

The **Scout Leader**

May Theme
PRE CAMP TRAINING
AXEMANSHIP

VOLUME 26 - No. 8

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAY, 1949

NOTED BRITISH SCOUT PERSONALITY TO VISIT JAMBOREE



Canadian Headquarters is happy to announce that Mr. F. Haydn Dimmock, for the past 31 years Editor of *The Scout*, will represent Imperial Headquarters in London at the Canadian Jamboree in Ottawa in July. A Scout since 1909, Mr. Dimmock joined the staff of *The Scout* as office boy in 1913, became Assistant Editor in 1915, and editor on his discharge from the British forces in 1918. The story of Mr. Dimmock's unique career in Scouting will appear in a future issue.

Canadian Jamboree  Ottawa - July 16-24

The Sign Post

ORIENTEERING

SEVERAL articles have appeared in this magazine recently on the sport of Orienteering. In addition the Stores Department is now stocking the Silva Compasses which are very suitable for this sport as well as for general Scout activities. I am most interested to know which District Council will be the first to run a District Orienteering Competition. Here's a good healthy outdoor sport with a very Scout-like application. Who's going to be first?

JAMBOREE DISPLAYS

There is no part of Canada which has not a wonderful background of colourful history and tradition which can be used to form the basis of displays by Provincial and District contingents at the Canadian National Jamboree. I do hope that those responsible will develop displays which will catch the imagination of the audience and at the same time spread the knowledge of the history of our country. The early explorers, fur traders, les voyageurs, the Indians, the Eskimos, French, English, all have played their part in the Canadian story. I hope we shall see this retold in the arena in July.

SPRING CLEANING

Every good housekeeper thoroughly cleans the house and its belongings each spring. As good housekeepers, we in Scouting should do some spring cleaning in a variety of ways. We should make sure that our Group Headquarters are clean, tidy and ship-shape. Are yours? What about all that old rubbish in behind the Scouter's room?

Spring is also the time for us to check over again our camping equipment which we have repaired during the winter. June will perhaps be too late to attend to these matters.

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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His Excellency Field Marshal the
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of Tunis, K.G.

Dominion Commissioner
Jackson Dodds, C.B.E.

Chief Executive Commissioner
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♥

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Editorial

Training for Camp

SUCCESSFUL Scout camps are operated by Scouters who know and appreciate the value of pre-camp training. The Scout who has learned to cook, to make himself comfortable, to understand proper sanitation, to look after his canvas and personal belongings, is going to enjoy his camping experience much more than the boy who finds camp a strange uncomfortable world in which he has to learn everything the hard way.

B.-P. in *Scouting for Boys* put it this way: "Some people talk of 'roughing' it in camp. Those people are generally 'tenderfoots'; an old backwoodsman doesn't rough it, he knows how to look after himself, and to make himself comfortable by a hundred little dodges." Thus, the wise Scouter will devote much time in the next few weeks to pre-camp training, so that his boys will get the utmost from their camping experience.

Many Scouters make the mistake of restricting their training in cooking entirely to the tests laid down. Most Scouts, too, pass cooking tests on a single successful try at the requirements, in which the element of luck rather than skill is often the deciding factor. It is better to let the Scout try the tests several times under varying conditions before he is informed that he has passed. The Scout who can bake a twist or broil a steak in fine weather might be completely lost in the rain.

The Scout should also be given the opportunity to try new recipes and new ideas not provided for in the tests; otherwise his camp menus may be dull and unappetizing; or, on the other hand, if he is introduced to new recipes at camp he is going to find himself all at sea. The most carefully planned and adventurous camp programme can be completely ruined if a Scout is not happy about his camp meals. Thus in the remaining weeks before the summer camping period arrives, Scouts

(Continued on page 116)

AXEMANSHIP

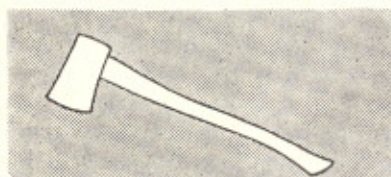
YOUR AXE - HOW TO CHOOSE AND CARE FOR IT

Courtesy Timber Magazine of Canada

EVERY Scout should be a good axeman. The information given here was prepared originally by Fred C. Simmons, an American specialist on axemanship.

To be a good axeman a Scout must have the proper tools. It is therefore important that he have an axe that is suited to the type of work he is to do, and that it be kept in good cutting condition, and that he know how to use it.

There are something like a hundred patterns and weights of axes in use. For the Scout the best axe is the single bit, 2½-3 lb. head, curved handle 26-28 inches long. This axe is not too heavy for the average boy and is



This is the type of axe recommended for use by Scouts. It should have a 2½ to 3 lb. head, and 26-28 inch handle.

especially suited for cutting small soft wood. It has the advantages of the bigger single-bit axes but is smaller, lighter and shorter, and can be used in close quarters.

The important things to keep in mind in choosing an axe are the quality of the head, the quality of the handle and the way that the two are joined together.

The Head

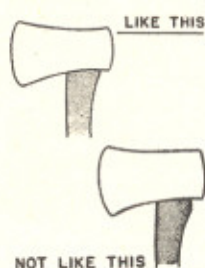
The head should be of properly forged and tempered steel—not too hard and not too soft. The top grade axe of all reputable manufacturers meet this requirement. Some of the cheaper ones do not. It is well worth the little extra to get a good axe.

The Handle

The handle should be perfectly straight so that it will line up in a plane straight with the cutting edge of the blade. The single-bit handle, of course, has a certain up-and-down curve in it, but it should not bend to either side. Rapid-growth hickory is the favourite wood for handles. In the best handle the rings are parallel to the blade and run through the entire length of the handle. The wood should

The Head.

Fig. 1



be straight grained, smooth and free from knots or bird pecks or other defects. Paint or enamel-covered handles may conceal certain defects. The axe handle should be fitted properly with the head well down on the shoulder of the handle (see figure 1). Above all, the head should be aligned absolutely straight with the handle (see figure 2).

Hanging the Head

Some experienced axemen prefer to hang their own axes. Even when factory bought axes are hung and given the best of care, axe handles will

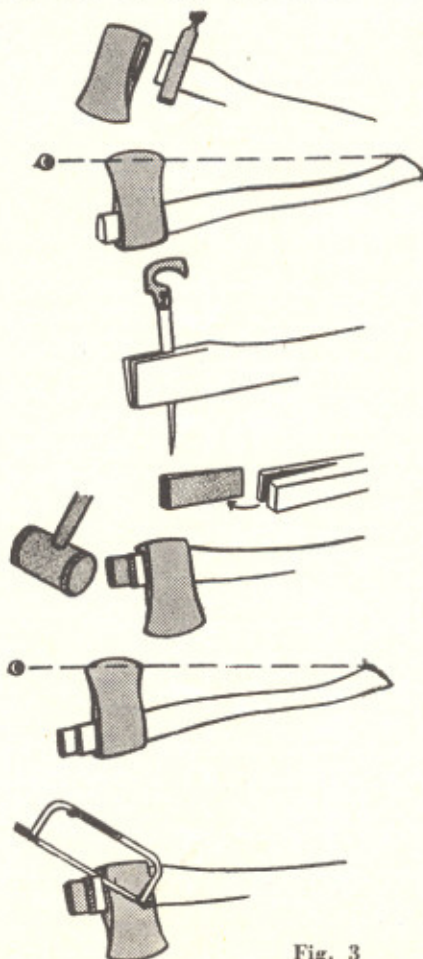


Fig. 3



Figure 2

break or become loose. The various steps in putting in a new handle are shown in figure 3.

It is a good idea to saw off the tip of the "deer foot" put on the end of most single-bit axe handles, to eliminate chances of splitting when putting on the head, or tightening it in later use. (Figure 4).

