

THE SCOUT LEADER

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OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAY, 1946

Canada's Youngest Major-General Named Chief Executive Commissioner

Maj.-Gen. Daniel C. Spry, D.S.O., appointed to succeed John A. Stiles . . . Will formally take office in September . . . Was Scout in Calgary and Halifax.

CANADA'S youngest General, 33-year-old Major-General Daniel C. Spry, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, has been appointed Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association. The new Commissioner will take office on the retirement of John A. Stiles in September.

Mr. Stiles came to the Boy Scouts Association in 1919 as Assistant Chief Commissioner, and was named Chief Executive Commissioner on the death of Dr. James W. Robertson in 1928. He was Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science at the University of New Brunswick before coming to Ottawa.

The new Chief Executive Commissioner who comes of a distinguished Canadian family, was the younger son of Major-General D. W. B. Spry. He was born in Winnipeg on February 4th, 1913. While a resident of Calgary, he became a Wolf Cub and a Scout, and later while living in Halifax earned

his King's Scout Badge, became a Rover and then Rover Sea Scout Mate. He has always retained a keen interest in the Boy Scout Movement which he will now head.

Major-General Spry had a spectacular rise in the Canadian Army. Before the outbreak of war he held the rank of Captain. He was promoted to Major in 1940. By 1943 he was a Lieutenant Colonel. In December of that year he was promoted to Brigadier, and in 1944 was named Major-General, when only 31 years of age. He became Vice-Chief of the Canadian General Staff earlier this year.

He was one of the most popular Canadian officers overseas. Tall, slim, and very youthful in appearance the new Commissioner is friendly, modest and has a keen sense of humour. He led his men of the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division in many of the war's most historic battles in Italy and Northwest Europe.

Major-General Spry was educated in England, at Western Canada College in Calgary, at Halifax Academy, and Dalhousie University.

He first became associated with the army in 1932 when he joined the Princess Louise Fusiliers, and a year later joined the permanent force.

The new Chief Executive Commissioner was married in 1939 to Miss Elizabeth Forbes of Halifax, and is the father of two children, Margot, three, and Toby, eight months. Both children were born in England where Mrs. Spry lived during the war.

Major-General Spry is a keen sportsman, and is particularly fond of skiing, sailing and swimming.

Appointment of Major-General Spry was made by the Dominion Executive Board on April 30th.

New Chief Scout



HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT ALEXANDER OF TUNIS, C.M.G.

HIS Excellency graciously received members of the Dominion Executive Board of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association headed by the President, Hon. Dr. H. J. Cody, D.D., on April 30th, and formally accepted the office of Chief Scout for Canada.

Canada's new Chief Scout is too widely known to require any lengthy record of his distinguished service here. As Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean, he was recognized as one of the most successful organizers of offensive action of World War II. In that most tragic reversal of arms suffered by the British Forces during the war, the evacuation from Dunkirk, Viscount Alexander was the last to leave the beaches.

The Chief Scout was born in 1891, and was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst. His distinguished service in the armed forces commenced in the first World War, when he had an extraordinary record of personal

(Continued on page 134)



MAJ.-GEN. DANIEL C. SPRY, D.S.O.

The Scout Leader

PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER TO JUNE

The Canadian General Council of
The Boy Scouts Association

Chief Scout for Canada

His Excellency, the Right Hon.
Viscount Alexander of Tunis, C.M.G.
Governor-General of Canada

F. E. L. Coombs Editor
B. H. Mortlock Associate Editor
L. L. Johnson Associate Editor

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OTTAWA, MAY, 1946

The Quality of Courtesy

HERE is an extract from *The Scouter's Digest*, official Bulletin of the Toronto District Association. It should be "read, marked, learned and inwardly digested" by every Scouter.

"The quality of Courtesy effects every individual in every walk of life. How often, though, do we witness in daily life, little acts of carelessness, of thoughtlessness, of crowding, of shoving, a cross word, a sarcastic reply, all of which stamp the guilty individuals as being negligent in or ignorant of this amenity of life.

In Scouting we have a Law which reads, "A Scout is Courteous." I wonder if it is just so many words to be learned by a boy in order to pass a test—and then promptly forgotten or lost sight of in the daily routine of living. In Cubbing, the teaching of Courtesy, Obedience, Loyalty, etc., falls on the shoulders of the Cubmaster as no direct wording in the Cub Law challenges the boy with such principles.

"Recently we received a letter from a former Cubmaster, one paragraph of which is worthy of reproduction:

"I was in a Drug Store in the Sherwood Avenue-Mount Pleasant Road district when four or five noisy Cubs filed into the store and sat on stools up at the Soda Fountain. They ordered such things as ice cream and pop, which were not available, and finally asked for a drink of water. At that time I left the store. Then I had to buy a newspaper in a small confectionery store about two blocks away, and while in there the same group filed in, making more noise than they had in the Drug Store. They again got on to the stools, this time asking only for a glass of water. The lady in the store was very kind and obliging to them, but one of the Cubs would not say thank you, even when asked by her to

do so. A man and his wife sitting at the counter said, "I thought they taught you to be polite in Cubs." I was unable to hear what the boy answered. They were generally noisy, handled most of the magazines, and certainly gave a very bad impression of Cubbing.

"I wonder if this story doesn't sort of challenge all of us, as leaders, to give some thought as to the amount

of time and effort we are giving in our training to encourage our boys—Cubs and Scouts—to live and act according to the code of Scouting.

"The quality of Courtesy effects every individual in every walk of life."

J. C. Gilbert, a veteran of Hong Kong, has been appointed an Assistant Cubmaster at Asbestos, Que.

HERE ARE THE NEW RULES



SUGGESTED FOR ROVERS

ROVER SCOUTS

Sec. 74—Rover Scouting

Rover Scout training is a continuation of that given to Wolf Cubs and Boy Scouts, with the same objects as are laid down in Sec. 1, but with a wider outlook, and with the added objective of helping Rover Scouts to make useful careers for themselves and to render service to the Community. It is a Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service.

Rover Training covers the period during which the young man is "finding himself", i.e., developing his character and his powers, and endeavours to help him put into practice in a wider world the principles of the Scout Promise and Law.

The details of organization and training of Rover Scouts will be found in "Rovering to Success," Gilcraft's "Rover Scouts" and these Rules, and must be adhered to closely.

The Motto of the Rover Scouts is "Service".

On investiture the candidate reaffirms the Scout Promise.

Before a section of Rover Scouts may be formed in a Group a suitable Leader is essential.

Sec. 75—The Rover Crew

A Rover Crew is one of the sections of a Scout Group and is

under the guidance of a Rover Scout Leader. It uses the name and number of the Group with which it is affiliated and wears the Group neckerchief.

The Rover Crew is divided into three stages:

- (a) The Probationer Stage—Rover Squires (Sec. 83)
- (b) The Training Stage, after Investiture as a Rover (Sec. 87)

Note—Matters relating exclusively to Rover Squires and Rovers under training should be dealt with by themselves. The Crew as a whole will meet from time to time for service, social and other activities.

- (c) The Senior Stage—the older members of the Crew. This stage provides a Brotherhood of the

Open Air and Service for those not under training. (Sec. 88).

Where the size of the Crew renders it desirable, a Crew Council may be formed consisting of the Rover Scout Leader, the Mates and such other Rovers as may be elected to deal with internal matters of discipline and administration, including the expenditure of Crew funds in accordance with Sec. 4 (d). In small Crews the whole Crew membership may constitute itself the Crew Council to deal with Crew busi-

These Are Not Official Rules

THE accompanying Revised Rules for Rovers are not official rules, but suggested rules, published for your perusal and comment. Any comment should be sent to your Provincial Headquarters, and not to Dominion Headquarters. Your Provincial Headquarters will summarize the comments from Scouters in your Province and will send them to Dominion Headquarters. We repeat, these are only a suggested revision of the rules, along the lines approved for Great Britain, but with changes made to suit Canadian conditions. We would like to thank those Scouters who were sent advance copies of these rules and who have sent in their comments and suggestions.

ness. The Rover Leader has power of veto.

The Crew may be divided into teams as and when necessary for any particular purpose.

Registration of a Rover Crew is effected by filing at Provincial Headquarters an application for same along with the application for Group Charter or renewal of Group Charter. An annual registration fee of fifty cents per Rover is payable at the time of application for Charter or renewal or as soon after as possible (see Sec. 114).

If occupation, age, or other circumstances prevent a Rover from carrying on as a member of his Crew, his membership of the Crew shall cease if the Rover Scout Leader and Crew so decide.

Sec. 76—Rover Scout Leader

A Rover Scout Leader is a person registered at Provincial Headquarters as directing the activities of the Rover Scout Crew of a registered Group.

The qualifications for the Rover Scout Leader are:—

- (a) A general knowledge of *Scouting for Boys*, *Rovering to Success*, and these Rules.
- (b) A full appreciation of the religious and moral aims underlying the scheme of Scouting and is willing to subscribe personally to the Scout Promise. A general knowledge of the social needs of his community, and ability to find service for his Rovers.
- (c) A personal standing, character and experience of life such as will enable him to lead young men, and an understanding of the principles of leadership involved.
- (d) Age sufficient to enable him to carry out the work satisfactorily. D.Cs. are expected to consider carefully the suitability of the applicant in this respect, and particularly in relation to the ages of the members of the Crew. In normal circumstances, age not less than 30.
- (e) Three months' service with a Rover Crew.
- (f) Acceptance by the Rovers of the Crew concerned.

