

The Scout

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for Cub, Scout & Rover



Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association in Canada

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No. 6

Cheery Notes From The Annual Meeting

THERE were a number of features of the Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee and the Canadian General Council, held at Ottawa, May 4th, in which all of us may take pride and find a new conviction that the work we are putting into Scouting is of important value to our communities, and to Canada as a whole.

In personnel, few, if any, similar organizations could bring together so outstanding a group of men of important affairs.—His Excellency the Governor-General, His Grace Archbishop Roper, the Rt. Hon. Sir George Perley, Minister without portfolio; Mr. E. W. Beatty of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Mr. P. D. Ross, one of the important figures in Canadian journalism; Sir Percy Sherwood; Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour; Mr. J. B. Harkin, head of the National Parks Branch, and others prominent in the business, legal and financial life of Canada.

We Are Now Over 65,000

As to reports, these indicated a new membership figure of over 65,000, a record of special relief service that would reflect credit on any relief organization; the issuance of some 5,000 additional Proficiency Badges concerning public service; a further substantial addition to our total of trained leaders,—all these facts in turn indicating, on the part of our volunteer leaders everywhere, a splendid spirit of scouty "carrying on" through difficult times, in many cases in spite of personal discouragements.

Regarding the future, and notwithstanding a \$5,000 deficit for the year, there was unanimous support of the recommendation of His Excellency that steps be taken to expand the Movement, for the benefit of a greatly increased number of boys throughout the Dominion. His Excellency expressed the hope that there might be 100,000 Scouts in Canada when he returned to England at the expiration of his term of office.

Mr. Beatty strongly supported His Excellency, and favoured early and definite steps towards implementing the recommendation.

Mr. Beatty Again President

Upon nomination of His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, Mr. E. W. Beatty was unanimously re-elected President of the Canadian General Council. The other Dominion officers also were re-elected.—Mr. Gerald H. Brown as Honorary Dominion Secretary, Major W. R. Creighton as Honorary Dominion Treasurer and Dr. Francis H. Gisborne as Honorary Counsel.

His Excellency's Remarks

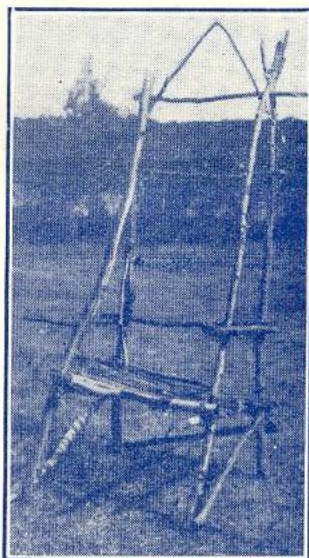
After commenting upon the encouraging nature of the reports, and extending his congratulations to all the leaders concerned, His Excellency the Governor-General emphasized the importance of preserving the morale of our youth during these unsettled times.

"There is no greater task today," he declared, "and there is no better way of doing this than through Scouting. I believe most certainly in the great value of the Movement, and that every thinking citizen should support it in every way."

Greetings to Previous Chief Scouts

Greetings from the meeting were sent Lord Baden-Powell, as World Chief Scout, and to Earl Willingdon, Lord Byng, the Duke of Devonshire

AN all-root-lashed Council Fire Chief's Chair, at a Halifax District camp.



and the Duke of Connaught, as former Chief Scouts for Canada.

A Silver Wolf

An interesting incident of the meeting was the presentation by His Excellency of the Silver Wolf to Mr. A. W. E. Van Someren, in recognition of many years of valuable service to the Scout Movement in Hamilton, Ont., the citation being first read by the Honorary Dominion Secretary.

Imperial Headquarters

One of the important sections of the Annual Report is a tribute to Imperial Scout Headquarters, and a re-declaration by the Canadian General Council that it is the policy of Canadian Scouting to hold closely to the principles and ideals of the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell, and in all our activities to keep in step with the approved methods of Scouting in England. The state-

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Protecting Scouting From The Hobbyist

FROM time to time during the last few years it has been suggested to I.H.Q. that yet another branch of the Movement, to be called Air Scouts, should be formed. Suggestions of this nature have come to us from inside and outside our organization, and there have been attempts to force the issue by inaugurating so-called Air Scouts without any reference to I.H.Q. whatsoever. In one case at least an effort of this kind was the result of activities of a local newspaper; in others it has been a bright idea on the part of Scouters, keen both on Scouting and aviation; or yet again, of aviators keen on air-mindedness among the younger generation. It might be of interest and value, therefore, if I set down the reasons which have led the Chief Scout and his Committee to decide against any such new move, at least for the present.

Air Scouts?

It is only natural that we should be told in effect, "You have Land Scouts and Sea Scouts, why not Air Scouts?"—thus completing what I may call the transport trilogy. The mere rounding off of the trilogy, however, superficially attractive as it may be, is incomplete as an argument. Our methods of training have been built up by practice as against mere theory. Our Land Scouts can camp, hike, climb and explore; our Sea Scouts can own their boats and go afloat in them. Air Scouts would have to stop short at theory, except for an occasional joyride without the thrill of personal control. They would be lookers-on, and not doers, except possibly in the art of gliding, of which more anon.

Character Training is Scouting Objective

Secondly, we are concerned in the first place with character training, and all extraneous aids should be used with this end in view. This is not to say that watchful Scouters should not help their boys in every possible way to find a suitable career, but vocational training is not a definite part of our programme, and there is a danger that we may be led away by attractive non-essentials from the essential principles of the Scouting Game, as laid down in Scouting for Boys.

Would Create Topheavy Organization

Thirdly, there is the question of organization. Each new branch means the setting up of a fresh staff to deal with it—a new department at I.H.Q., more Commissioners, more specialized Scoutmasters, more Committees, more Conferences, more Training Courses,

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The Scout Leader

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Association

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His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of
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Safe Night Hiking

AN excellent suggestion for safety from automobiles when hiking along travelled roads at night (which is not good Scouting, but sometimes unavoidable) is offered by Scoutmaster F. W. James of Belleville, N.J., in American "Scouting." This is the wearing of white handkerchiefs tied like leggings around both legs above the ankles.

"They will be picked up by the driver of a car on a dark road at 125 or 150 feet, while an apron is picked out by the headlights only at 60 or 75 feet. White arm brassards lie entirely above the hard beam until the car is right on its victim, although they are some help in passing when the apron is hidden from the driver by the line of his hood.

"Leggings also reveal the characteristic motion of a pair of walking feet, something like Wells' 'Invisible Man.' Most drivers agree that usually the only intimation they have of a walker, until close upon him, is the moving feet."

