



# SMARTNESS IN SCOUTING

## CONTENTS

Wolf Cub Uniform  
Boy Scout Uniform  
Sea Scout Uniform  
All Weather Uniform  
Rover Scout Uniform  
Scouter's Uniform  
Hand Signals  
Wolf Cub Pack Calls  
Salute and Sign  
Scout Staff Drill  
Troop Drill Movements  
Flags and Colours  
Parades  
Mourning  
Funerals

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS  
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION  
306 Metcalfe St. Ottawa 4, Ont.



The world-wide brotherhood of Scouts is the best known of all Youth movements and one to which any person, youth or adult, can be justly proud to belong. It is well for us to realize that, as members of The Canadian Boy Scouts Association we, individually and collectively, set the standard by which the Movement is judged in this country. Furthermore we must all appreciate that no self-respecting person would wish to belong to an organization which is poor in appearance, achievement or spirit.

Many years ago our founder, Lord Baden-Powell, said:  
"Smartness in uniform and correctness in detail seems a small matter to fuss about, but has its value in the development of self-respect, and means an immense deal to the reputation of the Movement among outsiders who judge by what they see."

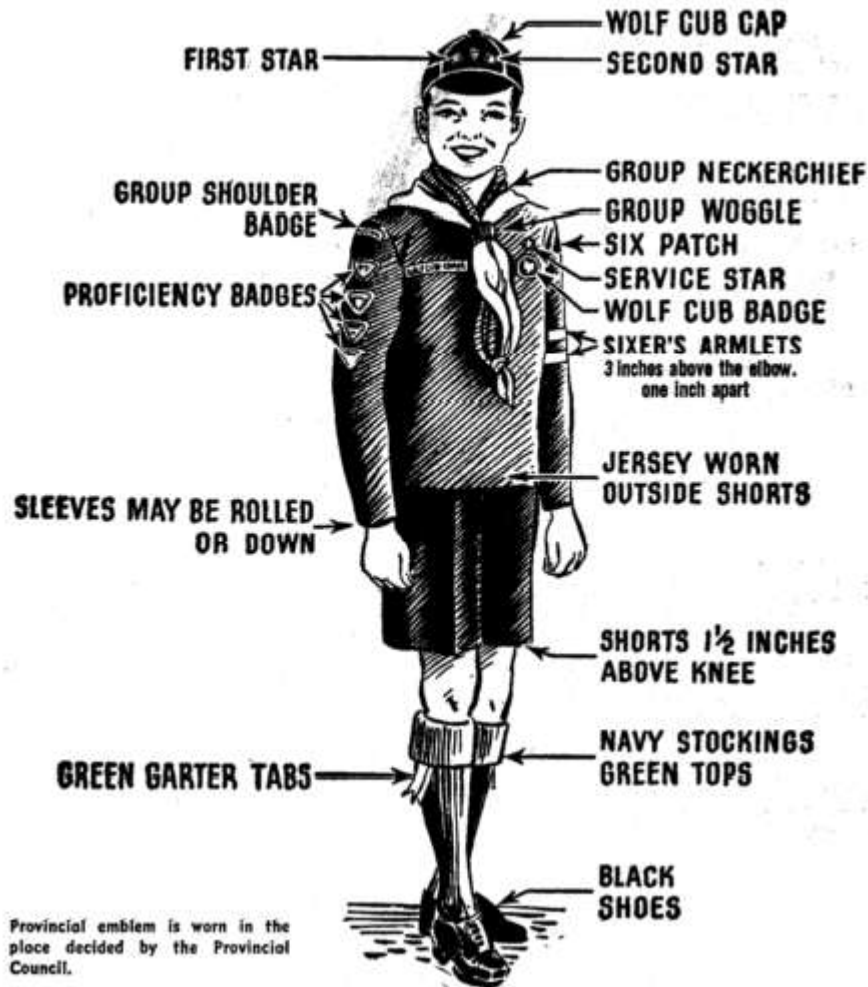
These words are as important today as when they were spoken and they impose an obligation on each of us to be smart in appearance and to conform to a recognized pattern of procedure in ceremonies. In this way we can exemplify the spirit of brotherhood through unity of purpose and action.

Yours sincerely,

*Chief Executive Commissioner*

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## The Wolf Cub Uniform—How To Wear It



An important point to remember about the Wolf Cub uniform is that the Jersey is always worn outside the shorts. For rambles, camp and summer wear, drill shorts and cotton jerseys are available. Whistles, knives and axes are not a part of Pack Equipment or Cub Uniform.

## The Boy Scout Uniform—How To Wear It



Full uniform above the knees should be worn at least once a day in camp. Scouts leaving camp and going to public places must be properly and neatly dressed.

Where for reasons of adverse weather or other conditions, shorts would be impractical, blue longs may be worn provided there is uniformity within the Troop.

## The Sea Scout Uniform

The uniform of the Sea Scout is the same as for other Scouts with the following exceptions:

**Naval Rating Cap**, with white top for summer, with ribbon inscribed "Sea Scouts". (See Rule 124, P.O.R.)

**Shirt or Jersey** - Blue, with "Sea Scouts - Canada" over right breast pocket. For camp or boating, a white Sea Scout "T" shirt, with white or blue shorts and white running shoes may be worn provided there is uniformity within the Troop.

Where for reasons of adverse weather or other conditions, shorts would be impractical, Sea Scouts may wear blue longs or bell bottoms, provided there is uniformity within the Troop.



## All Weather Uniform

The All Weather Uniform was designed by experts to fulfill the need for a cold weather uniform for Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Scouters in any J part of Canada. All or part of the uniform can be worn, according to the activity engaged in. It may be worn also for inclement weather and for general school wear.

