

The Scout

A Monthly Publication
for Cub, Scout & Rover



Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association in Canada

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The Travelling Camp

A NEW development of Scout summer camping is the travelling camp, by truck or a group of cars. As well as obviously interesting advantages, travel camping has disadvantages which should not be overlooked by leaders who may be considering such an outing for their troop this summer. Following are some considerations for and against the project from a circular issued by our friends The Boy Scouts of America, and based on several years of experience with Travel Camping.

Advantages

Satisfies the desire for adventure. Offers educational opportunities. Provides opportunity for a display of Scouting to a public not otherwise reached. Develops travel resourcefulness.

Disadvantages

Higher cost than ordinary camp. Increased accident and health hazards. Necessary limitation to experienced and physically fit boys. Distracting influence of frequent and unexpected contacts with strangers. Danger of discrediting Scouting through thoughtless conduct of Scouts and leaders. Uncertainty of cost, which frequently builds up a large deficit for the troop. Difficulty of carrying on the usual camping period Proficiency badge work. Tendency to over-emphasize the importance of such expeditions and spend disproportionate time and money, and to neglect the camping or other summer plans for the benefit of Scouts not able to join the travelling party.

Standards for Travelling Camps

It is requested by the Dominion Camp Chief that the attention of leaders be drawn to the following application of the standard Canadian camping regulations to Travelling Camps:—

Advance Notification.—The standard Camp Notification Form should be used to advise and secure from Provincial Headquarters formal approval of plans for a travelling camp; the information to include itinerary and approximate time-table, to permit of a visit at some point by a representative of Provincial Headquarters.

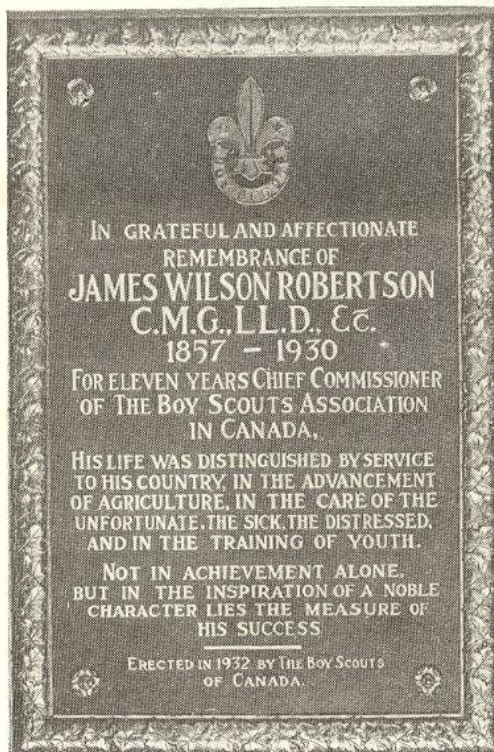
Financing.—Funds for all anticipated expenses should be actually in hand before the trip begins.

A Covering Guarantee.—A guarantee should be made in writing by the Group Committee or other organization of the troop sponsoring the trip

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The Scout Memorial to Dr. Robertson

A BRONZE memorial tablet to our late Chief Commissioner, Dr. James W. Robertson, erected by subscriptions received from Scouts and leaders throughout the Dominion, was unveiled with simple ceremony at Dominion Headquarters, following the annual meeting, April 28, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough, Chief Scout for Canada, and a representative gathering of members of the Canadian General Council and other



Scout leaders.

A memorable address of dedication was made by Rt. Rev. J. C. Roper, Bishop of Ottawa. As one who knew him intimately, Bishop Roper sketched Dr. Robertson's many outstanding contributions to the advancement of agriculture, education and welfare work in Canada, in addition to the leadership given by him, to the Scout Movement for eleven years, covering the difficult period of reorganization and development following the Great War.

In the course of his remarks Bishop Roper described agriculture as "Dr. Robertson's first love, then the train-

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This Year's Camp

FOR a number of troops, camp this summer is an uncertainty, due to the financial situation. Yet for this very reason,—because of the resulting atmosphere of discouragement in the homes of certain boys,—camp is more than ever desirable. In consequence leaders should be slow to abandon the idea of the annual outing.

There are various alternatives to the accustomed two weeks' camp.

The period may be reduced to a week.

Failing even this, a number of week-end camps may be held within hiking distance; perhaps on a farm, where an old barn may be used in lieu of tents; each patrol bringing its own food.

Determination to do something for the boys, and a pooling of ideas at a Court of Honour, will produce many alternative possibilities.

Low Cost Camps.—A surprising number of last summer's camps in all parts of the country were run at a cost per boy of \$4.00 and under; in a number of cases the boys paid \$2.00 or less, the balance being met from troop funds, funds from entertainments, or funds raised by Group Committees.

In some cases there was no cash charge at all. Each boy brought his own provisions, which were pooled. Usually this was arranged by the patrol as a group.

Camp equipment, if not owned, was borrowed. Transportation was provided by the Group Committee

Some examples—

An Alberta Troop of 23 boys and 2 leaders held a no-charge four-day camp. Two tents were borrowed, and most of the boys slept out under lean-tos. Each patrol arranged its own provisioning, from home. For milk, the resourceful Group Committee secured the loan of a cow, and sent this to camp with a wagon of fodder.

Another Alberta Troop held an eight-day no-charge camp for 19 boys and 2 leaders, expending but \$11 "for meat and small expenditures." Three tents were borrowed, one hired. The Committee secured the site and the tents and arranged the transportation. The milk was supplied from the homes.

A Saskatchewan country district five-day camp for 52 boys cost them 35 cents each. Tents were borrowed and each patrol brought its own food.

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The Scout Leader

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Association.

Chief Scout for Canada
His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of
Bessborough, Governor-General of Canada.
F. E. L. Coombs - - - - - Editor

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OTTAWA, MAY-JUNE, 1932

Again—Scouts Don't Hitch Hike

ALTHOUGH the number was not large, there were last summer several press-reported instances of alleged Scouts cadging their unscout-like way across the country—"hitch hiking."

Bona fide Scout hiking is not done on the main highways; and except in an obvious case of emergency, any boy or man in Scout kit travelling along a highway and looking for a lift may at once be put down as a fake-scout tramp; and no assistance should be extended.

