are now on their way to Greece as a gift from Canadian Boy Scouts. Dominion Commissioner Jackson Dodds, C.B.E., made the presentation address.

makes us laugh and that in itself is more worth learning to do than some of our over-serious Scouters remember; and there is the yarn "Inspirational", because it is the Scouter's duty on occasions, but not too often, to try to lift the thoughts and aspirations of his Scouts on to a higher plane. There is a fifth group—the yarn "Silent". I will come back to that, but in passing I will say that most Scouters talk too much, too long, and too often.

So our camp fire progresses through the songs, yells, games, yarns, and discussions with the Scoutmaster, let me repeat, concerned all the time with the job the camp fire is doing for his Scouts as individuals and making sure that the camp fire is a well-balanced mixture. Let me plead for the mixture. We are so apt to overdo the things we do well and to ignore the tremendous value of making enough effort to achieve success in those aspects of the camp fire we do badly or not at all. If only the songsters will learn to tell yarns, if only the yell experts will learn to sing, if only we will all learn to do it all and remember to be Scoutmasters using Scout methods to train and develop character and forget to be specialists for ever re-gilding our own

lilies, then indeed will our camp fires become Scout camp fires and our Scouts the better Scouts for them.

Atmosphere

There remains something a little intangible and almost incalculable about the whole question of a camp fire. I have seen a carefully prepared programme flop very badly because it did not happen to be in tune with the atmosphere of the occasion. I have heard the usually well-loved song fall flat and the certain winner of a stunt received coldly all because they did not suit the mood and the atmosphere. The wise Leader will be sensitive to atmosphere; he will adapt his programme and have a reserve of everything to suit all occasions. This I do not pretend is easy, but I assure you it is possible. With experience one's sense of atmosphere improves; in fact, it is only through experience that we can have any sense of atmosphere at all. The Scoutmaster must encourage those who are backward and curb those who are too forward, gradually achieving a valuable sense of unity so that the Troop is a Troop; it becomes, in very truth, a brotherhood and not just a collection of Scouts. Gradually,

(Continued on page 140)

Who hath smelt wood-smoke at twilight? Who hath heard the birch-log burning? Who is quick to read the noises of the night? Let him follow with the others, for the young men's feet are turning to the camps of proved desire and known delight.—Kipling.

Camp Fires

(Continued from page 139)

if the camp fire is being handled properly, the tempo will drop, the degree of noise will lessen, and we shall be ready to sing quieter songs and be more ready to listen.

Almost stealthily we approach what I conceive to be some of the really great moments in Scouting; those few moments at the end of the day, when we are a little tired and, I hope, supremely happy, when we have achieved something, learnt something, and given something. Then comes an opportunity to be really quiet, an opportunity that only comes in the Troop camp fire and cannot possibly come in those gargantuan affairs that somehow have crept in and ousted it from our lives. This is the moment when the wise Scoutmaster will say nothing; this is the time for that "Silent" yarn. The Scouts will realize that it is a time to be quiet, when you and I as Scoutmasters should stand aside and realize that our job for the moment is done. This, in all sincerity, I say to you, is the opportunity we have created for God to tell His yarn. Who knows the thoughts that will come crowding into the mind of a boy if we have prepared the atmosphere well? I do not pretend to know, but, as an old Scoutmaster, I can assure you that the camp fires in the Troop, and especially those last fleeting moments, are the times my old Scouts remember. Those are the occasions that have stood them in good stead in their manhood. Wherever they have found themselves they have been able to look back to those moments, filled brimful with happiness and right thinking; they have remembered the occasions and the memory has perhaps helped them over a stile. Surely that is Scouting doing its job, helping the man long years after the personal influence of the Scoutmaster has been withdrawn.

Yet, those moments do matter, but they must be worked for and planned for. Effort, sense, determination, and humility are needed here as in much else.

