

Scouting

A Magazine of Information for Scout Leaders

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of America

HIGH SPOTS IN THE YEARLY PROGRAM

MANY successful Scoutmasters build up their yearly program around some outstanding event which is planned for in advance each month in the year. Some of these high spots in the year's program come automatically as a matter of date, such as Anniversary Week, Christmas Good Turns, the Council Summer Camp, the Roosevelt Pilgrimage or other pilgrimages to the graves of important men. Others depend upon geography and other local conditions. In setting up a yearly program it goes without saying that the boys themselves should participate in making the program, and that the Troop Committee should also be asked to give their advice and suggestions. A program built up by one man—the Scoutmaster—will be acceptable to him. A program built up by the Troop officers, Juniors and Seniors, as a group, will be acceptable to the Troop as a whole.

Let's glance along the trail of the 1931-1932 Scout-Year and set up a few milestones!

IN October the outstanding event is Theodore Roosevelt's birthday, which occurs on the 27th. The annual Roosevelt Memorial Pilgrimage takes place this year on Saturday, October 24th.

This pilgrimage to Roosevelt's grave in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, is an important Scouting event to all those Troops that can make the trail. If your Troop is so distant that the Roosevelt Pilgrimage is impossible, why not plant a memorial tree or a group of memorial trees during this week in honor of our Chief Scout Citizen or some man of your own community who has done things worth while? One Troop made arrangements with the city park officials to plant a Roosevelt Memorial Grove. Small trees were donated by the Troop Committee and the parents of the boys. These were purchased from a nurseryman who gave the Troop careful instructions as to the planting, and delivered the trees at the proper site. The planting was accompanied by an appropriate ceremony. This was done seven years ago, and today the Roosevelt Memorial Grove is an attractive feature of that particular park. A rustic sign on the main park highway points tourists and visitors to the Grove, and it will stand for

many years in memory of our 26th President, who was an enthusiastic Scouter. This will be our first milestone.

And let's not forget that Hallowe'en party, with ghosts, coffins and skeletons, followed by a camp fire, with ghost stories. The Troop that does not have a Hallowe'en party misses a whole lot of fun. If you have never tried it, now is your chance to put it on the program. If you have, this hint will be superfluous. Of course, October is a wonderful month for hiking, and the Troop program should include as many hikes as possible, with test requirements passed on every hike.

SCOUTING TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO

Three meetings of the Committee on Organization were held during the month of October, 1910, and a Committee was appointed to develop a complete scheme of organization as well as By-Laws for the Boy Scouts of America.

S. M. Moffatt was appointed as Financial Secretary. President Taft accepted the office of Honorary President.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Boy Scouts of America was held in Washington. W. D. Boyce of Chicago, Edward S. Stewart and Stanley B. Willis of the District of Columbia were present, being all the incorporators. They adopted unanimously the By-Laws presented to the Committee and proceeded to the election of a Board of Managers as provided in the Certificate of Incorporation. The following were elected: W. D. Boyce, Colin H. Livingstone, George D. Pratt, Mortimer L. Schiff, John D. Crimmins, William D. Murray, Seth Sprague Terry, Frank Presbrey, Lucien T. Warner, Lee F. Hanmer, Edgar M. Robinson.

On October 27th, at a meeting of the Committee on Organization, Mr. Seton as Chief Scout, Mr. Daniel Beard, Adj. Gen. Verbeck and Col. Bomus, as National Scout Commissioners, were added as ex-officio members, to the Board of Managers. At a meeting of the Board of Managers held on the same date it was resolved that they accept and take over the records of the Committee on Organization of the Boy Scouts of America and their holdings of every description.

course, every good Troop will plan some sort of Thanksgiving and Christmas Good Turn for the needy. It may mean the purchase of coal or wood for some unfortunate family. It may mean providing a basket of food or a quantity of used but serviceable clothing. Each Troop will consider it a privilege to do something really worth while along this line.

AS we think of school vacations we think of winter camping. Some Troops which are favorably situated and equipped can put across a real winter camping program. Many Councils now operate well organized winter camps, and there is every indication that winter camping is growing in popularity. This might well be one of the high spots of our season's Scouting.

As we go into the New Year we will want to take stock of ourselves in the matter of Scout advancement. How many boys have advanced one rank since (Continued on Page 28)

AS we get into November and December, the holiday months, there are several possible high spots. We want to make a good early start in planning for Thanksgiving and Christmas Good Turns. It is not too early now to start with a Christmas toy collection. Old toys, books and dolls may be easily collected and repaired so that they will be as good as new. This year, more than ever, the children of the unemployed will need to be made happy by thousands of such gifts, made possible by the Good Turns of Scouts all over the United States. Of

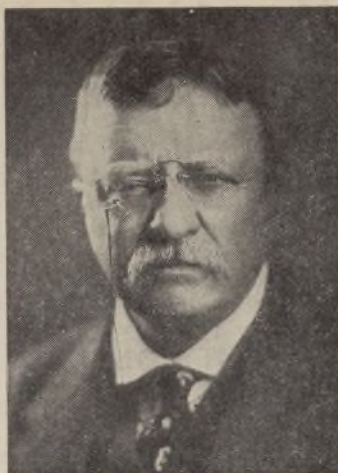
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ON Tuesday, October 27th, the 73rd anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt occurs. No outstanding public character has been more definitely connected with the Scout Movement than the 26th President of the United States. He was actively interested in the Movement from the very beginning. He was Chief Scout Citizen, and at the time of his death a member of the Troop Committee in Oyster Bay. During the early days of the Movement and during the critical period of the World War he lent his cordial and hearty support and did his best to promote public interest and sympathy with the fundamental objectives of the Scout Program. More than that, he himself in his character was the very embodiment of the ideals of Scouting. He was an active outdoorsman. He stood for all that was best in our citizenship. He lived a life of exceptional service. We are fortunate indeed in having closely associated with Scouting one who so completely typified the Scout ideals.

Scout Leaders should take advantage of the opportunity that this anniversary affords to make real and concrete to Scouts the fact that they are carrying on the traditions of Americanism for which Roosevelt stood; that they are living, just as he did, the ideals which he preached. This can best be done by some special form of observance or public ceremony. In many communities memorial services will be held. Scouts should be actively identified with these observances. It would be a fine thing if Scout Troops could give leadership to a suitable program in which the entire community can participate.

It is strongly urged that in addition to such a public ceremony, each Troop conduct a special memorial observance of its own. This may take place on the nearest Troop meeting night to October 27th. It may include such features as the talent of the Troop is able to promote, including addresses, suitable music and other appropriate events. Wherever possible, however, a suitable outdoor ceremony should be observed. Theodore Roosevelt was much interested in conservation work, and it is quite appropriate that many Troops observe his anniversary by a special Good Turn to the forests of the country, such as setting out trees. If your Troop has been so fortunate as to secure some of the Roosevelt walnuts from which seedlings have been raised, this is a splendid occasion to plant these memorial trees in the school yard, public square, or some other public place. Saturday, October 24th is a good day for this. If an over-night camp is held, an outdoor pageant might be presented, or a pageant might be held in the public square for the benefit of the entire community. Perhaps a Parents' Day program with Scout demonstrations, patriotic songs and bugle calls may prove an interesting addition to the Troop's program.

An especially appropriate feature would be a patriotic pilgrimage to some historic spot, at which exercises could be held, that will link the historic traditions of the place with the history of America, Theodore Roosevelt and the Boy Scout Movement. The Twelfth Annual Memorial Pilgrimage to Roosevelt's grave at Oyster Bay will be held on this day, under the leadership of Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner and life long friend of the great President. Details of this pilgrimage will be announced later. Each year this occasion grows in significance and Scout Troops travel many miles to New York City to take part, the leaders feeling that the value to the boys is well worth the effort



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THEODORE ROOSEVELT

involved. A feature that is well worth while, is the tribute to Theodore Roosevelt written by Hermann Hagedorn, which appears on page 520 of the Handbook for Scoutmasters.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

NATIONAL Fire Prevention Week this year is held October 4th to 10th, according to the proclamation issued by President Hoover.

Every Troop should cooperate during this time with special activities directed along fire prevention lines.

The cost from fire destruction in the United States for 1930 is rated at \$4.16 per person. It has been proven that 50% of this immense annual loss is readily preventable. Over ten thousand deaths were caused by fire last year alone, and a quarter of this number were from the result of misuse of inflammable liquids. The need for education is great.

The discovery and report of fire hazards, cleaning up back yards, cellars, attics and vacant lots, removal of inflammable rubbish and proper stowage of combustibles—these are a few of many Troop projects appropriate for this week.

The Local Council Committee on Health and Safety should plan special programs of Scout service to the community along fire-prevention lines, in cooperation with other organizations.

This is the time to review the Firemanship requirements. Make it a Troop affair

with a talk by a Fire Chief or Fire Underwriter.

The Troop can cooperate in this most important work by each member inspecting his own home and correcting fire hazards there, as well as spreading information about fire prevention and distributing some of the Fire Prevention Week material which may be obtained from The National Board of Fire Underwriters, Public Relations Dept., 85 John Street, New York City.

DAVID T. ABERCROMBIE

WITH the death of Colonel David T. Abercrombie, Scouting has lost one of its good friends and advisers.

Through his numerous camping and exploring adventures, Mr. Abercrombie gathered his great knowledge of the outdoors, a knowledge which helped him to found and further develop the firm of Abercrombie & Fitch, a knowledge always at the disposal of the Boy Scouts of America.

He was for several years an advisor on camping equipment, served as a member of the National Court of Honor, and also as a Counselor on matters pertaining to the Surveying and the Cooking Merit Badges.

Each year he joined Dan Beard's Buckskin Men at the pilgrimage to the grave of Theodore Roosevelt.

Scouting is fortunate in having had the services of such a personality and will deeply feel the loss.

BOYS like Scouting in its concentrated form—not diluted. They want Scouting itself, not a tangent program or an overdeveloped side line interest.

There is danger of bringing outside programs into the Troop, in that by so doing you are liable to slight Scouting activities and to get entirely away from the Scouting way of doing things.

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A Message To Scouters

By JAMES E. WEST, Chief Scout Executive

THE Scout Uniform is a part of the romance of Scouting. It is a symbol of the ideals and outdoor activities for which the Movement stands. It has the picturesque touch which helps the Scout identify himself with the great traditions of our outdoorsmen—the pioneer, explorer, scout and cowboy—which underlie the psychology of Scouting. Here in America, as throughout the world, the Scout Uniform has earned the respect of the general public. The Scout Uniform is one of the significant and important features of the Boy Scout Movement because of its definite educational value to the boy himself, to the Scout Leader, to the Patrol, to the Troop and to the community. The time has

come when we should definitely aim for one hundred per cent use of the Scout Uniform by all Scouts and Scouters. More

than this, we should aim for the use of the Uniform in all Scouting activities.

The great increase in the membership of the Boy Scout Movement here in America has been most encouraging, but even more encouraging is the marked improvement in the appearance as well as conduct of the Scouts in their activities and while on duty, because of the increased percentage of Scouts and Scouters who are correctly uniformed. This, together with the evidence of Scout spirit and ideals in the conduct of boys with Scout training, has made a deep impression upon the American people.

Over a million different Scouts and Scouters will have the privilege of wearing the Uniform during the present year. If every one of these would actually wear the Official Uniform correctly, it would be a forceful means of increasing the power and effectiveness of Scouting.

The cooperation of Scouters is earnestly requested in our efforts to have every Scout and Scout Leader fully equipped with the Official Uniform because of the values that will come to the cause of Scouting.

We can rejoice in the progress that we have made, but through cooperation achieve even better results. In our Uniforms we are not just individuals, but representatives of a vast Movement, a Great Cause, a vital part of a Great Nation. Yes, happily a part of a World Wide Brotherhood!

SCOUT SIGNS

SCOUT Signs: There are two Scout Signs. One is the sign by which Scouts recognize each other, the uplifted right hand with the three fingers raised. The other is the sign by which the Scout is recognized by the public, the Official Scout Uniform, with its colorful neckerchief. People recognize the Uniform as the sign of a boy who is trained, to whom they can turn for help and service. The police recognize it as the sign of a law-abiding citizen and they unhesitatingly call upon those wearing it for cooperation in time of emergency. Firemen recognize it as the sign of those who are trained in fire prevention. Red Cross workers, physicians, nurses, and others giving service to the public recognize the sign of the Scout Uniform as standing for service that can be depended upon. In times of catastrophe, such as the hurricane in Florida a few years ago, or the tornado in St. Louis, or the disastrous floods along the Mississippi, the Scout Uniform was a passport through the relief lines, and its wearers were admitted without question on their errands of mercy.

It is part of the job of the Scout Leader to see that the Scouts in his Troop know the value of the Official Uniform and why it has so much significance to the boys as Scouts.

Get across to them the message that a boy can be a good Scout without a Uniform, but that the chances are that he will be a better Scout with it. In his Uniform he will be recognized without question as one who is Prepared for Service. Without it, he may be just as willing, just as capable, but people do not know it.

The sloppily-dressed Scout is apt to be sloppy in his character as well—while the neat and trim Scout is going to be that much better within. The physical, mental and moral set-up imparted by the Uniform correctly worn with the insignia to the boy who wears it, is out of all proportion to any sacrifice he may have to make in order to own it.

The sense of team strength, Troop morale, good appear-

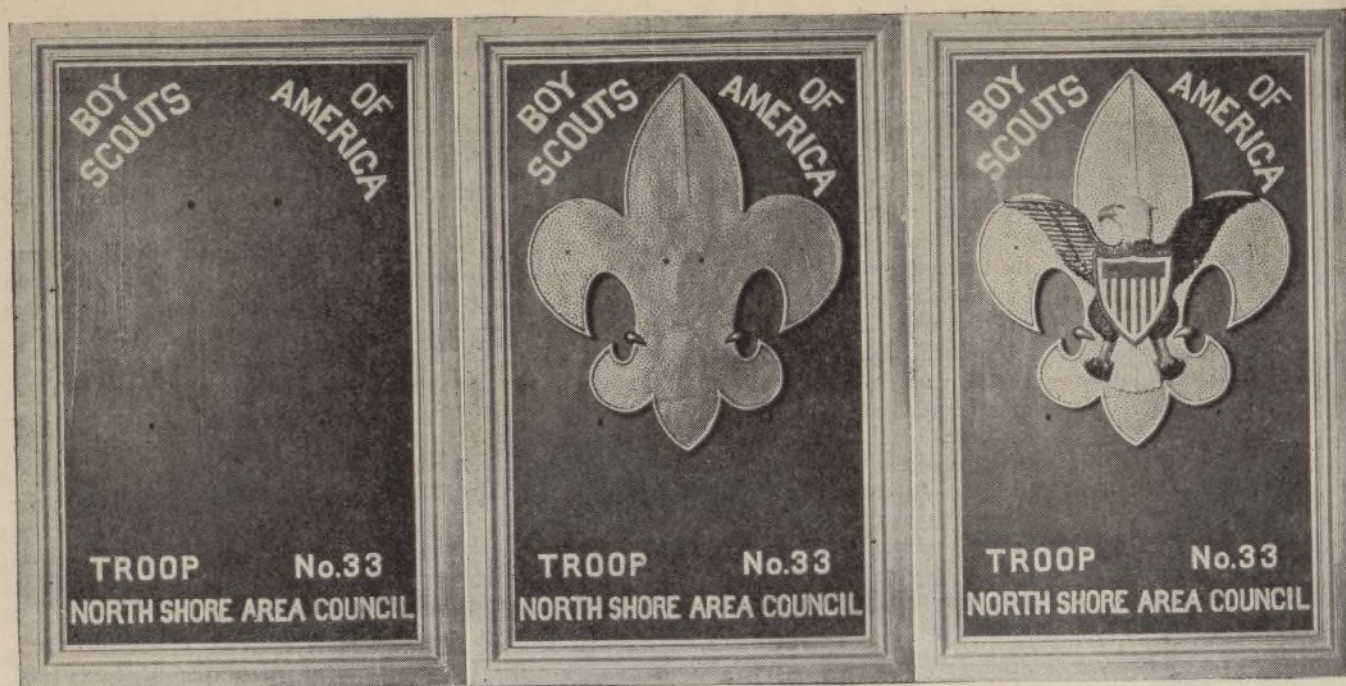
ance, and everything of that kind that comes to the Troop, as a whole, when every boy is in uniform, counts enormously for ambition and achievement, and for the permanence of the Troop.

