

The Scout

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Leaders of the Boy Scouts
Association in Canada

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No. 10

Lord Tweedsmuir at the Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the Canadian General Council, held at Montreal, May 1st, was marked by the presence of prominent leaders from every part of the Dominion, reports of gratifying progress toward the 100,000 membership objective, and the reelection of Sir Edward Beatty and the officers associated with him in the direction of the Movement.

The meeting was followed by a banquet at which Sir Edward and His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, Chief Scout for Canada, addressed an assembly that filled the banquet hall of the Windsor Hotel, and included many nationally prominent figures of state, church, business and the professions. Making it an occasion of significant historic interest, the Governor-General was followed in an address by Most Rev. Mgr. Eugene Lafamme, Chaplain General of the French Catholic Scouts of Quebec, and by Brigadier Rufus T. Spooner, of the Life Saving Scouts of the Salvation Army, this marking the first official participation of these organizations in a national function of the Boy Scouts Association.

Other addresses were those of His Worship Mayor Camilien Houde, O.B.E., of Montreal, and Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Woods, C.M.G., of Calgary. The first hour's addresses were broadcast over a national hook-up. An event of the evening was the presentation of the Honorary Silver Wolf by the Chief Scout for Canada to Mr. S. B. McMichael, Dominion Commissioner for Training, in recognition of notable service to Scouting in Ontario since 1921, and as a member of the Dominion Executive Board since 1930. The citation was read by Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Board.

Excellent music was supplied during the banquet by the Vickers Troop Scout band.

Lord Tweedsmuir

*"Scouting is simply a boy's dream
come true."*

WITH this happy phrase Lord Tweedsmuir, in his first address before a Canadian Scout gathering, revealed that we once again are fortunate in a Chief Scout who has a true understanding of the scope and spirit of "Baden-Powell Scouting." The keynote phrase will mean much to those Canadian leaders who have had a similar understanding of the intent, and wisdom, of B.-P.'s oft-repeated reminder that "It is a game," and who have been concerned at increasing tendencies to overload or "water" the original programme.

To many our new Chief Scout's evaluation will carry a particular weight as the

observation of John Buchan, the author and penetrating student of human nature.

After commenting upon the impressive nature and widely representative character of the gathering, and offering his congratulations upon the excellent progress shown during the year, Lord Tweedsmuir turned at once to the need for more leaders. He expressed gratification that a training department had been organized at Ottawa to help solve the problem, and asked that everyone back Mr. S. B. McMichael, the new Commissioner for Training, in his task.

The new Chief Scout referred with satisfaction to the co-operative agreements reached during the year with the Scouts Catholiques of Quebec, and the Life Saving Scouts of the Salvation Army, and to the presence at the banquet of the Most Rev. Mgr. Lafamme and Brigadier Rufus Spooner, representing those two organizations.

Lord Tweedsmuir continued:

"These are difficult days for all of us, when so many old things have crumbled, when so many new problems confront us which cannot be solved by the old maxims. It is a bad time for middle-aged people who are set in their ways. It is a difficult time for the timid. It is a horrible time for the dogmatist. But it is a wonderful time for youth. There has never been an age when youth mattered more, when there were so many questions which only the vitality of youth could solve, when the horizons were so wide for youth to travel to.

"Just after the War I confess I was a little nervous about our young people at

home. Those who were at school in the years before the Armistice seemed to suffer from war-weariness more than those who had fought at the front. They seemed to want only the soft option, and to be interested only in the short game; to seek a secure niche, where they could be comfortable and amuse themselves.

Today's Youth are Sound

"That period did not last long. For many years I have had a good deal to do with British youth in the schools and the colleges, and I do not believe that the young entry were ever better than they are today. Their point of view seems to be that we live in a critical time, and that there must be no difficulty or danger which they are unable to face up to. They realize that the very foundations of society have been shaken in these days, and that it is their business to make them solid again.

"Therefore, both physically and mentally, they are adventurous. In their holidays they do not want to go to the ordinary seaside resort, and potter about with tennis racquet or golf clubs. They prefer something much more enterprising, such as looking after a batch of young Welsh miners on the land, or going as deck hands on a trawler to the Arctic. And another fine trait about them is that they seem to have lost all foolish class feeling. They will make friends with anybody, and meet everyone on the basis of a common humanity. No, gentlemen, there is nothing wrong with our youth today.

(Continued on Page 112)



YOU may not be able to give your boys as exciting a camp experience as this of the 1st Cadomin Troop, Alberta, last summer at Jasper National Park, —but plan to give them some wild life stalking and observation. It's one of the most thrilling real-scouting games.

The Scout Leader

Published by the

Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association

Chief Scout for Canada

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

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

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OTTAWA, JUNE, 1936

Scout Films for Rental

THERE are now available on rental from Dominion Headquarters two Scout 16 mm. movie films, "Across Canada With Lord Baden-Powell" and "An Indoor Troop Meeting."

The first film records the Chief Scout's memorable tour of Canada of last year, and includes scenes taken at Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Winnipeg, Fort William, Port Arthur, London, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Moncton, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown.

While the film is a composite of shots taken by many different cameras, sometimes under difficult conditions of light, and a few stills to maintain the continuity, the whole presents an interesting pictorial review of the Chief Scout's historic visit.

The film is 700 feet in length, two reels. The rental charge is \$1.00, plus transportation both ways.

"An Indoor Troop Meeting" pictures a troop evening from the preparations of the Duty Patrol on through all the activities of a well planned meeting to dismissal. Its presentation of the interesting possibilities of a varied and unflagging programme carried out by well trained, smartly uniformed Scouts, will be an inspiration wherever shown.

It should be noted that "An Indoor Troop Meeting", while offered as a good example meeting, is not put forth as "the one correct and official type of meeting". Many troops use other openings and closings, and differing investiture ceremonies, in all respects equally sound; and the picture carries no suggestion that these troops should change. As stated, it is offered as an example meeting of one particular troop.

The picture is a one-reel, 350 feet; the rental charge, 50 cents, plus transportation both ways.

Availability

Since there is but one copy of each film, the plan is to make it available to provinces in turn—in order to avoid the expense of long distance shipments between distant provinces. Groups desiring to secure the films therefore are requested to apply for their use to Provincial Headquarters, and as far ahead as possible, — even for prospective use next fall.

Both films are noninflammable. Projectors are not supplied.

THE danger of boys of adolescent age becoming discouraged because of inability to find employment is greatly lessened by Scout training. Scouting builds up a boy's character, enabling him to stand up against misfortune, and to look beyond himself.—Lord Baden-Powell.

A West of England Jamboree in August

CANADIAN Scouts and Scouters who may be in England at the time, have been extended an invitation to attend a West County Jamboree to be held at Mount Edgcombe, near Plymouth, August 1-9. The invitation comes from the County Commissioner, Mr. Heathcoat Amory, through the Headquarters Commissioner for Oversea Scouts, with the added information that Lord Baden-Powell is expected to attend, and that the Jamboree occurs during Plymouth Navy Week. Those who may be able to accept the invitation are asked to advise Dominion Headquarters.

ADDRESSING a conference of Scouters at Sheffield, Lord Hampton, Imperial H.Q. Commissioner, "outlined Headquarters religious policy and stressed very considerably the point that Scouting could not be divorced from Religion, but in fact depended upon Religion for its success."

B.-P. Standard Honour List

THESE additional Scouting units have joined the membership expansion Honour Roll by 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:

2nd Trail, B.C., Rover Crew

for organization of the 4th Trail Wolf Cub Pack and Group Committee.

1st Richmond Hill, Ont., Scout Troop

for organization of the 1st Thornhill Scout Troop and Group Committee.

14th Winnipeg Rover Crew

for organization of the 24th Winnipeg Pack, Troop and Committee.

Honour Standard Notes

THIS month's additions to the Honour Standard list bring to 12 the number of Cub Packs organized under the scheme; 25 Scout Troops and 26 Group Committees.

Behind the organization of the 1st Thornhill Troop and Group Committee by the 1st Richmond Hill Troop is a story of admirable enterprise and persistence. Scoutmaster and boys of the 1st Richmond Hill visited Thornhill repeatedly in their efforts to arouse interest and secure the desired support. They capped their work by offering to and securing a Scoutmaster for the new troop.

Boy make-up is a very sensitive thing: He is willing to be shown, but resents being told how. He will follow example, but disregard advice. He is easily led in action, but is annoyed by preaching.

South African Scouting Gives National Leadership in Union's Colour Problem

WE are accustomed to the idea of Scouting's continuous contribution to world understanding and good will, except as barred from countries opposed to its principles,—Germany, Italy and Russia. From the Union of South Africa comes an example of the possibilities of the Movement's leadership toward the solution of a major national problem,—the "colour question," described as more acute in South Africa than in any other part of the world.

And once again illustrating his vision and leadership, the guiding role was played by Lord Baden-Powell.

After two and a half days of earnest discussion and deliberation in the presence of the Chief Scout, according to the news despatch from London, the Council of the South African Branch of the Boy Scouts Association decided unanimously to approve in principle "that there shall be constituted by the parent body three non-European sections of the Boy Scout Movement within the Union of South Africa and Mandated Territories, namely, Pathfinder (native) Boy Scouts, Coloured (mixed-race) Boy Scouts and (East) Indian Boy Scouts, each section to be a separate self-governing unit," and all to be registered, along with the English-speaking Scouts, under the controlling authority of the Union Scout Council.

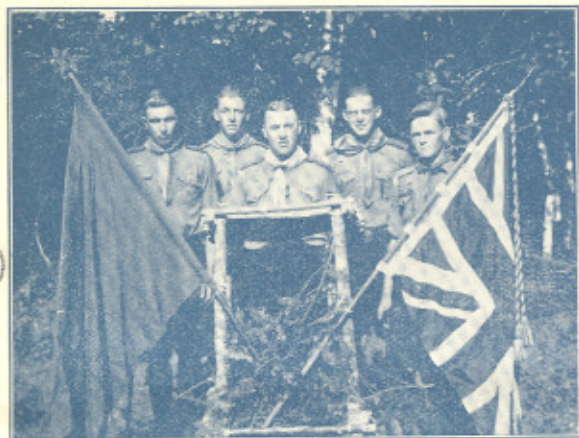
The basis of this history-making agreement was adoption of the principles of the inter-relation of colour set forth by Sir Frederick Lugard, in the terms:

"Here, then, is the true conception of the inter-relation of colour; complete uniformity in ideals, absolute equality in the paths of knowledge and culture, equal opportunity for those who strive, equal admiration for those who achieve; in matters social and racial, a separate path, each pursuing his own race purity and race pride; equality in things spiritual, agreed divergence in the physical and material."

Explaining the difficulties of the problem which leaders of the Scout Movement had faced with such constructive and practical idealism, the report notes that the native population of the Union of South Africa is about four times greater than the European population, and that the "colour prejudice" is further complicated by a considerable half-caste element, there known as "coloured people." Further additions are Malays, and a large section of East Indians, descendants of earlier immigrants from India, and now naturalised South Africans.

The action of the Union Scout Council has received wide and favourable comment. A leading South African churchman declared the Scout Movement had given public opinion throughout the Union a lead on the colour question "in accordance with Christian spirit and modern progress."

"Scouting develops a reliable and efficient citizen. In these panicky days Scouts will be needed—men who are prepared and can meet unexpected difficulties with stability of mind and resourcefulness."—Lord Somers, former Governor and Chief Scout for Victoria, Australia.



THE pulpit for the Sunday (visitors' day) service at last year's Beedque-Freetown, P.E.I., camp. S.M., Rev. A. G. Crowe and his assisting Rovers.—Numbers of such Outdoor Chapels were reported at 1935 camps.



1936 GILWELL Part II Courses

SCOUT

British Columbia.—Fruitvale, July 11-18 (a change). Camp Byng, August 15-23. D.C.C., W. Solway.

Alberta.—Camp Woods, August 1-10. D.C.C., W. S. Backman.

Saskatchewan.—Lebret, July 14-25. D.C.C., E. H. M. Knowles.

Manitoba.—Gimli, July 25—August 2. D.C.C., E. F. Mills.

Ontario.—Ebor Park, July 14-25. D.C.C., F. C. Irwin. Eastern Ontario, near Ottawa, August 18-29, D.C.C., J. N. Blow (if sufficient registrations).

Quebec.—Camp Tamaracouta, August 16-27. D.C.C., E. R. Paterson.

