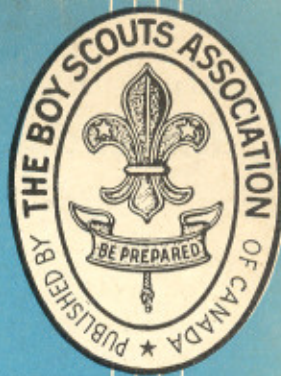


The Scout Leader

VOLUME 24 - No. 8

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

APRIL 1947



BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK - APRIL 7-13

The Sixth Scout Law - A Scout is a Friend To Animals

Between Ourselves

Who Is To Blame?

DURING the past few months we have had to turn down scores of excellent pictures for use in *The Scout Leader* for the sole reason that Scouts pictured here improperly uniformed. In the vast majority of cases it was because half those pictured were wearing long pants. One very excellent shot of a first aid group, in which seven Scouts appeared, had no less than five of them wearing longs.

Now we are well aware of all the excuses made for this condition. Some will tell us that the shortage of uniforms is the cause, but the Troop from Calgary we pictured last month, seems to have overcome this difficulty. Others will tell you that Scouts insist on long pants—and the answer to that is that they generally reflect the opinions expressed by their Scouter. Still another argument is that Scouting is a voluntary organization, and therefore you cannot make a boy wear the correct uniform.

The other day someone told us this story. A former Scout, who had left the Movement joined the Sea Cadets. One night he decided to drop in on his old Troop. He was spic and span in every way. His uniform was complete and neatly pressed. His shoes were shined; his hair carefully groomed. To use an army phrase he was "all spit and polish."

You can bet the boys in the Troop noticed it, and the Scoutmaster too. In fact the latter commented upon his smart turnout, and the Cadet's reply was something like this. "Boy, you wouldn't get away with sloppy uniforms, dirty shoes, or part uniform in our outfit. You'd soon be checked up."

He said it with very evident pride too. He was proud of his smartness, and rightly so.

The Scoutmaster looked over his motley crew and sighed, "Why can't we do it in Scouting?"

The answer is simply this. We can. The Sea Cadet movement is just as voluntary as is the Scout movement. No boy has to belong unless he wants to. The Sea Cadet leader simply insists on smartness, and he gets it. It is just as easy for the Scoutmaster to insist upon smartness and get it.

There are two things required to achieve smartness in Scouting. First, there must be the desire for it on the part of the Scoutmaster. Second, there must be the same insistence that made the Sea Cadet smart, and proud of it. To this might be added a third requirement—smartness on the part of the Scoutmaster himself.

The more we expect of our Scouts, the more we get from them. There are plenty of smart Troops in Canada, and they are smart because the Scoutmaster is smart, and because he insists on smartness from his boys.

Even His Majesty the King has noticed that Scouts do not make as smart a showing as the cadet corps, and he asked Lord Rowallan last year to stress this point among Scouts. If we all spend as much time insisting and working toward smartness as we do in finding excuses for our lack of it, we will soon be able to stand with pride by the side of any other uniformed organization in Canada. It is up to us who are Scouters to keep on insisting, to keep on setting the example until we reach the goal of smartness that His Majesty has asked of us.

Would You-Do You Accept Such "Brats?"

THE challenge rang out: "How many such unkempt little 'brats' would you invite to join your Scouts or Guides?" and right back at him went my answer: "A great many". It was at a Home and School meeting in an Ontario city; the speaker was a judge of a juvenile court. He had been giving us some eye-opening facts and figures on the problems of dealing with children from crowded homes. We were all interested. In suggesting ways and means of coping with such situations the judge was advocating community

centres where all boys and girls, regardless of their social standing or their dress, yes, their clothes, would find a welcome and a programme to occupy their spare time.

It is just such public statements as the one made by that judge, and the recent radio broadcast in which a Jewish lad was said to have been refused admission to a Scout Troop because of his faith, that harms Scouting. Unfortunately, it is claimed, there was some basis for both statements. What is your attitude in such cases. Would

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you—do you admit such boys into your Troop or Pack? I hope you do—B.P. would, for Scouting knows no barriers of colour, class or creed. Think it over, won't you? Are you and your group Scouting? Or is it a select, closed corporation you are running?

—Old Scouter.

TEST NO. 21 - How To Teach It.