Another part of the Scout Leader's job is to see that the Scouts wear the Official Uniform and Insignia correctly. There are complete charts and instructions showing the Uniform and Badges correctly placed in the Handbook for Boys, the Diary and the Pamphlet, "The Official Uniform, Badges and Insignia." A spic and span appearance in a Troop does not occur through haphazard management. The Troop that makes a fine appearance does so because the Scoutmaster has planned and worked until the Troop reached that goal.

One way of doing this is for the Scoutmaster to make a point of wearing the Uniform himself whenever he appears before a meeting of Scouts, with the correct insignia in proper position.

The Scout Leader can also aid in the protection of Scouts by encouraging them to purchase Official Equipment as distributed through Official Local Outfitters that are licensed by the Boy Scouts of America. The Boy Scouts of America stands squarely back of the Uniform. Careful investigation has repeatedly proved that the Uniform and official accessories are made available at prices lower and of the same quality than can be secured through other sources. The Uniform is guaranteed against fading and shrinking when properly washed.

Used whenever suitable to do so, and properly cared for, the Official Scout Uniform unquestionably is a money-saver in lessened wear and tear on other clothes. Experience shows that nothing of equal value is available, and that in the long run Scouts and Scouters are better served when they purchase the Uniform carrying the Official Seal of the Boy Scouts of America.



The Framed Panel

The Trefoil

The Eagle

UNUSUAL BADGE CEREMONY

TROOP 33 of the Lincoln School of Highland Park, Illinois, under the leadership of their Scoutmaster, Mr. H. R. Smith, have originated an unusual Boy Scout Badge Ceremony for Scouting.

Below is shown their handicraft project—the Boy Scout Badge handcarved in wood and made in separate parts so that each of the six parts may be mounted on the frame separately as the different boys explain their tradition and meanings. The separate parts in the order presented are: the Trefoil, the Eagle, the two Stars, the Scroll with "Be Prepared" carved in relief, and the Knot.

This unusual and unique ceremony has become very popular in the North Shore Area Council. It was used at each of the eleven District Hobby Shows.

It is an excellent demonstration of fine woodcarving, done by the six boys. Each part is accurate in proportion and neatly designed. The whole badge and frame are painted with oil paints in true colors.

THE TREFOIL—Part One

The trefoil part of the Scout Badge is the sign of the North as pictured on the old mariner's compass. Originating in ancient Cathay over 4,500 years ago, it became the guiding sign for men of courage who would venture forth into the unknown places of the earth. Down through the centuries it has directed men by land, sea, and air even to the frozen wastes of the Poles. Now, this sign, emblematic of direction and conquest, has become the foundation part of the Scout Badge, seeking to turn men IN THE DAYS OF THEIR YOUTH from the conquest of dominion to the conquest of SELF. Today, in every land, this emblem points the way to brotherhood, friendliness, and good citizenship. The three points, like the three fingers of the Scout Sign, refer to the three parts of the Scout Oath: the central upward point signifies the Scout's duty to God and country; the one on the right the duty to help other people at all times; and the one

By CARL McMANUS, Assistant Scout Executive.

on the left the duty to self in keeping "Physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight."

THE EAGLE—Part Two

The American Eagle, bearing the shield of the United States of America, is the emblem of our country. It is fitting that this same emblem should also designate the highest rank in Scouting, for the Eagle Scout of the Boy Scouts of America unites the pledge of a life of worthy citizenship to that of a patriotic sacrifice for the common defense of country. Alert to opportunity, daring to attack wrong, seeking the freedom of a home beneath the open skies and living on the lofty mountaintop of thought, he is able to discern what is the good and acceptable way of life.

In the blue field of this eagle-borne shield we find JUSTICE, like the blue of the star-filled heavens. In the white of the shield's background shines



The six Scouts who put on the ceremony for the first time at the Annual Banquet a few weeks ago, are shown pictured with their leader. (Left to right) Star Scout Carl



The Stars

The Scroll

The Overhand Knot

and A GOOD TROOP PROJECT

The North Shore Area Council, Highland Park, Illinois

forth PURITY, the cleanness of purpose in word and deed. In the red stripe is the testament of the LIFE-BLOOD of brave men, ready to die or worthily live for country.

THE STARS—Part Three

These two stars symbolize the ideals of truth and knowledge which are the foundation of a strong Scout citizenship. As the stars guide the mariners on the seven seas so do truth and knowledge become the chart and compass to

guide the Scouts through life. Their twinklings are the sign language of the skies. They beckon the Scout to come forth under the open sky. For his hikes they whisper the lure of the open road and the smile of dewy fields in the still mornings: for his camps they reflect his cheerful fire and re-echo his merry songs from the darkening sky. They stand guard over his tent through the long night with the whispered benison for "Good Turn" of one more day.

THE SCROLL—Part Four

The scroll bears the significant Scout Motto, "BE PREPARED," a watchword of readiness.

"New occasions teach new duties. Times makes ancient good uncouth. They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth."

"The Scout will meet the events of each day with an upturn at the corners of his mouth like the ends of this scroll; and all through the day, no matter what the result, his song will still be heard, 'On my honor I will do my best'."

THE OVERHAND KNOT—Part Five

A simple overhand knot completes the Scout Badge, a reminder that a Scout does a "GOOD TURN" to some one every day. Insignificant in itself, yet one small courtesy so gripped the human heart with its power of friendliness that a new order of knighthood blossomed forth in America. Today, a matured, well developed organization, the BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA bears the fruit of a better social order.

FINALE—Part Six

In this assembly we have presented you with the complete significance of the Scout Emblem, representing the greatest brotherhood of boys that the world has ever known. In 43 countries nearly two million Scouts greet the rising sun to begin a new day of unselfish endeavor. As each new deed of friendliness is performed, the unwearied sun sees another Scout take up the daily girdling of the earth with a continuous train of golden "GOOD TURNS." Thousands of grown men also, as Scouters, join hands with the Scouts to renew their youth in giving companionship and leadership. In such an association of vigorous strength and seasoned wisdom there is a future bright with hope for better homes, more governments and genuine friendliness for international kind.



Hunke, Eagle Scout Denton Smith, Eagle Scout and Assistant Scoutmaster Dick Wichman, Eagle Scout Roderic Smith and Assistant Scoutmaster Carl Rein.

OCTOBER, 1931

This is the Ideal Hiking Season

ANNIVERSARY WEEK

FEBRUARY 7th to 13th, 1932

February 7th, Scout Sunday.

The Troop attends church in a body. Scouts serve as aides and monitors at Sunday School or as ushers in church. A Scout sermon emphasizing the Twelfth Scout Law.

February 8th, Monday, Anniversary Day and School Day.

Demonstration of First Aid by Scouts in the school. Special drills. Demonstration before Parent-Teachers Association. Emphasis on safety. Installation of Safety Patrols. In the evening, Court of Honor meetings. At 8 P.M. every Scout recommit himself to the Scout Oath and Law. Prominent speakers address community gatherings; possibly a radio hook-up in connection with the national observance.

February 9th, Tuesday, Parent Institution Day.

Scouting and the Parent Institution emphasized. Invite all members to be present for a Scout Evening. Demonstration of Scoutcraft. Exhibit of Scout handicraft, Merit Badge work, etc. Suitable address and other program features.

February 10th, Wednesday, International Day.

Focus the attention of Scouts on the true meaning of World Brotherhood and its potential value to world peace. If possible, a pageant in international costume. Speeches about Scouting in other countries. Indian Sign Language, the universal language, demonstration.

February 11th, Thursday, Home Day.

Scouts do Good Turns in the home. Parent night for the Troop, with banquet. Father and son features. Emphasis on parent cooperation and other suitable activities. Over-night camp with fathers and sons.

February 12th, Friday, Mobilization Day and Citizen's Day.

Scouts mobilize in formal demonstration in a public place. Citizens cooperate in a dramatic program. Or Scouts may mobilize in preparation for a patriotic pilgrimage or over-night hike, or dramatic and outstanding community Good Turn.

February 13th, Saturday, Outdoor Day.

Splendid occasion for an over-night camp and rally, beginning on Friday. Plan a Patriotic Pilgrimage either for today or for February 12th. Wonderful opportunity for civic Good Turn. Make this a short-term camp that Scouts will remember all their lives.

Significance of Anniversary Week

This is the Twenty-Second Anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scouts of America.

Page Six

of the Boy Scouts of America. Next month SCOUTING will include further details of the program, but this preliminary announcement is being made in order that all Scout Leaders in planning their programs may now make a definite place in the schedule for a fitting observance. Each Scoutmaster should first consider how his Troop will best gear in with the program conducted by the Local Council. He should then plan for special Troop observance of some sort in addition. Anniversary Week is the high feature of the Scout year. It is at this time that the attention of the entire country is focused on Scouting and the values of the Scout Program to the nation, as it affects the character and citizenship of the coming generation. You will find your community cordially ready to cooperate in whatever program you put on. Throughout the nation, outstanding citizens will participate in public ceremonies. The Governors of the different States have repeatedly identified themselves with Scouting on this occasion, as have members of the Legislature and municipal authorities. The press and national magazines at this time devote columns to special feature stories about Scouting, and editorials. The church unites with the schools in special observance of Anniversary Week. Be sure to find out when the events are to be broadcast from your local radio broadcasting station. There will be at least one nation-wide hook-up and many local programs from smaller stations.

NATIONAL BY-LAWS, ARTICLE XVI, SECTION 6

Anniversary Week shall take place annually during the month of February so as to include February 8th, the date of the original incorporation of the Boy Scouts of America and to continue through February 12th, Lincoln's birthday.

The National Council through its various officers and with the cooperation of Scouters throughout the country shall arrange for a nation-wide celebration during Anniversary Week, for the purpose of bringing more definitely to the attention of each community, the value of Scouting as a program for work with boys, for the development of character and training for citizenship.

The program for Anniversary Week shall include a plan whereby every registered Scout in good standing shall be given an opportunity to assemble on the evening of Anniversary Day, that is, February 8th, and promptly at 8:15 recommit himself to the Scout Oath and Law.

On this occasion it shall be the duty of the Scoutmaster and other leaders to bring to the attention of the Scouts the extent of the Scout Brotherhood in our own country and throughout the world, and impress upon their minds the fact that every Boy Scout the world over is committed to the same obligation and does a "Good Turn Daily."

Emphasize the Home

The action of the Executive Board in authorizing the use of Scout pins for mothers of Scouts, to designate the Scout son's rank, makes possible an especially interesting ceremony this year, when Scouts may formally present Scout pins to the mothers of the Troop. This has already proved an extremely picturesque and valuable feature in many Troop programs. In this connection urge cooperation with the home, and try to secure a 100% attendance at a Troop program from the parents of your Troop.

Anniversary Week is also the time to emphasize the Parent Institution and to feature the asset that a Scout Troop can be to the institution which sponsors it. Perhaps this would be a fortunate time for a Troop Good Turn to the institution, or a Troop program might be held to which the entire church, school, or other institution is invited.

Church participation in Anniversary Week is always important, and Scout Sunday is a regular feature of the church calendar in many communities. Scouts attend church in a body or, in the Scout Uniform, they may attend with their parents, emphasizing parents' co-

(Continued on Page 31)

Plan Now for Anniversary Week

SCOUTING

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OCTOBER

The Sea Scout Patrol in a Troop

By SUMNER A. DAVIS

Scoutmaster, Troop 12, Birmingham, Alabama



A Sea Scout "Ship" under way

"HOW can I start a Sea Scout Patrol in my Troop?" This question is now confronting a great many Scoutmasters who have, in their Troops, First Class Scouts over fifteen years old. Naturally, various conditions present different problems requiring separate solutions, but how one unit was successfully organized and has functioned for nearly three years is outlined below.

Ship Committee

The operation of a successful Troop of Land Scouts, as shown by the fact that a number of the boys have been held for three or four years, presupposes a successful and efficient Troop Committee. The addition of a Sea Scout Patrol to the Troop will mean the addition of another Committeeman, whose duty will be to supervise the work of the Sea Scouts as such. As this work is going to be a new adventure for the Scoutmaster, this Committeeman should be selected with care, for his assistance will be greatly needed. Perhaps a father of one of the older Scouts will fill the bill, a new Committeeman replacing him for the Land Scouts. Why not have the father advance with the interest of his son?

As soon as a Scout tells his mother he wants to join the Sea Scouts, her first impulse might be to object. Some fathers might offer objection as well. The word "sea," which attracts the older Scout spells "danger" to the parents. It means risk and adventure to the Scout. These same parents, perhaps, objected to their son's staying in the woods over night in a tent. But, as they were eventually sold on that phase of Scouting, so can they be sold on Sea Scouting. There have been no serious accidents in Sea Scouting since the movement was instituted, the rules of the game being such that observance of them makes the program safe, if adventuresome. Read these rules to the parents, if necessary, and assure them that these rules are strictly enforced. Explain how much safer in boats is the boy who knows how to handle them, and what to do in case of emergency. Then, too, a great percentage of Sea Scouting is done in the Scout Room, or on the "Ship," as it is termed.

Leadership

Before actual meetings are held, get a good Assistant, or Mate, as he is called. One of the Troop's own Scouts, 18 years of age or older, is often a good bet. Get him to pledge his loyalty to Sea Scouting and to the Skipper. He'll do it, and his help will be greatly needed.

There should be a good Assistant Scoutmaster to assist in the regular Troop work, if plans require Sea Scout meetings to be held on the same night, for the Sea Scout work will demand most, if not all, of the Skipper's time until the "Ship"

gets under way. It will be found better to meet on a separate night from the regular Troop if confined to one meeting room, as this will bring freedom from interruptions which otherwise could not be prevented. The fellows will take to the new work like ducks to the water, and they will want to devote all of their time to it.