New Brunswick.—French, Iroquois River, Madawaska County, July 13-23 (a change). D.C.C., R. W. Pugh.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, P.E.I.—English, Sussex, N.B., July 7-17. D.C.C., F. E. L. Coombs.

AKELA

British Columbia.—Camp Byng, August 23-30. Ak. L., E. H. Milnes.

Manitoba.—Gimli, July 18-22. Ak. L., E. F. Mills.

Ontario.—Ebor Park, July 4-11. Ak. L., Mrs. J. A. Stiles.

Quebec.—Camp Tamaracouta, August 22-29. Ak. L., H. M. Jockel.

P. E. I.—Maritime, near Charlottetown, July 28-Aug. 1 (a change) (if sufficient registrations). Ak. L., Prof. Robert Pugh.

Gilwell's Camp Chief Calls

WELCOME month-end visitors to Ottawa and Toronto, and at the annual meeting at Montreal, were Camp Chief J. S. Wilson of Gilwell Park, England, and his aide, Richard Frost. The visit was made in the interval between the conference of American Scout Executives at French Lick Springs, where Camp Chief Wilson was a guest speaker, and a Rover and Scout Wood Badge course given at the Schiff Scout Reservation, New Jersey, in May. While in Ontario the Gilwell C. C. conferred with the Dominion Commissioner for Training, Mr. S. B. McMichael, and visited Ebor Park. He expressed the regret that so fine a training centre was not annually taken advantage of by a greater number of Ontario Scouters. He extended a warm invitation to Canadian Scouters to visit the Imperial Gilwell

Leakage and Trained Leadership

DISCUSSING the dropping of older boys out of Scouting in Australia, *The Victoria Scout* suggests that troop leadership bears the chief responsibility and continues:

Not all men, whatever their outlook or willingness to serve, make successful Scoutmasters. Some fail through ignorance of what to do and how to do it, and some lack the personal qualities to succeed in the job.

To safeguard the interests of both the man and the boy, the prospective Scouter should surely be required to acquire some working knowledge of principles before he starts a troop going at all, and prove to himself and others that the task will be congenial to him, and within his capacity to handle reasonably well.

We feel very definitely that a man should not be permitted to start out until he has at least completed a course in preliminary training, and that any Scouter who does not feel the urge to attend a full Gilwell Course of training probably has not the right outlook. There is no place in any ordered system of human activity for the man who imagines that he has nothing to learn.

The best Scout is the one who welcomes new ideas and new methods, and who feels keenly that his own success and that of his boys depend very largely on his keeping abreast of new ideas. These he cannot get unless he is willing to enter the stream of progress, and keep in touch with others

as much as possible.

Training more than anything else stimulates the "look-wide" aspect. There is no loss of dignity involved for the veteran Scouter in entering a training course; such action proves his worth to the Movement. But the Movement should beware of a man, whether he be Commissioner or Scouter, who refuses. He probably is too ignorant to be conscious of his own limitations.

There should be no place in Scouting for the poor Scouter who muddles along from year to year, filling up with new recruits as disillusioned boys drift away from him. His activities in the long run do more harm than good to all concerned, for his failures are with human lives. It is better to have no troop than a bad troop, and far better not to start a troop at all than to have it wane and die. Parents and boys who have been disappointed do not get caught a second time.

Commissioners, we think, should face this question honestly and strongly. There should be no more troops allowed in any place or district than there is proved leadership to manage. To keep a struggling group just alive by hook or by crook is wrong. The better thing is to amalgamate troops under a good Scouter, even if it means loss of numbers.

Quality of the Scouting product is all that really matters in the end; quantity means less than nothing unless true worth can be maintained. Let us aim therefore at increasing efficiency through good leadership and proper methods. Then Scouting will grow healthily, and quality will improve the census figures as well in due time.

Mystery Island

THE Canadian General Council wishes to call attention to Mystery Island, Lac Poisson Blanc, Quebec, 65 miles north of Ottawa, as a suitable camping ground for Rovers and older Scouts. All those wishing to visit the island are instructed to apply for permission through their District Commissioner, Provincial Headquarters, or the Department of Training, Dominion Headquarters, Ottawa.

London, England, has 57,668 Boy Scouts and leaders of all ranks, according to the last Scout census. These are grouped in 1,084 Wolf Cub Packs, 1,164 Scout troops and 659 Rover crews.

*Have you consulted your
Group Committee re your
attendance
at this Summer's Gilwell?*

Numbers of Group Committees, recognizing that if the Scouter gives his time, possibly his vacation, to Gilwell training, they should do something, have helped, by speaking to his employers, to facilitate his getting away; also by providing transportation and camp registration fees. There have been cases where employers have been persuaded to allow Scouters time off, in addition to vacation, as the firm's contribution to boy-training in the community.



Look at the Camp dates for your Province. Plan to go!

LORD TWEEDSMUIR

(Continued from First Page)

Scouting a School of National Training

"Therefore it seems to me that the Boy Scout movement has an importance which it has never had before. It has become a great school of national training for every class, and especially for the classes who do not as a matter of course follow the ordinary routine of school and college. It can give to the unprivileged all the benefits of the privileged.

"In the first place it can give them discipline, without which no human being is quite happy. Man's natural lot is to be in a service with the ritual and discipline of a service—a free service, for he accepts the obligation of his own free will. It is a complete mistake to imagine that any one is a natural anarchist, or is really happy in a slack society. For happiness we all need some kind of ritual and discipline provided it is accepted by us voluntarily, as free men.

Scouting's Companionship

"In the second place Scouting gives companionship. Fortunate people get their companionship through life from the associations of school and college. But the less fortunate are apt to fall into a kind of derelict individualism, which is neither



MORE of our troops, particularly, should be able to give their boys a pack-train outing, like that of the 1st Cadomin, Alta. It would never be forgotten.

pleasant nor useful. The danger is that, since companionship is essential, they will drift into the wrong kind of companionship. There is nothing worse for youth than loneliness. I have come across many cases of mischievous gangs of hobble-de-hoys in our cities at home which owed their existence to a perfectly honest and natural craving of young people for society. This instinct ill-directed may be a social scourge. If well directed it may be a powerful force of social stability.

A Boy's Dream Come True

"Then again, the Scout movement for hundreds and thousands of boys has developed new interests in life. A boy brought up in a city slum is given access to the world of wild nature, of which he would otherwise know nothing. His sense of adventure is satisfied. The world suddenly becomes for him enormously wider and more amusing. In the same way, boys in remote rural areas are also given a glimpse of a wider world, and brought into the common fellowship of youth. All boys dream dreams and Scout-

ing is simply a boy's dream come true. That is the true genius and inspiration of the movement. It has married the aspirations and fancies of youth to the wider issues of life.

Gives a High Code of Life

"Most important of all, it gives them a code of life, something to live up to. In these days when there is a good deal of

Gets Full Value Out of Youth

"Scouting gets the full value out of youth by training it without blunting the edge of its spirit. You remember Disraeli's famous saying, 'It is a great thing to be young; to be young and to be wise is irresistible'. In Canada we of the movement are happily situated. We have not got to seek wild nature by ingenious methods. Here at our doors, close even to our greatest cities, is a vast and most varied country full of wild life at its best,



HOW the 17th (Trinity) Saint John, N.B., Troop solved its camp transportation problem last year.

with vast territories still not fully explored, with frontiers not yet crossed. At home in Britain, to keep in touch with unspoiled nature, we may have to travel far, but here we need only cross the road. Canadian boys are always hearing of new discoveries and strange adventures, all within the boundaries of their own land. They can never get out of touch with Mother Earth. They need never complain of narrow horizons, for the horizon of Canada is always shifting. They have a great country still in the making, and they are called upon to share in that task.

Keep in Touch with Youth!

"That means, in a very special sense, that the ritual and discipline of Scouting is a direct and most practical preparation for their future careers. Since I have come to Canada I have tried to see as much as possible of your youth, and, if I may say so, I have been deeply impressed by its quality. If the opportunities before it are great, it is the kind of breed that will rise to its opportunities. And we older people associated with the Movement may well be conscious of our privileges. I don't care how long a man may live; in one sense he should never grow old. There is a pathetic plaint of Mr. Gladstone at the end of his life that he found himself out of touch with his world. That is a thing which should never be permitted to happen. If we get out of touch with our world we cease to be any use in it. I have always believed that the best way of keeping abreast of our times is to keep in touch with youth."

Sir Edward Beatty

THAT one of the dangers of modern civilization was softness, and the theory that youth must be sheltered from hardship, but that "the men whom the world will need tomorrow, as it did yesterday, will be men, not seeking shelter, but confident in their own strength to stand exposure," and that the Scout Movement aimed to produce just such men, "able to play their part in the world they will have to face,"—these were some of the pungent phrases of Sir Edward Beatty's characteristically forceful address.

Sir Edward, in introducing the Governor-General, said that the Boy Scout movement in Canada was daily taking more definite form as a great system for the training of youth for the responsibilities of citizenship. "Throughout the world today," said Sir Edward, "there is some-

thing which is called a youth movement, which is making men realize as never before in history the problem of maintaining our system of civilised society. I do not mean any particular economic or political system. The system which we are trying to preserve is that in which great races of the world have attained moral, intellectual and material advancement never before known in human history.

"This vast and delicate fabric of society, this system which we call modern civilisation, is not immune to danger. It can be destroyed by war and tumult. Far more serious however is the danger that it may perish of dry rot and fall of its own weight. It may be sapped by luxury, by laziness and by the greater eagerness of men to receive without equal readiness to work and give. With these dangers before our vision it is instinctive wisdom which leads us to believe that civilised society will depend on how truly we of our generation are preparing those who are to follow us to bear better than we have the burden that we shall leave them.

"It is, to my mind, much to be deplored that only too much of what we say about the youth movement takes the form of pleas that we must do more to protect youth against hardship. It is proclaimed that the great problem is to give our youth a chance, and only too often those who speak thus make it plain that what they mean in simple words is that we must do more to see that our youth is sheltered from hardship and misfortune. To me this seems to be the wrong truth. We must indeed give our youth a chance, a chance to develop their bodies, minds and characters so that they will be fit to struggle with hardship and to face misfortune. But the theory of protective care for youth is one of the most dangerous policies in which the human race can indulge.

"There is no wisdom in bequeathing to those who follow us security and freedom from the simple need to work and to endure. All that we can give the youth of today is the training to enable them to play their part in the world which has always demanded and will ever demand high courage and unceasing effort. It will be no kindness to turn into that world young men trained to look for shelter and security. The men whom that world will need, tomorrow as it did yesterday and does today, will be men not seeking shelter, but confident in their own strength to stand exposure. The Boy Scout movement is not intended to protect boys but

A PAIR of B.C. wets bobs off on their Journey. They are 1st Cadboro Bays, and they carry no tow rope.



make boys who, as boys or men, will be able to play their part in the world which they have to face. I am perfectly confident that this movement is the best system which we have so far found to aid our youth to face the world."

Most Rev. Mgr. Laflamme

MOST Rev. Mgr. Laflamme, the distinguished representative of the Catholic Scouts of Quebec, referred to the honour that had been his at the end of the year, of accompanying His Eminence Cardinal Villeneuve to Buckingham Palace, "where he was so graciously received by his late Majesty, the well beloved George V, whose death has been so widely deplored throughout the Empire.

"His Eminence presented me to the King as Chaplain General of the Catholic Scouts of the Province of Quebec, and I well remember His Majesty's good smile and his words:

"I congratulate you on your work for the development of Scouting in your Province of Quebec. The Scout Movement has done a lot of good through all nations, and we may hope that the Movement will grow, and grow steadily for the benefit of youth; so keep on working for the progress of this practical method of education."

"These words,—I won't forget them,—shall always be a precious encouragement to me to persevere in my efforts to extend and consolidate the organization of our Federation of Catholic Scouts in the Province of Quebec.

"We find that the training of the Boy Scouts is admirably adapted to the liveliness and vitality of youth. It appeals to the best qualities of boys, and inspires in

them a sense of duty to God, to the King and civil authorities, and to their neighbours. Scouting is thus an important addition to the usual course of education, and we should spare no sacrifice to extend its beneficent influence to our youth."

Referring to the co-operation established between the Boy Scouts Association and the Scouts Catholiques, Mgr. Laflamme continued: "During the last couple of years we have been endeavouring, under the direction of His Eminence the Cardinal and the other bishops, to bring into one association the Catholic Scouts of the Province; and thanks to the broadminded views and goodwill of the members of the special committee appointed for that purpose, we were able, a year ago, to come to an agreement with the Canadian General Council.