When such pretended Scouts call upon Scoutmasters or Scouts seeking free entertainment, a service would be done the Movement by securing their names and other particulars, and forwarding these to Provincial Headquarters. Local papers should be advised to give no publicity to alleged-Scout hikers claiming to be on a "world tour" or a "coast to coast trip on a wager," etc. Such wagers usually are as imaginary as the Scout connection.

All bona fide over-sea foreign Scouts travelling in Canada carry credentials from the International Scout Bureau at London; American Scouts carry credentials from National Headquarters, New York. Purely local credentials have little value.

Genuine Scout hiking involves an incidental example of manly self-reliance. Hitch hiking is a complete negative of this spirit of Scouting.

So real Scouts don't hitch hike!

At the Annual Meeting

HIS Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough, as Chief Scout for Canada again demonstrated his practical interest in the progress of the Movement by attending and presiding at the Annual Meeting, held at Dominion Headquarters, Ottawa, April 28.

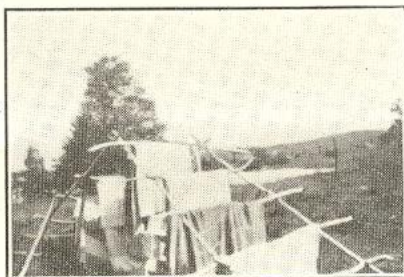
On motion of His Excellency, Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C., of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was re-elected President of the Association.

Census Figures.—Census figures as at October 31, 1931, showed an enrolment of 22,260 Cubs, 29,532 Scouts, 1,505 Revers, 664 Lone Scouts, 207 Sea Scouts, 4,400 adult leaders; a total membership of 58,568, and an increase over 1930 of 5,996.

Our Safe Camping Record.—Much satisfaction was expressed with the figures showing that some 15,000 Scouts had camped during 1931 without a single serious accident, although the summer was notable for the vacation time drownings and other fatal accidents reported in the press.

Service Proficiency Badges.—Attention was attracted to the section of the Annual Report dealing with Proficiency Badges, and the fact that of the 13,559 passed by Scouts during 1931, close to 5,000 represented study and the passing of tests qualifying for various kinds of public service,—as Ambulance Men, Missioners, Public Health Men, Public Safety Men, Firemen, Swimmers and Rescuers, etc.

Public Service.—Satisfaction was expressed with the record of public service given by Scouts and leaders, both for the value of the service to the public, and as practical training in contributing citizenship for the boy. Especial mention was made of the national proportions to which the annual Toy Repair Shop effort has grown, and the 75,000 children of needy families made happy at Christmas of 1931. The valuable training of the many kinds of service given at the fall fairs also was noted, and through ushering on public occasions, through participation in a province-wide artificial respiration instructional campaign; through the planting of many thousands of young trees in reforestation areas, and in tree-planting publicity for farmers; through the maintenance of roadside tourist information bureaus, and through a great variety of service good turns in



AN all-day blanket airing idea of the 6th Sherbrooke "Antelopes." Presumably there was a lack of suitable bushes on their patrol site.

country and summer colony communities when camping.

Finances.—The financial statement disclosed the expected considerable decrease of revenue below maintenance expenditure during the year, and the prospect of a further deficit for the current year. The hope was expressed that it would not be necessary further to cut expenditures to a point which will hamper the usefulness and continued growth of the Movement. (It probably is not necessary to remind leaders that every order sent in to the Stores Department at Ottawa contributes something to the maintenance of Dominion Headquarters, including the cost of sending *The Scout Leader* free to Scoutmasters and Cubmasters.—Ed.)

The 1933 Jamboree.—With reference to the World Jamboree of next year it was decided, "that as it would not be fair to raise money at this time to send a creditable Canadian contingent to the World Jamboree at Godollo, Hungary, in 1933, Canada should not send an official delegation; but individual Scouts who could pay their own way and who would meet the requirements as laid down by Imperial Headquarters would be allowed to go,

providing they could go as members of the British Contingent."

The Silver Wolf.—In recognition of many years of valuable service to the Movement His Excellency presented the Honorary Silver Wolf to Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Honorary Dominion Secretary, and Major A. A. Pinard, of the Dominion Medal Board.

Concerning the 1933 Jamboree
SCOUTMASTERS desiring information regarding the 1933 World Scout Jamboree to be held in Hungary, August 1-13, and the arrangements to govern the attendance of Canadian Scouts, may secure this from their Provincial Headquarters.

Les Debuts d'un Scout

A FRENCH version of "Starting to Scout" under the above title has been added to the list of publications issued by Dominion Headquarters. The book, which is similar in size and in its illustrations to the English version, was written under the direction of Major A. A. Pinard, Ottawa District Commissioner for French-Canadian Scout troops. The book may be had from the Stores Department, at 15 cents per copy.

Gilwell Camp Dates

ALBERTA—Camp Kootenai, Waterton National Parks, July 26—Aug. 4. Edmonton District, 5-week-end Course in September and October.

British Columbia—Camp Byng, July 23—31. Manitoba—Gimli, Aug. 15—25. Nova Scotia, Miller's Lake, July 18—28.

Ontario—Ebor Park, Scout Leaders' Course, July 12—23. Cub Leaders' Akela Course, July 25—30. Rover Moot, July 30—Aug. 1. Scout Leaders' Course near Ottawa, place and dates to be fixed.

Saskatchewan—Scout Leaders' Course, Lebret, July 5—15; Moose Mountains, Carlyle District, July 19—29; Cypress Hills, Aug. 2—12.

Other Saskatchewan camps may be held if a sufficient number of leaders indicate the desire to attend. The camp fee has been announced as \$10.00, candidates also to bring all equipment, including blankets and hike cooking kit.

Scout Apple Day

THE "Scout Apple Day" or "Apple Drive," a combination provincial apple publicity effort and local Scout fund campaign, has had unexpected success and attracted general approval of provincial agriculture departments, the public and the press generally. So far this year provincial apple boosting campaigns have been put on in Saint John and Moncton, N.B., Toronto, Owen Sound, Simcoe, Oshawa, Grimsby and London, Ont. Regarding the publicity angle the Hon. Thos. L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, declared that the Toronto Scout Apple Drive did more in one day than his Department could do in a month to make Toronto "Ontario apple conscious."