Preliminaries

So, we'll say we have the sponsoring institution, Ship Committeeman, Officers and Crew. Now, what to do? There is no need to rush registration. Make haste slowly. Almost no conditions will arise which cannot be successfully met if proper care is taken. Four weeks is not too long as preliminary to registration.

The Sea Scout Manual is essential; "Aids to Sea Scout Leader" and "What Sea Scouts Do" will be helpful. Get a catalog from a Marine Supply House, say the Marine Supply Company, Mobile, Alabama. Arrange to get some sail needles, a palm, canvas, life belt, ring buoy, map of the world, American flag, ship's bell and other paraphernalia as funds will permit.

Start calling the boys "men." They'll like it. Be sure they understand the program and get the real spirit, which is Scouting. They'll say that cruising comes first. Let it come first as a reward for service and advancement. Keep the accent on *Scouting* and not on *Sea*. And, above all, keep about three boat lengths ahead of the men, or they'll soon be ahead of you.

The Meetings

Have the first meeting open only to First Class Scouts, fifteen years and over. If there are not enough in the Troop for a Patrol, invite some from a neighboring Troop (with the Scoutmaster's permission), or hunt up some of the dropped Scouts. Treat the fellows as men. Suggest that a cruise be held the first week after completion of enrollment and registration. Explain the requirements for admission and instruct each man to bring in at the next meeting his parent's written permission and a 200-word paper on the Sea History of the United States. Start and stop all meetings on time.

Have a seaman present to show a few splices, or an expert signalman perhaps; or a Naval Officer to paint a word picture of adventure at sea, or explain bell time aboard ship. One can do this himself after a few minutes with the Manual.

Nine chances out of ten the men have outgrown their Boy Scouts uniform, and they will want the Sea Togs at once. To them the change in uniform distinguishes the man from the boy. Start a record, or log of the meetings. (Cont. on Page 27)

"MR. CHAIRMAN, I move that the appropriations out of the Community Chest to the character-building agencies this year be cut 50 per cent." It is the voice of George F. Babbitt as he sits on the board of directors of most any community chest in the United States in this year of 1931. He is earnest about this; he means it. He cannot walk from his banking office to the public garage without being accosted by a half dozen human wrecks wanting ten cents for a cup of coffee. He cannot get through the morning's appointments without some dear lady or a delegation of them wanting \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000 for their soup kitchen. As his limousine noses through the traffic toward his country estate, he looks upward at the stately building of the Y. M. C. A., undeniably costly, looking more like a private club than a community service. He reads in his afternoon paper that the Scouts are having their big circus tonight; and his mind drifts back for a fleeting moment to the demand of the family welfare society that the community chest do something about their \$50,000 deficit.

Now Babbitt has seized hold of a real idea when he suggested that 50 per cent cut. Why build character when stomachs are empty? Of course we should not scrap the whole works—that is not what we mean; but let's just bank the boilers, cut the pay of the staff 10 per cent, fire the supernumeraries and let the character-building plant stand at half-shift until times pick up and business is busy enough to give its workers something to eat.

BABBIT is supported in this point of view by a goodly share of our population; and yet these people, Babbitts and others, are seeing this problem of social distress in a perspective so lop-sided as to contain no real place for the future. There is a counsel of today that is destructive of tomorrow. They are laboring under what might be called the paunch fallacy. There are things worse than hunger in our riddle of social progress. Fate, or shaky credit, or distrust or whatever it was, had already taken the inflation out of stocks. The consequent flatness of the pay-slip is now taking the inflation out of our American standard of living. The flood of social consequences which followed the giving way of business credit in the fall of 1929 is still rising in this spring of 1931, and will continue to rise for another year, regardless of what might happen in business.

What are these social consequences? The most obvious result the social worker thinks of is family breakage, started by loss of income and hastened by sickness, delinquency, desertion and general unhappiness. The business world is familiar with long tabulations of estimated loss in market volume with the decline in production; with bank failures; the passing of dividends; the slump of stock values and the like. To them it is a problem of money; but from the social angle money is only a medium of exchange. If human relations cannot be kept sweet, if the protection necessary to child life through wholesome home surroundings cannot be maintained, society cannot go forward; and a society that does not go forward inevitably goes backward. The problem comes back ever and again to that assertion of Emerson's that the chief product of a community is not its exports, its manufactured goods, its wealth, but rather the kind of people it turns out.

NOW Babbitt and his friends would be inclined to agree with this as a good working principle; but they say, this is an emergency. In fact it is an emergency, calling for exactly the opposite treatment from that which the business man is apt to advocate. The superficial cure is food, clothing and shelter. The fundamental cure is to be found in a constructive program in which character-building services are paramount.

Suppose we thumb through the face cards in the emer-

This unusual and especially timely article written by Robert W. Kelso, Director of the Community Fund of St. Louis, is reprinted with permission from THE SURVEY of June 15, 1931, because it is believed it will be of service to the cause of Scouting. Mr. Kelso makes clear as do other outstanding recognized leaders in welfare work that in dealing with the present unusual conditions, established educational and social agencies

CHARACTER

By ROBERT W. KELSO

agency relief list of any city in the United States this spring and pick out a case or two. Here is one of a man, his wife and six children. This man is an able workman. He is forty years old. His name has never appeared before on any social agency's records; and aside from a little friendly help from the neighbors at times of the wife's lying-in, the family has been fully independent. They are a part of the solid backbone of the nation.

A RELIEF committee worker finds that this man has been out of a job for nearly a year. He owns part of his home and would have some savings, but he has been out of work so long that the savings have disappeared and the home is foreclosed. For six weeks the father and mother have been living on a kind of soup made out of the parings of potatoes and apples, with such other trimmings as they could get together. What little solid food they had was given to the children. Now the bottom has dropped out of the world for them; and the man and his wife are worried. While he is being interviewed at the emergency office, he apparently becomes insane. So far as superficial examination can determine it, he has lost his reason through the haunting worry of his predicament. What he and his wife and children have been through has been too much for him.

Now that might be tragedy enough; but the wife is sick and apparently near to the husband's condition. The children in this case are still young. The one who could work has no job. From the angle of social work, this man might be lost and his wife come to a premature death; but the effect of all this experience upon the children is the circumstance that calls for most serious attention. They are out on the street—they are barefoot. They have to hunt around like young animals to supplement the little food they have at home. There is no one to look after them.

THEY have become members of a band that numbers some thousands in every large metropolitan area this spring, of persons under eighteen years of age who have no work; who have no interest but the feeding of their stomachs; and no rational way of spending the large amount of unoccupied time which has to be put in.

It would be the height of folly for the public to assume that upon the return of better times these children will fit back into their own niche in daily life, or will indeed readjust to it in any rational manner. Being young, they are

should not suffer. Read the article, discuss it with your friends and help all concerned to realize that character building is basic in any welfare program and especially needed during times of economic depression and consequent social problems.

James E. West
Chief Scout Executive

LAST . . . ?

Director of the Community Fund
of St. Louis County, Mo.

idealists; they are full of visions of one kind or another, without the hard common sense that is necessary to keep both feet on the ground. Young as they are, they become anarchists or communists, or followers of strange cults that are out of harmony with our conception of stable government and right living. They have been through an experience that is a true catabasis, falling down from the mental attitude in which they are willing to accept our principles of conduct and standards of living and labor, to a state of mental confusion in which they are inclined to say, "Away with the industrial system! Away with government! Down with the rich! The world belongs to the proletariat!" And at this low level they suddenly find that they have friends.

THESE young people are now legion in the United States. In any large city with say 25,000 families destitute through unemployment, there will be found not less than 10,000 of these truly homeless young Americans, getting themselves ready, through our process of community neglect, to oppose and it may be to overturn the foundations of our democracy. It is a dour picture but not overdrawn, for to these homeless children are to be added thousands more not yet upon the streets, who see their father come home nightly without having found a job, and hear him curse mankind in general and an order of things in particular, that lets some folks wear furs and ride in limousines, while he and his children, without fault of their own, are at the verge of begging for bread. However mistaken he may be in his home-made philosophy, it appeals to the children. It fits in with the gnawing in their stomachs—they get his idea and they cherish it. No precept handed down from the pulpit nor book learning expounded from the classroom has the vigorous monosyllabic punch that dad's Anglo Saxon phrases carry at the home-coming.

With this picture in mind, let's return to Babbitt and his friends. They think that the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the neighborhood house, the boys' club, the playground association, the twilight league, the Scouts, should get only 50 per cent of their ordinary budgets; the other 50 per cent to go to the relief of the poor. They know, and so do all professional social workers, that alms would not put this family and the thousands like it, back on their feet. The utmost that can be expected is to stay the pangs of hunger and procure some clothing and shelter. From the point of view of social engineering, material relief is only the most

superficial stage of the social service which must sooner or later be rendered to such families. Intelligent family relief begins at once to study the social difficulties of the family. What can be done to get it back to respectable self-support?

AND no sooner has the family relief visitor discovered these difficulties and devised a plan to meet them, than she comes face to face with the need of character-building agencies. The older girl needs friendly protection quickly. It can be had through the Scouts or the Y. W. C. A., or the parish association, or the neighborhood house; but it cannot be had through a soup kitchen. The boy who is now with the gang, might come through without damage if the Big Brother Association had a real chance at him, or he could have some show with the Scouts, or if some of his evenings could be spent at the boys' club; but he cannot find such help anywhere in a basket of provender left at the front door.

If a couple of the boys in any one of these broken families show up in juvenile court, the judge, however skillful, is only human. He cannot make something out of nothing. He could send the boys to a reformatory, or a training school, or a jail, or a prison; but he is not willing to do that. He knows that that is the road downward and not upward, if you are going to save the boy for citizenship. He may do his best by putting the boys on probation, and then the probation officer has the same problem that the family case worker had before him. Where are the character-building agencies; the camp and the club, the Scout group, the playground, the neighborhood house band, or the baseball league that can step in and interest the lads in competition with the corner gang?

These children are not enemies of society, they are social rejects, that are only in a way of becoming the enemies of society, thanks to society itself, headed by the able mind of Babbitt and company. With one boy in every one hundred carrying a record of delinquency in these days without the inducements of present unemployment, idleness and home privation, there has never been a time in the life of the American people when skillfully organized leisure-time activities of a character-building nature were more necessary. Viewed in any reasonable light they are not merely the things that we the people would like to do for likely young boys and girls—they are the things we have to do if our social structure is to survive the furious strains of industrial depression.

IT is to be admitted that the people of the United States, chief builders of the new city, are no further along than the ABC stages of their character-building program. Organizations compete with each other in parallel effort. Societies originating out of denominational interests find a need for rapid expansion on a civic basis. Progress in zoning and city planning gets out of tune with the development of the law of property on the one hand and a growth of public education on the other. The Y. M. C. A., a development which uses the club and an institutional plant as its central factor, finds itself putting most of its dollars into bricks and mortar, while Scouting—a new philosophy of the out-of-doors—devoted to the keeping and holding the imagination of youth for character-building processes, spreads like wildfire and is in danger of sapping from the Young Men's Christian Association its civic values, leaving only the Christianity.

BUT these are days of rapid growth in the form and relationship of leisure-time activities. The Ys are getting together. More and more they are taking a young person's view of youth; more and more the public educational system steps out to meet the cooperating hand of park and playground associations, settlements and the Scouts. It is a time of rapid change.

(Continued on Page 28)

OCTOBER, 1931

the Supply Service at Seventy-five Cents a Hundred

Page Eleven



THE TROOP COMMITTEE AND THE SCOUTMASTER



Ed. Note: The following is a short chapter from the new Service Library pamphlet: "The Troop Committee and the Scoutmaster."

BILL SMITH is a Troop Committeeman, new at the job and wanting to know how he can best help to make his Troop a success. He has a friend, Rolf Revenant, who is a Veteran Scoutmaster, and he knows him well enough to ask questions frankly and take a good straight talk in reply. Both being commuters, they ride in on the same train frequently, and since Smith went on the Committee their conversation is almost always about Scouting. You can "listen in" on some of their discussion.

The Uniform

"**R**EVENANT, what's the sense of this?" Bill Smith tapped with a belligerent finger on a page of the pamphlet he was reading.

His friend leaned over to catch the title of the pamphlet and grinned appreciatively. "'Duties of the Troop Committee', eh? What's the matter with them?"

Smith held out the pamphlet and tapped the page again on the Uniform clause of the Duties of the Troop Committee:

5. . . . The members of the Troop Committee will take pride in the appearance of the Troop and will cooperate with the Scoutmaster in securing the proper use of the Uniforms, Badges and Insignia by members of the Troop (See the official pamphlet, "The Uniform, Badges and Insignia," and amendments thereto.)

They will cooperate with the Scoutmaster in developing opportunities whereby members of the Troop may earn money to secure the Uniform and equipment and other expenses incidental to Scouting, and be alert to have a maximum number of boys fully and correctly uniformed.

"This clause about securing proper use of the Uniform. The first time I read it, I thought it meant not to let boys wear any badges they hadn't earned, but great Scott! As I read it now, it goes a lot further than that!"

"Yes, it goes a lot further than that," Revenant agreed.

"But it's ridiculous," Smith insisted. "All this business about having the maximum number of boys fully uniformed! It seems to me that the Uniform is a kind of bait—intended to make Scouting attractive to boys."

Revenant nodded. "Yes, boys like to wear a uniform."

"All right. But if we have some boys who don't have that particular urge, why should we 'be alert' to get them into uniform?"

"Well, I'll tell you, Bill," Revenant said seriously. "This is not a program in which every fellow does just what he likes. We are giving these boys training for citizenship. The first step toward being a citizen is to learn that some things, which it would be all right to do alone on a desert island, can't be done when the rights of other people come into the picture. Most boys like to wear a uniform, and take pride in belonging to a snappy looking Troop. Isn't it good social training if you teach these fellows to play the game—to help make the Troop what the majority want it to be?"

"There is something to that," Smith admitted. "I hadn't thought of that angle of it."

"But more than that," Revenant continued earnestly, "What about the different kinds of families from which your boys come? Some of your lads wear pretty expensive clothes, I've noticed. Others wear pretty shabby ones. Can't you see any advantage in a uniform which removes that inequality? Do you know anything about the heartache that goes with a coat that is always shabbier than what the other fellows wear? Did you ever —?"

"Whoa, man. I surrender. Of course I see—I'm surprised I had to have it explained to me."

REVENANT smiled a little at his own vehemence. "Good," he went on more quietly. "Then of course, you can see the value, as social training, of promoting the idea of all the boys earning their own uniforms—the rich boys as well as the poorer ones."

"I see it," said Smith with growing enthusiasm. "Why, it would be a tremendous Troop project. It will do wonders in building up Troop pride—and my Committee is the outfit that can work up some opportunities for them to earn the money, too."

"That's the spirit," and Revenant gave him a husky slap on the back. "And now that we've gotten the real reason for the uniform settled, let me call your attention to another detail. Why do we have all these Badges of Rank in Scouting?"

Smith thought a moment. "Well,—I suppose as an added inducement for the Scout to advance."