Then to a final prayer and brief good night and silently, or at least quietly, away to our tents or to our homes. The camp fire is over, but its work will have been done. It will not have been spectacular; no fireworks, real or metaphorical; no fine speeches; no great dramatic or musical presentations; nothing, in fact, in any sense grand except in the all-important sense

Camping Guide for Canadian Scouters

THIS is a brand new Canadian booklet, based on the very best material available both in and outside of Scouting. Basically it follows the B-P. idea of Scout Camping, but provides a great deal of additional information which will prove useful to every Scouter planning to take his Troop to camp. Whether you are planning a long or short term camp you'll find the information in this booklet of value.

It deals with such subjects as Pre-camp training, types of camps, leadership, equipment, parent contacts, menus and other matters which deal with the preparations for camp.

This is followed by a lot of practical helps dealing with camp layouts, latrines and wash places, cooking places, stores tents, health and cleanliness, routine and programmes, and religious observances. Part 3 deals with striking camp; Part 4 with after camp duties; and the booklet concludes with a series of appendices giving

checking list of camp equipment, personal, patrol and general; Scouters' equipment, medical box, suggested letters to parents; suggested programme for a ten day camp; boating and bathing, menus and buying lists.

From this brief resume it will be seen that every Scouter should have a copy. They are just off the press and sell for 15c from The Stores Dept.

Two Handy Booklets

Few booklets have greater appeal for the boy (and the Scouter too) than *The Scout's Book of Gadgets and Dodges* and *The Scout's How-To-Do-It Book*. They are just full from cover to cover of useful information and ideas. The former deals with such subjects as camp gadgets, clubroom gadgets, ideas for decorating dens, hints for Scout pioneers, observation helps, dodges for hikers and cyclists. The second booklet deals with camping, cooking, first aid, knotting, Scoutcraft, signalling, signs and symbols, tracking, etc. They sell for 25c each, and are worth their weight in gold.

RAMBLER'S BADGE FOR ROVERS

NOW is the time of year for Rover Scouts to think about and plan to qualify for the Rambler's Badge. The regulations are on page 113 of P.O.R. Each part of Canada presents a different opportunity, in some parts canoeing would provide the medium, in others hiking, bicycle rambles of interest are possible elsewhere and again it might be possible to do your rambling on horseback.

The main thing to remember about this test is that it is a series of rambles, and not a succession of endurance contests. To do the job properly, tak-

ing notes on the way, making sketches or taking photographs, completing route maps where necessary, takes time, and it is quite possible that in some instances it might take two hours to cover two miles if the route was interesting enough. The emphasis is on rambling, walking for pleasure, noting interesting things and places, and reporting on them in order that others may be encouraged to do likewise.

Rovers could work in pairs to good advantage; good companionship on a job of this sort makes it all the more enjoyable. That hundred miles may look a long way in cold print, but there is all summer and fall as well as winter and spring, every season has its own peculiar interest to the Rambler; simple arithmetic proves that ten times ten makes a hundred so that it is not so difficult to complete the mileage. But the badge should never be considered in the light of distance covered only. The essential part lies in the enjoyment of rambling and in the preservation of the records afterwards.

that the camp fire will have done a grand job for a Troop of Scouts, just as B-P. planned it should.

Please do not let us try to be too clever, too brilliant, too psychological, too polished. Suppose for a spell we try to be good Scoutmasters. It isn't really difficult, if only we remember that it is all in *Scouting for Boys*, and none of it is complicated or anything except real and simple.

Sea Scouts Prepared for Flood Emergency

WHEN the ice jammed on the Rideau River at Eastview, a suburb of Ottawa, this spring, disastrous floods caused many thousands of dollars property damage. But the 4th Ottawa (Eastview) Sea Scouts were prepared for such an emergency. Space does not permit a detailed account of the many services rendered the community, but this letter from the Community Association to Assistant District Commissioner James W. Glass, Scoutmaster of the Troop, does tell just what the community thought about the work of the Sea Scouts.