READ AND BE ABLE TO USE A

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

Editor's Note. This is the first of a series of three articles on teaching mapping to Scouts. The series comprises most of the lessons outlined in a recent course for Scouters in Windsor, Ont., where they proved most helpful and effective. The Committee in charge of this special course was composed of Arthur G. Merifield, Clifford E. Baynton, and Walter L. Fetterly, to whom our grateful thanks are extended. This is not so much an attempt to teach Scouters the art of mapping, but rather to show Scouters how to present it to their Scouts. The series will appear in the April, May and June issues of *The Leader* and will provide plenty of practical material for use during the period of summer Scouting and camping.

Lesson 1—Introduction

Materials required—Maps—"pirate," political, road, air, marine, and others if available, 1 topographic map each two in class, blackboard, chalk, eraser.

Introduction—1. Tell pirate (or explorer) story. Refer to treasure maps. Show "pirate" map and note that North point is shown and that directions for finding treasure give *distances*, *directions* (compass) and *landmarks*.

2. Question about occupations today in which maps are used—write on blackboard as given (eg. engineers, surveyors, airlines, pilots, sailors, traffic managers, travellers, geologists, soil experts, etc.). If possible, show examples of the maps used by each.

3. Question to bring out definition of a map—write definition on blackboard. (Map is a picture of the ground drawn to scale). Maps are sometimes called Plans or Charts.

4. Emphasize that maps differ according to use for which made.

Presentation—1. Show various types of maps, beginning with those already familiar—point out important features and differences. Emphasize how each is designed for certain uses and who uses, and that scale conforms to use—(eg. Air map—small scale to cover wide area because of plane speed, otherwise pilot would have to keep changing his map).

(a) Political Map—as used in schools—shows continents, cities, rivers, etc. Does not show—roads, railways, hills, buildings, etc.

(b) Road Map—shows main roads, quality of roads, cities, rivers and how

to cross them, etc. Does not show—trees, woods, hills, etc.

(c) Marine Chart—shows water depths, channels, buoys, lighthouses, landmarks visible from water, courses to follow between ports, etc. Does not show any detail of land except shoreline.

(d) Air Map—shows main features of country, landing fields, radio beams, dangerous towers, etc. Does not show details of country.

2. Discuss type of map most useful to Scouts (on hike and for picking campsite). List features on blackboard as brought out in discussion.

3. Explain that Ordnance Survey Topographic Map gives all of these features (because it is made for the Army which requires the same features).

4. Distribute maps and point out the features as listed in No. 2 above.

Conclusion—1. Sum up the lesson by emphasizing:

(a) All maps show distance, direction, and landmarks as well as features specially required by the people for whom they are made.

(b) There is a different type of map for each purpose.

(c) Uses to which a Scout may put a map.

2. Allow time for questions.

3. Ask questions for remainder of time.

Lesson 2—Measuring Distances—Scale

Materials required—Maps of familiar ground, pencils and paper, rulers, blackboard and chalk, footrule and yardstick, pictures, foreign map.

Introduction—1. Review definition of map (picture (bird's eye view) of ground drawn to scale).

2. Using pictures to illustrate point out all parts are drawn in proportion—i.e.—to same scale. Size of known objects acts as scale to judge size of unknown. Same is true of a map.

Presentation—1. Draw scale sketch of room on blackboard using ruler and demonstrate how to use as a scale.

2. Develop definition of scale by questions—i.e.—proportion which the distance between any two points on map bears to the horizontal distance between the same two points on the ground. (Be sure "horizontal distance" is fully understood).

3. Ways to express scale:

(a) In words—one inch to one mile.

(b) By a measured line—note on map—from 0 to right in units and from 0 to left in fractions—explain and demonstrate use.

(c) By a Representative Fraction— $1/63,360$ numerator gives unit on map and denominator gives equivalent units on ground.

4. Working with class, measure several direct distances on map—begin with well-known distances.

5. Working with class, using paper, measure several routes which bend and turn. (Mark each section along edge of paper to get total length in straight line—then measure using scale).

6. Discuss choice of scale in making map and bring out that scale depends on area and detail to cover.

7. If no difficulty has been met and if time allows explain the value of the Representative Fraction—i.e.—ease of converting any scale to one which is familiar.

Example—German or French map—scale in metres—R.F. is $1/500,000$. To convert to miles to the inch divide 500,000 by 63,360 which gives 7.89.