Uniform—As in Sec. 21 but with Rover shoulder straps (except on coat) and red garter tabs.

Badges—Hat badge with green plume and Scouter's gold plated buttonhole badge or Rover Scout buttonhole badge: Red, yellow and green shoulder knot.

Sec. 77—Assistant Rover Scout Leader

The qualifications are the same as for Rover Scout Leader, except that the minimum age is 25.

Uniform—Same as Rover Leader.

Badges—Hat badge with red plume and Scouter's gold plated buttonhole badge or Rover Scout buttonhole badge: Red, yellow, and green shoulder knot.

ROVER SCOUT RANKS

Sec. 78—(Deleted).

Sec. 79—Rover Mate

A Rover Mate is a Rover elected annually by the Crew with the approval of the Rover Scout Leader in order to help in its leadership. There should be one Mate to every four to six Rovers.

Sec. 82—Rover Scout Uniform

A Rover Scout wears uniform as for a Scout, with the following exceptions:

Hat—A bar with "RS" thereon, worn in front, on the strap.

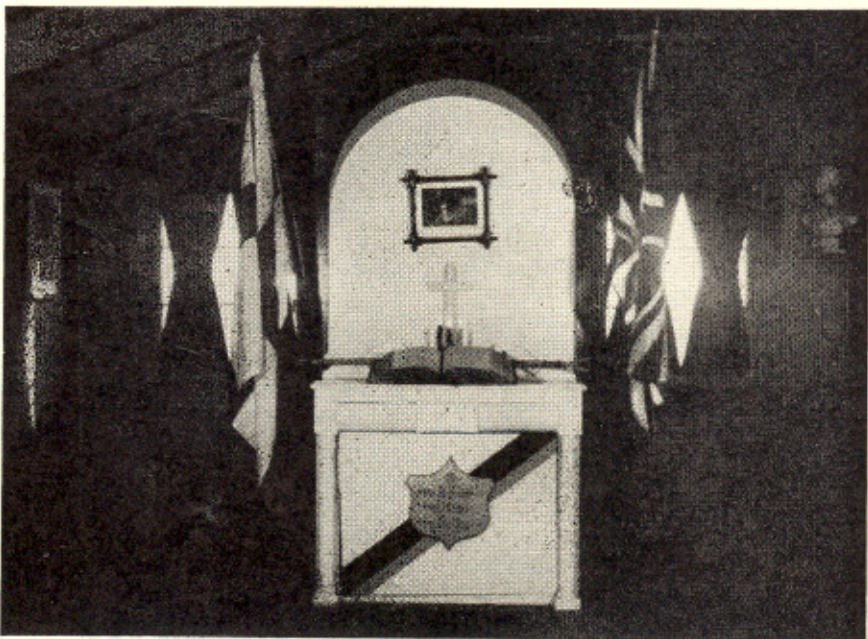
Shirt—With green shoulder straps bearing the special "RS" badge.

Shoulder Knot—Red, yellow and green.

Garter Tabs—Red.

Thumb stick—Carried in place of staff. The length varies, but usually reaches up to about the centre of the shirt pocket.

Upon joining a Rover Crew, the Rover Squire (see Sec. 83) will wear uniform as for a Scout except that Shoulder Knot will be yellow and green until he is invested and becomes a member of the Crew.



SCOUTMASTER DOUG YOUNG OF NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, ONT., SENDS US THIS PICTURE OF THE RECENTLY COMPLETED CHAPEL IN THE DEN OF THE 1ST NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE ROVER CREW. THE CREW IS THE FIRST REORGANIZED SINCE THE WAR IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT AND HAS A MEMBERSHIP OF 16, SIX OF WHOM HAVE SERVED OVERSEAS.

Uniform—As for Rover Scout, with two vertical red braid stripes 3 in. long, ½ in. wide, worn on each side of the pleat of left shirt pocket.

Badge—The Patrol Leader's Hat Badge as for Scout, with "RS" bar in place of scroll. Sea Rover Mates wear the Scout Badge on cap ribbon between words "Sea" and "Rovers".

Sec. 80—(Deleted).

Sec. 81—Rover Scout Badge

The Scout Badge must be worn by all grades of Rover Scouts in uniform. A special metal "RS" Badge may be worn in the lapel when in mufti.

Rover Sea Scout Uniform—As for Rover Scout, with the following exceptions:

Cap—As for Sea Scout, but with ribbon inscribed "Rover Sea Scout".

Shirt or Jersey—Blue with green shoulder straps as for Rover Scout.

Shirts and Stockings—As for Sea Scout.

The Rules with regard to uniform to be worn by Sea Scouts during bad weather apply also to Rover Sea Scouts.

Badges—Rover Scouts must not wear Scout proficiency badges, or All-round cords.

When they meet together for combined activities (see Sec. 90) Rovers

in a Local Association may, with the permission of the District Commissioner and Local Association, wear special neckerchiefs other than their own Group neckerchiefs.

The above is the correct Rover Scout uniform and, with the exception of authorized badges and decorations and the articles mentioned above, nothing must be added to it. Only correct Rover Scout uniform may be worn in public. Unauthorized badges, fancy decorations and personal adornments must not be displayed. Rover Scouts in camp may, at the discretion of the Rover Scout Leader, wear any clothing they desire, but whenever they appear in public outside the camp limits they must be properly dressed.

Sec. 83—The Rover Squire

Before a young man is admitted to a Crew, the following conditions must be observed:

- (a) He must be approved by the R.S.L., and by the Crew.
- (b) He must *either* be recommended by the S.M., as a Scout who is trying to live up to his Scout obligations, including the doing of good turns, *or*, if not previously a Scout he must be willing to learn practical Scouting, pursue the open-air life, and accept the way of life set forth in the Scout Promise and Law.
- (c) The age for admission is necessarily dependent on the physical and mental development of a boy in his progress to manhood. He must be at least 17½ years of age, and preferably 18.
- (d) The latest age for admission as a Squire is his 23rd birthday. Older men may be admitted under Sec. 88.
- (e) Rover Squires who have been Scouts wear uniform as in Sec. 82.
- (f) A Rover Squire who has not been a Scout and who wishes to wear uniform and badges, as in (e) above, must pass the Tenderfoot Test, make the Scout Promise, and be invested as a Scout in accordance with Sec. 63—Tenderfoot Scout.

On admission to a Crew, he is known as a Rover Squire until such time as he is invested as a Rover.

Sec. 84—Training as a Rover Squire

Before a Rover Squire can be invested as a Rover he must have fulfilled the following conditions to the satisfaction of the R.S.L., and Crew.

- (a) Have read and studied *Scouting for Boys* and *Rovering to Success*.

- (b) Have studied and understood the Scout Promise and Scout Law as they concern Rovers, and be applying them in a spirit of unselfish service to life in general.
- (c) Have sufficient knowledge to train a boy of Scout age in the Tenderfoot tests.
- (d) With a Rover, who will make a report to the R.S.L., go on foot across country, or by boat sailed



BOXING HAS BEEN TAKEN UP IN THE OTTAWA DISTRICT AND DOZENS OF BOYS TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THE SPECIAL COURSE THIS PAST WINTER. THE COURSE CULMINATED IN THE BOXING TOURNAMENT AT THE COLISEUM. HERE ARE A COUPLE OF SCENES OF THE FIGHTS AS THESE YOUNG SCOUTS LEARNED HOW TO "GIVE AND TAKE" IN THE SPIRIT OF TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP.

or propelled by himself, a total distance of not less than 18 miles, carrying his kit and sleeping out (in tent, hut or barn according to season) for not less than one night, catering and cooking for himself and his companion.

- (e) Have undergone such period of probation as the R.S.L., and

Crew may require.

The Rover Squire's training is supervised by two sponsors, who present him for Investiture.

Sec. 85—The Rover Scout

- (a) A Squire may be invested as soon after the probationary period as the Rover Scout Leader and Crew think fit.
- (b) Investiture—Some process of self-examination (in the form of a vigil) and an Investiture, during which the candidate will reaffirm the Scout Promise, are essential to emphasize the fact that in becoming a Rover he is undertaking certain definite responsibilities. (Vigil and Investiture Ceremonies may be obtained from Provincial Headquarters).

Sec. 86—Rover Principles

The Rover is expected to adopt and be governed by the following principles:

- (a) His Promise of Duty to God, through a conscientious effort to develop his own spiritual life, and through the practice of his religion.
- (b) His Promise of Duty to the King, through an earnest endeavour to secure a proper knowledge of the Government of His Country, and to perform his duty as a citizen.
- (c) His Promise of Duty to his Neighbours, through a logical development of the Scout Good Turn, after proper preparation and training, into some form of effective service to the community. In so doing he is asked to realize that his first service is to establish himself in life, and to make every endeavour to consolidate his position so that he is not a burden on others, or on the State.
- (d) His Promise to Obey the Scout Law by adopting it as an ideal to be expressed in his actions, and in good will, fellowship and clean living.

Sec. 87—Rover Scout Training

After Investiture, the Rover will undergo training, choosing his activities from the group of subjects listed below, and should aim at progressive development in one or more subjects under each of these heads:—

- (a) World Affairs
 - (b) National Affairs
 - (c) Cultural Subjects
 - (d) Scoutcraft
 - (e) Handicrafts, Hobbies and Sports.
- An essential part of the training of

Rovers is the management of the affairs of their own part of the Crew under the general leadership of the R.S.L.

Service activities entail careful selection and preparation according to the needs of the individual Rover as well as of the Crew as a whole.