**Ski Cap** - Green wool lined with convertible ear-flaps. Windproof and water-resistant.

**Hood** - Green fur trimmed and lined with heavy blanket cloth. Buttons to parka and may be worn with or without Ski Cap.

**The Parka** - Green open style with zipper front and inside draw-string to regulate body heat. Cub, Scout or Rover crest on left breast pocket.

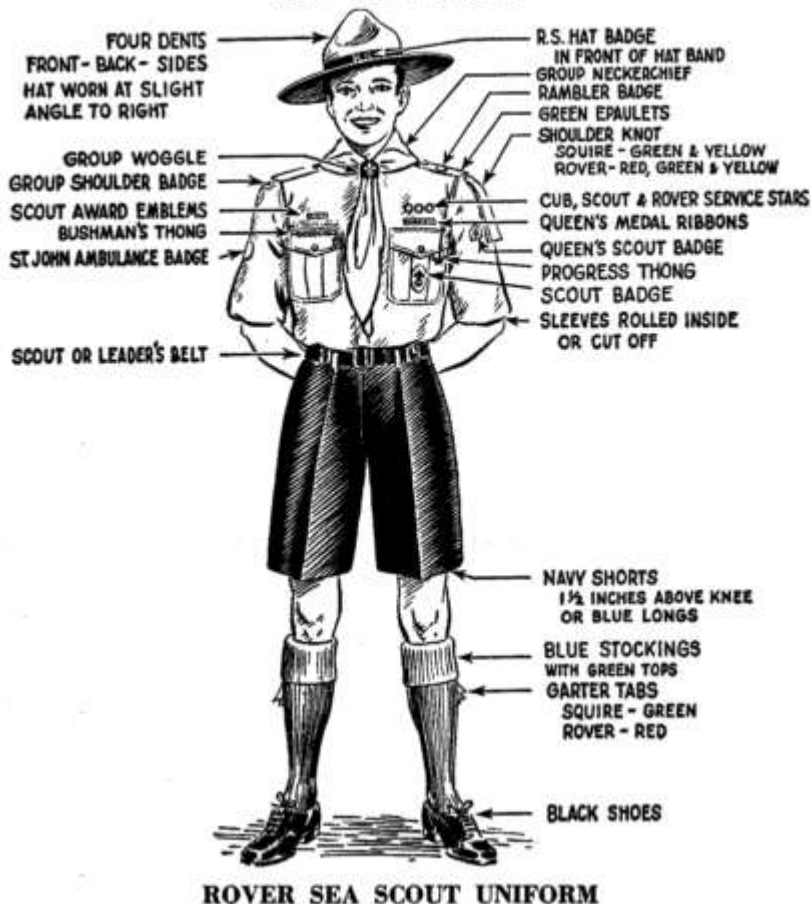
**Ski Pants** - Blue conventional ski pants with II knitted cuffs.

**Footwear** - Brown, Hi-Cut worn with heavy Ski socks. Other footwear suitable to the local conditions may be worn.



# Rover Scout Uniform

## HOW TO WEAR IT



ROVER SEA SCOUT UNIFORM

**Hat** - Blue peak cap with black band. Special R.S.S. Badge in front.

**Tie** - Black. May be worn with jacket, in lieu of group neckerchief.

**Shirt** - Blue, Boy Scout pattern; "Sea Scouts-Canada" over right pocket.

In summer a white shirt of above pattern may be worn. (Tender- foot Badge on left pocket).

**Shorts or Longs** – Blue, longs or bell bottom.

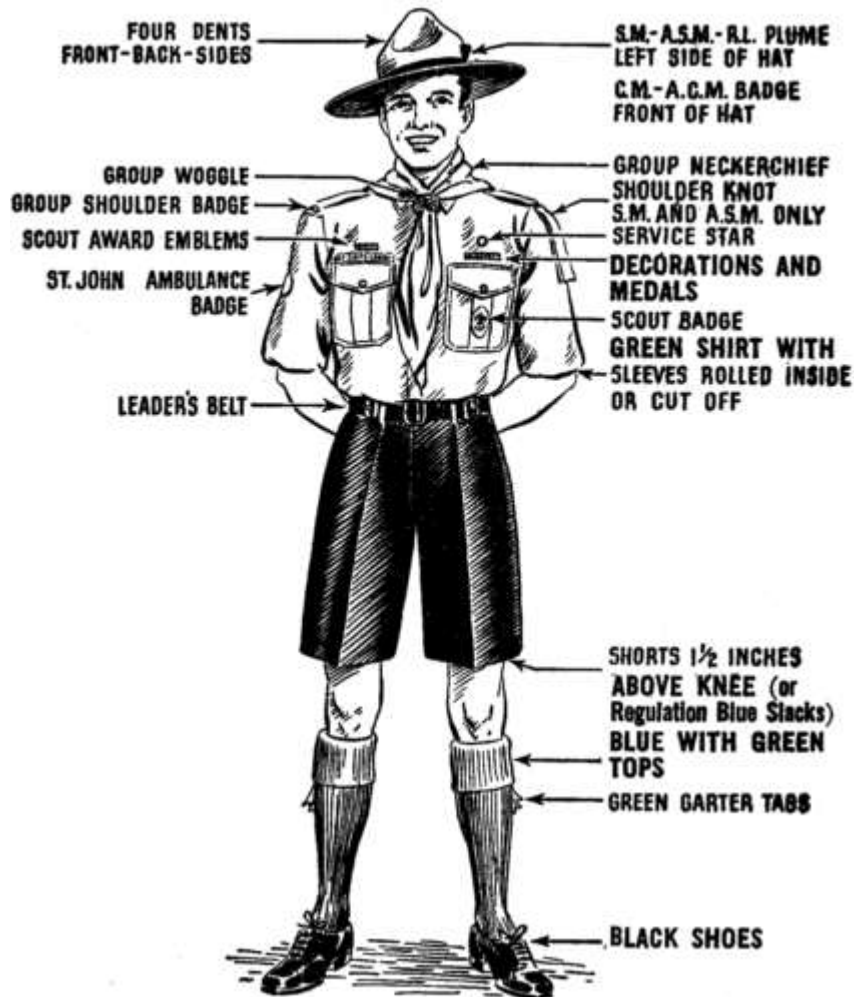
**Stockings** - Blue, with green tops.