Therefore 1 inch on map equals 7.89 miles on the ground.

Conclusion—1. Have class work out as many problems as possible; e.g.—How long will it take to hike from A to B at 3 miles per hour?

Using Scout's Pace and going along certain route where would you be at the end of 2 hours? etc. etc.

2. Stress necessity for accuracy—error of $1/2$ inch on map means an error of $1/2$ mile on ground etc.

Lesson 3—Contours

Materials required—model of hill showing contours, maps illustrating various methods of showing contour, Ordnance Survey maps, pencils, paper, rulers, blackboard, chalk, eraser.

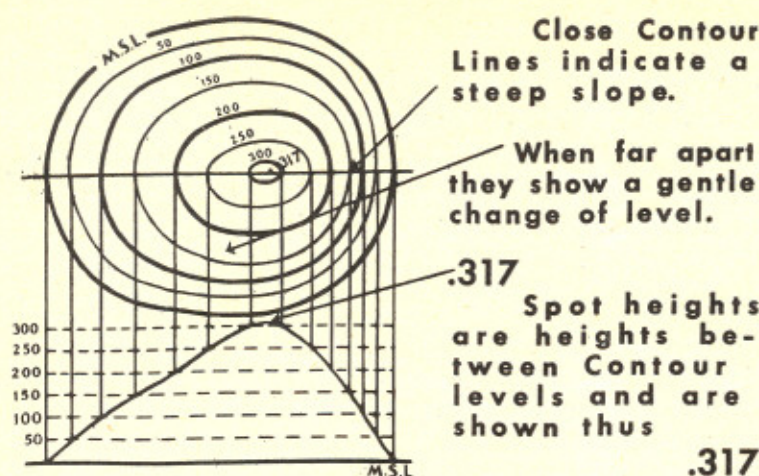
Introduction—1. In picking campsite, you'll want to know about hills and drainage of site you are considering. On hikes and in games, hills are important.

2. To get a mental picture from a map, the contour of the ground (rise and fall) is one of the most important things you must fix in your mind.

3. There are several ways of showing contour—colour shading, hatchures, contour lines, surface levels (spot heights). Show maps illustrating these. Contour lines give the clearest and simplest picture.

4. Point out the contour lines on Ordnance Survey Maps.

Presentation—1. To show rise and fall of the ground by contour lines it



The vertical distance between contour lines is called the Vertical Interval (V.I.) or Contour Interval (C.I.). The horizontal distance between contours is called the Horizontal Equivalent (H.E.)

is necessary to have some starting point—i.e.—level 0. This is Mean (average) Sea Level (M.S.L.). All heights of ground measured from this.

2. Demonstrate—By joining all points of same height we form a contour line.

3. Definition—A contour line is an imaginary line on the surface of the ground at the same height above Mean Sea Level throughout its length.

4. Using hill model, show contours in profile view and then turn hill to give "bird's eye" view—as on map. Point out—where contour lines close together slope is steep, where far apart, slope is gradual.

5. Difference in level between adjacent contours is called the Vertical Interval (V.I.) (sometimes Contour Interval). Emphasize—it is vertical difference and not the difference as measured up the slope. The V.I. is always given in feet.

6. Changes in level less than the V.I. are NOT shown on map and only examination of ground will reveal them.

Conclusion—1. Use actual problems on map to impress lesson.

- Does ground slope from A to B or from B to A?
- How high would you have to climb to get to top of hill?
- Which side of hill would be easier to climb?
- Could you see traffic on road A from point B?
- Where is highest point of road between A and B? etc.

2. Re-state points of lesson as required by results of practical work.

3. Demonstrate and have class do section drawings.

Scouters and Flags on the March

OUR Scout friend from Wallaceburg, Ont., who prompted the article "Marching for Scouts" in the February issue of *The Scout Leader* has written us again asking more pertinent questions. We are very glad he did, because it provides us with the opportunity to inform others on these matters, which evidently worry many other Scouters.

Here are the questions he asks. "Where do the Scouters and Assistants march in relation to the Troop? Also what is the correct position of the flags on the march when the Cub, Scout and Union Flags are being carried, and what is the proper position when either the Cub or Scout Flag is carried with the Union Flag?"

First: the position of the Scouters.