"Along the lines of this agreement we have been actively organizing our federation; and I may say that we have tried to follow the good advice of one of the most experienced men in Scouting, your Chief Commissioner, Mr. John A. Stiles, who told us in the beginning, 'Don't hurry; go on slowly.' We thank him for his practical advice and his invaluable help.

"We shall continue our work and thus take our share in the common endeavour for the extension of the Scouting spirit through all Canada."

For the Life Saving Scouts

BRIGADIER Rufus Spooner brought the greetings of Commissioner William McMillan of the Salvation Army, and expressed appreciation of the arrangement reached during the year for co-operation between the Boy Scouts Association and the Life Saving Scouts of the Army. The latter had been launched in 1913 by General Bramwell Booth, and now had as their President, General Evangeline Booth.

The arrangement with the Scout Association already had been beneficial in the Army's work amongst underprivileged boys, and it was hoped, and expected, that this would continue. The Life Saving Scouts were anxious to do real Baden-Powell Scouting.

His Worship Mayor Camilien Houde, O.B.E., extended the city's welcome to His Excellency the Governor-General, and the members of the Canadian General Council, and Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Woods, C.M.G., of Calgary, replied on behalf of the visitors.

AND a pair of husky Ontario Scouts off on their "overnight" by bike. They're 40th Ottawas.



The Annual Report

FITTINGLY the Annual Report opens with a reference to the passing of our late beloved King, and the accession of King Edward VIII.

THE DEATH OF KING GEORGE V

Although King George died in January 1936, it is fitting that reference should be made to it in this report.

With Scouters elsewhere throughout the Empire, Canadian leaders experienced a sense of personal loss when word came that His Majesty King George had passed. He was Patron of Scouting and one of its best friends.

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

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 earned for the phrase "Loyalty to the King" a new and personal significance.

KING EDWARD VIII

In a sense our King grew up with the Movement, for the first edition of "Scouting for Boys," by Lieutenant General Sir Robert S. Baden-Powell, was dedicated to him and to his 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 reviewing Scouts in the Old Country, or in different parts of the Empire.

In 1935 he 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."

Canadians have felt that they had a special claim upon the Prince of Wales; that he in fact, as owner of an Alberta Ranch, and an occasional visitor, was one of them, a Canadian. So they are particularly happy to reaffirm their loyalty to the new King, Edward VIII.

THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH

The Scout Movement in this country found a real friend in the person of His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough. During his term of office as Chief Scout for Canada he lost no opportunity of assisting Scouting by advice, by addresses on important occasions and by frequent words of encouragement given to Scout leaders in almost every part of the country during his many trips.

He readily accepted active leadership in launching the "Welcome Baden-Powell Campaign Fund." Its success was due in great measure to his enthusiasm for the cause, and no one evinced more pleasure when it became evident that the campaign was going to be a success.

On the eve of the departure of the Earl of Bessborough from Canada, our President, Sir Edward Beatty, on behalf of the Canadian General Council, presented him with a beautiful loving cup as a token both of the esteem in which he was held by the members of the Associa-

tion and of appreciation of his work during the financial campaign.

Since returning to England the Earl has continued to retain a keen interest in the progress of the Movement in this Dominion.

THE NEW CHIEF SCOUT FOR CANADA, LORD TWEEDSMUIR

The Canadian General Council is delighted to welcome the new Chief Scout, who was formally invested at Dominion Headquarters on the afternoon of November 7th, Sir Edward Beatty, President of the Association, presiding. In answer to the President's remarks expressing gratification that His Excellency was willing to accept the important position of Chief Scout for Canada, Lord Tweedsmuir said that he was proud to have an official connection with a Movement which he had watched with admiration from its beginning. Lord Baden-Powell was an old friend of his. He thought there was no youth movement in the world comparable to Scouting, and if he could do anything while in Canada to help in the great work, he was only to be commanded.



A LETTER home goes into the hollow-log Mail Box at the Happy Valley camp of the 10th Calgary on the Sarcee Reserve.

PRESIDENT, SIR EDWARD W. BEATTY

It is often a matter of amazement to the friends of President Beatty to see the number of things he is able to do in his day of work. Although obviously one of Canada's busiest and most sought after men, he has always been willing to attend meetings of the Council and the Committee and to assist in the study of the various problems. The success of the Welcome Baden-Powell Campaign was undoubtedly largely due to his leadership. It has been a pleasure to work with and for him and the hope is expressed that his interest in Scouting will continue for many years to come.

THE YEAR'S HAPPENINGS

In large part the Report for 1935 reviews happenings covered during the year in *The Scout Leader*,—the financial and expansion campaigns, the visit of

Lord Baden-Powell, the Silver Jubilee Beacon Chain, the Toy Shop and other service activities, and the agreements which brought into close co-operation the Boy Scouts Association, La Federation des Scouts Catholiques de la Province de Québec, and the Salvation Army Life Saving Scouts.

LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Some interesting details are given of the results of leadership training during 1935. The figures show during the year 939 Scouters received certificates for successfully completing a training course, an increase over 1934 of 78. Since training was started in 1922, 8,995 Scouters received some form of training, in Cubbing, Scouting, Sea Scouting or Rovering.

During the year 142 Scouters took and passed the Gilwell Part II Wood Badge Course, and 52 successfully "wrote off" the Wood Badge Part I Correspondence Course. In Rover Wood Badge training 6 Part I Correspondence Course certificates were issued Rover Leaders, and 1 Rover Wood Badge.

The Scout Leaders' Preliminary District Training Courses were taken by 347 leaders in 17 courses: New Brunswick, 5; Quebec, 1; Ontario, 9; Saskatchewan, 1; Alberta, 1.

887 warrants were signed by the Earl of Bessborough, Chief Scout for Canada, during 1935; a year's increase of 287.

CAMPING

The report records that 15,382 boys attended 569 Cub and Scout camps of short or longer duration during 1935; an increase over the previous year of 866 boys. An increase in the number of registered camps also was noted.

By provinces the camp report shows these details: Registered Camps—P.E.I., 7; Nova Scotia, 28; New Brunswick, 32; Quebec, 24; Ontario, 185; Manitoba, 39; Saskatchewan, 56; Alberta, 65; British Columbia, 28. Camps Not Registered—P.E.I., 1; Nova Scotia, 8; New Brunswick, 2; Quebec, 6; Ontario, 46; Manitoba, 6; Saskatchewan, 16; Alberta, 7. Short Camps (of 3 or 4 days)—New Brunswick, 1; Quebec, 4; Manitoba, 15; Saskatchewan, 30; Alberta, 20; British Columbia, 2.

Headquarters representatives were able to visit 174 camps.

Camp Activities.—The Camp Questionnaires contained the usual interesting matter. Some of the activity items reported were: Identifying trees; studying weather conditions; estimating commercial timber on camp site; studying action of currents in river; studying the natural history of the locality; making a written description of all the birds seen in the vicinity; doing practical tracking and stalking.

Camp Good Turns.—The report again makes reference to the many and varied good turns rendered by Scouts in camp, and includes a sample list of the usual wide variety: "Caught swarm of bees. Dug well and fenced same. Repaired barb wire fence for farmer. Loaned equipment to other troops. Cleared fields of bad weeds. Gave food to a needy family. Pushed car out of mud. Repaired a gramophone. Provided community entertainment. Cleared dead wood off lot at owner's request. Built a bridge. Rendered first aid when neighbour broke his arm. Cleared up village church grounds. Helped farmer harvest crops."

CONFERENCE OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES

A feature of the report of the Third National Conference of Executive Secretaries, held at the Seignior Club, Montebello, Quebec, in September, and attended by secretaries of all the provinces, was a "Reaffirmation of basic Scouting principles," in these words:

The Conference felt that it might serve a useful purpose if it were to make the following observations:—

1.—That, in their opinion, the term "Scouting" should always be interpreted as the system of training instituted by Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and most completely described as to atmosphere and spirit in his original textbook "Scouting for Boys."

Also that, in the course of their work in the field, the Executive Secretaries have observed that any movement away from the general direction indicated by the Founder of Scouting has always led to confusion and a weakening of the effectiveness of the Scout unit.

Also that the main pillars upon which the Scout training is built, and which should be continually emphasized, are as follows:

(a) **The Scout Promise**, with its emphasis on loyalty to God and the King. In their opinion, the Scoutmaster is doing his country a great service when he succeeds in bringing the boys under his control to a realization of the importance of this Promise.

(b) **The Scout Law**, which should be considered as a way of life to be followed by both adults and boys who are members of the Boy Scouts Association.

(c) **The Motto, "Be Prepared."** An appreciation of this and its significance should be brought out by careful and repeated training.

(d) **The Daily Individual Good Turn** on the part of Cubs, Scouts and Rovers. Every effort necessary should be made to see that the Daily Good Turn is kept constantly before every member of the Association. The effect of the Daily Good Turn on both man and boy is so far-reaching as to be difficult to estimate.

(e) **The Emphasis on Outdoor Activities**, especially Woodcraft. They realize that keeping the "out" in Scouting is not easy, but are convinced that the path towards better Scouting leads out-of-doors, and rarely under a roof.

(f) **The Idea of Learning While Playing.** Lord Baden-Powell refers to the "Game of Scouting". As far as possible all the training should be given in the form of games.

(g) **The Necessity for each leader making a Careful Study of the Boys in his Pack, Troop or Crew.** Not only should he recognize and give play to natural leadership, but he should seek to develop initiative and other qualities of leadership latent in less assertive or diffident boys. To study individuals it is important to keep the units small—24 Cubs in a Pack or 32 Scouts in a Troop.

(h) **The Patrol System**, giving invaluable training to the boy leaders, and the **Court of Honour**, through which the boys are given their share of responsibility for the smooth running of the unit.

(i) **The System of Tests and Badges**, whereby a boy makes individual progress in his training. In order to keep the quality of the training high, it is necessary to insist on high standards of qualification for the various grades in both Cubbing



A CAMP patrol site that tells of all-round good camping. Note the natural wood staves and stove rack, cup trees, etc. A Sherbrooke Troop.

and Scouting.

Also that a similar statement could be made with regard to applications of the above principles to Cubbing and Rovering.

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS

Our President Honoured by the King

The Canadian General Council notes with pleasure that our late Sovereign King George V was pleased to recognize the work of President E. W. Beatty, creating him a First Class Knight Grand Cross, Order of the British Empire. Sir Edward's many friends in Scouting would wish to join in extending to him their hearty congratulations.

His Majesty was also pleased to create Chief Executive Commissioner, Mr. John A. Stiles, an Officer of the British Empire.

Silver Wolf

During his stay in Ottawa, Lord Baden-Powell thanked the Earl of Bessborough most heartily for the way in which he had helped Scouting during his term of office as Chief Scout for Canada, and at Government House on May 19th decorated him with the Order of the Silver Wolf.

On the same occasion the services of Mr. John A. Stiles were recognized by the Chief Scout of the World, who presented him with the Silver Wolf.

While in Vancouver, the Earl of Bessborough presented the President of the Local Association, Mr. A. McC. Creery, with the Silver Wolf, and thanked him for his continued good services to Scouting.

While in Winnipeg Lord Baden-Powell was pleased to decorate the Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Frank W. Thompson, with the same order, and referred to his years of outstanding service.

At the Annual Dinner of the Canadian General Council on May 16th, Mr. J. F. M. Stewart, Chairman of the Dominion Executive Board, was similarly honoured and his good work commended.

In Montreal, at a dinner in his honour, the Chief Scout presented Sir Edward Beatty with the Silver Wolf, and thanked him for his outstanding work as President of the Canadian General Council.

In Montreal at a banquet of Scout and Guide Leaders Lord Baden-Powell decorated with the Silver Wolf, Mr. R. C. Stevenson, Chairman of the Welcome Baden-Powell Campaign Committee, and thanked him for his services in connection with the Campaign.

During the rally in Halifax on July 1st Lord Baden-Powell thanked Provincial President, Mr. W. C. Nickerson, for his many years of work, and presented him with the Silver Wolf.

The King's Medals

Upwards of 200 Scout Leaders and members of the Association in Canada were selected for long and faithful service to the Movement and given the King's Jubilee Silver Medal.

REPORT OF MEDAL BOARD

The Annual Report pays a warm tribute to the painstaking work of the Dominion Medal Board under the chairmanship of Dr. Francis H. Gisborne. During the year the Board dealt with 45 cases, and recommended the awarding of 18 Medals of Merit, 5 Silver Crosses, 9 Gilt Crosses, 9 Certificates of Merit and 4 Letters of Commendation.