This Summer's Gilwells

DOMINION Headquarters has been advised of the following Provincial Summer Gilwell Courses:—

Nova Scotia—Scout Course, near New Glasgow, July 17-27, D.S.M. Eugene Cote, Halifax, D.C.C.

New Brunswick—Scout Course, near Sussex, July 10-20, A.D.C. Eli Boyaner, Saint John, D.C.C. Akela Course immediately following, Prof. Robert Pugh, University of New Brunswick, A.L.

Ontario—Ebor Park, 1st Scout Course, July 3-14, 2nd Scout Course, July 17-28, F. C. Irwin, D.C.C. Akela Course, July 28-Aug. 4, Mrs. J. A. Stiles, A.L.

Saskatchewan—Scout Course, Prince Albert National Park, July 31-Aug. 9, A.D.C., E. H. M. Knowles, Regina, D.C.C.

Alberta—Five Week-end Scout Course, Medicine Hat, beginning June 2, under D.S.M., J. M. Castle. Five Week-end Scout Course, Calgary, beginning June 9, A.D.C.'s R. Rogers and H. A. Harvey. Regular Scout Course, Camp Woods, July 31-Aug. 10, W. F. Backman, D.C.C.

The Norwood United and St. Philip's Cub Packs of Winnipeg united for an evening's lecture on dogs by Mr. John Stokes, who illustrated his talk with two champion thoroughbreds, Lord Clyde and Cambusnethan Simplicity.

The 1st Sidney, B.C., Troop received a letter of Scout greeting from the 1st Sydney, N.S., Troop.

Protecting Scouting From the Hobbyist

(Continued from first page)

much more correspondence, pamphlets, forms and additions to P. O. & R. If it were to be considered that the time had come for the formation of a branch of Air Scouts, the difficulties of organization would not stand in the way, but it does mean a great deal of added work, and we want to be very certain that it is worth while before undertaking it. It is not easy to find the personnel for our existing branches, and there is a danger of becoming top-heavy and of getting our fingers into too many pies on the chance that we may get a lucky dip in some of them. There is a definite call nowadays to return to the simplicity of earlier Scouting, and get back to the work and attributes of backwoodsmen, explorers and frontiersmen.

Hobbyists Would Use Scouting for Own Ends

Lastly, any large organized body, such as ours, forms an attractive proposition to those requiring a ready means of propagating their own ideas. In many cases we have been ready to lend ourselves to a good cause, but,



A TWIG alphabet camp souvenir in the Court of Honour room of the Central Methodist Troop, Moncton, N.B.

on the other hand, it must be remembered that propagandists, as a rule, see only their own side of the question, and are frankly not much concerned with the principles or methods of training of those they seek to use.

Air-mindedness

On the other side of the question, however, we have to remind ourselves that we are a Movement, and as such must keep moving. We must in some way keep pace with modern developments, and where possible utilize them in our scheme of training. To a certain degree this has been done by keeping our Proficiency Badges up to date, and adding to them where necessary. The Airman badge in particular has been revised, and is a sound basis for patrols wishing to specialize in it. There are other obvious ways open to troops within easy reach of aerodromes, and now there appear to be possibilities with regard to gliding clubs.

We must keep in mind also the fact that flying covers a multitude of trades, is likely to expand greatly in the future, and may offer careers to many of our boys. So long as we avoid the

snag of "all band and nothing else," and remember that we are out in the first place for character training, nothing but good should result from our efforts to encourage air-mindedness among our Scouts, especially perhaps as a means of retaining the interest of our older boys.

—Lord Hampton,
Imperial Headquarters
Commissioner.

The Scout Hat

THE perennial question regarding the Boy Scout costume seems to be again to the fore. We have with us always the ponderous critics who would change the multiplication table, rewrite the Lord's Prayer, or touch up the paintings of the great masters. The Scout Uniform is the result of many years of actual experience. I shall only refer in particular to the very distinguished head-gear, the Scout Hat.

Three-fifths of the world is open or semi-open country. In spite of the bare-head faddists and the nudists, the human being for health's sake requires clothing, and, as the head is supposed to contain some brains, it needs a full share of protection, and as eyes are still useful, they need shading. If you observe the savage looking into the sun, you always find him shading his eyes with the hand. It is true that we can live bare headed if necessary. I have gone that way many times, but it is not best. And, as for going through thorny jungle, especially at night, a bare head or brimless hat may easily mean the loss of an eye or a constant fending of the eyes with one hand.

Next in importance to the protection of health and eyesight, the head-gear one wears is one of the surest marks of a man's rank in the social scale. The Boy Scout hat represents the most practical combination of the broad-brim hats of Spain and the sombreros of Mexico and of the great plainmen of America. It has been tried in war and peace, and should now be established as a fixture in the Boy Scout organization, just as the Stars and Stripes are the essential marks of the American national flag. What profit would it be to the nation to change its flag every spring, just as we would the style of Easter hats or the shade of white-wash on the hen-coop?

However, there are little refinements that might easily be made. The crown should be flexible enough to soon fit the head in comfort. Ventilation can be provided through a perforated crown, or, as I prefer, by a soft porous band across the forehead. The chin strap can be made so that the hat can be tossed on the back between the shoulders for certain manoeuvres, Somali or Hausa fashion. But the Scout hat, substantially as it is today, should remain the distinguishing emblem of the organization. It has the approval of the Chief Scout Lord Baden-Powell. I believe this to be the sentiment of ninety-nine per cent. of the Boy Scouts. It is their hat; let no faddist take it away from them!

—Major F. R. Burnham
in American Scouting.

Camp Hints From Last Year's Questionnaires

TWO hundred and seventy-five leaders, reporting on just half of the camps held, filled and returned the 1933 Camp Questionnaire, and thereby contributed many useful details to our common fund of camping knowledge and experience. As always, the time and thought given the Questionnaire by these leaders, and the camp snapshots sent in, were very greatly appreciated at Dominion Headquarters.

How the Tent Problem Was Solved

The problem presented many troops last summer by discontinuance of the privilege of renting tents from the Department of National Defence was met with gratifying spirit and enterprise. As a matter of fact, it seems now generally agreed that the difficulty was a blessing in disguise. In a large number of cases Group Committees and Auxiliaries rose to the occasion, and themselves provided or assisted troops to raise money for the purchase of tents and equipment; and as a result a greatly increased percentage of Groups throughout the Dominion are this year "sitting pretty"—tent-worries forgotten, and able to plan camps to suit any dates desired.

Numbers of troops improved the situation by buying one or two tents, borrowing the others necessary; this year, presumably, such troops will endeavour to add another tent or two.