Dear Mr. Glass:

It is with great personal pride and pleasure that I write to you on behalf of the Kingsview Park Community Association, to thank you and all the members of the 4th Ottawa 1st Eastview Sea Scout Troop, for all the very splendid services which you rendered during the recent flood in Eastview.

By your prompt and efficient action in moving persons stranded in their homes, you undoubtedly saved many people from possible shock, exposure and illness. The assistance rendered in removing personal belongings from homes saved the community thousands of dollars and prevented individual excessive hardship. Your willingness and cheerfulness and desire to serve helped the flagging spirits of those who were suffering a loss. Finally, the knowledge that the Scouts were maintaining security patrols relieved the minds of all from worrying about vandals and looters.

We feel that you and your Troop acted in accordance with the highest traditions of the Boy Scout Movement and you may rest assured that the good deeds done during this critical period will be remembered through the years to come with a feeling of deep appreciation.

In such a body of good fellows it would be difficult indeed to segregate anyone who did more than the next man but if this is possible then I would especially like to draw attention to the outstanding services rendered by yourself, Dr. Rose, Quartermaster C. Jarvis, Patrol Leader Minarski and the Scouts of your Troop.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) David T. French,
Wing Commander,
Secretary,
Kingsview Park Community
Association.

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.

The "New Look" in Photography

SOME Scouters in Canada were no doubt bewildered last month to receive copies of *The Scout Leader* with a blank space on page 119 over a caption reading: "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." Not until the issue was mailed did we have an explanation from the printer. During the press run the plate depicting this scene flew from the press and a few copies went through with a blank space where the picture should have been. Needless to say it was soon drawn to our attention. Scouter R. N. Talbot of Calgary sent us this delightfully humorous letter.

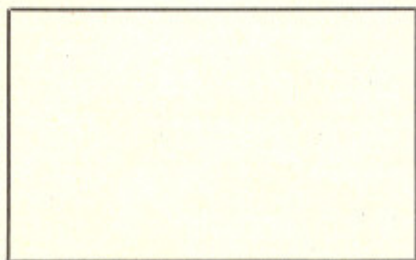
"Dear Sir:

Your picture of the Scout-Guide Week church parade at Trinity Baptist Church, shewn on Page 119 of the April 'Leader' was of great interest. If it is your policy to embark into the field of more advanced photography I am pleased to make my own contribution. This is attached. Perhaps you would care to enter it in your current Photographic Competition.

Yours sincerely,

R. N. Talbot.

Mr. Talbot's contribution appears below.



Two Albino Tenderfeet dressed in white nightshirts chasing a rabbit across the Arctic Circle in a blinding snowstorm.

Scouting Books Wanted

DOMINION Headquarters is anxious to secure old and unusual books on Scouting for its Headquarters Library. Such books would include out-of-print editions, and such other Scouting books no longer available through regular channels. Readers wishing to donate such books to the Dominion Headquarters Library are asked to forward them direct to Dominion Headquarters.