**Garter Tabs and Shoulder Knots** - As for Rover Scouts.

**Jacket** - If desired a plain navy blue two button jacket, single breasted, blazer type may be worn.

# The Scouter's Uniform

## How to Wear It



It should be noted that Cubmasters do not wear shoulder knots and their hat badges are worn at the front of the hat.

NOTE: (a) *All Scouter hat badges are worn on the leather bat band.*

(b) *A walking stick or thumbstick may be carried on appropriate occasions.*

Sea Scouter's Uniform: As for Sea Scouts with the following exceptions: A Blue peak cap with the Sea Scoutmaster's hat badge worn on a black band. Blue serge double breasted coat with horn buttons, may be worn. In such case a white or ,blue shirt will be worn with green tie instead of neckerchief. Shoulder knot of colours appropriate to rank will be worn with regular Sea Scoutmaster uniform but not with the double breasted coat.



# Hand Signals

Hand signals are generally used in Scouting in preference to verbal or whistle commands, particularly when the Troop is in a formation where the Scouter may be seen by all. Special calls such as "bird calls" are also appropriate. Usually one verbal "Alert" or "Troop" call is given to attract attention, and then the appropriate hand signal given. Scouts should always move on "the double". The P.L. is always on the right of the Patrol, the Second on the left, with the Patrol between them.

The hand signals shown here are in general international usage. Additional hand signals may be made at the discretion of the Court of Honour .

While Rover Scouts will not normally use hand signals they should be familiar with them.



Figure 1.—Troop in Line



Figure 2.—Horseshoe Formation

Troop in one rank, facing to or from of the Scoutmaster according to the position of his palms. The signal illustrated calls for Troop in line facing away from the Scoutmaster.

Honour Patrol forms right end Horseshoe (on Scoutmaster's left) . Patrols separated by one pace intervals. Hands quarter circled from crossed position and held extended until the P.L.s in their places.

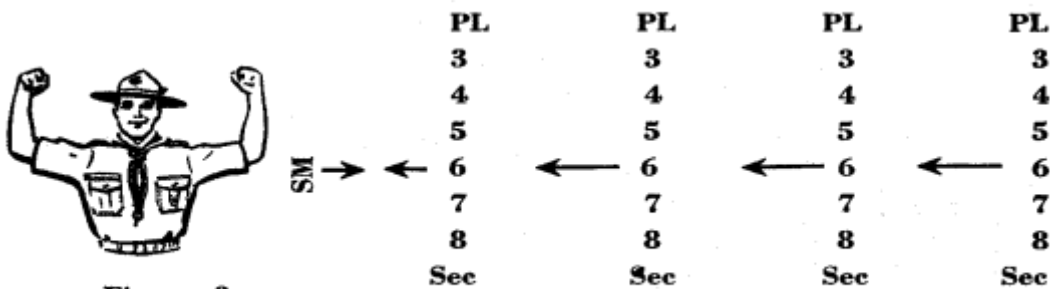


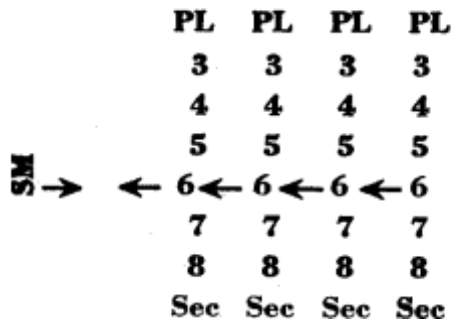
Figure 3

Figure 3.—Open Column of Patrols

In this formation the interval between the Patrols should be sufficient to permit each patrol to wheel into line without the necessity of easing-off to right or left.



**Figure 4.—Close Columns**



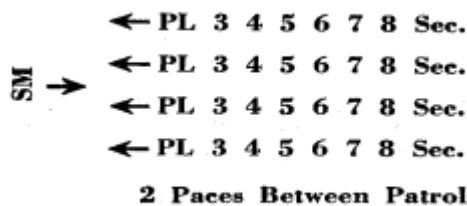
**Figure 4**

The Close Column Interval is one pace between Patrols.

**Figure 5**



**Figure 5—Relay Formation**



**Figure 6.—Come In**

This signal is most used in field games to bring all Scouts in to the leader.



**Figure 7.—Circle Formation**

This signal is used for circle games. Hands half circled front to rear.

## Wolf Cub Pack Calls

There are no signals in Cubbing. A few simple Pack calls are all that is necessary. Recommended by B.-P. in "The Wolf Cub's Handbook" are the following:

**"Pack, Pack, Pack".** (Sharp) At this call every Cub answers by yelling "Pack" and by scampering at once to form the Rock Circle around the Cubmaster.

