



WITH Scouters elsewhere throughout the Empire, Canadian leaders experienced a sense of personal loss when word came that His Majesty King George had passed. In his proved character as an unostentatious, quiet Christian gentleman, deeply concerned that he should play the most helpful role for "his people," King George had earned for the phrase "loyalty to the King" a new and personal significance.

To us King George's death was a double loss, for he was Patron of Scouting within the Empire. The "ladder" of organization on the first page of the first edition of "Scouting for Boys" carried at the top the name of "His Majesty King George V., Patron." From those early days his sympathy and interest were a constant encouragement to Lord Baden-Powell and those associated with him in the development of the Movement.

One of the first direct contacts of the late King with Scouting occurred at Aldershot, in July, 1910, when he reviewed a gathering of 300 Scouts. The following year, upon his invitation, a rally was held at Windsor Castle, and two weeks later he reviewed over 2,000 Scouts at Edinburgh, and again expressed by word and in writing his unqualified approval.

It is interesting to recall that at King George's Coronation, June 22nd, 1911, and upon his instructions, a special place was reserved on Constitution Hill by Lord Kitchener for a representative contingent of Scouts. This contingent included a Canadian unit, together with 100 picked English Scouts, the whole in charge of Baden-Powell himself.

Similar honours were paid the Canadian contingent to the World Jamboree of 1929, when boys and leaders were shown over Windsor Castle on a day ordinarily closed to visitors; and, when in London, His Majesty extended them the unusual invitation to enter the grounds of Buckingham Palace, the better to view the historic ceremony of the changing of the guard.

In the New Year's Honour List of 1921 the King expressed his personal approval of Scouting and the leadership given the Movement by making Sir Robert Baden-Powell a baronet; and in 1929 he raised the Chief Scout to the peerage as Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell. From time to time distinctions and honours were conferred by His Late Majesty upon other prominent leaders of the Movement.

## King Edward VIII a Scout

It will scarcely be necessary to mention the interest in Scouting of our new King. In a sense he grew up with the Movement, for the first edition of "Scouting for Boys" by "Lieut.-General Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell" was dedicated to him and to his

## We Mourn A King and Patron and Pledge Loyalty to A King and Scout

brother Prince Albert, now the Duke of York, both then boys of Scout age. In 1911 he became Chief Scout for Wales; and periodically since then he has been pictured in Scout kit, mixing with or



OUR new King, as known to many Canadian Scouts; then the Prince of Wales, and a young Alberta rancher. He was chatting with Judge W. L. Walsh, now Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, and Patron of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association.

reviewing Scouts in the Old Country, or in different parts of the Empire. Of these occasions, numbers of stories have been told, reflecting the Prince's unaffected friendliness. An amusing instance concerned a small, stiffly erect group of little coloured Scouts in one of the African colonies, waiting to greet the Prince with all due formality. As the Prince drew near, in a sudden spirit of mischief he suddenly threw his arms wide, shouted gleefully, rushed at them and knocked them all over. He then proceeded to give each of them a very cordial Scout handshake.

In 1921 the Prince of Wales gave his personal leadership to the first campaign in the Old Country to raise funds

needed for the headquarters work of the rapidly growing Movement; and last year it was the Prince who launched the appeal for "King George's Jubilee Trust," a fund to be used for the advancement of youth organizations, and especially "to help these equip leaders."

The Prince's address at the launching of the "Trust" reflected an understanding of the problems of youth of today acquired by unofficial and unheralded visits to the unemployed areas of England.

Said the Prince in part:

"I am concerned for children, particularly with respect to that gap in their lives from the time they leave school until they reach the age of 18 . . . . Whether in or out of employment, the girl or boy who is facing life for the first time needs some provision for a fruitful leisure. There are over half a million boys between the ages of 14 and 18 who are drifting into manhood without an outlet for their natural high spirits and ambitions.

"This fund will help juvenile organizations to increase facilities for physical recreation and games, for the practice of hobbies, the pursuit of interests, and the cultivation of abilities which in so many children only wait their outlet. It could provide for the extension of camping and for other forms of healthy holidays, and also give many a growing boy some of the chances for enjoyment and self-training that are at present denied him. The Trust will be able to strengthen the hands of those well known to you in your own localities, who are working with girls and boys, often under great disadvantages and with far too little support."

We in Canada have felt that we had a special claim upon the Prince of Wales; that he in fact, as the owner of an Alberta ranch, and an occasional visitor, was one of us, a Canadian. So we will be particularly happy to reaffirm our loyalty to the new King,—to Edward VIII.

## Mourning

The established period of mourning for the late King, six months, until July 20th, or until other notice, will be observed by the Scout Movement throughout Canada, in conformity with advices sent out through the press and the more complete details issued by Provincial Offices.

In accordance with Section 112, P. O. & R., the mourning emblem worn when in uniform will take the form of a 2-inch crepe band around the left arm above the elbow.

It is suggested that the band be worn by all ranking Scouters, Commissioners and Rover Scouts. Wearing by Cubs and Scouts optional with Groups.

(Continued on Page 67)



# The Scout Leader

Published by the

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Chief Scout for Canada

His Excellency, the Rt. Hon. Lord Tweedsmuir  
Governor-General of Canada

F. E. L. Coombs - - - - - Editor

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## A Greeting from the Earl of Bessborough

IN a letter from Rowlands Castle, Stanstead Park, Hants, the Earl of Bessborough, former Chief Scout for the Dominion, expressed appreciation for copies of *The Scout Leader* sent him by the Chief Executive Commissioner, and added the New Year's greeting:

*"To you and all Scouts in Canada the very best wishes for the coming year."*

## U.S. Jamboree in 1937

THE January issue of *Scouting*, the official publication of the Boy Scouts of America, carried formal announcement by Chief Scout Executive James E. West that the postponed National Scout Jamboree of last summer will be held in Washington in 1937. The dates probably will cover the latter part of June and the first part of July.

## Dr. West's Silver Jubilee

FITTING observation was made by American Scouts and leaders of the recent 25th anniversary of Dr. James E. West as Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America. At the national office in New York Dr. West was in receipt of many letters of congratulation, these including one from President Roosevelt, the Honorary President of the organization. From members of the national office staff Dr. West received an oil portrait of himself in Scout uniform.

During the period of Dr. West's able guidance of the Boy Scouts of America some 7,000,000 boys have benefitted by the Scout training, and the total membership, boys and leaders, has passed the million mark, standing today at the impressive total of 1,010,506.

Canadian Scouters will join in extending their congratulations to Dr. West, with the hope that he may enjoy yet many more years of valuable service, and good health.

## A Police Chief on Scouting

NINE out of ten criminals begin their wrongdoing between the ages of 12 and 18. I do not recollect any Boy Scout being brought before the court in Saint John during the last four years. If it were possible for every boy in the city to become a member of a Scout troop it would be possible to mould the vast majority into good citizens."—*Chief of Police Col. E. M. Slader, Saint John, N.B.*

## Ontario's Conference Feb. 15

THE 25th Annual Meeting of the Ontario Provincial Council and a one-day Scouters' Conference will be held in London, Saturday, February 15th. Scouters from the other provinces who may be in or near London are cordially invited to drop in.

## The "Leader" Questionnaire

A SOMEWHAT disappointingly small number of replies have been received to the listed questions regarding the contents of *The Scout Leader* sent out with the January issue.

It is hoped that many more will contribute their bit toward making the magazine more helpful by returning the Questionnaire, with their comments and suggestions.

A number of distinctly valuable ideas have come in with those so far returned. To the Scouters responding the Editor offers his most appreciative thanks.

Kindly do not overlook yours. Even if you feel you have nothing new to offer, your expression of approval of the present general make-up will be of real value.

## B.-P. Standard Honour List

FOR organizing at least one unit and the Group Committee of a new Group, the new unit and Committee having carried on successfully for six months, as reported by Provincial Headquarters:

### 4th Hamilton (Canon Scott's Own) Rover Crew

for organization of 19th Hamilton, Ont., Wolf Cub Pack, Scout Troop and Group Committee.

## Lt.-Gov. DeBlois a Scout

AS further evidence of his belief in Scouting, and of his keen interest in the success of the Movement in Prince Edward Island, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor G. D. DeBlois has become a full-fledged member of the Scout brotherhood. The ceremony of investiture was performed at Charlottetown, by Past President J. O. Hyndman of the Island Council, in the presence of members of the Provincial Executive. Following the placing of the Scout Badge in His Honour's lapel, and the welcoming of the new Scout into the great world brotherhood, the Lieutenant-Governor in turn invested the President of the Council, Mr. L. D. Murray, and the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. J. J. Morris. They were then presented with the warrants of their office.

## A Scout Lending Library

A SCOUT Lending Library, for the benefit of out-of-town Scouts who have inadequate library facilities is being established at Alberta Provincial Headquarters, Edmonton.

## Wm. L. Currier, Jr.,

### A. C. for Training

AN important further appointment in connection with training plans under the direction of the new Dominion Commissioner for Training, Mr. Sidney B. McMichael, was the naming as an Assistant Commissioner for Training during 1936 of William L. Currier Jr., for some years Office Secretary and "Reader" of Correspondence Courses at Dominion Headquarters.

Mr. Currier carries into this wider field of duties Scouting experience and training of an unusually diversified character. He has successfully taken all the available Part II (Practical) Courses—Scouting (New Brunswick, 1926), Cubbing (Ottawa, 1928) and Rover (Ottawa, 1930); the original Part A Indoor, and the Sea Scout Correspondence Course (Imperial Headquarters, 1932).