Only One Initiation in Scouting

By Lord Rowallan in *The Scouter*

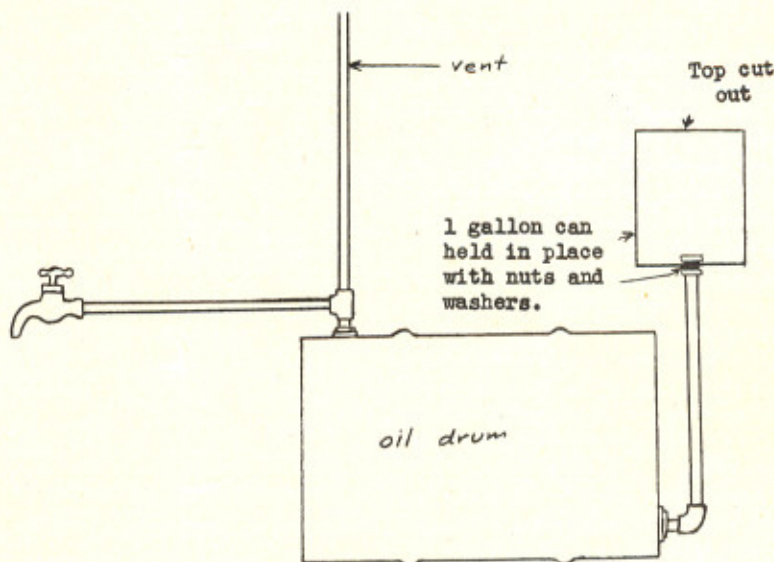
I HAVE been rather distressed to hear from different sources that so-called initiation ceremonies are being introduced in some Troops. Let me say, once and for all, that B.-P. gave us the best initiation ceremony possible in the Investiture, whether it be for Cubs, Scouts or Rovers, and any additions can only detract from the impressiveness of this occasion. Every Scouter must be on his guard, for we know that there has been a tendency in certain workshops and factories for the adolescent, when he takes up his job, to be put through it, sometimes with the most disgusting accompaniments. It may well be that some of the older fellows in the Troop have themselves been put through it, and when camp comes along decide that it is the right thing for the Tenderfoot. But once ragging of this kind starts, it may be difficult to stop it from going too far. So please make it quite clear that the Investiture is the only initiation ceremony in Scouting, and that the simpler it is the more likely it is to

create a lasting impression. Gilwell has provided the model, with the Promise as the central theme and the prerequisite to the welcome by the Troop. The memory of that Promise has remained as an inspiration through years of oppression, in concentration camps and in the silent places of the earth; it needs no additions. Once more the Founder knew best, and it is pure impertinence on our part to imagine that we can improve it.

Combined Operations

THE Boy Scouts Association and Girl Guides Association share office space in Edmonton, Alta., and co-operate in many other ways. A recent instance was the joint publication of the magazines of the organizations the Girl Guide *Woodsmoke* and the Boy Scout *The Lookout*. This special issue contained Scout-Guide Week messages from Mrs. S.H. Gandier, Provincial Commissioner of the Girl Guides, and Hon. N. E. Tanner, Provincial Commissioner of the Boy Scouts.

A CAMP HOT WATER HEATER



Above is the plan used by the 20th Vancouver Troop for their camp hot water heater. The main tank is a 15 gallon oil drum and the filling tank is a one gallon can. Both were cleaned with carbon tetrachloride followed with plenty of soap and hot water. The pipe and fitting may be either $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Assemble as shown in the sketch, making sure that the top of the filling tank is lower than the vent, and the bottom is higher than the tap. Set up on four large rocks and pile others around the sides. The tap and filling tank should be supported by stakes driven into the ground. Be sure to fill the tank before lighting the fire. When hot water is required, fill the small tank and then draw off the water. Materials required are: 1 15-gallon oil drum, 1 tap, 1 1-gallon oil can, 3 short lengths of pipe, 2 short nipples, 1 tee, 1 elbow, 2 bushings (to fit bungs to drum to pipe), 2 conduit lock nuts, 2 rubber washers. This heater has been thoroughly tested and proved successful by the 20th Troop. A.S.M. Denis Underhill was good enough to forward the plan.

A page of helpful ideas
from anyone, anywhere.

THE DUFFEL BAG

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

Note to Commissioners and District Scouters

DISTRICT Commissioners and District Scouters are reminded that one of the duties pertaining to their offices is the visitation of Boy Scout and Wolf Cub camps under their jurisdiction. This is an important responsibility and only insofar as it is carried out will the quality of Scout camping come up to the standards set forth in P.O.R. Commissioners and District Scouters should make reports of all camps visited to their Provincial Headquarters.