HOW TO MAKE A WILLOW WHISTLE

At one time the making of a willow whistle was a frequently practised art of Canadian boys. Let us try to revive it this summer. See page 6 in the *Canadian Scout Diary*.

THE TRAVELLING CAMP

(Continued from page 65)

that any deficit incurred, due to unforeseen emergency or accident to members of the party, or for which the party may be held responsible, or for damage to property for which the party may be held liable, is fully covered by insurance or by resources of those making such guarantee, as protection to the individual Scouts and leaders and the Group Committee or Local Association.

Insurance.—The matter of insurance is very important. Before planning any extended trip a local lawyer and insurance broker should be consulted, to the end that those sponsoring the trip may have a thorough understanding of what is involved, and may make adequate provision for protecting the individuals participating as well as the local organization.

Changes of Itinerary.—The chairman of the Group Committee or other officer should be advised of any change of itinerary or time-table in order that parents may keep in contact with the party, in case of emergency at home.

Camping Standards.—Not only as a matter of good Scouting, but having in mind that a Scout travelling camp will frequently attract the critical observation of other tourists, the best camping standards must be maintained—in choice of camp site, tent location, sanitary arrangements, cooking and messing, etc. Very particular care should be taken regarding water and milk supply. The chlorine solution (see page 68) or chlorine tablets, procurable at a druggist's, should be carried; and powdered milk, for use in case of any uncertainty regarding the milk supply. Camp sites used must be left in as good or better condition than found.

Meals.—Although it may at times prove difficult, every effort should be made to maintain regular meal hours. And boys will not be allowed to drop off at every roadside booth for hot-dogs, sodawater or chocolate bars. This temptation will be one of the problems; but also offers an excellent opportunity for developing self-discipline,—definite rules regarding between-meal eating or drinking being laid down, and the boys put on their honour to live up to them.

On the Road.—Needless to say there will be no appearance of noisy irresponsibility on the road. Boys will be reminded that they are carrying the good name not only of their own troop, but of Scouts everywhere. Correct uniform must be worn. When camp has been made, the usual commonsense relaxation in dress will be permitted; but the camp rule also will be maintained that boys leaving the camp limits must wear correct uniform.

Contacts with Local Scouts.—In no case should travelling troops seek or expect favours from local Scout troops, committees or individuals, while on tour. Friendly greetings with local Scouts and leaders naturally would be exchanged, and the latter perhaps invited to an evening's council fire; and when camping for a period, as over a week-end, a call of courtesy should if

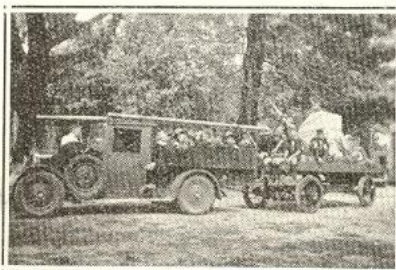
possible be paid the local District Commissioner or Scoutmaster. But no impression should be given of expecting entertainment of any kind.

Week-ends.—Week-ends should be spent in camp, the itinerary so planned as to locate these at a point to permit attendance at church.

Displays.—The travelling troop may frequently find opportunity to put on an evening's Scout display in a small community, where the entertainment and the opportunity of learning something of Scouting will be much appreciated. Where a troop exists, however, a display should be put on only with the knowledge and consent of the local Scoutmaster, District Commissioner or other responsible leader.

An Example Travelling Camp

Last summer a well-directed Travelling Camp was carried out by the 17th Saint John, N.B., Troop, under Scoutmaster (Rev.) C. E. Upham, travelling by truck. The tour lasted eleven days and carried the troop from Saint John to Halifax and back. The total cost (for 18 boys and 2 leaders) was \$216.64; the cost per boy \$7.00, the balance raised by a concert given under the auspices of the Group Committee.



THE 1st Cornwall Troop on their way to Ottawa last August, to camp on the Central Fair grounds and assist Ottawa Scouts in various Fair duties.

The Patrol System was used throughout, and except when on private property, sanitary arrangements, cooking and messing were "a la Gilwell." Due care was taken regarding water used, and milk was bought only from authorized dealers.

THIS YEAR'S CAMP

(Continued from page 65)

Strong Troops Helping Others.—A scout example was that of the 2nd Kenogami, Que. Learning that a neighbouring troop, the 1st Riverbend, was not camping, "due to the depression," they invited the latter to send "any boys who care to come to our camp." Ten boys and an A.S.M. accepted, bringing a tent; and helped make the camp a notable success, adding "competitions which would not otherwise have been possible."

Raising Funds Last Year.—Various troops reported camp funds from these sources: \$1 per boy from Local Association. \$60 from a garden party. Contribution from Troop Committee and Parents' Committee card party. Contributions to one troop from Kiwanis, Elks, Foresters, I.O.D.E., W.C.T.U., total not mentioned.

Group Committees were noted to have: Paid one boy's fee. Secured

\$25 from church towards purchase of tents. Paid portion of fees. Raised \$20. Helped at Scout display to raise money. Contributed \$10 towards equipment. Provided money for equipment and boat. Purchased new tent.

There was one instance of borrowing money. Except under unusual circumstances, and with a guarantee of repayment by members of the Group Committee, this should never be considered. In case of leaders leaving the community, or becoming incapacitated the troop might prove unable to meet the obligation, and the good name of Scouting suffer in the community.

Rather than borrow, the Scoutmaster with the puzzling camp finance problem should try a low-cost or no-cost camp as outlined previously.

Help from Group Committees.—In addition to direct help in financing camps, the Questionnaires last summer reported Committees as having: Provided first aid kits. Supplied cooking utensils and other misc. equipment. Supplied 50 lbs. of rolled oats. Arranged food supply. Secured a discount on supplies. Kept in touch with camp and sent out everything required. Brought supplies out to camp (many cases). Supplied extra blankets. Had water tested. Ladies supplied pies for Sunday.

In many instances the Committee visited the camp. Provided some camp instructors. Conducted tree hike. Provided prizes for a sports day. One chairman visited the camp each day. Another chairman took charge during the Scoutmaster's absence from camp. A doctor member of one committee visited their camp daily. One committee brought the Scouts' mothers out for a picnic on the day prior to break-up, to show what the boys had been doing.

Another forward-looking Committee engaged the camp site for the next summer.

In the great majority of cases Group Committees arranged transportation to and from camp.