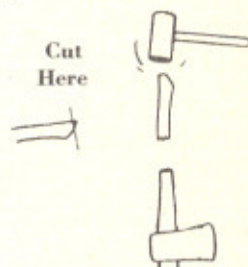


Fig. 4

Both the handle and the wedge should be perfectly dry at the time of hanging so that they will swell instead of shrinking in use. Many loggers prefer a wedge sawed out of dried hardwood, such as hickory, beech, oak,

(Continued on page 116)

1. Fit to eye with draw shave and wood rasp.
2. Assemble and test for alignment and hang.
3. Take apart and make wedge slit with thin blade saw or, better yet, by splitting.
4. Saw wedge from another straight piece of dry, straight grained hardwood.
5. Assemble and drive in wedge. Use wooden mallet.
6. Test again for alignment and hang.
7. Saw off excess with a hacksaw.

Axemanship

(Continued from page 115)

or rock maple. They believe that soft wood wedge lacks the necessary springback, and that, due to its greater shrinkage and expansion, the head wedged with soft wood needs re-hanging sooner. After hanging; many woodsmen sand the handle with fine sandpaper to provide a firmer grip. Some also wind a portion of the handle just below the head with wire or tape to absorb some of the shock in case they overreach sometime in limbing.

A loose head can sometimes be tightened by soaking the handled axe head in water, or better yet linseed oil, but all axes that are alternately wet and dry, or stored for any length of time eventually need rewedging. It is usually easy to pick out the old loose wedge and cut a thicker one to put in its place. The same tests for alignment and hand should be given a rewedged axe as one being hung for the first time. Steel wedges have never proved as satisfactory as wooden ones, since they have no springback and crush the wood in the handle when they are put in.

When an axe handle is broken the easiest way to get the stub of the old handle out is to saw it off just below the head with a hack saw, and then drive it out backwards with a steel bar and hammer. It is also possible to burn the handle stub out if the blade is buried in wet earth. (Figure 5).

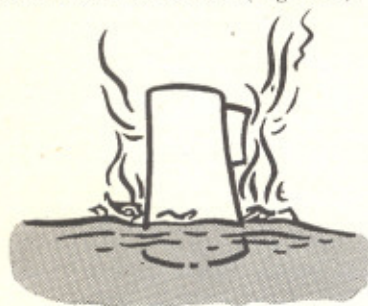


Figure 5

Sharpening Your Axe

Practically all axes coming from the factory have too thick a blade. Knowing how to sharpen an axe properly and how to keep it sharp is about the most important thing a woodsman has to learn.

Beginning about an inch or an inch and a half back from the edge, the blade should be thinned down on a wet grindstone to the proper taper. Do not use an emery wheel or a dry grindstone for this sharpening because it is more difficult to get a smooth job and you will probably ruin the

temper of the axe. Use a wet slow-rotating grindstone, and a back and forth motion on the axe as you grind it to give a smoothly-tapering edge. While it is the custom of experts to turn the grindstone towards an axe, Scouts are better advised to turn the stone away from them. It is much safer that way although it will cut more slowly and create a bigger burr on the edge. This burr may easily be removed with a file.

If you lack a grindstone this operation can as easily be performed with a flat file. A ply wood guard inserted over the tang before the handle is put on will insure against cutting the fingers. (Figure 6).



Fig. 6. Note plywood guard to prevent cutting hand should file slip.

Your axe should be a keen edged tool. A dull axe is more dangerous to use than a sharp one. It glances off more easily. A blunt axe improperly tapered also has a tendency to glance off. Keep your axe sharp and use it with respect.

After grinding, the axe should always be smoothed with a hard whetstone, first on one side, then on the other to take off the wire edge. This is extremely important. The axe should also be honed frequently as it is used, between grindings.

To hone an axe properly the back of the axe head should be held in one hand with the axe handle resting on the shoulder. Hone with a circular motion of the stone and avoid cuts by seeing that the fingers do not overlap the end of the stone.

Next Month—Using Your Axe

The new 1949-50 Scout Catalogue will be off the press shortly. All Scoutmasters and Cubmasters will receive a sample copy and an order sheet. You may have a catalogue for every boy in your Pack or Troop without charge.

Plan 49—Every Scout in Canada to spend at least 14 days in camp or on hikes this year. Help your Scouts to meet this objective.

Editorial

(Continued from page 114)

should be given the opportunity for plenty of training in cooking.

Elsewhere in this issue is a series of menus and recipes which have been successfully used and which may serve as a basis for this training.

The importance of sanitation in relation to successful camping should be impressed upon all Scouts. They should be taught the proper construction of latrines, urinals, grease pits, and garbage disposal units. The subject is adequately dealt with in *Camping Guide for Canadian Scouters* which may be procured from Provincial Headquarters or at The Stores Department at 15 cents a copy.

Other camp subjects which should form a part of the pre-camp training programme include first aid, fire lighting, bed making, tent pitching, care of tents, use of axes and knives, health in camp, and personal gear and its care. Indeed, every aspect of camp life should be closely studied in the weeks before camping begins, and every effort should be made to prepare the boys for their experience in camp so that they will always do the right and wise thing in all circumstances. Such pre-camp training frequently makes all the difference between a "once-only" camper and a camping enthusiast.

An Exclusive Troop

Thirty-eight Chinese boys in Singapore comprise what must be one of the world's most exclusive Boy Scout Troops. On the back of their green Scout neckerchiefs are red circles marked with green crosses, a symbol of leprosy. This Troop is in the Yeo Chu Kang Road leper camp. Volunteers from Seletar, the nearby Royal Air Force station assist with the running of the Troop. It is hoped to form a Cub Pack shortly among the leper boys.

Will you be at Scouting's biggest event in 1949—the first Canadian Jamboree at Ottawa, July 16th to 24th? Canadian Headquarters requires many Scouters for staff work. See the Headquarters Notices in the April *Scout Leader*.

FOR PRE-CAMP TRAINING

SUGGESTED CAMP MENUS

ELSEWHERE in this issue attention is drawn to the necessity for providing adequate training in cooking prior to summer camping. The following menus and recipes (with slight changes) were actually used by the 8th Moncton, N.B., Troop at their summer camp, which was under the direction of Dr. Alan Hopper, one of Canada's outstanding Scoutmasters.

In his comments on the menus, Dr. Hopper says that they were used for a Troop camp of ten days' duration. The Patrol method was used throughout the camp, and all meals were prepared by the Scouts with the exception of the roast chicken which was prepared by the headquarters staff.

The quantities are based on Patrols of seven boys. Various methods of cooking were employed. Beans were cooked in a beanhole; bread pudding baked in a reflector oven, and a Gilwell oven was used for roasts in special demonstrations. Two Patrols used altar fires and one a trench fire, but the altar fire was found the more practical for a camp of this duration.

We suggest that in pre-camp training in cooking, on all day hikes and overnight camps, the more difficult of these recipes be tried with a view to later use at the Troop camps.

Menu I

Dinner—Hamburg, 2 lbs.; potatoes 21 (3 for each boy); string beans, 2 cans; apple sauce, 1 can; bread and butter; milk, 2 quarts.

Supper—Tomato soup, 2 cans; fried egg sandwiches, 7 eggs; bread and butter; cocoa.

PREPARATION:

Dinner should offer no difficulty. Soup for supper should be prepared according to instructions on the can.

Fried Egg Sandwich—Break yolk of eggs while frying and place fried egg between two slices of buttered bread. Don't forget seasoning.

To make sufficient cocoa for seven boys take nine or ten heaping teaspoons of cocoa and mix dry with an equal amount of sugar. Add a little warm water to make a paste. Bring to a boil for a minute or two until a syrup is formed. Add milk and heat carefully, making sure that milk does not burn.

Menu II

Breakfast—Fruit juice, 40 oz.; oat-

meal, 3½ cups; boiled eggs; bread and butter; milk, 3 quarts.

Dinner—Sausage, 2 lbs.; potatoes, 21; green peas, 2 cans; sliced bananas, 7; bread and butter, milk, 2 quarts.