Rover Scout training should take about three years of membership in the Crew, after which but not later than his 25th birthday, he will move to the Senior Stage.

Sec. 88—Senior Stage

Besides those progressing from the Training Stage, as described in Sec. 87, the following may also join the Senior Stage:

- (a) Rovers who, for good reasons which satisfy the R.S.L., and Crew, are unable to take part in the activities given in Sec. 87.
- (b) Men who have not undergone training but who have passed their 23rd birthday may be invested after such probationary period and after fulfilling such of the conditions required of a Rover Squire as the R.S.L., and Crew may require.
- (c) Scouters.

The extent and description of the service and other activities in this Stage is for the R.S.L., and Crew to decide.

Sec. 89—(Deleted).

Sec. 90—Combined Rover Activities

The Rovers in a Local Association may meet together as desired for Rover activities under the leadership of the Assistant District Commissioner for Rovers, the District Rover Scout Leader, or any other Rover Scouter approved by the Local Association and District Commissioner. Such a body of Rovers cannot be registered as a Crew or Group, since all the Rovers must already be members of registered Groups.

Sec. 91—Rover Scout Proficiency Badges

Rover Scouts may not wear Proficiency Badges earned as Cubs or Scouts except that a Scout, entering the Crew, who had already gained the King's Scout or Bushman's Thong, wears an emblem on his Rover uniform in respect of each such badge.

ROVER PROGRESS

- (a) Over a period of at least six months, record his activities by keeping a log or by producing models, charts or maps dealing with the subject selected by him, under Sec. 87, and submit these records to the Rover Scout



"THE BEST, BAR NONE, OF ANY JUNIOR COURSE IN MY LONG CAREER." THAT IS HOW COMMISSIONER LAIDMAN OF QUEENSTON, ONT., DESCRIBES THE BRONZE ARROWHEAD COURSE ATTENDED BY THE SCOUTS PICTURED ABOVE. FROM THE LOOK OF THEIR SMART UNIFORMS AND THE INTELLIGENT INTEREST DISPLAYED ON THEIR FACES WE CAN UNDERSTAND THIS.

Leader and Crew from time to time as desired by them.

- (b) By a talk demonstration, discussion, an expedition, or by any other method show he has been active in the pursuit of his choice.

The badge is in the form of a lanyard, worn between the left shoulder and the left breast pocket, which the Rover makes for himself and in which he ties a diamond knot for each class of subject mentioned in Sec. 87 in which he qualifies.

RAMBLER'S BADGE

The candidate must ramble an aggregate of 100 miles outside towns during the week-end or holiday hikes (or alternatively trips aggregating 200 miles by canoe or 400 miles by bicycle), and must keep and hand in a log of his journeys. This log should give dates, places and distances, and preferably contain information of use to other hikers, such as places of interest to be visited en route, good camping spots, hints for finding the way at difficult points, etc. Sketch maps and nature notes should be included.

The object of this badge is to encourage the Rover to hike for sheer pleasure. It is not an athletic feat.

The badge is worn on the left shoulder strap. Application for it must be made to Provincial Headquarters by the Secretaries of Local Associations, or in the case of Groups not under Local Associations by Secretaries of Group Committees.



To Higher Service

★
F/O Morley Ornstein, 21, RCAF, Cub, Scout, TL, ASM, 59th Toronto Group.

★
Sgt. Fred Nixon, 36, RCAF, King's Scout, 45th Winnipeg Troop.

★
Pte. James C. Kerr, 23, Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Scout, 45th Winnipeg Troop.

★
P/O Reginald C. Gilbert, 22, RCAF, Scout, 45th Winnipeg Troop.

★
Alex Nutter, 21, RCN, Scout, 45th Winnipeg Troop.

★
Lieut. Kenner S. Arrell, 24, 48th Highlanders, PL, 1st Caledonia, Ont.

✦ War Decorations ✦

Military Cross

Lieut. John William Ritchie, 24, Fort Garry Horse, PL, ASM, 1st Caledonia, Ont.

Distinguished Flying Cross

F/O Douglas G. Brittain, 21, RCAF, 2 Star Cub, Sr. Sixer, 33rd Winnipeg Pack.

Mentioned in Despatches

Lieut. Kenner Sawle Arrell, 24, 48th Highlanders, PL, 1st Caledonia, Ont.

Scouting Events—Coast to Coast

FROM St. Catharines, Ont., several interesting items: Prizes are being offered for the best drawings for a suggested headquarters building for the new campsite Camp Westaskiwin. . . . A camera club is being formed for Scouts of the city interested in photography. . . . The George Clout Memorial Trophy for wild life observation is up for competition. Requirements include reports of the following (1), varieties of birds observed not only in camp but anywhere. (2), Pictures of bird life. (3), Variety of bird nests found, and their contents. (4), Observations of any wild life including animals and reptiles. . . . St. Catharines Cub leaders have joined with others in the Niagara District in the formation of a Niagara District Akela Club, with Ed Gorham of Fort Erie as President. . . . Plans for a reforestation camp from May 24th to 27th have been completed. It will be held at Camp Westaskiwin, and hundreds of trees are to be planted to improve the property. . . . In conjunction with this camp is to be held the McCoy Trophy competition for general Nature Observation.

Members of the Ridgeway and Morpeth, Ont., Scout Troops were guests of the Ridgeway Rotary Club at a dinner meeting.

Scoutmasters of Charlottetown, P.E.I., have received a letter of appreciation from L. F. McLeod, District Director of Postal Services, for the action of a number of Scouts in gathering mail which was scattered in an airplane crash on February 20th.

Stratford, Ont., Scouts were literally swamped with paper in a recent drive which netted 25 tons in one Saturday afternoon, with ten tons more sitting at curbsides, waiting to be moved. This was the first of a series of renewed paper salvage drives. The paper was loaded into a freight car, and when this was full collection had to stop for lack of storage space.

In recognition with the Troop's association with the Stony Credit River, members of the former "B" Troop in Port Credit has taken the name "Stony River Scout Troop."

The 1st London, Beaver Cub Pack, recently held Open House for parents when demonstrations of signalling, ball throwing, book balancing, knots and calisthenics were staged.

At a Father and Son banquet for Cubs and Scouts, sponsored by the Lions Club at Burks' Falls, Ont., one of the speakers was Wilfred (Bucko) McDonald, M.P., the former Maple Leaf hockey star.

In connection with a display of one of the finest bird collections in the Maritimes, Wolfville, N.S., Scouts held two special courses of instruction in an attempt to kindle the flame of interest in birds among Scouts.

Town Council at Amherst, N.S., have made a grant of \$100 to the Boy Scouts to assist them in their character building efforts.

Norfolk County Fish and Game Protective Association at Simcoe, Ont., entertained 100 Scouts and Cubs at a rally, at which interesting films on natural life were shown.

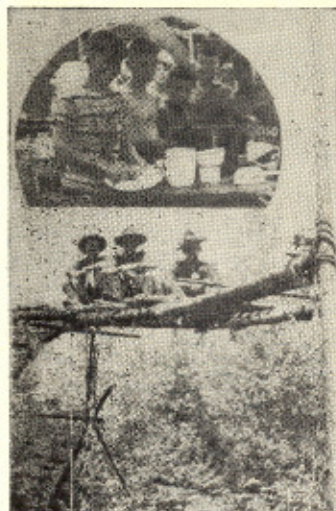
Halifax Scouts handled the distribution of posters and placards as their contribution to the recent Red Cross financial campaign.

From many sections of Canada come reports, like that from Drummondville, Que., that the Rover Crew which has been dormant during the war is re-organizing.

Scouts of Indian Head, Sask., were guests of the 2nd Regina Troop recently and they were right royally entertained. First item on the programme was a hockey game in which the visitors took a 14-1 drubbing in good spirit. This was followed by a dinner, and movies.

Calgary is discussing plans for the erection of a District Headquarters Building, and is also planning an ambitious programme of expansion in that city.

Port Arthur, Ont., Scoutmasters have requested the Public Library Board to include a "Scout Section" in the city library. A committee was appointed to

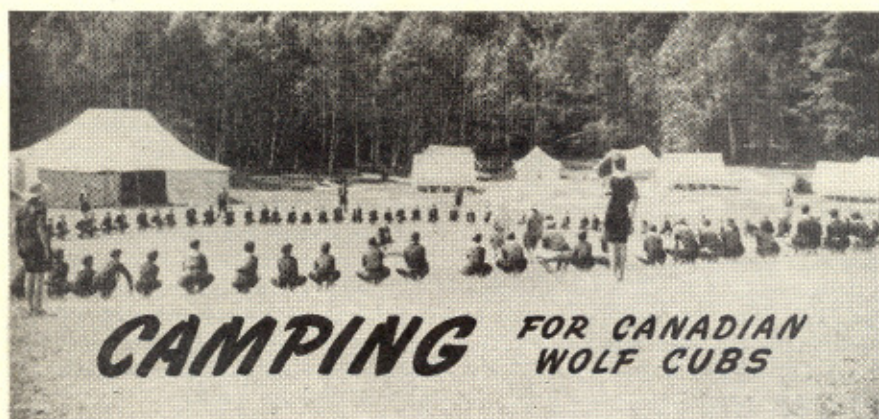


HERE ARE SOME VIEWS OF THE ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE TROOP (MONTREAL) CAMP IN 1945—A MOST SUCCESSFUL ONE. FROM THE SMILES (INSET ABOVE) THE SCOUTS EVEN LIKE WASHING DISHES. TOP, ONE VIEW OF THE TRESTLE BRIDGE, THE MAJOR PIONEERING PROJECT OF THE CAMP. CENTRE: MORNING INSPECTION, AND EVERY SCOUT IN FULL UNIFORM. BELOW: ANOTHER VIEW OF THE TRESTLE BRIDGE.

advise the Library Board on what books to purchase.