In turn he acted as Quartermaster and Instructor at two Maritime Gilwell camps, and one in Quebec, and assisted at the initial Rover Course for American leaders given by the Chief Executive Commissioner, Mr. John A. Stiles, at Briarcliffe Manor, N.Y., in 1933.

The new "A. C., Training" joined the Dominion staff in 1926, and became the Correspondence Course "Reader" the following year. Since that time, a check-up shows, he has read close to 3,000 Correspondence Course Studies, covering all branches, including Sea Scouting.

Practical Scout, Cub and Rover leadership included experience as A.S.M. and S.M. of the 1st Ottawa Troop, C.M. of the Pack, Rover in the 23rd Ottawa Crew, and for five years District Commissioner for Rovers. During a period of nine months' temporary vacancy he acted as Secretary of the Ottawa district. He was a member of the 1929 World Jamboree Committee and was organization and camp Q.M. of the Canadian contingent during its assembly and training in Ottawa. In a similar capacity he had charge of the general arrangements for the 1933 contingent to the Hungarian Jamboree, and for the Swiss Rover Moot of 1931 and the Swedish Moot of 1935.

Besides considerable camping and hiking, Mr. Currier's outdoor background covers a year of fence- and irrigation-ditch riding on an Alberta ranch, sheep herding, and harvesting.

By inconvenient coincidence for its use, he carries the degree of "B.S.A."—Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture—of Toronto University and the Ontario Agricultural College.

If an irrepressible spirit of cheerful activity, initiative, and a good camper's ability to make things go smoothly, scout-play fashion, count for what they should, plus experience, "Bill" Currier should make much of the new job of Assistant Commissioner for Training. Many friends across the Dominion will wish him all success.

## Duke of Connaught's Shield

FORMS have been received announcing the conditions of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's Challenge Shield Competition for 1936. Conditions and entry forms may be secured from Provincial Headquarters.



## Without Which Scouting is No Longer Scouting

*It is the history of all successful movements that growth has brought a struggle to maintain the principles upon which they were founded,—their original, and continuing, "reasons for being." The Scout Movement could not hope to escape similar efforts at modification; and it will periodically be the duty of responsible leaders to recall those basic fundamentals without which Scouting is no longer Scouting. This is the excuse for offering the following re-statement by one who writes out of long association with the Movement's founder, and as well from observation of the responsiveness of the youth of many nationalities to its original code and originally outlined activities,—Mr. Hubert Martin, International Commissioner.*

### AFFECTIONATE CONGRATULATIONS ON ANOTHER BIRTHDAY!

79 years old on Feb. 22nd and still world-touring in the interest of Scouting.

And still stressing the simple, uninvolved outdoor programme of play-learning the game of British good-citizenship and world friendliness.



**T**WENTY-SEVEN years ago on the Island of Brownsea a man affectionately known to the British public as "B.P.", who had become the idol of the public to an extent that the present generation can scarcely realize, dreamed a dream and saw a vision. He dreamed of an educational system of character training by means of games, which as the years went on should bring up generations of happy, healthy, helpful British youth. He saw a vision that in God's good time that same system, which we know as the game of Scouting, should spread abroad amongst the nations and become a great World Brotherhood.

To B.P. has been given as to few men in history to see his dream come true and his vision a reality.

For over seventeen years it has been my job to do my best to act as International Commissioner for Imperial Headquarters. During those years I have camped and hiked with brother Scouts in some twenty-six different countries of the World, and in that way I have come to know thousands of Scouts of many races, tongues and creeds. And I have no hesitation in saying that in all its basic principles and methods the Scout Movement shows no really material differences with any of them.

If kept a game with a hidden purpose I am quite convinced that it has the same appeal to boys all over the world. It is of vital importance to bear in mind the Chief's own words, "Keep your Scouting a game and never let it become a

science." Where that advice is being followed I have found no important differences in any country.

While the basic principles and hidden purpose of the game are the same in all countries, its activities and methods vary here and there to suit national temperament, local conditions, etc. It is one of the greatest attributes of Scouting that it is so adaptable to all countries and nationalities.

To quote one little example of what I mean. I was recently with the Scouts in a mountainous country, practically all being the sons of mountain peasants, to whom camping, hiking, and cooking their own food were just every day occupations, and therefore not the adventure that they are to town boys. I found that indoor games and Proficiency Badge work appealed to those boys much more than they do to the town boys. It is all a question of adapting activities to suit national temperament and local conditions, and emphasizing those which are the greatest adventure to the boys concerned.

As regards uniform, with the exception of certain variations in headdress in a few countries which are mainly questions of religion or national sentiment, I find the Scout uniform of shirt and shorts is practically the same in all countries. The only big variation I have come across was the wearing of breeches by the Boy Scouts of America; but in that country shorts are steadily becoming more popular.

I am often asked why it is that Scouting, which was invented by a Britisher for British youth, has equally appealed to and spread among the youth of the many nations. There are many answers to that question but I think two of them may be found in the fact that (1) whatever may be his race or colour or tongue a boy is a boy the whole world over, with very much the same characteristics, and (2) that every normal healthy boy loves a game.

Scouting is the happiest and jolliest game that the wit of man has ever invented. It is a game full of romance and of the spirit of adventure so dear to the heart of every boy. It has appealed to all that is best and natural in the human boy,—to his love of adventure, to the open air, to his natural gang-spirit and comradeship, and to his innate sense of honour.

A great educational authority said recently that one of the great secrets of the success of the Scout Movement is that in Scouting "the boy learns without knowing that he is being taught." Scouting enables the boy to do things, not merely to be taught about them; and in the doing of them he unconsciously gains knowledge and experience which will stand him in good stead in after-life.

Today after only these few years Scouting is established and going ahead in almost every country of the world. It numbers nearly two and a half million active members.

When one remembers that one of the basic principles of Scouting is that "A Scout is a brother to every other Scout" it is easy to visualize the possibilities of our Movement as a factor towards better understanding amongst the nations. Scouting provides a definite link of sympathy and brotherly feeling amongst all who are within its fold.

It is important to remember that Scouting is an inter-national Movement rather than something international. There is a big difference.

In each country Scouting is a National Movement, teaching as one of its foremost planks true patriotism and love of one's Motherland. The man who is "international" in the true sense of the word is he whose love and devotion to his own native land is so strong that he readily understands and respects a similar feeling in those of other nations toward their Motherland. It is not by the myth of "internationalism" that peace will come to the world. It is a true National patriotism which brings out all that is best in human nature,—love, devotion and self-sacrifice. "Internationalism" is contrary to human nature and stifles those splendid attributes.

The man who understands and therefore admires and respects love of country in others is he who most dearly loves his own Motherland.

It is in that way, by brotherly respect and understanding of national feeling in others, that we believe that in God's good time peace will come to the world.

And that is what our World Brotherhood of Scouts stands for.

### A Weekly Camp Fire Tale

**A**N adventure story told round the indoor camp fire each week by a Scout named the previous week, has been a popular winter-programme item of the 1st Kamsack, Sask.





FREDERICTON and  
Marysville, N.B.,  
Cubmasters do not over-  
look winter outdoor  
games, including a good  
snowball battle.

## Something on Winter Hiking

A GOOD percentage of our troops go in for winter hiking, week-end camping or other forms of Canadian winter outdoor sport, with a Scouting angle added. Much more could be done, however,—by patrol units, if not by troops, in the way of systematic hiking, with definite objectives. The boys are keen enough for such adventures, afoot or on snowshoes or skis, with kit on back, or pulled on a sleigh or toboggan.

Your Court of Honour will find no difficulty in offering suggestions, and in working out details,—including that of adult leadership for a troop hike should you be unable to go. A member of the Group Committee might be glad of the opportunity to accompany the boys; or your Chaplain.

Troops with established winter-scouting traditions will have worked out details as to suitable clothing, kit, food, etc. Others may find some reminders and hints useful.

**Clothing.**—While to some extent dictated by the kind and length of outing, and whether kit is to be carried individually or pulled in bulk on a toboggan, clothing should not be overdone. It should be loose-fitting; not tight. For a Saturday afternoon hike the Scout mackinaw, breeches and toque make a satisfactory combination. An extra sweater carried and slipped on under the coat when a halt is made will provide the extra warmth then needed.

If it is to be an over-night camp, and kit is carried, in lieu of an extra sweater a blanket may be thrown about the shoulders during a halt. If kit is pulled,

boys should be advised to take the extra sweater.

For the over-night hike two or three good fluffy blankets, of a total weight of at least 8 pounds, and preferably 10, will be required for each boy; also a ground-sheet or poncho. In lieu of the latter, heavy wrapping paper or several thicknesses of newspaper may be used.

Mittens are warmer than gloves.

**Footwear.**—If it is to be a snowshoe or ski hike, the wearing of suitable footwear will be taken for granted; otherwise, footwear will depend upon weather conditions; for dependably cold weather, moccasins, shoe-packs or larigans are best; if mild, the same, or heavy shoes, well "dubbed." (The shoes warmed thoroughly, but not overheated, and the dubbing well rubbed in, with particular attention where the uppers join the soles. For dubbing, equal parts of neatsfoot oil, beeswax and tallow.)

**Grub.**—The provisions should be kept simple. For a Saturday hike, canned beans, sandwiches, buttered bread, cocoa (mixed ready with milk and sugar in a small tin), perhaps cake or marshmallows.