The awards follow:

Medal of Merit

Dr. R. H. Atkey, District Commissioner, St. Catharines, Ont.—For his interest and faithful work in furthering Scouting in his District.

J. H. Brice, Lawson, Sask.—For services to Scouting in the Morse District over a period of twelve years.

J. R. Burnett, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—For his meritorious service to Scouting in Prince Edward Island for a period of fourteen years.

Mrs. G. Wilford Campbell, Saint John, N.B.—For faithful and continuous service to Scouting in New Brunswick over a long period of time.

Rev. A. F. Dentith, Spryfield, N.S.—For his good service to Scouting at Spryfield for the past eleven years.



ONE reason Scouting has been progressing so satisfactorily on "The Island." Cordially invited parents and friends take full advantage of Visitors' Day at the 1935 camp of the 1st Bedeque-Freetown Troop, P.E.I., and see some well organized and "safe and sound" camping.



IT'S such settings, plus the romance of distance, that makes signalling really interesting. Incidentally these two 2nd North Battleford, Sask., Scouts had chosen the best background available.

James M. Dronsfield, Nelson, B.C.—For long and faithful service to the Boy Scout Movement for a period exceeding seven years.

A. K. Harvie, Halifax, N.S.—For his excellent service to Scouting in several Canadian centres for over eight years.

Alan J. Hanchard, Saskatoon, Sask.—For over fifteen years' outstanding service to Scouting in the Saskatoon District.

Rev. Canon W. D. Hasell, Lovernia, Sask.—For valuable service to the Boy Scout Movement in Saskatchewan.

Rev. Father Hebert, Ottawa, Ont.—For long and faithful service to Scouting, particularly among the French-speaking Troops in Ottawa.

Rev. Foster Heffler, Stellarton, N.S.—For his interest in Scouting in Stellarton for the past eleven years.

Freeman King, Sidney, B.C.—For long and faithful service to the Boy Scout Movement over a long period of time.

E. H. M. Knowles, Regina, Sask.—For over nine years of consistent service to Scouting in Saskatchewan and for the exceptional service rendered in the training of leaders during that time.

Roderick A. Macgregor, New Glasgow, N.S.—For valuable service to Scouting in Nova Scotia over a long period of time.

Judge R. Rimmer, Arcola, Sask.—For his interest and service on behalf of the Boy Scout Movement in Saskatchewan since 1910.

Rev. R. K. Sampson, Melfort-Tisdale District, Sask.—For his service to Scouting in Saskatchewan for a period of fifteen years.

M. H. Tallant, Regina, Sask.—For his good service to Scouting in his province for a period of over seventeen years.

James Wise, Victoria, B.C.—For outstanding service on behalf of the Boy Scout Movement in British Columbia.

Silver Cross

Awarded for gallantry with considerable risk.

Rover Scout John Anderl, age 17,

4th Calgary Crew, Alta.—For the great pluck and presence of mind shown in going into the icy waters of Bow River in his attempt to save a boy from drowning.

Scout W. Caissie, age 14, Atholville, Troop, N.B.—For presence of mind and courage shown in saving the life of a three and a half year old girl when her clothes caught fire.

Scout Reginald Charter, age 14, 26th Ottawa Group, Ont.—For promptness and presence of mind in averting a tragedy when two girls who were unable to swim got into difficulty in Dow's Lake.

Cub J. R. Jackson, age 10, 1st Hartney Pack, Man.—For promptness and good judgment shown in the rescue of a six year old boy who had fallen into an open hole in the ice on the Souris River.

Scout Jack Secord, age 14, 3rd Chatham Troop, Ont.—For his prompt and skilful rescue of a 12 year old boy from drowning in the Channel near Rondeau Park.

Gilt Cross

Granted for gallantry with moderate risk.

Cub S. D. Connolly, age 12, 1st Ste. Anne's Pack, Que.—For courage and coolness shown in the rescue of an eight year old boy from drowning in the Ottawa River.

Scout Donald Marshall, age 13, 5th Hamilton Troop, Ont.—For his skilful rescue of a ten year old boy who had fallen through the ice in Hamilton Bay.

Scout Leslie Needham, age 14, 1st Chatham Troop, Ont.—For coolness and good judgment in saving the lives of two boys from drowning when they fell through the ice on the Thames River.

Scout Bruno Poirier, age 12, 1st Alexandria Troop, Ont.—For his courageous rescue of a boy who was in danger of drowning in Kenyon Dam.

Acting Cubmaster H. F. Price, 1st Minnedosa Pack, Man.—For his splendid rescues of a boy and two girls from drowning in Clear Lake.

Cub Allan Scott, age 10, 1st Parry Island Pack, Ont.—For his plucky rescue of a little girl from drowning when she went through the ice on Georgian Bay.

Scout F. V. Sinclair, age 15, 4th Sherbrooke Troop, Que.—For the brave manner in which he rescued a sixteen year old boy from drowning in Mirror Lake and then applied artificial respiration.

Troop Leader Dona Thauvette, age 15, 1st Alexandria Troop, Ont.—For his prompt rescue of a small boy from drowning in Kenyon Dam.

Troop Leader Harvey Wheatcroft, age 18, 1st Turtle Mountain Troop, Alta.—For his timely rescue of a small girl who had fallen into the Crows' Nest River.

Certificates of Merit

Granted in cases which do not justify the award of a Cross.

Scout C. M. Allred, age 13, 2nd Raymond Troop, Alta.—For his rescue of a fifteen year old boy from drowning in the Channel of Factory Lake.

Cub Brian Carter, age 12, 35th Toronto Pack, Ont.—For his prompt rescue of his young brother from drowning in the St. Lawrence River.

Scout Lewis Clifford, age 13, 68th Winnipeg Troop, Man.—For the prompt way in which he removed a three year old boy from the icy waters of the Assiniboine River, and then carried him to the nearest house.

Scout Percy Eaton Hamilton, age 13, **Patrol Leader E. D. MacIntosh**,

age 15, 1st Truro Troop, N.S.—For the promptness with which they went to the assistance of a woman who was in danger of drowning in the Salmon River.

Cub Arthur S. McBride, age 8, 14th Calgary Pack, Alta.—For the plucky way in which he went to the assistance of a boy who had fallen through the ice on Elbow River.

Cub Robert Meadows, age 11, 35th Toronto Pack, Ont.—For coolness and good judgment displayed in stopping a runaway horse and wagon.

Scout Roy Phillips, 4th Sherbrooke Troop, Que.—For his courageous attempt to rescue a boy from drowning in Mirror Lake.

Patrol Leader J. K. Pollock, age 19, 8th Brantford Troop, Ont.—For his promptness in rescuing a small boy who had fallen into the mill race of the Slingsley Hydraulic Canal.

Letter of Commendation

Granted in cases which do not justify so permanent and marked a recognition as a Certificate.

Troop Leader Harry Barnes, 36th Ottawa Troop, Ont.—For his assistance in the rescue of two girls from drowning in Brewery Creek.

Scoutmaster Solomon Fine, age 25, 5th Sydney Troop, N.S.—For presence of mind shown in correctly diagnosing a double case of carbon monoxide poisoning and resuscitating the two women victims.

Troop Leader W. D. Jessop, age 16, 2nd North Battleford Troop, Sask.—For the excellent judgment shown when he took charge of a small boy who had fractured his thigh, getting him home carefully and calling medical assistance immediately.

Scout J. W. Tattrie, age 13, 1st Truro Troop, N.S.—For the assistance rendered to two other Scouts who had rescued a woman from drowning in the Salmon River.



IN a more conventional setting the 10th Brantford Troop, Ont., got their signalling romance by building a tower that topped the surrounding trees.

Tales for the Council Fire

Courageous "Human Flies"

THOMAS FLEMING, a steeplejack of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was painting a big factory chimney when one of his fellow workmen, perched in a boatswain's chair 150 feet from the ground, suddenly collapsed, in a faint. He slipped from the chair, but his feet caught in the ropes, and he hung there head down.

Fleming, on a gantry 70 feet below, hastily climbed up the vertical iron ladder fixed against the stack. He reached the unconscious man, but all he could do was to support him, and even that was a fearful strain, for the chair on which the painter was huddled hung a yard or more to one side of the ladder.

Fleming called for help, and an apprentice named Nicholas Whitehead, a boy of 17, climbed up and managed to get a safety belt round the unconscious workman's body. He and Fleming then proceeded to work the insensible man back into the chair.

It was a desperately risky business, for the two were clinging like flies to the narrow rungs of the iron ladder, and Fleming's body was bent out at an angle of 60 degrees. While the watchers below held their breath, they succeeded. They then slowly made the 150 foot descent steadying and supporting the unconscious man while the chair was being lowered by its ropes.

Here is a story of wonderful self control. A Swansea steeplejack named Jenkins, and his mate, Lewis, were mending a weather vane 180 feet above ground. Melted lead had to be poured into a socket to hold an upright. The scaffolding was not high enough to reach this socket, so Lewis climbed up and stood on Jenkins' shoulders.

As he stood there, in the act of pouring the molten lead into the socket, a sudden gust of wind scattered a shower of the liquid metal over Jenkins' bare arms. The slightest move on Jenkins' part would have catapulted Lewis to the ground, 180 feet below. But with set teeth Jenkins stood, and never stirred until Lewis had descended. Today he wears scars like bracelets on both arms.

One of the chief dangers of steeplejacks' work on tall chimneys is smoke. Unless the repairs are very extensive the furnace fires are not extinguished, and the climbers



TIDY Crows those of the '35 Manitoba Gilwell. Please note the stone age chair and table; also the rubbish bag, and the plates picked clean. The pup tent stored dry firewood, and covered the refrigerator pit.

have to risk the effects of the fumes at the top of the stack.

Two steeplejacks were on the top of a 150-foot chimney of a Sheffield plant, engaged in repointing the brickwork, when gas fumes overcame the older. The other, a mere lad, could do nothing to help, so signalled to the ground for assistance. There was not another steeplejack within reach, and the gassed workman was extremely ill.

Three men volunteered. Not one of them was a steeplejack, nor had ever ascended a chimney. The chimney had a ladder, but this did not reach the top. It ended seven feet short of the coping, and the coping projected considerably all round the circumference of the shaft. The only help to climbing the last seven feet was a ring of steel straps running round the crown. Yet quite coolly, after reaching the dizzy head of the ladder, the three rescuers climbed outward, up and over, one after another, and safely made the top.

And balanced up there, 150 feet in mid air, they used artificial respiration on the gassed man. When they had him breathing again, they placed him in a canvas ambulance sling and lowered him to the ground.

What has been described as one of the finest height-rescue stories of the century concerned the feat of three British seamen, in saving the pilot of a seaplane which had collided with a wireless mast nearly 400 feet from the ground. The pilot was

stunned and thrown from his seat to one of the wings.

The three rescuers, Knoulton, Abbot and Rath, were engaged with others in painting a neighbouring wireless mast. They raced for the base of the mast struck by the plane. Rath got there first, and found a gantline with a boatswain's chair affixed. He got into the chair, and some of the other men, coming up, proceeded to haul him up the 400 feet to the seaplane. Meantime Knoulton and Abbott had started to climb, pulling themselves up inside the three-cornered steel work from one foothold to the next—the distance between the footholds being six feet. They made the distance in about eight minutes. When they arrived at the level of the plane they found the machine upside down, the fuselage fixed in the aerials, with one of the main wires under the left wing. Another wire was twisted round the propeller. All that held the machine in place were these wires and some battered stays. The mast itself had a nasty bend, and one of the two supports was broken clean through.

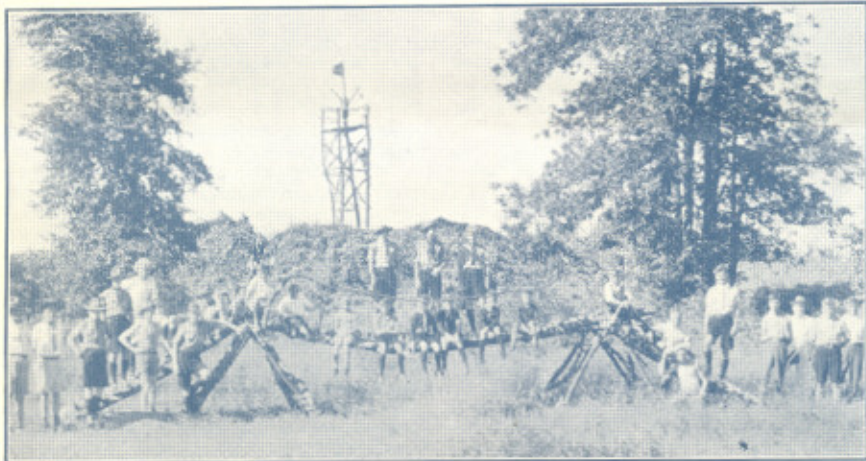
Everything was dangerously insecure, and the pilot was lying helpless and unconscious out on the wing. He was groaning, and at any moment might make a move, and roll off, to be smashed to pulp 400 feet below.