One point clearly established was that any troop, however situated, can solve the camping problem,—at least for a week's camp,—if a Scoutmaster gives the leadership of thought and enterprise to his Court of Honour and Group Committee.

In numbers of cases the Court of Honour put the tent problem up to the individual patrols,—the tents being secured on loan, and kitchen necessities being provided from the homes or friends. In one case camp equipment was loaned a troop by a Tuxis Square.

A scoutly example of co-operation within the Group was provided by the 9th Hanraax, two Rovers of which offered and made, during two months' spare time, four substantial 15x14 kitchen shelters, material being supplied by the troop. Ten-oz. duck was used, and the stitching done on an ordinary sewing machine. Tent pegs and sliders were cut with a small saw, and ridge poles and uprights fashioned from rough lumber. The shelters stood the test of heavy rain and high winds.

An outstanding example of Group Committee and Mothers' Club backing and enterprise was that of the 1st Galt Group, who purchased eight standard bell tents and five kitchen shelters. As one means of meeting the cost, the tents were erected on a vacant lot, where the Mothers' Club served afternoon tea. In the evening a camp fire programme attracted another gathering.

How Funds Were Raised

In whole or part by paper collection. Troop concerts. A concert by Scout Mothers' Auxiliary. A concert and dance. Minstrel show. Cookie and doughnut sales. Card party. \$1 per Scout from fund raised by concert. Paid by Group Committee. Rover

Crew donation.

Low Cost Camping

The Questionnaires brought some valuable examples of solving the problem of camping on little or practically no money. Scoutmaster L. W. Smith, Sussex Corners, N.B., contributed this solution of a four days' camp, worked out with his Court of Honour:

Brought by each boy:—

1 lb. oatmeal; ½ lb. bacon; 4 eggs; ½ lb. butter; 1 doz. potatoes; ½ lb. sugar; 1 can beans; 2 loaves bread; 1 candle, and 10 cents in cash.

The cash contributed bought:—

½ lb. tea; 1 lb. coffee; 1 lb. cocoa; 4 lb. tin of jam; 2 lbs. prunes; 1 box matches; 8 quarts milk.

In addition parents donated:—

6 qts. milk; 7 apple pies; 2 cakes; 10 lb. roasts of beef (cooked at home and served cold at camp).

For equipment each patrol was made responsible for bringing:—

1 pail; 1 large kettle; 1 kettle for tea; 1 large frying pan; 1 axe; 1 shovel.

One tent was provided by the Scoutmaster and two were loaned by local citizens.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the 1st Teulon Troop, Man., reported a 15-day camp for 29 boys and 4 leaders at an average cash cost of 98c per boy. Each Scout brought a stipulated quantity of food from home. Part of the camp's success was attributed to the use of a woman to direct the Scouts each day in the preparation and cooking of the meals.

The 1st Rolla, B.C., Troop (sponsored by the local B.P.O.E. Lodge) adopted three optional plans:

1.—\$2.00 cash.

2.—Part cash and remainder food.

3.—\$2.00 in food.

\$4.00 were received under No. 1, \$1.50 under No. 2. Most of the boys brought food—potatoes, eggs, bacon, butter, bread, milk. The other items were purchased.

The Elks contributed \$12.00, private citizens (not solicited) \$5.50. Tents were borrowed from Scout's parents; also tools, rope, etc. Several camp tables were loaned by the Anglican church; first-aid equipment was loaned by the School Board.

Help by Group Committees

The Questionnaires reported a very marked increase of co-operation by Group Committees, apparently indicating that it is only necessary that Scouters ask them to assume some camp responsibility. A percentage check-up shows that of nearly 300 camps reported upon, 67.5 of the com-

mittees consulted with the Scouter and checked camp plans, 65.9% inspected proposed camp sites, 60% provided transportation. (Incidentally a proof of the value of Group Committees; up to a few years ago four out of five Scoutmasters carried practically the entire camping burden—before, during and after.)

Camp Health

The health reports of the 1933 camps were of the usual high Scout standard. Of those reporting direct, 91 showed complete absence of sickness and 86 complete freedom from accidents of any kind. In other words, more than half had an absolutely clean health and accident sheet. A remarkable achievement,—having in mind that the average lively boy, summering at a cottage with his family, can rarely pass a fortnight without suffering some stomach or cold upset, sun blisters, or some minor jack-knife, swimming-hole or poison ivy casualty. It speaks well for Scout camp site selection, feeding, sanitation and general camp organization and discipline.

The details of such minor sicknesses and accidents as are noted in the Questionnaires offer valuable reminders of health and accident problems to be prepared for. The nearest to serious sickness was described as a "feverish cold," which confined a Scouter to his tent for a week. Another camp reported "a few colds." There were six cases of stomach difficulties, divided amongst four camps; one case of earache, one case of mumps, one toothache, one "water rash."

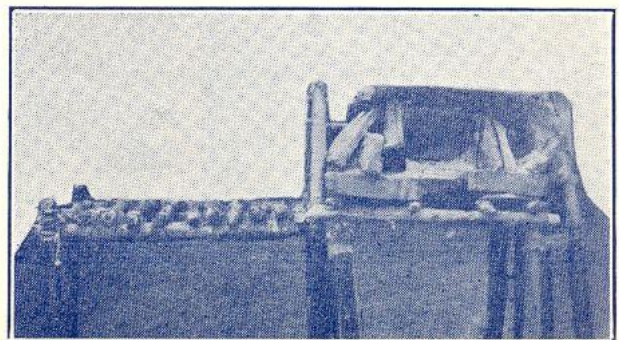
Two camps reported poison ivy cases,—one seven cases, the other two.

The accidents, with few exceptions, were of the minor type to be expected in camp,—cuts, scratches, bruises, sprains, minor burns and scalds. One hand cut required several stitches. The most serious mishap was a broken arm (resulting from a boy standing on a pile of firewood which rolled).

One painful accident reminds of the wisdom of thorough cleaning up possibly dangerous bathing places. This was "a large toe-nail torn off while bathing."

At another camp one of the boys hurt a foot by striking a spike while running. There was a sprained elbow, from a fall; a dislocated elbow, a strained tendon and a dislocated finger—all at different camps. Two insect bites necessitated treatment, and one sore eye. A British Columbia sea shore camp reported seven barnacle cuts and four grazes. There was one case of a Scout fisherman hooking himself

AN all-lashing altar cooking fireplace and table at an Ottawa district camp. The hearth is made of two shale stone slabs.



instead of the fish.

In all instances excellent and effective first-aid was given.