For the week-end camp, bacon, oatmeal and fruit, such as prunes and dried peaches would be added in the necessary quantity. A good list will be found in "The Scoutmaster's First Year," Chapter XXIV.

**Carrying Kit.**—Carrying kit is in some respects preferable to pulling it in bulk on a toboggan or sleigh. It makes for greater independence of action, which may be desirable for various reasons enroute, the arrival at rendezvous of different patrols or pairs by different trails, etc. Definitely valuable is the experience for each Scout of selecting, packing and carrying.

For boys who cannot purchase packs or ruksacks, several home-made types have been described from time to time in the Canadian Scout Diary. An easily-made pack frame is described in this year's edition.

### Hike Objectives

The easily seen tracks of birds and animals in the snow—reading the daily-life stories of wild life, from mice to foxes and chickadees to owls; their food-quests, their tragedies, and escapes—provide perhaps the readiest means of interesting younger Scouts in the fascinating science of track reading.

Associated with this is photography. Good bird and animal track pictures may be obtained by placing the camera about six feet from the impressions, pointed towards the sun, with the lens carefully shielded.

During February watch may be kept for the first returning bird migrants. By the end of February or in March, according to locality, a good start should have been made in noting in the record section of the Diary the birds seen and identified.

In March winter birds will be leaving and spring birds coming. See if early nesters can be found preparing their nests. For example, the great horned owl nests very early. The boys may find indications of the migration of squirrels. Later, as the snow melts they will discover signs of bird and mammal tragedies, in scattered feathers and gnawed and splintered bones. There will likely be passages where mice have been running under the dead grass, and bark they have nibbled.

### If Lost in the Woods

While there seems little possibility of a Scout being lost in the woods during the winter hiking of the great majority of our troops, the subject will provide an interesting discussion. The following advice is taken from "Touring Afoot," by C. P. Fordyce. To be complete it should be preceded by laying down as Rule 1, "As soon as you realize you are lost, don't wander about in the cold and make a bad matter worse. Improvise a shelter, and make a fire; if darkness is coming on, prepare to remain where you are until daylight."

Writes Fordyce:

"If one is lost in the winter woods, a bivouac constructed somewhat along the following lines will be found adequate for the needs of comfort and health. For cold weather shelter select for the site a deep hollow in the woods, well surrounded by trees where one will be sheltered from the biting winds. First find a wind break of cliff, rocks or fallen tree, or build one of rocks or down timber. If it is rainy, make a slant roof of poles and shingle with browse or bark, and with a top cover of more poles to hold all in place. On the prairie where a windbreak is impossible, build two fires at right angles to the wind and get between them. The smoke will blow away in columns parallel with your body.

"If the snow is deep, shovel to the ground, using the toe of the snowshoe or a flattened stick, clear a triangular space about 7 by 8 feet, at whose small end, placed down-hill, is put the fire, and at whose small side lies the bed. Walls of snow all around make an excellent windbreak. In deep snow the fire may rest on a platform of green sappy



logs such as balsam. Where the shelter is pitched the snow is tramped solid. In such a camp with a rabbit skin blanket and an all night fire one may sleep comfortably on the coldest nights."

An interesting hike stunt would be the improvisation of an over-night shelter along the lines described.

An example in winter hike planning was the "Winter Test Hike" of a Calgary patrol. Preparing for an all-day Saturday outing (the thermometer incidentally marking "5 below"), the P.L., when checking over equipment and food in the various packs, "overlooked" all knives, forks, spoons, cups and plates, leaving the patrol with one nest of billies and a frying-pan. The grub-stake consisted of canned soup, beans, bacon, bread and butter.

The shortage of "cooking and eating tools" was discovered when the patrol halted for lunch. They were not long stuck. Thin sandstone slabs were cleaned and heated, as plates for the beans and bacon. Forks were contrived of willow—peeled, split into three at one end and the prongs spread and lashed with thawed-out willow bark. The Scout knives completed the knife-fork combination.

The soup was divided into thirds, one-third in the empty bean can, one in a billy and the remaining third in the original can; and drunk through the hollow dry stems of wild cow-parsnip. Spoons for helping dispose of the beans were whittled from poplar sticks.

The empty cans, after boiling out, were saved to serve as cups for the afternoon cocoa. Handles for the cups were made by thawing out willow twigs to make them pliable, and lashing them round the tins.

The T.L. and two P.L.'s of this troop spent a week-end hiking with the temperature 20 below zero. For the nights they built a brush shelter with a reflector fire in front.

And finally let's quote the Chief:

#### Winter Time is Hiking Time

"I may be odd, but personally I prefer the winter to summer for hiking," says B.-P. "Plodding along on a hot day, I get awfully lazy, and am apt to lapse into loafing.

"But on a good cold day, even if it rains and blows a bit, one can go striding on for ever, drinking in fresh ozone, and reddening one's blood with a healthy glow all over, such as makes you proof against feeling slack or chilly. And if one has a definite aim for a hike, it makes the miles slip by unnoticed, and at the end gives one the blacksmith's consciousness of 'Something attempted, something done,' which 'earned a night's repose.'"

#### Another Good Sheffield Pack Display

OUR last Pack (St. Luke's) Display was a great success, and everyone, audience and pack, seemed to enjoy themselves. We had team games, figure marching to music, and country dancing. Some of the Cubs acted "Jack and the Beanstalk." The giant, a popular item with the younger members of the audience, consisted of Ronnie Worm, on top of a big Scout, with a long coat round both of them.

For "Cock Robin," another popular item, the Cubs were dressed as different birds, with head-dresses and neck frills of crepe paper.—*Bagheera, in Woodsmoke.*

## Some Thoughts on Cub Investitures

INVESTITURES are very important things in the life of a Cub, and should be considered carefully, especially the investiture of a Tenderpad. It is well to have the particular ceremony that belongs to your pack only, but it should be simple; anything very elaborate is a strain both for the pack and the Tenderpad, and should be omitted.

Akela should make certain that the recruit knows the Promise and Law, and then, at the ceremony, repeat them with him, as he will probably be very nervous, and make bad mistakes, such as "The Cub does not give in to the old Wolf, the Cub gives in to himself" which is not uncommon. I have seen a Cub in such a state of fright that he was not able to utter a single word even when prompted; so it is a good thing to make him understand beforehand that the Promise will be said with him.

The investiture of a Tenderpad should take place at the beginning of the evening, not the end, so that there is less time for the boy to become nervy.



INDIANS vs. Settlers, with snowballs in place of arrows. A winter week-end of the kind that boys talk about. They're the 1st Dome Mines, of South Porcupine, Ont.

Another reason for having a simple ceremony is, that if the pack happens to be in a wild or excited mood, as the best of packs sometimes are, they will not take part in a long or complicated ceremony, but will fidget and play about and spoil it. It is important that they should attend properly.

The next most important ceremony is the Going Up. There usually is not much difficulty in making this solemn; but again Akela should be careful not to make it too much of a strain. It should be cheerful—the Cub is going to better things—and not a sad goodbye; and Akela and the pack will have their eyes on him to see how he gets on in the troop. It should be remembered that the troop's part is quite as important as the pack's.

There are two other ceremonies, the Investiture of the Sixer, and the Two Star Cub. In the former it is a good thing to include a short talk by Akela to the new Sixer and his Six, followed by the Investiture, and then some simple act of acknowledgment by the Six. The latter is so fully explained in the Wolf Cub Handbook that there is no need to add to it.

All these ceremonies should be taken by Akela. Not the most important of visitors, nor even a Commissioner, should be asked to invest a Cub, once Akela has his or her warrant.—*A.U.D.P., in Woodsmoke.*

## Some Cub "Staff" Games

HERE are five successfully tried-out Cub games for which a staff is used, and three other obviously good ones. They are contributed by Cubmaster D. R. Kennedy of St. Luke's United Pack, Montreal.

**Roll the Staff.**—Each Six is given a staff. Using only his hands the Sixer rolls it along the floor to the end of the hall, and back; the others follow.

**Lumberjack.**—Each Six is given a rope and a staff. The Sixer ties the rope to the end of the staff, drags it to the end of the hall and back, unties the rope, and hands it to the next Cub.

**Boat Race.**—Five Cubs straddle a staff, facing backwards. The Sixer is at the end, facing front, and acts as captain, keeping his crew in step. The relay can be made more difficult by placing obstacles on the floor.

**Janus.**—The Six all straddle a staff, each second Cub facing backwards, and navigate themselves to the end of the hall and back. If they fall, they must re-start.

**Ride the Rail.**—Smallest Cub in each Six hangs from a staff by hands and feet, and is carried to the end of the hall and back by two others, the Sixer running twice, to make the three round trips. Should the rider fall off the Six must re-start.

**Blind Man.**—Each Six is given a pair of dark glasses, a tin cup, a cane, and a card on which is printed the word "Blind". The Sixer dons the glasses, places the card around his neck, takes the cup in one hand and the cane in the other, and runs to the end of the hall and back. He hands the equipment to the next Cub, etc.

**The Red Flower Game.**—With the Pack in a circle, Akela lights a large cork, and blows out the flame. He hands the glowing cork to one Cub, saying "Keep the Red Flower alive". The Cub must blow on the cork to keep it glowing, and repeat the words "Keep the Red Flower alive" before passing it on. Each Cub repeats the procedure until the cork stops glowing. The Cub then holding the cork is presumed to be a Banderlog, and is branded on the forehead with the letter "B" with the cork by Akela. Akela then relights the cork, and the game continues.