The three sailors quickly formed a human life-line. Abbott took firm hold of one of the main posts, Knoulton grasped his free hand, and with the other held on to Rath, who climbed out on to the plane.

Everything was creaking and groaning. It was a question whether the plane would bear the extra weight. It did, and Rath managed to tie the end of the gantline, which the others passed out to him, round the pilot's body. He was pulled in, and between them the sailors got the flyer into the boatswain's chair and lowered him to the ground. The three rescuers then rove a snatch-block and wire rope, pulled the wrecked plane loose, and lowered that also to the ground.

About a Bat

WHEN a friend told me that there are few creatures that are so interesting and that have been so little studied as the bat, I made up my mind that I would conquer my dislike for this animal and see for myself just how much interest I could get from studying one that took up her headquarters in the shed of my summer home.



PROSPECTIVE Pioneer-badgers at Hamilton's Camp Teelonkah put in some good experience "hustling" timbers and lashing up a signalling tower and a bridge.

I had a great surprise when I watched this little mother make her toilet. I had always heard that bats were very unclean and that they brought all kinds of bugs to any place they chose as their habitat. But I found that "Madame Silky," as I named her, was very particular about her appearance. It was a comical sight to see her accomplish her morning bath. First she washed her face with the back of one wing, surely a curious wash cloth for a little lady! Then she licked the wing clean to be sure that no dirt remained. Her body was washed by a combination of wing and hind foot, after which each washing implement was thoroughly cleansed. Those big ears came in for considerable attention. A hind foot for each ear accomplished the purpose, and after each washing each foot was again cleansed. Those hind feet certainly got their share of washing each day.

But what a job she made of washing her big wings! For a moment or two she wiggled this way and that as if to get a more satisfactory position. Then she seized a wing edge with her mouth and commenced to pull it through, bit by bit, as her tongue worked back and forth like a scrub woman's arm. How that wing membrane did stretch, and I could readily believe that it must have been made of silk elastic! Upper and lower sides were treated alike. Would she ever get it back to normal size and shape again! But she finally finished her bath, hung her head downward after a shake of her body and wing, and settled off to a good nap. She deserved it!

Madame Silky had won my heart, and I no longer had to force myself to visit her. In fact, it became one of the "look-ahead" enjoyments of the day. I have read that only swallows and swifts can compare with the bat in celerity of wing and agility, and I can easily believe it since becoming well acquainted with Madame Silky.

As she winged her way through the air in the dusky twilight, she seemed like some wonderful ace of our aviation corps, doing flying stunts. This way and that she flew, making turns in the air that seemed almost impossible. Her mouth was always wide open to scoop in the insects she met. She also has a net that she carries with her, and thus has a great advantage over her bird acquaintances. This is the wing membrane that she stretches between her hind legs and her tail and is doubled up as she flies, like an apron. The insects are caught in this net, and Madame Silky reaches down and gobbles them up.

I called her Madame Silky because her fur is as fine and as soft as the best silk. After we became so well acquainted that at my call she would come to be fed, taking insects from my fingers, I occasionally stroked her back as she voiced that toy-wheel-barrow-like squeak of contentment. Perhaps she thought she was purring or crooning to me, but bats do not have musical voices, and one can note the difference only by the quality of the squeak. An enemy or a quarreling neighbor causes her to squeak in a manner that allows no mistake as to its intent of warning. That squeak is very harsh, and one is surprised to hear such a noise coming from such a little throat.

But when she brought her family around for me to see, what a proud little mother she appeared! Baby bats are born during July and are usually twins, although sometimes there are three babies in a litter. She cuddles them in her soft wings

as they eat. Her method of taking them for an airing is to let them cling tightly to her neck as she flies about in her search for insects. But when she wishes to go out alone, she hangs them up, one at a time, on a convenient twig, and there they stay, heads down, until she returns to cuddle them some more.

Yes, in my study of Madame Silky I was given a great surprise, for I had no idea that a bat could be so entertaining and interesting.

—BEATRICE PARKER,
in *Fergus News-Record*.

But for Scout Training—

"THEY said we were under water about two minutes," said Vernon Clarke, of Ridgetown, discussing the rescue from drowning of Mrs. Earl Wilson, for which he was recently awarded a Royal Humane Society parchment. "Well, it seemed a lot longer than that. But if it hadn't been for the things I learned in the Scouts about life saving from my old Scoutmaster Leslie Wheeler, I would have been listed among the drowning victims."

7TH Oshawa boys
getting some well-
done Schafer method
resuscitation in-
struction at their
last year's camp.



Reviving the Apparently Drowned—a Review

ONE of the things which should be taught every Scout in every camp, and rehearsed by those who previously have taken it, is artificial respiration for reviving the apparently drowned. Following is a review of the subject for his own troop by one of Quebec's first aid experts Scoutmaster G. H. Greenfield of the 1st Ste Anne de Bellevue Group.

He begins by warning against any loss of time, feeling for the pulse, etc., "as the very basis of our work is ASSUMPTION THAT THE HEART IS STILL BEATING."

Schafer's method of artificial respiration must be started at once without any further thought,—to take advantage of the possible existence of that fleeting heart beat. Any detail as to help and materials wanted can be given thought once the movements are under way.

The patient must not be moved to a more convenient place,—that is, provided a level space sufficient to work in is available where the patient lies. If in a boat, get working there, think out the rest later.

General procedure

1. PLACE PATIENT IN PROPER POSITION. Waste no time loosening clothes.

2. Start Schafer Method at once.

3. Do not kneel at the side of the patient. Straddle him. The side position is unbalanced. It gives unequal and inefficient pressure, and more quickly fatigues the operator.

4. Keep the elbows stiff and do not bend the arms.

5. The position of the knees is very important. Place them at the spot where the patient's trouser pockets would be.

6. Do not perform the movements too rapidly. Count: 1—2—3—4—5. These are seconds. You press for 1—2—3, and at 3 make a quick release, throwing the body back. You then rest for the 4—5, and repeat. This will give you from 12 to 14 breaths per minute.

7. If help is available, have trousers, shoes, etc., removed and cover patient with a light blanket or jacket.

Under no circumstance, however, must removal of lower clothing interfere with the respiratory movements. Not a single beat must be missed.

8. Secure blankets, and six hot water bottles (seldom available, of course), or heated bricks, or stones. If the latter, wrap in newspaper. Or use hot sand or earth, heated over a fire in a shovel or frying-pan, and wrapped in a towel or piece of clothing. After testing the heat (be careful not to burn the patient), place the hot applications in the crotch between the legs, in the armpits and against the bare soles of the feet. Secure in position and cover with blankets or clothing.

Do not weight the patient with too much covering.

It is extremely important to keep the patient warm, so as to restore body heat. If windy, have a screen put up to keep off direct draft. Keep spectators back 50 feet. It is surprising how a close crowd will obstruct the air.

Have someone fan the patient's face with a towel or jacket.

9. If available, apply smelling salts or aromatic ammonia on a handkerchief to the nostrils,—but don't overdo. This will have a stimulating effect on the respiratory centre, through the sensory nerves of smell.

10. Have some available form of hot drink made ready—coffee, tea, bovril, oxo, etc.

Alcohol is not to be given. The standard stimulant, if available, is: One teaspoon of aromatic ammonia (Sal Volatile), in half a cup of tepid water.

11. When tired, the operator must be changed. His first move is to get over to the side of the patient whilst on a 4—5 rest period. The relief operator takes a similar position on the other side, and places his hands over those of the retiring operator. Both operate for a few moments, and the relieved worker slips his hands away. The new operator then takes the correct straddle position during a rest count, and carries on.

It is very important to have the relief operator early on the job, and being trained if necessary, to take his turn.

12. After signs of life appear, extreme care must be taken with the timing, so as to help and not oppose the patient's breathing efforts.

13. When the patient is breathing safely and regularly, discontinue the artificial help, carefully turn him over in a blanket, and begin frictional rubbing of the limbs toward the heart.

Test the patient's ability to swallow with a little of the available stimulant, using a teaspoon, or substitute, and watch for the swallow effort. If satisfactory, carefully administer some more, and when the patient is able to take it, give him a good safely-hot drink.

Under no circumstance must the patient be raised, nor allowed to sit up. He must be kept in a lying down position.

Watch carefully for any signs of relapse, or failure of breathing, and if necessary return immediately to artificial respiration.

This is very important: Assuming that you now have the patient breathing regularly, and otherwise coming along nicely, and warm and comfortable, keep him resting quietly where he is for an hour or so. In spite of appearances, any unnecessary movement, such as involved in placing him on a stretcher or truck, may cause a relapse.

Bad weather may, of course, necessitate removal.

When moved, exercise the greatest care in handling and, most important of all, keep the patient lying down. He must not be allowed to sit up in an automobile.

14. A doctor, if available, should have been sent for at the earliest possible moment.

15. Accept no advice that a patient is dead until artificial respiration has been carried on for from three and a half to four hours. The job will be tiring, and the operators may be exhausted, but it is better to work on a dead body than to abandon a possibly continuing spark of life. Many cases are on record where patients have been revived, and are alive today, as a result of several hours of restorative effort.

16. Finally, get the patient to bed between warm blankets. Continue use of hot water bags, or whatever is being used, keeping him warm, and quiet, with lots of fresh air.

A hot poultice (but not burning hot) made of whatever is available—oatmeal, quaker oats, etc.—should be applied to the chest.

Have someone continue to watch the patient, and encourage sleep.

17. The movements of Schafer's method of artificial respiration appear simple on paper. They are simple,—but to be used effectively and safely they require frequent practice: Getting into position quickly,

Run a "Recognized Camp"

For checking up on good-camping details it is suggested that Scouters planning camps this summer secure from Provincial Headquarters the leaflet "OUTLINE OF MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR SCOUT CAMPS." This is a pocket-size leaflet covering in condensed form the requirements of a "Recognized Boy Scout Camp" — preliminary planning, leadership, finances, camp site, equipment, parents, religious observances, food, health, safety. As a check list the most experienced campers could use the "OUTLINE" profitably.

not wasting valuable seconds in shuffling about. Applying the proper pressure. Avoiding tendency to bend the arms. Proper timing. **The quick release**—at which, if done correctly, a listener at the patient's head can hear the quick inrush of air.

In other words, remembrance of all the detail necessary can only be counted upon as the result of frequent practice.

For Summer Touring Troops

SCOUTERS of Scout Troops planning summer touring trips during which they may visit other provinces or other countries should not overlook reading Sec. 95 of P. O. & R. for Canada:

"Scouts proposing to camp or travel in uniform outside their own localities must first obtain sanction of their Provincial Headquarters. Their application must be accompanied by a recommendation from their District Commissioner."

A Few Cub Camp Hints

VISIT all parents and find out in good time what Cubs are going to camp. Do not leave it to the boys themselves to tell you.

Plan everything carefully,—menus with particular care. Keep them simple. Caution parents against bringing over-rich cakes and other sweets if visiting camp; advise fruit. Explain that such donations are used by the whole Pack, or Six, as the case may be.

When arranging programme plan so that all will have something to do at the same time. If only a few are busy at once, there may be some grumbling.

If you lack sufficient assistants, consider inviting one or two parents.

In lieu of tents do not overlook the possibility of camping in a barn. As a matter of fact, a good big barn has many advantages for Cub camping—greater independence of weather conditions, inside play room. Six dens can be screened off with hessian. And there is less kit to take along and look after.

Scout Awards for Life Saving

HIS Excellency the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, Chief Scout for Canada, has awarded the following medals for life saving to Boy Scouts:

Silver Cross, to T. L. James Taylor, 16, and P. L. Llewellyn Stonehouse, 14, 2nd Wallaceburg Troop, Ontario, for going fully clothed to the rescue of a man overcome in rough water in Lake Huron, and his revival by artificial respiration.