The Scoutmaster should always march ahead of the Troop, before the Union Flag, and the A.S.M. or A.S.M.s immediately behind the Troop. The same procedure applies to the Pack, which should always march ahead of the Troop. In this latter event, whoever is parade marshal, the Scoutmaster or Cubmaster, should lead the parade. If the S.M. is marshal the A.S.M., or the senior A.S.M. if there is more than one, should march ahead of the Troop.

Second: The correct position of the flags. The Union Jack should be carried on the march by itself, immediately behind the marshal, with a guard of honour composed of one Scout and one Cub. If there is a Troop Leader it should be his job to carry the Union Flag. The Pack and Troop flags should follow immediately behind the Union Flag, side by side, Pack flag on the left, Troop flag on the right. There is no guard of honour for these flags.

Third: when the Pack or Troop flag is carried with the Union Flag. The Union Flag should always be carried by itself, never beside the Pack or Troop Flag. If the Troop alone is on the march, the Union Flag would come first with a guard of honour of two Scouts, and the Troop flag alone immediately behind. The same applies to the Pack on the march.

On this question it is well to point out one other thing. We know in some instances both Pack and Troop own Union Flags. In a parade of both units, only one Jack should be carried. It is better to have a Group Union Flag, and one each for the Pack and Troop.

It might be added here that the Chief Scout of the Empire, Lord Rowallan, believes that Cubs should not be expected to march in parades.

"Greatest Influence For Good"

IN *The Lancet*, noted British medical journal, Professor Richard Ellis, of the Department of Child Life and Health at the University of Edinburgh is reported to have said: "The greatest influence for good in the health of the older child has not been a health service or doctor, but the late Lord Baden-Powell, who had the vision to see that there was a place for a non-military, non-political youth organization designed to encourage the open-air life, independence and initiative, service to the community, and the fundamentals of good citizenship. His scheme makes these principles attractive to boys, and canalises their natural interests during the "gang age." The growth of the Scout and Guide Movements, with their world membership of five million, is evidence of Baden-Powell's grasp of the needs of youth."



A Scout must prepare himself by previous thinking out and practising how to act in any accident or emergency so that he is never taken by surprise; he knows exactly what to do when anything unexpected happens.

—“Scouting for Boys.”

EVERY boy in your Troop or your Senior Unit—the quiet ones as well as those who are always seeking adventure—is dead certain to find himself in a jam one of these days that will take a good head and no fumbling to get out of. No need to draw a diagram for you to explain what can happen. For it isn't very long ago that you were in that twelve to twenty age bracket yourself. Sometimes, no doubt, you wonder how you came through with a whole skin.

Mind you also, mister, some of these days something's going to happen in your community, and your Troop will be asked to help. It may be a search for a lost child. It may be a ripsnorting hurricane or a tidal wave if you live on the coast, tornado, flash flood or high water if you live inland, or a great fire anywhere.

When the “something” happens your outfit will either be *ready* or *not ready*. You'll hope it's *ready*, but as just hoping won't do it, a few ideas are set down here on “Training for Trouble.”

Your outfit's readiness depends on how well prepared each boy is. Are they all physically fit, self-reliant? Do they have the necessary gear—clothing, first-aid kit, length of rope, and the other things needed? If your Scouts are well trained in Scouting, and you have given them special training in mobilising for emergency, you are *ready*.

TRAINING FOR TROUBLE

By F. C. Mills, Director, Health and Safety, Boy Scouts of America

Mobilisation

The best way to mobilise is the most simple way, and doing it occasionally—say once in two months—is not only a good test of alertness, it is a big help in developing team play and pride in the outfit.

But here is a warning *but!* Be sure that when you call for a mobilisation, if it is not expected, something considered worth while will happen. Or if it is expected, that your Scouts know what it is for. In other words don't cry “wolf wolf” and have no wolf. Be sure its justified, even if the “wolf” is just a good social time with a little food.

The most certain way to get your outfit together is the “man to man” method. The Unit Leader notifies his assistants. They notify the Junior Leaders, who in turn each notify two members of their Patrol who carry on the chain of communication until all are alerted.

Fancy methods (telephone, radio, bicycle, auto) frequently fail, although they are worth trying after the simple *on foot* method is perfected. Example of failure: New England hurricane of

'38. In one affected city elaborate systems had been worked out, using everything but getting around. Falling trees knocked out the telephone and blocked the streets so neither automobiles nor bicycles could get through—result, no mobilisation.

