

The Scout

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for Cub, Scout & Rover

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Leader

Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association in Canada

JUNE, 1935

No. 10



THE only disappointment in connection with the great banquet to Lord Baden-Powell held in Toronto, May 16, following the Annual Meeting of the Canadian General Council, was the unavoidable absence, due to a severe cold, of His Excellency the Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough, Chief Scout for Canada. This was doubly regrettable in that it made impossible a popular tribute to His Excellency that would have been spontaneous and whole-hearted,—an expression of deep appreciation of the varied and most important contributions His Excellency has made to the progress and future of the Scout Movement in Canada, and sincere regret at his approaching departure.

His presence also would have offered an opportunity for presentation by Lord Baden-Powell of the Silver Wolf in recognition of signal service to the Movement. The presentation was made later, in the quieter atmosphere of a dinner party at Government House, Ottawa; but notwithstanding the more modest circumstances, the presentation of the highest possible honorary Scout decoration carried all the significance of a tribute in which every Canadian Scout and Scouter and every friend of the Movement will join gladly and sincerely.

In the absence of His Excellency at the Toronto banquet his address was presented by Lt.-Col. Eric Mackenzie, of His Excellency's staff.

As in all probability His Excellency's last address to Canadian Scouters it will be read with great interest by members of the Movement throughout the Dominion; many of them with the added interest of those who have met His Excellency personally during his annual tours of Canada, and were encouraged by his personal interest and words of appreciation. The address follows:

His Excellency's Address at the B.-P. Banquet

IT is a very great disappointment to me not to be at the Scout Banquet. I had looked forward to it very much as the celebration of the completion of the campaign to expand Scouting, coinciding with the eagerly awaited visit of the Chief Scout.

I have also realised that, as my last year in Canada is slipping away, it would be the last occasion on which I should have the opportunity of meeting all the leaders in the Scout Movement.

Unable to be present, please accept my assurance that, as one who believes most firmly that the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides together constitute the finest youth movement in the world, it has been a real privilege to me, as well as a constant delight, to be so closely connected with them during my time in Canada.

All I can pretend to have done to forward the Movement has been to invite a few leading citizens and Corporations to join in giving the help that was needed to enable the Boy Scouts to expand and develop in this Jubilee year; first, I invited them to do this as a special tribute to the Chief Scout on the occasion of his visit to Canada, and, secondly, because the cause itself is at all times so eminently deserving of encouragement and support.

I am profoundly convinced that the Boy Scout Movement is rendering great service to the nation in helping to build up the character of those who, as full grown citizens, will soon be in charge of its destiny. From the very first day that I sat round the table with the leaders of the Movement at Dominion Headquarters I was immensely impressed by the great interest they display, by the wise guidance they give, and by the great faith and confidence they have in the value of Scouting. It was this splendid spirit that encouraged me to suggest that steps should be taken to increase the number of Scouts, and to make the benefits of Scouting available for boys who have not so far been reached.

My suggestion was most warmly received, and I was asked to

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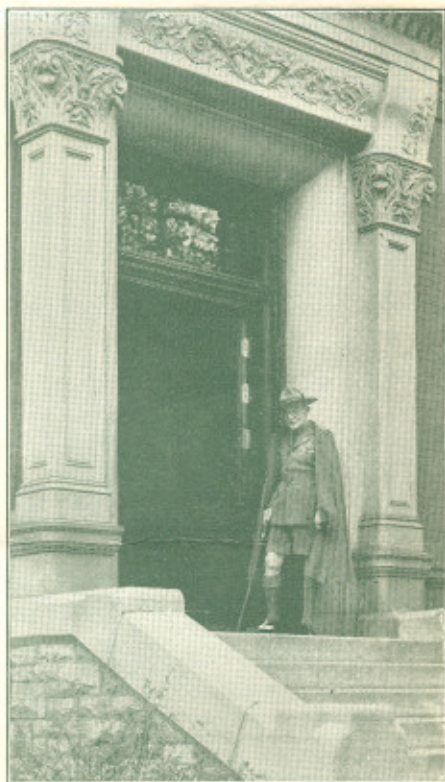
The World Chief Scout at Our Annual Meeting

WITH the World Chief Scout himself present, the annual meeting of the Canadian General Council was a memorable and historic event. It was held at Toronto, May 16th, in order to incorporate it conveniently in the Chief Scout's 'cross-Canada itinerary'; and was attended by a notable gathering of members representing every province.

In the regretted absence of His Excellency the Governor-General, due to an indisposition, President E. W. Beatty occupied the chair and directed the presentation of reports. These were followed closely by Lord Baden-Powell.

A matter of outstanding importance in a meeting of unusual significance was confirmation of an agreement by which "La Federation des Scouts Catholiques de la Province de Quebec" was recognized as an autonomous, affiliated body.

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THE Chief at Dominion Headquarters. He visited each department, showing keen interest in all details. The Stores Dep't. drew appreciative comments, and a quarter-hour was spent asking questions before the Christmas Toy pin maps.

The Scout Leader

Published by the
Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts
Association

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

DOMINION HEADQUARTERS
Cor. Metcalfe and Waverley Streets,
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Leaders and Commissioners.
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OTTAWA, JUNE, 1935

The Chiefs Continue Their Triumphal Tour

THE Two Chiefs continue their triumphal 'cross-Canada journey,— unquestionably the most remarkable series of youth tributes ever seen in Canada. Since the publication of the May "Scout Leader" Lord and Lady Baden-Powell have been welcomed by enthusiastic assemblies of Scouts and Scouters and Guides and Guiders and many thousands of the general public, at Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, Winnipeg, Fort William, Sudbury, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec. Ahead of them still are the rallies at Saint John, Sydney, Halifax and Charlottetown, with a break of three weeks for a visit to Newfoundland.

It has been a severe tax for the two world leaders, but the care of Scouters and Guiders to assure them as much undisturbed between-rally rest as possible has greatly helped. Our Maritimers are counted upon to protect them similarly, so that they may leave us, not merely still in good health, but with something to spare, in order that the last 'cross-Atlantic lap of their long tour may be enjoyed.

French-Canadian Brother Scouts Welcome!

AN historic event in Canadian Scouting was the confirmation at the Annual Meeting, held in Toronto, May 16th, of the agreement by which the French-speaking Scout association of Quebec, "La Federation des Scouts Catholiques de la Province de Québec," became associated with the Boy Scouts Association,—as a parallel autonomous body, "uniting in the office of the Chief Scout for Canada and in the Canadian General Council, and elsewhere by ties of goodwill and co-operation."

Happily, and most appropriately, the occasion of this step of important possibilities for the youth of French Canada was attended by the originator of Scouting himself, Lord Baden-Powell.

In practically all respects La Federation parallels the organization, principles, code and rules of The Boy Scouts Association. The same uniform is worn; St. George is named as the patron saint, and the motto is "Soit prêt" (Be Prepared). The badge is a red enamel Jerusalem Cross charged with the Maple Leaf, and on the left pocket a Fleur-de-lys.

It was agreed that La Federation shall conform as closely as possible to the fundamentals of Scouting as outlined in "Scouting for Boys" and "P. O. & R. for Canada," and that the Cubs, Scouts

and Rovers of La Federation shall be "of the Baden-Powell type."

Membership in La Federation will be open to all Roman Catholic men and boys of the Province of Quebec who may desire to join; French-speaking Roman Catholic Groups, or parts of Groups, desiring recognition as Scouts must become members of La Federation.

La Federation's activities will, it is understood, apply only to the Civil Province of Quebec, and will not include Scout Groups in other provinces.

The details of the agreement were drawn up in consultation between a special committee of the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council, and His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve, O.M.I., Archbishop of Quebec.

The entire English-speaking membership of the Movement in Canada will join in welcoming our French-speaking brother Scouts of the Province of Quebec, and in



WHILE nearly 30,000 people cheer
Lieut.-Governor Walsh of Alberta
lights the Edmonton Beacon, with a
torch started by friction-fire.

extending the hope that Scouting will prove similarly attractive and successful in every desirable way for many thousands of Canadian boys of French origin.

Also we will join in the anticipation that from the descendants of the famous voyageurs and coureur-de-bois of early Canada—skilful canoe men, trappers, expert axemen, log-runners—we will profit by valuable contributions to our knowledge of practical woodcraft.

There is a broader outlook. Scouting already has made its impress on Canadian life. There is every reason to believe that this latest development of the Movement in Quebec may contribute importantly to a better mutual appreciation and understanding of viewpoints, historic, racial, and religious, between the two great parent races of Canada.

So, "Welcome, La Federation des Scouts Catholiques de la Province de Québec," and "Good camping!"

A Cordial Hand to the Life Saving Scouts

AN event of significance and important possibilities was an agreement drawn up May 23rd by which the Life Saving Scouts and Chums of the Salvation Army of Canada are to become actively associated with The Boy Scouts Association. The details of the agreement were arranged by Commissioner John McMillan of the Salvation Army in Canada, and Chief Executive Commissioner John A. Stiles, representing the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association. By the terms of the agreement Salvation Army Scout Groups will use our Scouting literature, badges, etc., and their leaders will have available to them our various training courses.

Consummation of a similar arrangement in the Old Country was spoken of with gratification by Lord Baden-Powell; and similar satisfaction will be felt by Canadian leaders. Salvation Army units wherever possible joined in the rallies welcoming the World Chief Scout during his present tour, and were met by the Chief as brothers in the Movement.

We welcome them with the same Scout cordiality, and with the confident expectation of their co-operation in the making of Scouting available to yet more boys throughout the Dominion.

From time to time Salvation Army leaders have attended summer Gilwell camps, and always have left a splendid impression of ability and an inspired devotion to their work. We will gladly welcome more of them to our training courses.

A Note from Col. Walton

ALL who enjoyed the very real pleasure of meeting Col. and Mrs. Walton during their tour across Canada with Lord and Lady Baden-Powell will join to make mutual the closing lines of this good-bye letter, from Quebec, of I.H.Q. Commissioner for Rovers and his charming "Assistant Skipper." We will hope to meet them again, and to debate further with the Skipper some of the varied developments and problems of Rovering which he discusses with such understanding and mellowed judgment.

The letter was addressed to The Editor:

Dear Sir,

My wife and I are leaving Canada for the Old Country with very real regret, after most pleasant visits to a number of centres from West to East of Canada.

We would like to express through the medium of your paper, to all those who have so generously welcomed us, our very grateful thanks for their kindness and hospitality.

It has been a wonderful time, and we shall look forward to meeting again in Canada, in the Old Country, or at future Jamborees or Rover Moots many of the Scouters and Rover Scouts with whom we have made friends during our visit to your wonderful Dominion.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) GRAN WALTON,

Headquarters Commissioner for
Rover Scouts, I. H. Q., London.

The Danish Y.M.C.A. Scouts are holding a National Camp near Copenhagen July 6-15, and have invited a party of 25 English and 25 Scottish Scouts.

The Beacons Flared from Coast to Coast

THE standing of Scouting as an organization of national importance was further enhanced by our Beacon Chain celebration of the King's Silver Jubilee, May 6th. As a new venture in providing expression for a phase of Scout training—Loyalty—it was almost remarkably successful. Between Sydney on the Atlantic and Sidney on the Pacific; between Halifax and Charlottetown, and Prince Rupert and Dawson City and north and south, Scouts and Scouters responded with an enthusiasm that made one again proud to be associated with them.

And the public responded wonderfully—from the 30,000 which gathered about the beacons at Winnipeg and Edmonton, to loyal little handfolds such as that gathered by Lone Scoutmaster Backus in the sparsely settled Glory Hills of Alberta.

Wherever possible mountain tops were sought; and it is regrettable that space at this time permits only brief mention of the loyal enthusiasm with which the Scouts of B.C. and Alberta in particular sought out the highest peaks or mountain buttresses for their bonfires; as did the stout lads of the 1st Jasper Park Troop, who clambered 7,400 feet, packing wood beyond the timber line, to light their fire on Signal Mountain.

On the lesser mountains and coastal headlands of the east the Scouts were not less enthusiastic. At an "outpost beacon" at Black Point a small self-denying detachment of Saint John Scouts watched for the glow of a fire over Digby Gut, across the Bay of Fundy, to pass it on to the big bonfire and surrounding throng at historic Fort Howe overlooking the city. From beacons on the northern tip of Prince Edward Island, the reflection was picked up in northern New Brunswick. The hills and mountain tops north and south of the St. Lawrence carried the message of loyalty west, and on southward and westward across Ontario. And near far-distant Dawson City the 2nd Yukon Troop, under Scoutmaster the Rev. Alex Anderson, held their fire, "talked of the uniqueness and significance of the occasion and the 2nd Scout Law, and then sang the National Anthem."

The stories in hundreds of newspaper clippings, still coming, and in direct reports, are full of such loyal and human-interest touches. It is planned to review as adequately as possible this new Scout chain in the first autumn number of "The Scout Leader."