**"Pack".** If an Old Wolf calls "Pack" only once, it means "Silence", and every one stops what he is doing and listens. No one is allowed to call "Pack" except an Old Wolf. The Sixer may call his Six together by its Six Colour - i.e. Red Six, or Blue Six, etc.

**Alert.** Cub stands erect, with heels together, hands down by sides, chest well advanced, head up, and eyes looking straight to the front.

**At Ease.** Stand with feet apart, hands clasped behind the back.

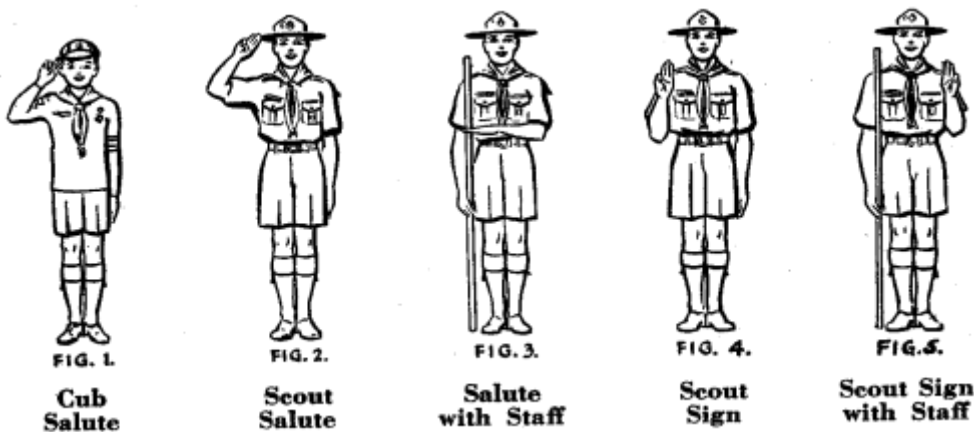
**Council Rock.** This is the centre of the circle with Akela in the middle and the Totem Pole (if any) on Akela's right.

**Rock Circle.** The Pack is circled around the Council Rock, each Cub shoulder to shoulder. This formation may be used for story telling.

**Parade Circle.** Cubs join hands and back up into a large circle until hands are extended. Hands are then dropped. The Parade Circle is the correct formation for the Grand Howl, Jungle Dances, etc.

## Cub and Scout Salute and Scout Sign

The Wolf Cub salute is made with the first two fingers of the right hand (see fig. 1). The two fingers are held apart to symbolize the ears of the wolf. They also represent the two parts of the Cub Law.



The Salute is made with or without hat.

The Scout salute is made with the first three fingers of the right hand (see fig. 2) or left hand (see fig. 3). The fingers are straight and together and the little finger is held down with the thumb. The three fingers represent the three parts of the Scout Promise.

The Scout salute is made by:

Boy Scouts, Rover Squires, Rover Scouts, Scouters and lay-members who have made the Scout Promise.

The general rule for saluting is "the long way up and the short way down", the arm going out to the right and then bending at the elbow to the head. In concluding the salute the hand is brought straight down.

The Scout salute is given as a sign of recognition between members of the Brotherhood meeting for the first time that day. It is also used as a sign of respect.

The Scout Sign is made when the Promise is made at an Investiture and at all subsequent repetitions. During the making of the Promise at an Investiture all Scouts, Rovers and Leaders make the Scout Sign. If staff is held, the sign is made as in fig. 5.

Pack Scouters make the Cub salute when with Cubs, the Scout salute at other times. All Leaders make the Scout Promise when invested.

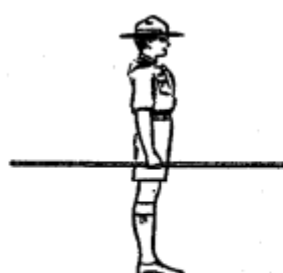
## Scout Staff Drill



**At the Alert**



**At Ease**



**Support Staff**

**Slope Staff**

**Trail Staff**

**Secure Staff**  
(Close order or Funerals)

# Troop Drill

Call "Troop" or use troop call to attract attention and silence in Troop. Give hand signal to get Troop into required formation.

Troop then assumes the At Ease position-feet a comfortable distance apart, right hand clasped in left hand behind back, head up, eyes front.

## "Troop-Alert"



Move left foot up smartly to right foot-heels touching, toes apart (feet should be at 30° angle), arms straight at sides, head up, look straight ahead.

## "Troop-At Ease"

Move left foot to left and take up position described above. This command may be followed by 'Easy'. Relax, the body, arms and head may now be moved but the feet must remain in the 'At Ease' position. The troop may not go direct from the 'Alert' position to the 'Easy' position.

## TURNNS. From the Alert.

**"Troop-Right Turn"**. Turn on right heel and left toe-snap left foot up to right.



**"Troop-Left Turn"**. Turn on left heel and right toe -snap right foot up to left.

**"Troop-about turn"**. Turn right about on right heel and left toe-snap left foot up to right.

## Quick March from the Alert.

Troop-Quick March.-All step off together with the left foot on the word "March". Scouts should use the quick step of 120 paces to the minute. Swing the arms freely from the shoulders,-the arm coming forward together with the opposite leg. Body straight, head up, eyes front. Listen for and concentrate on the rythm to keep in time. Don't watch the feet of the chap in front-it will cause bad carriage; watch his shoulders -the swing of the arms will keep you in step together. If the column slows down do not change the speed of your legs-only the distance of the pace-even to marking time.



**Wheeling** -If possible avoid having to shout wheeling instructions-if the troop has to wheel the leader will put out the appropriate arm and hold it there until the front rank has made the turn. Or a prearranged marker may be used. When wheeling the outside rank continues marching at normal speed, the inner rank slow speed but maintain the step and cover off on the outside rank to maintain a straight file.

