

Another extremely important item, particularly to the participants, was the question of feeding 10,000 hungry mouths adequately three times a day. This tremendous undertaking was planned and executed in a most commendable and efficient manner. The food was issued individually to each patrol and the Scouts prepared it themselves. Each boy was issued with a book containing the menu for every meal and instructions on preparations and cooking. The weight of food consumed during those ten days was in the vicinity of 500 tons, which of course does not include the amount consumed at the various canteens. Four of these canteens were set up to cater to the personal needs of the campers and visitors. These were staffed by volunteer members of the Boy Scouts Association, who were kept extremely busy during the exceptionally hot weather with the sale of soft drinks and ice cream in particular.

The Jamboree was covered by press representatives from almost every part of the world as well as by the Canadian Press, radio and television. A newspaper, *The Jamboree Journal*, was published daily, and these papers were later bound into a souvenir edition which was made available to campers and the public.

During the Jamboree every boy was taken on an excursion trip to Niagara Falls and to the opening ceremonies of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Both operations took a considerable amount of foresight and planning.

Following the opening speeches and ceremonies the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey,

CH, Governor-General and Chief Scout for Canada, announced the Jamboree officially opened and the flags at the flag plaza were simultaneously broken out. His Excellency then took the salute as the entire Jamboree marched past the saluting base. Many of the Scouts then returned to their individual camp sites where they put the finishing touches to the gateways and fences which they had built with ornate signs and indications advertising the particular part of the world from which the contingent had come. The Barbados troop had even brought palm fronds from their native country for this purpose. Although fenced and with imposing gateways, these sites were for the next ten days to be overflowing with hospitality and friendship to everyone, Scouts and visitors alike.

Of course as far as everyone was concerned, those ten days came to an end far too soon. As the tents began to disappear so there became an emptiness, a reluctance on the part of everyone to accept the fact that those exciting and heart-warming days had terminated. After parting speeches by the camp Chief and Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Guide of the world and widow of the founder of the Boy Scout Movement, to an audience of some 15,000 people, the camp was officially closed by Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth. The entire audience then joined in Auld Lang Syne and gradually dispersed to their various camp sites for the unhappy task of completing preparations for their departure. On this note yet another page was written into the history of Scouting.

RCMP Scoutmaster Visits Scout Jamboree

Cst. J. D. Flamank of Kaslo Detachment spent his 1955 annual leave in escorting a contingent of Scouts from the Trail-Fruitvale area to the Boy Scout Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake in August 1955. Details of his impressions and experiences are told in the following words:

"A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout." The Fourth Scout Law was put into practice at the Eighth World Scout Jamboree at Niagara-on-the-Lake. This Jamboree of World Scouting represented Scouting