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It is to these gentlemen and business institutions that the warmest gratitude is due, and not at all to myself, who was merely the instrument through whom this wonderful expression of faith in the Boy Scouts was shown. I know something of the heavy burden that has been borne by responsible business men during these past years. I would like to be permitted to pay a very warm tribute to the wonderful

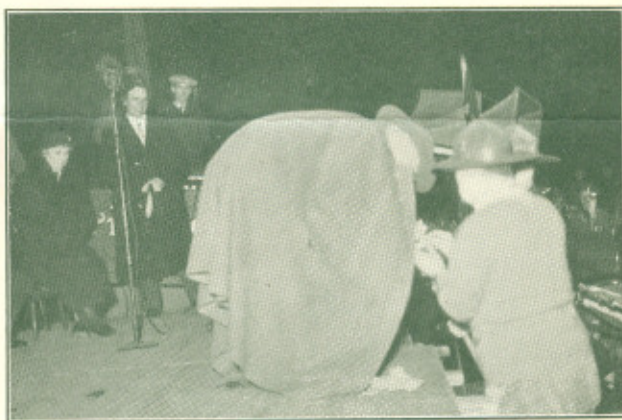
beneficent world-wide movement, which I hope will every day continue to justify the genius and faith of its founder.

To the Chief Scout, we in Canada represent but a small unit in the great army of Scouts which exists all over the world. None the less, we can assure him that in no part of the Empire, or of the world, is he a more welcome and honoured guest, and that in no part of the world is the service he has rendered to mankind more deeply appreciated. His name will live for ever as a great benefactor of the human race. Nowhere will it be cherished and honoured with greater gratitude and admiration than here in Canada.

On behalf of every Boy Scout in Canada, and on behalf of every supporter of the Scout Movement, I hope I may be permitted to welcome, with the greatest warmth and sincerity, the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell.

The King's Coronation Scouts Foregather

A UNIQUE Scout function held in connection with the King's Silver Jubilee was a dinner gathering at Toronto of some sixty members of the Canadian Scout Coronation Contingent of 1911.



LORD Baden-Powell lights the Mid-Canada Beacon at Winnipeg, in the presence of a huge throng.

way they rallied to the support of a good cause. Canada is indeed fortunate in the public spirited outlook which inspires her leading citizens.

It will be for the boys themselves to show their appreciation of the opportunity provided them, by taking full advantage of the training for the future that Scouting gives. I know something of the Scouts themselves, having had the pleasure of seeing them in every corner of Canada that I have visited. No country is better suited to Scouting, no country is blessed with a more splendid lot of boys.

I have the utmost confidence that Scouting in this country will go on and prosper, and turn out every year an increasing number of useful young citizens. It is a very great privilege indeed to be permitted, as I have been, to help forward, even in the smallest way, and play even the most modest part in advancing Scouting, a

Now men of every walk of life, including lawyers, doctors, professors and financiers, they came representing all parts of the Dominion. Ontario naturally was best represented, with 35 of the original 56. A number still are in Scouting, as leaders, committeemen, members of associations, and the Canadian General Council. Prominent among the active Scouters was Frank C. Irwin, Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Ontario, one of Saskatchewan's representatives in the Coronation Contingent. The reunion was arranged by W. Irving Hearst, K.C.

A Later Review of the Chiefs' Dominion Tour

IN view of the impossibility, in the space available, to picture adequately the proportions of the series of rallies which have marked the memorable journey of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell across Canada,—and which are not yet completed,—a review of the whole tour will be published in the latter part of August, in the September "Scout Leader." It is hoped to make this as complete as possible, with numerous pictures.

This Summer's Camp

THE many new boys added to the Movement, the numerous new Group Committees, and generally the greatly increased interest in Scouting resulting from the Governor General's Membership Campaign and the climaxing visit of Lord Baden-Powell,—all these factors promise a new record of Scout camping this summer. For the benefit of the new leaders and as reminders for the old, we offer the following extended résumé of good-camping hints.

Preliminary Discussion Having in mind that anticipation is half the fun, do not fail to discuss some feature of the proposed outing with the whole troop at each Scout meeting, and take up the details one by one, with the Court of Honour.

Arrange a full discussion at a joint meeting of the Court of Honour and Group Committee. Suggest that one member of the Group Committee take full charge of camp finances, another any necessary arrangements for the use of a camp site, another the food supplies and delivery at camp, and another the tents, where these are not owned.

Visit the Old Site If within hiking distance of an annually used camp site, arrange a Court of Honour hike to the spot, to look over the ground generally, and to check up on the possibility of repeating arrangements regarding rental, milk, wood, etc.

The New Camp Site If planning to camp on a new site, visit the spot and make sure of the following points:—Whether protected on the summerstorm side. Ground that will drain readily. Unquestionably pure water. Pure milk supply. Wood cutting privileges or supply. Suitability for Scouting games and general woodcraft activities. Safe swimming. Within reach of a resident doctor who will be available during the period of the camp.

Finances If the financing of your camp is not yet assured, study back numbers of *The Scout Leader* and "Hints from Last Year's Camps" (page 115) for equipment and fund-raising ideas, and discuss with your Court of Honour and Group Committee.

Economy Camping Where finances are a problem, the possibilities of a nominal-cost camp will not be overlooked. During the last two or three years some extremely low-cost camps have been held. Tents have been borrowed; barns have been used; in one case last summer, pioneer shelters solved the problem. As to food, a portion or all has been brought by each boy or by patrols.

A determination to have a camp of some kind, and a discussion of all sorts of possibilities with the Court of Honour and Group Committee will bring some solution.

Keep Talking of Camping Keep in mind that for every boy the camp is the big adventure of the year, and a lot of the fun is the anticipation and planning. For the benefit of the Tenderfoot Scouts for whom it will be the first camp, have the older boys relate camp experiences and adventures at the meeting council fire.

Review Camp First Aid Work some camp first aid games into the troop meeting programmes—"a cut finger," "a sprained ankle," "ivy poisoning," "heat prostration," and water rescue and Schafer resuscitation.

Plan Camp Good Turns Talk over camp good turn possibilities, including the entertainment of your camp neighbours at one or more special council fires. Practice some special stunts for these occasions. See list of Good Turns from last year's camps recorded in the camping section of the Annual Report Review on page 120.

New Songs Have the troop learn a number of good new songs from "Songs for Canadian Boys," "The Camp Fire Song Book," and other books listed in the Stores Department Catalogue.

Lay Out a Programme With your Court of Honour lay out a programme of activities, and rainy day optionals, for every day of the camp. Don't use the same programme as last year. See page 346, "Handbook for Canada".



THE well-planned Gilwell-type kitchen lightens work, improves cooking, and gives Scouts a different attitude toward a camp job that may otherwise be drudgery.—The model kitchen of the 1st Raymond Troop, Alberta.

Plan a Real Woodcraft Camp Plan a real woodcraft camp with plenty of competitive observation games or hikes. Discuss items from this list:—

Wild animal observation.
Animal tracking, with top points for the best story deduced from tracks. (May include ground squirrels, chipmunks and field mice.)
Bird observation.
Bird nest hunting (location, without disturbing occupant).
Tree identification (leaves).
Wild flower collection.
Poisonous plants. (See 1933 "Canadian Scout Diary.")
Fern collection.
Fungus collection. (Those of suitable shape and smooth surface can be used for making camp sketches.)
Weed identification. (Most interesting and instructive, with the help of a good book on the subject, such as "Farm Weeds of Canada"—\$2.00, The King's Printer, Ottawa.)
Twig alphabet contest, inter-patrol (the letters to be cut from small branches or

bushes, and to be natural—not bent to shape).

Track reading contests (in sand on shore, on nearby road, or other suitable spot).

A Star Hike (point-to-point cross-country by star direction only).

Stalking and other miscellaneous games. (See "Handbook" and "Scoutmasters' First Year.")

Bridge building.

Museum of camp conveniences.

Tests to be Passed Make definite plans for the completion of First Class tests during the camping period, including the Journey; and the passing of every Tenderfoot through the balance of his Second Class work.

Check over the troop's Proficiency Badge work, and schedule the passing of tests for Bird Warden, Camp Cook, Camper, Canoeman, Explorer, Forester, Naturalist, Pioneer, Stalker, Starman, Swimmer, etc.

Natural History Experts If it is desired that an expert on trees, birds, flowers or other natural history subjects visit the camp, early arrangements should be made. Since only a very limited number of Government experts are available, specialists should be found locally if possible. As a matter of fact there are few communities but have their

bird, tree or wild flower lovers who are capable of talking on their hobby. Usually they are glad of an opportunity to do so.

Assistants Arrange to have with you if possible one A. S. M. to each two patrols in camp.

If the S. M. Cannot Go A member of the Group Committee may substitute, on full directions from the Scoutmaster, the latter aiding in laying out the camp.

A. S. M.'s may substitute, the S. M. aiding in the camp lay-out, and visiting occasionally.

A Camp Under P.L.'s Where the Patrol Leaders are experienced and thoroughly reliable, a camp may be held at a suitable spot adjacent to town, the Scoutmaster running out each night. A definite programme would be laid out for each day, and reported upon each evening. This has worked successfully.

A Scout Diary Observations Record Encourage all your boys to carry the 1935 "Diary" and to begin at once to fill in the pages for

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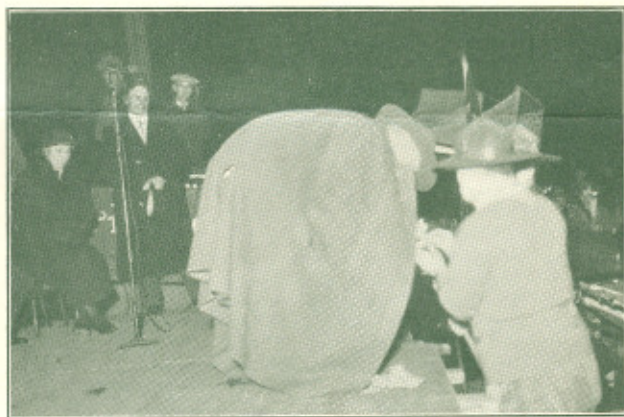
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The New Camp Site If planning to camp on a new site, visit the spot and make sure of the following points:—Whether protected on the summerstorm side. Ground that will drain readily. Unquestionably pure water. Pure milk supply. Wood cutting privileges or supply. Suitability for Scouting games and general woodcraft activities. Safe swimming. Within reach of a resident doctor who will be available during the period of the camp.

Finances If the financing of your camp is not yet assured, study back numbers of *The Scout Leader* and "Hints from Last Year's Camps" (page 115) for equipment and fund-raising ideas, and discuss with your Court of Honour and Group Committee.

Economy Camping Where finances are a problem, the possibilities of a nominal-cost camp will not be overlooked. During the last two or three years some extremely low-cash-cost camps have been held. Tents have been borrowed; barns have been used; in one case last summer, pioneer shelters solved the problem. As to food, a portion or all has been brought by each boy or by patrols.

A determination to have a camp of some kind, and a discussion of all sorts of possibilities with the Court of Honour and Group Committee will bring some solution.

Keep Talking of Camping Keep in mind that for every boy the camp is the big adventure of the year, and a lot of the fun is the anticipation and planning. For the benefit of the Tenderfoot Scouts for whom it will be the first camp, have the older boys relate camp experiences and adventures at the meeting council fire.

Review Camp First Aid Work some camp first aid games into the troop meeting programmes—"a cut finger," "a sprained ankle," "ivy poisoning," "heat prostration," and water rescue and Schafer resuscitation.

Plan Camp Good Turns Talk over camp good turn possibilities, including the entertainment of your camp neighbours at one or more special council fires. Practice some special stunts for these occasions. See list of Good Turns from last year's camps recorded in the camping section of the Annual Report Review on page 120.

New Songs Have the troop learn a number of good new songs from "Songs for Canadian Boys," "The Camp Fire Song Book," and other books listed in the Stores Department Catalogue.

Lay Out a Programme With your Court of Honour lay out a programme of activities, and rainy day optionals, for every day of the camp. Don't use the same programme as last year. See page 346, "Handbook for Canada".



THE well-planned Gihwell-type kitchen lightens work, improves cooking, and gives Scouts a different attitude toward a camp job that may otherwise be drudgery.—The model kitchen of the 1st Raymond Troop, Alberta.

Plan a Real Woodcraft Camp Plan a real woodcraft camp with plenty of competitive observation games or hikes. Discuss items from this list:—

Wild animal observation.
Animal tracking, with top points for the best story deduced from tracks. (May include ground squirrels, chipmunks and field mice.)
Bird observation.
Bird nest hunting (location, without disturbing occupant).
Tree identification (leaves).
Wild flower collection.
Poisonous plants. (See 1933 "Canadian Scout Diary.")
Fern collection.
Fungus collection. (Those of suitable shape and smooth surface can be used for making camp sketches.)
Weed identification. (Most interesting and instructive, with the help of a good book on the subject, such as "Farm Weeds of Canada"—\$2.00, The King's Printer, Ottawa.)
Twig alphabet contest, inter-patrol (the letters to be cut from small branches or

bushes, and to be natural—not bent to shape).

Track reading contests (in sand on shore, on nearby road, or other suitable spot).

A Star Hike (point-to-point cross-country by star direction only).

Stalking and other miscellaneous games. (See "Handbook" and "Scoutmasters' First Year.")

Bridge building.

Museum of camp conveniences.