In only 8 instances was the Committee reported as having done nothing. One Scoutmaster reported the organization of a new live committee from among the fathers of boys, as a result of the camp.

Regarding Milk and Water.—The health reports of last year's camps was particularly good, this due in no small degree, apparently, to the special care given water and milk supply. In a number of instances of uncertainty regarding the source of available milk, powdered milk was used.

In the majority of cases the water was tested.

The one case of considerable illness in a troop was traced directly to water which was assumed to be safe because of its use by a cottage colony. Prompt measures by the Scoutmaster (sedlitz and figlax) brought all round in 24 hours; but the incident provided a perfect argument against assuming the safety of drinking water because of its use by local residents. (It is possible for communities to develop immunity to certain water impurities; but boys should not be subjected to

the immunization process, with possible serious results for certain boys, for only a temporary stay.)

Testing Water.—Where a test of water cannot be secured from local health authorities, a sample may be sent to the Provincial Health Department. Upon application a special mailing container will be provided.

If for any reason a test cannot be secured, the boiling of water for drinking may be resorted to, or chlorination. Following is the chlorine formula:

In a teacupful of water dissolve a level teaspoonful of chloride of lime. Dilute with three cupfuls of water. Add a teaspoonful of this to each two-gallon pail of drinking water and stir thoroughly. This will give four or five parts of free chloride to a million parts of water, sufficient to destroy in ten minutes all typhoid and colon bacilli or other dysentery-producing organisms. All traces of the chloride will rapidly disappear.

The New Camp Site.—If camping on a new site check up ahead on these points: Accessible but secluded. Protected on summer-storm side. Ground that will drain readily. Suitable for woodcraft activities. Pure water. Safe milk available, also re butter, eggs, vegetables, meat. Safe swimming. Resident doctor within reach.

The Old Camp Site.—Check up on all details, including rental if any, wood supply, prices of foodstuffs, etc. Don't assume anything to be understood because it was understood in 1931.

Approval of Parents.—A business-like method of securing approval of parents is to send a brief form letter announcing the camp dates and place, names of leaders to be in charge; noting that every care will be taken of the boy's health and safety; requesting an assurance that the boy is in good health, or mention of any constitutional weakness that calls for special consideration; asking that cake and candy be not sent to camp; Visitors' Day date; a list of articles which each boy will require; camp fee, or suggested provisions in case of an "economy camp" for which food is to be taken.

Lay Out the Programme.—With your Court of Honour map out a programme for each day in camp, with optionals for wet days. Plan a real woodcraft camp, with plenty of competitive observation games and hikes; and include some good Proficiency Badge work.

Safe Bathing.—Rigidly enforce the rule of no bathing except during swimming hours. Have a picket of not less than two good swimmers on duty, in bathing suits, ashore or in a boat. Emphasize that their eyes must never be off the boys in the water.

Boys should not be allowed to remain in the water for more than five minutes for the morning dip, nor for more than 20 to 30 minutes during swimming periods.

Canoeing and Boating.—Regulations will in some details have reference to the waters concerned. The following definite rules shall be enforced: No boats or canoes shall be used without specific permission. Non-swimmers shall not go out in a canoe. Non-

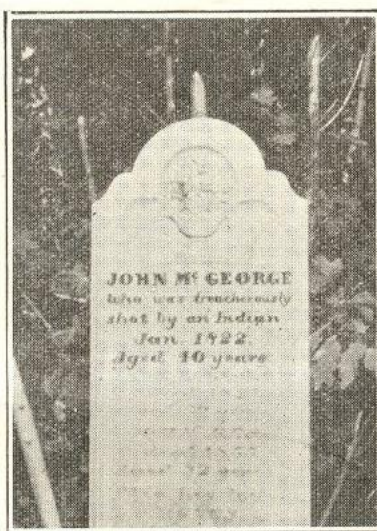
swimmers shall not go out in a boat except in the company of swimmers.

Guard Against.—Sunburn and sunstroke. Insist on boys taking their burning gradually, covering as soon as the sun begins to "bite."

Overeating during the first day or so, the result of exhilaration rather than normally increased appetite. Include prunes and other fruit in menu.

Axe and knife accidents. These are the most common. Some S.M.'s permit only a First Class Scout to use an axe—an excellent rule. The Tenderfoot at his first camp and a new hand-axe should be separated certainly. One accident of last year resulted from a flying axe-head. Never permit the use of an axe with a loose head.

Religious Observance.—If heading a community troop, discuss Sunday in camp with the various clergymen concerned, and use flag-break and camp-fire prayers suitable for all, or simply the Scout Silence.



ANOTHER picture brought back from the New Brunswick Pioneer History Hike described in April. There are many such pioneer graves forgotten in the woods, in corners of fields, and on prairie knolls that would make summer hike objectives and the object of interesting local-history research. The Scout Leader would welcome more such pictures, with accompanying stories.

Other Details.—Other camping hints and details, including Food Supplies, Menus, Daily Programme, Sanitation, Gadgets and First Aid will be found in the HANDBOOK, Revised Edition, p321.

The Camp Questionnaire.—It is hoped that as many Scoutmasters as possible will use and send in the Camp Questionnaire form accompanying this issue of the Scout Leader; particularly those leaders running a minimum-cost camp. The pooled information thus given may later be of important value to many troops in every part of Canada. A description of original and particularly effective camp fire stunts also will be much appreciated as a valuable contribution to that important subject.

STAFF CARVING AT CAMP

During camp don't overlook staff carving as a fine rainy day or after-dinner activity. The Canadian Scout Diary contains some excellent carving hints.

Camp Equipment for 1932

SUMMER camp equipment for 1932 will again be available for rental by bonafide Scout Troops from the Department of National Defence.

Following is the schedule of charges and other particulars:—

Rental Charges

Tents, etc.—For a period not exceeding 14 days: Bell tents, \$2.00; Kitchen Shelters, \$1.50; Field Officers, \$4.80 (if available; one only may be issued to each camp or place of assembly). Blankets, \$1.00 per doz.; Ground sheets, \$1.00 per doz.

For a period exceeding 14 days and up to 28 days the rental charge will be twice that shown above, and for a period exceeding 28 days and up to 42 days the rental will be three times that shown above, etc.