Supper—Corn chowder, 3 potatoes, 1 onion, 1 can corn; cookies, 3 per boy; bread and butter; cocoa; blueberries (or other fresh fruit); milk.

PREPARATION:

Serve fruit juice before eating.

Porridge—Add 1 teaspoon of salt to seven cups of boiling water. Into boil-

ing water stir oatmeal. Slowly allow to cook about ten minutes. Stir constantly to prevent burning.

Corn Chowder—Dice potatoes and slice onion. Boil in small quantity of water until cooked. Add milk and stir while heating. When milk is hot add corn, butter, salt and pepper, then serve.

Menu III

Breakfast—Fruit juice, 40 oz.; oatmeal; fried eggs, 1 per boy; bread and butter; milk, 3 quarts.

(Continued on page 118)



These 1st Lloydminster, Alberta, Scouts get a thrill out of cooking with the Dutch oven pictured (top), and by cooking a fish meal they caught themselves. This is good Pre-Camp Training.

Camp Menus

(Continued from page 117)

Dinner—Beef stew (potatoes, carrots, onions); canned fruit, 2 cans; bread and butter; milk, 2 quarts.

Supper—Hot dogs, mustard, rolls; bread and jam; cocoa; prunes (for tomorrow) 5 per boy.

PREPARATION:

Eggs should be fried in a little butter.

Stew—Use about quarter pound of stewing beef for each boy. Cover meat with water and allow to simmer slowly for two hours. About 45 minutes before dinner add vegetables and salt. Cut carrots small. About 20 minutes before eating flavour with savoury, thyme, and thicken with flour made into paste. To help ensure that meat is tender add quarter cup of vinegar when meat is put on to simmer.

To cook hot dogs put them on in enough cold water to cover, bring to boil and simmer gently for 5-8 minutes.

Soak prunes overnight for use next day. See that they are well covered with water.

Menu IV

Breakfast—Prunes (issued night before); shredded wheat, 1 pkg.; French toast; corn syrup; eggs, 2; milk, 2½ quarts.

Dinner—Canned meat; fried eggs (1 each); potatoes; rice and raisins; milk.

Supper—Pancakes, 1 pkg.; magic lemon pie (sweetened condensed milk); bread and butter; cocoa.

PREPARATION:

Prunes—Cover with fresh water. Bring to boil and let simmer. Add a little sugar and lemon juice if available. Let cool.

French Toast—Beat two eggs in a bowl with fork and add three cups of milk. Quickly dip (do not soak) the slices of bread in this mixture and fry in hot pan which has been greased with shortening. Fry on both sides golden brown. Watch that it does not burn. Serve with corn syrup.

Rice Pudding—To 2½ quarts of boiling water, add rice slowly. Add one teaspoon of salt. Add raisins and a little sugar a few minutes before rice is done. Stir constantly to prevent burning.

Pancakes—Follow directions on package, or make according to flour recipe in *Tenderfoot to King's Scout*.

Magic Lemon Pie—For pie crust mix 1½ cups of bread crumbs with 3 tablespoons of butter and one teaspoon of sugar. Line pie tin with this crust mixture pressing it firmly against bottom and sides. For filling mix together one can of sweetened condensed

milk, one half cup of lemon juice, and two yolks of eggs. Pour into crust already in pie time. This requires no cooking and may be served immediately.

Menu V

Breakfast—Fruit juice, 2 cans; oatmeal; scrambled eggs; bread and butter; milk.

Dinner—Fried fillet of cod; potatoes (double ration, save half for supper); peas; milk pudding; bread and butter; milk.

Supper—Fish cakes; bread and jam; cocoa; beans (for next day).

PREPARATION:

Scrambled Eggs—Beat eggs with fork in mixing bowl, and add one or two tablespoons of milk, salt and pepper. Pour mixture into well buttered pan. Continually scrape the bottom of pan with a turner while cooking.

Fish—Roll in flour and cook in well greased pan.

For milk pudding follow directions on package. Use standard measuring cup where possible.

Fish Cakes—Mix one can of salmon with mashed potatoes left over from dinner. Add salt and pepper. Pat into small cakes, and fry in hot greased pan.

Beans—Soak beans overnight.

Before going to bed prepare a hole in the ground 18 to 20 inches in diameter, with a depth of about 20 inches. Have on hand a good supply of hardwood. The first thing next morning put the beans on to boil until soft. They will be soft when the skins will blow off. At the same time build a fire in the bean hole and attempt

to have it full of red hot coals by 9 a.m.

Menu VI

Breakfast—Fruit juice, 2 cans; oatmeal; boiled eggs, 1 per boy; bread and butter; milk.

Dinner—Lamb stew, potatoes, onions and carrots; bread pudding; bread and butter.

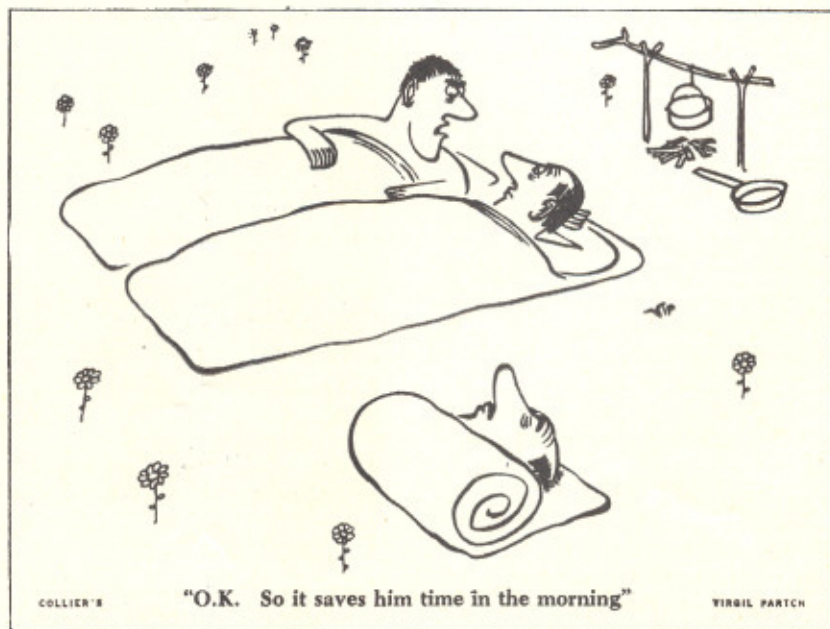
Supper—Bean-hole beans; doughnuts; cocoa.

PREPARATION:

Bean-hole Beans—At 9 a.m. beans should be thoroughly par-boiled and bean-hole filled with hardwood coals. Secure from headquarters half a cup of molasses, half pound of fat pork. Cut pork into small chunks, and add with molasses to beans. Add seasoning. Clean out bean-hole and place beans in large covered pot at bottom of hole. Cover with hot coals, and then with earth. Let cook until supper time.

Lamb Stew—Cut lamb (2 lbs.) into small one inch cubes. Fry in hot grease with diced onion. When onions are golden brown take off and put lamb and onions in boiler in cold water. Boil quickly and then let simmer for one hour. Add salt and pepper. When meat is tender add potatoes and carrots, and continue cooking until vegetables are done. Dumplings may be made from the twist recipe in *Tenderfoot to King's Scout* and should be added 15 minutes before stew is ready to serve.

Bread Pudding—Mix 2¼ cups diced bread, ¾ cup of sugar, ¼ teaspoon of salt, and three tablespoons of butter. Bring 1½ quarts of milk to a boil and pour over mixture. Add four beaten



COLLIER'S

"O.K. So it saves him time in the morning"

VIRGIL PARTCH

Virgil Partch in Collier's.

eggs, raisins and vanilla. Place in small greased dixie and bake 45 minutes until pudding is firm in middle. When pudding is partially cooked stir mixture to distribute raisins evenly. This should be cooked in a reflector oven before a reflector fire. Plenty of good hardwood is needed to ensure even heat.

Menu VII

Breakfast—Oranges; shredded wheat; fried eggs, 1 per boy; bread and butter; milk.