Tests to be Passed Make definite plans for the completion of First Class tests during the camping period, including the Journey; and the passing of every Tenderfoot through the balance of his Second Class work.

Check over the troop's Proficiency Badge work, and schedule the passing of tests for Bird Warden, Camp Cook, Camper, Canoeman, Explorer, Forester, Naturalist, Pioneer, Stalker, Starman, Swimmer, etc.

Natural History Experts If it is desired that an expert on trees, birds, flowers or other natural history subjects visit the camp, early arrangements should be made. Since only a very limited number of Government experts are available, specialists should be found locally if possible. As a matter of fact there are few communities but have their

bird, tree or wild flower lovers who are capable of talking on their hobby. Usually they are glad of an opportunity to do so.

Assistants Arrange to have with you if possible one A. S. M. to each two patrols in camp.

If the S. M. Cannot Go A member of the Group Committee may substitute, on full directions from the Scoutmaster, the latter aiding in laying out the camp.

A. S. M.'s may substitute, the S. M. aiding in the camp lay-out, and visiting occasionally.

A Camp Under P.L.'s Where the Patrol Leaders are experienced and thoroughly reliable, a camp may be held at a suitable spot adjacent to town, the Scoutmaster running out each night. A definite programme would be laid out for each day, and reported upon each evening. This has worked successfully.

A Scout Diary Observations Record Encourage all your boys to carry the 1935 "Diary" and to begin at once to fill in the pages for

recording observations of birds, trees, and wild animals. Plan to give a prize for observations recorded at camp.

Business Methods You will use good business methods, of course, and delegate as much responsibility as possible to your P. L.'s and Rovers. If you have a suitable Rover, nominate him as Camp Q. M.,—or call your supplies tent the Trading Post, and the Rover in charge the "Factor." And leave entirely to your Factor the purchasing of local supplies, the issuing of rations and the keeping of the camp accounts—under your supervision.

Make sure that vouchers are secured for every expenditure, so that you may at the termination of the camp present your Group Committee with a complete financial statement.

The First Council Fire The first council fire is one of very great importance.

Upon the atmosphere created here may depend the entire success of the camp. In any case, upon the Scoutmaster's talk will depend that subtle but very real thing called the camp spirit, which in turn will decide whether the real spirit of Scouting will characterize the outing, and the camp thus result in real advancement in Scouting for the individual boy.

The Scoutmaster's talk will touch on all those things expected of a Scout in camp—always ready to do his bit and more, at work or play, without regard to how much the other fellow is doing; good table manners—no "letting down" because he's "in camp"; remembering to say his prayers night or morning, or both, just as at home; looking after himself properly in all hygienic matters, and never making flippant remarks about such things. "In a word, in all things and at all times, a Scout and a gentleman."

Outlining Camp Duties The Scoutmaster may then proceed to outline the camp daily routine and duties. For instance one of the patrols will be designated as the Duty Patrol for the next 24 hours, taking over at the close of the council fire. Their work will be to put the fire out, as the first task. At 6.30 in the morning they will rouse the camp cooks, and "milk party" (where milk is sent for), and at 7 rouse the entire camp. The P. L. of the Duty Patrol will prepare the flag for breaking. During the day the patrol will see that the camp ground is kept tidy, and in general will take care of anything requiring special attention. They will collect the mail.

CAN'T you smell the good eats? And you know they'll be served in appetizing style, and that there'll be no bluebottles or other flies buzzing round. No boy attending such a camp could be anything but a tidy camper, and proud of it. It's a southern Alberta kitchen.

THE Crows of last summer's New Brunswick Gilwell gave particular attention to developing a convenient back-saving fireplace. The hearth is clay.



They will prepare the council fire, and in the evening light it at the time set.

Flag and Morning flagbreak and prayers should be fittingly handled.

(The flag, prepared for breaking out, has previously been run up by the P. L. of the Duty Patrol.) The ceremony best follows inspection, the Scoutmaster proceeding to the flagstaff, giving the troop call and making the signal for the horse-shoe rally. The call is responded to by the Scouts at the run, each patrol giving its patrol cry. When in position, the troop is called to the alert, and this is followed by, "Troop salute!" at which the Troop Leader pulls the halyard, breaking out the flag. The T. L. reports, "Flag broken out, sir," and the Scoutmaster gives the troop, "Steady," at which hands drop.

The Scoutmaster then leads in such prayers as have been approved by the heads of the religious bodies with which the boys are connected, or in case of troops of widely varied church connections, the Scout Silence may be used,—"A few minutes of silent prayer."

Following prayers, the result of the morning's inspection is announced, the individual flag awarded, or the troop flag placed for the day in the keeping of the winning patrol. (The patrol winning it the previous day will, on reporting at the horseshoe, have returned the troop flag to its pocket at the foot of the main flag staff.)

The morning's programme will then be proceeded with as planned by the Camp Court of Honour.

Evening Flag At 7 o'clock the P. L. of the Duty Patrol, having first freed the halyard and made sure that

the flag is running free, gives the troop call, followed by "Alert!" Each member of the troop, wherever he may be, comes to the alert, then to the salute as the flag begins to descend, and remains thus until, with the flag down and gathered in his arms, the Duty P. L. gives the whistle or other signal for "Carry on."

Morning Inspection Daily morning inspection of tents and patrol sites provides one of the camp's most interesting and profitable competitive games. The inspection usually is held an hour after the call to breakfast. It should be made as rapidly as possible consistent with thoroughness.

Awarding of points will be facilitated by the use of a card with the names of the patrols in the first column, and additional columns captioned by the various inspection headings, and the maximum points awarded,—points being deducted for short-comings, and the balance credited.

For instance, under "TENT—10," on a morning when everything should be out in the sun and the tent floor clean and drying out, a half point might be deducted for a suitcase left inside, and an extra half point if the suitcase was not on sticks, to raise it slightly off the ground.

Two points might be deducted for crumbs—"untidy and calculated to attract insects." Clothing hanging on the tent pole would lose another half point. Blankets not properly spread on bushes, tree limbs or the grass, to secure the full benefit of sun, and air, would lose other points. (Weather permitting, blankets should be left out until around 4 p.m., then—full of life and heat—folded and placed inside tents.)

Inspection Headings

Personal—General tidiness; hands, teeth, etc.

Tent—As outlined above.

Kitchen—Organization and general tidiness of fireplace; supply of firewood protected from rain; masked axes; cleanliness of pots and pans; emergency (first aid) kettle of hot water on fire; clean dishcloths and towels hanging in sun; clean washbasin and hand-towels; refuse and grease-pits properly kept and protected; cans, if any, burned out and pounded flat.

Dining Shelter—Table, dishes, cutlery, food-boxes, etc.

Gadgets—Miscellaneous camp conveniences. These may be considered one day for ingenuity, another for practical usefulness, and another for safety, or dangerous features.



Latrines—Being properly used, clean, free of flies; well screened from view.

The table of inspection points to be awarded should be worked out by the Camp Court of Honour.

Food Plan and keep to a simple menu.

Your boys will return the better for it; and incidentally the cooking problems will be lessened. Include in each day's fare:—A whole-grain cereal, preferably cooked (and well cooked); potatoes and one other vegetable; a raw apple or fresh fruit, or rhubarb. The vegetable should include tomatoes (canned, if fresh unobtainable), for their valuable vitamins. (For List of Supplies and Suggested Menus see pp. 337 and 339, "The Handbook.")

Milk Make 100% sure that the camp milk supply comes from healthy cows kept in clean surroundings. Milk from unclean sources can carry typhoid. In case of uncertainty use canned powdered milk. This is a very satisfactory substitute, and may also be used in preparing a number of attractive drinks and dishes. (A book, "Easy Camp Cooking Recipes," including the use of powdered milk, will be sent free by The Borden Co. Ltd., Yardley House, Toronto.)

Water Where there is any doubt regarding the available water supply, chlorination is recommended. 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.

Patrol Camping Unless the majority of your boys are new both to camping and Scouting, plan for a Patrol System Camp. That is, each Patrol in its own nook of the camp grounds, at some distance from and out of sight of other Patrols, but in view of the centrally-located Scoutmaster's tent; each Patrol drawing its rations, doing its own cooking, under supervision, and dining on its own site.

First Aid in Camp Designate your best "Ambulance Man" as Camp M. O. and name a small staff of assistants, one of whom shall always be within call, to treat promptly all cuts and scratches, however small, and other needs. Carefully check up on the contents of your first aid kit.

Sleep Tent-raiding or other sleep-disturbing horseplay is "not done" in Scout camps. Make sure that every boy gets a good night's sleep every night from the first. This is of the prime importance if all are to enjoy the maximum benefits of the outing.

Sunburn Insist that your boys take their sun tanning gradually, even on arms and legs. Make it a rule that as soon as the skin begins to burn, they are to cover up, and not uncover until the burning sensation has passed. This will save both boys and yourself discomfort, and possibly more serious trouble.

Keeping Them Dry While the dew is on the grass, and during rainy weather, have everyone go barefoot or wear sandals. This will avert colds from wet shoes and stockings. In case of wet clothing (particularly cotton), keep the boys moving until a change to dry things can be made.

As the Patrol System is the distinguishing feature of Scouting, in general, so is the Patrol System Camp the true Scout camp. The 1st Kincardine offered this self-contained patrol-site example. Note the bushes screening this patrol from its neighbour. Also note the tent brailed and "everything up and out in the sun."



Sanitation It is possible to find camp sites that are scarcely approachable after the campers have left. **These are never Scout Camps.** Good sanitation is one of the features of good camping upon which we Scouts pride ourselves,—as to health, safety and good taste, as well as the condition in which we leave our camp sites. In this respect, indeed, we lead camping in Canada. Let us continue to lead,—and if possible, further improve. (See p. 351, "Handbook.")

New Scoutmasters in particular should study the following hints closely:—



THE universal boy instinct to collect things makes a Camp Museum a popular feature of any Scout camp. This fenced-off corner of the 6th Sherbrooke shows local samples of rock and of different kinds of native trees.

Grease Pits Dirty water is never thrown over the ground or "into the bushes" at a Scout camp, but is poured into a grease pit,—12 to 18 inches square and 2 or 3 feet deep, depending upon the absorbent nature of the soil. As a night protection the pit is guarded by corner sticks and cross-pieces. A rough grating of woven twigs covers the hole, this grating in turn covered by grass,—to strain the solids. The grass strainer is burned in the fireplace two or three times a day and fresh grass supplied.

It may be most convenient to dig a grease pit beside the kitchen, and another

a short distance away beside or beneath the washstand.

Refuse Pits This pit takes all refuse not burnable, including all tin cans burned out and flattened. For a two week's troop camp it should be about 2 ft. square and 2 to 3 ft. deep. It is protected by corner posts and cross-pieces.

Latrines One of the most important details. The Scoutmaster should select the site—one to each patrol; if possible within 40 or 50 feet of the patrol tent, for night convenience; amid screening trees or bushes, or where an effective screen can be constructed. The simple narrow straddle trench, 8 inches in width and 3 ft. deep is recommended, with the dug out soil neatly banked 18 inches back on one side. Instructions are given for keeping the sides clean, and lightly covering with fresh soil whenever the trench is used. If flies appear, ashes from the fireplace should be added.

The enclosure should be made large enough to permit of digging such new trenches as may be needed.

For protection from the weather, paper may be placed in a large jam tin hung from a convenient branch.

Return the Sod Sod dug up for the fireplace or sanitary pits is placed carefully to one side, and returned when the pit is filled.

Boating and Canoeing Regulations regarding the use of boats and canoes will to a considerable extent be made with reference to the nature of the waters concerned. These definite rules should be enforced:

1. No boats or canoes may be used without specific permission.
2. No non-swimmers may go out in a canoe.
3. No non-swimmers may go out in a boat except in the company of boys who can swim.
4. Boys breaking any of the above rules may immediately be sent home.

Make Sure of Safe Bathing Rigidly enforce the rule of no swimming except during fixed 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.

Too much time should not be devoted to swimming and water sports. No boys should be allowed to remain in the water for more than five minutes for a morning

dip, nor more than 20 to 30 minutes during swimming periods.

It should be remembered that the "compulsory morning dip" is not considered good practise. While for some boys it may be beneficial, for others the results may be harmful.

Teaching Swimming Every non-swimming Scout should leave camp a swimmer. One of the most effective means yet found for encouraging boys has been the dividing of the camp into "Swimmers" and "Sinkers," each of the latter group being compelled to wear on his shirt a yellow patch to which a lead fish-line sinker is attached by a safety pin. This is worn until he has passed a stipulated and reasonable swimming test. The removing of the Sinker's Badge may be made the occasion of a more or less elaborate ceremony at the council fire.

For swimming-instruction methods for the water-timid see "The Confidence Method," p. 159, "Scout Diary."

Sunday in Camp Sunday in camp is one of the days which should be planned before leaving home and in consultation with the religious heads of the churches with which the boys of the troop are associated. Sunday should be a quiet day, and any noisy games should be eliminated in favour of nature study and observation hikes or like activities. In Canadian rural districts the Sabbath generally is observed as a day of quiet, and much shouting and other noise from a camp may offend and give a wrong impression regarding Scout training.