"And where does he wear the Badge—Uniform or civilian clothes?"

Smith started to grin. "Most of them have to go on the Uniform," he agreed.

"And the boy who doesn't wear a Uniform,—what about it?"

"Sure. He hasn't got any incentive to get a badge he can't wear, of course," Smith looked at the pamphlet which was still open in his hand. "You win," he laughed. "There's nothing else but sense to it."

TWO men fished from the same boat all day long. One was continually grumbling. The bait was no good. The tide was wrong. They weren't biting to suit him. Half the time his line was out of water while he smoked in bored disgust or changed hooks and rigging.

At nightfall he hadn't enough fish to be worth while taking home, while his companion had a fine looking string to show for the day's sport.

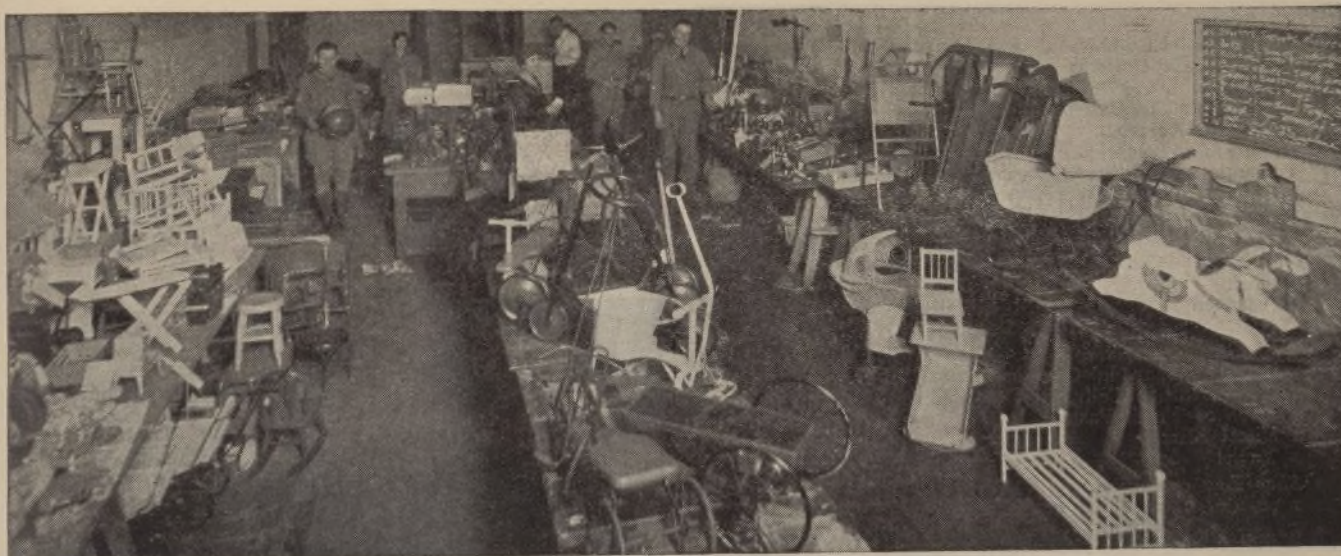
"It beats me" he exploded, "Got 'em trained, Bill, or is it just plain luck?"

"Neither, Sam, I just keep on fishing all the time. You're a once-in-a-whiler."

In Scouting as in fishing, the "once-in-a-whiler" hasn't a chance compared to the man who keeps on Scouting all the time. Good Scouting isn't like a coat, that can be put on or thrown aside at will. It must be made a habit, like table manners or the correct pronouncing of words.

Remember that you will get the most increased good-will of old friends—the most improvement of your own self through continuous practice of the Scout Law. Let's all be "all-the-timers" in good Scouting, and not "once-in-a-whilers."

—F. Pomo in "Omaha Scout News."



The Troop Toy Shop

GIVING A HAND TO SANTA CLAUS

THE idea of collecting and renovating toys to be presented to needy children at Christmas is not new; Scouts have been doing this all over the United States for a number of years. In these days of unemployment, however, there is unusual need for Scouts to give Santa Claus a hand! Possibly your Troop has never attempted this splendid Good Turn? You will find it well worth while!

Where to Get the Toys

The boys themselves will be able to bring in a number of toys, books, games and dolls from their own homes. In addition to this, each Scout might be requested to solicit toys from his neighbors and from those relatives who have children in the family. Notices may also be put in church and school bulletins requesting cooperation in your Troop project. In most cases the school principal and school teachers will gladly cooperate. The various clubs in the church may be called upon to lend a hand in bringing in the toys, and possibly in suggesting a room where the repair work can be done.

A Good Place to Work

It is very important that the repairing and painting be done in the right sort of a place. Perhaps your Troop headquarters are suitable. If not, you may be able to obtain the use of a vacant store or some other unused building. The room should be heated, lighted, and large enough to sort and store the toys in process of repair. It should be primarily a good workshop.

The Actual Repair Work

School manual training teachers are always glad to tackle some of the more difficult repairing jobs and the boys in manual training classes will generally be glad to do this sort of work in connection with their classes. We have considered cooperation with church clubs, school teachers, principals and manual training instructors. Of course, it goes without saying that the Troop Committee should be interested in the project, and work actively towards its success.

Paint and enamel cover a multitude of sins. Many a decrepit and battered express wagon, sled or kiddie car can be made bright and beautiful with a little paint, and how Scouts do love to put on paint! Unfortunately they apply it not only

to their work but also to their clothing, walls, floors and even the nearby furniture! For this reason great care should be taken to see that the boys wear their old clothes, that there are plenty of newspapers on the floor and that all nearby furniture is protected from paint. Ordinary repair work on small toys can be done surprisingly well by a group of older Scouts, but it is well to have a "Director of Repairs," who is a Scouter with some skill at handicraft and who will furnish a few tools.

In every city of any size there are toy shops and doll hospitals where spare parts for dolls and doll carriages may be obtained. Proprietors of these places are often willing to donate shopworn articles as well as repair parts. These shops carry in stock dolls' hands, feet, eyes, wigs and clothing and with surprisingly little work, battered and broken dolls may be made as good as new. Mothers can help with the dolls' clothing and repairs on woolly animals.

Books will have to be sorted pretty carefully by someone who knows what good reading really is. Many donated books are of the trashy type that might well never have been printed. The stock of books that are really worth while will have to be examined carefully for markings, particularly the name of the original owner on the title page.

If a store window is obtained, signs might be lettered asking for donations of used toys, and the windows dressed with some of the more attractive specimens of renovated toys. This will attract a great deal of attention and result in additional stock to work on.

Distribution

The distribution of toys, if you have any quantity of them, should be taken up very thoroughly with the Troop Committee. If there are charitable agencies in the community, it is preferable to divide the toys among them and let them make the distribution to the needy families, because they are skilled in this sort of work and know just how to handle it. If your Troop is in a small community, the church people and the Troop Committee will have worth while suggestions as to who should receive the toys. If you make a community wide effort to collect toys, it is only fair that they should be distributed on a community wide basis.

- PERSONAL EQUIPMENT**
- Complete Scout Uniform
 1 Haversack
 2 Blankets or Sleeping Bag
 1 Poncho or Raincoat
 1 Clothes Bag containing:
 1 change of underwear 1 pair of Pajamas
 1 Sweater or Pull-Over 1 Bathing Suit
 1 pair of Stockings 2 Handkerchiefs
 1 Mess Bag containing:
 1 Fork 1 Flat Plate
 1 Spoon 1 Deep Plate
 1 Teaspoon 1 Knife
 1 Dish Towel
 1 Toilet Bag containing:
 1 Piece of Soap in Container
 1 Toothbrush in Celluloid Container
 1 Tube of Tooth Paste
 1 Metal Mirror
 1 Towel
 1 Shoe Bag containing:
 1 pair of extra Shoes or Sneakers
 1 Repair Bag containing:
 Needles Safety Pins
 Thread and Darning Cotton Buttons
 1 Cup
 In outside pocket of haversack or uniform:
 1 Sterilized Bandage Matches in Waterproof
 String Container
 Knife Notebook and Pencil
 If wanted:
 Camera Flashlight
 Scoutcraft Supplies Musical Instruments
 Maps Canteen
 Compass Handbook for Boys

THE outdoor part of Scouting fascinates the boys. The hikes that bring them out into nature have their absolute approval, but after all the experience which they are most looking forward to from the day you start the Patrol is—Camp.

Two things are required before a Patrol starts its camping.

1. The Patrol must be in possession of the equipment necessary.
2. The Patrol Leader must be in possession of the experience necessary.

The Short-Term Camp

As the Patrol works on getting its outfit together the Patrol Leader must increase his experience. There is a certain standard he must live up to, a certain minimum of Scouting experience which he must have before permitted to take out the Patrol on a camping hike.

1. He must have earned his First Class Badge.



The Final Inspection

ORGANIZING CAMPING

From the Hand Book



'Rarin' To Go!

2. (a) He must have taken part in at least two Troop Camping hikes and one Patrol Leaders' camping hike (conducted by the Scoutmaster) or have had the experience of at least one week in a Standard Boy Scout Camp.
- (b) He must have undertaken at least five one-day hikes with his Patrol to the satisfaction of the Scoutmaster.
3. He must have had at least three months' experience as a successful Patrol Leader.
- And furthermore before starting on any camping hike:
4. You must have the written consent of the parents of each boy.
5. You must have a reasonable familiarity with the country to be covered and the camp site to be used.
6. You must have the permission of the property owner to make camp, to build fires and cook.

As in the case of the first hikes a Patrol undertakes, the Scoutmaster or an Assistant will go along with the Patrol and help it through its first camping adventures.

Planning the Short-Term Camp

If planning were necessary in order to turn a hike into a success, planning is tenfold more necessary to get the best out of camping. In fact the planning and preparing may be said to be two-thirds of successful camping.

The planning takes place at the Patrol meetings. Every detail must be considered.

Signaling, tracking and other Scout activities may be put into the hike and be used for training in the camp.

What has to be done before the Patrol can start on a camping hike amounts to the following:

- (a) Consent must be procured from the parents.
- (b) Money for transportation and eats must be collected at meeting preceding the camping hike.
- (c) Foodstuff must be bought and distributed among the boys.
- (d) Patrol equipment must be gotten together and distributed among the boys.

IZING CAMPING

For Patrol Leaders



When Do We Eat?

Organizing the Patrol for Camp

Each of these duties will be assigned to the boys that are best able to do the particular job. If the Patrol organization is in action the jobs are easily distributed. If not, a special camping organization must be developed. But certainly, by the time that the Patrol is ready to go camping, the real organization ought to be fairly well worked out.

Let us start by making up a list of the boys in the organization.

Patrol Leader	Quartermaster
Assistant Patrol Leader	Hikemaster
Treasurer	Grubmaster
Scribe	Cheerleader

The object now is to distribute two of these boys to every one of the four points mentioned above in such a way that their natural abilities and the work they have been doing in the Patrol will insure the greatest efficiency.

This is the organization for the preparing of the camping hike.

GROUP A

Consents and Equipment
 Consents—Patrol Leader,
 Scribe
 Equipment—Quartermaster,
 Cheerleader

GROUP B

Expenditures
 Collecting and Travel—
 Treasurer, Hikemaster
 Food—Grubmaster, Assistant
 Patrol Leader

Let us just look at the duties which have to be attended to at the arrival at the camp site. They fall into two divisions.

- (1) Tenting, pitching tents, preparing beds, making latrine and other sanitary measures. In other words, making the camp site habitable.
- (2) Cooking. Building fireplace, collecting wood, getting water, making fire and the actual cooking.

These two divisions are covered perfectly by the organizations as worked out above.

The "Tenting" part will be undertaken by Group A which is already taking care of the equipment with the Patrol Leader in charge, while the "Cooking" part is given over to

PATROL EQUIPMENT

A. "Tenting" Group

- 2 "P.L.H." Tents (each with room for 4 boys, divided into halves) or 4 tents, each with room for 2 boys.
- 4 Peg Bags in which the necessary pegs are distributed.
- 4 Collapsible Tent Poles 1 Spade
- 2 Lanterns with Candles 1 Axe
- 2 Ground Sheets 2 Guard Ropes
- 1 Boot Cleaning Bag containing:
 Polish, Brush, Rag, Whiskbroom
- 1 First Aid Kit (Official belt kit)
- 1 Repair Bag containing:
 Canvas Pieces, Carborundum Sharpening Stone,
 Safety Pins. Yarn and Needles. Thin Wire. String.

B. "Cooking" Group

- 2 Cooking Sets (two 6-quart pots, two 4-quart pots, two frying pans. Nesting, in two bags).
- 1 Axe 1 Canvas Water Pail
- 1 Spade 1 Piece of Oil-Cloth
- 2 Canvas Water Basins 1 First Aid Kit
- 1 Kitchen Bag containing:
 1 Break Knife. 2 Dish Towels. 1 Ladle or Big Spoon.
 1 Can Opener. 1 Dish Mop. 1 Salt Shaker. 1 Pepper
 Shaker.
- 2 Bread Bags
- 6-8 Dustproof Provision Bags for flour, sugar, salt, oatmeal, cereal, dried fruits, beans, rice.
- 3 Waterproof and Fat-Proof Provision Bags for fresh meat, smoked meat, fish.
- 2 Aluminum Containers for butter, marmalade, or jam.

Group B under the leadership of the Assistant Patrol Leader. As soon as the different jobs are assigned to the Scouts they go ahead performing their duties.

Getting Ready for the Camp

The equipment for a camping trip must be given some real thought, especially if the trip includes any amount of hiking. Tents, cooking utensils, foodstuffs together with the personal equipment for a comfortable night in the open weigh, and often weigh heavily. The art of equipping the Patrol consists in taking just enough along with you and not one piece of unnecessary equipment.

At last everything is ready! The different small committees have done their jobs irreproachably. The Patrol organization has proved a success. The parents' permissions are there; money has been collected; food bought; equipment gathered together. You are sure that the boys know all the necessary details. Just one thing left for you to do—make up your program.



Afternoon Rest

NATIONAL BY-LAWS REVISED

Changes of Outstanding and Permanent Interest to Scouters

THE Constitution and newly revised By-Laws of the Boy Scouts of America as amended to July 17, 1931, is just off the press. The Divisional Plan of operation which came as a result of the Mark Jones Report, necessitated such changes in the wording of the By-Laws that advantage has been taken of this opportunity to clarify the text throughout and to make certain notable changes which will be of interest and value to the entire Scout Field.

Such points as the methods of examining for Scout Requirements, the definition of the duties of the Scout Commissioner, the relation of the new Divisional Plan of operation to the Field, the re-stating of the duties and responsibilities of all the various functions of the National Office, the re-statement of the aims, purposes and methods of the Movement, and many other important items have been either clarified and re-stated, or included as new material.

Scoutmasters

Scoutmasters will be interested in getting a complete picture of the Movement from the standpoint of the By-Laws that regulate its purposes and activities. In no other place can a Scoutmaster find so simple and effective an exposition of the Aim and Purpose underlying the Movement, (pages 44-45); the Program, the Badges and Insignia (pages 49-60); Scout Sign, Salute and Handclasp, the Uniforms, (page 65); Classification of Scouts, (page 70) and the relationship of the National to the Local organization.

