from some 60 countries and states, both large and small. It was said by the Founder of Scouting, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, that a Jamboree "enables a boy to realize his membership of a really great brotherhood, and at the same time brings him into personal acquaintance with brother Scouts of other districts and countries, but above all, the international spirit of comradeship and goodwill that is bred in these camps is already becoming a force in the world". It was a great honor for Canada to be chosen as the site of the Eighth World Scout Jamboree, and to us in Canadian Scouting it was a privilege to be the hosts to thousands of Scouts and Scouters.

At this Jamboree, although small in comparison to the Third World Jamboree, held in Arrowe Park, England, in 1929 where 50,000 Scouts attended, the entire camp was formed into ten sub-camps. Sub-camp Pacific, in which my Troop, Troop 12 B.C.-Yukon was

located, consisted of contingents from Greece, Luxembourg, U.S.A., Venezuela, Italy, Australia, Armenia, and the Canal Zone. Each troop was self-sufficient, each doing its own cooking by patrols. Charcoal was the only fuel used.

A great percentage of the boys' time was spent trading badges, Scout trinkets, neckerchief slides, crests and so forth, with Scouts of foreign countries. This was big business with the Scouts from U.S.A., who came with suit-cases full of merchandise to trade. What the Americans lacked in quality they made up in quantity. Near the end of the Jamboree the American Scouts were trading just about anything to obtain a Canadian Jamboree neckerchief.

Some of the interesting highlights of the Jamboree were the tours through historic Fort George, General Brock's Monument at Queenston, the town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, the trips to Niagara Falls and to the Canadian National Ex-