Sunday morning is a very suitable time for a Scouts' Own, or the troop may go in a body to morning service at a country or village church within short hiking distance. Such visits are always much appreciated by pastor and congregation.

Needless to say due attention is given to dress for such occasions, and a word of reminder is dropped regarding the demeanor of the boys during the service, and the fact that they will be under observation. Undue noisiness on the way to or from church also is cautioned against, as calculated to destroy an otherwise good impression.

If the troop attends church service, a Scouts' Own may be held around the camp fire in the evening, or a Sunday evening sing-song, to which the camp neighbours are invited.

Some Camp Good Turns Discovery of the Scout Handyman Proficiency Badge by farm and other neighbours was one of the suggestions conveyed in the list of good turns found and recorded, upon request, by last year's

Camp Questionnaires. One troop was appealed to when a farmer's lighting plant broke down, and successfully repaired it, while another was equally successful in the unusual job of fixing a country church organ which had "gone on strike." Yet another resourceful troop repaired a broken farm wagon.

A scoutily appropriate effort of one troop was the burning of over 60 tent caterpillars, and that of another the burning of an area of poison ivy. There was the usual list of first aid cases attended to amongst other campers, cottagers and farm neighbours. Guide camps were assisted in a number of instances—by cutting fire wood, supplying life guards for swimming places, etc.

Further mention of last year's camp good turns will be found elsewhere in this number, in the Annual Report review.

Boxing Gloves With proper supervision, boxing is a very desirable Scout camp feature. Possibly nothing will so aid in developing self-control. It also



USUALLY there are boys of an artistic turn who delight to design and work out such camp decorations as the above—of the 1st Grenfell, Sask.

develops mental initiative, courage, and a hardihood that does not shrink at the idea of a possible hurt. For the timid and over-coddled boy it is of especial value. One Scoutmaster who regularly includes it in his camp programme declares it to have been the making of several such boys.

There are some good boxing hints in this year's Scout Diary.



IF possible give your boys a man-size pioneer job. For the city boys it is a genuine adventure. This sturdy bridge was constructed by the Amherst Troop of Montreal.

Some Hints From Last Year's Camps

Using the P.L. System The great majority of camps were run on the Patrol System (the only true Scouting system, as so often emphasized by B.P.), modified in some cases to meet the circumstances of troops with a large percentage of young and inexperienced Scouts.

One troop successfully used the changing cook-and-cookee system,—each boy in turn becoming cookee, or assistant cook, one day, the next day cook.

Scoutmaster Wallberg of the 3rd Guelph reported that "even with a new troop and boys new to camping, patrol cooking was very satisfactory."

Equipment Solutions Of the troops reporting last year, 133 owned their equipment, 14 rented and 84 borrowed. In numbers of cases troops bought one tent and borrowed others.

Rovers of the 9th Halifax made two additional kitchen shelters for that troop,—one of those Groups "adding a tent or two each year," from funds raised by concerts, etc.

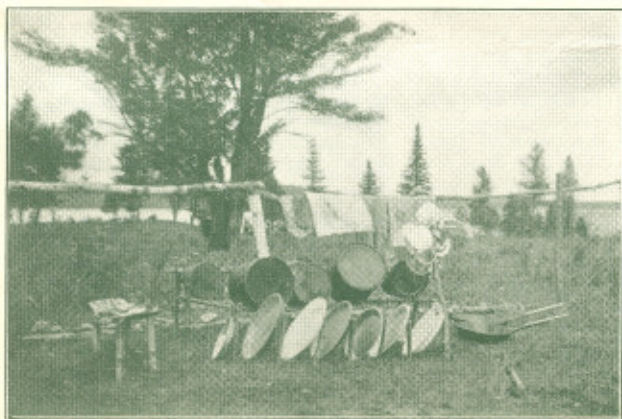
Worn or discarded utensils helped to outfit some troop kitchens.

The 1st Nipawin, Sask., borrowed utensils "from the church."

A Niagara Falls Troop S.M. owned one tent, borrowed two from another Group, and "a tarpaulin from a friend to house the supplies." A first aid kit was supplied by a doctor.

Each patrol of the combined 1st and 2nd Barrie Troops provided its own cooking utensils, for a camp run entirely on the Patrol System. The highest camp fee paid by any boy was \$2.05, the amount charged being figured against the work done on various days of fund-raising work. The money was secured by a Scout Apple Day and a waste-paper collection. Forty-four boys camped two weeks at a cost of \$290.

A Border Cities troop having funds but no equipment, and a troop with equip-



BIG plates,—but you'd eat big platefuls of the cooking from an airy, cleanly kitchen such as this of one of those good-camping Quebec "Eastern Townships" troops.

ment but no funds, "pooled their resources and had a successful camp."

The 1st Qu'Appelle, Sask., camped in a garage.

The 6th Moose Jaw, in the dried-out area of Saskatchewan, "camped in bivouac," there being no rain.

Saving the cost of ground sheets, the resourceful 1st Alix Scouts, Alta., "made willow beds as described in The Book of Woodcraft."

Food and Camp Fees Patrols of the 1st Raymond, Alta., "made out lists of provisions they figured would be needed. We checked them over before leaving. Part of the food was brought direct from boys' homes, the rest purchased."

The 1st Essex, Ont., followed the self-provisioning plan of a New Brunswick Scoutmaster for a 4-day camp outlined in the May-June "Leader," 1934, and found it very satisfactory. "Each boy brought so much to eat, and a money contribution."

For another low-cost camp "Each boy was to bring: 1 doz. eggs, 2 lbs. butter, 2 loaves bread, fruit. The rest was divided among the boys, one bringing potatoes, another meat, etc. It worked out O.K. for a small camp. We were near enough home to have bread brought out from time to time."

A Manitoba troop asked each boy to contribute \$1.00 and bring enough food for the first day.

A novelty from the joint-camp arrangements of the 18th and 21st Border Cities was the acceptance of Libby labels as fees, the pooled labels being used to secure camp copies of "Songs for Canadian Boys."

Programme Night Stalking was popular. **Paragraphs** It always is. Also Nature rambles,—of which we should have more.

The 1st Isabella Troop, Man., did a bit of surveying that interested the boys. By triangulation and pacing they measured the lake beside which their camp was pitched.

The lake-dotted, heavily wooded country in which the 1st Hudson, Ont., camped necessitated "hiking by water"—with boats and canoes. The boys liked it.

Some craftwork accomplished at the 1st Ridgeway, Ont., Camp: 8 pair moccasins, 10 key purses, 7 bead neckerchief slides, 1 bead hat band, 12 plaster casts of leaves and tracks, 1 hollow log tom-tom, carved staves, carved neckerchief slides.

The 7th Niagara Falls Troop made two historical hikes to Niagara-on-the-Lake, and on one trip found 40 soldier's buttons of the war of 1812.

Here is the five patrol camp duty programme used very successfully for Kenora's 10-day outing, each patrol covering each duty for two days in succession:

1. **Cooking.**—Prepared meals for the whole camp and cleaned cooking utensils. (Each Scout washing own table things.)

2. **Wood and Water.**—Provided wood and water used by the two patrols.

3. **Service.**—Assigned to particular task that could improve camp grounds.

4. **Woodcraft.**—Planned and prepared material for woodcraft group work.

5. **Fishing.**—This patrol fished during certain hours and were responsible for cleaning any fish brought to camp.

Two "new ventures which worked out splendidly" for the 6th London, Ont., were Spare Time Activities and Sketching.

For S. T. A. each boy was given a card calling for the following:

1. Make and demonstrate friction fire set.
2. Sharpen knife and hand-axe and demonstrate care and use.
3. Map of hike.
4. Know and point out ten constellations.
5. Collect and identify 8 tree leaves.
6. Collect and identify 10 wild plants.
7. Build an Indian fire, boil water and put out fire effectively.

For sketching each boy was provided with 8 sheets bound in brown paper. He sketched the following:

1. Five constellations.
2. Five leaves.
3. Five tracks.
4. Map of hike.
5. Any optional subject, such as animals, gadgets, Scout activities in match stick, etc.

How the Group Comm's Helped In numerous cases they visited prospective camp sites, and checked up on camping plans. They were variously reported as obtaining equipment, providing transportation, assisting in erection of camp. One committeeman loaned a trailer and tent; another acted as Camp Treasurer. They provided or raised funds for boys who lacked means. In one case the Committee secured tenders for groceries and gave the bulk order to the lowest bidder.



THE summer home of the Amherst Troop, Montreal,—a 25-ft.-square bunkhouse (built by the Troop). There are three bunk tiers on each side, 24 in all, with room in each for two boys; and 25 x 16 of clear floor.

One Chairman took the Scoutmaster's place in camp for four days.

Some Council Fire Items Many camps, notably in Alberta, habitually light their council fires with the fire bow. Vegreville added a western Indian ceremonial incorporating some item of the Scout Law.

At the concluding fire of the 1st Medicine Hat the camp chief presented each Scout with a feather, this accompanied by a reference to things which he had done well while in camp; and reminded all particularly of the camp's fine spirit of friendship, and finally of the importance of the 10th Scout Law.

A Sunrise Investiture A Sunday sunrise investiture was the novel idea used most effectively and impressively by the 23rd Border Cities. The Scouts were all up in good time, and the investiture was made just as the sun showed in the east.



DON'T overlook the formal opening of a permanent camp site and cabin. Above—a dedication last summer, at Carroll's Crossing, N.B.

Being Good Neighbours A splendid example of the "Neighbourly" possibilities of the Scout camp in a country district is offered by the 14th Winnipeg. "Our custom," says their report, answering a Questionnaire query, "is to hold two open campfires during the camping period. The first camp this year brought approximately 150 people, many of them coming 15 to 20 miles—this in a district of very poor people entirely unfamiliar with Scouting four years ago. Each Christmas our troop looks after three or four of these families, sending food, clothes and toys to the local storekeeper for distribution."

Religious Observance Answers to this query of the 1934 Questionnaire indicate that this very important feature of camp life is not being overlooked. Morning and evening prayers at the flag are universal, and grace at meals. A standard practice in camp of boys of different denominations is the use of the Lord's Prayer, followed by the silent prayer period, or the "Scout silence."

Where Catholic boys are concerned, and arrangements cannot be made for the visit of a priest, mention is made of arrangements for taking these lads by car in to the nearest Catholic church. In some cases mass is held in camp.

Scouts' Owns for Protestant boys usually are held Sunday mornings. In not a few instances the boys in a body attend some nearby Protestant church for the morning service, and hold a council fire and Scouts' Own in the evening.

A plan always appreciated locally is illustrated by the 2nd Kentville Troop, N.S., largely made up of Anglican choir boys,—who visited St. Thomas' Church, Kingsport, for evensong, and sang the service, with Scoutmaster Walter R. Wood at the organ.

For one troop, "a Sunday-school superintendent came out and took charge" of the Scouts' Own.

Bible reading and prayers every morning, and "Bible study for a quarter-hour each day," are noted.

Another Scouter reported: "As the minister of the nearby church was to be away on Sunday, and a lay preacher was to take his place, it was decided to hold a boys' service, with the Scouts taking part."

Missionaries of Scouting Each summer there is increasing mention of the interesting of camp neighbourhood boys—on farms and in villages—in becoming Scouts. Numbers of Questionnaires mention inviting such lads to the camp, frequently for the evening council fire, and of answering their frequent question, "How can I become a Scout?"

After A little reminder from the 3rd Camp Ottawa (Westboro): "Following camp we had a meeting of the campers, the parents and the Group Committee. Prizes were presented to the boys and our camp report was submitted. Members of the Committee and parents expressed appreciation of the conduct of the camp."

Following which statement it was not surprising to read, "We are starting to plan for next year's camp now."

Camp Records The 22nd Winnipeg Show Costs notes that "we experienced no difficulty in determining our requirements and approximate costs. Camp records are kept complete year by year. Ours date back to 1925. Records include number and names of boys and leaders, equipment, transportation costs, lists of provisions and daily menus."

Appreciation for Camp Site A 16-room marten house built by one of the boys was the "little token of appreciation" presented by the 5th Oshawa to the farmer (a bird lover) upon whose property they had camped free.

Cub Camps

IT is a fair question whether Cub camping does not dull later keenness for camping, as Scouts. Certainly the Scout with Cub-camp experience has not the same keen anticipation of the high-spot adventure of the year as the boy who attends his first camp as a Scout. Whether this consideration is offset by other values realized at Cub age is the open end of the question. One of the objections to Cub camping offered by some experienced leaders is that camp calls for a type of discipline foreign to Cubbing. The experience of other leaders has been that effective discipline can be secured, and that this does not modify the enjoyment of camp by Cubs.

An Example of Discipline A week's composite District Cub camp held for several years at Ottawa has been a marked success, with boys keen to repeat; and as to discipline, a finer example of control could not be offered in any Scout camp than during a swimming period of this camp. Last summer a group of spectators at the riverside swimming place ahead of time saw a joyously whooping mob of small boys rush down through the woods, and instead of plunging in—the logical thing to expect—pull up short on the sand. Not one stepped into the water, even when the half dozen Scout guards trotted through from the rear, and pranced out to their positions. Then a whistle blew, and immediately there was a shrieking chorus and rush, and the water was boiling with small boys.