Dinner—Roast chicken; string beans; potatoes; pickled beets; canned peaches; bread and butter; milk; (eggs, 1½ per boy for supper).

Supper—Egg and lettuce sandwiches; peanut butter sandwiches; cookies; cocoa; prunes (5 per boy) for next day.

PREPARATION:

Prunes should be soaked overnight and cooked as previously described next morning.

Chicken—May be slowly roasted on a spit over hot coals and constantly basted with fat, or cut up, rolled in a mixture of breadcrumbs and eggs and fried in butter.

Eggs should be cooked at noon for supper sandwiches.

Menu VIII

Breakfast—Prunes (issued night before); oatmeal; French toast; milk.

Dinner—Sausage; string beans; potatoes; bananas; bread and butter; milk.

Supper—Vegetable soup; cookies; blueberry or fresh fruit pie; bread and butter; cocoa.

PREPARATION:

All recipes previously given. For vegetable soup follow directions on can. If you cannot find any fresh fruit, make pie from canned apple sauce, or prepared pie filling. Pie crust can be made from Twist recipe in *Tenderfoot to King's Scout*. It can be rolled thin with a bottle. Cook in reflector oven.

Menu IX

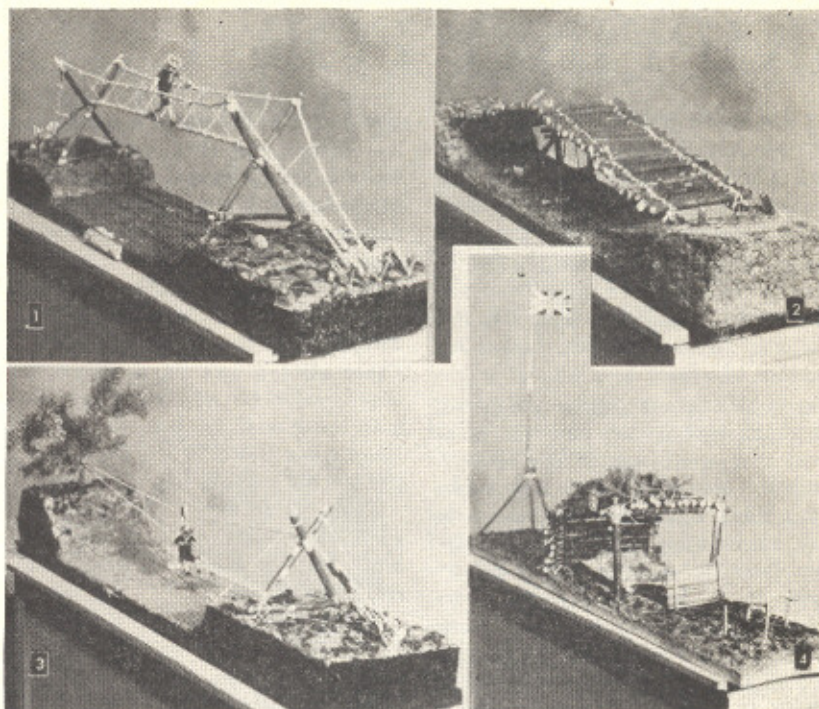
Breakfast—Fruit juice; dry cereal; eggs (boiled or fried); bread and butter; milk.

Dinner—Hamburg steak; potatoes, peas, milk pudding, bread and butter, milk.

Supper—Pancakes and corn syrup; bread and butter; cookies; cocoa; rice and raisins.

PREPARATIONS:

Hamburg Steak—Chop one small onion into fine pieces and mix with steak which has been seasoned before cooking. All other recipes previously explained.



More good Pre-Camp Training demonstrated by the 1st Lloydminster, Alberta, Troop. These pioneering models were made during the winter and are an excellent introduction to the real thing for summer. (1) a monkey bridge; (2) a single lock trestle bridge; (3) an aerial run-way; (4) a shelter, flagpole, reflector fire and camp table.

Menu X

Breakfast—Fruit juice; shredded wheat; eggs, any style; milk; bread and butter; cookies.

Dinner—Soup (any kind); canned pork and beans; canned fruit; cookies; bread and butter; milk.



DONALD N. McLEAN

Well known Hamilton Scouter who has joined the Scout Executive Staff as a Field Commissioner in the Toronto Metropolitan area.

Supper—Sandwiches; cookies; milk.

PREPARATION:

No explanation is necessary for above recipes.

After each meal on the last day pots and pans should be thoroughly scoured, and packed if not to be used again. Last day's meals should be simple to avoid use of too much equipment.

In connection with pans used over open fire, if they are kept cleaned off at least one inch from the top with steel wool, it will not be so hard to completely clean them at the end of camp. On the third last day pots should be cleaned two inches from top, no second last day three inches from top, and on the last day completely cleaned with steel wool so that no carbon remains on them at all. This will save the task of completely cleaning them on the return home.

Conclusion

These menus are only suggestions. They may be adopted as a camp menu series, and if they are, Scouts should be given the opportunity to practice the recipes several times before going to camp. Many Scouters who have not had experience with reflector oven cooking shy away from it, but it is really very simple, and of more importance the boys are greatly enthused with this method.

SKIPPING FOR CUBS

"IT seems impossible to teach Marmaduke Vavaseur, known to his fellow Cubs as "Sewer", to skip. He can manage two or three but then merely folds up".

This complaint or something like it is heard from time to time from the lips of some distracted Cubmaster, and there may be one or more reasons for the state of affairs.

One which is not always recognized, is a psychological one, and was mentioned in a recent issue of *The Scouter*. It was stated that "In some mysterious way, a boy's eighth birthday seems to mark an invisible psychological milestone. Now the mention of psychology scares most people. Certainly its modern complicated trends are useless save to the expert, but in its simpler form of applied common sense it can help us to understand a little of the whys and wherefores of human behaviour, and so solve many a Pack problem. For instance it can explain the curious fact that it is often far easier for a six-year-old to learn to

skip than for his nine-year-old brother, the reason being that the younger boy has not yet reached that stage of self-consciousness which disturbs the rhythmic muscular control required for skipping".

This quotation suggests that there is a value in introducing a boy to skipping just as soon as he enters the Pack, even before he is invested. It might even be a good thing to do with those small hangers-on who sometimes come down to the Pack and are put on the waiting list.

Pages 94 to 98 of *The Cubmaster's First Year* contain a number of useful hints and to these we would add a few more.

The length of the rope is important. It should be long enough to enable the boy to hold each end at arms' length, straight out from the shoulders, with the rope passing under his feet. Have you ever seen a boy skipping with a too short rope? It's a terrible sight.

Skipping should be taught by rhythm

and it should be kept in mind that it is an exercise intended to promote poise and carriage and is not a physical endurance test.

Be careful that the instructor does not show off in front of the pupil. Can you think of anything more discouraging to a real "tryer" than to have someone say "this is how it is done" and then proceed to give one of those amazing shows like some boxers indulge in.

A plan which has met with some success, is to have the boy go through the motions of skipping using an imaginary rope, being careful to skip as his hands reach their lowest level. After a time he will be able to skip with a rope with some degree of confidence. It is important that Cubs attain an even rhythm and sometimes it helps if the instructor slaps the floor with a rope at the precise time that the Cub's rope would hit the floor if one was being used.

Another help is for the boy to hold the rope by both ends in one hand. He then proceeds to skip, and jumps over the rope as he slaps the floor with it. From there he can graduate to both hands.

Above all remember that patience is required and that whatever happens, credit must be given for effort. The naturally nimble boy will have little difficulty, whereas the heavy awkward lad may have to struggle very hard and then never reach the standard of Jack Be Nimble. But the plodder deserves recognition—maybe a little more—provided he has made a very real try.