Other Scouters

Scouters such as Troop Committeemen, Council members and Merit Badge Counselors, will be particularly interested in the relationship of the National to the Local Council.

A re-statement of the duties of the Troop Committee, (pages 74-75) has been made which emphasizes among other things the responsibility of its members of seeing that the Troop is completely uniformed. This is stated in Article XI, Section 1, Clause 5, "Troop Committee": "The members of the Troop Committee will take pride in the appearance of the Troop and will cooperate with the Scoutmaster in securing the proper use of Uniforms, Badges and Insignia by members of the Troop. (See the pamphlet, 'The Official Uniform, Badges and Insignia,' and amendments thereto).

"They will cooperate with the Scoutmaster in developing opportunities whereby members of the Troop may earn money to secure the Uniform and equipment and other expenses incidental to Scouting, and be alert to have a maximum number of boys fully and correctly uniformed."

The Council Scouter will be interested in the Articles on "Local Organization and Charters," (page 73); "Leadership," (page 88); "Registration and Fees," (page 97); "Examinations," (page 104); and "General Regulations," (page 107).

Scout Executives

The Scout Executives throughout the Field owe it to themselves and the Movement they represent to be thoroughly familiar with the new By-Laws in their relation to the duties of the Scout Executive. Certain of the Articles have been

entirely rewritten, including Article VI, Section 1, "Aim and Purpose" and "Method," (pages 44-45). This Article now incorporates requirements covering Silver Buffalo and Silver Beaver Awards, (pages 58-60). These new Silver Beaver Awards are for outstanding Scouter service in local fields and will be of great interest to every Scouter in the Local Councils, to Courts of Honor members, Merit Badge Counselors, etc. The newly stated provisions relating to alteration of Uniform, Badges and Insignia in Articles VII and IX, (pages 61 and 68) will be of especial interest to Scout Executives at this time. The newly stated Article X covering "Classification of Scouts," (page 70) which includes Cubbing, should also be

carefully studied by all Scout Executives. Article XI on "Local Organizations and Charters," (page 73) has been extended to include charters for Sea Scout Units, Cub Packs, etc., and calls for careful reading by all Scouters who wish to keep abreast of the Movement. Article XIII on "Registration and Fees," (page 97) explains fully the Adult Registration Plan and gives a more complete exposition of this important matter. The material in Article XV covering the giving of Scout examinations, (page 104) has been revised quite drastically, and it is of the utmost importance that Scout Executives inform the Scouters working under their direction as to these changes. A complete statement of the duties of the Scout Commissioner, a much discussed subject for a long time, has been made in Article XII, "Leadership," and this new statement includes Commissioners of all ranks. These changes will go into effect immediately, also the title "Field Commissioner" in place of "Deputy Commissioner," which will be applied to all new applicants as they register, (pages 90-93).

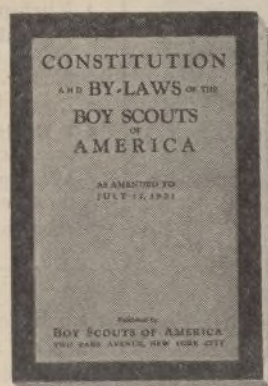
Material relating to commercialism and ticket sales in Article XVI, (page 107) has been re-stated in very clear and definite terms so that it will serve as a guide to Local Council community service committees, as well as to all Scouters directly responsible for such activity.

A Most Attractive Booklet

The appearance of the new By-Laws booklet is most attractive. It is bound in a maroon and buff cover; the type is large and easy to read. Running heads at the top of each page indicate throughout the book which Article and Section is being read. There is a table of contents in the front of the booklet which makes it simple to locate any Article by page number, and there is also a complete new index by subjects so that any odd or unusual subject may be found at once by reference to this index.

It might be considered almost impossible to produce a booklet with a subject such as this and still have it readable and interesting. It can be stated, however, that this has actually been done. The large type, the bold face captions, the careful indexing and the general attractive appearance of the new By-Laws are a tremendous improvement over the old issue. This really is an interesting and absolutely necessary reference work for all men in the Scout Field.

This new reference book upon which the whole Movement is based, is made available at a surprisingly low cost. It is a book of 132 pages and may be obtained in single copies from the Supply Service or Local Council (Continued on Page 28)



THIS WILL BE YOUR LAST COPY ON THE PRESENT SUBSCRIPTION. YOUR REREGISTRATION

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

WILL

PEPPING UP OUR HIKES

A NATURE STUDY HIKE

By the TREE SCOUT

It is always desirable to build up the proper background for a hike at the previous Troop meeting. This creates an atmosphere, and, if well-arranged, increases the boys' enthusiasm for the project, and secures a good attendance.

Prior to this hike the Scoutmaster had invited a well known nature enthusiast to visit the Troop meeting; he gave the boys a talk on birds. He brought with him a number of colored lantern slides. These were the result of some very clever photography, and illustrated the habits of the birds to a remarkable degree. The boys were quite interested in this lecture, and in the pictures shown with the result that they were in the right mood for an announcement to meet on an assigned date for a Nature Study Hike.

The Scoutmaster prefaced this announcement with a few words on the value of nature study. He compared a Scout who was ignorant of the out-of-doors with a man walking in a great crowd who was a total stranger to everyone. "He passes an endless procession of interesting people, but he does not recognize a soul. On the other hand," the Scoutmaster explained, "a Scout who knows something of nature finds friends everywhere he goes. As he hikes through the woods he sees something at every turn which interests him. Every tree flower, fern, rock or bird is either an old friend that he recognizes with pleasure, or something that challenges his attention so that he is determined to find out more about it. A person who knows something of nature study gets more enjoyment out of life because he sees everywhere things that interest him. Every trail is full of adventures!

"Some Scouts go through an all-day hike like men whose eyes are bandaged," he continued. "They see very little of

the wonders of nature, and what little they see means nothing to them. Other Scouts find something new and exciting at almost every step of the way. Which sort of a Scout are you?"

Next morning the boys assembled, and it was explained that there would be an all-day contest in the identification of trees, wild flowers, ferns, birds, etc. At the conclusion of the hike there would be suitable recognition to the winning Patrol. It would be necessary for the boys to bring with them the objects for identification, and to name them as a Patrol unit when they arrived at their destination.

THE Scoutmaster had previously arranged to have each Patrol Leader bring a cheap news-print magazine in which to press and carry specimens of flowers, ferns and tree leaves. Each Patrol Leader had a notebook in which he was to list the birds seen and identified by his Patrol, also a Handbook for Boys as a reference book.

As the hike progressed the boys were more keen to bring in specimens of flowers, leaves, etc., and it developed that there was in each Patrol at least one lad who knew something about nature study, and was thus able to name the majority of specimens brought in. In some cases conferences were held until a consensus of opinion was obtained.

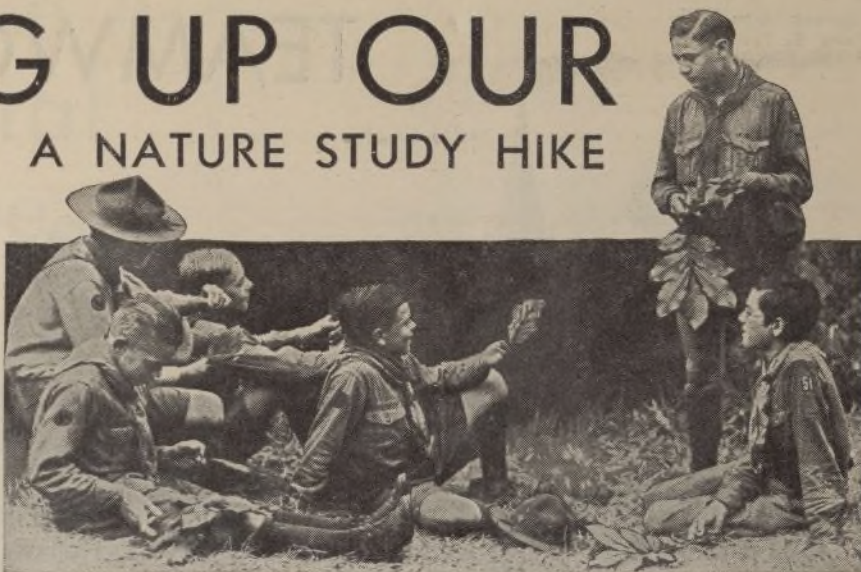
The hike proceeded in a leisurely manner until the boys arrived at the luncheon-place where they cooked a meal, some of the boys passing cooking and fire-lighting requirements.

After luncheon they were interested in finding that all the trees in the neighborhood had been numbered with small tags, and each Patrol was required to list these trees by number, and identify each one. The Eagle Patrol won this nature game with the Cobra Patrol a close second. The Wolves came in third and received a booby prize which consisted of a pair of spectacles, purchased by the Scoutmaster in one of Mr. Woolworth's emporiums.

At this time also the leaders judged the collection of specimens that were turned in by each Patrol. It was found that the Wolves had won this contest by a slight lead over the Eagles, and that the Cobra Patrol had come in third.

On the return (for this was a short hike) the boys stopped for a rest, and at this time the Scoutmaster said "Let's have a nature race! Who will be the first to bring me the leaf of a red maple? Go!"

Immediately the boys scrambled in all directions in order to see who (Continued on Page 29)



WILL ENABLE US AGAIN TO PUT YOU ON THE MAILING LIST FOR THIS MAGAZINE

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

"Looked Upon With
Favor By The Great
Scoutmaster"



TEAMWORK in OLD TROOP THREE

By

THOMAS UNDERWOOD

Scoutmaster, Troop 23,
Washington, D. C.

The words came as a sudden breeze rustling through the darkness, fanning the Council camp fire of consciousness into a brighter and wider circle of light and understanding. And the Scouts saw, slink-

ing away into the deep shadows of oblivion, that skulking, creeping, evil thing called SELFISHNESS.

EARLY autumn was creating its usual stir in the Scout homes of Troop Three. Fall house-cleaning and the migration from country homes to the city, always kept the boys busy for several weeks. And it also furnished them with many splendid ideas for redecorating Troop headquarters.

"A Scout is Thrifty" was more than a chant to them. Ever watchful for opportunities they were quick to reclaim discarded picture frames, to mend and brighten and mount in them pictures relative to Scouting. Odd pieces of furniture and packing crates were remade into Patrol chests and lockers and additional bookshelves and display cases for newly acquired nature collections. They obtained permission from the Church Board to repaint their meeting room. New screens displaying new designs of Scout lore or Patrol history were placed in Patrol corners. Flags and pennants and posters were rid of their layer of grime and dust and given a new birth of freedom and glory. Even the "Troop Three Meets Here" sign on the outside wall was awarded a neat scrubbing and then highly polished. Everything was made ready for the coming indoor meetings of the long winter months.

And the entire Troop, from the youngest Tenderfoot to the oldest Eagle, were happy with the result of their labor and pleased with the friendly, Scoutlike atmosphere pervading their Troop home. But even so, they were troubled with an uncanny feeling tugging strongly at their heartstrings; a feeling as if something had been overlooked, a something that needs must be done to give them that piece of mind, that assurance of thoroughness, for which every Scout strives in every job he tackles.

THIS ghostly feeling was unpleasant and unwelcome to the Scouts and their sense of duty. Yet, as much as they pondered and wondered to themselves as to what the cause might be, it was not until the next Troop Council meeting that it was brought to light, scorned upon for what it was and banished from their midst.

"Now—that we have a first-class meeting room," a thinking Patrol Leader suggested, "what can we do for the Church, to show our appreciation for the privilege of our Troop home?"

NEEDLESS to say, many good suggestions were made that night and the meeting ended with the appointment of a committee on survey, whose duty it was not only to condemn but to amend, by drafting whatever aid was needed from the Troop.

Bert Miller led them into action and for the next few days the old janitor at the Church was completely thunderstruck. Many were the little odd jobs, that would never have been done by his feeble hands, quickly dispatched by the willing youngsters who swarmed upon him so unexpectedly, begging him to point out work for them to do. Broken chairs were mended, hymn-books rebound, map rollers repaired, furnace room cleared of rubbish and a supply of kindling laid in, a broken window cord replaced—from basement to attic nothing was overlooked, nothing left undone.

Was it surprising then, that the Minister dropped in for a short visit at the next Troop meeting? And as he spoke to the boys, complimentary on the worth of their organization, he also voiced the confidence and the whole-hearted esteem in which the Church regarded them, and assured them that their Scout code of conduct and the manner in which it was being exemplified by Troop Three was looked upon with favor by the Great Scoutmaster.

INSIGNIA FOR "STANDARD" TROOPS

Reprint of SCOUTING, issue of June 1927

AT a meeting of the Committee on Badges, Awards and Scout Requirements held April 18, 1927, it was voted that the attention of the field be called to the fact that no insignia or emblem other than the red felt star (worn upon flap of the right pocket of shirt) has been approved or should be worn to indicate 'Standard,' 'Honor' or 'Banner' Scouts, Patrols or Troops."

This action was taken for the reason that the felt star, already provided for, well covers the purpose and any other insignia for this purpose would be against uniformity.

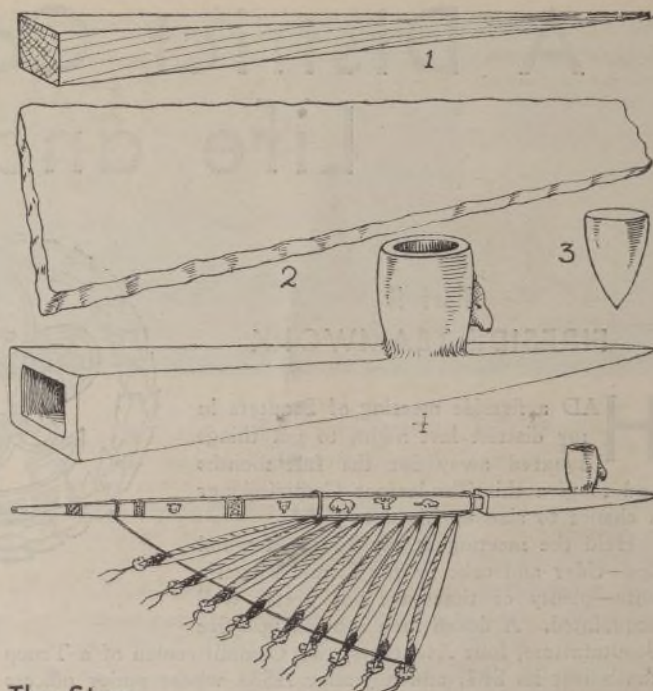
How To Make A Ceremonial Peace Pipe

By "BOB" LOOMIS Formerly Scoutmaster Troop 1,
East Hartford, Conn.