Later, in similar response to the whistle, they poured out, and set off on the run for camp. No one could question the disciplinary value of such an experience twice a day for a week.

District Camp Organization Here is the set-up of the Ottawa District Cub camp:

A Camp Chief, supervising only; no personal duties.

A Camp Leader, who directs programme. Two Assistant Camp Leaders, with specific duties.

Camp divided into four Packs of three Sixes, each Six in a tent, headed by a Cub

Sixer and in charge of an experienced camping Scout P.L.; one of the P.L.'s acting as the Pack Leader.

Tents in four groups separated some distance close to the trees circling the playing field.

Kitchen and dining tent, staffed by a professional cook and Scouts, some distance away.

The daily programme called for an announced-objective morning ramble (wild flowers, trees, bird observation, etc.) by packs, to a rendezvous, where a leader was waiting (under a tree or beside an old log house) to tell a story. In the afternoon, badge work under tent leaders, and various games, including Camp League softball.

Duration of Camps Canadian Akelas who camp their packs hold, practically without exception, to the Chief Scout's advice that camps, if held, be of short duration—not longer than a week. The great majority hold to the rule that only older Cubs are included.

The Chief's dictum is that permission to attend camp be granted "only to the older and more reliable boys, as a special privilege".

Keen Flag Competition Cubs are just as keen as Scouts to win the keeping of the Camp Flag for the day, and will make extraordinary efforts



A BLACKBOARD talk to an Alberta troop on geology. It's the ideal way to give boys an idea of the earth's history that lies behind "different kinds of rock."

(for small boys) to have their Six "the cleanest and best behaved."

At a highly successful Prince Edward Island Cub camp of last year, each night, as an addition to the honour of keeping the flag as "best behaved campers," the winning Six was given a small bag of salted peanuts. At this camp a Bunderlog hunt—following a trail of ochre—was an exciting success.

Miscellaneous Reminders

Camp Site.—In addition to points noted for Scout camps which obviously apply to Cub camping:—Accessible to parents, yet some distance from much traveled roads. Plenty of trees, a good playing field, a safe bathing pool.

Camp Lay-out.—Where experienced Scout tent leaders are not available, street or semi-circular method, with leaders' tents at either end and in the centre, so that during the night all tents are within easy hearing distance.

Cooking.—By engaged cook; not by the Cubmaster. He should be as free as his Cubs. Cubs wash their dishes.

Sleeping.—If possible arrange for cots; if not, a wooden floor and individual straw-filled ticks. Don't expect a Cub to sleep on the ground, on a rubber sheet and blanket.



"IMPOSSIBLE, but 'seeing is believing' " probably was the comment of Mothers upon the camp site of this patrol of the 7th Winnipeg, last summer.

Planning the Programme.—A Cub camp is almost entirely a play camp, so plan the daily programme accordingly.

Swimming Place.—This should be located far enough away to preclude the Cubs wandering down by themselves to swim or fish. Lacking a sufficient staff of Scout guards, the bathing place should be fenced off if in a river or lake.

Visit the Parents.—Visit all mothers, explain the camp plans, and what each Cub will require. Where the boys are taking their own dishes, have them bring enamelware. Make sure each boy will have sufficient blankets.

The Cub-Scout Camp.—The combined Cub and Scout Camp is undesirable for many reasons. Where there is no alternative, the Cub camp should be laid out as a separate unit, in its own corner of the site, and its activities kept separate.

About Tents

One of the unwritten camp laws:—

"A Scouter takes particularly good care of borrowed tents, and returns them in as good condition as when received."

WHEN erecting a tent make sure that the pole is fully in the peak socket before lifting.

If the socket gromet is worn or the canvas cap weak, insert a wooden cone into which the pole will fit; or as a temporary makeshift, stuff the cap with sacking, cloth, or hay-rope, etc.

Place beneath the foot of the tent pole a flat stone or block of wood, which may be kicked out, to ease up the guy ropes during a night rain. If a suitable stone or block of wood is not available, dig a hole about two inches to one side of the pole and in this place an empty tin can of a size to take the pole easily. When not in use the can should be covered to prevent filling with earth.

Never pile earth against the tent walls. Cut the drainage ditch with its inner side immediately below the wall.

Each morning, weather permitting, loop up the tent sides until thoroughly dry, then trail (roll).

To ensure tent and pin bags not being lost, have all turned in at camp headquarters after tents have been erected. When lowering tents, count and check up on pegs to each tent bag, and include broken pegs.

Make sure that tents are returned dry. If compelled to break camp during wet weather, have them opened out and dried before returning to owners.

The same rules will of course apply to Group-owned tents.

The World Chief Scout at our Annual Meeting

(Continued from first page)

Upon nomination of Mr. J. W. Mitchell, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor-General, Mr. E. W. Beatty was re-elected President. The other Dominion officers likewise were re-elected: Mr. Gerald H. Brown, as Honorary Dominion Secretary, Dr. Francis H. Gisborne as Honorary Counsel and Major W. R. Creighton as Honorary Treasurer.

The Chief's Observations

The much-looked-for observations of the Chief Scout, following the reading of the Annual Report, were not disappointing in their penetrating appraisal.

As a general and fundamental principle the originator of Scouting stressed the importance of "keeping the Scout Movement a movement, and not allowing it to develop into an organization,"—the nature of "organization" involving pressure from without, whereas "Scouting fostered development and responsiveness from within."

He was glad to say that we in Canada were on right lines. That impression had been received at each of the twelve rallies he had so far attended. This meant that the leaders were doing an understanding job, and were of the right type. He commended the excellent staff work carried on behind the scenes at the various rallies.

The Chief Scout declared we were unusually fortunate in the calibre of men heading the various provincial associations. "Even the Presidents themselves take an active share in the work, and that appealed to me very much indeed."

He made especially appreciative reference to Mr. Beatty, "as a personality that all the Movement could look up to as an example and inspiration", and referred to Mr. Beatty's influence in the world of big affairs outside Scouting. "People see that if a man like Mr. Beatty still has time to give to it, there must be something in the Scout Movement."

"The boy will appreciate Scouting more if he is in uniform," the Chief Scout declared. "A boy in uniform takes proper pride in himself, and the uniform does away with class distinction, making a poor boy feel the same as a rich boy." Where occasional complaint had been made by leaders that they had not succeeded in securing the sympathy of the public, he had asked, "How can you hope to get the interest of the public when your boys are not in uniform?"

Referring to the Annual Report, Lord Baden-Powell noted that "the numbers are going up steadily except in one province. The thing to do is to watch such places, ascertain the reason for the drop and then get after it. It is not always because the people are poor. There should be troops in every place. We really want to get as many boys under the influence of the Movement as we can, especially in these days."

He commented with approval upon the attention given public service by Scouts: "I see the boys in Canada are encouraged to do service, by mending toys at Christmas, etc. I see that last year they planted 386,000 trees. This is so good for the boys themselves."

Turning his attention to camping, and noting last summer's figures of 12,000

boys in camp, he suggested that the percentage should be larger.

Sea Scouting he felt had possibilities in Canada not yet realized; the conditions were very suitable, and there was an opening for more people interested in Sea Scout work.

The training of Scouters the Chief Scout declared to be "the all-important point. You have gone ahead in this very well indeed. If you are going to enlarge in numbers it means in the first place getting good men as Scoutmasters and training them. Give them a chance to start well. Encourage men to come in. Take them into camp, and then show them a general outline of the work, and you will find them willing to join up as Scouters. Even an elementary week-end course will do for a beginning."

"Your executives should keep in close touch with the work in England, to get fresh ideas. It was suggested to me that they should be informed more as to what is going on at Gilwell, where we are studying things. Gilwell provides a wonderful union between men from the Dominions, and your men should come to England and meet the men from Australia, India and other parts. It is a real touch of Empire."

"SEA Scouting has possibilities in Canada not yet realized; the conditions are very suitable."
—B.-P.

"A Patrol of the 8th Oshawa, a complete Sea Scout Group,—run on strictly B.-P. lines."



Turning to Old Scouts, Lord Baden-Powell expressed the conviction that the reviving of contacts with these former Scouts would be of tremendous value in the future. For the Old Scouts themselves it brings them back into touch with their early ideals, and encourages them to carry out the spirit of Scouting in their own lives.

The value of co-operation with the Girl Guides was stressed. This would add strength to both Movements. He also spoke of co-operation with the Scouting branch of the Salvation Army, and referred to the arrangements for co-operation achieved in the Old Country.

The World Chief Scout paid an especially warm tribute to the personal and practical nature of the leadership given by His Excellency the Governor-General, as Chief Scout for Canada. Particularly he referred to His Excellency's 100,000 membership expansion project, and the successful campaign to raise the funds necessary to maintain the extension effort for a period of five years.

Lord Baden-Powell concluded with a tribute to the Dominion Headquarters staff, especially the work and leadership of the Executive Chief Commissioner, Mr. John A. Stiles,—"under whom Dominion Headquarters had been placed on a most efficient footing."

"One realizes," he said, "what the work must have been during these very difficult times. It all seems to me on the right lines."

The Annual Report

The Annual Report pictured another year of good Scouting in Canada. In the very important matter of leadership training, continued steady growth was shown in the number of Scouters taking one or more of the several training courses; over 12,000 boys camped during the summer in 454 registered and 107 un-registered and short-term camps, an increase of a little over 2,000; and, as reflecting the practical results of good citizenship training, there was noted an impressive record of Scout public service the year round.

The membership figures, 65,828, against 64,780, were somewhat disappointing, as indicating a net increase for the Dominion of but 1.62 per cent. This was not unexpected, however, due to the moving of leaders, because of the upset business conditions, especially in the prairie provinces, and notably in Saskatchewan, where the membership dropped 911.

(It will not be overlooked that these yearly membership figures are net above the normal loss or turn-over of some 12,000 boys who annually pass on out of the Movement.)

Departure of His Excellency

The opening paragraph of the report expressed regret at the coming departure from Canada, at the expiration of his period of office, of His Excellency the Governor-General; and this tribute was placed on record:

They regret that the time has come when we must say goodbye to His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, Chief Scout for Canada, who during his term of office has been such a source of strength and encouragement, not only to the organization at Dominion Headquarters, but to almost every section of the country which he has visited. As far as Scouting has been concerned it has seemed as though he has never spared himself; during his many trips across the country he has taken the time to give words of praise and kindly advice to the many thousands of our leaders met by him. He has given numerous excellent addresses commending the Movement, and it has been estimated that since he came to Canada in the spring of 1930 he has signed more than five thousand Scout documents of various kinds.

Our President Mr. E. W. Beatty

The invaluable support given the Movement by the President, Mr. E. W. Beatty, was recorded in these terms:

Scouting has many friends, and one of its best is our President, Mr. E. W. Beatty. During a busy and anxious business year he took the time to attend our meetings, study our problems and give directions and advice. He, probably more than anyone else, believed that His Excellency's challenge to increase the Scout membership and to raise the necessary money was attainable. From the first he declared it could and should be done, that he would do his best to help. Your Committee wishes to record its pleasure in working under the leadership of Mr. Beatty, and pledges him their loyal support.

The Work of the Executive Board

Between meetings of the Canadian General Council and those of the Executive Committee, the affairs of the Association are dealt with by a small Executive Board appointed from the membership of the Executive Committee. The report made this reference to the work of the Board:

Your Committee calls attention to the fact that the Executive Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, Toronto, met seven times during the year, a service to the Movement deserving of special mention. Since two of its members live in Montreal and two in Toronto, the journeys of these busy men to attend the meetings must have been made at considerable sacrifice.

The Membership Expansion Campaign

Regarding the launching of His Excellency's 100,000 Membership project, and the "Welcome Baden-Powell Campaign" to raise the funds needed, the report stated:

Of outstanding importance was the sturdy challenge from His Excellency, the Earl of Bessborough, to take steps to increase the membership in Canada to at least 100,000. This suggestion was made with such earnestness and followed up with such energy that it was decided to call a meeting in Ottawa in September of all the Provincial Presidents and Provincial Commissioners. At that time the Governor General renewed his request, and a resolution was carried with enthusiasm accepting the challenge and asking His Excellency to take the lead in a "Welcome Baden-Powell Campaign" to increase the number of Scouts in Canada and to raise the sum of \$500,000 for the expansion of membership to 100,000 and the maintenance of the Movement for a period of five years.

Although the returns are not yet complete we have pleasure in stating as this report goes to press that the campaign as a whole was most successful. While some districts did not obtain their objectives, the total amount of \$500,000 was reached due to a number of other centres passing their objectives. Details of this splendid campaign will be given in the Report for the year 1935.

We are glad to be able to report that every Provincial Council has endorsed the action of the Ottawa Conference, and that each is busy laying plans to extend and improve the Movement in its area.



An example of the effective part a live rural uniformed Scout Group can play in helping make a national holiday celebration. Western troops have been especially enterprising in this respect, but the above (in rear) is an eastern Group,—the first Burt's Corners, N.B., on Dominion Day, 1934.

Warrants

Incidentally reminding that the position of Chief Scout for Canada is in no wise honorary merely, the report recorded the issue during 1934 of 600 warrants,—each signed personally by His Excellency the Governor General.