Ranges, etc.—For a period of one month or any part of a month: Cooking ranges, \$2.00 each. Camp kettles, 9 cents each. Tables, 55 cents each. Forms, 33 cents each.

Small Articles.—The issue of such small articles as basins, cutlery, salt shakers, etc., will not be made.

Duration of Loan.—The duration of the loan as regards fixing the rental charges will be the period of the camp and will not include the time occupied by shipment to or from. This duration of camp will be fixed as follows:—

It will begin on the day named as the first day of camp in the application.

It will end on the day on which the stores are handed over to the carrier for return to the Ordnance Depot. This date will be shown on the bill of lading.

In cases where shipment by rail or boat is not necessary, one day before camp and one day after camp will be allowed without charge for drawing and returning of the stores.

Transportation and Other Charges.—In addition to the rental charge, the Boy Scouts Organization will be responsible for all transportation charges, and will also be responsible for the washing of blankets and any loss or abnormal depreciation.

Endorsation Required.—District Officers Commanding will approve locally application for loans from bona fide Scout Troops. All applications from these organizations must be approved by the Provincial Commissioner in order that there be no doubt as to the status of the Boy Scout organization applying for the loan. Each issue will be covered by a complete agreement on the Boy Scouts rental agreement form.

Paid in Advance.—An important point to note is that rental must be paid in advance.

For Scout Use Only.—The equipment is to be used for Boy Scout camps only. Scout leaders are requested not to sign applications for equipment for other than Scout camps.

Apply Early.—Applications for equipment should be made early, and not less than a fortnight before the date required.

A Warning

In cases where equipment is returned in bad condition the privilege of future issues to the organization concerned is to be withdrawn.

Gadgets

PROBABLY everyone will agree that the first essential of a gadget is that it should be useful, and that its chief aim should be to fulfil a certain object. Comfort in camp does indeed depend largely upon the gadgets made, and gadget-craft is one of the important arts that the camper has to cultivate. But this is not the only purpose for which gadget making should be encouraged in Scout troops.

Tests Knotting and Lashing.—From the point of view of the troop activities, gadget making in camp provides one of the best opportunities for Scouts to practice the knotting and lashing which they have been learning during the rest of the year. If a Scout makes a gadget or two he will very soon discover what is really the best knot for making fast, and that though a wrongly finished lashing may hold long enough to pass a test in the troop room, it is apt to let one's dinner down if it is used in the construction of a table in camp. Gadget making lends conviction to all knotting and lashing the Scout does, and once he has been to camp he will be keen to develop his ability.

Tests Ingenuity.—But there is another reason for encouraging the making of gadgets in camp. Gadget-craft, perhaps more than anything else, gives a boy scope for using his ingenuity. The briefest visit to a camp where patrol kitchens vie with one another in ingenious gadgets and devices, is enough to show the enormous interest boys take in this really practical sort of work and the energy with which they readily set about it. The inter-patrol kitchen competition is always one of the most successful items of the camp programme.

General Principles.—A gadget must work. This is really more essential than that it should be useful. Utility, for instance, practically precludes a gate because though a fence round the kitchen may be defended on the grounds that it suggests to straying cattle—and boys—that they are not required, a gate is generally more of a hindrance to the cook than a low structure over which he could easily step. And yet a swing gate is one of the best camp gadgets, and no kitchen seems quite complete without one, and the interest of making and using it always justifies its existence.

Simplicity.—Simplicity of gadgets is perhaps another essential, though a temporary device may be set up for necessary purposes, such as keeping plates and cups off the ground, until a more complicated structure can be put together. Simplicity should certainly be looked for in judging a gadget, and unnecessary complications should be discouraged. A further point to be remembered is that a gadget should be constructed, as far as possible, from materials available on the spot.

Location.—When a gadget is made, it is most important that it should be placed in a good position. Kitchen lay-out hardly comes within the scope of remarks on gadgets, but it is difficult to dissociate the two subjects. Gadgets cannot be useful unless they

are in their right places: fireplace central; wood-shelter for chopped wood close by; grease-pit railed off in a corner out of the way; washing-stand close by, for use of the cook; cooking utensils within easy reach; larder well away from the smoke, and reversible if possible, so as to keep its back to the wind or sun.

Common sense, in fact, is the final essential in all gadget work.

Attraction of Gadget-craft.—Perhaps the greatest attraction about gadget-craft is its individuality. There is no such thing as a "standard gadget," and it is the little improvements one makes, on one's own or other people's designs, that make gadget-making such an absorbing occupation. For this reason both articles on gadgets and gadget displays or demonstrations are bound to frustrate their own ends if they seek to do more than expound the main principles that govern the use of gadgets, and suggest the general ideals and methods which should be followed in their construction.

—A.S.M. G. SNOW,

1st Eton College Troop.

A Camper's Diary

THE 1932 Canadian Scout Diary is a special camper's diary with several pages of WOODCRAFT HINTS, CARE OF TENTS, BLANKETS IN CAMP, THINGS TO TAKE TO CAMP—2 pages of pictured items to check over; a page of STUMPCRAFT. Suppose you make this a STUMPCRAFT GADGET year at your summer camp, —and take some good pictures of the results and send them in to *The Scout Leader*.

Re the New Cub Handbook

"IF CUBMASTERS would really study this book they would find therein complete Wolf Cub salvation. No man or woman who lives up to the book can avoid having a properly taught pack,"—quoting Frank W. Thompson, Provincial Commissioner for Wolf Cubs, in his report on a recent Winnipeg Akela Course.

THE SCOUT MEMORIAL TO DR. ROBERTSON

(Continued from page 65)

ing of children,—and always some good for someone." He referred to the work at once begun for the improvement of cheese making, and the milking qualities of farmers' cows, when Dr. Robertson as a young man found his first job in a cheese factory. He sketched his application to study and his success in rapidly widening fields, and his final achievements as Dominion Commissioner for Agriculture and Dairying,—in winning a place for Canadian dairy products in the British market; in initiating crop improvements through seed selection, demonstration farming and country school gardening; in the financing and erecting of MacDonald Agricultural College and MacDonald Institute, and in the organization of consolidated country schools. In other educational fields, Bishop Roper recalled that Dr. Robertson was father of the idea of technical education in Canada, and in welfare service had given years of leadership to the Victorian Order of Nurses and the Red Cross.