Books for D.P. Scouts

SINCE the last issue of *The Scout Leader* went to press three more donations of *Tenderfoot to King's Scout* have been received for shipment to D.P. Scouts in Germany. They are from the following: 129th Toronto Wolf Cub Pack (7); 4th Sydney Mines, N.S., Wolf Cub Pack (5); Carrington Rover Crew, Drummondville, Que. (5). These donations are gratefully acknowledged. As the Book Pool is now closed, it is requested that no further donations be sent. The revised totals now stand as follows:—

Sent to D.P. Scouts.....	1,215
Sent to Needy Canadian Troops	254
Total Books Donated.....	1,469

Many distinguished Canadians are expected to visit the Jamboree in Ottawa in July.



Competing with adults in the 20 mile Freighter Race at the Trappers' Festival at The Pas, Manitoba, Scout Dan Nault of the 3rd The Pas Troop won the third award and became Junior champion dog musher of the North. He is seen with his lead dog, Rex.

SOME CIRCLE GAMES

Cub Games from Holland

Postman

PACK sits in a circle on the floor. Every Cub is given the name of a town. One Cub, with his scarf in his hand, stands in the middle. At two different places a letter-box is chalked on the floor. The Postman, calls out, "I have got a letter to post". The players cry out, "Where does it come from"? The Postman gives the name of a town and runs away followed by the Cub to whom the name of this town has been given. The Postman suddenly puts his letter (scarf) in the letter-box, and runs back to the open space in the centre of the ring. The Cub picks up the scarf and tries to hit the Postman with it. If he succeeds in doing this the Postman goes and stands in the circle and the other Cub becomes Postman.

Shop Windows

Small cards with a single letter on them are placed on the floor in a circle. The Cubs stand around in a circle just outside the cards. At a given sign all the Cubs run round in one direction (to the right or left) until Akela calls, "The Shop is open". The Cubs stop running and pick up the nearest card and put it on the toe of their shoe. Akela, with the Old Wolves, walks around the circle of Cubs and gives to each Cub in turn the name of a shop. Before she can count 10 the Cub must have named an article beginning with the letter on his card, which can be bought in the shop. If he cannot do that, then he must mention any article that can be obtained in the shop or he loses a point.

Shopping

Cubs sit in a circle. One Cub is sent out of the Pack and the others take counsel and decide what this Cub must be when he comes back. They decide, for example, that he shall be a policeman. When he comes in he asks each of the Cubs in turn what he can buy for himself. In this case he can buy a pair of black boots, whistle, a flashlight, and so on. When he has gone round the circle he is given two chances to guess what he is and if he does not know he loses a point.

Who Is Going to be the Redskin Chief?

One of the Cubs is to be chosen as Indian Chief, and he has got to be very nippy and fast. The Pack forms

a big circle. In the middle there are placed five bottles. The Chief goes into the middle and his job is to keep the bottles standing upright while the other Cub tries to knock them over by throwing a football at them. Whoever manages to keep the bottles standing for a given time is quick enough to be "Indian Chief".

Lifeboat

All Cubs walk round in a circle and sing. When Akela whistles the whole "crew" have to get into the lifeboats. At the same time Akela puts up two, three, or any number of fingers. The Cubs have now to gather in groups of the same numbers as Akela has put up fingers. Whoever is not in a boat with the correct number of passengers drops out.

In variation Akela can first of all give an order, for example, eight hops or tie a reef knot, and not until they have done this can the shipwrecked sailors take to the rowing boats in the required number.

Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association Notice of Annual Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association will be held at the Public Schools Administration Building, 330 Gilmour Street, Ottawa, Ont., on Friday, April 29th, 1949, at 3.00 p.m.

A report of the Executive Committee on the work of the past year will be presented and an opportunity will be afforded of formulating plans for the coming year.

The election of officers for the ensuing year will also be held. It is hoped that you will be able to attend this meeting.

By order of the Executive Committee.

Any member of the Association in Ottawa at this time will be cordially welcomed to the meeting.

Will your Troop be represented at the First Canadian Jamboree? Time is getting short. Help your boys to become First Class Scouts now.



The Border Patrol Quiz goes on the air from the Ambassador Bridge, linking Detroit and Windsor across the Detroit River. This quiz, conducted for a period of 18 weeks between Scout Troops of the Windsor and Detroit areas has become a popular feature of Radio Station CKLW. At the end of each six weeks the Quiz Shield, seen in the hands of the announcer, is presented to the winning Troop. The picture of this broadcast was taken on February 19th as a Pre-Scout-Guide Week feature. The Troops shown in the picture are the 538th Detroit Community Troop and the 27th St. Mary's Windsor Troop. The Cub is from the 25th Windsor Pack.

SCOUT LEADER'S BOOKSHELF

Wide Games by Gilcraft

WHILE the term "Wide Games" is, as pointed out in the first chapter of this book, comparatively new to Scouting, this type of game is as old as Scouting. There are several instances of wide games in the original and all succeeding editions of *Scouting for Boys*. The Gilcraft book under this title, simply brings together under one cover a very large number of wide games, many of them from *Scouting for Boys*.

There are few things in Scouting which have a greater appeal to the boy than Wide Games and they are all too infrequently used. Possibly one of the reasons for this is that they require a certain amount of planning and preparation.

This book should be in the hands of every Scoutmaster, because it covers all the points a Scoutmaster wants to know. It deals with the use of wide games generally, their value as training, the various types of games, the preparation, and the romance in their use.

The second part of the book offers 20 specimen games, which can easily be adapted to the Scoutmaster's own district. In addition reference is made to all those wide games appearing in *Scouting for Boys*.

Scouting, to be successful, must be adventurous. Certainly wide games offer the kind of adventure that B.-P. wanted in Scouting. This Gilcraft book is without doubt the best work on this subject. Make sure there is a copy in your library.

Wide Games by Gilcraft: From your Provincial Headquarters or The Stores Dept., Ottawa, 85c.

A Book on Starmanship

Clear skies and warmer nights will present many opportunities for star study. If you have an expert on the stars in your community, by all means use him to provide your Scouts with a number of interesting sessions on the stars. A great many men who served in the R.C.A.F. during the war have sufficient knowledge of this subject to give Scouts an insight into the intriguing subject of astronomy.

But if such people are not available, and your own knowledge on the subject is nil or just sketchy, this book, *Astronomy Simply Explained for Beginners* will give you enough information so that your Scouts will not be denied an introduction to starmanship. This small book, published in Great Britain, deals in nine chapters with all that a boy will need to know to gain his Starman badge—a King's Scout qualifying badge by the way.



Members of the 51st Toronto Sea Scout Troop have erected a new base at Woodbine Beach. The partially completed building is shown in the upper picture, while the lower picture shows work under way in the interior.

Fred W. Murray, the author gives a brief sketch of the fundamental laws and principles which govern the motions of the heavenly bodies, along with a series of diagrams depicting the principal constellations. This is not an exhaustive study of the subject, but rather a book specially written as an elementary guide.

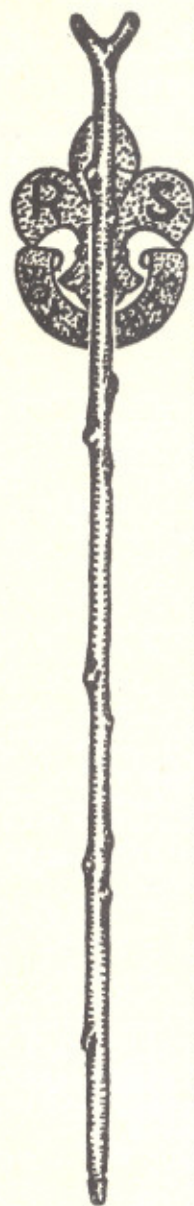
To go with it a Scoutmaster should have a set of star maps for Canada. The Dominion Observatory at Ottawa has prepared such a set, and Observatory officials have informed us that they will be glad to supply any Scoutmaster with one or two sets free of charge. Just write the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, and ask for them. Perhaps you had better mention *The Scout Leader* in your letter.