In East Windsor where our Troop cabin is located there are great deposits of clay, but for some time the sole uses made of it were in baking potatoes and chinking up outdoor fireplaces. It was not until one rainy week-end that the possibilities of clay as a medium of self expression occurred to me. We had formed an Indian lodge composed of the more regular campers, and it was only natural that our thoughts turned to peace pipes. By far the most original and neatest work was done by Tommy Lewis. I watched him as he took a ball of clay and kneaded it and worked it over and over, removing grit and lump. As he worked it, it became smoother and drier. When he had it of the proper consistency, he rolled it on a board into a sheet about one-eighth of an inch thick. He had previously cut a piece of white pine into the shape shown in 1. From his sheet of clay he next cut a strip that would just fit around his form as in 2. After wetting the form thoroughly, he placed the piece of clay around the form, moulding the joint over and over until no trace of it remained.

The Bowl

Putting this aside, he took another piece of white pine and shaped it as shown in 3. This form was for the bowl. A piece of clay was cut to fit around this, and the joint moulded as before. When the bowl was fashioned to his satisfaction, he fastened bowl and stem together with wet clay. Then he withdrew the forms and punched a small hole through the bottom of the bowl into the hole in the stem. The forms were then wetted and replaced. Then he took a bit of clay and modeled a bison's head, for ours was the lodge of Ayani or Bisons. He put this on the front of the bowl removed the moulds. (Be sure to wet the moulds every time they are replaced, as otherwise they may stick and spoil your pipe.



The Stem

While the pipe was drying in the oven of our cabin stove, he went out in the woods and cut a small piece of white ash, about one inch in diameter and two feet long. He removed the pith from this with a sharpened piece of haywire. When his stem was clear, he cut the stick square and shaped the ends so that one fitted into the clay part, which by this time was quite dry. He placed the bowl on a piece of wire in the fireplace and covered it with an old iron kettle. A hot fire was built over this, so that the whole kettle became cherry-red. It was kept at this temperature for about three hours and then allowed to cool all night. In the morning we found the bowl baked to a hard light red color! While the bowl was baking, Tommy decorated the wooden stem with figures and feathers. The bowl and stem were fitted together and glued with pine pitch. Natural colors may be used for decorating the stem, such as pokeberry juice, butternut dye, etc. Each part of the pipe might be made by a different member of the Patrol, and the totem of each member could be painted on the stem. The finished pipe might then be hung in the Patrol headquarters, and used in the Indian peace pipe ceremony.

THE "GOOD TURN" FIRE SET

By HAROLD J. STAHL

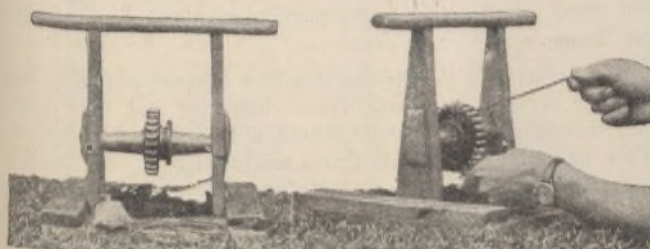
Scoutmaster Troop 82, New Cumberland, Pa.

THIS fire set is so named because it takes only a good turn to make fire. The operation of the set is based on the old flint and steel principle.

The gear, mounted on a hard wood shaft, is started in motion by the pulling of a cord wrapped around a groove in the wheel (much the same as a boy spins a top with a cord). If the wheel does not contain a groove, the cord may be

wrapped around the shaft. The flint is held in position against the wheel *before* the cord is pulled. The charred cloth should be placed under the wheel to catch the sparks. The sparks may then be transferred to a ball of tinder and blown into a flame. A shower of sparks will be forthcoming and care must be exercised in extinguishing the excess or the charred cloth will burst into flame. This is the only fire set which produces *too much* fire.

The design of the set permits much variation. The base-board (10x15 ins.) should be heavy enough to keep the set from sliding when the gear rotates. This gear, four inches in diameter, was found on a garage scrap heap. The hard wood shaft is a piece of a shovel handle tapered to fit into the end sockets. A steel shaft may be used but wood makes it look more rugged. The set has no historic background and carries no mentiment. It is just a modern appliance for using flint and steel.



OCTOBER, 1931

Give Variety to Your Handicraft Projects

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Ayuntamiento de Madrid

A District Commissioner's Life and Letters

Part II FIRESIDE TEAMWORK



Transcribed by
STUART P. WALSH

HAD a fireside meeting of Scouters in my district last night, to get things squared away for the fall months and to give this Tenderfoot Commissioner a chance to size up his new job.

Held the meeting at my house—a wood fire—cider and cake by the Commissioner's wife—plenty of time—we got pretty well acquainted. A dozen men showed up—five Scoutmasters, four Assistants, two Committeemen of a Troop that's lost its SM, and a Junior ASM whose senior officers couldn't come. First we went 'round the circle to see how things stood with each of the seven Troops in the District. Couldn't think of any better way to bring things out than to ask what was the strongest and what was the weakest point about each Troop, in the opinion of its officers. This line of testimony seemed to encourage a frank, friendly sharing of methods and problems. Of course it didn't reveal a complete picture of each Troop's condition, but I'll have to get that gradually as I visit around.

I jotted down a list of the weak points as they were mentioned by the different Troops, and when we had gone the rounds I read it to the bunch. It went like this:

Discipline
Hikes
Patrol Leaders
Hikes

Discipline
Meeting Place
Membership

Books and pamphlets have been written on these subjects, but nearly every Scouter seems to want friendly counsel at one time or another on almost all of them. It takes more than a printed page to provide a solution.

The men agreed that we could spend an hour with profit discussing these five difficulties. Those who felt that their Troops were fairly strong on these points were asked to offer suggestions. One chap seemed to have an ideal Troop; he threw modesty to the winds and told the rest just how to do things right. I wondered if a visit to his Troop would bear out all he said about it. Ben Johnson of Troop 40, an old-timer who kept very quiet most of the evening, ventured the idea that a new man shouldn't try to copy another's method of running a Troop unless he felt sure that the same tools, in his hands, would work as well. "So much depends on personality and experience," Ben said, "that a new Scouter should be coached according to his own abilities."

Coaching Scoutmasters

WE asked him just what he meant, and he warmed up into quite a lecture before he got through. "If you ask me how I maintain discipline in Troop meetings or how I get a good turnout for hikes," he said, "I may tell you just how I do it and you may try the same ways with discouraging results. But maybe you wouldn't quite duplicate my ways, and maybe I couldn't put them across if I had your Troop.

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So if I were really going to coach you helpfully I'd first have to watch you in action with your boys, and then I might risk a suggestion on how you could better your success."

Ben's talk led to a cross-fire of invitations and offers by the different men to visit each others' meetings and try to help solve problems. It struck me that here

was the start of something very fine in the way of a District spirit. When a Scoutmaster says to another, "Come and visit my Troop next week, Bill—I'd like to get your slant on my Patrol situation," he's making a gesture that has the real Scouting spirit behind it. Whether he gets much valuable help or not he's complimenting the other man and giving him a real reason for coming around. Inter-Troop visiting by Scouters on such a basis is bound to be good for all hands, especially if junior officers are taken along now and then. Even a very green D. C. feels safe in saying that.

Troop Challenges

ANOTHER outcome of our meeting last night was an exchange of friendly challenges on points that had been mentioned in the credit column. Troop 38, for instance, was reported to be emphasizing its First Aid training. Troop 36, not claiming to be anything extra, nevertheless desired to engage in a little contest, on a Patrol basis, on First Aid case problems. The two SMs. set a date for a joint Troop meeting, asked for a neighboring Troop's veteran First Aid team to handle the judging, and invited the Commissioner to be on hand. Good stuff, I thought, and several more competitions along other lines were arranged.

From the tone of the reports and the discussion I gathered that two of my seven Troops are pretty sick. One is without a Scoutmaster—the Chief and I will have to help the Committee line one up right away, and it may be one of the Committeemen who was there last night—at least he showed a lot of interest and looked like the right sort. The other sick Troop has a Scoutmaster who seems to be bogged down on the trail. His reaction to everything last night was passive or negative. Too bad, for he's had the Troop four years—nearly as long as I had mine—I must find out what's the matter. Maybe he's really gone stale, or he may just be at a temporary low ebb. The best men get to that stage now and then, usually when some particularly keen Scout leaves the Troop.

We discussed last night the idea of a District pep rally, but the men decided that Inter-Troop challenges and joint meetings throughout the District would do more good just now. They figured that a weak Troop might go to a rally with a poor turnout, but if it was host or guest at a Two-Troop affair the interest would be stronger. We'll probably have halves are at this game of Scouting (Continued on Page 30)

SCOUTING

RALLIES

(From the RALLY BOOK)

THE rally is a High Spot in the Troop Program. It is the outcome of Troop initiative, excepting where the Council originates a rally for the purpose of making the progress of the Scouts in the Council known to the public, or for the purpose of developing support for the work of the Council.

STRING BURNING

Team—Two Scouts.

Equipment—a. One piece of dry wood, 1"x8"x12".

- b. Two wood matches.
- c. One Scout axe; one Scout knife.
- d. Vertical uprights, across which horizontal strings are stretched at a height of 12" and 18", respectively, above ground. Strings to be stretched taut.

Regulations—a. All equipment, except axe and knife, to be furnished by Council. Judges to set up strings.

- b. At starting signal (team at attention), the Scouts cut wood, set up a fire up to the lower string and light fire.
- c. No tinder other than that from furnished wood allowed.
- d. Team must not touch fire or add any wood to it *after fire is lighted*. Stack fire first, then light it.
- e. Ground should be practically level.

Judging—a. Team whose fire first burns both strings is the winner.

Variation 1—This event may be combined with Fire by Friction or Fire by Flint and Steel. See those events for all regulations.

Variation 2—One Man Contest. Same as above, except that one man constitutes team.

Variation 3—One Man Contest, using Fire by Friction or by Flint and Steel.

SHELTER TENT PITCHING

Team—Two Scouts.

Equipment—a. One complete Army type shelter tent (two halves) with sloping back, buttoned top and open front.

- b. Nine pegs, wooden, between 7" and 9" long, sharp at one end.
- c. Two ropes, one front and one rear, each fastened to shelter half.



STRINGS MUST BE ATTACHED TO EACH UPRIGHT.

OCTOBER, 1931



- d. Two Scout axes for peg-driving. Belt sheaths.
- e. Two solid tent poles full length, any style.

Regulations—a. Each shelter half to be rolled separately like a long blanket roll, ends tied with rope and then tied together and slung over shoulder. One rope and 4 pegs in one half; one rope and 5 pegs in the other. Pegs must not be fastened to tent or to rope. Poles to be carried in right hands.

- b. At starting signal, team runs 5 yards and pitches tent on a given line.
- c. When tent is ready for inspection, contestants shall stand on either side of front rope, within three feet of front pole, at "attention."

Judging—a. Time is taken when tent is pitched and Scouts are both at "attention."

- b. Poles must be erect, all buttons buttoned, pegs secured, and tent held by them. Angles of pegs are not designated. Tent must be straight and taut. Ropes attached to tent both front and rear must be tightly staked down. Axes must be in sheaths, and sheaths must be closed. No axe adjustment after coming to attention.
- c. One button undone, peg left out or not holding loop, or not fastened will disqualify team.
- d. For comparison, deduct from perfect team score of 100, the following points:

Time: for finishing second 5, third 10, fourth 15, etc.
Neatness: for second best 5, third 10, fourth 15, etc.

HORSE AND RIDER TOURNEY

Team—A "horse" and rider, one entry per Troop.

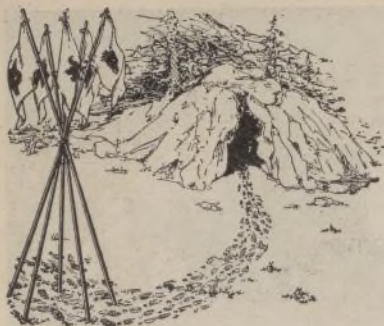
Regulations—a. All the entries enter a large circle, the "horses" carrying their riders on their backs. All attack each other, jostling, pulling and pushing, trying to unhorse the riders.

- b. The "horses" may not use their hands, except to hold on the riders. No tripping is allowed.
- c. Defeated teams must leave the field at once. If a rider is separated from his "horse," if a "horse" steps outside the circle, or if either foot of a rider touches the ground, that team is defeated.

Judging—a. The team that survives the battle is the winner.

- b. This event should be run off on soft ground only, preferably good turf. Have a detail of 1d Scouts handy to catch the riders who may be thrown to the ground.

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Green Bar Men

B.-P. ON PATROL LEADERSHIP

MANY years ago the Chief Scout of the World addressed a gathering of Patrol Leaders at Manchester, England. He told them that in their hands lay the power to do great good and great harm to the Scouts placed under their charge, and he gave them three steps that each should take who wished to lead well.

"First WIN YOUR BOYS by making yourself their friend and helper." That is, get to know each of your Scouts thoroughly, and take a personal interest in each and what he is doing. Look him up if he be absent or ill; "buck" him up if he is disappointed or downhearted; spur him on if he is not pulling his full weight; be patient and helpful if he is not very bright; never be unkind when a boy fails after doing his best, and try to make every Scout feel that he is one of your team whom you would not like to be without.

"Secondly, INFLUENCE THEM by your own example in conduct, and in doing things." This follows on from what we have said before. A good example is catching, and you know how futile it is for anyone in authority to say one thing and himself do another.

"Practice what you preach" is a very hackneyed saying, but it is nevertheless a true one. The quiet, steady, good example of a worthy Patrol Leader is worth more than all the other sort of urging he can give. His boys will follow him where they will not be driven.

"Thirdly, CONTROL THEM with your good sense and by keeping them up to the teachings of the Scout Law." The inner meaning of the Scout Law is indeed the key to success, and it is the underlying basis of all Scout activities. A Patrol Leader must have discipline in his Patrol, and he will have the right sort if both he and his Scouts understand and try to live up to the Law. In conclusion, you Patrol Leaders should think seriously about this last point. Just run over any difficulties you may be having with any of your Scouts, and refer back to the Scout Law.

There cannot be much wrong with any chap who is standing up to that code. If there is something wrong with him, or with his attitude, then he is missing on the Law somewhere.

It is the Patrol Leader's business to show him where. Thus the Law becomes the Patrol Leader's key to lock-up what should be locked-up, and to liberate what should be free.

—*The Victorian Scout.*

PATROL INSTRUCTION

INSTRUCTION given at Patrol meetings is very important. Such being the case Patrol Leaders must see to it that instruction goes over well at their meetings. Some of the conditions necessary for successful instruction at Patrol meetings are:

1. A Patrol Leader that knows what it's all about, one who keeps ahead of his Scouts in advancement. He should

Page Twenty-two

AN EXCHANGE OF PATROL LEADER'S IDEAS

know the advancement status of each of his Scouts so that he may be able to make out intelligent programs.

2. An inclusive program that keeps every Scout busy during the whole time. This should be planned in advance, not thought upon the spur of the moment before the meeting.

3. An interesting program, one that presents things in a new manner, not merely a re-hash of the same old stuff that the Scouts have heard before. Use the game method to keep alive the Scouts' interest in the subject. *Don't talk—Demonstrate!*

4. Have plenty of materials on hand for Scouts to work with—rope, bandages, signaling flags, etc. Let them use this material to the fullest extent.