Gilt Cross, to Scout Douglas Young, 13, 2nd Wallaceburg, Ont., Troop, for assisting in the above-mentioned rescue.

Gilt Cross, to Scout Norman A. Watt, 14, Merrickville, Ont., for the rescue of a younger brother who had gone through the ice when skating.

Gilt Cross, to Scout John Clifton Ward, 13, Grande Prairie, Alta., for saving a full grown man who had got into difficulties when swimming in the Peace River, and successfully applying artificial respiration.

Gilt Cross, to Scout Ryland Currie, 12, Imperial, N.S., for the rescue of an 8 year old girl who had fallen from a breakwater.



THE well-located, well laid out 1935 camp of the 7th Oshawa Cub Pack,—grouped tents, protected on storm side, good drainage, safe water.

Tannic Acid for Burns (?)

The following article on the use of tannic acid for burns, a subject which is receiving wide attention in medical circles, was published in the official quarterly of the St. John Ambulance Association as an extract from a paper on "The First Aid Treatment of Burns," read by Dr. T. E. A. Stowell, F.R.C.S., before the National "Safety First" Congress. It is reproduced here in order that Canadian Scouters may be posted on the trend of thought concerning a most important class of first aid work. In a notation at the end of the article the St. John Ambulance Association states that pending study of the new treatment by the committee now revising the St. John manual, "the treatment as at present laid down must be considered official." This also will be the attitude of the Boy Scouts Association with respect to the treatment for burns outlined in our textbook. As in the past, it is likely that we will follow the always competent lead of the St. John Ambulance Association.

I AM LIMITING my remarks to the first aid treatment of burns and scalds. I spoke on this subject a few months ago and if there are any present who heard me then I would apologise for the repetition.

In teaching any particular method of first aid one has to remember the very strict limitation of the training which the average first aider undergoes. There is a widespread superstition among employers that because a worker has attended a few lectures under the auspices of one of the first aid organisations and has been awarded a certificate of proficiency, he is competent to deal with any injury that may come before him in a factory dressing room. The first essential in any surgical procedure is surgical cleanliness and I say with complete conviction that few first aiders have even the most elementary knowledge of surgical cleanliness.

This limitation has proved a serious handicap in the first aid treatment of burns. Although for a long time I was in doubt, I now believe that in tannic acid we have a first aid dressing which is safe in the hands of the semi-skilled.

Scalds are produced by moist heat, such as boiling water, steam, hot oil or tar. Burns are caused by dry heat, such as:

- (1) Fire.
- (2) Contact with a rail, wire or machine charged with electric current, or by lightning.
- (3) Friction caused, for example, by contact with any rapidly moving surface, e.g., a revolving wheel. These are called "brush burns". Burns may also be caused by corrosive acids or corrosive alkalis.

I will speak about the special treatment that is necessary in the cases of acid or alkali burns later, but apart from these and burns caused by tar, the method of treatment is the same.

I do not propose in a short lecture such as this to describe the various degrees of burns, but I must mention the first three.

The first degree consists of a mere reddening of the skin.

In the second degree a blister is raised. In the third degree the superficial layer of the skin is destroyed.

There are other degrees of burns which are classified according to the depth of the destruction of the tissue. Their treatment is the same as the burns of the earlier degrees, but the most serious, and therefore the most important, burn is a burn of the third degree, in which the superficial layer of the skin is destroyed. The area of the burn is of far more serious import than its depth.

The dangers to life which result from an extensive burn are:

- (i) The severity of the pain;
- (ii) The loss of fluid, and
- (iii) The absorption by the blood stream of the products of tissue destruction.

Pain

Immediately beneath the skin are masses of delicate and highly sensitive nerve endings. When the superficial layer of the skin is destroyed, these nerve endings are exposed and this exposure is the cause of the intense pain which results from a burn of this degree.

Loss of Fluid

In a burn of the second degree, as you all know, a blister is raised. This blister is filled with fluid which has exuded from the damaged layer beneath. In the third degree, the covering of the blister is destroyed and fluid pours out; indeed from a burn of any considerable extent, several pints of fluid may be lost. The loss of circulating fluid results in the symptoms of profound shock and unless it is controlled, like severe haemorrhage, will result in the death of the patient.

Toxic Absorption

The third danger, caused by the absorption of products of tissue destruction, begins to manifest itself on the third or fourth day onwards. We have a patient who has been burnt, whose burns have been treated by one of the older methods. The burnt surface is clean, the patient is quite comfortable and appears to be going on satisfactorily, even without any serious rise of temperature. At the end of a few days we find he becomes slightly dull and listless, and then slowly drifts into unconsciousness and death.

He has passed through the dangers associated with the agonising pain of the burn and risk to life caused by the loss of large quantities of fluid, but succumbs to this condition, which is caused by the absorption of poisons from the burnt surface.

Therefore our treatment of burns should have three objects:

- (1) Immediately to relieve the pain.
- (2) To control the loss of fluid; and
- (3) To prevent the absorption of those poisonous bodies which kill the patient some days after the receipt of the injury.

There have been a number of remedies used from time to time in the dressing of burns. Among these I would mention car-

ron oil and flour—merely to condemn them. Carron oil consists of a mixture of oil and lime water. It has no effect on the pain. It is a method of infecting the wound with pathological organisms and should be banished from every ambulance box and aid post. With the recent advances in the treatment of burns, it would be no more than justice to compel any person who permitted this preparation among the stores of an aid post to consume the contents of every bottle containing this dangerous preparation.

The same condemnation applies to the household remedy of flour.

I have been asked what is my objection to bicarbonate of soda. Frankly, I do not know what action bicarbonate of soda has on a burnt surface. It will not appreciably lessen the pain; it will not lessen the exudation of fluid; and it will have no effect on the absorption into the blood stream of those fatal poisons of which I have already spoken.

For many years picric acid has been the standard treatment of burns. The action of picric acid is to coagulate the albumin in the exuded serum on the burnt surface and this coagulated albumin protects those delicate nerve endings and so lessens in a truly miraculous way the agonising pain of the burn. It is very dramatic to see a screaming child suffering from burns. One approaches the child with one's lint rung out of a solution of picric acid, and as one approaches the child with this yellow rag, the scream of pain—now aggravated by the terror of the approach of the doctor—rises to the piercing shriek of the steam whistle. Almost immediately after one has applied the gauze soaking in picric acid solution to the burnt area, the shriek drops to a contented croon.

From the point of view of lessening the pain, picric acid was a very satisfactory dressing. It is moreover, antiseptic, but it exercises very little control over the loss of fluid and has no action of any practical value which prevents the absorption of the products of tissue destruction. It steers the patient between the rocks of pain and sepsis to be wrecked on the reef of toxic absorption.

Occasionally one comes across a patient who is susceptible to picric acid and in whom the application of picric acid produces a dermatitis. Such cases are, however, very rare and do not constitute a very serious objection to the picric acid treatment of burns. Another risk from this treatment but again not, in my opinion, a very serious one, is that absorption of the picric acid into the blood stream in some patients may rarely give rise to symptoms of picric acid poisoning.

In tannic acid we have a preparation that controls the pain as satisfactorily as picric acid; it prevents the loss of fluid and it fixes on the surface those products of tissue destruction so that they cannot be absorbed into the blood stream and by its use we are saved from the tragedy of the death of a patient at the end of some days when his early progress after the burn filled us with hope.

I would here pay a tribute to the patient, scientific work of an old friend, Mr. Philip Mitchiner, surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, for it is mainly due to his research work that the tannic acid treatment of burns has been put on a scientific, safe and practical basis.

The following equipment is necessary at the aid post which may have to deal with burns:

- (1) One 2-pint enamel mug marked in ounces.
- (2) One 8-inch enamel dish.
- (3) One stirring rod for crushing tablets.
- (4) One bottle containing 250 tannic acid tablets of the following composition:

Tannic acid. grs. $17\frac{1}{2}$
 Perchloride of mercury. . gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
 Boric acid. gr. 1
 (One tablet dissolved in 2 ozs. water gives a 2 per cent. solution of tannic acid).

- (5) One pair sharp scissors.
- (6) One pair forceps.
- (7) One roll adhesive tape.
- (8) Gauze: 4 lbs. in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. packets.
- (9) Cotton wool, white, absorbent: 1 lb. in $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. packets.
- (10) Bandages, white open weave: Three 6 in., three 4 in., three 3 in., six 2 in., twelve 1 in.
- (11) One jar vaseline and spreader (vaseline for application to eyelids and *unburnt* area round eyes in burns of the face).

The method is to make a solution of the tannic acid tablets at the rate of one tablet to every two ounces of warm water—preferably sterile. Before adding any water the tablets must be crushed and this crushing of the tablets presents difficulties unless it is done in the correct way. The idea is to pound the tablets with a pestle in a small mortar. A very good alternative method is to crush them between the opposed bowls of two dessert or tablespoons. They can be crushed—though less easily—with a glass rod, before any water is added.

The dead skin over blisters should be removed with sterile scissors. The burnt area is then generously swabbed with tannic acid solution and covered with a dressing of 8 layers of gauze or 4 layers of lint soaked in the solution. This is covered with a bandage and allowed to dry. In the case of a burn of the hand the burnt limb can be very profitably dipped in the solution before the application of the gauze soaked with the tannic acid solution.

If an area of more than a few square inches in extent has to be dressed, it should be covered not by one piece of gauze eight layers thick, but by a series of strips. By so doing, not only does one secure more accurate fitting of the dressing to the burnt surface, but the subsequent redressing of the wound will thereby be made more easy to the surgeon and less disturbing for the patient.

When dealing with a burn of the face, care must be exercised that the tannic acid solution does not enter the eyes. This is best prevented by applying a piece of lint covered with vaseline to the eyelids and the *unburnt* area around the eyes. A mask for the face should never be used, but the burnt areas of the face covered by a series of strips of gauze.

It is important to remember that the first aider should thoroughly scrub his hands before he makes the preparations for the dressing and, when everything is ready, he should again thoroughly scrub his hands before handling the dressings. This is not surgical cleanliness, but is near enough for practical purposes as the burn will be properly dealt with by the surgeon within at the most a few hours.

We have so far been confining our attention to burns, but there is a duty of the first aider which is far more important than attending to burns, and that is attending to the patient.

It is inevitable that, in a burn of the

third degree of any extent he will be in grave danger of shock. Shock must be prevented where possible and treated when it arises. The warmth of the patient must be attended to with meticulous care throughout. He should be exposed as little as possible and his dressings must be done bit by bit, only that portion of the body which is under immediate treatment being uncovered.

I have already emphasised the danger to life caused by the loss of large quantities of fluid which exude from the burnt surface and have described how this can be controlled by the application of tannic acid dressings. The loss of fluid must be made up by giving the patient warm drinks, hot tea, coffee or cocoa, well sweetened with sugar and of a weak solution of bicarbonate of soda in warm water. Although considerable quantities of fluid may have to be replaced, they should be replaced not by allowing the patient to swallow a large quantity of fluid at a time, but by continuously repeated sips. If big drinks are given at once, vomiting will inevitably be produced and vomiting increases shock.

Burns with Acids and Alkalis

The treatment of burns produced by caustic acids and caustic alkalis is somewhat different from the treatment I have already described. It must be remembered that if the patient's clothing is soaked with the corrosive fluid that burning will continue until the clothing is removed. The general first aid rule of removing the cause of injury must be obeyed and, therefore, the clothing must be removed immediately, but, at the same time, every effort should be made to keep the patient warm.

When the burnt area is exposed, the caustic fluid which remains on the skin must be removed by copiously flushing the damaged area with large quantities of water. Shock will be lessened if the water is warm, but speed is of greater importance and, if possible, a stream of running water should be directed on to the burnt area in order to wash away the corrosive.

I have emphasised the importance of large quantities of water because I find first aiders very often make the mistake of regarding the application of an antidote as of greater importance than the washing away of the corrosive. It is, however, an advantage if an antidote is applied, but I would once again emphasise that an antidote is of less importance than large quantities of water.

In the case of acid burns, it is an advantage to add a dessertspoonful of bicarbonate of soda or even of washing soda to each pint of water.

In the case of corrosive alkali burns, in addition to flooding as quickly as possible with large quantities of water, it is a great advantage to treat the burnt area with a solution of citric acid—(3½ tablespoonfuls to the pint of water)—but here again this is in addition to and not instead of the flooding of the burnt area.