The Honorary Silver Wolf

The Honorary Silver Wolf, in recognition of especially valuable work on behalf of the Movement in Canada, was granted by His Excellency the Chief Scout and presented to Mr. A. W. E. VanSomeren, retiring District Commissioner for Hamilton; Mr. H. A. Laurence, retiring Provincial Commissioner for Ontario, and Hon. S. J. Latta, Provincial Commissioner for Saskatchewan.

French-Canadian Scouting

Reference was made to the keen and understanding interest in Scouting among French speaking Canadians by His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve. Due to his able leadership the several French speaking Scout groups are being brought together; and under date of December 17th, 1934, the Cardinal had applied to the Canadian General Council for affiliation of his Scout groups with the parent association. It was indicated the application was receiving a most careful and sympathetic study by the Executive Committee.

Service Good Turns

Christmas Toy Shops.—Our Eleventh Annual National Christmas Good Turn was carried out by a 'cross-Canada chain of Toy Repair Shops in 159 towns and cities. This was a falling off from the high record of 175 in 1933, but the number of children taken care of in city, town and country was approximately the same. The cumulative effect of several years of restricted toy-buying was apparent in the greater difficulty of securing repairable playthings. This was largely offset, however, by increased support from the press, the generous co-operation of movie theatre managers in giving Scout Toy Shop admittance matinees, and in some districts by Scout toy-manufacturing.

To help the Saskatchewan Toy Shops meet their extra heavy demand, substantial bulk shipments of repaired toys were sent to Saskatoon and Regina from the shops at Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto;

and the Winnipeg shop took direct care of 260 children in southern Saskatchewan. Numerous other shops in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes mailed gifts to western families, and generous distributions were made to country points from Fredericton, Moncton, Charlottetown and other centres. Saint John provided for practically all the needy children of that district, including children in institutions; and Halifax sent gifts to several hundred families of fishermen along the coast.

In many centres Girl Guides gave their always invaluable aid, and a number of Ranger, Guide and Brownie units took care of the children of families on farms, east and west, by mail.

Relief Service.—A relief service which has had remarkable development is the Scout Relief Barrel,—a barrel in a grocery store with a placard inviting purchasers, when buying for their own families, to buy and drop in an item for a needy family. The idea was launched by the Scouts of the village of Stewiacke, N.S., in 1932, and was written up in *The Scout Leader*. In addition to its use in numerous smaller towns, barrels in 77 stores in Hamilton, in 20 "Stop and Shop" stores in Toronto, and placed by Rovers in over 275 chain stores in Montreal for two Christmases, produced many tons of food. The Hamilton barrels, maintained for several months, contributed importantly to a Kiwanis Kitchen that furnished daily meals for 900 single unemployed.

In Toronto, answering an appeal from the Neighborhood Workers' Association, the Scouts during one Saturday in January, called at the homes of citizens and brought in 169,000 articles of clothing.

Miscellaneous.—As examples to other Groups which have not yet experienced the thrill that comes from "happifying other people" the Report continues:

A particularly fine and appropriate type of Rover Service was performed by a Rover Crew at Galt which raised the money and took a number of under-privileged boys to camp and looked after them and instructed them while there. This project was carefully organized and efficiently handled, and 60 boys received the benefits of a real summer outing.

In July, the Scouters of the St. Andrews East Troop, Quebec, secured the necessary funds and with the help of their Group Committee gave a seven-day free camp to a number of boys whose parents were unemployed.

We note that the Chief of Police of Edmonton is reported as saying, "Scouts can find anything that is lost. They can be assembled quickly and the search is always well organized."

The Rovers of Edmonton noticed that the City Day Nursery building needed renovating, and their offer of help was accepted.

It is common practice now for Scout First Aid and Lost Children stations to be organized at nearly every fall fair in Canada.

Since the inauguration of the community chest idea in Vancouver the authorities have never been able, until last year, to get explanatory pamphlets into the hands of the citizens without finding many of them scattered about the streets. Last October the Scouts undertook the task, divided the city into sections and quickly and efficiently delivered forty thousand folders in one day.

Scouts assisted different observatories and university departments of astronomy by observing the movement of meteors. The boys at Camp Tamaracouta counted 425 meteors.

The Scouts at Yarmouth, N.S., were requested to assist in clearing Lake Jessie of prey fish. Two days were spent dragging bags of copper sulphate crystals back and forth over forty-five acres of water, then the Scouts with a group of dorries carefully gathered up the dead fish. It was planned to re-stock the lake with trout.

Upon the invitation of the New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association, the Boy Scouts of Saint John, N.B., assisted in releasing baby trout in the lakes of the Loch Leonard chain.

First Aid Contests

Scout and Rover First Aid teams made a good showing in the various competitions of the St. John Ambulance Association, the team of the East Calgary Rovers earning unusual distinction. They captured the Dominion Tyro Trophy and were second place runners-up in the Alberta division of the Montizambert First Aid Championship of Canada and second in the Wallace Nesbitt General. On Dominion-wide points the Rovers stood third in the Montizambert Competition.

In the Dominion Wallace Nesbitt Junior, twenty-two teams competing, the 1st St. Anne de Bellevue Scout team was third. Sixth place was taken by the 26th Ottawa. Seventh place was a tie between the 10th Moose Jaw Sea Scouts and the Edson Scout team of Edson, Alta. Ninth place went to a team from the 6th and 27th Border Cities Troops.

In the "Leonard Shield" Provincial contest, the Scout team winners were: Nova Scotia, 1st Glace Bay; Quebec, 1st St. Anne's; Saskatchewan, 10th Moose Jaw Sea Scouts.

The Ontario Provincial "Globe Shield" was won by a composite team from the 6th and 27th Border Cities.

In the Intermediate First Aid Competition for the Gaunt Trophy, Moose Jaw Rovers and the 12th Calgary Scouts tied for third place, the 23rd Toronto Troop was fourth and the 3rd Lethbridge team tied with the Balfour Technical School for fifth place.

Boy Scout Apple Days

Reports on Scout Apple Days again demonstrate the dependability of this method of raising local Scout funds and at the same time benefitting Canadian apple growers. In Ontario Apple Days in sixty-seven centres raised \$10,350. A new feature was the sale during an auction on the steps of the Prince Edward Hotel at Windsor, Ont., of one apple for \$100.00. Toronto Scouts sold 725 bushels for a total of \$6,100. Sydney, Nova Scotia, sold, \$385 worth of apples, and Halifax \$1,150. Saint John, N.B., reporting on its third annual Apple Day supplied this comprehensive statement: "Scout Apple Day has definitely solved our district financial problem, and has been adopted as our sole means of raising annual funds. People now expect it each year."

Of equal value, as borne out by the Apple Day Questionnaires, was the renewed attention attracted locally to Scouting and the value of its training. It may be noted that this renewed attention probably is of greatest value to Scouting in the early autumn, the time of greatest enrollment of new boys.

The Report on Camping

During the 1934 Camping season 454 registered Scout camps were held, 107 unregistered and 68 short term camps. The total number of boys camping was 12,110, being 2,019 more than the previous year. This splendid increase was due largely to the ingenuity and enthusiasm of the leaders, who, in spite of financial difficulties and lack of equipment, managed in various ways to get their boys under canvas.

From replies to our annual Camp Questionnaire we find that 61.3 per cent. of the Group Committees helped with the camping problems:—raising funds; locating sites; buying, lending or borrowing equipment; calling for tenders for supplies; paying camp fees for poor boys; providing transportation; in one or two instances drawing plans for permanent buildings; paying frequent visits to the camps. In some instances we were glad to note that when the Scoutmaster could not go to camp, the Chairman of the Group Committee went in his place.

It is also interesting to read of the efforts of the Scouts to improve their campsites for the current or ensuing season. We find them uprooting stumps, clearing out briar patches, building temporary bridges, laying plans for planting trees, repairing fences, destroying poison ivy, erecting bird houses, repairing wharves, cleaning out swimming holes, locating pure springs of water and occasionally constructing in the wood an open-air chapel for the Sunday services.

The Camp Questionnaire showed that 92.4 per cent. of the Groups either owned their own equipment or, with the help of their committees, were able to borrow it without cost. Some of the makeshifts deserve comment: The Qu'Appelle, Sask., Troop, unable to procure tents, secured the loan of a garage. A troop in Alix, Alta., unable to afford ground sheets, made willow beds. The 1st Hartney Troop, Man., bought equipment by money earned through re-binding books. The 22nd Windsor, Ont., owned no equipment, but had money, so they joined with the 4th Windsor which had equipment but no money, and both went to camp. Some-

times the Rover Scouts noting that no tents were available, pitched in and made them. The 6th Moose Jaw, Sask., unable to get tents, camped in bivouac shelters.

We are also pleased to record the growing interest being taken in Good Turns performed in camp, and in the district in which the camps were located. One troop found the neglected grave of a missionary, and tidied it up, covering it with clam shells and bordering it with stones. We notice the case of a Troop in camp seeking out the only white boy in the neighborhood and enrolling him as a Lone Scout. One Group, challenged to do so, succeeded in finding a pair of spectacles lost in a lake. Sometimes expeditions were made into nearby villages to explain Scouting to the inhabitants. We see the usual accounts of Scouts helping farmers with their automobiles, pulling cars out of ditches, recovering lost boats, treating neighboring campers for sunburn and insect bites. Others collected firewood for old people living nearby. A Group found an Indian woman short of food and helped her; a neighboring farmer's lighting plant broke down and the Scouts repaired it. One Troop collected fossils and rock formations and presented them to the Home Museum.

It is not uncommon to see reports of older Scouts acting as life-guards at bathing beaches; weeding the farmers' fields; running errands for them. A group of Scouts noticed that some people camping nearby were in distress because their tents had been blown down in a storm, and came to their rescue. Several lost children were found. One Troop searched for a lost boy. The organ in a nearby church refused to go, and the Scouts were able to mend it. A farmer's well was cleaned out. In these and many other ways 12,000 Scouts and Scouters, visitors on farm and bush land, made themselves welcome, and in most cases were urged to come back again next year.

We are also pleased to record that Scout Troops going to camp do not fail to carry out their religious obligations. Many Troops had their Chaplains with them. In nearly every instance daily prayers were held, and Group Committees arranged for proper services in camp or in the churches nearby.

Conferences

Patrol Leaders' Conferences are steadily increasing in popularity. In the Province of Quebec 153 Patrol Leaders attended a special Training Course, and were awarded membership in the Sphinx Honour Patrol. In Alberta, Patrol Leaders' Training Courses were held in Calgary and Edmonton. Ontario established a record for Junior Leaders' Conferences by bringing together no less than 1,100 Patrol Leaders and Troop Leaders in large and small groups in practically every section of the province.

It seems likely that the extension of this method of instructing and inspiring our boy leaders, if carried on with the consent and full co-operation of the Scoutmasters, will prove a valuable means of improving individual Troop efficiency.

A highly successful junior leader training venture of the year was a series of seven Sixers' Training Rallies held in the province of Quebec under Commissioner H. M. Jockel. A Sixers' Conference or Training Course also was held in Edmonton.

Successful Rover Moots were held in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta.

In Ontario the year's big event in Sea Scouting was the 1st Ontario Sea Scouters' Conference, held at Oshawa in June.

"Gone Home"

The Report records with regret deep the loss to the Movement by death during the year of Col. I. W. Vidito, Provincial Commissioner for Nova Scotia, and these members of the Canadian General Council: Mr. A. E. Ames, Toronto; Dr. W. L. Grant, Toronto; Mr. W. R. Jarman, London; Mr. R. Home Smith, Old Mill, Ont., and the Most Rev. I. O. Stringer, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Appointments

Upon the request of the Earl of Bessborough, Chief Scout for Canada, His Honour E. L. Patenaude agreed to become Patron for the province of Quebec, and His Honour W. J. Tupper, K.C., consented to accept the office of Patron for Manitoba.

On the recommendation of the provincial authorities, His Excellency appointed Mr. J. O. Hyndman as Provincial President for Prince Edward Island; Mr. W. J. Cairns as Provincial Commissioner for Ontario, and Mr. J. S. Woodward as Provincial President for Saskatchewan.

work of this important department was directed and carried out.

The Editorial Department

In addition to monthly publication of "The Scout Leader," reference was made to new and revised booklets and text-books, including the annual Scout Diary and the new P. O. & R. issued during the year by this department. Mention also was made of the weekly and bi-weekly news sheets, the reading of a monthly average of a thousand newspaper clippings, and the handling of correspondence and other details of the Christmas Toy Repair Shop Chain.

Some Membership Notes

Wolf Cubs.—This branch for 1934 showed a membership of 24,244, an increase of 937, or 4 per cent over 1933.

The comparative figures by provinces for 1934 and 1933 are: P.E.I., 83 and 70; N.S., 1,063 and 1,083 (D); N.B., 908 and 690; Quebec, 2,527 and 2,452; Ontario, 10,577 and 9,786; Manitoba, 2,507 and

The figures by provinces are: N.B., 17; Ont., 229; Man., 85; Sask., 110; Alberta, 100; B.C., 50.