Leaves Cornwell Badge to Troop

BEFORE he died a few weeks ago, Peter Bullock of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, the most recent recipient of the Cornwell Badge, asked that after his death the Badge be given to his old Troop for display in the Troop hall. He explained to his father that all the credit for his winning this badge was due to what he had gained through his Scout Troop. Mr. Bullock has complied with Peter's wishes and has handed the Badge to his Scoutmaster for permanent display in the Troop's headquarters.

Still Room for Improvement

LAST year 19,962 Canadian Scouts and Cubs attended 580 registered camps, and a further 2,937 boys attended 263 short term camps. This reflected a considerable improvement over the previous year when 14,359 boys attended 524 registered camps and 2,644 boys attended 292 short term camps. In other words about one-fifth of the Scout population enjoyed the privilege of this most important Scouting activity. In addition there were 46 unregistered camps which means that some Scouters ignored the rules regarding registration of Scout camps. All Scout camps must be registered with the Provincial Headquarters, with the sole exception of short term camps of two or three days, which must however have the approval of the District Commissioner before being undertaken. In the event of there being no District Commissioner Provincial Headquarters should be notified. It is hoped that this year the number of camps will greatly increase and that there will be no unregistered camps.

Want to Earn \$500? Here's How

TROOP Leader Bob Dalziel of the 15th Saskatoon Troop writes to tell us that his Troop wanted to go to camp—which meant that money was needed. Here in his own words is how his Troop went about it.

"Instead of collecting paper, we collected bottles and glass. We have 50 Scouts in the Troop, who covered all of Nutana, a third of Saskatoon, in three Saturdays. The bottles were collected by trucks from street corners and carried to a back yard for sorting by the Group Committee. This has been our second drive and has netted around \$500 each time. We are going to camp on this."

"BE PREPARED"

WE NEED YOUR HELP AGAIN!

The 15th (Westminster) Boy Scout Troop
Is Conducting its Second Bottle and Glass Clean-up to Raise
Funds for Needed Equipment

You Clean Up and
We'll Clean Up

WE'LL CALL AT YOUR HOME
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 20th, 1948

WE'LL TAKE BOTTLES, JARS, ETC.

Anything that is Glass !!



Won't you please be a Good Scout
and help a Good Scout?

Search your house and basement for bottles, etc. and
have them ready on Saturday morning and one of the 15th Troop
will pick them up.

THANK YOU!

This is a reproduction of the handbill
used by the 15th Saskatoon Troop for
the collection of bottles and jars which
netted the Troop a profit of \$500.
See story above.

B.-P. Guild of Old Scouts in Parliament

A BRANCH of the B.-P. Guild of Old Scouts has been formed in the Houses of Parliament in Great Britain with members of both houses and staff eligible for membership. Lord Rowallan addressed the organization meeting when Mr. H. Hynd, J.P., M.P., was named Chairman, Col. D. H. Amory, M.P., Secretary, and Lord Kershaw, C.B.E., as Treasurer.

Training Display by the Blind

CUBS, Scouts, Guides and Brownies of the Ontario School for the Blind staged an interesting programme illustrating their Scout-Guide training before an appreciative audience recently. Brownies demonstrated their Fairy Ring, Cubs and Scouts presented "A Wolf Cub's Dream", and all took part in a camp fire programme.

Ontario Rover Moot— Sept. 4, 5, 6, 1948

PLANS are well under way for the holding of Ontario's 10th Provincial Rover Moot at Blue Springs Scout Reserve, over the Labour Day weekend. The Moot theme will be "Training for Citizenship" and the Moot Committee are working on ideas for rugged activities in the programme, and outstanding speakers.

Anyone interested in participating in the Moot may receive information from A. S. Fleming, The Boy Scouts Association, 10 James Street, N. Hamilton or Ontario Provincial Headquarters. Rovers from other Provinces will be particularly welcomed.