When a 3 year old child at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was lost, twenty-four older Scouts took part in the search.

Fifty Scouts and Cubs attended a ceremony in which the colours of the 8th (West Wayside) Fort William, Troop and Pack were dedicated.



Part 2: Planning and Organization

EVEN more than other Cubbing activities, a successful camp requires an enormous amount of careful thought, planning and detailed organizing, well ahead of the camping season. In the paragraphs that follow, an attempt has been made to outline some of the preliminary work that will be needed.

Without writing a book, it would be quite impossible to discuss, even briefly, all the details which must be attended to. Yet the importance of proper planning can hardly be over-emphasized.

"Remember you are making yourself responsible for the safety, comfort and health of your Cubs and that you must not let them suffer by reason of your inexperience.

Learn how things ought to be done; plan everything beforehand; arrange every detail; leave nothing to chance; and as far as humanly possible provide against accident or emergency."

Fortunately the organization of a Cub camp is a subject thoroughly covered in books available to every leader. Some of these are listed below.

1. *The Wolf Cub Handbook*.
Pages 140-147 and 236-237.
2. *Wolf Cubs*—Gilcraft.
Chapter XVIII.
3. *The Cubmaster's First Year*—
Coombs. Chapter XXVI.
4. *Camping for Cubs*—
Morgan and Neame.

If you are not acquainted with the last named book, it is strongly recommended as a surprisingly complete reference on the organization of a camp. It is an invaluable collection of detailed

information, much of which is impossible to find elsewhere.

Special regulations on Cub Camping will be found in P.O. & R. and these must be followed carefully.

Leadership

The first requirement is an adequate staff of adult leaders. If possible, have one leader for every six Cubs. In any case even the smallest camp must have a minimum of two adult leaders.

"Don't take Cubs to camp by yourself. It may be possible to run a camp in some fashion single handed if everything goes well, but the success and happiness of the camp are bound to suffer; and if anything seriously goes wrong, you may be placed in an impossible position."

By CUBMASTER W. H. SMITH
29th TORONTO PACK

Another necessary condition is that Akela and preferably one or two of the other leaders must have had previous experience of camping with Cubs.

Quite as important as the number of leaders at camp is the effectiveness with which you use them. Divide the work of the camp into sections and make one person completely responsible for each. The planning and organizing of a good camp will, indeed, involve so much work that Akela will be well advised to line up his camp staff well ahead of time so that they may share it. One popular scheme is as follows—

1. Camp Routine.
2. Daily Activities.
3. Catering, Cooking and Stores.

One of the principal advantages of this "spread the work" system, is that when you actually get to camp, it helps Akela to find the time to study his Cubs as individuals. You can get to know your Cubs better in three days at camp than in months of ordinary meetings; but not if your time is

entirely absorbed by a mass of routine detail.

Those in charge of "Routine" and "Activities" should normally be leaders, but the cook need not be. In a large camp, and if the budget will stand it, a professional cook may be engaged. Perhaps the Pack's Mothers' Club can arrange for one or two mothers to handle this end of things.

In the case of a camp a few miles from home, another plan is to arrange a schedule of two Cub Mothers per day, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Transportation of the mothers to and from camp is arranged by the group committee. In this case, of course, one of the Old Wolves will have to take over the stores tent.

While Camp is in the planning stage, the help and backing of an enthusiastic group committee is invaluable. As a matter of fact, if the camp is to be worthwhile, Akela must have strong and active support—and the group committee is the logical place to get it. The District Commissioner and his staff will also be found of great help.

Scout Instructors

A few carefully selected Scout Instructors can, in their own way, make a real contribution to the success and happiness of the camp. If possible get some of your own old Cubs; you will know what to expect of them and they will be familiar with your way of

doing things.

Be sure, in any case, to choose Scouts who can be trusted to set an example of good camping and cheerful co-operation themselves. Cubs notice such things very quickly and it is not too difficult to find Scouts with sufficient sense of responsibility to appreciate it.

At camp, your Scout Instructors should have their own corner of the site, and can well be organized as a small Scout Patrol, the Patrol Leader being responsible for any job assigned to the Scouts as a unit.

Outside of their hours of duty, your Scouts should be encouraged to carry on with activities which will advance their general Scout progress. Akela should discuss this angle with their Scoutmaster when making arrangements for his Instructors.

It is a good idea to impress on your Scouts that, when helping with a particular Six, they should be tactful enough to "help" and "advise" the

Sixer—not to ride roughshod over him. "The little fellow is doing his best."

Who to Take?—How Long?

Unless perhaps for a very short camp, an overnight picnic in other words, don't think of taking the whole Pack. Camp is not for the eight year olds. P.O. & R. gives ten years as the minimum age, but try not to be too arbitrary about it. Mental and physical development is more important than actual years. On the other hand,—if you don't draw a line somewhere and stick to it, you are risking favoritism. It is just one of those ticklish questions.

In any case don't take boys whose medical backgrounds indicate that they will require a lot of special attention. Discuss doubtful cases with the Pack's medical advisor.

The longer the camp, the more skill and experience is required of the leaders. So—unless you are exceptionally well experienced—don't plan on a camp of more than four or five days. For a Pack's first camp, a long weekend is ample.



LEFT: THE REST PERIOD AFTER LUNCH. AKELA READS HIS CUBS A STORY OR TWO IN THE SHADE OF A STately MAPLE. BELOW: SUNDAY—DUTY TO GOD—CUB'S OWN—A QUIET, FRIENDLY SERVICE.



Campsite and Equipment

Choosing a campsite is not usually one of Akela's problems, since most Packs camp either on the Group campsite or on a District site. In general a site for a good Scout camp is also suitable for Cubs, with the proviso that special consideration be given the questions of accessibility, convenience, and wet weather shelter.

In general, tents are much the best for sleeping purposes, in preference to buildings of any kind. First, your young Cubs will get a much bigger thrill from sleeping in tents. A more practical advantage is that tents can be moved around so easily.

For example, on any given site the best layout of sleeping quarters for a Scout camp is seldom the best for the Cub camp which may follow it. With tents, this point represents no problem at all. Then again, moving the tents between camps helps to give the grass a rest. Dust is no help at all around sleeping quarters.

Of course, a good sized permanent building or a marquee is a necessity for daytime use in wet weather.

The best tent for a Cub camp is a wall tent complete with a fly and a wooden floor providing a 2" air space between floor and ground. The wooden floor is less comfortable than a groundsheet on top of bare earth would be, but Cubs just can't seem to stay on individual ground sheets, they roll around too much. Then again some parents—and even some leaders—have strange ideas as to what constitutes an adequate ground sheet.

Large groundsheets covering the whole tent floor can seldom be relied upon. Cubs seem to have hobnails in their shoes.

Folding camp cots are recommended by some, but are not very practical. They are expensive and fragile and take up far too much room. Ticks (palliassees) are inexpensive and quite satisfactory, and may be considered a necessity.

There is not space here to go thoroughly into all the other items of equipment required for a good camp. For these, reference should be made again to *Camping for Cubs*.

Give careful consideration to the location of tents, kitchen, dining shelter, etc. Visit the site with your staff some time before camp and make up a sketch plan showing the layout you decide upon,—ready to be handed to your advance party.

For the sleeping tents pick a site facing South or East, on fairly high ground, but not right at the top of a hill. The site itself should be quite open, but backed up by trees. DON'T pitch tents in the bush unless you wish to spend your time treating colds.

On the lee side of camp—not too close, the "prevailing" winds frequently fail to prevail—locate your dining shelters and kitchen, your washing places and latrine. Also choose locations for the flagstaff and council fire.

Sixes

A Cub camp is organized in "Sixes", each Six in its own tent. The actual number in the Six will depend on the size of tent. Five, or at the most, six in a 10' x 12' tent is plenty.

Try not to crowd your Cubs. Overcrowding leads to disturbed sleep and complicates the ventilation problem. Again Cubs with plenty of room are less likely to mislay their gear by day, or to kick it out into the rain by night.

In selecting boys for each tent, try to keep friends together as much as possible. They won't get into mischief any more that way than separately and you will have a happier camp.

Health and Hygiene

Certainly the most important single consideration in planning a camp is the health of the Cubs. Akela's responsibility in this matter is tremendous. First, to parents, who have a right to expect that every precaution will be taken to ensure that Jimmy will return from camp happier and healthier than when he left home. Secondly, to Scouting,—that its good name should not suffer in the eyes of parents and the public generally from our carelessness, or lack of foresight.

We bear a responsibility, too, to our

Cubs' own futures in the Scout movement. As Cub Leaders, our job is that of laying foundations. These foundations tend to be lasting ones, whether good or bad, and we must be sure that, however little we teach our Cubs of camping, that little is beyond reproach. Habits of slovenly camping, acquired as a Cub, are difficult to unlearn afterwards.

Neither is there any excuse for an unhygienic camp on the grounds of lack of knowledge. Of all subjects, camp health and hygiene is the one most thoroughly covered in Scouting texts. If in doubt on any point, *Camping for Cubs* will almost certainly provide the answer.

Cleanliness is the most important factor in camp hygiene, and once again Akela's example is half the battle. The other half is the provision of proper facilities.