If each Patrol tries to obtain these conditions, the Scouts will have a lot of fun besides getting somewhere in their advancement work.—*The Signal Tower.*

PATROL MEETING REPORTS

PATROL Leaders, that really lead their Patrols, by having Patrol meetings, will find that Patrol Meeting reports are a very necessary feature of the Patrol System.

The scheme is as follows: Each Patrol Leader, right after his Patrol Meeting, fills in a blank containing the following information:

1. The location of the meeting.
2. Number of Scouts there, number absent.
3. A short outline of the meeting.
4. Did your Assistant Patrol Leader help you plan the meeting?
5. The date of the next meeting.

The above is to give you an idea of what a Patrol Meeting Report is, and the nice thing about them is that they can be filed by Patrols and there can be no question as to the efficiency of your Patrol.

PATROL LEADER—ANSWER THESE

ARE you the best Scout in your Patrol? Have you more Merit Badges than any other Scout in your Patrol? Do you know the best records of each Scout? Do you get your Scouts to pass tests? And do you help them to get ready to do so? Do your Scouts come to meetings in Uniform? Do the Scouts in your Patrol come to you for help? Are you training your Assistant to take your place when you are absent? Do you take an active constructive part in the Patrol Leader's Council after Troop meetings? Are you "on your toes" to better the Troop with new ideas, fine leadership, and most of all, sincere effort to live the Scout Oath and Laws and Daily Good Turns?

If your answer is "yes" to these questions, you are a leader, and your Patrol will be a corker, and your Troop will always win.

—*Scranton Scout Messenger*

SCOUTING



SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

THE official report of the Sixth International Scout Conference has not been received at the time that we go to press. The actions of the Conference, as they are of particular interest to American Scouts, will be published when the official report is received.

The Conference was a great inspiration to all who took part. Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World, had just returned from a trip in the Antipodes and South Africa. A distinctive feature of the Conference was a review of Austrian Boy Scouts by the Chief Scout and Dr. Wilhelm Miklas, the President of the Austrian Republic, together with Austrian Scout officials and delegates to the Conference.

ROVER MOOT

ROVER Scouts from twenty-three nations participated in the first World Rover Scout Moot at Kandersteg, Switzerland following the International Conference. It was a memorable occasion.

The first arrivals were Rover Scouts from Palestine with their picturesque Eastern head-dresses of kafiye and agal, Siam with their blue hats with turned-up brims, Canada's green and yellow jackets and the Hungarians with their grass plumes of "Orphan's hair." The 300 Scottish Rover Scouts with their skirling pipes and swinging kilts added yet another touch of color to the varied throng.

The Rovers camped under canvas, each contingent bringing its own equipment. The 23 nations taking part included America, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, British Empire, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Roumania, Russian Scouts abroad, Siam, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Major W. de Bonstetten, Chief Scout of Switzerland, was Camp Chief. Others who participated were Lord Baden-Powell; Lord Hampton, Chief Commissioner of the British Boy Scouts Association; Mr. Hubert Martin, Secretary of the International Scout Bureau; Mr. Robert S. Hale, Mr. George W. Olmsted and Dr. James E. West, delegates of the Boy Scouts of America to the International Conference. The following message was sent by the Prince of Wales to the Rover Moot:

"I am very glad to hear of the great Moot of Rover Scouts which is to take place at Kandersteg.

"This marks a valuable step forward, not only to the Scout Movement itself, but also in the practical promotion, among the coming men of the world, of that spirit of goodwill and brotherhood which is the essential foundation for the building of permanent peace.

"I sincerely wish the Moot every possible success.

"EDWARD P."

A most impressive talk was made by Lord Baden-Powell at the great camp fire on Sunday (Continued on Page 28)



THE TORONTO BOY SCOUT CIRCUS

This photograph shows some of the boys who took part in a gigantic display of Scoutcraft, Pageantry and Pioneering, held by the Canadian Boy Scouts Association, District of Toronto, last spring. The

photograph shows the parade of the Scout Troops. Other features included a Flag pageant, showing the growth of Scouting throughout the world, an outstanding Signaling display and other Scout activities.

A black and white photograph of a Scoutmaster's desk. On the desk are two 'SERVICE LIBRARY' book boxes, several Scout-related booklets including 'The Scoutmaster's Handbook', 'The Patrol Method', 'Investiture Ceremonies', and 'Service Clubs and Scouting', and a small statue of a Scout. The desk is covered with a lace doily.

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

SCOUTING AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

IS there a Scouter who, upon receiving his commission, has not wanted to know all the ins and outs of his job in order to be of the biggest service to his boys? Thousands of Troop Committeemen, members of Local Councils, Scout Commissioners, Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and Scout Executives join our Movement every year and are sincerely and earnestly eager to know all about their respective jobs. Yet so often they seem to be getting nowhere in it. What are the particular reasons for this? Certainly, they have the desire to learn. In fact, the only thing they do lack is the technical information.

Each of these Scouters should be interested in the Service Library. At the present time more than fifty pamphlets make up this series, each pamphlet thoroughly covering one phase of Scouting, and all written or compiled by recognized authorities on the different subjects from all over the country.

The preparation of the Service Library gave to Scouting in America a powerful means to Scouting attainment. It brings to your side in the comfort of your home, during leisure moments at the office or in commuting, a liberal Scouting education, entertainment and the counsel of the best brains that Scouting has produced. The fifty odd pamphlets constitute a library in themselves. Complete, well rounded, treating all the main subjects of Scouting activity so that the reader may obtain from them in turn a balanced Scouting education.

YOUR investment in the Scouting Library will repay you one-thousand fold, for it gives you the breadth of mind and vision that will hold you as a Scouter, putting more than dol-

lars and cents in your pocket because it will make you a bigger man, more responsible to your community and your country, and will assist you in your home and in your social contacts.

In entertainment it brings you great dividends, for it meets your every need for hours of enjoyable and interesting reading. It transports you miles from your hum-drum, every day existence to the outdoors, the open woods, the camp fire, the skies, — where adventure is held in store for you. And yet it is not necessary to have stated any definite hours of the day or week to be set apart for reading, for in each of our lives — no matter how busy we are — there are intervals and spare moments which we may have entirely for ourselves.

You will realize from your investment many times over, yet you will measure its value only in terms of the happiness and pleasure it will give you.

THE Service Library is the unquestioned leader of all Scouting libraries. It stands on an eminence by itself as the greatest set of books ever conceived for Scouting education, inspiration and entertainment.

The Service Library pamphlets vary in price from 10c to 40c each. The Supply Service of the Boy Scouts of America (2 Park Avenue, New York City) will gladly furnish you, on request, with a complete list of all the pamphlets in the Service Library, together with a brief synopsis of the individual contents and the cost of each pamphlet.

Every man identified with Scouting in any way should send for this list, providing he is interested enough to continue as a Scouter and carry his share of the responsibility.



NOVEMBER TROOP PROGRAM

By William Hillcourt



By
Phil Brown
A.S.M.

Make preliminary
suggestions to be
voted upon

Have Bob Jones, A.S.M.
work out his idea

Development of new
investiture organization
of New Patrol

Bob Whites-Jess
Black Arrows-Mr.
Senecas-Jess.
L.P.S. Wed.

Jack Jones
Troop 18

John Adams, S.P.
in charge

To Jackson
Heights
at Terminal

James Baker
(Troop Committee
Member)
in charge will
secure instructors

DAY, NOVEMBER .th, 7:30-9:30 p. m.: "CORNER TOOTH"
MEETING. (Leaders' Council) of the officers of the
Troop, i. e., Patrol Leaders, Senior P.L.s, Junior Assistant
Scoutmasters, Assistant S.M.s, Scoutmaster.
(a) Report from the Patrol Leaders about their work.
(b) Review of last meetings. Comment on work done.
(c) Planning coming events. Arrange for a Patrol
standard contest in Scoutcraft at the end of the
month. Patrol Leaders make program that will en-
sure their boys being ready for Court of Honor ses-
sion. Plan and start work on a special Troop
Thanksgiving Good Turn. Make first preparations
for winter hiking and camping.
(d) Instruction of the Patrol Leaders by the Scout-
master in the planning of training for the standard
contest, in winter camping, in various Scout tests,
in planning a Merit Badge program for the Patrols.
(e) Questions, discussion.

During the week: PATROL MEETINGS AND HIKES.

DAY, NOVEMBER .th, 7:30-9:15 p. m.: TROOP MEETING:
7:30-Troop assembly. Check up. Patrol Leaders report.
7:40-Flag parade. Unfurling of The Flag. Salute and one
verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
7:45-Games. "Take the Trench." "Wet and Dry." "Take
the Mat" (Scoutmaster's Handbook).
8:00-Instruction. Scoutmaster tells about "The Winter
Evening Sky." Describes on a blackboard the most
important constellations and tells about the origin of
their names. A short mentioning of the visible planets.
(Or he tells about "Nature Study in Winter," or, having
been "over there" about "November 11th, 1918").
8:25-Patrol Competitions. The different Patrols enact small
pantomimes, such as the capsizing of a canoe and the
rescue of the canoeists, the pitching and preparing of
tents for the night. The other Patrols are the judges.
If they are able to figure out what is taking place, the
pantomime is considered O. K., if not the acting Patrol
has to put another act over.
8:45-Discussion and songs around an artificial fire. As
a basis for discussion use one of the following themes:
"Which Scout Law is the most important to me?"
"Why should every boy be a Boy Scout?" "Which to
me is the most attractive phase of Scouting?" Solo-
and-chorus songs.
9:10-Closing ceremony. Salute The Flag. Scout Law Taps.
Closing salute: Scoutmaster: "Be prepared!"
The boys: "We are prepared!"
9:15-Dismissal.

During the week: PATROL MEETINGS AND HIKES.

DAY, NOVEMBER .th, 2:30-9:00 p. m.: TROOP HIKE.
2:30-Check up. Patrol Leaders account for their boys.
2:40-Start on Observation Hike. The Patrols are given
orders to keep their eyes open while hiking along.
3:30-Arrival at destination. The Patrols are given half an
hour in which to write a report of things observed.
4:30-Game. "Capture the Flag." "Flag Raiding." (H. for B.).
5:45-Fire building. Preparing of supper.
6:30-Supper. Cleaning up.
7:15-Star study. Have an instructor designated for each
Patrol. Point out the most important constellations and
the visible planets with the light beam of a flashlight.
8:15-Start home trip.
9:00-Dismissal.

During the week: PATROL MEETINGS AND HIKES.

DAY, NOVEMBER .th, 7:30-9:30 p. m.: "CORNER TOOTH"
MEETING (Leaders' Council). For program see above.

DAY, NOVEMBER .th, 7:30-9:15 p. m.: TROOP MEETING:
7:30-Troop assembly. Check up. Patrol Leaders account
for their Patrols. Inspection of neatness and correct-
ness of Uniform, shined shoes, clean hands, etc.

Bob Whites-7th
Black Arrows-28th
Senecas-28th
L.P.S.-7th

PREPARE IN TIME

7:40-Flag parade. Unfurling of The Flag. Scouts salute
while singing one verse of "America." Pledge of Allee-
giance to The Flag.
7:45-Games. "Crows and Cranes." "Moving Statues."
"B-I-L-l-a-c-k and B-I-L-l-u-e." (Games and Rec. Method).
8:05-Instruction. Doctor X tells about "The Use of the Boy
Scout Neckerchief in First Aid Work." The Patrols
are divided up into pairs, and when the Doctor dem-
onstrates the different triangular bandages the Scouts
try them out on their buddies. All boys in activity.
(Or Doctor X tells about "Red and White Blood Cor-
puscles," how the red ones help to keep up the blood
heat and how the white ones kill the germs, or "The
Architecture of the Human Building.")
8:30-Patrol Contests in the practical use of the First Aid in
which they have just had instruction. One boy of each
Patrol is made a victim, and each of the other Scouts
is to apply a bandage to him.
8:50-Community singing and story by Scoutmaster. Sing the
old favorite songs and teach the boys a new one. A
short talk of inspirational character built around an
incident in the current news.
9:10-Closing ceremony. Salute The Flag. Scout Law Taps.
Closing salute: Scoutmasters: "Be prepared!"
The boys: "We are prepared!"
9:15-Dismissal.

During the week: PATROL MEETINGS AND HIKES.

DAY, NOVEMBER .th, 2:30-5:30 p. m.-TROOP HIKE
2:30-Check up. Patrols report.
2:40-Patrols hike to the spot where the competition is held
upon at the first "Corner tooth" meeting of the month
is to take place.
3:15-Start of Patrol standard contest. Each Patrol is given a
section of ground and asked to drive in the centre a
stake with the Patrol name, and each Patrol Leader is
given an envelope containing the following letter:

DIRECTION TO PATROL.
Time limit to finish project: 60 minutes. Problem need
not be done consecutively. No Coaching permitted.
(1) Have a Scout follow these directions: Start at
your Patrol stake, and go North Northeast 43 feet, then
West 40 feet, then East Southeast 54 feet, then South 20
feet, then Southwest 35 feet, then North 14 feet and
drive a stake. (2) Have a Scout collect, identify and
list on paper 10 different tree twigs (or leaves). (3)
Have a Scout build a fire with natural wood material,
using only 2 matches, furnished by judges, and keep
burning until told to extinguish by judges. (4) Make a
twist, on a stick of material furnished by judges. (5)
Signal by some method the message enclosed in envelope.
(6) Have the Scout who writes the message for the
receiver in 5 do as message directs. (7) Have a Scout
answer the questions on the attached sheet. (8) Tie 8
different Tenderfoot knots around a stick 4 feet long, using
a different rope for each knot. Leave knots tied until
told to untie them by the judges. (9) Whittle a letter
opener. (10) After finishing these problems, be ready
to line up your Patrol and when the judges arrive, have
the Scouts recite the Scout Oath and Law.
The envelope mentioned in (5) contains the message
"Find stone weighing 4 lbs." The sheet mentioned in
(7) contains 10 questions from "Quiz Book for Boy
Scout" or made up by yourself.
Have all the material necessary present when the con-
test starts. Assign a judge for each part, making use
of junior officers, Committee members, parents.

4:15-End of contest. The judges come together and work out
the final results, while Assistants take charge of the
Troop for a game period: "Mount Tag," "Cross Tag,"
"Hip Tag," or other Tags from S.M.S. Handbook.
4:40-Announcement of which Patrols have succeeded in at-
taining standard yell.
4:50-Start home trip
5:30-Dismissal.

S.M., A.S.M.,
Two T.C. members

Dr. Jacob
Paterson
through
Wm. Russell
Scout Father

Judged by
D. Peterson
and Wm.
Russell

From
Songs
Scouts
Sing

From
Region 3,
Treasure
Island

by S.M.
or
"Nov. 11-
Anniversaries"

To
Hunt's
Woods

GOOD TURNS

Most of these Good Turns are sent in by the Scoutmaster on the re-registration blanks. A few are from Troop publications.