**"Troop-Halt".** Give the command "Halt" as the right foot passes the left. Take one more pace with the left foot and bring the right foot up smartly, coming to the "Alert".

**"Troop. ..Dismiss".** Troop turns to right, pauses (count of 3) salutes, breaks away outwards. This is a formal dismissal as at end of parade or troop meeting.

**"Troop. ..Break Away".** Troop turns to right, pauses and breaks away outwards. Used informally during a meeting, etc. when the troop goes away to work on some project, e.g. after flag break.



## Movements

**First Method.** By Patrols in single file moving at intervals on side of the road facing traffic.

At night front and rear markers should be stationed about 20 paces ahead and behind the main body. The leading marker must carry a white light and the rear marker a red light.

Troops walk or march facing the traffic except when under police escort.

**Second Method.** By Troops in column of route in threes.

**"Fall In in Threes."** Since the Troop will use "Column of Threes" only for marching in public, a practice in its nature quite apart from the normal Scout activities, a special procedure must be adopted. To secure the most effective appearance of the Troop in threes, it must be sized with the tallest Scouts on both flanks.

**"Sizing a Troop in Threes."**

(1) **"TALLEST ON THE RIGHT, SHORTEST ON THE LEFT, IN " SINGLE RANK - Fall in."**

The Troop arrange themselves in descending order of height from the right. Train the Scouts to take their places from the REAR.

(2) **"Number."**

The Scouts will number in succession from the right. Train the Scouts to turn their heads to the left when numbering.

(3) **"EVEN NUMBERS-TWO PACES STEP BACK - March."**

The Even Numbers take two paces back smartly. See that this is done together.

(4) **"RIGHT AND LEFT-Turn."**

Right Hand man of Front rank stands fast. Remainder front rank turn to the right. Rear rank turn to the Left.

(5) **"INTO THREES-QUICK - March."**

No. 1 stands fast.

No.3 moves behind No. 1 halts and turns left.

No.5 moves behind No.3 (who is behind No. 1 halts and turns left.)

This will form the right hand file of three and will be the leading three when the Troop moves off to the right.

No.7 moves up to No. 1, halts and turns left. No.9 moves behind No.7, halts and turns left.

No. 11 moves behind No.9, halts and turns left. This will form second file of three, and so on.

The rear rank will wheel right and follow the front rank, taking their places in turn.

The last three Scouts from the right of the rear rank ALWAYS form a three, to become the left file of three of the Troop, and the leading three when the Troop moves off to the left.

Note. The last file but one may, if not complete, be made up of:-One Scout-always in the front rank.

Two Scouts - always one in the front and one in the rear rank.

## WOLF CUBS

Wolf Cubs should always be paraded in a separate body from Scouts with a very appreciable distance between them, but they should not take part in mixed parades designed for older boys and girls, nor should they be expected to march in step.

## Flags and Colours

### RESPECT



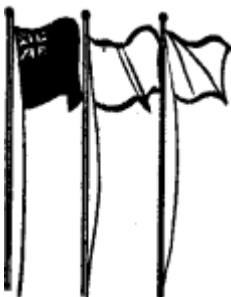
A flag is the symbol of the honour, tradition and sometimes the history of the country, Troop or body it represents. It should, therefore, be treated with great respect. When not in use it should be put away carefully. Never let a flag touch the ground (exception- Dipping Colours, see p. 19) .

Always stand at alert when any Colours march past. If in uniform and not under parade orders, salute National and Scout Colours. If in civilian clothes the hat should be removed.

A worn out flag should be burned.

### FLYING

In the following where National Flag is written read:-Union flag or Canadian Ensign. Avoid carrying Union flag and Canadian Ensign together in parade as this creates a problem in precedence.



Any citizen may fly the National flag on *land* between sunrise and sunset.

Scout flags may be flown at all times by registered Scout Groups, from H.Q., camps, etc.

Except under exceptional circumstances flags should not be flown when soiled or tattered.

When taking part in gatherings such as Camporees, Youth Parades, Jamborees, conform to the "Loca1" Flag regulations.



National flags should always be flown at mast head, or from the gaff. No flag must ever be flown above the National flag.

When the flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height with the host National flag on the right facing the parade or audience. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.



On parades, when colours are carried, the National flag is carried central and in front of massed other colours or on the marching right in the case of two colours.

When crossed with another flag the National is on the flags right with staff over that of the other flag. When in church the National flag should be displayed on the minister's right.

When placed on a wall, the National flag is hung as though the staff were on the flags right - (your left facing flag) - when hung vertically over a street the top of the flag should be to the East on N .S. streets and to the North on E.W. streets.



When grouped the National flag is placed in the centre and at the highest point.

When flying a flag at half mast, first raise it to the mast head and then slowly bring it down to at least the flag's width from the mast head. The amount depends on what looks best. To lower a flag at half mast, raise first to the mast head.

The National flag may, for a special occasion, be left up after sunset and floodlit.



If the National flag is played down to the National Anthem halyards should be cleared before the Anthem begins and lowering should begin on the first beat and continue evenly so that the flag is "down" exactly on the last beat. This should be achieved without the "Signalman" looking up to watch the flag and needs a lot of practice. In this case the Salute will be held for the National Anthem.

When used at unveilings, the National flag should be so arranged that it may be raised to fly above the subject it veiled.

## FLAG BREAK



Scouts will break the National flag from the mast head. The flag should be prepared as shown in Tenderfoot to Queens Scout and ready at the mast head prior to the ceremony. The hauling halyard (one attached to toggle) is made fast to the cleat and the breaking halyard (one tied to lanyard) is left loose. Person breaking flag stands by staff.