## A Pack Monthly Bulletin

"JUNGLE HOWLS," the 8½ x 14 one-sheet mimeographed monthly bulletin of St. Luke's United Pack, Montreal, taken home by the Cubs, undoubtedly has played an important part in securing the understanding interest of parents, and has contributed to the consistent success of a large pack. The bulletin briefly covers all special happenings, "Individual Progress," "Promotions," etc. and usually several catchy verses carrying a reminder of good Cubbing.

The first Ontario Local Association to complete its 1935 census and report to Provincial H.Q., was South Waterloo. The figures show an increase during the year of 301 to 456. The district includes Galt, Preston and Hespeler.



## Again, Let's Consider the Group Committee

THE following review of the place in the Scouting set-up of the Group Committee (that "staff of life" to many, and to other Scouters a broken reed), whilst prepared for the Montreal District by District Field Secretary for Scouting C. E. C. Rush, offers suggestions as to ways, occasions and sources of securing effective Committees, interest-maintaining uses to be made of them, when to call and when not to call meetings,—these and other points well worth the study of every Scouter who is concerned to achieve the best results for his boys.

**FORMATION.**—With a church troop it is advisable to have about 5 on the Committee, all of whom should be members of the congregation, including two office holders and three influential men, who must have boys in the pack or troop.

The Minister should be an ex-officio member of the Committee, as Group Chaplain. It is sometimes a distinct asset to have one of the boy's mothers on the Committee. The committeemen should hold the following positions:—Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary-Treasurer; or if desired, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

It is advisable that the names suggested for the Committee be submitted to the Minister or Priest, and then the gentlemen in question approached personally by the Scoutmaster or Minister, and a thorough explanation of the duties and responsibilities made clear to them.

With a school troop, it has been found that the best way to form a Committee is to hold a "Parents' Night," the Troop going through the ordinary programme, and a meeting of the parents held immediately following flag lowering. The Principal of the school should be invited to this meeting, and asked to serve on the Group Committee. The parents then elect four or five of those present to serve, these afterwards electing their Chairman and other office bearers.

In many cases Troops have found it advisable to make a rule that members of the Group Committee retire when their sons have graduated from the Troop, as it is only reasonable to expect that their definite interest will wane after their son is no longer connected. This, of course, does not apply where the Chairman is an official of the Church or School, and is found to be the best man obtainable. In the case of both School and Church all members should be elected or re-elected annually.

**WARNING.**—The duties of the Group Committee which follow will make it clear that the Committee is only called upon on special occasions. It is a great mistake to call regular meetings when there is little or nothing of importance for them to discuss.

It is also clear that the Group Committee does not interfere in any way with the actual running of the Scout Troop or Cub Pack, unless it is felt that the programme is not satisfactory. The Group Committee is to the Group Leaders as the School Board is to the Teachers. It remains in the background to decide matters of policy and to give help and advice when needed.

### DUTIES.—

(1) To act as a link between the Group and Institution to which the former is attached. It is frequently found that the Scouter has not sufficient time to interview all the parents of the boys in

his Troop or Pack. Under these conditions it is distinctly desirable that the members of the Group Committee should do this for him, or even pay a call in addition to that of the Scouter. The most successful Troops are those where there is a thorough understanding between the parents and the Troop or Pack.

(2) To act as a contact with and bring together the Scouters of all sections of the units,—Cubs, Scouts and Rovers. Some Troops have these meetings quite regularly, and call it the Group Council. This is quite sound, and is to be encouraged, provided there is an agenda of sufficient importance to bring together these men who naturally object to giving up an evening without purpose.

(3) To visit the Troop, Pack and Crew infrequently, to encourage the leaders and speak a few words of congratulation to the Troop or Pack. In this connection it is strongly recommended to invite members of the Group Committee to present badges and other awards. This gives a reason for bringing them to the Troop and provides a very friendly contact.

(4) To audit the Troop Finance Account semi-annually. Some members run their account in conjunction with the Treasurer of the Group Committee. This is to say, the Scoutmaster's and Group Treasurer's signatures are both required on cheques. This is sound, provided the Treasurer is easily accessible at all times. It is clear that the Scout Court of Honour has jurisdiction over the fees subscribed by the boys, but the Group Committee handles special finances such as those resulting from concerts, etc.

(5) To report immediately to the Assistant District Commissioner or to Headquarters if a leader is sick or temporarily away from the town, in order that suitable leadership may be found until the Scouter's return. To report immediately if a leader leaves the Troop, and to keep in constant touch with the District Officers or Headquarters until a new leader is found. In the case of a Church Troop it is infinitely preferable that the Group Committee find some one within their own organization. This man need not have had previous Scout experience, as Headquarters will undertake to train him.

(6) To work in closest co-operation with the Troop and Pack on all Displays, Banquets, Concerts, etc. In this connection a Ladies' Auxiliary is highly recommended. If there is a lady on the Group Committee she is the logical Chairman of the Auxiliary. In some Troops the Ladies' Auxiliary handle the Annual Banquet exclusively.

As a final note, it is again emphasized that a Group Committee should not be worried unless there is a definite reason.

## Boat Discipline

PERHAPS the meaning of the word "Discipline" may not be thoroughly understood. To some it means strictness, drill, restriction, restraint of one's natural functions, and the enforcement of hard and fast rules which take all the ease and fun out of life! What a mistake is being made by such interpretations.

The dictionary defines Discipline as "Training of the kind that produces self-control, orderliness, obedience, and capacity for co-operation." What a useful function is such discipline or training! In no place is it more necessary than in a boat, with a crew of boys, here it should be absolutely a *sine qua non*. Silence and quick behaviour are as essential in a boat as in a place of worship; a more becoming simile cannot be drawn. Silence and orderliness are imperative so that orders can be clearly heard and instantly obeyed. Noise and pandemonium are the fruitful breeders, at worst, of accidents and, at best, of slackness and slovenliness.

Then there is the outward appearance to be considered. A smart Sea Scout crew, silent, keen and well dressed, who obey orders like clockwork, is a pleasure to watch and brings credit to our Movement.

Take the alternative, a noisy, badly dressed crowd, shuffling about or standing on their thwarts, carrying out such orders as can be heard, one after the other, like a bank-holiday crew of landlubbers. What an advertisement for Sea Scouting, what propaganda!

Sea Scouts cannot be expected to row without practice, to work together in combined evolutions without practice, but they can never do either without *silence*, and before being allowed in a boat at all they should be taught to hold their youthful tongues, "save their breath to cool their porridge," in fact, save it for the opening of their lungs round the camp fire later on.

It is for the holders of "Charge Certificates" to put the "silencer" into action, and to keep their boys still in their boats.

Manning the boat should be an evolution, places should be taken smartly and sat upon in silence.

Oars, marked so that each boy knows his own, should be shipped together; swung out and "laid on" together, before the order to give way.

The crew should all be alike in dress, etc.

The above are but examples of the Boat Discipline which should be regarded by all Sea Scout Troops as the first object to strive for in boat work. When this is understood by all concerned, putting precept into practice will be a much less difficult matter.

—Admiral A. V. Campbell,  
H.Q. Commissioner for Sea  
Scouts, in *The Scouter*.

Stockbridge (Hants) Scouts, digging a hole in preparation for their Silver Jubilee beacon unearthed a skull which a believed to date back to the Bronze Age. Further excavations are being made.

Scouts from seven European countries—Denmark, Sweden, Holland, France and Norway, Russian Scouts from London and Armenian Scouts from Paris, France—were guests at a West Country (England) Whitsuntide Scout Jamboree. The programme included campcraft, bridge building, signalling, first aid and boxing.



## We Mourn a King

(Continued from First Page)

### Flags

In view of the fact that flags borne by other organizations may carry mourning emblems, Scout flags on similar occasions may if desired bear two 3-inch crepe streamers of about the length of the flag, and secured above the flag with a small bow.

During the period of mourning, flags flying from troop headquarters flagstaves should be flown at half mast; that is, the upper edge of the flag at the half-way point of a single mast, or half-way between truck and cross-yards in the case of a flagstaff of this type.

At "flag break" in the troop room the flag may be broken out at the top then lowered, and at "lowering," first raised to the top then lowered.

It is assumed, as advised through the press, that all Scout entertainments, banquets, etc., were cancelled until after the funeral, that units took suitable part in memorial services, and that at the first meeting following announcement of the King's death appropriate tributes were paid to the memory of His Late Majesty.

## "Scouters of Tomorrow"

The above was the heading used in *The Victorian Scout of Australia* for the following unofficial report of a four-week-end camp course for Patrol Leaders.

THE Second Patrol Leaders' Course concluded on Sunday, 17th November, after four happy week-ends, despite generally bad weather. Twenty-eight Patrol Leaders under sixteen years of age, representing twenty-two troops, took part in the training. Many districts were represented, and two of the boys came from Frankston.

Talks were given on "Leadership," "The Patrol Leader and His Job," "Camping," "Gadget-making" and numerous other matters of interest. Much time was given to practical work, and games were not neglected.

The first week-end the patrols lived in the Gilwell patrol huts. On the second camp was pitched in the "Cub jungle," and time was given to the making of gadgets and making the camp ship-shape. The third week-end was also spent under canvas—the tents having been allowed to stand for the week. Further gadget-making was indulged in and instruction given in practical camping and camp hygiene. At the close of this week-end camp was struck and the P.L.'s learned to "leave nothing behind but their thanks" when quitting camp.