One sometimes sees recommended the application of a mixture of vinegar and water or acetic acid and water. This is a very ineffective remedy in the case of alkali burns. An alkali is what is known as a crystalloid. A crystalloid will penetrate the skin and produce corrosion of the deeper structures unless it is neutralised: indeed, this burning of the deep tissues by the action of corrosive caustics very often creates a serious surgical problem and can only be prevented by the application of a

crystalloid acid which will also penetrate the skin and neutralise the crystalloid caustic which has reached the deeper layers.

Citric acid is such a crystalloid and has the power of penetrating the skin and neutralising the caustic which has entered these structures. Vinegar and acetic acid are colloids and therefore will not enter the tissues, but will merely neutralise the caustic which lies on the surface of the skin.

When the acid or alkali has been removed as far as possible by flooding the burnt area with large quantities of water, and has been neutralised as far as possible in the case of acids with bicarbonate of soda and in the case of alkalis with citric acid, the burnt area should be dressed with tannic acid as I have previously described.

I cannot leave the subject of chemical burns without saying a few words about the very serious subject of tar burns. The danger from tar burns is not only that which arises from the destruction of tissues, but unless the tar is completely removed certain poisons of the phenol group are absorbed into the blood stream and, if they are absorbed in any quantity, fatal damage may be inflicted on the kidneys. Patients have died from kidney damage arising from tar burns of only a few inches in extent.

The only satisfactory method I know of removing tar from the tissues is by the use of trichlorethylene. This may be applied by means of a special spray which is made by Messrs. Benton & Stone of Birmingham. I wish to emphasise that it is a special spray, because the washers of an ordinary spray are destroyed by the trichlorethylene.

In the case of burns of larger extent, it will be necessary to swab the tar away with trichlorethylene.

The question may occur to your minds that the application of trichlorethylene to large areas of skin may produce symptoms by the absorption of this solvent. I believe there is no danger whatever of this.

I can quote a recent case of a boy who fell beneath the open tap of a tar spraying machine and sustained tar burns of the face, neck, chest, both arms and forearms, of the abdomen, back, both thighs, both legs, and one foot. This extensive area was cleaned up with trichlorethylene and the boy made an uninterrupted recovery.

Medical trichlorethylene is not yet generally available on the market, as such. I believe it will be shortly, but in the meanwhile supplies can be obtained through Imperial Chemical Industries Limited. When the burn has been cleaned with trichlorethylene, it should be treated with tannic acid as already described.

When the warmth of the patient has been attended to and the burns have been dressed, the next question to settle is—should this patient immediately be taken to hospital. Here I wish to offer a very grave word of warning. There is a tendency, not an unnatural one, to get the patient to hospital as quickly as possible. How often do we read in the press of an injured patient being rushed to hospital and dying in the ambulance on the way or soon after admission. A patient badly shocked should be kept warm, quiet, and at rest. "A little hurt may kill a wounded man." The disturbance of transport may easily prove to be this fatal "little hurt".

One wonders how many of these patients who die in the ambulance or soon after

(Continued on Page 123)

Tying Up the Crew With the Group

DISCUSSING the fostering of "Group spirit" by Rover Crews, "Purple Plume", in the May *Yeoman* suggests:

That the meeting of Crews in Dens situated apart from Group Headquarters is one reason for the rather disinterested attitude shown towards their Group Crews by certain Scout Troops,—by Scouts and Scouters.

"Wherever the Group headquarters may be, there is the centre of all Group activities, and the Rover Scout Crew is an essential part of the Group. It is to be regretted that in some cases the Crew seems to have cut itself off entirely from the interests of the Group which gave it birth.

"Let us look on our Dens as our sanctuaries, to which we retire for fellowship, but do not let us drift away from the central rallying point, which is the Headquarters of our Group.

"Let us tie up the Crew with the whole Group in the minds of the boys,—as closely as the Pack is tied up."

And as Concrete Ideas

On the Headquarters wall, framed photographs of Crew activities. Pictures of Rovers and Scouters who have gone up from the Troop. Group photographs of Cubs, Scouts and Rovers, etc.

Holding the Crew meeting two or three times a year at Group Headquarters, on Troop meeting night, immediately after the Scout meeting; invite the S.M., A.S.M.'s, Troop Leader, and other senior boys; put on some special demonstration of Crew work, stunts, etc.

Now and then make the Troop a gift of some piece of equipment,—new rope, a friction-fire set, or some particular thing they need.

There is always some way the Crew can help the Pack or Troop in a practical way.

And DO IT IN UNIFORM. There is a world of inspiration to a Scout in seeing a lively Crew in action, and to note that they wear the same neckerchief.

"Our conviction is that the true Rover Scout spirit can only be cultivated by this close co-operation and mutual regard. When we finally achieve this,—and it should be the personal quest of every R.S.L. and R.M.,—we shall find our Crews healthy in spirit as well as in numbers."

Den Atmosphere

HERE is a description of the Rover Den of the 3rd Fredericton, N.B., Crew, located in an upper room of Parish Hall:

Entering by means of a ladder and a trapdoor from below, one is confronted by a large leopard skin, hanging from the ceiling. This skin is known as "Alfred". To the right one first sees a picture of the Chief Scout, above, several rook and pigeon feathers from the Chief's estate in England, on one side a very fine mink skin and on the other a weasel skin. Next is a bookcase of Rover literature and miscellaneous equipment, and on top several mounted specimens of small wild animals, and a radio. On the other side of the room is a mantle shelf draped with a green cloth, in the centre a silver cross, and above a picture of the Vigil. Miscellaneous natural history and historical souvenirs decorate the third side,—the

spear of a swordfish, deer horns, the head of a porcupine, Indian relics, some old pistols, odd wood knots and a cow-horn call. The fourth side of the den is centered by a picture of King Edward VIII, and above, the Union Jack and a Canadian Ensign.

The floor space is taken up by benches around the wall and a table bearing the Crew Log.

Rovers and Girls

MOST Rovers have girl pals, of course. Some get it really bad, some suffer from short love attacks that soon die a natural death, others love them all, believing there is "safety in numbers." But the lucky Rover is the chap who has a really nice girl chum, a pal in every sense of the word. Not one of those flabby damsels with faces like the miller's flourbag and lips advertising Oxley's red roof paint, but a sensible healthy girl who looks for

keen on the Scout Movement, will keep you keen, and in many cases they will don the uniform of Lady Cubmasters—the Lady Baden-Powell spirit is very catchy, you know.

Don't you think it's a good idea to have a merry gathering of Rovers and their girls now and again? Such as a picnic, a dance, a sing-song, etc. I have tried this and found the idea a great success. "Most girls love a uniform," as Tommy Atkins says, and all of the right girls love to be tomboys at times.

In conclusion, don't forget that your girls expect a very high standard of character from Rovers. You have great responsibilities, so make every effort to be worthy of your girls. I know you will!

—"REDWOLF"

in *Wood-Smoke*.

The Rule of the Road and Lights at Sea

IN the R.N.V.R. seamanship school at the Crystal Palace during the war there was a device for teaching the Rule of the Road at Sea and also the Lights at Sea. I have no doubt that similar devices are to be found in all seamanship schools throughout the country.

In those days I had neither the time nor the opportunity to examine the details of construction of this device, but it has often occurred to me since that it should not be beyond the ability of Rover Sea Scouts to construct something similar for themselves.

The Rule of the Road part consisted of a platform shaped like the deck of a ship, i.e., one end was pointed to represent the bow and the other end was rounded to represent the stern. The length was probably 8 to 10 feet and the beam about 5 feet.

On this platform were mounted a compass, a binnacle and helm indicator, and a ship's wheel. (Rovers would have to beg, borrow or otherwise obtain this part of the equipment.)

The platform was pivoted amidships and fitted with rollers underneath. It was so arranged that the whole platform would move round in a clockwise or anti-clockwise direction, according to whether the wheel was turned to starboard or port.

The instructor would bellow out that there was such-and-such an obstruction ahead ("such-and-such" being a rock or sailing ship—not bad language), and the helmsman would repeat it and shout out the action he was taking, at the same time he would alter course by turning the wheel.

Immediately ahead of the steering platform was the "Lights at Sea" device. From what I can remember of it, it appeared to consist of a circular blackboard, about 5 feet in diameter, with a hole about 8 inches square cut in the top of it near the circumference.

Behind this blackboard was another circular board of the same diameter, around the edge of which were arranged in their correct positions coloured miniature electric bulbs representing the various "Lights at Sea" diagrams.

As this board was rotated by the instructor, so the different groups of lights would appear in the square hole in the outer blackboard. The helmsman had to sing out what the lights represented and then alter his course accordingly.

If the compass and wheel could be scrounged from somewhere, I think the



FOR an investiture of Rovers of the
1st Grand Lake Scout Group,
New Brunswick

character instead of flowers and chocolates. You may say that such girls are rare—possibly they are, but until you find one, do without!

Then again, some chaps fall in love and give up all their interests and their hobbies for the sake of visiting their charming lady-loves every evening and every weekend. The inevitable result is that the couple soon become peeved with each other, have a row like a dynamite explosion and live unhappily ever after. That is, until they fall in love with new "flames" usually after an interval of forty-eight hours or so!

The sensible girl will surely encourage a chap in Rovering, because she knows that Scout training and principles will inculcate in him a splendid spirit that will reveal him to be a chivalrous friend, and in due course a dutiful husband of whom she may be justly proud. You fellows who have girl pals should interest them in your Rover work and fun, and they will soon wish that they were boys in order to join the Rovers. (I have heard many a nice girl express this wish.) They will become

rest should be within the ability of the average handy-man to construct. It would certainly make the learning of these subjects more interesting and more realistic.

—N. P. GOUGH
in *The Rover World*.

6th Ontario Moot

PREPARATIONS under way for several months promise an unusually interesting experience for Rovers and R.L.'s attending the 6th Ontario Moot, to be held at Paradise Grove, Niagara-on-the-Lake, August 1-3. A feature will be a series of "Historical Rambles," under local Rover guides, to the various old frontier forts, battlefields and other places of interest of this, one of the most historic districts of the Dominion.

Kipling for Rovers

MOREOVER, he (Kipling) talks right to our address. To me it is extremely curious that he was not more in demand as a counsellor for the youth of 17 and up—our ages. 'Certain Maxims of Hafiz,' for instance, not only display world knowledge and wisdom, but a deep regard for the necessity of humour.

"I think a course of Kipling should be included in every Crew's study programme. It will help you to develop a sense of humour, if nothing else. Of course, if some didn't have they wouldn't come to Club meetings."—The President's Corner, in *The Montreal Buzz*.

The Bronze Cross for a French-Canadian Squire

TO a 17-year-old French-Canadian Rover Squire, Charles Maltais, of LaTuque, Que., fell the honour of winning, by an act of outstanding courage, the first life saving medal—a Bronze Cross—to be awarded a member of the Scouts Catholiques of Quebec since the affiliation of that organization with the Boy Scouts Association. The act for which the Scout V.C. was awarded was the rescue of a baby brother when the Maltais home was destroyed by fire on the night of April 4th last. After the older members of the family had escaped, it was discovered that the baby was still in the house. The building then was practically a furnace, but Rover Maltais plunged back into the flames. Feeling his way through the fire and smoke, he reached the child, and with it in his arms leaped from a window. He was very gravely burned about the head and body, and for a time little hope was held out for his recovery. He is still in hospital at LaTuque. The award was made by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Chief Scout for Canada, on May 19th.

TANNIC ACID FOR BURNS

(Continued from Page 121)

admission to hospital might have survived had they been kept quiet and at rest in a warm room instead of being rushed to hospital.

When such a patient is admitted to hospital what is done for him? Are his injuries attended to? Is he taken to the theatre to have his burns redressed? No. He is put to bed, warmly wrapped up in

The Q.M.'s Chat

Brother Scouters:

As this will be the final number of "The Scout Leader" until September, I want to confine this chat to CAMPING and CAMP AND HIKING EQUIPMENT.

Of course I am assuming that the majority of you are planning to spend at least part of your summer leisure with your boys in camp,—adding them to the record number who are expected this year to enjoy and profit by the big annual outing. We all agree that camping is the cheapest, as well as the healthiest and happiest form of vacation.

To "Keep the OUT in Scouting" should be the definite aim of every Scouter during the glorious summer months. It's what the boys have been looking forward to during the months when they have had to meet indoors.

The success of any camp depends in large measure upon the suitability of the CAMPING EQUIPMENT,—the right type of tents, the cooking gear, blankets, ground-sheets, etc.