At the command "Troop Alert", he comes to alert and reaches up with right hand taking hold of breaking lanyard as high as possible.

At command "Troop Salute", he brings right hand smartly down to his side (thus breaking the flag out) takes a couple of turns round the cleat with the loose lanyard, walks a predetermined number of paces toward the troop about turns, salutes and as he comes down from salute so does rest of troop. He then returns to place.

## MAKING COLOURS

Sea Scouts, following nautical custom, may "Make Colours".



The Ship's Company is mustered in the Divisions Formation by the Duty Boatswain (Troop Leader). This formation is when the troop is formed up in two straight lines, facing each other, by patrols, one or two on each side of the deck depending on the size of the troop, and spaced about one half the troop hall apart.

This Division Signal-or Fall-in-is given by the Duty Boatswain by either recognized Scout Hand signal, by the Morse Code letter D on the Boatswain's Call, or the regulation 'Fall-in' pipe on the Boatswain's call; depending on troop practise. The Duty Boatswain then brings the Troop to the Alert and turns the Troop over to the Duty A.S.M.

Duty A.S.M. "Duty Patrol Leader, Post Signalman to the Ensign".

Duty P.L. "Aye, aye Sir,"-(Pause)-"Signalman- (Pause )-Post".



The Signalman takes one pace back, secures his chin stay, and doubles to his position on the Quarterdeck. Here he clears the gaff halyards and makes ready the Ensign.

Duty A.S.M. "Ship's Company facing aft, right and left turn",

Signalman "All halyards clear sir", Duty A.S.M. "Sound Off",

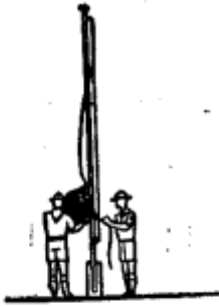
The Duty Patrol Leader then pipes "Colours" on his Bos'n's Call, while the Signalman makes the colours smartly by running them up flying free, while all hands make the Scout Salute.

Duty A.S.M. "Ship's Company facing inboard, right and left turn", "Carryon, Signalman".



The Signalman secures the halyards, salutes the Colours, doubles to his position one pace behind his patrol, ships his chin-stay, then takes his place within his patrol.

## FLAG LOWERING



It is not necessary to parade for flag down except at end of a troop meeting or other formal occasions. However, some signal should be made so that those present may face flag and stand to Alert. Lower flag slowly and evenly keeping it close to staff, catch flag and gather in. Give "Carry on" signal. Remove halyards from flag, tie ends together and make fast to cleat, roll flag and put away. The person lowering should not look up to watch flag down but keep eyes on hands in front of face. Assistant will sound calls and help "Gather in" flag if necessary. No one salutes at flag down. (See note below) Sea Scouts follow a similar procedure, thus:

Signalman in position on the Quarterdeck reports "Halyards clear, Sir".

Duty A.S.M. "Lower away". The Duty Patrol Leader then pipes "Colours" on his Bos'n's Call, while the Signalman slowly lowers the Colours with calm dignity, while all hands stand stiffly at the Alert. (When taking part in parades with other movements, armed forces, etc., Scouts will conform to parade instructions.)



## PRESENTATION OF COLOURS

Group or section will parade-details to suit local conditions.

The participating body will consist of:-Donor with colour(s) . "New colours may be held by assistant or laid on table.

Scouter or person receiving colour(s).

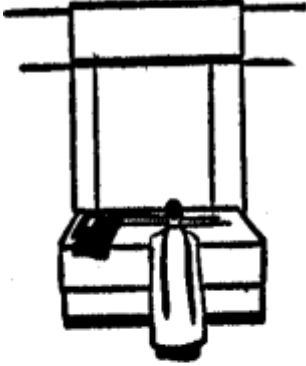
Colour Party made up of one colour bearer for each colour and escort (see page 21).

Donor-"It (gives me great pleasure) to present (is my privilege) these colours to \_\_\_\_\_ to be a symbol of the

tradition and honour of \_\_\_\_\_ " (after this each colour is presented separately). Moves forward and hands colour, held horizontal and furled but not rolled, to Scouter. Scouter turns about, marches to Colour Party and assists bearer, who is kneeling on right knee to put colour into socket. Bearer stands up smartly to alert. Troop salutes and Colour marches off. If more than one colour is given bearer remains kneeling until last colour is presented when all stand together.



## DEDICATION OF NEW COLOURS



If the colours are to be dedicated it is better for the presentation to be made after dedication as below.

Details for a dedication service must be worked out in consultation with the officiating Clergy. The following concerns only the mechanics of such a service.

The flag(s) may be in place (on the altar) or they may be paraded up to the altar rail and received by clergy and placed on altar. The National colour or senior flag should be placed first on altar on the altar's right (congregation's left) the others follow but in such a way that the National colour is not covered and may be lifted off first.

After the dedication the National colour or senior flag is returned first to the bearer on the congregation's left, the other to the bearer on the congregation's right. (Thus, at this stage the colours position is reversed from what is normal.) Bearers receive colours kneeling on right knee. At the end of the service colour party turns about and is then in the correct position.

A Church is a sanctuary, so Escorts are not necessary.

Colour may be returned in the following manner:-

- (i) From Clergy-Donor-Scouter-Bearer
- (ii) From Clergy-Scouter-Bearer
- (iii) From Clergy-Bearer
- (iv) or a clerical train as decided by church.

Dedicated colours must not be paraded without escort. They must not be flown without escort except in a chapel or similar sacred place.