Put over a Boy Scout Circus. Distributed hand bills on "Clean Up Week." Handled traffic for Memorial Day Parade. Helped decorate graves of Soldiers.

Troop 2(70), Marion, Ill.

Toy Repair Shop—repaired more than 800 toys and distributed these toys and baskets to the poor during Christmas. Assisted at Fair; assisted with traffic at school crossings; assisted at Easter Egg Hunt; Memorial Day Programs.

Troop 4, Huntsville, Ala.

Directed traffic on different occasions. Watched parked cars. Guarded city park against vandalism; Hauled kindling into church basement. Decorated hall for school patrons' club. Helped on benefit show for school.

Troop 25, Festus, Mo.

Gathered food for the Red Cross. Aides in beautifying church grounds. Assisted in Memorial Day exercises. One boy found pocket book containing sum of money and returned to owner, accepting no reward.

Troop 29, Franklin, Pa.

Fought forest fires—6 boys; east of DuBoistown. Attended church in a body.

Troop 41, Williamsport, Pa.

Helped decorate the church lawn with plants and shrubs and kept it in order.

Troop 42, St. Paul, Minn.

Cleaning church grounds and painting fences. Attending church in uniform.

Troop 589, Chicago, Ill.

Members of Troop built and improved Troop camp in town. Registered 22 Scouts as Junior Fire Wardens. Held cake sale for funds to go to camp.

Troop 2(58), Bangor, Pa.

School entertainment, ushers; Audubon Society, bird feeding stations (2); used toy and clothing campaigns.

Troop 25, Flint, Mich.

City Traffic count; Red Cross job survey.

Troop 19, Stockton, Calif.

School traffic; kept public park; answered fire calls (about 12).

Troop 24, Franklin, Ohio.

THE SEA SCOUT PATROL

(Continued from Page 9)

Second Meeting. Use the Sea Promise. Learn a chantey. Start the school of the Sea Scout, which is drill for each individual man. Talk over further plans for the initial cruise to be held one week after registration. Collect registration fees from those who have otherwise qualified. Stress loyalty to the new movement. Plan a Good Turn for the sponsoring institution. Announce that a name for the outfit will be selected next week and ask each man to come prepared to give his suggestions. Make plans for selecting or electing a Crew leader. Throw ring buoy and put on life belt. Make a complete record in the log. Hold an officers' conference for further plans.

Third Meeting. The cruise is only two weeks off and the men are all enthused over the prospects of it. This cruise should be made in small boats or canoes, compass bearings should be taken and a map made. Review compass reading and explain method of taking notes and drawing chart. Have instruction in use of palm and needle and show how to make a sea bag. Complete registrations. Sing a chantey. Make a complete record in log. Did you select a name?

Fourth Meeting. Start using Ship's Bell. Registrations are in now—nine or more 15-year-old First Class Scouts. Give the Sea Scout Promise. Sing a chantey. Complete plans for the cruise to be held next week-end, and issue orders that all baggage must be carried in a sea bag made by the Sea Scout himself. Submit a test on 11" x 22" paper and issue order for preparation of all written or drawn work to be in regulation form. Divide into two Crews if necessary. Keep the log record complete.

Under Way

By this time the ship should be getting under way and the men should be realizing that there is real work, as well as much pleasure dead ahead. Meet with the Mates and Crew Leaders and plan a schedule of advancement for the next six months. Endeavor to use competent instructors from outside the Ship until the men are so thoroughly grounded that they will be able to instruct those men coming in the Ship at a later date.

Encourage the men to continue their merit badge work until they become Eagle Scouts. Encourage the promotion of friendly feeling with the younger Land Scouts they have grown away from, and urge them to assist in the leadership of Scouts to the end that they themselves become Scoutmasters and Skippers and, in the language of the Sea—Carry on!



Along the Brook, by Raymond T. Fuller, (\$1.50, John Day Co., Inc.). This is a delightful little book telling in simple language about some of the interesting phenomena that may be seen by any boy along the brook, including birds, fish, turtles, insect life and plants. It is not, of course, a complete encyclopedia, but it is charmingly illustrated and makes a most attractive addition to a nature study library.

Broken Hand. The Life Story of Thomas Fitzpatrick, by Leroy H. Hafen and W. J. Ghent (The Old West Publishing Co., \$5.00). No period in America's frontier history is so rich in personalities as the trapper era of the mountain days.

Thomas Fitzpatrick appeared in the celebrated company of trappers in Ashley's second year reinforcements—spring of 1823—took part in the fight with the Crees, and, thereafter, first as a leader of trappers and later as partner of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company played a dominating part in the trapping business and the hair-raising adventures of trail and Indian raids. It was Fitzpatrick who piloted the first emigrant train. He guided Fremont, General Kearney, and the "Army of the West," and, as Indian agent, made the most effective peace with the Indians the Oregon trail was to know. The authors in this book also enter his claim to the "effective" discovery of South Pass against the tradition, which General Dodge followed, in ascribing the discovery of Jim Bridger, without, unfortunately, appraising their respective merits.

Hafen and Ghent, well known authorities on frontier history, have rendered a real service in bringing to light all the facts known, and much that is new, into a book that will interest every student of this period, and win for old "Broken Hand" many new admirers and friends.

Seed Dispersal, edited by William A. Matheny, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Civic Biology and Botany, Ohio University. (Published by the Slingerland Comstock Co., Ithaca, N. Y.)

Here is an interesting little book for nature students and instructors. It shows in a clear manner how the seeds of plants are spread in all sorts of ways—by birds, by the wind, by insects, by water, through the use of burs, and even by explosive and mechanical means.

The book is attractively illustrated, and would be desirable for Camp and Council libraries.

DEAD AND GONE

The things you did a month ago,
Or what you did last year, old Scout;
Or even what you did last week—
Don't give you much to brag about.

The things that happened in the past
Are dead and gone, so why not say
Good-bye to them? And show the world
That you can saw some wood to-day?

The birds that brag about their past
Might just as well come out and say:
"I used to do things years ago,
But, well—I'm not so good to-day."

For folks aren't interested much
In retrospective past reviewing,
They don't much care what you have
done—

They want to know what you are
doing!

—The Scouter's Gazette.

HIGH SPOTS IN THE YEARLY PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 3)

the Troop started in the Fall? How many boys have been standing still? Why not set up in your program a milestone for January marked "Court of Honor" and determine right now what we shall have accomplished by January 1st along the line of Scout advancement? The month of January lends itself also to indoor handicraft projects. Why not set up a Troop handicraft project, or possibly a different one for each Patrol, to be selected by the boys themselves? For example: leathercraft, archery tackle, braiding of lanyards, making of haversacks or pack baskets, soap sculpture, making model boats, woodcarving, a totem pole contest, etc. The Patrol Leaders' Handbook has a most interesting list of Patrol handicraft projects with excellent illustrations. Are you familiar with this material? Plan thus for your next Merit Badge Exhibit or big get-together.

February is Anniversary Week month, and we do not need to do much figuring to determine the high spot for this month. It would be a splendid month to plan a Parents' Night in connection with Anniversary Week, possibly presenting a Troop play. This Parents' Night might take the form of a Scouts' and Parents' Dinner. More detailed information about Anniversary Week will be published in SCOUTING soon.

For March, April and May we have inter-Patrol and inter-Troop Rallies. In May many Councils hold their annual outdoor Council Rally, and preparation for this big day of the year means some careful practice, based on inter-Patrol

events. Some Councils hold Merit Badge Expositions in the Spring, in which case your Troop will naturally want to take an active part.

June might well be devoted to week-end camping in preparation for the Council Camp later. Surely we ought to mark the June milestone with "Out-of-door Activities." The Council Camp will be operated during July and August, and many Troops not under Council will take advantage of this vacation time to hold Troop Camps, so that the high spot for the vacation months will naturally be "Camping—and still more Camping."

This brings us to September, and we have now run around the calendar in setting up our Troop program. September and October are programming months. We are now getting set and organized and building our year's program. Many successful Troops put on a Stunt Night early in September as a get-together in order to make sure of a good attendance at the opening meeting.

It is a good plan to have a typewritten or printed program for the year showing the high spots, and either distribute this to the boys or post up on the Troop bulletin board where it can be seen throughout the year. Programs from week to week can be planned on comparatively short notice, but they should be built into a general plan based on the high spots of the year.

WORLD-WIDE SCOUTING

(Continued from Page 23)

evening, August 2nd: He said:

"The Rover branch of the Scout Movement is only a seedling now. But in a very few years we shall, if we go on growing at the present rate, have over a million Rovers spread about in different countries. Thus there will be a real leaven and a very strong bond of friendship throughout the world. This will be an assurance of permanent peace—God's will in the world—peace and good will."

The Next World Jamboree

THE next World Jamboree will be held in Gödöllő, Hungary. This is a former royal preserve twenty miles from Budapest, the capitol of Hungary. There are over 30,000 acres within the tract, more than half of which is heavily forested. This will offer splendid opportunity for different types of camping. The Danube River, which cuts through Budapest, twin cities, will also offer an opportunity for some sort of water display. The Hungarian nation is greatly interested in the Scout Movement and in spite of the economic distress from which they have been suffering on account of the War, they are laying plans and will

make every effort to make this Jamboree a great success. There are 30,400 members of the Hungarian Scout Association, of whom 4,500 are Cubs, 20,000 Scouts, and the rest Rovers.

Further details concerning the site of the World Jamboree and the Hungarian Scout Association will be published in an early issue of SCOUTING.

NATIONAL BY-LAWS REVISED

(Continued from Page 16)

Offices at the rate of 50c each for a single copy, five or more copies, 30c each, and ten or more copies, 25 each. The catalogue number is 3443.

All old copies of the Constitution and former By-Laws that are now in our Scout Offices and Libraries should be destroyed and replaced as soon as possible with the new and revised copies dated July 17, 1931. The continued fine cooperation of the Scout field, particularly the Scout Executives, is urgently requested in this matter. As leaders of boys we owe it to them and to ourselves to get a sound background of clear understanding as to the fundamentals of the Movement, as embodied in this, our Constitution and By-Laws. Furthermore, as loyal Scouters we should not only understand the background of Scouting through our reading of the By-Laws, but we should also make an effort to see that the provisions therein are followed faithfully in every particular. Every Troop should have a copy of the new publication for reference. Scoutmasters, Assistants and Patrol Leaders should be familiar with all the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws.

CHARACTER LAST

(Continued from Page 11)

About 80 per cent of the community chests in the United States will conduct drives next fall for the support of their member agencies. The deficits of the relief agencies will be heavy and their demand for more money will be great. The principal plea, feeling its way along the line of least selling resistance, will be for charity to destitute; but this fall more than ever before in American experience, the truest need will be for money with which to enlarge neighborhood settlement classes, Y. M. C. A. memberships, Boy and Girl Scout Troops and supervised play.

Character building is the basic service in the welfare program. The appreciation of its fundamental nature is not reached through simple emotion; it requires mental processes, of which Babbitt is fully capable but which he has not yet attained.

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OCTOB

PEPPING UP OUR HIKES

(Continued from Page 17)

would be the first. By using a little ingenuity the Scoutmaster was able to put across a game that the boys really enjoyed. Some of the objects in plain sight which the boys could not find brought out very clearly the fact that Scouting is a game of observation, and that boys need plenty of training along this line.

Among the objects raced for were:

- The Needles of a White Pine
- A Piece of Limestone
- A Frog, alive and kicking
- A Honey Bee
- A Red Clover
- A Cinnamon Fern
- A Piece of Bark from the Sycamore
- A Spine from a Locust Tree
- A Blue Jay's Feather
- Spruce Gum
- A Cardinal Flower
- A White Oak Acorn

After this game the boys showed a desire to build up nature collections for each Patrol, to be kept in Troop headquarters as a nucleus of a museum. With this in mind they started their collections on the way home, and were able to get together quite a number of flowers, ferns, and tree leaves. Later each Patrol pressed and mounted these on a competitive basis to see which Patrol could make the best collection. Consideration was given to the quality of workmanship in pressing and mounting, and also to the number of different specimens that each Patrol had obtained. Along the same line each Patrol collected and mounted colored pictures of birds correctly labeled. This gave each Patrol corner a touch of color, and a real Scouting atmosphere.

The whole idea back of a Nature Study Hike is to build something into the Troop and into the lives of the boys that will last permanently and become *part of the life of the Troop* for a long time, building up a tradition that this Troop knows something about the out-of-doors and that every Scout that belongs to it makes it his business either to *know what he sees* on a hike, or to *find out* as soon as possible and remember it.

A Scout is a Boy Who is Doing His Best. Perhaps the highest test of whether a boy is a good Scout or not might be the answer to that question, "Is he doing his level best?" In Scouting no "second best" will do. If a fellow is to be a thoroughly good Scout he must give his level best as he promises in his Scout Oath—"On my honor, I will do my best."

OCTOBER, 1931

A SAILOR NEEDS A CHART

And so does a "first-aider." With the Bauer & Black Bandaging Chart to steer by, the boys of your Troop will sail right by the reefs and shoals that dot the course for the beginner in bandaging.

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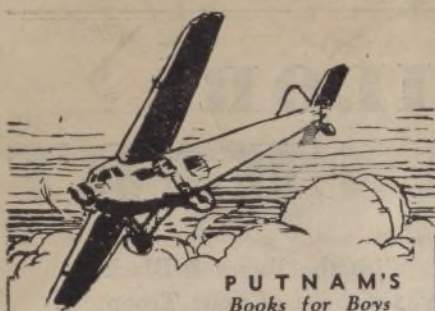
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A DISTRICT COMMISSIONER'S LIFE AND LETTERS

(Continued from Page 20)

The men want to have these fireside sessions every month, except when an All-Council Scouters' meeting is called. They've never had bull fests like this before, and they think the value of them will increase from month to month, rather than diminish. They figure, too, that in six months all six wives (Ben Johnson is a bachelor) will have met a bunch of Scouters and will have sensed more fully just how earnest their other halves are at this game of Scouting.

Pooling Special Talent

THERE'S one more thing that we planned at last night's meeting which I think ought to be mentioned. We arranged to pool our resources of special talent. One Troop, for example, has four older Scouts who are expert rope spinners, and another has a First Aid team that won a state-wide contest last year. The junior ASM in a third Troop is a wizard at teaching signalling, a Troop Committeeman is a far-famed naturalist, and a couple of Eagle Scouts have specialized in camp cookery.

We thought that these chaps would all like a chance to use their talents in a wider field than their own Troops, and that the feeling of increased usefulness would lead them to give the added time without complaint. We'll try not to overwork them. It will be my job to discover such talent and to make it known. Engagements are to be arranged directly by those concerned.

Altogether I think we struck a happy vein last night—of course I don't look for all our confabs to go as smoothly, but at least we seem to have caught a conception of mutual helpfulness without false pride—I hope we can keep that idea secure. It isn't going to take any more time for our Scouters to give each other a boost now and then than it would take for each one to struggle along alone, and we may build a comradeship that will cut down what the Chief calls Scoutmaster Separations." Anyway I'm glad I agreed to try to be a D. C.; I've got a fine and interesting bunch of chaps to work with. Now for a few Troop visits!

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