Camp Good Turns

A gratifying feature of our camping of recent years has been the lead given their boys by Scouters in the finding and doing of camp good turns. The practice is of undoubted value to the boys, as involving thought for others during the high spot period of the Scouting year; and incidentally the camp neighbourhood good turn has proved of important value in interpreting Scouting to many persons, and communities not previously understanding it.

The good turns reported (upon request) in last year's Camp Questionnaire covered a truly remarkable variety of ways of "helping other people." There were numerous instances of helping farm neighbours,—as getting in a hay crop before a storm (an N.S. Troop); looking for lost cattle and horses, reported in several instances in different provinces; first-aid for a farmer's son (Quebec); helping check a scrub fire; helping farmer beat out grass fire; cutting up big tree for farmer's winter wood supply (Ont.); locating turkey nests (Man.); helping farmer build a dam (Man.); putting out prairie fire (Sask.); helping farmer with milking; finding farmer's cows stampeded by a storm (Alta.); building new gate and bridge for farmer (B.C.).

Other miscellaneous good turns: Held church service for the district. Cleared brush and reclaimed a swamp. Helped a large launch off a river sandbar. Held a Sunday service for over 100 parents and friends, boys arranging the programme. Provided softball team to compete with village boys. Helped find lost boat. Found lost boy. Cut wood for crippled soldier's family. Cleared a park after an annual picnic. Fished for poor family. Assisted with a regatta. Taught number of neighbourhood boys to swim. Hauled a truck 2½ miles through mud to a highway for Unemployed Camp for children. Entertained children at a nearby orphanage. Gave prospector shelter and food. Extended hospitality to marooned yachtsmen. Helped organize a Scout Group in the neighborhood (two cases).

There were numerous instances of repairing fences and repairing or building bridges. Many troops entertained camp neighbours at a special council fire. A surprising number of first-aid opportunities were found—frequently bathers with cut feet; several were motor car casualties. Numbers of cars were pulled out of mud or sand holes. In two cases old roads were improved, one of them two miles in length. The usual number of grass, bush and incipient forest fires were taken care of, trails cleared, beaches cleaned, and neighbouring campers helped in many ways.

In a word, the reputation and the ability of Canadian Scouts to help in all sorts of summer emergencies was gratifyingly lived up to.

Reminders and Cautions

Water.—Unless absolutely certain of the purity of camp water, from previous experience, and a check-up of drainage areas, all water—drinking, washing, and water of any stream used for morning "toothbrush parades"—should be tested for purity. A little over 50 per cent. of last year's camps had their water tested; and undoubtedly this was a factor in the splendid health reports.

Milk.—Similar attention was given, —and should be given,—to the milk supply and its sources. Only pasteurized or herd-tested milk should be used, and where there is any doubt as to quality, powdered milk should be substituted. As a matter of fact this form of milk has certain advantages. There is no danger of its spoiling, in the powder form, and it lends itself to a number of tasty dessert uses.

Swimming.—The customary thorough Scout-camp swimming precautions and regulations will not be overlooked,—strictly fixed swimming periods, with vigilant capable guards always on duty; non-swimmers and learners restricted to certain places or boom-marked areas. And previously-announced and strictly enforced penal-

Inspect axes frequently to make sure there are no loose heads.

Religious Observance.—If heading a Community Troop, discuss Sunday in camp with the various clergymen concerned, and use morning flag-break and evening camp fire prayers acceptable to all, or use simply the Scout Silence.

No Guns.—It is one of the unwritten laws that rifles and pistols never go to Scout camps. Scout "hunting" is done with a camera.

No Bugles.—It will be necessary to mention only for the benefit of new Scouters that bugles have no place in a Scout camp. An animal cry, a mechanical or lip-and-finger bird call is the scouty thing.

Camp Patrol Competitions.—Do not overlook the special camp period patrol competitions; discuss details, including award points, with your Court of Honour. And be sure to include an occasional "freeze" test, usually when patrols are on their own sites,—with points off for every boy seen to move after the whistle. This is of great value in maintaining discipline and control.

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

PLENTY of wood to cut permitted the erection of this demonstration lashed bridge at a camp of the 2nd Kenogami Troop, Northern Quebec.



ties (in many well-run camps it's "Back home you go!") for violation of rules, especially that of going into the water at other than bathing periods, or in unauthorized water. The few drownings that have occurred at past Scout camps all have resulted from either of the last two infractions.

In this connection it should not be overlooked that successful Scout troop leadership involves the development and maintenance of discipline—control—at all times. There is little likelihood of any boy of a well-run, well-disciplined troop breaking any camping rule.

Boats and Canoes.—None used without specific permission. Non-swimmers will not go out in a canoe. Non-swimmers may go out in a boat only in the company of swimmers.

Sunburn.—Taken gradually; "cover up" as soon as the skin noticeably reddens, and until the sting has passed.

Eating.—Caution against false appetite and restrict to moderate eating during first two days; include prunes and other fruit in menu.

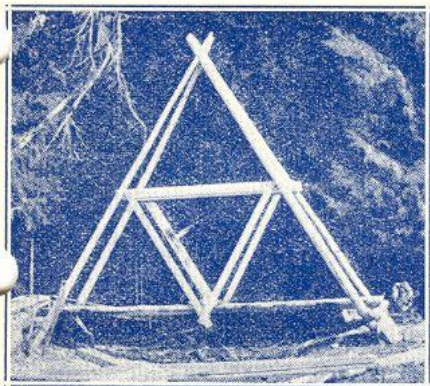
Axes.—Some good leaders permit only a First Class Scout to use an axe in camp,—an excellent rule. The Tenderfoot at his first camp with a new hand-axe is a dangerous animal.

"Handbook," Revised Edition.

Camp Neighbourliness.—The summer camp offers a fine opportunity for demonstrating that Scouting involves all that is meant by "good neighbours." This has been a growing feature of Canadian Scout camp life everywhere; in numbers of country communities the annual coming of the Scouts to a nearby camp site has been a looked-for event,—the invitation to its camp fires, with perhaps a big special evening for "the neighbours"; a ball game, possibly, with the local boys; the invitation to the Sunday Scouts' Own or Sunday evening camp fire, and the participation of boys and leaders in the Sunday services of the small rural church.

One nice bit of neighbourliness is the seeking out of rural shut-ins, boys especially, and entertaining them in some way,—perhaps with a lawn song.

Organizing a Local Group.—Of course the very best community good turn would be laying the foundation of or organizing a Scout Group,—to give the boys of the district the advantages of Scouting. Last summer two Questionnaires reported this scouty success, British Columbia claiming the honour of both. The 3rd Cranbrook Troop,



A **STOUT** bridge erected at a Victoria, B.C. district camp.

under Scoutmaster Murray L. MacFarlane, helped to organize a Group at Creston, B.C., and leaders of the Victoria District camp, under District Commissioner Major J. Wise, started a new Group on Vancouver Island, finding a Committee, S.M. and C.M.