Astronomy Simply Explained for Beginners, by Fred W. Murray, from your Provincial Headquarters or The Stores Department, 35c.



The Dragon Patrol of the 32nd Vancouver Troop practices artificial respiration on a Wolf Cub. The 32nd Troop is an all Chinese Troop with 18 members, including a recent arrival from China who speaks no English at all. The Scoutmaster is Bill Sinclair who speaks no Chinese. The Troop is completely uniformed and a credit to Canadian Scouting.

It is hoped that Canada's first national Jamboree will be opened by His Excellency the Chief Scout.



THE ROVER WORLD

THE ONTARIO ROVER SCOUT WINTER RALLY

ON January 29th and 30th Rovers from all parts of Ontario with visitors from U.S.A., and half a dozen Lithuania D.P. Rovers held a winter camp at Oshawa's well equipped Camp Samac. The registration exceeded 200. The campers were divided into three groups (a) Rovers sleeping in snow without fires, (b) Rovers sleeping in tents with stoves and (c) Rovers using the cabins. About 20 Rovers slept in the open and 40 used tents and the rest (the timid ones) used the cabins. Due to an extensive programme arranged by The Ontario Rover Round Table there was not time to cook meals therefore the Ladies Auxiliary of Oshawa prepared and served excellent nourishing "he-man" meals.

The weather was clear and cold with a covering of hard snow. On the first day following registration and the official opening by W. L. Currier, Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner for Canada the campers prepared their camp sites, while soccer games in the snow were in progress elsewhere.

The dining hall was packed for the banquet in the evening when W. H. J. Tisdale, Ontario Provincial Commissioner, gave an inspiring address on "Citizenship". Later followed a showing of movies on Winter Camping and a talk on the same subject by W. L. Currier. The camp fire programme with skits, songs and games of first rate quality was conducted by that jovial pair Bert Mitchell and Art Paddon of Toronto Headquarters' staff. A grand evening closed with a short talk on Great Outdoors by W. T. Hilton, A.M.C., for Rovers Toronto, and Camp Chief.

On Sunday morning all professed to have had a good night's sleep, including the hardy outdoor men. An inspiring address at the Rovers' Own was given by R. D. F. Bourne of Hamilton. An instructive talk and demonstration of skiing was given by R. Todd following which a competition was held in the bush in which Rovers demonstrated their ability to cook twists under winter conditions. At lunch a talk on Outdoor Rovering was given by T. Rogerson following which discussions were led by Hal Taylor, A.P.C. Rovers for Ontario, on such subjects as, 1949 Scout Jamboree, International Moot in Norway, Hiking Competitions, and winter Rover uniform during which Maj. Gen. D. C. Spry, Chief Executive Commissioner for Canada, who had arrived during the morning, presented the winning Rover of the cooking competition with a Skean Dhu and also joined in the discussion with facts and guidance concerning the matters under discussion.

The Rover motto "Brotherhood in the Outdoors" was truly demonstrated

at Camp Samac and will be long remembered as one of the highlights in Ontario Rovering. W. T. H.

You'll have the opportunity to meet F. Haydn Dimmock, Editor of *The Scout* at the Jamboree in Ottawa in July.

WATCH FOR IT!

The new 1949-50 Catalogue now being printed.

Leaders will receive advance copies about April 15th.

THE STORES DEPT.
The Boy Scouts Association
Ottawa



A new Rover Crew gets started in Windsor, with Rover Scout Leader Grant McIvor (R.C.M.P.) talking over plans for the future with members of his Crew.

PRE-CAMP TRAINING

OVERNIGHT HIKING

Report of the Over-night Hike 1st Fort Henry Troop 20th March 1948

SCOUTS from the 1st Fort Henry Troop after much planning, started on their over-night hike Saturday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. They were accompanied by their S.M. and A.S.M.

The supplies were transported as close as possible to the camping area by a car supplied by the Group Committee. The boys proceeded across country to the camp site. Although most of the snow was gone from the ground, the river was still frozen over and the air still had a nip in it. The Scouts arrived at the selected area by 4.30 p.m. and began moving their packs and bedrolls up to the campsite. The buddy system was used for this camp, two boys pairing off and constructing their shelter together. Each boy was equipped with two ground-sheets on top of the boughs and then placed their bed rolls on top of that. The remaining two ground-sheets were then laced together and erected as a pup tent over the bed rolls. This proved to be very satisfactory as the ground sheets were quite easy to carry and therefore eliminating packing and transporting of a large tent.

The menu for the hike was decided by the boys themselves and divided among two of them for carrying. This was not the first time that the boys had cooked out in the open. During the winter months a number of hikes were carried out and the boys had learned then the art of selecting a hot menu and also lighting fires in the snow and also the selection of dry fire wood. This advance training proved well worth it's while when the final test came.

The boys turned in early that evening but were up with the sun the next morning. Fires for breakfast were soon burning briskly and, it was not long before breakfast was over and kits were rolled and packed away for the morning activities.

That morning the boys held a Scouts Own and then carried out some tracking, followed by a wide game. A lecture was held on the harm of cutting live trees and the Scouts then made some sketches of the area. Near dinner time a cold driving rain commenced to fall, but, the Scouts managed to get their fires going and had a hot (but wet) dinner.

After dinner the Scouts shouldered their packs and proceeded to start home across country.

Cliff scaling with kits was carried out on a small scale on the homeward trek. This proved to be very interesting and in some cases humorous, but, was without a doubt strenuous, and a good long rest was required when the Scouts reached the summit.

The remainder of the journey proved to be uneventful although, quite a bit was learned on the packing and carrying of complete kit which should prove to be very helpful to the Scouts on their First Class Journey.

The Scouts returned home tired but happy from their first adventure of the year.

Summary

Before a hike of this nature is attempted by any Troop I recommend that the following be tried first.

(a) That the hike is talked about long before the actual attempt and built up in such a manner that the boys begin to look forward to it as a great adventure.

(b) That the film "Winter Camping by The Boy Scouts of America" be shown to the Troop. This film may be obtained by writing to The National Film Society, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

(c) That a number of hikes be held in the winter, beginning with afternoon jaunts and building up to all day hikes, so that the boys may actually realize the hardships they will face in such an adventure. Stressing: Clothing, building fires, outdoor cooking, and the proper supply of fire wood be always ready.

(d) That your equipment be checked and re-checked a number of times before the hike, paying particular attention to the type of shelter the boys will use and proper bedding for the night. Sleeping bags are best and are more compact to carry than blankets. Remembering that you may have to carry all your supplies or pull them on a toboggan or sleigh.

(e) That only the older boys take part in such a hike and only after the parents and Group Committee have given their consent.

(f) That your area be chosen well in advance and not too far if the boys must carry all their supplies, about 2 to 2½ miles.

(g) That you allow plenty of time to set up a camp in the winter, preferably the entire afternoon as it gets dark very early in the wintertime and no work can be done after dark.



Every weekend camp and summer camp should have a Scouts' Own service each Sunday. Here is a view of a Scouts' Own in progress at the 3rd Leamington, Ont., Troop camp last summer.

THE RIGHT ATMOSPHERE

An Outdoor Investiture

CAN you remember your Investiture as a Scout? I couldn't!

So our carefully made plans for the Investiture in the Scout Hall were junked and we took to the great outdoors.

Something different, something that they will remember for a long time!

A few weeks after commencement found a group of boys, the framework of a future troop, and a would-be S.M. on a winding trail following the North Saskatchewan westward.

What luck! A dull morning developing into a beautiful autumn day as we started on our hike. Symbolic? We thought so.

What a setting! September, the Hunting Moon of our predecessors. Leaves changing and last year's pine needles falling as we brushed past over-hanging branches. Nature's carpet springing up after each step, leaving no track. Shafts of sunlight striking through beech and birch, spruce and maple.

Smell it! Open your arms, throw out your chests; drink it in, help yourself—it's all yours. Did you ever smell anything so wonderful as the fragrance of the pines?