Sea Scouts and Rover Sea Scouts.—These sections showed some marked membership changes, in part due to the turning of Sea Scouts into Rover Sea Scout units. A complete turn-over in Quebec shows 93 Rover Sea Scouts, and no Sea Scouts, as compared with 55 Sea Scouts only in 1933.

The comparative Sea Scout figures for 1934 and 1933 are: P.E.I., N.S. and N.B., nil; Quebec, nil and 55; Ontario, 137 and 118; Manitoba, nil; Saskatchewan, 25 and 25; Alberta, 24 and 28 (D); B.C., 140 and 128.

For Rover Sea Scouts: P.E.I., N.S. and N.B., nil; Quebec, 93 and nil; Ontario, 27 and 6; Manitoba, nil; Saskatchewan, 14 and 16 (D); Alberta, nil; B.C., 26 and nil.

Regarding Sea Scout and Rover Sea Scout activities, mention is made of a thousand mile inland cruise, Montreal to Lake Simcoe, and return, by five members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club Sea Rovers of Montreal, and the winning by this unit of two yachting cups during the Hudson Yacht Club regatta.

The 10th Moose Jaw Sea Scouts reported having a successful season, including a well planned camping trip.

During the year the 2nd Edmonton (St. Faith's) Sea Scouts built a 27-foot whaler, to plans supplied by Dominion Headquarters.

As Sea Scout service mention was made of the creation of a safe bathing beach, the building of the necessary walks, and the maintaining of life guards during bathing hours by the Sea Scouts of Anyox, B.C.

Rover Scouts.—With the exception of Quebec, which showed a decrease of 153, Rovering registered an increase in each province, or by 5 per cent for the Dominion. The total figures were 2,461, as against 2,339 in the previous year.

The provincial figures for 1934 and 1933 are: P.E.I., 19 and 17; N.S., 140 and 105; N.B., 89 and 70; Quebec, 274 and 427 (D); Ontario, 890 and 847; Manitoba, 284 and 282; Saskatchewan, 214 and 130; Alberta, 308 and 252; B.C., 243 and 219.

Scout Group Affiliation

The figures on Scout Group affiliation show 1,027 connected with churches of all denominations, as against 977 in 1933; and 655 Community Groups, the latter chiefly in the smaller towns and villages, where boys are few or where it is difficult to secure suitable leaders. In 1933 there were 721 Community Groups.

The figures on church affiliation are: Anglican, 469; Baptist, 46; Hebrew, 15; Latter Day Saints, 25; Lutheran, 3; Presbyterian, 87; Roman Catholic, 101; United, 204; Other, 77.

Some Badge Figures

Wolf Cub.—During 1934, 10,385 Tenderpad badges were issued, compared with 10,537 in 1933; and 3,241 First and Second Stars, against 3,148.

Proficiency Badge figures showed high figures for House Orderly, 794, and Collector, at 728. Gardener, although lowest, at 178, was an increase over the previous year, at 133.

The list: Collector, 728; Observer, 218; Gardener, 178; Artist, 358; Homecraft,



GENUINE
"Team Players"—the 45th Winnipeg (Fort Garry) Club Hockey team. They went through an 8-team league schedule without a loss, and without a single penalty.

Visitors

Summer Scout visitors to Canada included a party of English Public School Scouts under Mr. M. E. Hardcastle. At Quebec City they were welcomed by His Excellency the Governor General. They spent a few days at Camp Tamaracouta, and camped at Mystery Island, the guests of Mr. Noulan Cauchon; and from there went to Toronto and, after visiting points in Western Ontario, returned home.

A small group of Scouts from France under Commissioner Paul Coze joined with some two hundred Canadian French-speaking Scouts and attended the Tercentenary Celebrations at Three Rivers, Quebec.

We were also honoured by a visit from Sir John Archer, a member of the Council at Imperial Headquarters.

Montreal and Vancouver report visits from Deep Sea Scouts of many nationalities. Vancouver speaks particularly of the visit of Deep Sea Scouts from the French warship "Jeanne d'Arc."

As usual, a number of American Troops and parts of Troops toured sections of Canada by motor.

The Stores Department

Tribute was paid the Stores Department Committee, of which Mr. G. E. Fauquier is chairman; and the Quartermaster, Mr. George Ferguson, was highly commended for the efficiency with which the

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Report of Medal Board

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The awards follow:

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Scout Franklin Johnston, Age 13, 1st North Sydney Troop, N.S.—For the very plucky manner in which he rescued a 16 year old boy from drowning in the North Sydney Harbour.

In Ontario the year's big event in Sea Scouting was the 1st Ontario Sea Scouters' Conference, held at Oshawa in June.

"Gone Home"

The Report records with regret deep the loss to the Movement by death during the year of Col. I. W. Vidito, Provincial Commissioner for Nova Scotia, and these members of the Canadian General Council: Mr. A. E. Ames, Toronto; Dr. W. L. Grant, Toronto; Mr. W. R. Jarman, London; Mr. R. Home Smith, Old Mill, Ont., and the Most Rev. I. O. Stringer, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Appointments

Upon the request of the Earl of Bessborough, Chief Scout for Canada, His Honour E. L. Patenaude agreed to become Patron for the province of Quebec, and His Honour W. J. Tupper, K.C., consented to accept the office of Patron for Manitoba.

On the recommendation of the provincial authorities, His Excellency appointed Mr. J. O. Hyndman as Provincial President for Prince Edward Island; Mr. W. J. Cairns as Provincial Commissioner for Ontario, and Mr. J. S. Woodward as Provincial President for Saskatchewan.

work of this important department was directed and carried out.

The Editorial Department

In addition to monthly publication of "The Scout Leader," reference was made to new and revised booklets and text-books, including the annual Scout Diary and the new P. O. & R. issued during the year by this department. Mention also was made of the weekly and bi-weekly news sheets, the reading of a monthly average of a thousand newspaper clippings, and the handling of correspondence and other details of the Christmas Toy Repair Shop Chain.

Some Membership Notes

Wolf Cubs.—This branch for 1934 showed a membership of 24,244, an increase of 937, or 4 per cent over 1933.

The comparative figures by provinces for 1934 and 1933 are: P.E.I., 83 and 70; N.S., 1,063 and 1,083 (D); N.B., 908 and 690; Quebec, 2,527 and 2,452; Ontario, 10,577 and 9,786; Manitoba, 2,507 and

The figures by provinces are: N.B., 17; Ont., 229; Man., 85; Sask., 110; Alberta, 100; B.C., 50.

Sea Scouts and Rover Sea Scouts.—These sections showed some marked membership changes, in part due to the turning of Sea Scouts into Rover Sea Scout units. A complete turn-over in Quebec shows 93 Rover Sea Scouts, and no Sea Scouts, as compared with 55 Sea Scouts only in 1933.

The comparative Sea Scout figures for 1934 and 1933 are: P.E.I., N.S. and N.B., nil; Quebec, nil and 55; Ontario, 137 and 118; Manitoba, nil; Saskatchewan, 25 and 25; Alberta, 24 and 28 (D); B.C., 140 and 128.

For Rover Sea Scouts: P.E.I., N.S. and N.B., nil; Quebec, 93 and nil; Ontario, 27 and 6; Manitoba, nil; Saskatchewan, 14 and 16 (D); Alberta, nil; B.C., 26 and nil.

Regarding Sea Scout and Rover Sea Scout activities, mention is made of a thousand mile inland cruise, Montreal to Lake Simcoe, and return, by five members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club Sea Rovers of Montreal, and the winning by this unit of two yachting cups during the Hudson Yacht Club regatta.

The 10th Moose Jaw Sea Scouts reported having a successful season, including a well planned camping trip.

During the year the 2nd Edmonton (St. Faith's) Sea Scouts built a 27-foot whaler, to plans supplied by Dominion Headquarters.

As Sea Scout service mention was made of the creation of a safe bathing beach, the building of the necessary walks, and the maintaining of life guards during bathing hours by the Sea Scouts of Anyox, B.C.

Rover Scouts.—With the exception of Quebec, which showed a decrease of 153, Rovering registered an increase in each province, or by 5 per cent for the Dominion. The total figures were 2,461, as against 2,339 in the previous year.

The provincial figures for 1934 and 1933 are: P.E.I., 19 and 17; N.S., 140 and 105; N.B., 89 and 70; Quebec, 274 and 427 (D); Ontario, 890 and 847; Manitoba, 284 and 282; Saskatchewan, 214 and 130; Alberta, 308 and 252; B.C., 243 and 219.

Scout Group Affiliation

The figures on Scout Group affiliation show 1,027 connected with churches of all denominations, as against 977 in 1933; and 655 Community Groups, the latter chiefly in the smaller towns and villages, where boys are few or where it is difficult to secure suitable leaders. In 1933 there were 721 Community Groups.

The figures on church affiliation are: Anglican, 469; Baptist, 46; Hebrew, 15; Latter Day Saints, 25; Lutheran, 3; Presbyterian, 87; Roman Catholic, 101; United, 204; Other, 77.

Some Badge Figures

Wolf Cub.—During 1934, 10,385 Tenderpad badges were issued, compared with 10,537 in 1933; and 3,241 First and Second Stars, against 3,148.

Proficiency Badge figures showed high figures for House Orderly, 794, and Collector, at 728. Gardener, although lowest, at 178, was an increase over the previous year, at 133.

The list: Collector, 728; Observer, 218; Gardener, 178; Artist, 358; Homecraft,



GENUINE
"Team Players"—the 45th Winnipeg (Fort Garry) Club Hockey team. They went through an 8-team league schedule without a loss, and without a single penalty.

Visitors

Summer Scout visitors to Canada included a party of English Public School Scouts under Mr. M. E. Hardcastle. At Quebec City they were welcomed by His Excellency the Governor General. They spent a few days at Camp Tamaracouta, and camped at Mystery Island, the guests of Mr. Noulan Cauchon; and from there went to Toronto and, after visiting points in Western Ontario, returned home.

A small group of Scouts from France under Commissioner Paul Coze joined with some two hundred Canadian French-speaking Scouts and attended the Tercentenary Celebrations at Three Rivers, Quebec.

We were also honoured by a visit from Sir John Archer, a member of the Council at Imperial Headquarters.

Montreal and Vancouver report visits from Deep Sea Scouts of many nationalities. Vancouver speaks particularly of the visit of Deep Sea Scouts from the French warship "Jeanne d'Arc."

As usual, a number of American Troops and parts of Troops toured sections of Canada by motor.

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Scout John Kemp, Age 17, 1st Cadboro Bay Sea Scout Troop, B.C.—For the coolness and courage he displayed during a heavy storm on Foul Bay in which he rescued his friend from drowning.

Scout Burdette Thomas, Age 13, Weyburn, Sask.—For his brave rescue of two boys aged nine and ten who, unable to swim, fell into the icy water of the Souris River.

Scout Robert Wilmot, Age 15, 52nd Toronto Troop, Ont.—For his plucky rescue of a 10 year old girl from drowning at Balmy Beach when she was swept out beyond her depth by the heavy undertow while wading.

Gilt Cross

Granted to those who do exceptionally well in cases of emergency, though without special risk to themselves.

Scout Arthur Brown, Age 11 yrs. 10 mos., 43rd Toronto Troop, Ont.—For the splendid way in which he applied his knowledge of Boy Scout Life Saving work in taking a girl of 2 from the water of Lake Simcoe and applying artificial respiration.

Scout Stanley Gentle, Age 15, 26 Hamilton Troop, Ont.—For the promptness and presence of mind which he displayed in saving Mrs. Clarke when she got into difficulties in Little Lake.

P. L. Kenneth Henry, Age 15, 1st Notre Dame de Grace Troop, Que.—P. L. Henry acted promptly and bravely in rescuing a young boy from drowning when he was accidentally knocked into Lake St. Louis.

Scout Wilfred Holmes, Age 18, 6th Hamilton Troop, Ont.—For his fine rescue of a little girl from drowning in Lake Rosseau.

Rover Scout J. Howorth, Age 22, 4th Winnipeg Group, Man.—His training in life saving work was the means of saving a girl from drowning when the heavy waves carried her out into Lake Winnipeg while bathing.

Scout Jack Rawlings, Age 14, 1st Greenville Troop, N.Y.—With the approval of the Boy Scouts of America this award was made for his promptness and bravery in assisting in the rescue of two young girls from drowning at Leamington Beach, Ontario.

Scoutmaster F. L. Sara, 10th Calgary Troop, Alta.—For his brave rescue of a boy from drowning when he fell from a small boat into the Elbow River.

Scout Keith E. Thompson, Age 14, 1st Wardner Troop, B.C.—For promptness with which, though fully clothed, he went to the aid of a small boy who was in danger of drowning in a millpond when he fell off his raft.

Scout Nick Walderman, Age 13, 1st Assiniboia Troop, Sask.—For his bravery and skill in rescuing a girl of 15 who had become exhausted while swimming in the Moose Jaw River and was in danger of drowning.

Troop Leader D. Wannamaker, Age 16, 1st Picton Troop, Ont.—For the fine Scouty way in which he rescued a 2 year old child from drowning and also assisted the Grandmother who got into difficulties when she went to the child's rescue.