"The Scout Law is the Law of this Camp"

THE above camp code has been in use by Canadian Scout camps for many years; it is carried on the Registered Scout Camp card. As a precaution against familiarity weakening the code's significance, it is suggested that Scouters and Courts of Honour read together the following reminders offered by "Gilcraft":

Honour applies to the whole conduct of the camp, the care taken of the property of others, the behaviour of all the campers.

Loyalty means abiding by the camping rules, bathing rules, the rules laid down by the land-owner, and includes the discipline of all in camp.

Usefulness is demonstrated in the good turns done in camp for those who have helped to make it a success, for those who live in the neighbourhood, and in the purposeful activities that are planned which help the campers to advance in their Scouting.

Friendliness is the atmosphere which should exist all the way through the camp, and **Brotherhood** can be furthered by inviting others not so fortunate to share in the enjoyment of camp.

Courtesy is expressed in the care taken by the S.M. beforehand to keep parents and others informed of his plans, in seeing that the Scouts write home announcing their arrival (not necessarily as one Scout did—"Arrived safely, S.M. very grumpy, please send more money.") Again, the behaviour of the Scouts on and off their site is of real importance.

Friendliness to animals can sometimes be expressed in camp better than elsewhere in the care of stock, in seeing that gates are kept shut and hedges respected, in taking care not to interfere with game or disturb wild life unnecessarily. The Scout who when questioned on his return from camp as to what he had learned, and who replied cheerfully, "I learned to milk a cow," had achieved something.

Obedience is bound up with camp discipline, and especially the place that P.L.'s should have in it. The S.M. has to be very careful that he does

not over-ride their authority, and that they themselves do not over-do it.

Cheerfulness again should be the atmosphere all round the camp, expressed in happy activities and in the warm comradeship of the camp fires.

Thrift should be the key-note of the preparations beforehand. Too much money should not be spent on transport or on the provisions of unnecessary equipment. Food supplies should be well planned and organized, and purchases made in the best market. Some shopkeepers find that Scouters are easy victims and put up their prices as soon as they see one approaching. They will appreciate us more if they find we take care of our own money and of that of the boys. The Scouts should be discouraged from bringing too much pocket money to camp with them. Some have been spoiled in this way in the past. They should be taught to appreciate the need for care and absence of waste in their grub.

Cleanliness sums up the whole purpose of camp and the whole purpose of Scouting so far as the lives and future of Scouts are concerned. See that it exists outwardly and inwardly—in thought, word, and deed.

About Sleeping in Camp

THE importance to the boys of sound sleep in camp should never be overlooked. In the case of short-period camps the entire physical benefit of the outing may be sacrificed through loss of proper sleep,—through permission of tent-raiding or other after-dark larking, or uncomfortable sleeping arrangements.

And this does not mean the providing of "couchy" beds. A healthy lad will sleep soundly and refreshingly on the ground, with a couple of blankets and a rubber sheet, if the blankets are of the right kind, and the bed properly made up, on a properly prepared spot.

The ground of course should be somewhat soft—sod, or woodsy turf; freed of odd sticks, stones and bumps. A hip hole, made "to order"—sod lifted, necessary soil removed, and sod returned—always adds comfort.

Spruce boughs are available on some camp sites, but should never be cut indiscriminately.

A ground-sheet, rubber side down, should be placed beneath the blankets in any case—against dampness.

Loosely woven wool blankets are best,—two are warmer than four heavy but "hard" blankets. Try to get over to your lads that warmth in bed isn't given by weight. And avoid bed covers that are waterproof. They hold and condense the moisture given off by the body, and so become damp and cold. Covers always should be sufficiently porous to permit ventilation.

An empty cotton bag, eight inches wide and fifteen inches long, with a tie string at the open end, which can be stuffed with leaves or dry grass for a pillow each night, will add comfort.

Sleeping double is a bad practice for many reasons. These three should be enough: Dangerous from a health standpoint—(increased likelihood of communicating disease by contact and breathing in the other Scout's face). Restlessness of one keeps other awake and makes him restless—which means

that both will be fatigued the next day. One pulls clothing from the other, who sleeps cold.

Simple Tracking

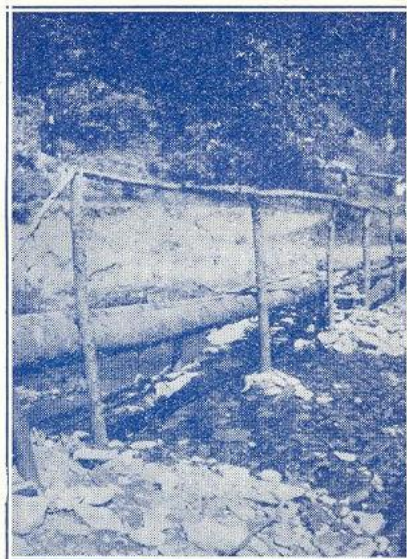
AN article on the above subject by Bernard Whitlock in March *Scouter* suggests that if the First Class Scout's tracking knowledge goes no further than the test requirement of following a trail for half a mile, this phase of his training is far short of what it should be. Says he: "Tracking should be in every Scout's marrow from the beginning of his Scouting. . . . The bit of mud in front of the club room door can tell a story; if the Scout does not know it, and if he does not look for it, his Scoutmaster has really missed the target."

The writer advocates training in tracking and observation simultaneously; that instruction be given in this way from the first, rather than by preliminary observation tests and lectures. By the former method deduction rules are built up bit by bit, as the real tracks are studied.

To do this the Scouter must apply himself to the task with some system, so that the Scout acquires his knowledge in layers.

"My own first essays in teaching human tracks confused my Scouts because I laid all manner of trails without method, and merely explained what they were. The simplest way is to divide human tracks into three sections: (1) Longer than normal—running, jumping and hopping; (2) normal—walking; and (3) shorter than normal—walking backwards, lame, blind, carrying a burden, and exhausted.

"If at first the Scout is shown two or three walking tracks made by different people, he will fix the proportion of the stride to the size of the foot. He can then learn to recognize tracks which are longer than normal, and, finally, those shorter. He will soon be able to place a track in one of the three categories, and from that point it is easy to surmise exactly how the trail was laid."



A **SIMPLE** but substantial hand-rail log bridge put up at their camp by the 73rd Toronto Wolf Cubs.