## PARADING COLOURS

**Colour drill-Order at Alert.** The Colour pike and the Colour will be held with the right hand at that part of the pike reached by the lowest corner of the colour. The pike will be perpendicular, the bottom of the pike resting on the ground in line with and against the right toe, the elbow close to the body. Do not stretch Colour tightly down pike.

**At ease and easy.** The movements will be normal, except that the left hand will remain at the side and the Colour will be kept perpendicular at the right side.

**Carry-from the Alert.** Raise the Colour to perpendicular position in front of the body, guiding the base of the pike into the socket of the Colour belt with the left hand and keeping the right forearm on the pike for control. Cut the left hand smartly to the side and at the same time raise the forearm to the horizontal position. The right hand will be opposite the centre of the mouth, **back of the hand to the front**, wrists and forearm horizontal, i.e., at right-angles to the pike, which will be held **perpendicular**. The corner of the Colour will remain secure by the right hand.



**The Slope from the Carry. 1st Motion-**Raise the Colour just clear of the socket of the Colour belt, controlling the base of the pike with the left hand.

**2nd Motion-**Lower the Colour smartly on to the right shoulder. The angle of the Colour at the slope should be 45° to the ground, the right elbow close into the side of the right forearm parallel with the ground. The Colour should hang over and cover the right shoulder and arm. The pike should not show between the hand and shoulder, but should be covered with the end of the Colour.



**Carry from the Slope.** Raise the Colour off the right shoulder with the right hand to the position of the Carry, guiding the base of the pike into the socket of the colour belt with the left hand.

**Order from Carry. 1st Motion-**Raise the Colour and pike just clear of the socket of the colour belt, controlling the base of the pike with the left hand and dropping the right forearm on to the pike. **2nd Motion-**Lower the Colour to the position of the order, catching the pike with the left hand.

**To let the Colour fly-from the Carry.** Release the Colour with the right hand and seize the pike again immediately.

**To catch the Colour.** Seize the Colour with the right hand and resume the position of the Carry. Note- The left hand may be used to assist in catching the Colour in a high wind.

**To lower the Colour at the halt.** On the caution "Royal salute", the Colour will be let fly. **1st Motion-** Raise the Colour pike just clear of the socket of the belt. **2nd Motion-**Lower the Colour .





Carry the Colour well to the right and lower it with a sweeping motion to a position in front of and in line with the right toe, the head of the pike just clear of the ground, the Colour being spread on the ground and to the right of the pike.

If a strong wind is blowing from the right, carry the Colour well to the left and lower it with a sweeping motion to a position in front of and in line with the right toe, the Colour being spread to the left of the pike.

The pike should be held under the right armpit, the back of the hand towards the ground, and the right elbow close to the body.

Notes-(i) Care must be taken to look straight to the front when lowering the Colour and not to follow it with the eyes.

(ii) When the Colour is lowered in wet weather or when the ground is muddy the pike will be held horizontally in front of the body and resting underneath the forearm, the Colour hanging straight down but not touching the ground.

**Carry-from lowering the Colour. 1st Motion-** Raise the Colour to the position of the Carry. **2nd Motion-** Catch the Colour; Note-The Colour shall be raised with the right hand and pressure of the pike under the armpit. The left hand maybe used to guide the pike into the socket. Care must be taken that the body is not moved to assist the raising of the Colour.

(i) Colours are normally carried at the slope.

(2) Colours are "At the Carry" only for short periods and for special occasions such as Parading the Colour, passing a saluting base.

(3) Colours 'Fly Free' only as a salute. Colours are let free and gathered in at the **beginning** of the command to the Troop (see p. 19).

(4) The bearer carrying the senior Colour is in charge of and gives orders to the Colour Party when it is not under parade command.

(5) The National Colour is lowered only to the Queen or her representative (See P.O.R.).

(6) Scout Colours will be lowered on all occasions when the National Colour is lowered and in addition to the Chief Scout and Chief Scouts of Foreign Countries.

(7) A single Colour should have an escort of two who march two paces apart and two paces to the rear. This comprises the Colour party .

(8) Two Colour8. When two Colours are paraded the National Colour must be carried on the right. These Colours carry an escort of three. One placed between the Colours; the other two cover the Colours two paces to the rear. This comprises the Colour party.

(9) In Scout District Parades it is considered smarter to mass the Scout Colours rather than have a Scout Colour with each section of each group. If more than one National Colour is carried these should be massed ahead of Scout Colours. If one National Colour is carried it will be carried in the centre and ahead of other colours. In this circumstance it is preferable but not obligatory that it have an escort of two. Massed Colours do not have an escort.

(10) The colour belt for supporting the Colour is worn over the left shoulder and should be so adjusted that the socket is level with the groin.

## JOINT CHURCH PARADES

At a joint Scout and Guide Church Parade, the Scouter in charge will have to make and rehearse special plans for bringing the Colours up to the altar. Much will depend on the shape of the Church, but the following points should be borne in mind.

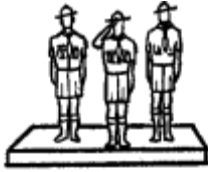
1. In the case of joint Church Parades. It is advisable to detach Colour parties at the entrance of the Church and put them under the charge of a responsible Leader.

2. A Church is a sanctuary so Escorts are not necessary, and it may be advisable for them to leave the Bearers on entering the Church and sit at the back. Cub and Scout hats are not worn in church by Colour parties.

3. All National Flags in the Parade should be taken up to the altar before the Troop Colours. and brought down in that order also.

4. The correct salute for the National Anthem is to let the Colours fly. but if the custom in any church is to dip the Colours, this may be done. When there are several Colours, they must be carefully spaced so that there is no risk of their clashing.