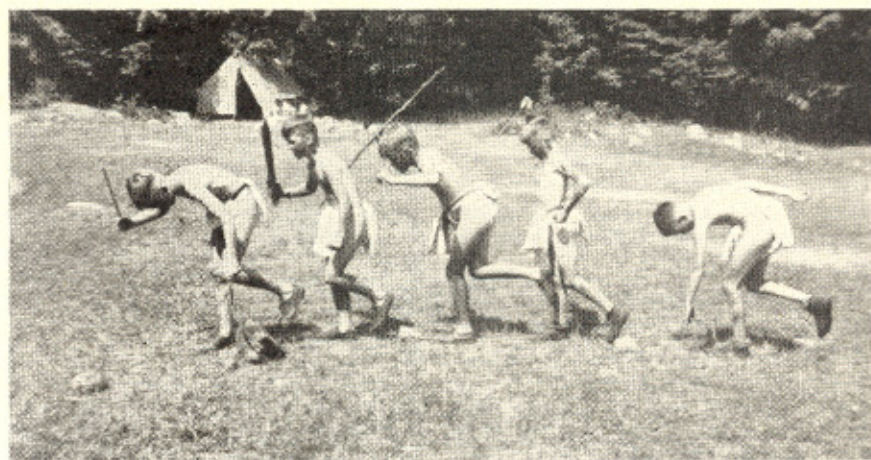
Because Jimmy doesn't wash his neck at camp,—don't jump to the conclusion that he doesn't do so at home. There is a great contrast between the convenience of his bathroom at home and the primitive nature of the washing arrangements at camp. So, naturally, he takes a little coaxing. Again, Jimmy has probably been regaled with stories to the effect that at camp, soap is stuff you wash dishes with.

However, if you will provide proper washing arrangements, with plenty of water, wash basins, sheltered if at all possible, with a place for each Cub to keep his toilet articles (not in his kit-bag!) and proper clotheslines—you should have little difficulty in bringing Jimmy home scrubbed and shining.

Closely allied to cleanliness is the question of camp sanitation. The erection of the sanitary arrangements is one of the important jobs of the advance party, but the supply of the material they will need must be arranged well beforehand.

A relatively civilized type of latrine is best for a Cub camp, properly shielded and ventilated, kept scrupulously clean, disinfected, and deodorized with chloride of lime. Each latrine must be inspected carefully each day, not for purposes of competition, but simply on the grounds that it is one of those things a good Scout is most careful of. If the main latrines are some distance off, wet latrines should be provided for night use, within, say, 25 yards of the tents, and properly marked with a lantern.

Grease pits for the kitchen and washing places are a necessary part of the sanitary arrangements, and an incinerator is most useful. Each tent



ABOVE: CUBS LOVE MAKE BELIEVE. THESE CUBS DRESSED UP AND PAINTED UP AND LIVED AS INDIANS FOR ONE WHOLE DAY—AN EVENT THEY'LL NEVER FORGET. BELOW: CUBS LOVE TO RAMBLE THROUGH THE COUNTRYSIDE.

should have its own receptacle for waste paper, orange peels, etc. Tidiness around the tent sites is important, and Akela must do his part, by providing the receptacles, and once again by setting an example.

Fresh Air is another important point. Fresh Air is no problem in the daytime, but at night Akela is sometimes forced to strike a compromise between ventilation and mosquitos. Choice of site and season is of assistance here; but mosquito nets are not. They are much too flimsy for energetic Cubs. Perhaps out of wartime developments of D.D.T. and other insecticides will come the answer to the mosquito problem at camp.

One last point—Water. The supply of drinking water must be ample and convenient and must be certified by the public health authorities.

Medical Attention and First Aid

A medical examination of each camper, either by the Pack's own physician or by the boy's family doctor, must be given a few days before camp. Arranging for this is usually another little job for the group committee. Arrangements must also be made for medical attention at camp in case an illness is beyond the capabilities of the camp staff.

One of the leaders must be thoroughly familiar with First Aid and must be provided with a complete First Aid Kit, and a special Hospital tent with a cot, a table and chairs. He will have many things to treat which are beyond the bounds of ordinary First Aid and will have the responsibility of keeping tab on the health of each individual Cub.



A few boys will invariably make themselves sick, either by eating too much or too quickly. When Jimmy has got rid of his dinner and has had a couple of hours sleep, he will be as good as new,—and he may even have learned a little lesson in self control.

The Cubs must be impressed with the importance of reporting all cuts, etc., to the Hospital tent, no matter how trivial. This may have some unexpected results. Johnny will report so many imaginary hurts, that he will get to be a nuisance (this is probably just incipient homesickness. Put a bandage on it and he will go away happy and comforted; all he really wanted was the attention). Jimmy, on the other hand, will wait till his throat is so sore that he can't eat, before he will admit that anything is wrong. In both cases the first aid man has a wonderful chance to show each small Cub that he is regarded as an individual—that Camp is not a big impersonal machine.

Socks sometimes present a bit of a problem. If Jimmy wears them, particularly first thing in the morning when the grass is covered with dew, he is liable to catch a lovely head cold. If he doesn't, you have chafed

heels to contend with. Probably ankle socks, changed frequently are as good a solution as any. Incidentally, Cubs at camp *never* change their socks unless urged to.

If there is any Poison Ivy on the campsite, make sure to teach each Cub to recognize it when he sees it. Encourage them to watch for it on rambles and warn the others.

Sometimes an outbreak of colds will give you some real headaches at camp. The cause of these is usually as obscure as the cause of colds anywhere else, but plenty of sleep and careful attention to keeping the Cubs' clothing and bedding dry and aired will help.

Airing of blankets is a point of real importance. On sunny days blankets should be airing right after breakfast and should stay out till three or four o'clock. Put up plenty of clotheslines. Express cord is cheap and you can't air blankets on the ground.

Food and Cooking

Well cooked meals are essential for a good camp. Menus must be carefully planned, well in advance, and must provide for meals which are varied and appetizing as well as balanced and nutritious. A well thought out menu for a week's camp, easily adaptable to a Cub camp, was printed in the June 1945 issue of the *Scout Leader*, and further menus appear in this issue on pages 131-132.

Meals are one of the few camp activities which must be kept right on schedule. The Cubs will not require much coaxing to come to meals promptly, but at times it will be a bit of a struggle to set the morning or afternoon program finished on time.



AKELA—WHAT TREE IS THIS LEAF FROM? NATURE RAMBLES PRESENT WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES TO GIVE CUBS A GROUNDING IN NATURE STUDY.

The Day's Big Meal

It will usually be found best to have the day's big meal at noontime, rather than in the evening, even in cases where the Cubs are accustomed to the reverse at home.

In figuring quantities, remember that Cubs develop terrific appetites at camp. *Camping for Cubs* contains a list of suggested quantities but you will find that these have to be used with discretion. Food habits in this country are considerably different.

One or two items of food require special mention. A first class source

of pasteurized milk is essential,—one quart per person per day. Fresh bread, meat and vegetables must be arranged for and delivery of such items to camp worked out. If the camp is some distance from the nearest town, the milkman can sometimes be prevailed upon to pick up and deliver your daily order of groceries.

Milk will be the principal beverage at camp. On hot days *home-made* fruit drinks (such as lemonade) will be welcomed and on cold mornings, a cup of hot cocoa. Few think it wise to give tea or coffee to Cubs at camp.

Cocoa before bed is a tradition at many camps. In at least one camp, though, it was found that cocoa contributed to restless sleep and the cocoa was replaced by milk and biscuits with most satisfactory results. You may care to experiment with the same alternative yourself, or even to eliminate the bedtime snack altogether, together with the dirty dishes which go with it.

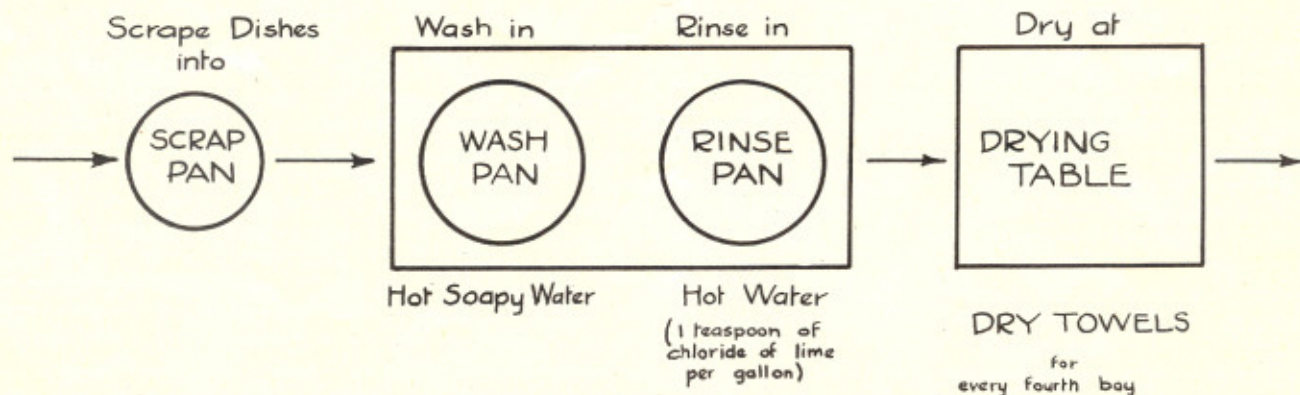
It is most important that the kitchen be properly equipped, both for cooking and for the storing of food. Details will vary with the size, location, and length of the camp, but must, in any case, be figured out by Akela and the cook well ahead of time.