Notes from the Annual Meeting

(Continued from first page)

ment reads:

It is difficult to appraise and sufficiently thank Imperial Headquarters for their constant help and splendid leadership. Gilwell Training Course material is kept constantly up-to-date. The District Preliminary Training Courses in Cub, Scout and Rover Leadership, which were made part of our Gilwell Training in Canada this year are achieving important results. Imperial Gilwell has published an official series of nineteen books on various Scouting subjects. Besides these there are forty-one other books officially recommended by Imperial Headquarters and which we are selling through our Stores Department. A very real service is given us through the series of thirty-seven pamphlets on different subjects which we obtain through the Scout Shop in London and send free to all Provincial Offices.

We are pleased at the thought that Imperial Gilwell gets its strength largely by drawing on the different parts of the Empire for ideas and suggestions. In this, Canada has been able to help just a little bit. Obviously, therefore, we consider it our duty to keep the Movement in this Dominion as closely as possible in line with the principles and ideals set forth by its Founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and to endeavour in all our activities to keep in step with approved methods of Scouting in England.

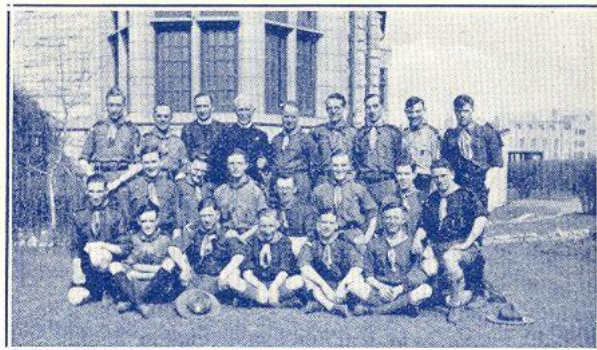
Annual Report Paragraphs

THE census figures for the Movement showed, as at October 31st, last: 23,329 Wolf Cubs, an increase of 189; 33,307 Scouts, an increase of 1,708; 2,339 Rovers, an increase of 503; 633 Lone Scouts, an apparent loss of 74 (through patrols becoming



ANOTHER Scout Rhodes Scholar,—Sidney P. Wheelock, of Kentville, N.S. He "came up from the Cubs," to King's Scout and Troop Leader of the 1st Wolfville Troop.

THE Girling Rover Crew of Emmanuel College, Saskatoon.



troops and dropping from the Lone Scout column); 354 Sea Scouts, an increase of 34. Rover Sea Scouts appear for the first time,—6 in Ontario and 16 in Saskatchewan. Leaders of all branches number 4,796, an increase of 145.

The figures on Scout Units show 1,648 Groups, an increase of 99 over the previous year; 1,036 Packs, an increase of 45; 1,471 Troops, an increase of 70; 225 Rover Crews, an increase of 44; 18 Sea Scout Troops, an increase of 4, and 6 Sea Scout patrols, a decrease of 4.

For a summer complicated by inability to rent tents from the Department of National Defence, the camping record was a splendid one, showing a decrease of but 51 boys under canvas as compared with 1932. The further increase in the number of Scouters registering their camps also was gratifying. The figures show 372 registered camps, attended by 10,591 boys, and 175 non-registered camps, attended by 2,540 boys,—a total of 547 camps and 13,131 boys.

The badge records were equally creditable. Of the Cub badges, 10,537 Tenderpads were issued, as compared with 10,437; and 3,148 First Star, with Ontario unreported, as against 3,428. Second Star badges were reported only from Alberta, 77; Saskatchewan, 71; Manitoba, 206; Quebec, 111; Prince Edward Island, 1.

It was a good year in Cub Proficiency Badge work, with a total of 5,338 issued, against 5,083 for the previous year. House Orderly topped the list with 855, followed by Collector, 740; First Aider, 634 and Athlete 485.

Scout Badge records showed the issuing of 12,969 Tenderfoot badges, 5,099 Second Class, 1,015 First Class, 387 King's. Of the Cords, 452 "A's" were earned, 152 "B's" and 98 "C's." The stiff test for the Bushman's Thong was successfully passed by 40.

A good average year of Proficiency Badge work gave a total of 15,443, as against 15,197 in 1932. A gratifying feature was the number closely associated with Public Service. These included 1,104 Ambulance Man, 1,021 Fireman, 450 Public Safety Man, 609 Missioner, 411 Rescuer, 337 Public Health Man. In athletic tests 1,215 Scouts qualified as Swimmers, 648 as Athletes, 211 as Masters-at-Arms and 972 as Cyclists.

In connection with camping, 118 qualified as Pioneers, 427 as Camp Cooks, 118 completed the comprehensive Camper tests, and 118 passed as Canoemen.

In the field of arts and letters 331

qualified as Musicians, 16 as Photographers, 29 as readers, 267 as Entertainers, 49 as Bookbinders, 129 as Debaters, 185 as Interpreters, 7 as Journalists and 54 as Leatherworkers.

In the trades there were 124 Basketworkers, 21 Blacksmiths, 724 Carpenters, 225 Electricians, 116 Engineers, 624 Handymen, 17 Masons, 75 Metalworkers, 20 Miners, 59 Plumbers, 29 Printers, 6 Tailors.

Badges associated with the farm included 58 Dairymen, 83 Farmer, 242 Gardener, 87 Horseman, 16 Beekeepers, 88 Poultrymen, 24 Stockman.

Badges connected with Sea Scouting showed 1 Pilot, 2 Rigger, 10 Watchman, 15 Boatmen. Surprisingly, the one "blank" was Archer, not one badge being issued. Air-mindedness was recorded in 45 Airman badges.

An interesting feature of the Rover badge figures, for the first time available, was the number of Rambler badges issued. Of the hundred-mile hiker-observers 5 were reported for Manitoba, 3 for Ontario, 2 each for Alberta and Quebec and 1 for Nova Scotia. B.C., N.B. and P.E.I. have yet to appear in Rambler records.

Just 400 Rover badges were issued, not including Quebec, for which figures were not reported. The other provinces showed: Ontario (for 10 months), 111; Manitoba, 74; B.C., 64; Alberta, 59; Sask., 57; N.B., 11; N.S., 23; P.E.I., 1.

For the first time a complete list of Special Test Groups was recorded, and showed the following units for handicapped boys: Robert Louis Stevenson Pack and Troop, Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, Country Branch, at Thistletown. 2nd Orillia Troop, Ontario Hospital, Orillia. 31st Border Cities Pack, Essex County Sanatorium, Sandwich, Ont. 10th London Pack, Byron Preventorium, Byron, Ont. 126th Toronto Pack, I.O.D.E. Preventorium, Toronto. 31st Winnipeg Crew Special Test Group, Shriners Ward, Winnipeg Children's Hospital. 10th Calgary Troop Special Test Patrol, Red Cross Hospital, Calgary. Sunlight Clinic School Pack, North Vancouver. Troop and Pack, Queen Alexandra Solarium, Vancouver Island.