## TAKING THE SALUTE

When possible the Saluting Base should be on the right of the parading column. It is necessary to have a marker 10 paces before the saluting base. As the leader of each Troop or section passes this marker he gives the command "eyes right" e.g. "1st Shale Falls Troop...Eyes Right". There is a similar marker 10 paces after the saluting bases. The leader must estimate when the last file of his Troop is passing this marker before giving the command "eyes front".

Scouters must remember to keep the left arm steady at the side while saluting. Scouts must endeavour to keep heads and eyes at the same angle while their heads are turned and continue to swing the arms.

The exception to this rule is the leader of the right hand rank who must continue to look along the line of March to keep the Troop straight.

Colour bearers let fly at command "1st Shale..." and retrieve at the same command preceding "Eyes Front". Colour party does not "Eyes Right" but left hand is kept to side and not swung.



The person taking the salute at the Saluting Base stands one pace in front of others. Everyone in uniform salutes as the National Colour passes. Others stand at alert and males in civilian dress remove hat. The inspecting officer only will acknowledge the salute of each section as it passes.

## INSPECTIONS

When Scouts are formally inspected by a visitor they should be formed up in 'open order'-3 paces between ranks or patrols. They will remain at alert during the inspection. Keep heads up and eyes front. - do not look along the ranks to watch approach of inspecting party. If spoken to answer clearly but be especially careful to keep feet, head and hands still-but a smile will not be amiss. In the case of a large parade it is permissible to call each rank to the alert just before the 'Inspector' reaches it and to put it at ease when it has been inspected. This will prevent undue physical strain on the boys.

The Colour party will be formed up on the right of the parade. Colours should be held at the carry during the inspection.



The inspecting party should consist of the Inspecting Officer followed closely by the Scouter in Charge. If the Inspecting Officer has Aides, one at least, will precede the inspecting party by approximately 10 paces. (The Scouter in Charge must be prepared for any questions from his guest concerning the Scouts in the parade. He should know of any special awards held by



those present so that they may be pointed out and possibly the holder introduced.)

Small inspections of a Troop can be conducted with the Troop in horseshoe or the Patrols in columns.

## **MOURNING**

In uniform, mourning will take the form of a two inch black crepe ribbon band worn around the left sleeve midway between elbow and shoulder.

Mourning may be worn by a group for personal bereavement within that group. Normal length for such mourning will be one month. On a District or Provincial basis period of mourning is decided by the respective commissioners.

National Mourning will only be worn on instructions from Canadian Headquarters on request of the Chief Scout.



## **FUNERALS**

When in civies and a funeral passes you always uncover or if in uniform come to the alert and salute as the cortege passes.

The general arrangements for a Scout funeral are carried out under the direction of the Scoutmaster, with an A.S.M. in charge of the guard of honour.

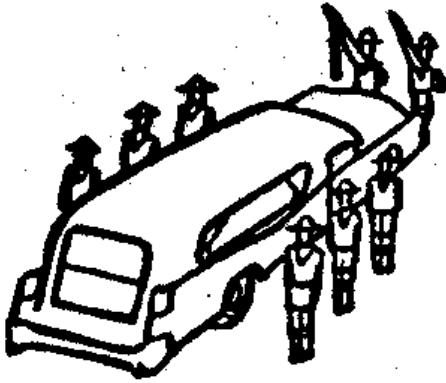
The pallbearers, chosen from the Troop, are, if possible, of the same rank as the deceased. They do not carry staves. The balance of the Troop, with staves reversed acts as a guard of honour.

The National Colour and Troop Colour are carried, the Troop Colour only bearing crepe. Tie a large bow in 6" black crepe to the top of the pole immediately below the badge so that the two ends hang down the length of the flag. They are not gathered in with the flag. They are borne throughout at the "slope", with the exception noted at the grave.

At the home or church only the pallbearers enter. The guard of honour forms up outside, standing easy, in two ranks facing inward, the Quarter at the outer end; the National Colour on the right (as facing the street), the Troop Colour on the left.

When the casket appears at the outer door the A.S.M. quietly (or by silent signal) gives the order "Alert! Rest on staves!"

When the casket has been borne through and placed in the hearse, the guard of honour is given "Alert! Right and left turn (into Indian file, facing hearse)!"



At the same time the staves are brought to the "Secure" (under the right shoulder, pointing downward). The two ranks, the National Colour leading one and the Troop Colour the other, then passes ahead, on either side of the hearse, and take up a position some distance in advance. (This is to make it unnecessary to move again until the cortege moves.)

Meantime the pallbearers have taken up positions on either side of the hearse.

When the cortege moves off, the guard of honour waits until the hearse has closed up to it when the low command (or signal) "Forward" is given.

The interval between the members of the guard should be the same as that between the pallbearers.

The order of procession then is: Guard of Honour; hearse and pallbearers; clergyman; mourners' car; Scoutmaster; District and Provincial Leaders, any other Scouts or Troops (without Colours), other motor cars.

Arriving at the cemetery, the guard of honour continues to move ahead, and then takes up a horseshoe formation with the opening at the foot of the grave (towards the east); the flags at the head of the grave, the National Colour on the right, both flags brought to the "Carry".

Their duty completed, the pallbearers join their Patrols.

As the ceremony is opened the Troop Colour (not the National Colour) is dipped.

The Scoutmaster then calls for the salute, and the repeating of the Scout Promise. At the last word of the Promise both flags are brought to the "slope". The flags then pass, one on either side of the grave, toward the horseshoe opening. Following, the Troop moves off.