All these items you will find listed in your Stores Department Catalogue, and at prices (notwithstanding a rising market and increased sales tax) extremely moderate, consistent with the best quality and proved worth.

May I mention particularly the lightweight camping uniform,—the "OFFICIAL" CAMP SERVICE OUTFITS featured on page 14, an ideal dress at minimum cost; one that will assure freedom and comfort, and save wear and tear on the regulation uniform.

For whatever you may need, consult the Catalogue. The Stores Department is at your command, and its service is always "Prompt and Efficient."

So, au revoir until September, and the very best of camping to you all.

I almost forgot the "Smile". Here it is:—

Billy (at dinner): Dad, are caterpillars good to eat?

Dad: Haven't I taught you not to mention such things at the table?

Ma (after a pause): Billy, why did you ask such a question?

Billy: I just saw one on Dad's lettuce, but it's gone now!

Yours for better camping,

Charles J. [Signature]

blankets and treated for the shock which has been primarily caused by his injuries, but aggravated by his transport. It should be a general rule that no patient suffering from a burn or other severe injury should be transported except on the responsibility of a medical man unless his mouth temperature is over 98 degrees and his pulse rate below 100.

An Outdoor Conference

A WHOLLY enjoyable, jolly outdoor affair of games, impromptu fun, practical discussions and much singing,—a genuine demonstration of "the game of Scouting for boys"—was achieved at Granby by Quebec's 9th Annual Provincial Scout Leaders' Conference over the "24th" holiday week-end. Some 200 Scouters of all branches and from all parts of the province participated with enthusiasm, and it is certain that none present will willingly miss "the next."

The day sessions were held on the tree-encircled Agriculture Society Grounds and the evening sessions in the auditorium of the Granby Group Headquarters, an old church converted into one of the finest Scouting halls in the Dominion. Local Scouters and other citizens left nothing undone to make the visitors welcome and the conference a success.

Features of the day sessions for Scouters were: A demonstration talk on tracking games, and competitive track reading by the conference "patrols"; camouflage and "spotting" games; P. T. to "give better carriage," done "O'Grady" fun style, plus marching to singing; and a visit to a model Patrol System camp erected by Granby Scouts, and showing some particularly well constructed kitchen fireplaces and tables and benches of lashed logs.

Discussions concerned "More Hiking," "Troop Camping," and the value of "Scout Dramatics" in developing confidence and speaking ability.

Day sessions for the Cub leaders comprised numerous laughter creating games and impromptu Cub plays interspersed with brief talks. For the Sea Scouters there were more technical discussions.

The evening sessions dealt from various angles with "Scouting Tradition" and "Sustaining Interest." Discussions were carried on in patrol groups, and summarized "findings" presented by P.L.'s.

A notable feature of the conference was the singing,—at the four meals shared, and at the opening and closing of the evening sessions. The progress made in "repertoire" since the first Provincial Conference,—from "Pack Up Your Troubles" and three or four others, to a list of some 25 or 30 songs, sung in their entirety without book,—was commented upon by older leaders, and credited to "Songs for Canadian Boys."

The largely attended Scouts' Own of Sunday afternoon was addressed by S.M. the Rev. Albert Johnson of Coaticook.

A Caution re Firearms

WHILST firearms are rarely found in Scout camps—as they never should be—Scouters are asked to warn their boys against carelessness with rifles during the coming summer. In some sections of the west, bounties are being offered for shooting crows, and this is certain to bring out many boys with small rifles. And carelessly handled .22s take their toll of human life every year.

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.

A Good Scout Column Head

THE standing heading of "BOY SCOUT NEWS" in the Wallaceburg, Ont., News, carries the picture of a Scout, a brief statement of the aims of Scouting, and a list of troops by number and church, with name of S.M., A.S.M. and C.M., and the District S.M.—No. 1—Anglican. No. 2—Baptist. No. 3—United. No. 4—Presbyterian. No. 5—Catholic.

A Hike Write-Up

HERE is a breezy Scout Column Hike write-up from the "New Glasgow News".

Hiking, a minus quality in the Troop for a while, due to numerous reasons, was started on the comeback trail last Saturday, and is back to stay. The objective of the 3rd New Glasgow Troop was the "bore-hole" in the Abercrombie district, where dinner was prepared with the use of time, matches and patience. With the inner person sufficiently taken care of, packs were shouldered and an expedition launched to explore the surrounding territory, which yielded the tracks of all kinds of "wild" and "ferocious" animals, including cow, horse, squirrel, rabbit, deer and one which appeared to be a cross between an over-sized hare and a grizzly. Points were awarded for each discovery and for the best specimens of fungi collected.

Can Your Cubs Help a Pack of "Little Homesteaders"?

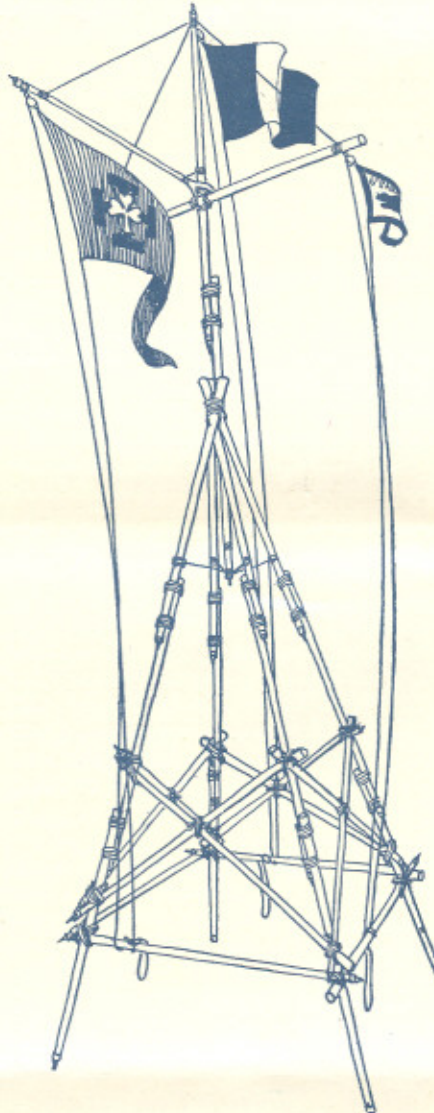
A MOST interesting letter to the Editor tells of the efforts of a young student missionary in a new homesteading district of northern Saskatchewan (where many farmers "still are on relief" and "cash is as scarce as hen's teeth") to give the smaller boys of the section the benefits of Cubbing. He has practically nothing with which to work, and wonders if some packs elsewhere might help out with used items which they can spare—Cub textbooks and story books, material for games, pictures, and bits of Cub uniform. The boys are particularly keen to have uniforms, and are showing their sturdy stuff by scouring the scattered district for Libby labels, to solve the problem. "But even with the irresistible enthusiasm of the little busybodies it promises to take months to acquire enough for even a few items."

The pack was started in February, meeting in the little church kitchen, which also is the young missionary's bachelor home, and "inside of a month had grown to a good dozen regular attendants." The present equipment consists of a Canadian ensign, found "after delving around town," a picture of Queen Mary and the late King George, and the Grand Howl pencilled in crayon on a large piece of cardboard.

Any established packs desiring to help this pack of "little homesteaders," or any other group similarly struggling for a start, may address the Editor, and will be supplied an address.

A Trophy for Trying

A SOMEWHAT unusual trophy was awarded the 41st Ottawa Troop at the annual district Scouters' banquet. This was a handsome cup in recognition of the fact that first aid teams representing the troop in the annual competition for the District Scoutmasters' Cup had for four successive years been runners-up to winning teams, usually losing by a very small margin. They always kept on cheerfully trying.



AN example from "Le Scout" of the interesting work being done by French Scouts in Scout-stave lashing. At the 1929 Jamboree a tall "Eiffel Tower" made entirely of lashed staves was one of the French camp attractions. It is an excellent way of teaching stout, snug lashing.

A Day-in-Camp Meeting

A "DAY IN CAMP" made up a regular meeting programme of the 10th Toronto, in preparation for the coming summer camping activities. The items included "a rehearsal of tent pitching."

A Scout Yell Based on the Laws

A SCOUT Yell to help boys remember the sequence of the Scout Laws has been invented by Scoutmaster J. A. Lawson of Charlottetown, P.E.I. It runs: Ho, Lo, Du, Fri,—Co, An, O, Smi, Thri, Cle!

Printing Scout Fireman Essays

A WINNING Fire Prevention Essay by Scout Keith Mabey of Woodstock, Ont., was read before a meeting addressed by Fire Chief H. G. Gillespie, and published at full length (two columns) in *The Woodstock Sentinel-Review*.

A "Scout Handyman Service"

THE 1st and 2nd Flin Flon Troops of Manitoba are carrying out an original experiment in raising Scout funds for the individual boy. This is a "Boy Scout Handyman Service," duly announced in the local paper. All sorts of odd jobs are solicited, and the money thus earned is turned in to a Scout savings account, the amounts being entered in a folder card given each boy. The card, which was mimeographed, carries on the front the Smiling Scout Head and the words: "Flin Flon Boy Scouts, Special Savings Account. Card must be presented when making deposits."

The back of the card carries this explanation:

Notice

The purpose of this account is to help the boy to save small amounts for a definite purpose.

Hence, deposits will be held in trust until he attains his objective. Money must be drawn for the purpose intended, or upon written request of himself and his parents.

No interest is paid on any deposit.

The announcement in the Flin Flon Miner ran as follows:

Flin Flon Boy Scouts Association last week approved of us having a "Boy Scouts handyman Service." Headquarters will be at Bell's Hardware. Mr. Jim Bell will take your order and a Scout will come around to do the job. You pay him what the job is worth, and he will deposit the money in his account at the Troop Headquarters, where it will be saved for him till he has enough for his uniform, or for his camp fee. All jobs given through this service are for Scouts' individual needs, and we hope in this manner to make it possible for some of the fellows to earn their way without calling on their parents. Any job undertaken—cleaning up yard, windows, delivering bills, minding the kiddies, splitting of wood, ashes to carry out, errands delivering, extra help in stores, etc. Will you help us along, folks? Thanks.

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.....

ALBERTA SUPPLEMENT TO "THE SCOUT LEADER"

Provincial Headquarters - Edmonton.

June, 1936.

CAMPING: The first troop to use Camp Woods this summer was the 1st Sylvan Lake Troop. They had a fine week-end at the end of May and the boys certainly enjoyed the advantages of the Provincial Scout Camp.

Camping is the important subject of discussion in many Scout Troops in the Province. Your plans should be made now. The Court of Honour should visit the chosen site and see that it is suitable for camping this year. Be sure that it is safe for swimming. This is essential for the full enjoyment of a Scout Camp.

We would like to remind you of the safety rules for swimming. A picket of two good swimmers, preferably those with Rescuer's Badge, must be on duty during the swimming period, on a boat or on the shore as the circumstances may demand, ready to help any boy in distress. The picket itself may not bathe until the others have left the water. The Scoutmaster, or some responsible adult appointed by him for the purpose, should be in charge of all swimming periods. Scouts in camp should limit their swimming to the periods arranged by the Court of Honour.

We have been advised that the Department of National Defence have agreed to permit the loan of ground sheets to Boy Scouts for camping on the rental basis of \$1.00 per doz. for a period of 14 days. Ground sheets are essential in camp. The Department is unable to loan tents this year.

PROVINCIAL CAMP - A registration form is enclosed for the "Open Camp" at Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake. Additional forms will be supplied on request or they may be typed or written in ink by the Scoutmaster or Assistant. These applications should all be signed by the parents of the Scouts. They should be returned to Provincial Headquarters by June 15th.

GILWELL TRAINING CAMP - Three Training Courses have been planned for the Part II Wood Badge for Scoutmasters or prospective leaders. Week-end camps have been arranged in the Calgary and Edmonton Districts. Scouters in these districts can apply to their Secretary for further information. Applications for the ten day course at Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake, from August 1st to 10th were enclosed with the last Supplement. We would like to remind you that Mr. J.N. Blow, recently appointed Assistant Dominion Commissioner for Training will lead in the course. He was very popular with those who took training under his leadership in 1931 at Camp Kootenai. Registrations for this course should be in by the 1st of July. Tear the rest of this sheet off and return it.

.....Tear off here.....

REGISTRATIONS -

Please register _____,
for the Scout Wood Badge Course at Camp Woods, from August 1st -10th,
1936.

Application approved by

District Commissioner or Group Chairman.