Camp for Group Committeemen

LAST summer one of our Scouters hit on a plan to entertain his Group Committee and at the same time give them some practical Scouting experience. This chap runs week-end camps fairly near his home town and one week-end he invited the Group Committee members to camp. There were no Scouts there, just those members who chose to come along. The results were most gratifying. The committeemen enjoyed themselves, got a taste of Scouting out of doors and a realization of all that is entailed in week-end camping. Hence perhaps a fuller appreciation of the Scouter's job. The Scouter was enabled to know his members better too. The experiment was popular enough that it will be repeated this season. Perhaps we should give committee members more of this sort of thing and allow them to enjoy more of Scouting than mere attendance at meetings provides.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

For purposes of general information the names of the Provincial Commissioners, together with the addresses to which mail to them should be directed, are herewith listed.

ALBERTA—The Hon. N. E. Tanner, The Boy Scouts Association, 10158-102nd St., Edmonton, Alta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—T. W. S. Parson, O.B.E., O. St. J., The Boy Scouts Association, 1034 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

MANITOBA—C. H. P. Killick, The Boy Scouts Association, 242 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

NEW BRUNSWICK—Eli Boyaner, The Boy Scouts Association, 52 Germain St., Saint John, N.B.

NOVA SCOTIA—W. E. Tibbs, M.C., The Boy Scouts Association, 219 Hollis St., Halifax, N.S.

ONTARIO—W. H. J. Tisdale, The Boy Scouts Association, 330 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Lt.-Col. W. W. Reid, D.S.O., E.D., The Boy Scouts Association, 101 Queen St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

QUEBEC—W. H. Miner, The Boy Scouts Association, Granby, Que.

SASKATCHEWAN—E. H. M. Knowles, The Boy Scouts Association, 104 Gordon Bldg., Regina, Sask.

La Federation des Scouts Catholiques de la Province de Quebec—Commissaire Provincial—Esdras Minville, 2080 Dorchester St., Montreal 25, Que.

Salvation Army Life Saving Scouts—Young People's Secretary—Brigadier T. H. Mundy, Territorial Hdqtrs., 20 Albert St., Toronto, Ont.

RELIGION AND LIFE AWARDS

Requirements for Jewish Boy Scouts

1. Attend and participate in Sabbath (Friday evening or Saturday morning) and Holy Day Services at your Synagogue for at least three months of the year.
 2. Be a regular pupil at a Hebrew School or of a Temple Sabbath or Sunday Religious School. (Scouts who have no opportunity to attend formal classes may substitute an equivalent course of private study under the supervision of a teacher or Rabbi).
 3. Recite in English or Hebrew the Ten Commandments, and explain their meaning.
 4. Describe the work of at least one Jewish charitable organization to which the Scout has made a Financial Contribution.
 5. Name six Jewish holidays observed during the year and describe briefly how each is celebrated in the home and Synagogue.
 6. Make or draw at least three ceremonial objects used in the observance of the Sabbath and holidays. Be able to explain the meaning and use of each object in the home and Synagogue.
 7. Describe the different prayer books of the Synagogue and tell when each is used. Show that you can follow one complete Service in the prayerbook. Give the important ideas contained in the Kiddush, the Shema Yisroel, En Keloheinu and two other prayers.
 8. Describe the divisions of the TANACH and name at least four books in each section. Explain the meaning of SIDRAH and HAFTORAH.
 9. Give evidence of having read at least one book dealing with a Jewish subject, and write a composition telling what you have learned from it.
 10. Tell what Judaism teaches with regard to man's duties to God, to his family, to his fellow-men, and to his country. Give a Quotation from Biblical or Rabbinic literature illustrating each of these teachings.
- To qualify for the Religion and Life Award, the Scout must complete Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10, and may choose either one of 5 and 6 and either one of 7 and 8.

The Scout's Rabbi or the Jewish Chaplain of the Group will administer the test, and will make the presentation of the Award. All other requirements as laid down in general qualifications for this Award.