"It was with this background of service and experience that Dr. Robertson came into Scouting, and found in it just the ideas that always possessed him—love for children; principles that reached out always farther and higher.

"And the success of that leadership we know, and are here today to honour," Bishop Roper concluded. "It is indeed an honour to keep his life in memory; and we who had the privilege of knowing him will always hold him in grateful and appreciative remembrance."

The Union Jack veiling the tablet was drawn aside by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Honorary Dominion Secretary.

ORDER ALL BADGES FROM PROV. H.Q.

LEADERS are again reminded that all badges and insignia should be ordered from Provincial Headquarters, —not from Ottawa. (See page 36 of Price List for Provincial H.Q. addresses.)



ARE there more memorable camp-fire evenings than those of Gilwell?—with their fun, their seriousness, their songs and stories, their games; the revelations and counter-revelations of the verbal reports of the night following the Journey? They provide one reason why after every camp a number of men declare the Gilwell ten days to have been one of the wonderful experiences of their lives. Above—Alberta, 1931.

From the Quebec Moot

—Montreal, April 30—

IT WAS a representative gathering, with 63 Rovers present from various points in the province, groups from Kingston, Toronto and Ottawa, Hartford, Conn., and Boston, Mass., and 75 from Montreal.

* * *

The delegates were organized into eleven provisional crews, named after historical figures.—Sir John A. MacDonald, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Alexander Graham Bell, Sir Alexander MacKenzie, Tecumseh, Henry Hudson, Lord Strathcona, Dr. William Henry Drummond, General Brock, and Abraham Lincoln. The "corners" of each crew was marked with a standard indicating in heraldic fashion the crew name.

* * *

Traffic lights (green, yellow and red) and a strict limitation of speaking periods controlled discussion. For each subject the crews were given questions on a slip of paper, and allowed 15 minutes for debate. A bell rang, and Crew Mates in turn were given exactly a minute and a half in which to report the discussion results.

* * *

In a talk on the Scout Law at the Sunday Rovers' Own, Rev. Dean Philip Carrington, R.L. of the Bishop's College Crew (and well known author of "The Boy Scouts' Camp Book") expressed his belief that Scouting would some day be regarded as one of the great religious movements of our time; a religious revival. He declared that Scout training had more influenced him than his college associations; that when he read the Gospels, he had the feeling of Christ as being a Rover Leader. Christ's disciples, he believed, must largely have been of Rover age, in view of the length of their effective years following Christ's death.

* * *

At a Rover Leaders' luncheon the question was discussed of holding the next Moot under canvas, and with or without patrol cooking. Mr. Stiles suggested a five-year Moot programme, with certain topics emphasized in rotation. The idea was agreed to as excellent.

* * *

Discussions

Rover Rank Tests.—There was considerable opinion in favour of Rovers taking specific Scout and Scouter training.—First Class Scout, Gilwell Correspondence Course, Indoor Course, and when 21 years of age, the Gilwell Camp Course. Mr. Stiles thought it not unfair to require a Squire to become a First Class Scout; that this might result in more older Scouts completing First Class before leaving their troops.

Rambling.—As usual, one of the keen discussions. Initiating the topic, Mr. Stiles described a man on a hike as "usually going some place; who may make notes of what he sees on the way, but whose eyes continually return to the direction of his objective." To illustrate Rambling he pictured the common practice in England of rambling with a dog.

"A man takes his stick and his dog, and perhaps a magnifying glass, tweezers and a book on botany. He knows in a general way that he is hunting

for water flowers, so he skirts the lake and follows the stream, nosing about here and there,—enjoying the weather, the scenery, the songs of the birds. He feels that he is part of the scheme of things. He is well, he is happy, and he is not in a hurry. I can picture him, late in the afternoon, suddenly glancing in the direction of the sun, then at his watch, and reluctantly turning his steps homeward.

"It is not the distance he has travelled. His whole experience of the day has ministered to his body, his mind and his soul. He looks over at the dusty road along which the autos are speeding and regards with pity those of his fellow men who are always in a hurry. He is calm; he is philosophical.

"He likes to feel that there is an abundance of strength in his back and legs to carry him on and on. Perhaps it has been raining, and he is returning wet to the skin, and his feet in his boots going squash! squish!

"He reaches home, has a bath, and a rub down, changes into another suit, puts on his house coat, and enjoys his evening meal; spends the hours before bed time reading or studying, but conscious all the time of a delightful tingling in every part of his body, reminding him that it has been a wonderful day; that he has communed with God and is at peace with all men.

"I think Baden-Powell wants us to imitate that man. Those of us who do so will live richer, fuller, longer and happier lives. Add to this an alertness to help other people at all times, and you have the supremely happy human being.

"Hike if you will, but ramble as often as the opportunity offers, if you would taste of the many good things which God has to offer in this most wonderful world."

(The substance of other discussions will be published later.)

The Easter Egg Collection

OUR newest annual service and relief good turn, the Easter Egg Collection this year found new opportunity and impetus in the unemployment situation and the curtailed resources of hospitals, orphanages and kindred institutions. It took on the proportions of a "young" chain, with successful efforts at St. Johns and Sherbrooke, Que., Cornwall and Bracebridge, Ont., and Moncton, Fredericton, Devon, Marysville and Nashwaaksis, N.B. At Fredericton and neighbouring towns Scouts and Cubs, Guides and Brownies, combined, and made the splendid collection of 425 dozen eggs, which were divided between the Victoria Hospital, the Children's Home and needy families.

For their first effort Sherbrooke Scouts collected 2,592 eggs, distributed lots of one to seven dozen among 86 needy families and handed 30 dozen to the police for homes not listed. "And it is hoped to make a bigger success of this venture next year."

For their third year the 1st Cornwall Troop passed its 1931 record by collecting 184 dozen, which were divided between the General Hospital, the Hotel Dieu, St. Paul's Home, the

House of Industry and Refuge, and the Federated Charities. Cash contributions of \$6 provided Easter baskets for children in the hospitals and orphanages. According to the Cornwall Standard, "The distribution helped to spread cheer among a good many people."

The collection at St. Johns, Que., where the idea originated several years ago, again established a new record with a collection of close to 800 dozen eggs. In addition 8 hams and a good quantity of other food stuffs and vegetables were donated and distributed through the local Relief Committee. Some 1,300 persons in 220 families were benefitted.