The last week-end was again spent in the huts. Owing to the rough weather the hike that had been arranged had to be deleted from the programme. However, on Sunday afternoon a ramble through the bush was possible. At the final flagdown the boys were wished success in their future Scouting activities.

Having done this course is merely a preliminary to the award of the Patrol Leader's Certificate, as the P.L.'s must keep a log book of their work with their troops for at least ten weeks and then they will be visited by members of the

## The Church Dedication of Flags

FROM time to time requests are received by the Editor for a church ceremony of flag dedication. Obviously it would not be possible, nor appropriate to Scouting, to attempt to lay down a procedure suitable for churches of all denominations. With this consideration in mind, the following from Imperial Headquarters is offered as a suggested form of dedication, to be modified or added to as seems desirable to the clergy concerned.

The Flags to be presented should be laid on or against the Altar.

The donor of the Flags may accompany the Scoutmaster, who should stand at the Chancel Steps facing the officiating minister.

A colour party for each Flag consisting of a Patrol Leader, as colour bearer, and two Scouts will advance to the Chancel Steps. The officiating minister will say:—

*Dearly beloved in the Lord, Forasmuch as men at all times have made for themselves signs and emblems of their allegiance to their rulers, and of their duty to uphold these laws and institutions which God's providence has called us to obey, we, following this natural and pious custom, and remembering that God Himself led His people Israel by a pillar of fire by night, and a pillar of cloud by day, are met together before God to ask His blessing on this Flag (or these Flags), which is to represent to us our duty to Him and to our Troop. Let us, therefore, pray Almighty God of His Mercy to make it to be to those who follow it a sign of His presence with them at all times, and to increase their faith and hope in Him, Who is the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.*

### OR SOME EQUALLY SUITABLE WORDS

Proceeding to the Altar the officiating minister will dedicate the Flag (or Flags) saying:—

*In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, we do dedicate and set apart this Flag (or these Flags) that it may be a sign of our duty to God and to our Troop in the sight of God. Amen.*

### OR SOME EQUALLY SUITABLE WORDS

The officiating minister will then present the Flag (or Flags) to the donor who will hand it to the Scoutmaster, who will deliver it to the Patrol Leader, who will receive it kneeling.

The congregation will then kneel. The Troop and colour party remain standing with the Flag (or Flags) at "the carry". The officiating minister will say:—

*O Lord, who rulest over all things, accept, we beseech Thee, our service this day. Bless what we have blessed in Thy Name. Let Thy gracious favour rest on those who shall follow this Flag (or these Flags) now committed to their trust. Give them courage, and may their courage ever rest*

*on their sure confidence in Thee. May they show self-control in the hour of success, patience in the time of adversity, and may their honour lie in seeking the honour and glory of Thy great Name. May they walk worthily in the vocation to which they are called, in dependance on Thy blessed Will, and mindful that without Thee they can do nothing. Guide the councils of those who shall lead them, and sustain them by Thy help in the time of need. Grant they may all so faithfully serve Thee in this life, that they fail not finally to obtain an entrance into Thy Heavenly Kingdom through the merits of Thy Blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.*

### OR SOME EQUALLY SUITABLE PRAYER

*O Lord our God, Who from Thy Throne beholdest all the kingdoms of the earth, have regard unto this fair land of Canada, that it may continue a place and a people to serve Thee to the end of time. Guide the governing of this Great Empire, here and in the far corners of the world and grant that all who live beneath our flag may be so mindful of the threefold cross, that they may work for the good of others, according to the example of Him Who died in the service of men, Thy Son our Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.*

### OR SOME EQUALLY SUITABLE PRAYER

The officiating minister will then give The Blessing.

During the Blessing, the colour party should kneel on one knee; after which the colour party will advance to the Altar with the Flag at "the carry" and stand facing the Altar while the National Anthem is sung.

The colour party will then "about turn" and march slowly down the Church, followed by the whole Troop.

For a ceremony in a Hall, or outdoors, the Troop should be formed into three sides of a square, with a table covered by a Union Jack in the centre on which the Flags should be laid. The colour party composed as above should stand facing the Troop. Dedication and presentation may be as far as possible the same as in Church, but should always end with the General Salute and the National Anthem.

Should there be an address from the officiating minister or speech from the Commissioner or other person, it should come before the actual ceremony of dedication.

training team to see if they are putting into practice the lessons learnt at Gilwell.

A count of gadgets on Sunday morning showed two patrols with twelve and two with ten. Camp cleanliness and tidiness impressed the Camp Chief and several Scouters who were there on various pretexts for the week-end.

The good the course has done will not be limited to the troops represented.

The patrol activities were filmed and within three days had been shown at the formation of a new Local Association in the suburbs.

One hundred and fifty boys attended a meeting called to organize a Scout Group at Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, Toronto.



# A l o n g t h e T r a i l



The winter hiking 6th Sherbrookes line up for hot cocoa.

**C**ELEBRATION, at Trafalgar House, of the first anniversary of Ottawa's Legion Scout Troop, was distinguished by an unusual investiture. This was the taking of the Scout Promise, as Scouters of the Group, by Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., and Major M. F. Gregg, V.C., M.C.

The 3rd Charlottetown (St. James) Troop is engaged in the making of a large scale map of the city.

A weekly luncheon of the Calgary Kiwanis Club held in the Spiller Scout Hall resulted in a contribution of \$60 to the funds of the 8th Calgary Troop. The boys put on a physical exercise display which included tumbling, pyramid work and boxing.

The Annual Hobby Fair of the 2nd Hamilton Sea Scout Troop and Cub Pack was held in connection with the Hamilton-Wentworth Pet Stock and Poultry Show.

A miniature Scout and Cub Jamboree in the assembly hall of the High School was the form given the annual Parents' Night of the Whitby Scouts and Cubs. During the evening P.L. Graham Macdougall received the Canadian Legion Medal for his essay, "What Canada Can Do to Help World Peace."

For the making of an indoor council fire each Scout of the McIntyre School Troop of Winnipeg cut a log and on it burned or carved his name.

The Gilt Cross for life saving was presented to Scout Harvey Wheatcroft before the pupils of the Blairmore, Alta., public school by District Commissioner Major J. W. Gresham. Committeeman J. E. Gillis and C. J. Tompkins spoke on the value of Scout training, as exemplified by the rescue of the little girl concerned from the swift waters of the Old Man River, and the Scout's revival of her by artificial respiration.

A tug-of-war, Scouts vs. Dads, furnished excitement at the Parents' Night of the 106th Toronto (St. Matthew's). Skits were presented by each of the six patrols, and refreshments served by the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Following the annual Father and Son banquet of Trinity Memorial Scouts of Montreal, tables were removed and a short demonstration meeting given. "Forming the troop into patrols, headed by the colour party bearing the troop's

three flags, Scoutmaster Mitchell gave the fathers an idea of the true size of the troop—68 strong." Flag lowering closed the evening.

A newspaper observation game of the 1st Saskatoon, "Newspaper Hunting," called for the finding in a paper of six quoted sentences.

Following a Going-Up ceremony from pack to troop, and investitures, at a joint Parents' Night of the 1st and 2nd Fort Erie, Ont., Groups, "the two troops ran a series of knot competitions. The Cubs then challenged the winning Scout patrol, and I regret to say the Cubs won. Then came the big laugh of the evening. The Cubs competed against the Rovers, and beat them!"

The 9th Niagara Falls Troop, Ont., were guests of Troop 22 of Newfane, N.Y., at a Sunday evening investiture service at the Newfane Methodist Church.

A competition in night tracking was the preliminary to a joint meeting of the two Flin Flon, Man., troops. During the evening the B.-P. Honour Standard was presented to the 1st Troop for its enterprise in bringing about organization of the 2nd.

The Town Council of Kindersley, Sask., following the example of a number of other Saskatchewan communities, has indicated its readiness to provide a lot upon which the local Scout Association may erect a permanent Scout headquarters.

Fifteen Edmonton Scouts qualified for the Friend to Animals Badge after taking a four weeks' course in the care of pets under City Humane Officer McDonald.

At the conclusion of a series of lectures to Ingersoll Scouts by Fire Chief H. G. Gillespie the boys wrote essays on the subject, "What Can I Do To Help Prevent Fires?" The essays were judged by Chief Gillespie and Principal M. Walton of the Memorial School.

A copy of the annual report of the Granby, Que., Scout Association was given two columns of space in the *Granby Leader-Mail*. The report included a story of the year's activities, a complete financial statement, inventory of equipment, list of officers, members of the association, patrons, chaplains, etc.

A message on birch bark carried a hockey game challenge from the 13th Saskatoon to the 8th.

Ten selected text books for the use of C.M.'s, S.M.'s and R.L.'s have been installed by the Public Library of Wallaceburg, Ont. Books for Cubs and Scouts will be added in the near future.

For the 18th birthday supper of the 14th Winnipeg Scouts and Rovers, served by the Group Ladies' Auxiliary, each patrol sat at a table, decorated with its colours. Games and stunts followed, fathers taking part with the boys, then moving pictures of the troop in camp, the "Launching of the Queen Mary" and "The Trooping of the Colours."