Open your eyes! See the sun on the river, see the eddies past that beaver dam; see that partridge dart off through the trees—Whirrrr!

Open your hearts, God is here.

A site was chosen beneath a bluff split by a small ravine, overlooking the river. A brook provides accompaniment for our ceremony.

Two Patrol sites were chosen, forming a triangle with the S.M.'s fire located beneath a stately beech. The latter and a small projecting branch formed an admirable "Flagstaff". The Union Jack was rolled and raised; camp fires were lighted.

Everyone was "alert" as the flag was unfurled. Yes, there was even a breeze to lift the flag as it broke free.

A short yarn by the Scoutmaster explained that his fire symbolised the Troop; the Patrol fires symbolised the effort and the spirit which each boy was bringing to the Troop.

A few words concerning a Scout's honour, and the importance of the Promise, a short prayer, and the scene was set.

The Scoutmaster called one boy from each of the two Patrols. As they approached, each brought a brand

from his Patrol fire to feed the Troop fire. Then each boy faced the other and clasped hands in the Scout's handshake across the fire.

With his left hand covering theirs, the Scoutmaster enquired of each:—

"Are you prepared to affirm the Scout's Promise, realising that you are then on your honour to be a Scout at all times and in all your doings?"

"I am".

"Raise your right hand making the Scout Sign, and repeat with me:

"On my honour I promise

..... to do my best

"To do my duty to God
..... and the King

"To help other people at

all times

"To obey the Scout Law"

Each boy was then given his Tenderfoot Badge, with a few words from the Scoutmaster concerning the meaning of these badges, and his congratulations.

Each boy was then formally welcomed to the Troop and with a firm handshake, returned to his Patrol.

A campfire yarn followed; a discussion of the Tenderfoot's broadening outlook and Second Class Tests. Questions came thick and fast, but the one which gained the most attention and caused the greatest discussion, was:—

"Sir, what did you do to the fire so that it wouldn't smoke and was large enough to burn merrily without scorching us as we stood by it?"

Well, that's another story: 'The Indian says, little fire, get close, cook easy; big fire, keep away, burn every-

(Continued on page 126)



Giving emphasis to the importance of the Investiture, the first investiture of the new Troop at the Basilica of Christ the King in Hamilton, Ont., was held in the Cathedral. Above is pictured the scene at the impressive ceremony.

An Outdoor Investiture . . .

(Continued from page 125)

thing, cook nothing—no good'.

Did it make an impression? Will the memory last? I hope so. The games that followed seemed much more exciting.

Our efforts in the future will decide.

The Importance of the Investiture

PERHAPS the most important ceremony in which any Cub or Scout will take part during his Scouting days is his investiture as a Cub and Scout. The importance of this ceremony is sometimes overlooked by the Scouter and thus the very purpose of the investiture, and all it can mean to the boy is lost. The Cub or Scout himself expects his investiture to be a memorable occasion, and if it is properly conducted it will be a constant reminder to him of his Promise and Law—and thus a constant guide and way of life. Here is the Scouter's great opportunity to make a lasting impression upon the boy. Make the investiture brief, dignified, impressive. The *Scoutmaster's First Year* lists these seven essentials to an effective investiture: The boy fully prepared; the Troop fully prepared; the Scoutmaster fully prepared; the ceremony simple but dignified; performed without a hitch; performed in the open if possible; the Promise made to the Scoutmaster himself. Let us exercise every care in seeing that the investiture of Cubs and Scouts becomes a truly memorable occasion.

Inspect Hydro Plant

Members of the 111th Toronto (St. Hilda's) Troop, travelled by bus on March 26th to inspect the Ontario Hydro Power Plant at Queenston. They were guests of the Ontario Hydro Commission.

Scout "Hams"

SCOUTMASTER Mike Cutsey of North Bay, Ont., is a keen ham radio expert, and many of his Scouts have likewise acquired the hobby. Just recently a Patrol from Mr. Cutsey's Troop got together on the air with a Troop in Sudbury, and over the air exchanged greetings, talked over Scout activities, and practised Morse code. Each Patrol in the North Bay Troop is to be given the opportunity to carry out a similar exchange.



Scoutmaster M. S. Westland of the 27th London, Ont., Troop conducts an unique investiture ceremony when Scout Hugh Marsh of the War Memorial Children's Hospital made his Scout Promise and became an active member of the Boy Scouts Association. Hugh is making a fine recovery from an attack of polio. Three Memorial Hospital patients joined the 27th Troop on this occasion.

THE PROPER EMPHASIS—SAFETY THROUGH SKILL

MORE and more the old advice—safety first—is giving way to a new emphasis—Safety Through Skill. This is worth remembering in all training given to Scouts. The value of Safety Through Skill is well illustrated in this chart prepared by Swimming and Water Safety Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society. These facts reveal better than anything else could, the value of skill in the prevention of water accidents.

Summary Deaths by Drowning 1946-47-48

Lives Saved by Observa- tion of	SOME OF THE RECOMMENDED RULES OF WATER SAFETY	Lives Lost by Failure to follow W.S. Rules
0	Non-swimmers should NOT go out in boats or canoes.	21
29	Should your craft capsize, don't try to swim to shore. HANG ON.	15
0	You should not attempt to make swimming rescues unless you are specially trained and only then as a last resort.	3
0	It is usually safer to swim, boat, hunt, etc. with a companion.	13
2	Don't swim ALONE. Swim under competent supervision.	8
0	Beachballs, water wings, tubes are not considered safe in deep water.	2
3	Don't go out in overloaded boats or canoes.	7
0	Non-swimmers should not play near deep-water areas.	7
0	Don't neglect to look after small children. Keep them under supervision at all times.	4
0	Do not go swimming too soon after eating. About 1½ to 2 hours is recommended.	7
2	Know how to make rescues without risk, by wading, by reaching, by pushing some floating object to the victim.	0
0	If ice is less than 2 inches thick, STAY OFF.	3
	Deaths occurring from a number of other causes not listed above.	19
36		109



THE DUFFEL BAG

*A page of helpful ideas from anyone, anywhere.
If you have a good one, tested, please send it in.*



Rugged First Class Hiking

Four Cape Breton, N.S., Scouts left one Saturday on their First Class Journey. Came a big snowstorm and the Scouts were snowed in until Tuesday. To eke out their food supplies they trapped squirrels and cooked them.

Aids Brother Scouts

Members of Jamboree Troop 29 of the Boy Scouts of America, who went to the World Jamboree last year have taken an interest in a young Czechoslovakian Scout now in the United States. Each member contributed to a fund to provide the Czech Scout with a university scholarship, including full four year board, room and tuition.

Princess and Duke to Review Scout Parade

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the march past of King's Scouts from all parts of Great Britain at Windsor Castle preceding the tenth annual National Scout Service in St. George's Chapel on May 1st. This service is held annually on a Sunday near to St. George's Day, to commemorate St. George, the Patron Saint of Scouting.

Are You Registered?

Do you know that if your Group is not registered your Scouts and Cubs are not entitled to take part in any recognized Scouting events; nor operate an authorized camp; nor purchase any of the badges, insignia or uniform of the Boy Scout Movement? That is fact. Under section 114 of P.O.R. it provides that "All Groups and all sections thereof must be registered at Provincial Headquarters, and are recognized as units of the Boy Scouts Association only whilst so registered." By Act of Parliament only members of the Movement are permitted to call themselves Scouts. If your Group is not registered, you are actually denying your boys membership in the Association. "For playing a great game" says B.-P., "clear rules are essential." This is one of the rules of the game of Scouting. See that your unit is registered.

Chief Scout's St. George's Day Message

Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, has sent this St. George's Day message to the Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Leaders of Canada.*

"I send warmest St. George's Day greetings to all your Scouts. Let us take new courage to fight against the evil things that are abroad in the world today."

Chief Scout

British Commonwealth and Empire

*St. George is the Patron Saint of Scouting.