Wolf Cub Peter Wood, Age 10, and **Wolf Cub J. C. Phillips**, Age 12, 44th Ottawa Pack, Ont.—For the bravery and presence of mind which they displayed in rescuing a boy from drowning when he fell through the ice on the Ottawa River.

The Q.M.'s Chat



Brother Scouters:—

Since my last "chat" I have been privileged to attend the Rallies in honour of the World Chief Scout at Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, and I heartily congratulate those centres for putting on such fine shows. They were wonderful gatherings, splendidly arranged, and must have impressed all that witnessed them, especially the general public, with the vastness and solidity of the Movement.

What particularly appealed to me was the general smart appearance of those taking part; the wearing of the uniform was distinctly better and everyone, even to the youngest Cub, did himself proud.

I was impressed upon my first meeting with the Chief Scout since 1923 to note his unchanged keenness. He spent some time looking over the Stores Department, and was as interested and inquiring as a young Tenderfoot selecting the items of his first uniform.

I'm afraid few of us will retain a similar keenness into our 78th year. May he yet long be spared his!

And now, as Canada will shortly be bidding "Au Revoir" to Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, our thoughts turn to Camping. There is no doubt that 1935 will see more Scouts and Cubs under canvas than ever before. This B.-P. year has put Scouting "on the map". Everybody has a new and better conception of what the Boy Scouts Association is trying to accomplish for the betterment of the boyhood of the Empire and the World in general.

And so, in wishing you and your boys the best camp ever, may I remind that the Catalogue will help you to choose those necessities for camp life. Our tents, ground sheets, bed sacks, dunnage bags, etc. etc., have been made available for your benefit at prices consistent with excellent quality.

And by the way, don't forget the "Camp Fire Song Book." Its large type will make possible a real "Sing Song" around the burning embers.

Now I must sign off or Mr. Editor will be cramming me into very small type. This will be my last "chat" until the next issue in September, so "Au Revoir" and a real "top hole" camp.

Yours for Camping,

Charles Langmuir
P. M.

Certificates of Merit

Granted for meritorious acts and good service.

F. W. Ballantyne, Scoutmaster, Weyburn, Sask.—For his particularly good work for Scouting both by assistance in various camps in the Province and in the formation of Troops in the Weyburn District.

Rover Scout Edward Carson, Age 20, 25th Edmonton Crew, Alta.—For the prompt and efficient first aid he applied to a young boy whose right leg was almost severed when he slipped from a moving train.

Scout P. R. Coulthurst, Age 13, 4th Calgary Troop, Alta.—When a 5 year old boy fell into a pool, Scout Coulthurst dove in fully clothed, rescued the boy and took him home.

Scout Norman R. Gray, Age 17, 10th St. Catharines Troop, Ont.—His knowledge of Boy Scout resuscitation methods enabled him to render artificial respiration when an 8 year old boy was taken from Lake Ontario unconscious.

Francis McDougall, Scoutmaster, Weyburn, Sask.—For his assistance in furthering Scouting in the Weyburn District by forming Scout Troops and assisting in every way within his power.

Scout Kenneth Park, 1st Swift Current Troop, Sask.—For his prompt and skilful rescue of a 16 year old girl from drowning in Round Lake.

P. L. Harold Siderson, Age 16, 3rd Kitchener Troop, Ont.—For the promptness and skill with which he applied a tourniquet to stop the bleeding from an artery when a boy stepped on a piece of glass.

Gilwell Camp Dates

TO date Provincial Headquarters have announced the following Gilwell camps:

British Columbia—Scout, Camp Byng, August 3-13. Akela, Camp Byng, August 11-17.

Alberta—Scout, Waterton Lakes, July 2-12; Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake, August 1-10.

Saskatchewan—Akela Course, Lebret, July 16-22. Scout, Lebret, July 2-12. Scout, Prince Albert National Park, Prince Albert, July 30-August 8.

Ontario—Akela Course, Ebor Park, July 13-20. Scout, Ebor Park, July 23-August 3.

Quebec—Scout, Tamaracouta, August 13-20.

Junior N.B. Forest Wardens Come Under Scout Control

AN arrangement has been announced by which the Boy Scouts Association of New Brunswick and the New Brunswick Forest Service of the Provincial Department of Lands and Mines will take over from the Canadian Forestry Association direction of the Junior Forest Wardens of that province. The Junior Forest Wardens, whose purpose is suggested by their motto, "Keep The Forests Alive," are said to number 1,000. Instruction and tests for the Junior Forest Warden Badge as henceforth given by the Scout Association, will approximate the Second Class Scout requirements. Suggestion of the amalgamation is credited to Mr. Sidney C. Young, President of the Saint John Branch of the New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association. The move had the active support of Premier Tilley and Mr. G. L. Miller, Chief Provincial Forester.

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.

Look Out for Bears!

WHEN camping this summer, look out for bears, advises the 1st Raymond Scouts, Alberta. The tragic reason, from last summer's experience: "A bear visited us the third night and took 5 lbs. bacon, 1 lb. lard, 2 lbs. cheese, and a tin of jam."

First-of-July Firecrackers!

FOR Dominion Day let's not overlook reminding our boys not to let off firecrackers near Hospitals, Old Folks' Homes, and similar institutions, or private homes where there is illness. Also that Scouts are expected to guard against mishaps during the setting-off of firecrackers in the daytime, and fireworks at night.

Blind Travellers

A 15th Saskatoon game: A chalk road, with curves and angles, outlined down the length of the hall. Each Scout in turn, blindfolded, starts down the road, guided by his own patrol through a special word-code system. Other patrols are permitted to endeavour to confuse by giving other directions; the blindfold traveller has to determine what words are genuine and from his own patrol. All directions given by word.

"Automobile"—A Cub Game

A POPULAR Regina Cub game: Cubs are seated around the wall on chairs. The Senior Sixer passes about the circle and selects different boys to act as parts of an automobile,—front wheel, horn, gas tank, spare tire, etc. Suddenly he calls "blow out," whereupon everyone runs to secure a vacant chair. The boy left standing takes the place of the driver for the next car's trip.

Hand Football

A NOTHER popular 2nd Burnaby, B.C., Cub Pack game: Two chalk lines four feet apart. Six kneeling on each side, knees up to but not over line. "Goal" a cross chalked midway between the lines at each end. Ball started in the middle, and batted with the hand; must be rolled, not lifted. Goal scored when the ball rolled across the cross; if it rolls to one side it is counted a "corner," and is returned to play in the middle.

Bird Observation Hints

GO quietly, and use your ears as well as your eyes. One of our leading bird authorities says he finds more birds by sound than by sight.

When you reach a spot where you think birds should be found, wait quietly until you hear a song. Then search out the singer with your field glasses.

Don't expect the birds to appear the minute you sit down. If your actions are such as to attract their attention to you, they will freeze and you will see nothing. The two main essentials are quietness and patience.

The U. S. Jamboree

REGARDING contingent leaders: Only three leaders can be appointed for each troop of 32 boys. The Boy Scouts of America will be glad to have as many Canadian Scouters as possible visit the Jamboree, at Washington; but they ask that regulations for their own extra leaders be held to, i.e., that leaders unattached to troops must not wear uniform, and will be expected to make their own hotel arrangements in Washington.

It is also asked that older Scouts,—those over 18 years,—be not included in contingents. "The Jamboree is for boys." Older Scouts and Rovers are welcome as un-uniformed visitors, and are expected to make their own hotel arrangements.

A Troop "Fire" Test

AN unexpected test given the 1st Chesterville, Ont. Troop during a meeting was the announcement by the Scoutmaster that "Headquarters was on fire," and that the only exit, down the stairs, was "blocked." It was up to the boys to get everyone out quickly and safely. The windows were thrown open, long ropes were brought from patrol corners, bowlines were made on the end of each, and within three minutes every Scout was safe on the ground.

An Axe Reminder

Kentville, N.S., March 11.—Three lumberjacks hacked lustily tearing the bark off a felled tree. Suddenly the axe of one struck a knot, glanced upward, chopped the nose off Norman Balsor, 25, knocked all his teeth out, gashed his lips. In hospital it was feared he would lose his sight.

Which effectively reminds of the necessity of axe rules in camp. Some good leaders permit their use only by First Class Scouts. Usually the Tenderfoot arriving with a new handaxe is separated from his dangerous weapon, at least, until he has had some instruction in its safe handling, for himself and others. All axes should be inspected frequently to make sure there are no loose heads.

A Memorial "Hobbies Room"

DURING the year a very valuable addition to the accommodation of the building (Salisbury District Headquarters) has been completed. This room, known as the Hobbies Room, is the gift of Mrs. B. I. Collings, made in memory of her late husband, who was for several years our Chairman, and one of the keenest supporters of Scouting in the Colony. The gift is most important, since it offers facilities to Scouts to develop such hobbies as photography, carpentry and mechanical handicraft in a Scouting atmosphere.—"Wood-Smoke," Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

The Scouts of Somogy County, Hungary, have again invited a party of 60 British Scouters, Rovers and Scouts to pay them a three weeks' visit in August, part of the time as guest campers, and the balance as guests in the homes of Hungarian Scout families.

The Public and First Aid Contests

ILLUSTRATING the possibilities of public interest in a local annual Scout first aid competition, the fifth yearly contest of Medicine Hat, Alta., Scout teams for the MacCharles Ambulance Trophy, held in the City Hall, attracted an audience that jammed the council chamber to the doors. By a close decision St. John's Troop was adjudged the winner, with St. Barnabas and St. Patrick's second and third.

The Court of Honour and Troop Discipline

AS related recently by a clergyman to the Scoutmaster of a troop of another church: The clergyman had dropped into a meeting of boys of Scout age at his own church that evening, and found them running wild. He noticed one boy who was not taking part in the "roughhouse." Knowing this lad to be a member of St. Jude's Troop, he asked him if the Scouts ever acted like that. "No, sir," the boy replied "we wouldn't dare." "You mean the Scoutmaster wouldn't allow it?" "No; he never says anything. It's our Court of Honour that won't let us."

Outdoors in Summer

June.—Make sure that every boy this month begins recording the identification of birds, trees and wild animals in the "Canadian Scout Diary". The compiling of these observations makes an interesting game, and will add something to every hike.

When on bird observation be careful not to disturb nesting birds. Do not confine your study of birds to the woods. Look into every kind of nook and locality,—and not only for birds, but for animals and other natural history objects, including orchids. Do what you can to prevent indiscriminate pulling of wild flowers.

July.—The southward migration of shore birds and certain other species begins during this month. The woodland mid-summer migrants offer interesting study, but are quite difficult to observe.

August.—The calls of migrating birds can be heard on almost any night in August. Study the night calls of diurnal birds, and note daily in your own Diary what migrants pass. Note the relationship between these migratory movements and the weather. During field observation of birds note the difference between spring and fall plumage.

HONOUR STANDARD WINNERS

(Continued from Page 111)

Troop; recorded at Provincial Headquarters September 1st, 1934.

1st Sidney Rovers, B.C., for the organization of the 1st James Island Group consisting of a Committee, a Cub Pack and a Scout Troop, in the first week of October, 1934, and recorded at Provincial Headquarters January 16, 1935.

CAMP



FORM

"The permission of the Group Committee and District Commissioner (if there is one) must be secured before a camp may be held."—P. O. & R., 1934, Sec. 95.

Scouters, Committeemen and Commissioners should read Sections 94 & 95 of P. O. & R. in full before putting signatures on this form.

APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO CAMP

Group.....

District.....

To the Group Committee and District Commissioner:

I hereby apply for permission to conduct a ^{Cub} ^{Scout} ^{Rover} Camp at.....

from.....to.....193..... Sketch map and other directions for locating the camp site are given overleaf.

Mail address of camp:.....

It is expected that the camp will be attended by.....boys, together with.....Scouters and.....
other adults. The Camp will be in charge of.....

I am acquainted with the rules of The Boy Scouts Association (P.O. & R., Secs. 94 and 95) with respect to Boating, Bathing and Camping, and undertake to see that these and other requirements of the Group Committee and District Commissioner are complied with.

Date.....193..... (Signed)..... Rank.....
Leader in charge of camp.

CAMP PERMIT

The Group Committee having (a) assisted the Scouters with the planning and arrangements for this camp, (b) approved the budget of expenses re same (see P.O. & R., Sec. 15, sub-sec. 4-vi), and (c) received assurance that adequate provision has been made for the leadership, shelter, food, program of activities, health and safety of the boys concerned, it is hereby recommended that permission to camp be granted.

(Signed).....
For the Group Committee

Permission to camp is hereby granted. (Signed).....
District Commissioner

NOTE: Where there is no District Commissioner, this form must be sent to Provincial Headquarters AFTER being signed on behalf of the Group Committee.

When Camp is for a period of MORE THAN FOUR DAYS this form, duly signed, is to be forwarded to Provincial Headquarters AT LEAST TWO WEEKS BEFORE OPENING DATE OF CAMP in order that Camp may be registered and Camp Registration Card issued. Camps of four days or less need not be reported to Provincial Headquarters, but should be reported to local Scout authorities.

PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS RECORD

Camp Certificate No. Issued..... Mailed to.....