A "boxing night" staged by the 1st Estevan Troop, Sask., was a big success, "with the hall full long before the scheduled time to start." The juvenile and light-weight numbers were put on by Scouts.

The fortunate Aylmer, Ont., Scouts have been provided by the Aylmer Inn Syndicate with a meeting place which comprises separate rooms for each patrol and a large main hall for assembly and games. The wiring and electric lights were put in by the Carnation Company. To raise funds for equipment the boys have been making and selling popcorn.

A miscellaneous musical programme, blackboard caricaturing of local persons, a Scout camp fire ensemble, and good publicity, drew a bumper house to a concert of the 1st Thetford Mines, Que., and realized a tidy \$200.

20 members of the "special service" Saskatoon Exhibition Troop (of Scouts nominated from different city troops) were on duty throughout the Christmas Y.M.B.T. auctioneer broadcast, and were highly commended for their smart appearance, courtesy and efficiency. They were on duty six hours, until 12:30 a.m.

"What we have learned since Cubs were started at Stop 19" provided the Cub contribution theme at a Christmas party by the school Scout Group at Stop 19 School, near Welland, Ont. The evening was opened with flag-break, the Scout Silence and the Cub Grand Howl. The schoolroom was decorated with coloured lights, Christmas decorations and a tree; and there was a capacity crowd.

"O Canada" and "The Lincolnshire Poacher" made the musical opening for a largely attended concert of the 67th Winnipeg Troop (St. Aidan's) Group. Between other musical numbers there was a humorous skit, "Zo-Zo the Magician," a shadowgraph demonstration "The Dreadful Fate Awaiting Those Who Eat Too much," tumbling and boxing by a gym team, a burlesque of "Babes in the Woods," and numbers by the "Silly Symphony Sextette". A Scout campfire with the reading of extracts from the Troop Log ended a scoutly show.

A prompt search for opportunities of "helping others" reflected the good leadership given the new 1st Stewart, B.C., Pack and Troop by a former Anyox Rover and a Nelson Scout. Books and magazines were collected for the hospital, the wood and water problems of several sick homes were taken over, hot dinners were delivered on Christmas, and assistance given at the Community Tree. The Group was launched by the Chairman of



the Municipal Commissioners, in quarters secured in an old C. N. E. freight shed.

Prompt response with a camp cot as a stretcher, when a bather was overcome last summer at the nearby beach, and treatment that brought recovery, was credited to Scoutmaster Edwin F. Churchill, of the 1st Port Dalhousie Troop. The incident occurred immediately after the dedication of a new camp site.

Nearly 500 Cubs, Brownies, Scouts, Guides, Rovers, Rangers, Scouters and Guiders attended a Sunday afternoon service at St. John's Anglican Church, Kitchener, to witness dedication of the colours of the 2nd Kitchener Troop. Upon arrival at the church flag bearers created an arch through which the procession passed. The colours then were deposited in the sanctuary, save those to be dedicated, which were placed on the altar. A printed service was used, and an audience which filled the church and parish hall listened to an impressive address by Rev. F. N. H. Wills.

## Some Xmas Echoes

THE chain of Scout Christmas Toy Shop Towns as finally reported numbered 181. Added to the January list were: Penticton, B.C.; Millet, Alta; Unity, Sask.; Bloomfield, Cobourg, Coldwater, Galt, Preston, Renfrew, Strathroy, Ont.; Peninsula, Three Rivers, Que.; Dalhousie, N.B.

Small Christmas trees for the aged and shut-ins of the island, each tree trimmed and bearing candy bags, were distributed by the 1st Grand Manan (North Head) N.B., Scout Troop.

A speeding parcel-laden northland sleigh, barking huskies, shouting Scouts, a long whip curling and snapping through the air, all in a cloud of flying snow, was the lively night picture caught by the Ottawa district secretary in a suburb on New Year's Eve. It was a "Père Noel" party of the 31st Ottawa (Eastview) French-Canadian Troop off down a snow-banked side-road with gifts for some of the district's isolated needy families. On one trip Scoutmaster Paquette thought the lads a bit behind dog-sleigh time. Inquiry discovered that the boys had found a home practically without firewood, whereon they had made a side trip to one of their own homes, secured their parents' permission, and ran a big load of the needed fuel to the impoverished family. The "side trip" was only mentioned when questioned as to why they were "slow."

The extent to which an entire district can become interested in a Scout Christmas Toy Shop was again exemplified at Rosetown, Sask., where support, including cash contributions, was given not only by various local bodies, but by those of outside communities,—the Fortune Community Club, the Glen Payne Community Club, the Municipality of Pleasant Valley, the Ladies' Aid of Bounty. Local business men furnished wooden boxes, as wooden toy material; and cartons for shipping. Some 710 children were taken care of, one third of these being of dry-area families of straitened circumstances homesteading in northern areas. It would be hard to find any person in that part

of Saskatchewan who does not know of the Rosetown Christmas Scout Toy Shop—and so, of the general nature of Scouting, and its practical training for good citizenship.

An unusual tribute to the work of the Calgary Toy Shop was contained in an illustrated article in the December issue of the *Bank of Montreal Staff Magazine*, by Mr. C. L. Radbone of the Calgary branch. Bank officials there have for some years co-operated by placing at the disposal of the Calgary Scouts, as a receiving depot and work shop, the old Merchants' Bank building. The article cleverly deals with phases of the Christmas work in terms of banking,—cast-off toys becoming "daily deposits of this December-only bank." It concludes: "In terms of happiness the good achieved must be great indeed... One sometimes wonders what the ghosts of Merchants' bankers must think if they ever return to haunt the premises."

## Part II Courses 1936

### SCOUT

**British Columbia.**—Trail, first two weeks July. Camp Byng, last two weeks August. Vancouver Island, dates to be announced.

**Alberta.**—Camp Woods, August 1-10.  
**Saskatchewan.**—Lebret, July, dates to be announced.

**Manitoba.**—Gimli, July 25—August 2.

**Ontario.**—Ebor Park, July 14-25.

**Quebec.**—Place and dates to be announced.

**New Brunswick.**—French, Iroquois River, Madawaska County, July 6-16. (This is a change of place and date.)

**New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P.E.I.**—Sussex, N.B., July 7-17.

### AKELA

**Manitoba.**—Gimli, July 18-22.  
**Ontario.**—Ebor Park, July 4-11.

## From an N.B. District Preliminary

NOTES from a District Preliminary Course held in St. Timothy's R. C. Hall, St. Stephen, N.B., Dec. 30—Jan. 5, by Field Commissioner Robert Pugh: Candidates, 21; average attendance, 99.5%. Full use was made throughout of staves. A model camp erected on the hall stage by Squires of the Champlain Crew added greatly to the atmosphere. At the close of one of the mid-sessions Girl Guides of the Holy Rosary Company served refreshments, and joined in a singsong conducted by Rev. Fr. Allen. A "Trading Post" (of questions and experiences) brought out numbers of problems for which solutions were suggested. The conclusion was an Investiture, 20 candidates taking the Promise or reaffirmation.

Lord Baden-Powell made a posthumous award of the Bronze Cross, our highest award for gallantry at serious risk, to a ten year Wolf Cub, Jack R. Green of the 1st Blackwood (Monmouthshire) Cub Pack. Cub Green attempted to save his three year old sister, who had fallen into a pond, and lost his life with her.

Reminding that there are other folk in Oxford, England, than university students, a march past of Scouts and a "Grand Howl" by 500 Wolf Cubs was reviewed by Dr. Cyril Norwood, President of St. John's College. A Scout and Cub pageant depicted the "Landing of the Romans" and "Hiawatha."

500 boys from the distressed areas of Monmouthshire and South Wales were given a free ten days' Scout camp outing in Devonshire this summer. The outing was made possible through the co-operation of the King George Jubilee Trust Fund, Major Ralph Raynor, the owner of the property, and the local Scoutmasters. The boys, non-Scouts, who had never been camping before, came in batches of 250.

### *During the Winter*

# Make Scouting Easier and More Interesting

*by taking one of the*

## Part I. Gilwell Courses for Scouters

The courses are based upon the outstanding books of Cubbing, Scouting and Rovering. The reading—done during odd spare time—will be found surprisingly interesting. The writing-off of the questions, based on the reading, will clarify and fix in your mind the true principles of Scouting and of **successful leadership generally.**

**ENROLL NOW**—by sending 50 cents to *The Department of Training, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, to cover cost of notebook, mailing envelopes and stamps. Be sure to state the Course desired.*



## How We Interest Our Rovers

by Quester

**I**NTERPRETING Rovering to young men is no small problem. Rover Leaders quickly discover that candidate Squires have minds of their own, and that it takes more than a casual programme to catch and retain their interest. Because, perhaps, of the intended indefiniteness of Rover activities as laid down in *P.O. & R.*, many leaders find themselves at a loss to draft programmes which appeal to their Crews and at the same time accomplish the purpose of Rovering,—the continuing of the Scout training, but with a wider outlook, and the helping of Rovers to make useful careers for themselves.

However, by tactful leadership,—and above all by leadership with a definite plan and purpose,—it is possible to give young men a new outlook upon life, and upon their responsibilities as citizens. At least we have in our district found it possible to secure and retain the interest of young men along the above-mentioned lines, and to quicken their sense of responsibility to the point where they actually seek opportunities to serve, not only in troop or pack, but in the wider field of community affairs.