The Service Rule

Some Scouters are still labouring under the misapprehension that before a Scout can become a First Class Scout he must have one year's service as a Second Class Scout. This rule was abolished some years ago. It is not necessary any more for a Scout to have a year's service as a Second Class Scout as a qualification for his First Class Badge.



"What Headquarters don't seem to realize, Mr. Chairman, is that the Little Puddlecombe boys are different from other boys." From *The Scouter*

Religion and Life Award

Eighty per cent of the members of the 1st North Sydney, N.S., Troop, now hold the Religion and Life Award, which is probably a record unique among Canadian Troops.

Cub Work Night

Once a month Cubs of the 1st Port Wallis Pack, N.S., have a work night. Four carpenters are instructing the Cubs in the use of tools. So far they have learned to use a hacksaw, plane, saw, and keyhole saw.

Skate Swap Pool

Scouts and Guides of New Glasgow, N.S., are conducting a Skate Swap Pool. The pool is operated by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wynn, and Scouts and Guides who have grown out of their skates may take them to the pool and exchange them for a larger size. To get the pool started 25 pairs were donated by the public, and an appeal launched for a further supply so that the pool could keep going with a good selection of sizes.

Newfoundland Anthem

When sun rays crown thy pine-clad hills

And Summer spreads her hand,
When silvern voices tune thy rills,
We love thee, we love thee,
We love thee, smiling land.

When spreads thy cloak of shimmering white,

At Winter's stern command,
Through shortened day and starlight night,
We love thee, frozen land,
We love thee, we love thee,
We love thee, frozen land.

When blinding storm-gusts fret thy shore,

And wild waves lash thy strand;
Though spindrift swirl and tempest roar,
We love thee, wind-swept land,
We love thee, we love thee,
We love thee, wind-swept land.

As loved our fathers, so we love;
Where once they stood we stand;
Their prayer we raise to Heaven above,
God guard thee, Newfoundland,
God guard thee, God guard thee,
God guard thee, Newfoundland.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

PART II WOOD BADGE COURSES

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Akela Course, near Nelson, Aug. 20th to 27th.
PRAIRIES—Scoutmasters' Course, Camp Woods, Alberta, July 24th to 31st. Akela Course, Camp Woods, Aug. 1st to 7th.
ONTARIO—Scoutmasters' Course, Sept. 10th to 19th, Blue Springs. Akela Course, Aug. 6th to 13th, Blue Springs.
QUEBEC—Akela Course, Aug. 20th to 27th.
MARITIMES—Scoutmasters' Course, in New Brunswick, Aug. 9th to 16th. Akela Course, at Lone Cloud Reserve, N.S., July 30th to Aug. 6th.

WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT

Alberta: William Reginald Evans, Calgary; James Lye Gibb, Welling; Wilfred Clement Hall, Brooks; Myran Moran Metz, Medicine Hat.
British Columbia: Ben Austin, Allenby; Rev. Peter Brownlee, Princeton; Robert J. Edgar, Vancouver; Thomas S. Frisby, Vancouver; Ronald Hornby, Sandwick, B.C.; Martin Carlyle Humeston, Vancouver.
New Brunswick: Frank E. Smith, Fredericton; Albert Artmas Vincent, Saint John.
Nova Scotia: Edward Stanley Douglas Weaver, Sydney River.
Ontario: Frank M. Allen, Toronto; Roy Murray Ashbridge, Toronto; Grace Backman, Toronto; Jessie Hume Backman, Toronto; Clayton V. Baker, Toronto; Michael Reuben Leonard Bishop, Toronto; James Thompson Bonham, Toronto; William Douglas Calhoun, Toronto; Neil Stewart Carson, Toronto; Kenneth Edward Chambers, Toronto; Eric Malcolm Cole, Toronto; Frank Ross Coleman, Toronto; George L. Cornwall, Toronto; Doris Lampman Dell, Toronto; Royal Gordon Drimmie, Toronto; Donald M. Gilmour, Toronto; S. Jim Gooding, Toronto; Edith Jean Lorraine Grant, Toronto;

Frederick Walter Gregory, Toronto; Alex J. Herrick, St. Catharines; Viola Irene Hisson, Toronto; William Ross Hodsoll, Toronto; Glenn Robert Howlett, London; Irene Lily Howlett, London; Frank Chester Hunt, Toronto; William Hurst, Barrie; Terry Jackson, Thornhill; Margaret Anne Johns, Toronto; Clayton Alfred Jubb, Toronto; Jacqueline Joan Leithwood, Toronto; Cecil James Lyon, Toronto; Dorothy Taylor MacIntyre, Toronto; Cecil D. McFadden, Toronto; Flora Muir McIntosh, Toronto; Rose Mercer, Toronto; Charles Wellwood Montgomery, Toronto; William Edward Moore, Toronto; Isabell North, Toronto; John Walter O'Brien, Toronto; Fred Plester, Toronto; Howard St. Clair Rake, London; Harvey Reardon, Toronto; Ronald C. Sagers, Toronto; Gordon Shelley Scovell, Toronto; Charles Edwin Simpson, Toronto; Jack Heath Spooner, Windsor; Mona Laurel Strangeways, Toronto; George David Suzuki, Toronto; Alfred Thompson, Toronto; Jean Beverley Thorns, Toronto; Gordon Delbert Tichbourne, Toronto; Harry Henry Tigert, Toronto; Lennard Varey, Toronto; James Robert Walden, Toronto; William Roy Walton, London; Frederick C. Warburton, Whitby; Wilfred M. Way, Toronto; Noreen Lucille Weston, Toronto; Francis Cooper Whittemore, Toronto; H. George Wright, Leamington; George Laurence Young, Toronto.

HELP WANTED—JAMBOREE

In the April issue we published a list of duties for which volunteers are sought. The question has been asked as to whether Lady Cubmasters may apply. The answer is YES—most definitely. There is a great deal of work to be done and the more help we can get, the better.

When applying, please say from what date you will be available.

SOME NEW GAMES FOR SCOUTS

Map Reading

PATROLS at one end of H.Q. in relay formation. Facing them at the opposite end of the room an ordnance map of suitable scale is pinned up. Under the map a card is pinned showing a number of places written in columns, e.g.:

Exeter—Christow.

Christow—Mortonhampstead.

Trusham—Bovey Tracey, and so on.

As each boy runs up he writes on a separate piece of paper the compass bearing of one from another.

This list of place names can be carefully graded from more difficult intermediate points to the cardinal points so that the whole Patrol can join in with some measure of success. The first named places could be made more difficult by using said references if the Troop has studied this.

Careful choice of map would help in familiarizing particular locality, e.g. your own locality or where the Troop intends to camp. *From The Scouter.*

Payment by Results

NOT long ago, you remember, the Government urged employers of labour to introduce into their works and factories the principle of "Payment by Results" as an incentive to increased production.

There is surely an idea in that for us. The Scouter is the employer with a sheaf of stage-money all ready to hand out. The Patrols get to work to see how much they can earn in a given time. As they complete their various jobs, either individually or collectively, they trot up to the boss, who inspects their handiwork and pays out on the nail according to a fixed schedule of prices, plus (perhaps) a special bonus for meritorious work.

When knocking-off time comes, each Patrol collects its earnings and announces the total; and thus the winner is discovered.

Here, by way of illustration only, are a few suggestions:—

(1) Rig up a pendulum that will

swing through an arc of at least six feet for at least two minutes of its own volition. Price—\$10. Bonus—\$1 for each additional ten seconds after the given time.

(2) Produce an orchestra of as many different instruments as there are Scouts in the Patrol, the P.L. acting as conductor. Not more than two percussion instruments may be included. Rehearse any classical work and be prepared to give a performance on demand. Price—\$10. Bonus—\$1 for meritorious work.

(3) The Patrol Competition Trophy has been stolen and the Commissioner is due to arrive very soon to present it to the winning Patrol. Improvise a makeshift trophy for the occasion. Price—\$10. Bonus—\$5 for the most ingenious idea. *From The Scouter.*

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