For a smaller camp, and with cooks familiar with outdoor camp cooking, cooking over an open fire is certainly romantic and Scouty. As the camp gets larger, or where the cooks are not leaders, it becomes necessary to establish a cooking shelter or screened kitchen, with a table, a proper stove, and an ice refrigerator.

Cub Camp Chores

The Cubs cannot cook, but they can help, and should. Thus they begin to

DISHWASHING PRODUCTION LINE



THIS SIMPLIFIES THE DISHWASHING PROBLEM. CUBS FORM TWO RANKS, FILING DOWN EACH SIDE OF THE TABLE. FIRST, SCRAPE OFF THE SCRAPS INTO A CAN; SECOND, WASH DISHES IN HOT SOAPY WATER; THIRD, RINSE IN HOT WATER, AND FOURTH, DRY YOUR DISHES. THIS IDEA WAS USED VERY SUCCESSFULLY AT THE LONDON, ONT., CUB CAMP LAST YEAR. THERE'S ONE MORE STEP, TOWELS ARE DROPPED INTO BATH OF HOT SOAPY WATER, WASHED AND PLACED ON THE LINE. THERE ARE CLEAN TOWELS THEN FOR EVERY MEAL, AND WITH ONLY A FEW BOYS USING THEM THEY NEVER GET VERY DIRTY. TRY THIS IDEA—IT IS AS GOOD FOR SCOUTS AS CUBS.

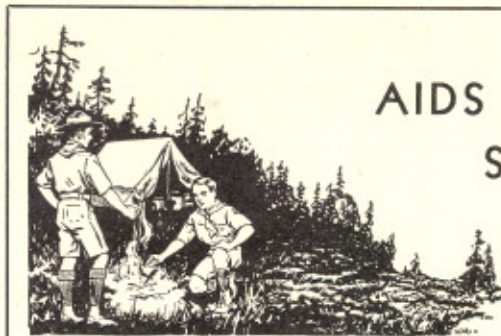
appreciate just how much work is required to prepare meals at camp, and how much care and effort are needed to maintain a high standard of cleanliness.

Gathering wood can become a chore, so make it into a game,—have them make themselves a stretcher to carry the wood back on. Other jobs for the boys can be arranged with the cook, but one very common one is dishwashing. This can either be done by each Six in turn or each Cub can do his own. An interesting idea is the "Dishwashing Production Line", illustrated below.

Shelter of some kind must be provided for the dining tables. If a suitable building is available—so much the better. If not, an awning can be rigged over each table. Food, of course, must never be taken into sleeping tents.

Camp Canteen

Another camp institution which must be planned for is canteen. Supplies must be ordered well ahead of time, particularly in these days, and some plan of rationing worked out. Most leaders feel that one chocolate bar or its equivalent per day is the most each Cub should be permitted to purchase; if indeed, enough even for this is avail-



AIDS TO EFFECTIVE SCOUTING

For Your Camp Menus

MANY an otherwise good camp has been ruined by poor food, or by menus lacking imagination, or by the lack of attention to the provision of energy foods.

The Division of Nutrition of the National Health and Welfare Depart-

ment at Ottawa has given very special study to this matter and Dr. L. B. Pett, Canada's leading nutritionist and his staff have prepared a list of suggested camp menus which provides the necessary balance for camp life.

In connection with the list of menus appended to this article it is suggested that if you decide to substitute meals, you should substitute a whole day's meals, rather than one meal, leaving each day's menu intact. Thus will be preserved the essential balance of the day's meals.

To go with the published menu there is a daily streamlined work-guide, which may be secured by writing the

able. The canteen should also carry stamps and postcards, if the camp is far enough away from home that the Cubs need to write letters.

The best time for canteen is during the evening "free time", after supper and before campfire.

END OF PART TWO

A TRAINED LEADER



LECTURE PERIOD AT GILWELL CAMP.



BUILDING A TRANSPORTER.

A BETTER LEADER



A GILWELL PATROL SITE.

PLAN TO TAKE ONE OF THESE TRAINING COURSES THIS SUMMER

AKELA COURSES

BRITISH COLUMBIA—August 17th-24th.
ALBERTA—August 17th-23rd.
SASKATCHEWAN—July 13th-20th.
MANITOBA—July 18th-26th.
ONTARIO—2 courses—July 27th to August 3rd;
August 10th-17th.
QUEBEC—August 10th-17th.
MARITIMES—August 3rd-10th.
TORONTO—Weekend Course.

SCOUT COURSES

BRITISH COLUMBIA—July 13th-23rd.
ALBERTA—August 24th-Sept. 2nd.
SASKATCHEWAN—July 2nd-11th.
MANITOBA—July 28th-August 5th.
ONTARIO—2 courses—July 15th-26th; August 19th-30th.
QUEBEC—July 27th-August 4th.
MARITIMES—July 9th-19th.
TORONTO AND HAMILTON—Weekend Courses.

Write Your Provincial Headquarters for Full Information

Division of Nutrition, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa. As there will likely be a great demand for these work-guides it is suggested you write in early.

In writing for this information give the Department the number of Campers you expect to have, and they will send you working menus, based on the master menu plan; recipes suitable for camp cooking, work sheets outlining steps in food preparation; lists of desirable facilities and equipment, and shopping lists showing the exact quantities to purchase for the numbers you have to feed, and the menus you wish to use.

Important Things to Remember

Four extremely important things to remember about health in Camp are these.

Water Supply

1. Your water supply must be safe. Have this certified by your health authorities. The service is free. On overnight hikes drinking water should be BOILED.

Refrigeration

2. Refrigeration is important. A simple hole in the ground in a shady place with a plank over it makes a good refrigerator. Another method is to sink a large can, such as a milk can into the ground, and on top keep a bowl of water, covered with burlap sacking. This will absorb the heat from any of the sun's rays which may come through. A small cave, dug into the side of a bank, with wooden doors is another useful method.

Milk Supply

3. Use only pasteurized milk. If you cannot buy it pasteurized, pasteurize it yourself by bringing the milk quickly to a boil, and then pouring it into clean cold containers that have been well scalded. Cover it and cool it as quickly as you can, maybe by setting the container in cold water. Quick short boil—Quick clean cool.

Garbage Disposal

4. Proper garbage disposal is essential. Next month we will reproduce drawings illustrating the various points. Simply the rules are these: Burn everything you possibly can and burn it safely. Have a grease pit for all dish or greasy water. Dig a grave for empty cans and old glass bottles. Flatten the cans first and burn them in the fire.

Here are the suggested menus:

First Day

Breakfast—Citrus Fruit, Hot Cereal, Sweet Bread, Milk.

Dinner—Roast, Potato, Green Vegetable, Rolls, Fruit Pudding, Milk.

PRE-CAMP ROUTINE

1. Plan menus. Collect the necessary recipes.
2. Make out 'perishable' and 'staple' shopping lists from menus and recipes. Send 'staple' shopping list to the wholesaler for price quotations well in advance of the camp opening.
3. Adjust menus if necessary on receiving his reply if the cost needs adjusting.
4. Make out 'staple' purchase orders with definite specifications as to the quality and price desired from the priced 'staples' shopping list.
5. Make out 'perishable' purchase orders for the perishables you will require daily, bi-weekly, or tri-weekly, as the case may be, and if possible, notify the persons with whom you are to deal of your probable requirements in advance.
6. Check the 'staple' goods carefully on their delivery against your purchase order, and do the same at all times for other incoming goods.

Supper—Chowder or Cream Soup, Sandwiches, 2 varieties, Salad, Ginger Bread, Cocoa or Milk.

Bedtime Snack—Graham Crackers, Milk.

Second Day

Breakfast—Fruit Juice, Dry Cereal, Eggs, Bread and Butter, Cocoa.

Dinner—Pot Roast or Swiss Steak, Starchy Vegetable, Root Vegetable, Hot Biscuits, Fruit Sauce, Milk.

Supper—Cold Meat, Potato, Vegetable, Bread and Butter, Milk Pudding, Lemonade.

Bedtime Snack—Molasses Cookies, Milk.

Third Day

Breakfast—Citrus Fruit, Hot Cereal, Honey, Bread and Butter, Milk.

Dinner—Made-over dish such as Shepherd's Pie, Potato, Green Vegetable, Bread and Butter, Custard, Milk.

Supper—Macaroni, Noodles or Spaghetti, Vegetable or Salad, Muffins, Stewed Fruit, Cookies, Cocoa.

Bedtime Snack—Graham Crackers, Milk.

Fourth Day

Breakfast—Fruit Juice, Dry Cereal, Syrup, Pancakes, Milk.

Dinner—Minute Steaks or Hamburgers, Starchy Vegetable, Green Vegetable, Bread and Butter, Cornstarch Pudding, Lemonade.

Supper—Soup, Eggs, boiled, poached, fried or scrambled; Vegetable, Hot Bread, Fruit Pudding, Cocoa.

Bedtime Snack—Peanut Butter and Crackers, Milk.

Fifth Day

Breakfast—Citrus Fruit, Hot Cereal, Eggs, Bread and Butter, Cocoa.

Dinner—Stew, Starchy Vegetable, Root Vegetable, Bread and Butter, Fruit Pudding, Milk.

Supper—Sausages, Potato, Vegetable, Bread and Butter, Milk Pudding, Lemonade.

Bedtime Snack—Doughnuts, Milk.

Sixth Day

Breakfast—Fruit Juice, Dry Cereal, Jam, Bread and Butter, Milk.

Dinner—Fish, Potato, Vegetable, Muffins, Milk Pudding, Cocoa.