In the first place it is well to make it clear that Rovering is a challenge,—**A challenge to bigger things, a challenge to accomplish things.**

It requires no argument to make a young man see that a real Rover Scout should at least be able to do all the things required of a First Class Scout; that he would be embarrassed should a Scout ask him to tie a bowline, and he be unable to do so. We therefore have made it an unwritten but understood rule that every Rover shall, as far as practical Scouting is concerned, be as proficient as a full-fledged First Class Scout.

As regards the Rover tests proper, we require our Squires to meet the obligations laid down in *P.O. & R.*, Section 83. Dealing with the subsequent training of a Rover, as outlined in Section 85, we give our Rovers every encouragement to proceed with this training; and when ready they come before a District Rover Examining Board, consisting of four district leaders. Ten days' notice is required, in order to fix an examination date convenient both to the Squires and Examining Board.

### Discussion Rather Than Examination

This quizz, or more properly discussion, we have found to be one of the most important steps of the Squire's experience. It is here that his interest is really aroused, and an appreciation of Rovering and its scope and possibilities for himself really established.

Usually the groups to be examined consist of from four to six candidates. The tests are divided up into sections, and each examiner takes two Squires on his particular subject for about half an hour. Thus, the Honorary District Commissioner usually finds himself discussing Section 4 of the practical portion of the test which deals with matters of health, cleanliness, fresh air, exercise, food, clothing,—generally, the importance of keeping physically fit and morally as well as physically clean.

As stated above, the examination is much more of an informative discussion than a questioning period. Our examiners do not fire queries at the Squire and pin him down to a recital, parrot-fashion, of facts gleaned from books. Instead, tactful questions discover where his knowledge or understanding of the subject is weak, and information is given him on those points.

The discussions are carried on in different rooms. The District Commissioner may be in one, chatting with his Group regarding, say, Section 5 of the practical tests; the Assistant District Commissioner for Scouts will be working with two or three Squires on Section 3, and the Assistant District Commissioner for Rovers probably will be delving into Section 6, dealing with civic, provincial and federal set-ups and responsibilities.

As each group completes one Section they move on to another room and another examiner; and thus in the space of three or four hours the candidates go over the tests in a thorough manner. Frequently it requires another evening to finish up.

It has been established to the satisfaction, and gratification, of the members of our Examining Board that all the young men who have passed through our hands have carried away a new understanding of Rovering, a new enthusiasm for it, and a new purpose and attitude toward life. In several instances the boys have stated that the examination, instead of being a rather awesome period of questioning, proved to be one of the most interesting informal discussions in which they had ever participated.

It is not difficult to interest such young men in the **service idea** of Rovering when they are brought to see that as the citizens of tomorrow they have a real responsibility toward



### A SCOUT THEODOLITE

*WHY shouldn't every Rover be something of a surveyor? It's mighty interesting, and useful in all kinds of map work.*

*And here is an inexpensive instrument, made by a Scouter.*

*The telescope is a half-inch brass tube, 7" long, in one end a vertical wire, the other end plugged by a cork with a pin-hole aperture.*

*The telescope is mounted on two movable circles, the upper containing the compass, the lower graduated in degrees, the whole set on a 6-in. square platform.*

*The legs are made of two strips of half-inch material, bolted together, spread at the top, and secured to the platform by angle irons and wing-nut bolts.*

*If interested, write George W. Goffin, 198 Ontario St., St. Catharines, Ont.*

their city, their province and the Dominion.

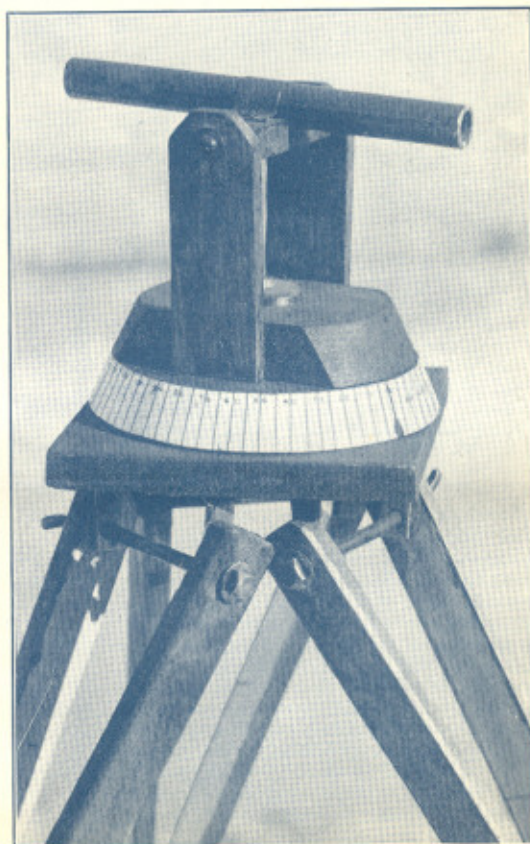
### The Leadership Problem

In our district, as elsewhere, it is difficult to secure really suitable leaders for Rover Crews. A pressing need of leaders, and their lack, recently brought a district conference and the decision to re-establish a Central Rover organization. As part of this plan we are now holding District Rover meetings every three weeks. To these meetings are invited all established Rover Crews, several struggling groups without Rover Leaders and a few "unattached Rovers." The latter are former Rovers or young fellows who would like to be Rovers but at the present have no opportunity of joining an established Crew.

Instruction is the keynote of our district Rover meetings. The opening ceremony is brief and to the point, consisting of flag-break, and what we term "The Challenge." This is a brief introductory statement by the Assistant District Commissioner for Rovers, who presides, along these lines:

"Gentlemen: We meet tonight as Rover Scouts, members of a great world brotherhood dedicated to service. As true Rovers, then, let us carry on our Quest, determined to help others even though it may not be pleasant, convenient, or safe for us to do so; and let us neither expect nor ask a reward for our efforts. I urge you therefore to be worthy members of our brotherhood. I bring you the Challenge of Rovering—**THE CALL TO SERVICE.**"

Then we swing into a practical instruction period. Lately we started rope splicing, and at the request of the Rovers continued it at subsequent meetings until all could make good short, long and eye splices as well as several other varieties. They were much interested.





Between instruction periods we sandwich a Question Period during which answers are given to questions submitted at previous meetings. The questions are answered by other Rovers to whom they have been assigned; and in many instances the securing of information involves considerable research at the public library or elsewhere. About six questions are dealt with at each meeting. Here are samples: "How Does the Floral Telegraph Delivery System operate?" "What is the Gold Standard?" "When was water first piped underground, and by whom?" "Why should a gentleman take his glove off before shaking hands?" "Where do flies go in winter?"

Each Rover has the privilege of dropping one or more questions in the box at each meeting. The Question Period has been a very popular feature.

As another meeting feature, through the co-operation of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. we have been able to show motion pictures depicting travel in various parts of Canada and in foreign lands. There are a number of commercial and industrial concerns similarly ready to supply a motion picture programme for a worthwhile audience. We have an average attendance of about 35 at our meetings, and find no difficulty in securing motion pictures when we wish them.

Refreshments are served at the conclusion of meetings, which are held successively at different established Crew headquarters. A host Crew usually supplies coffee, sugar and milk, and the visitors the sandwiches, cookies and cake.

Our Rovers like our district meetings, and look forward to them. They like to meet our Examining Board, too, for there they get an insight into and discover a real interest in various matters which before had comparatively little appeal.

In other words, we feel that our general district Rover set-up is working very satisfactorily, and getting encouraging results.

## Roverings

IT is not often that the opportunity comes of making good the service significance of the Thanks Badge to the extent of saving the wearer's life. It came to the Kincardine, Ont., Rover Crew when Dr. W. H. Wildfang, of Tillsonburg, a wearer of the badge, was gravely wounded in a hunting accident, and brought to the Kincardine hospital. Upon learning that blood transfusion was called for, the entire crew volunteered. Four were found to possess the necessary blood type. Successively three were called upon; and it is now announced that the transfusions were successful, and that the patient is out of danger.

The 1st Sudbury Rover Scouts have assumed the secretarial duties of the Ontario Institute for the Blind of the district. They will inform central headquarters of new cases, and will act as guides for blind persons when required.

For the third winter season the 4th Hamilton (Canon Scott's Own) Crew is running the Hamilton Scouts' Swimming Club. The boys (Cubs and Scouts) meet each Saturday night at the Municipal Swimming Pool, which is reserved to them. The Rovers supply guards and

## The Q.M.'s Chat

Brother Scouters:—

*In my last "chat," which appeared in the January issue of this magazine, I promised to give you some idea as to when this year's Catalogue would be ready. Judging from applications already received for copies of the "new" issue one would surmise that it should quite naturally appear at the start of the New Year.*

*Such early publication is next to impossible, if only for the reason that a great deal of study and concentration on the part of your Quartermaster is very necessary before the word is given to our printers to start the presses humming. Then again, careful attention must be given costs, selling prices, etc. in order to cover ourselves for the next twelve months' period.*

*However, in order to pacify those anxious but well meaning Scouters, I can definitely promise one and all that you will receive copies not later than March 15th next, and further that by the 15th of next month you will receive through the mails "application forms" by which you are expected to apply for sufficient catalogues so that each and every boy in your organization may receive his copy.*

*By the way, I want again to request that orders for "Badges and Insignia" be not sent to the Stores Department. Almost every mail brings such orders, which, of course, we cannot fill. So please see to it that all requests for Badges and Insignia are sent to your Provincial Headquarters in future.*

*Now I must away and put the finishing touches on the new Catalogue; for haven't I a definite promise to you regarding its readiness?*

*Oh yes, and here's my "smile":—*

*Traffic Cop: Use your noodle, lady!*

*Lady: My Goodness! Where is it? I've pushed and pulled everything in the car!*

*Yours in Scouting,*

*Charles J. [Signature]*  
P.M.

instructors, and close the season with a big "Swimming Gala."