In lieu of an egg collection the 1st Drummondville Troop, Que., as a special relief effort put on a "Boy Scout Pound Week." Pound packages of food were collected by house to house canvass, and at a vacant store were made up into needy-family baskets. The effort, which was given the approval of the Mayor, was an unexpected success. Besides a generous quantity of groceries of every kind, over \$35 cash was contributed for the purchase of additional items needed.

"Jamboree" Game

A SIMILAR game to "Stations." The Scouts sit round in a large circle, and to each is given the name of a country. One boy is blindfolded, and takes his position in the centre of the circle. The S.M. calls out, for example, "Belgian Scouts are camping in Scotland," other countries being named in turn. The two boys representing the countries mentioned have to change places, without being caught by the blindfolded Scout in the centre. In passing, they must shake hands in the Scout way. If a boy is caught he takes the place in the centre of the ring. At the call "International Jamboree" every Scout must change his position. Silence should be strictly enforced, thus making it necessary for the moving Scouts to be very quiet in their movements; this also causes the blindfolded boy to be on the alert for the sounds of those who are moving. However, a roar of laughter is sometimes unavoidable. Variations in the calling may be introduced by saying "onions in barrel organs," which when translated means that Spain and Italy have to change. Other calls possible are "leeks in bagpipes," "poles in maple leaves," "swedes in roast beef," etc.

—The Scouter.

A PAGE FOR TROOP AUTOGRAPHS

A popular feature of this year's Canadian Scout Diary has been the two pages for complete troop autographs, by patrols. In after years this record will be of much interest.

DON'T FORGET THE AUGUST ECLIPSE

Camping troops should be on the lookout for the August 31st eclipse of the Sun. It will be observable, either as a partial or total eclipse, throughout the Dominion. For particulars of the total eclipse path see Page 198 of the Canadian Scout Diary.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the use of uniformed Scouts in various capacities in connection with the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in Ottawa in July.

* * *

New Camp for Alberta Scouts

Announcement has been made of the gift to the Boy Scouts Association of Alberta of a splendid 122-acre camp site on Sylvan Lake, as a permanent provincial camp. The donor is the Provincial Commissioner, Hon. Col. J. H. Woods of Calgary.

* * *

Quebec Scouts to Check Up on Eclipse Path

Plans are being worked out for the co-operation of Scouts and McGill University scientists in checking up on the path of the Sun's eclipse across Quebec on August 31. Montreal and St. Johns Scouts will establish the western edge of the path, and the Scouts of Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Quebec City will check the eastern edge of "totality." In preparation Montreal Scouts will attend a lecture on the subject by Dr. A. V. Douglas of McGill University.

* * *

The Portage Choral Society gave a concert in aid of the camp funds of the several Portage la Prairie troops.

* * *

Toronto's District Moot

Toronto's "Romootette" was voted a fine success. "Beginning with an excellent dinner, served by the ladies of Christ Church, on Friday, April 1st, and continuing with a session Saturday afternoon and a third on Saturday evening, every minute was packed with interesting events." An outstanding address was that of Principal W. R. Saunders, of Northern Vocational School, on "Choosing a Vocation."

* * *

Calgarians Locate Game Birds

Hiking Calgary Scouts have been making reports to the Fish and Game Association on the location and condition of Mongolian and Ring-necked pheasants distributed in southern Alberta. One colony of birds disturbed by the clearing of bush land for a reservoir was re-located and reported doing well in a district some miles away.

* * *

A "Reports" Officer

Each Hamilton troop is visited once a month by a "Reports Officer," who on a simple form notes the enrollment at October 31st and the current month, whether troop or pack is registered, badges passed, etc., and any news items. The District Secretary also visits each unit monthly.

* * *

Toronto Rovers are discussing a permanent Rover camp site—"a place where we may go at any time."

* * *

A Dog Show by Mail

A dog show by mail was a unique event recently staged by the Lone Scouts of Ontario. The canines were not mailed. The boys sent in snapshots and a 200-word description, including work done on the farm, tricks, and general character. There was keen competition.



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Ukrainian Scouts at Oshawa Jamboree

The annual Oshawa Scout Jamboree, held during Easter week, was a repetition of former successes, with troops and packs present from a number of outside points. A feature was folk dancing staged by the Oshawa Ukrainian Troop. The Scout and Cub competitions of many kinds concluded with a huge indoor council fire in the local armouries.

Lieut.-Governor at P.E.I. Scout Show

A notable provincial Scout entertainment given by the combined troops of Charlottetown, P.E.I., attracted a capacity crowd of 700 persons, and was honoured by the attendance of Lt.-Gov. Charles Dalton, Premier J. D. Stewart and Mayor W. S. Stewart. The programme demonstrated the various features of Scout and Cub training, and a friction fire contest, and concluded with a big camp fire scene whose lively programme comprised highland dancing, monologues, accordion selections and songs. An attractive 8-page programme contained numerous advertisements.

* * *

Is There One in Your District?

The new 1st Brower Troop, Ont.—ten miles east of Cochrane—has demonstrated its public service ideas by taking over the care of the neglected local cemetery. The graveyard was cleaned up and wooden crosses placed at the heads of all unmarked graves.

* * *

Mining Country P.L.'s Meet

The first district conference of junior leaders of the Northern Ontario mining country brought some fifty boys together at the Kirkland Lake Baptist church hall. Toast responses at the opening banquet included that to the "Church" by Troop Chaplain F. E. Mankelow and a keynote address on "Boy Leadership" by Field Secretary Edgar Jones of the provincial staff. The programme covered such practical woodcraft topics as "Food to be Taken on a Week-End Camp," led by S.M. Whiting of Iroquois Falls, and "Teamwork in Bridge Building" by S.M. Lemmon of South Porcupine.

Scouts and July 1st Firecrackers

DON'T overlook the July First reminder that Scouts do not let off firecrackers near homes where there is known to be illness, nor near hospitals, old folks' homes, etc. Scouts have their firecracker fun only where the noise will disturb no one.