Supper—Soup, Vegetable Entree, Bread and Butter, Fruit Upside-down Cake, Milk.

Bedtime Snack—Graham Crackers, Milk.

Seventh Day

Breakfast—Citrus Fruit, Hot Cereal, Eggs, Bread and Butter, Milk.

Dinner—Liver, Potato, Root Vegetable, Bread and Butter, Fruit Pudding, Milk.

Supper—Baked Beans or Bean Loaf; Leafy Vegetable, Hot Bread, Cornstarch Pudding with Fruit Sauce, Cocoa.

Bedtime Snack—Store Cookies, Milk.

Honour Former Scout

The 8th Oshawa Group has formed a new Rover Crew with 14 members. It is to be known as the Ted Friend Crew, in honour of a former Scout who was killed overseas, and who was a son of Chief of Police Owen D. Friend of Oshawa. Two hundred and fifty fathers and sons sat down at the 17th annual banquet of this group held in March. Oshawa's new District Commissioner, J. Harry Rigg, was formerly Scouter of the 8th Oshawa Sea Scouts.

Seeds Campaign a Great Success

Donations Increase 300 Percent

As this story is written, donations to the Seeds for Britain Fund stand at four times the amount raised for this worthy cause last year. This splendid record has resulted from a Dominion-wide interest in the project, doubtless inspired by thoughts of the serious food situation faced by the people of Great Britain, who have suffered so much in the past six years, and are still suffering.

A most generous and cheering donation of \$50 came from the 1st Ardmore Pack at Halifax, N.S. Cubmaster W. A. Jolly tells us that the Pack sponsored a variety concert on March 22nd, the proceeds from which were to be divided between the Seeds for Britain Fund and the Chins-Up Fund. Net proceeds were \$100.20, and \$50.00 of this came to the Seeds for Britain Fund. This amount reveals how much the Cubs of the Pack put into their effort. The concert included plays, songs, recitations, instrumental numbers and movies. The Cubs also did a splendid job of ticket selling, and the result of their efforts should give them a sense of pride for a long time to come of a fine job, splendidly carried through.

From Colwood, B.C., a brand new Pack sent along \$2.00, at the request of the Cubs themselves, Miss Florence O. Proudfoot, the Cubmaster, writes.

Another Group to raise money by a concert was the 1st Gunningsville, N.B., Troop and Pack which forwarded \$5.00, while the 3rd Yorkton, Sask., Troop, sent along its second donation.

Cubs of the 2nd Flin Flon Pack sent along \$6.90, most of which came from their regular dues, and the 6th Fort William (St. Thomas's) Group set aside the Pack and Troop dues for three meetings to make a donation of \$6.50.

It has been a great inspiration to those charged with the operation of the Seeds for Britain Campaign to receive such a ready and generous response to this appeal. The Seeds for Britain Fund is a "Good Turn" in the best of Scouting traditions.

We are happy to acknowledge the following donations:

Previously acknowledged	\$522.99
17th Kitchener, Ont., Pack	3.68
184th Toronto Pack	4.00
9th Galt, Ont., Group	5.00
2nd Calgary Pack	15.00
2nd Calgary Troop	15.00

Pictou Co. N.S. Assn.	14.55
190th Toronto Troop Auxiliary	5.00
Beaupre Troop and Pack,	
Beaupre, Que.	5.00
2nd Flin Flon, Man., Pack	6.90
41st Hamilton, Ont., Pack	5.00
26th and 38th Toronto Scouts'	
Own Bible Class	5.00
1st Cochrane, Ont., Pack	3.00
6th Fort William, Ont., Group	6.50
12th Niagara Falls, Ont., Group	3.15
1st Sovereign, Sask., Troop	5.00
1st Kewagama Group, Cadillac,	
Que.	5.00
1st Milton, Ont., Pack	10.00
2nd Osisko Lake Pack,	
Noranda, Que.	2.50
1st Gunningsville, N.B., Group	5.00
3rd Yorkton, Sask., Troop	7.88
(2nd donation)	
11th Galt, Ont., Pack	1.25
St. Michael's School Pack,	
Christmas Hill, B.C.	10.00

Barnard Rover Crew,	
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.	4.50
Colwood, B.C., Cub Pack	2.00
1st High River, Alta., Pack	5.00
2nd Hamilton, Ont., Sea Scout	
Troop	5.00
1st Oil Springs, Ont., Pack	1.15
Cochrane, Ont., Local Assn.	5.00
26th Toronto Troop	5.00
1st Ardmore Pack, Halifax, N.S.	50.00
Total	\$744.05

Scouting Events

Amherstburg, Ont., Scouts collected four tons of waste paper in a recent drive. Bundles were placed on sidewalks outside of homes, and Scouts collected them and piled them at street corners where they were collected by truck.

* * *

The 7th Charlottetown's recent activities have included a cooking hike, signalling hike, mapping, surveying and estimation hike, and during the Easter holidays they plan a two day hike and camp.



—Photo by Stan Metcalfe.

THIS DISPLAY WAS MADE BY AN OTTAWA MAN, AND SHOWS SEVERAL VARIETIES OF POISON IVY. THEY ARE MOUNTED ON WALLBOARD, COVERED WITH CELLOPHANE, AND EACH EXHIBIT MARKED AS TO TYPE OR STAGE OF GROWTH. THE DISPLAY SUGGESTS AN OPPORTUNITY TO MOUNT THE LEAVES OF THE NATIVE TREES OF YOUR PART OF CANADA, FOR INSTRUCTION AND REMINDER FOR THE NEW SECOND CLASS TEST, NO. 11, THE NAMING OF TREES OR SHRUBS.

Scouters Dead, Books Destroyed, Property Confiscated by Nazis

Czechoslovak Scout Movement appreciates help given by
Canadian Scouts and Cubs through the Chins-Up Fund

MANY of their Scouters dying in concentration camps, their property to the value of more than a million dollars handed over to the Hitler-jugend, and all their books destroyed by fire. That is the sad story of what happened to the Boy Scout Movement in Czechoslovakia during the Nazi occupation.

Before the war there were 40,000 Boy Scouts in Czechoslovakia. Today there are 200,000 members. It is not difficult to imagine then how delighted the Boy Scouts Association in that country was to receive as a gift from the Boy Scouts of Canada, 15,000 Scout handbooks in their own language.

In a recent letter to the Chief Executive Commissioner, Y. V. Zidlicky, International Commissioner for the Czechoslovak Boy Scouts, says in part: "We received your books when we had no manuals for our Troops. I am sure that you understand how very happy we were to give our Troops a real Scout book. I use this occasion to thank you on behalf of our members for your kindness."

Mr. Zidlicky reports that the Movement carried on underground through the war and did valuable work.

This is just one example of what a splendid part these Scout books, printed in Canada and the gift of Canadian Scouts and Cubs, are playing in rebuilding the Scout Movement on the European continent. It is a work that cannot but provide a thrill for every Scout and Cub who has had a share in the work, and it is helping to build up that spirit of world friendship and fellowship which is so necessary if future wars are to be avoided.

Toronto District Scouts and Cubs have agreed to pay for the printing of a further edition of 3,000 handbooks for the Scouts of the Netherlands. But the surface of the need has only been scratched. There is a tremendous amount yet to be done if Canada is to play its full part in giving Scouting back to the youth of Europe. Donations of any size, sent through your District or Provincial Headquarters, or direct to Dominion Headquarters will be most acceptable and helpful.

The following donations received up

to April 15th are gratefully acknowledged:

1st Grimsby, Ont., Pack; Trail-Rossland, B.C., Scout Jamboree; 4th Galt, Ont., Pack; 1st Lachute, Que., Troop; Fairmont-St. Giles Group; St. Matthews Group; Iona Group; Eastern Area Cubs and Scouts; Lorne Barnwell, Woodlands Troop; W. A. Walters, N. H. Friedman, St. Columba Troop; H. S. Corden, Cote des Neiges Troop; 1st N.D.G. Troop; Adah Israel Troop; St. Andrews (Westmount) Troop; St. Anne de Bellevue Pack; Queen Mary United Troop; Rosedale Troop; Trinity Pack; St. Thomas Pack; Wesley Troop; Upper Lachine Troop; R. Wileman, Strathcona Troop, all of Montreal; 1st Asbestos, Que., Group; Lennoxville Group; 2nd Quebec Pack.

9th Brantford, Ont., Pack; Mrs. L. Callaghan, St. Catharines, Ont.; 2nd St. Catharines Pack; 25th St. Catharines Pack; 6th St. Catharines Troop; 2nd St. Catharines Troop; Cub Joe Houlden, St. Catharines; 17th St. Catharines Troop; 1st Lansing, Ont., Pack; 5th Moncton, N.B., Pack; Pictou County, N.S., Boy Scouts; 17th Windsor, Ont., Troop.

8th Windsor, Ont., Pack; 30th Windsor, Ont., Group Committee; 37th Windsor, Ont., Troop; 27th Winnipeg (Mowgli) Pack; 71st Winnipeg Troop; 22nd Winnipeg Troop; 41st Winnipeg Pack; 23rd Winnipeg Pack; 1st Sovereign, Sask., Troop; St. George's Wolf Cub Pack, Winnipeg; 72nd Winnipeg Scout Troop; Cubmasters Training Course, Winnipeg; 38th Winnipeg Troop and Pack; Sidney, B.C., "C" Pack; Barnard Rover Crew, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.; 5th Timmins, Ont., Troop.