A successful Father and Son social of the 15th Toronto Crew ran thuswise: Some bowling, Rovers vs. Dads, at a nearby alley. Back to the Den for refreshments, then the "smokes," and a talk by the Senior R.M. on the origin of Rovering, and on the early days of the crew.

A further tribute by the Chief Medical Officer to the work being voluntarily done in the quake-destroyed city of Quetta, India, by Indian Rover Scouts: "Yesterday I went in the morning to watch a group of Rovers take a dead sweeper's body from a house. The sweeper had been an outcast, yet the Rovers, high caste Hindus and Mohammedans, did the work which the authorities did not desire to ask the soldiers to do. It was a magnificent effort on the part of the Scouts."

Photographs of the Rovers at work show them in gas masks, carrying bodies from the wreckage, digging graves for hundreds of victims and giving a last salute to the unknown dead.

## Sydney's Conference of P.L.'s and Scouters

AT the annual conference of Sydney, N.S., District Patrol Leaders and Scouters, following reading of the minutes of the previous year's gathering, the leaders retired to another room, leaving the P.L.'s to themselves to consider items on their agenda. These included such subjects as "Scout Camping on the Patrol or Troop System," "Patrol Discipline," "Scout Uniform," "Hiking," and "Comparative Benefits of Patrol Work and Troop Work."

The subjects were introduced very capably by P.L.'s of the 5th, 1st, 6th, 19th and 6th Sydney troops respectively, and drew forth a discussion that fully occupied the time up to 6 p.m.

The Scouters' section, an informal round table conference under the chairmanship of Rev. J. Macintosh, Scoutmaster of the 6th Sydney, debated, "How much troop meeting time should be devoted to games?" "What is the best system of training Scouts—the Patrol System by Patrol Leaders or general by Scout officers?" "Examiners for tests and Proficiency Badges," "Community service for Scouts," "Inter-troop scoutwork competitions," and "Physical training."

It was decided to ask the Local Association Executive to consider the selecting of examiners, so that all Scouts could be given the same grade of testing.

Supper served at St. Andrew's Hall by the Ladies' Auxiliary, a sing-song, and an address by His Honour Judge N. R. MacArthur on "Citizenship" were followed by a knotting and lashing demonstration in which the entire conference joined; boxing, singing, and silent signal patrol handling by P.L.'s of the 1st Sydney.

The occasion was taken to present to Scoutmaster S. Fine of the 5th Sydney a Letter of Commendation awarded by the Dominion Medal Board in recognition of his successfully dealing with two cases of carbon monoxide poisoning. The conference closed with the Promise and the National Anthem.



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.

### Scout Rings for Perfect Attendance

SCOUT rings were presented to P.L.'s Croft and Tate and Scout Hagon of the 2nd The Pas Troop, Man., in recognition of perfect attendance records since the first meeting of the troop, September 11, 1933.

### Two Steam-off Games

THE following two steam-off games are gravely offered by the Editor of the *New Glasgow Scoutlook*. Scouters will use their own judgment in adopting them.

**The Magic Carpet.**—One Patrol is seated on a piece of carpet (of strong material). The other patrols try to wave it in the air. There are no other rules.

**Just a Plain Rough Game.**—On the word *Go!* everyone will collect as many shoes as possible, retaining his own.

### No Attendance Problem Here

FRIDAY last completed the Honour Patrol Contest for November, and was well attended, only one Scout being absent. Inspections and attendance reports were followed by a good steam-off period of rugby scrum. Four exciting games were played, and numerous bumps were received. A patrol competition, "Jump the Slipper," followed, then came another test for patrols on the Scout Law. . . . A discussion on the Scout cabin which the Scouts hope to build on the Scout property on the Big Bend Road brought out some interesting suggestions.

—1st Revelstoke, B.C.

### The Chief Yells "Een Gonyama"

IT was during the camp-fire at the Gilwell Reunion held last month that the Chief Scout demonstrated just how the Een gonyama chorus should be sung, and the actions that should be used. And since he introduced it to the Movement in the very early days, he should know.

The leader first of all chants in a thin, high-pitched voice, "Een gonyama" while he points excitedly down the trail. Then he goes on in a deeper tone to a chant "Gonyama." At once the rest take up the Chorus:—

Invooboo  
Yah bo! Yah bo!  
Invooboo.

The first "Invooboo" is shouted as though it was an agitated, excited question, the "Yah bo! Yah bo!" as an agreement, the equivalent of saying, "Yes, sir! Yes, sir!" quickly and definitely. The final "Invooboo" starts loudly and dies away.

As to the meaning of it all, "Een gonyama" means, "He is a Lion." The chorus means, "Yes! he is better than that; he is a hippopotamus."

Try it with your patrol. It was the very first yell of the Boy Scouts, and is still one of the best.

—The Scout.

### A 9th Law Story

AT the end of last summer's camp the Scoutmaster of the North Gower (22nd Ottawa) Troop launched a thrift project, with a prize to the Scout earning and banking the largest amount by January 1st. North Gower is a small village in a farming district twenty-five miles from the Capital; and doubtless many of the boys felt there was little opportunity for odd-job ways of earning money.

The winning sum, \$49.75, was earned by Scout James Lavoie, a lad who had lost a leg below the knee; and the amount was earned by an example of "Scout Handyman" enterprise and ingenuity that might well set a mark for Scouts elsewhere.

Along with his bank book Scout Lavoie presented a detailed statement of the jobs done, names of the persons concerned, and amount received. Without the names, the list follows:—

Screen, \$1.50. Cushion frame (for knitting cushion covers), .25. Cushion frame, .25. Cushion frame, .25. Putting up sign, .40. Screen, \$1.00. Swing, \$2.00. Tool box (for "County Grader"), \$2.00.



THE snug new 20 x 18 ft. H.Q. of the 1st Gaspeian Troop, Peninsula, Que.; built with funds raised during three years by the boys themselves, in a locality of scarce money. As their first community Good Turn, a Christmas Toy Shop produced 112 toys for children and 7 "good will packages" for old people.

Fixing chair, .50. Fixing chair, .15. Fixing washing machine, .75. One cradle, .75. One wheel barrow, \$5.00. Fixing letter carrier, .75. Working at J. Caters, \$3.00. Lawn ornament, .75. Lawn ornament, .25. Glueing clock, .30. Glueing stool, .15. Fixing wagon, .25. Polishing car, .75. Washing car, .25. Razor box (for barber), .25. Care of tennis court, \$5.00. Sharpening 24 horse clippers, .75 each, \$18.00. Small sleigh, .60. Woodwork on car, .50. Straightening wheel, .50; ditto, .55; ditto, .25; ditto, .25; ditto, .50; ditto, .35; ditto, .25 (for different persons). Fixing fork of wheel, .50. Total, \$49.75.

### The Troop as Part of the Sunday School

THE 134th Toronto Troop has a Scouts' Own which meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. in Danforth United Church. The troop took an active part in the Sunday school's anniversary festival by putting on a display of knot tying, signalling and first aid, and the play "A Day in Camp." Scouts also contributed musical numbers to the programme.

### Scout Books in Your Public Library?

THE readiness of the local Library Board to place a number of books relating to Scout work in the Public Library was reported at a meeting of the Wallaceburg, Ont., District Association, by Rev. M. B. Johnson, who had assumed responsibility for making the inquiry.

### Parents' Night Tableaux

AN interesting series of tableaux depicting "High Lights in the Life of a Wolf Cub and a Boy Scout" were a feature of the programme put on by the 99th Toronto (Danforth Baptist) Scout Group for the benefit of a large gathering at their "Sixth Annual Parents' Night." Attractive displays included miniature models of the troop's summer camp, constructed by the various patrols.

### Those Neighbour Disturbing Bugles

AGAIN vindicating one of the several arguments advanced from time to time against the use of bugles by Scouts comes this clipping from *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto:

A protest against the noise raised by a Boy Scout bugle band in Humbercrest School was referred to the property committee. It was claimed that residents of neighbouring houses were unable to hear their own radios.

### Give the Older Scouts a "Say"

THE liveliest question discussed at the big Manchester conference last summer, writes one of the 1200 Scouters present, "was 'How to keep the older Scout.' There were the usual minor suggestions,—senior patrols, Sea Scout patrols, more out-of-door scouting; all of which had been tried successfully by different people—but the tenor of the best speeches was, 'Give them responsibility and a say in running what is their own Movement.'"

### A Court of Honour "Retreat"

FEELING that the usual Court of Honour meetings were not all that could be desired, Scoutmaster Hills arranged for a week-end retreat to a summer cottage on Lake Simcoe over the past week-end, where the P.L.'s could come to grips with the deeper problems of Scouting. Only one authority was recognized, "The Ten Scout Laws," and these were proclaimed as equally binding upon the S.M. as upon the newest P.L.

On Monday the S.M. and his staff were reduced to the roll of Patrol Leaders, and their places as Scoutmaster and staff were taken by the regular P.L.'s. Other troops are advised to try these two interesting experiences.—10th Toronto.