Warrants Issued

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

District Commissioner

W. Arthur Gray, Rutland, B.C.; A. D. Campbell, Kamloops, B.C.; G. King Sheils, Toronto, Ont.; Francis J. Bower, Copper Mountain, B.C.

Assistant District Commissioner

H. R. Conley, Windsor Mills, Que.; Olaf Bogstad, Drummondville, Que.; John M. Farrell, Fort William, Ont.; James Albert Bowron, Saskatoon, Sask.

Deputy District Commissioner

Harold M. Motton, Toronto, Ont.; Robert H. Saunders, Toronto.

District Scoutmaster

Robbert Hartog, Toronto, Ont.

Scouter

Rev. Arthur Hedley Holmes, Hartland, N.B.; Agnes Verna Keenan, Saint John, N.B.; Whitney R. Campbell, Campbellton, N.B.; Linwood E. Johnston, Rothwell, N.B.; Garnet Milton Morrison, McAuley, Man.; Sarah Grimble, St. James, Man.; William James Clark, North Sydney, N.S.; John Francis Moorhead, Halifax, N.S.; Murray Augustus James Hannem, North Sydney, N.S.

Scoutmaster

Douglas Hague, Regina, Sask.; Charles E. Linkletter, Summerside, P.E.I.; Frederick S. G. Bolch, Toronto, Ont.; Alex S. Arnott, Toronto, Ont.; William G. McGrath, Toronto, Ont.; William D. M. Mitchell, Toronto, Ont.; Alec Ernest Freshwater, Duncan, B.C.; John Philip Stocks, Penticton, B.C.; David D. Carnegie, Summerside, P.E.I.; Herbert J. Shrimpton, Windsor, Ont.; Edward MacDonald, Toronto, Ont.; Robert Connel Muir, Victoria, B.C.; Joseph Wilmet Dimond, Regina, Sask.; Glenn T. Adamson, Stirling, Alta.; Grant M. Heggie, Raymond, Alta.

Assistant Scoutmaster

George T. Clarke, Summerside, P.E.I.; Roy E. Daye, Summerside, P.E.I.; Abraham Zaken, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Parley J. Meldrum, Raymond, Alta.

Cubmaster

Alice E. Allen, Ottawa, Ont.; Sidney A. Hill, Listowel, Ont.; William C. Henerson, Toronto, Ont.; William A. Jolly, Toronto, Ont.; Stewart A. Ritchie, Ottawa, Ont.; William Gaitens, Ottawa, Ont.; Margaret Tidball, Penticton, B.C.; Laurence Harold Hubbard, Westview, B.C.; Kathleen Laura Gallant, Toronto, Ont.; Verva C. Peglar, Toronto, Ont.; M. Frances Hart, Toronto, Ont.; Anne M. J. McGavin, Toronto, Ont.; Edward Scaysbrook, Toronto, Ont.; Edith Street, Toronto, Ont.; Ruth Helen Brown, Victoria, B.C.; Dorothy Johanne Devitt, North Vancouver, B.C.; Mrs. Johanna McKintosh Abbott, Macleod, Alta.

Assistant Cubmaster

James C. Edmonds, Toronto, Ont.; John H. Adderley, Toronto, Ont.; Elizabeth M. M. Giovetti, Toronto, Ont.; Grace Baker, Toronto, Ont.; Margaret E. MacDonald, Toronto, Ont.; William W. McIntosh, Toronto, Ont.; Jean M. Willis, Toronto, Ont.; Maria-Louise Wormsbecher, Vancouver, B.C.; Kathleen Fagan, Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. Johanna E. Weekes, Edmonton, Alta.; W. Henry Machin, Ottawa, Ont.; Charles S. Shanks, Ottawa, Ont.; Audrey N. Jolly, Toronto, Ont.

Rover Leader

Alexander M. Fraser, Toronto, Ont.