Poison Ivy Eradication

POISON IVY is an ever present problem at most summer camps. For a good many years the general object has been to keep boys away from ivy patches and to know how to treat them if they came in contact with it. Today however the tendency is towards eradication and considerable progress has been made along this line in recent years.

On the market today are several commercial preparations which are said

New Chief Scout

(Continued from first page)

gallantry. He was twice wounded, five times mentioned in dispatches awarded the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross and the French Legion of Honour.

His Excellency speaks five languages, is an all-round athlete, a champion long distance runner and a first class horseman. His hobby is water colours.

The title and form of address given immediately below his picture is the official form by which the Chief Scout wishes to be known, and his name, appearing on any Scout stationary should appear in the manner outlined.

to be effective in the eradication of the weed. There are no less than 30 varieties of the 2,4D product appearing under trade names. A C.I.L. product "Ammate", an Ammonium Sulphamate compound is highly recommended, and another product said to be quite good is Alticide.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa has experimented with most of these new weed killers, but botanists there are not prepared yet to say that they are completely effective. However the results have been reassuring.

One thing their tests have proved is that seldom will one application of the ivy killers do a complete job. The general principle, we understand is that the chemicals are sprayed on the leaves of the plant, which suck in the poison through the leaf pores and kill the plant. However it would seem that in many cases, the first application is not sufficient to kill the roots, and a second and perhaps third application is necessary.

First spraying should be done in May or June, or as soon as the leaves are fully expanded. There is always the chance too that new shoots are just coming through and are not in leaf, and these would require later treatment. However poison ivy can be eradicated with care and perseverance, and efforts should be made to rid campsites of the plant. Most of these chemicals are reasonably priced and are soluble in water.

THE NEW 1946 CATALOGUE READY SOON

Do Not Send for Copies Until You Receive Notice in the Mail

THE 1946 Stores Department Catalogue will soon be ready for distribution, but please note this special warning. Do not write in for copies for your Troop or Pack yet. Just as soon as the printing is completed you will be sent a sample copy with a covering letter, telling you "where and how" to secure sufficient copies for each and every boy member of the Association.

We know you are going to like this new post-war catalogue. The cover, a reproduction of which appears on this page, is an original colour copy of the Scout as featured on a recent calendar of the Mutual Life of Canada. Permission for its use was granted by the company's president, Mr. Louis L. Lang, who is a member of the Executive Committees of both the Canadian General Council and the Ontario Provincial Council. The picture is framed in the Rover, Scout and Cub colours of red, green and yellow, making a most attractive cover.

Preparing the Catalogue

The preparation of the catalogue has been an unusually arduous task. The Dominion Quartermaster, George Ferguson, has been working on it for almost a year. Recently, Mr. Ferguson completed 25 years service as Quartermaster, and he tells us that never in those 25 years has he encountered so many difficulties and problems as he has in the production of this issue. In addition to the problems of paper shortages, labour shortages in both the printing and engraving trades, he has been faced with innumerable government regulations and price ceilings. These latter have been the major cause in the hold-up of the catalogue.

Everyone is acquainted with the difficulties in obtaining certain types of merchandise these days, and the Stores Department has been no exception. Some goods are still in short supply, but you may rest assured that everything possible is being done to secure the supplies and to maintain the high quality for which the Stores have always been noted. Increased costs in both labour and materials will result in some price changes which have been authorized by The Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

The 1946 Catalogue

The new catalogue is handsomely illustrated, and features a number of new lines. Its distribution however does not signal the end of all the Q.M.'s worries. There are still, and will be for some time to come a limited supply of many items, due to shortage of raw materials, scarcity of skilled labour, and in some cases to import



difficulties. However one by one these difficulties are being overcome, and we hope within the next twelve months, that the Stores Department will be able to return to its full programme of pre-war service.

A New Feature

A special feature, designed to encourage advancement among Scouts, is a four page illustrated section devoted to the story of a Scout passing through his various tests, from the time he comes up for the Pack, until he reaches the proud rank of First Class Scout.

Ample Copies Printed

Mr. Ferguson has arranged for the printing of a sufficient quantity of catalogues so that a copy will be available for every Scout and Cub. It is hoped and expected that sample copies will be in the hands of Scouters before the end of May, with full instructions as to where to apply for additional copies. May we repeat, *please do not contact either your Provincial Headquarters or the Stores Department, or retail outlets, until you receive your sample copy.*

Mr. Ferguson has asked us to express his appreciation for your patience and forbearance during this period of adjustment when the catalogue has been in course of preparation.

A page of helpful ideas from anyone, anywhere.

THE DUFFEL BAG

If you have a good one, tested, please send it in.

Alberta Scout Gets Silver Cross

AT a special gathering of the 1st Red Deer, Alberta, Pack and Troop recently, Scout Tom Symes of Red Deer was presented with the Silver Cross for Gallantry by Assistant Provincial Commissioner Rees C. Hugh. Tom saved the lives of two girls who fell from a raft last July. First he brought an 11 year old girl to safety, and then returned to bring in a 14 year old girl. Well nigh exhausted he had difficulty climbing back on to the raft himself.

First Scouts Inspected by New Chief Scout

THE Boy Scouts of Truro, Nova Scotia, have the honour to be the first Scout Troop inspected by Canada's new Governor-General and Chief Scout, Viscount Alexander, because the leaders, headed by Commissioner Sam McLennan were on the job. Finding that the Vice-Regal train was due to stop at Truro for 20 minutes, the Scouts of the town, smartly uniformed, formed a Guard of Honour at the station. Immediately following his reception by the civic officials, Lord Alexander inspected the Scouts, while Her Excellency inspected a Girl Guide Guard of Honour.

Good Training Pays Dividends

THE excellent training given to Boy Scouts in First Aid is credited in a newspaper story from Medicine Hat, Alberta, with rendering valuable assistance on two occasions recently. Malcolm Goldie, a member of the Riverside Troop in Medicine Hat saved a three year old boy from more serious injury, when he quickly rendered first aid when the child's clothing caught fire from a bonfire in a neighbour's back yard. After smothering the flames, he sent for help and had the boy rushed off to hospital. Another member of the same Troop, Malcolm O'Conner, gave first aid to another boy who was the victim of a shooting accident. Recently, 16 members of this Troop, including the two boys mentioned passed their St. John Ambulance examination with average marks ranging from 91 to 98 per cent. The Scoutmaster is H. Morrice.

The Town Council at Amherst, N.S., made a grant of \$100 to the Boy Scouts Association to assist in the association's work.

Things We Don't Like to See

FROM Roly Young's column in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*: "It's a small beach, so when a group of city Scouts moved in for the weekend, I didn't mind, providing they would move the truck out of my front drive so I could get in and out. It was thoughtful of them to scatter the embers of their fires all over the sand before they left, and what they buried in the sand has improved the premises immensely from a sanitary point of view, if not from an esthetic one. I must plant some more poison ivy this weekend."

The moral: Get permission before you camp on private property, and leave the place as neat and tidy as you found it.

Shut-In's Day First Sunday in June

LAST year, many Scout Troops and Cub Packs observed National Shut-in's Day, and brought cheer and fellowship into the lives of those who, by reason of various handicaps, cannot mix in the normal social life of the community. The Boy Scouts Association is one of the official endorsers of National Shut-in's Day. In many communities the day will be officially proclaimed by the Mayor. Scouts and Cubs may take part by visiting the sick and handicapped, and by sending greeting cards to all who are shut in by illness or other cause.

Are You Using It?

FROM the Headquarters Secretary of the New Zealand Boy Scouts Association comes this comment: "I must say also, how impressed we were with the publication *The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes*. This is a book which appeals to us immensely, and we are hopeful of being able to make arrangements to import a quantity from you."

This handy, pocket size book of Scouter-to-Scout talks is a Canadian publication, available at your Provincial Headquarters or from the Stores Department at 35c a copy.

On Uniform Again

REV. D. H. Dixon, writing in the *Sault Ste. Marie Daily Star* says: His Majesty the King wears four uniforms, those of the Royal Navy, Army, the Air Force and the Boy Scouts (shorts and all). By donning the uniform the King gives emphasis to the royal patronage of the Movement.

Every Boy Scout should wear uniform—else he is not fully a member. This may be one of the chief reasons for the lack of interest in the Movement in the Sault. The boys in the existing Troops do not wear full uniform and this gives the public the impression of half-heartedness and lack of enthusiasm. If the various Group Committees and leaders would do their part by insisting on full regulation uniform being worn by every Scout and Cub on all public occasions and at Troop and Pack meetings they would find the public generally more interested.

Uniform is a great leveller. It places boys from all kinds of homes and financial circumstances on the same footing. It is the great eradicator of class distinction.

An Idea from The Pas, Man.

REV. Father Rene Major, Scoutmaster of the 3rd The Pas Troop in Manitoba has tried out a good scheme to teach Cubs and Scout their Law. Each meeting he takes a striking picture, cut from a magazine, and pastes it on a sheet of white paper. Below it he puts some comment, or has a Scout make a two minute speech about it. The sheet is tacked face down on the Bulletin Board until the time comes to show it, when the boys all crowd around to see what this week's idea is.

A sample Father Major was good enough to send us, showed a picture of a compass. Below the picture was typed this comment.

"A traveller had a good compass. That traveller was headstrong and independent. He didn't want to use his compass. He said he didn't need it; he was too smart to get lost. Now his bones rest in the northern waste lands.

"Your Scout and Wolf Cub Law are a compass to you. If you follow them they'll lead you straight in life. If you think you're too smart to follow them—your laws—you'll never attain the goal of your life on earth."