Regarding Dominion Registration the report notes that this is better understood and gaining in popularity as evidenced by the fact that 18,927 Scouts, Rovers and leaders registered in 1933,—an increase over the previous year of 4,253, or 29 per cent. The Report suggests that "All Scouts should be trained to contribute to this fund, which is returned to the Provincial offices to be used by them for

field work."

The large number of rallies, hobby hours, Rover Moots, Patrol Leaders' and District and Provincial conferences was referred to, as proof of the life of the Movement throughout the Dominion.

Considerable progress in French-Canadian Scouting was noted, and mention made of five French-Canadian troops in Quebec City, 4 in St. Johns and 1 at Three Rivers, Que., and 7 Ottawa. During the year three of our standard organization pamphlets were published in French,—"How To Organize a Wolf Cub Pack," "How To Organize a Scout Troop," and "Rover Scouts."

This was said of Sea Scouting:

The Sea Scout membership increased from 321 to 354 and the number of troops from 14 to 18. Nevertheless, we should have more Sea Scouts. Many Scoutmasters we feel are holding back, thinking that the work is too technical for them, the equipment too expensive, or that it is necessary to form a separate Sea Scout Troop. Sea Scouting, like anything else, can be learned by anyone who has the "urge" to do so. As a beginning, a Sea Scout patrol may be attached to the ordinary troop, and a canoe, small boat or even a self-made kayak will serve until the unit gets to the place where it will be dreaming of bigger and better things. The formation of the new Group, with its different outlook, will offer new interests, particularly to older Scouts or Rovers who may be satiated with the ordinary tests which have served their purpose.

5th Ontario Moot, Aug. 4-6.

COMPREHENSIVE plans have been worked out for Ontario's Fifth Rover Moot, to be held under canvas at Ebor Park, August 4-6. A feature will be demonstrations of Recreational Hobbies of Scout Camping, such as Photography, Cooking, Bird Study, Map Making and Sketching, carried on simultaneously. "You pick your poison."

Quebec's 4th Moot

A SPLENDID success, in its smooth organization, the advance in the general appreciation and understanding of Rovering reflected, and an outstanding success socially, was the unanimous verdict on the 4th annual Quebec Provincial Rover Moot held in Montreal, May 4-6, at the Royal Hotel.

Some 200 delegates were present, including a good representation from other provinces east and west, and from across the "border."

Following a most interesting opening-dinner address by District Commissioner J. E. Macpherson on the spiritual ancestry of Rovering—the great adventurers of history—some 400 Rovers and ladies danced until midnight; presenting for their elders a colourful and engaging picture.

An incident of interesting possibilities was the sending of a telegram to the Manitoba Provincial Moot, simultaneously in session at Winnipeg, suggesting discussion of the holding of a Dominion Moot, every three or five

TENTS

There is ONLY ONE WAY of SOLVING the Summer Camp Tent Problem PERMANENTLY—

BUY TENTS!

Last Summer a surprisingly large number of Groups took right hold of the problem with both hands, SCOUT STYLE,—raised money in various ways and bought tents. Some who could not buy all, bought TWO, or ONE, as a start.

WHY BUY?

A tent-equipped Group can arrange its camping dates to suit any convenience.

Its CAMP COSTS are REDUCED.

So, join those who are TENT INDEPENDENT or are on the way; and if you can't buy all you require, add AT LEAST ONE.

The Stores Department at Dominion Headquarters has done its best to help by listing a complete assortment of Tents and Shelters, at the closest prices obtainable.

As a direct contribution toward solution of the Tent problem of Groups everywhere, the Prices quoted are "SHIPPING PREPAID to ANY POINT IN CANADA."

SEE PAGES 12 TO 17 of the 1934 STORES DEPT CATALOGUE for TENTS & OTHER CAMP EQUIPMENT.

NOTE: IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED CATALOGUES DROP A POSTAL AT ONCE TO THE STORES DEPARTMENT, 306 METCALFE ST., OTTAWA, AND THEY WILL COME FORWARD IMMEDIATELY.

years, alternately at Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. A reply brought the hearty concurrence of the Western Rovers, and the recommendation was drawn to the attention of Mr. John A. Stiles, Executive Chief Commissioner, who was present.

The exceedingly well planned arrangements were handled entirely by the Rover Scout Club of Montreal and the Rover Moot Committee, comprising a General Chairman, Allan B. Strong, D.R.L.; a Moot Chairman, Frank S. Madden, R.M.; Billets Chairman, H. G. Mathews, R.M.; Festival, Jack McBride, R.M.; Registration, Bob Rout, R.M.; Service, A. Crossland, R.M.; Provincial Reception, F. G. Hicks, Provincial Field Secretary.

For the conference sessions the delegates were divided into Moot Crews, bearing the names of famous adventurers, and were seated about round tables. After a brief outline of each discussion by a topic leader the Crews debated the subject for 15 minutes. There was a period of 5 minutes for setting the findings down in the Crew log book, then 1 minute for presentation of the findings by the Crew Mate. At the end of the conference the Logs were turned in; and the opinions and suggestions will be collated and copies sent each Crew represented at the Moot.

The topics covered practically every field of Rover activity and interest. The opening discussion, "Crew Patrons and Emblems," was lead by Prof. R. DeL. French, A.P.C. for Rovers, Quebec.

The Executive Chief Commissioner, addressing the Moot at the Sunday morning session, offered a number of comments and suggestions. He emphasized that such Moots were important not only to Rovering, but to Scouting in general. He suggested that when any Crew objective was decided upon, a figurative "peg" be put down, by which to judge later whether the Crew had moved. He reminded that Rovers were a part of the Group.

Applying Rover principles to employment, he suggested, "Train yourselves to believe that the place you occupy today is the best for you. Never feel sour on your job; throw yourself into it whether you like it or not. And spend less than you earn."

The Moot Chairman, R.M. Frank Madden, presented one of the outstanding introductory discussions, on "Crew Principles." He cautioned against under-estimating the importance of outdoor Rovering as against service. They were of equal importance; each Crew should have a carefully considered and balanced policy, as between the two. And a Crew should not accept the occasional good turn as satisfactory. He favoured high Crew-admission requirements.