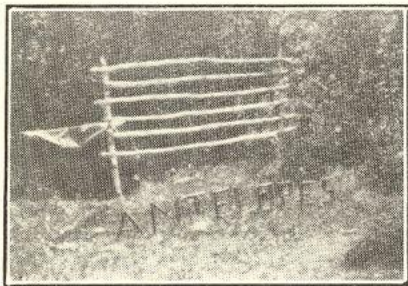
No Guns at Scout Camps

THE unwritten law that rifles and pistols do not go to Scout camps is lived up to by Canadian Scoutmasters with remarkably few exceptions. The first shooting accident at a Scout camp has yet to be reported. Nevertheless a recent case of wounding by a "safety-locked" rifle in the hands of a 16-year-old Scout reminds of the possibility of accidents, even where "they can't happen." Several hundred persons are killed or wounded every year by "unloaded" guns, or bullets ricocheting from stones or the surface of streams or lakes, or "22's" that went farther than they "should." So again this year, no guns at camp!

A page of helpful ideas from wherever and whomsoever we can obtain them.

THE DUFFEL BAG

If you have a good one worked out with your own Troop, please send it in.



NATURAL staves and a rack. Such gadgets about a patrol site tell of busy happy Scouts living the woodcraft life that is real Scout camping.

Treasure Hunt

THE following game has proved very popular with the Greymount Hospital Scouts, Belfast. It is reproduced here just as played by those Scouts, but, with minor adaptations, it can well be used by Cubs or junior Scouts as an indoor "mental alertness" game.

Before starting have a yarn to get "atmosphere," and give a few hints as to what may be expected.

1. Place five envelopes numbered (1) to (5) at the foot of each bed.
2. Give each boy envelope number (1). At a given signal all open it and try to find the clue. When the clue has been found correctly, give to the finder envelope No. (2), and so on. The first finder of the treasure wins. Envelope No. (1) contains a message torn to pieces; some of the important words may even be "jumbled." The last word is the clue to envelope No. (2), which contains a message or name written in semaphore. This leads to No. (3), which contains a compass direction cut in stiff paper. Each letter of the direction is then cut in pieces which have to be placed together to obtain the clue to No. (4). Envelope No. (4) has within it a general knowledge question, and the last envelope contains a message in cipher or secret code which when solved, gives the place where the treasure is hidden.

In the first envelope was the following message, torn up:

"Some time ago a very valuable chest was stolen from the palace of the Rajah Dowlah. The people concerned are well known to the detectives and it is believed that the treasure was shipped on a steamer bound for 'DRLAENI.'"

Envelope No. (2), marked Ireland, contained the line:

"The name of the steamer was S.S. Theta."

The name of the steamer was written in semaphore.

Envelope No. (3) marked S.S. Theta, contained the following message:

"And it landed on the ——— coast."

The letters N and E were cut into pieces which had to be fitted together.

Envelope No. (4) marked "N.E. Coast," contained the following message:

"The treasure was taken by four men in a powerful motor car numbered AB-CDEF," where

A is the initial of a useful knot (four letters); B is the opposite point to E on compass; C is $7+3+2=8$; D is 3×1 ; E is $9-7+2$; and F is $49 \div 7 \times 1$.

The answer is: R. W. 4347. Envelope No. 5, marked "R.W. 4347," contained the following message written in secret code:

"The treasure will be found in the first cave in the Cavehill Belfast."

It is obvious that this game is capable of infinite variation to make it longer or shorter, easier or more difficult.

—The Scouter



FOR a Scout lacking a rucksack two light collar rolls are preferable to one big roll, weather permitting — the blankets in one, misc. in the groundsheet.

Our smart, businesslike example is the P. L. of the Bulls of a Brazilian Troop.

THE HIKING MOON

The Moon phases are frequently of importance in connection with hiking and camping activities. The *Canadian Scout Diary*, page 197, gives the phases for the summer months, as well as for all the other months.

Scout Dates

June

- 3rd—King George's birthday.
- 10th—Day of Pentecost.
- 21st—Spring Equinox. Year's longest day.
- 23rd—Prince of Wales' birthday.
- 24th—St. John Baptiste.

During June

Hikes and week-end "Practice Camps."

July

- 1st—Dominion Day. Confederation, 1867.
- 4th—American National Holiday.
- 14th—French National Holiday.

During July and August

Scout Camps everywhere. Send in your Camp Notification Form so that a visit may be arranged from a representative of your Provincial Headquarters.

Watch for Forest Fires This Year An Appeal from the Forestry Association

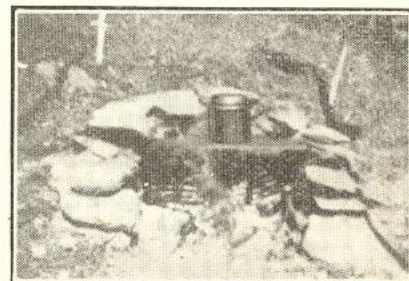
SCOUTING has always been synonymous with conservation of Forests, Fish and Game. Tributes have been paid to the Scouts by forest protection men in all parts of Canada for their exemplary care with fire. This year, with its promise of severe hazards, a special appeal has been made by the Canadian Forestry Association that Scoutmasters might give more than ordinary attention to the question of forest protection. Economy measures by various governments have cut down the ranger forces so that the safety of the woods more than ever depends upon public precautions. Since Scouts are, by example, keen forest protectionists, they are in a position to educate others in measures of safety concerning fires. It is suggested by the Canadian Forestry Association that not only once but many times the members of troops in wooded districts should be urged to make forest protection this season a personal concern of first importance.

Bagheera Disappears

DURING an afternoon's hike of a certain Melbourne Pack it was suddenly discovered that Bagheera had disappeared. A search was organized. Where last seen some peanut shells were found. It was recalled that Bagheera was very fond of peanuts. "Follow the shells!" was the cry. The trail led hither and thither. Finally the searchers came upon Bagheera, lying down, fast asleep. And by his side was a big bag of peanuts! Yes, there was immediately a big peanut scramble, and Bagheera awakened, and tried to rescue a few of his precious nuts without much success. Of course he shouldn't have fallen asleep.

Paper Collection Ideas

A SCOUT paper collection announcement in the *Lindsay Post* requested: "Have papers securely tied and left on the curb. If any help is required to bundle papers please phone." An Ottawa troop time-tabled its collection, all paper from certain streets being conveyed to a certain corner, where the paper company's truck picked them up at a stated time.



A PATROL of the same troop naturally would contrive a stone fireplace when stones were available.