D.R.C. "Ben" Bentley of Toronto, introducing "The Crew in Service," advised a Service Quest Leader, who each week could check up on the progress of the different fellows with their quests. He advocated a card index of possible fields of public service, and mentioned the reading of newspapers at Homes for the Blind as a particu-

(Continued on page 48)

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

THE DUFFEL BAG

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

Canned Dues

ACCORDING to the Oshawa Scout News, one of the local troops has over 200 cans of canned goods for camp stored in the "troop larder." During the winter they were brought in by Scouts instead of dues.

A Scouts' Own Contest

AT each Sunday morning Scouts' Own of the 17th Winnipeg a Bible verse is read, and during the week the boys look up all references and submit these at the next Sunday service. Records are kept and special prizes given at the end of the year.

Sunday in a Scout Camp

FROM last year's Camp Report of the 1st Galt Group: Sunday, as it is observed in the Galt camp, is always one to be remembered. The "Remember Pennant" flutters from the flagstaff as a reminder of the Sabbath Day, and that the usual noise and bustle of weekday camp life is conspicuous by its absence.

Every Scout a "King" When B.-P. Comes

THE 51st Toronto Group has set as its progress objective "every Scout a King's Scout and every Cub a Two Star Cub by the time Lord Baden-Powell visits Canada next spring." The 51st comprises Cubs, Scouts and Sea Scouts, and the three units during March qualified for the high total of 81 Proficiency badges, these qualifying three King's, three First Class, one Gold Cord and two Grade B. Cords.

This Year's H.B.C. Scout

KING'S Scout Cockburn McCallum of the 44th Winnipeg Troop was the lucky Scout selected as this summer's Scout guest on the northern cruise of the Hudson's Bay Company supply ship Nascopie. McCallum, who was selected because of his outstanding record of Scouting progress, will pay a fraternal visit to Old Country Scouts serving as apprentices at various trading posts on the Labrador and Hudson Bay.

Quebec's 4th Moot

(Continued from page 47)

larly suitable Rover activity. Dean Phillip Carrington, LL.D. and R.L., of the University of Bishop's College, conducted the Rovers' Own on Sunday morning, and spoke on the "Realization of God in Nature." The outdoors, he declared, makes God more real, and helps to interpret Him. In camp, on the hike, even though the average young man may not be able to express the feeling in words, there is some consciousness of the hand of the Almighty. To those who will see and ponder—on the unfolding seasons, the marvels of Spring—God becomes very real. It is one of the duties of Scout outdoor-leadership to help develop in the boy this realization of God in nature. And as a concluding thought: "We all are Rovers in this life,—Rovering on to the life here-

after."

During a discussion of next year's Moot Chairman Strong made a request that may have wider application. This was that visiting Rover delegates should not in advance accept an arrangement by local Rovers to secure them young lady partners for social events unless absolutely certain of coming. Such arrangements obviously were very difficult to "cancel" at the last minute. In fact it could not be done.

On behalf of the American Rovers present Rover Commissioners R. S. Hale of Boston and I. Bockmann of Cambridge, Mass., expressed appreciation of the cordiality of their welcome, and the value to them of the participation in the discussions. They suggested that next year's Quebec Moot if possible be held at some point readily accessible to New England Rovers.

Making Signalling Interesting

THE 1st North Sydney, N.S., Troop hiked to a hill a mile from the city and established Morse lamp contact with students of the Central School.

Correspondents Wanted

BY fifteen Australian Scouts, interest preference as noted:—

- Age 12, stamps.
- Age 12, model airplanes.
- Age 12, no preference.
- Age 13 (5), no preference.
- Age 13, a Patrol Second.
- Age 15, stamps.
- Age 15, model aircraft.
- Age 16, cycling.
- Age 16, camping.
- Age 17, a Patrol Leader.
- A Scoutmaster.

Scouts of the 1st Perth Troop, Ont., volunteered and were given the job of controlling traffic at several busy corners during the noonday rush.

* * *

The April Patrol project of the 118th Toronto Troop, a twig alphabet, was won by the Wolf Patrol, and the special honour pennant presented at a Parents' Night.

* * *

As one means of raising camp money, the 1st Hanover (Lutheran) Scouts are carving wooden parrots, painting them in their bright natural colours. A parrot, complete with swing, sells for 75 cents.

* * *

Guelph, Ont., Scouts took advantage of a field day of the Federation of Ontario Naturalists at Puslinch Lake. They observed many different kinds of birds and studied botanical specimens and various geological formations.

* * *

Scouts of the 1st Langford, B.C., Troop were "on guard" at Hatley Park when the gardens were opened to the public under the auspices of the Vancouver Island Horticultural Association.

Local Groups Pool Camp Equipment

THROUGH an arrangement made by the local Scouters' Club the Tillsonburg, Ont., Groups pooled their camp equipment, and will alternate the summer camping periods.

A New Fun Relay Game

A NEW fun relay of the 1st Buckingham, Que.,—Biscuit Relay: Scouts hop to one end of the hall, take a soda biscuit from a chair, and return walking a line, one foot in front of the other. Must eat the biscuit on the way, and whistle, before the next member of the patrol can start.

A Camp-Made Indoor Camp-Fire

THE 11th Winnipeg Troop struck a unique and well worth while camp spare time activity last summer. This was the making of an "Indoor Camp Fire," to take home, fashioned of small oak logs. A log was cut and prepared by each Scout, and bore his name and other symbols recording camp memories.

First Aid Demonstration for Cottagers

"GAVE artificial respiration demonstration to cottagers," was listed in the good turns found last summer and reported in the Camp Questnaire of one enterprising troop. Such demonstrations might well be given by numbers of troops camping in the vicinity of cottage colonies. First-aid for typical summer vacation casualties might also find interested gatherings.

Maintaining Interest of Second Class Scouts

AT a Court of Honour of the 84th Winnipeg (Greenwood) Troop it was decided, in view of the new regulations that a Scout must be 14 before completing his First Class tests, to plan special activities to maintain the interest of boys possessing the six Proficiency Badges permitted Second Class Scouts, and who are still a year short of 14. Each patrol is specializing in one outdoor badge, and making a collection of photographs and specimens of outdoor life.

A "Charge" for a P.L. Investiture

FOLLOWING is the Charge used for some years by Scoutmasters of the 48th Toronto Troop when investing a Patrol Leader with his rank and badge.

"It is an honourable and serious charge that I today lay upon you . . . in appointing you a Patrol Leader of the . . . patrol. Maintain by your bearing and conduct the dignity of your rank; protect the weak, spur the faint-hearted, curb the unruly and the thoughtless. Suffer none to think his effort unneeded, and point the way to all by your own cheerful devotion and zeal. Be firm. Be discreet. Be as far above favour as you are above fear. Go now on your path of leadership, conscious of the trust reposed in you; and may God prosper your work."