The alarm-clock method is an interesting way of starting a practice mobilisation. Scouts who have been previously instructed to report at a definite point at a certain time set alarm clocks at an hour that will permit them to dress (if they are in bed), notify parents verbally or by leaving a note, and get to their rendezvous on time. With a little practice a boy can get completely dressed and ready to leave the house in three minutes. Sounds amazing. Is quite a challenge.

One of the best practice “emergencies” is a lost-child search. “Prunella”—a good rag dummy that a Scoutmaster's wife can be induced to make and dress—is partially hidden in a patch of woods or any local terrain where a child might wander. The area to be covered should not be so large that more than an hour is needed for the search. At the approximate time

WINDSOR WAS PREPARED FOR TROUBLE



When a tornado struck the outskirts of Windsor, Ont., last summer, the Scouts were prepared and rendered yeoman service. Here Col. L. H. Millen, Provincial Commissioner for Ontario presents the citation for the Medal of Merit, awarded the Scouts of Windsor, to District Commissioner W. Edgar Wallace.

call for mobilisation, organise your search and start. Organisation, distance between searchers, signals, etc., will depend on the country over which the hunt is to be carried on. In brush or wooded country searchers must be quite close and move slowly. In open country farther apart and at a faster pace. Line must move forward on a straight front of course, and without unnecessary shouting. Lost persons often run in panic from the noisy rabble of searchers. Even "Prunella" couldn't be blamed for that.

A by-product of such a search may—we would like to say should—be the mapping of the country around the home community where a person might be lost. This map should indicate danger points that should be patrolled—a steep river bank or lake shore, mine shaft, cliff, bog or sink hole. To such points one or more pair of Scouts should be sent in case of emergency. This would be particularly true at night.

Message Relays

In almost every catastrophe Scouts are called on to serve as messengers. This is one thing that almost any Scout in a Troop could do, with parents' permission of course. Good practice races can be conducted by Patrols, indoors or out.

In order to prove that messages must be "rit" (one authority says Napoleon lost the Battle of Waterloo because a verbal message was distorted!) give two Patrols a message such as: "Chief Police Brunswick: Wreck Burnham Junction, many injured. Send doctors, nurses, medical supplies, ambulances. Signed Jones, station agent." Have them write it down, study two minutes, and then start. Patrol Number One's first man passes his message back to judge and runs to the Number Two man and verbally repeats the message. Number Two memorises it and runs to Number Three, and so on, until the last man who gets the message gives it to the judge, who writes it down. In the meantime Number Two Patrol's members pass the message along in writing. Each new man who receives it has it read to him, and he in turn writes it down and carries it to the next station. The last man to carry it reads it to the judge, who copies it down and compares it with that of the competing Patrol. Try this for sure proof that it pays to write.

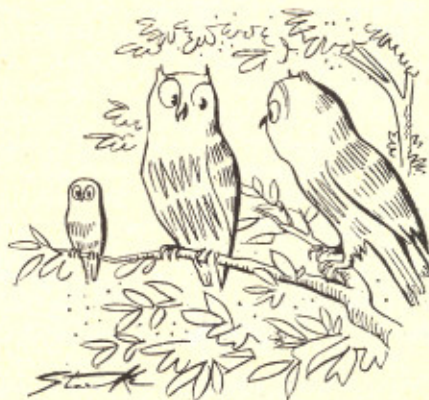
Teach the boys to write with wrong hand. Tell them that theoretically their writing hand is broken, but they must be able to write a message in case of personal accident.

Sample message: "Help! I, Jack Harris injured. Room 412 Brown Office Building. Live 360 Clinton. Hurry. Jack."

Rope Contests

Rope contests teach speed and agility as well as knots and use of rope. They can be carried on indoors or out. Each Scout should have a six-foot length of half-inch rope. Here are some good contests:

- (a) Tie seven clove hitches over post in twenty seconds.
- (b) Tie bowline behind the back in six seconds, around own waist in five seconds, and around the waist of another person in ten seconds.
- (c) Tie and get into a bowline on a bight in twenty seconds (one



"You must hear Freddie's imitation of a Boy Scout."

Reproduced from *Punch*.

bight around each leg).

- (d) Join three pieces of rope together in fifteen seconds, using sheet bend.
- (e) Using a 3/16-in. or 1/4-in. heaving line, throw three times across target five feet wide, thirty feet from throwing mark, in one minute.
- (f) Tie taut line hitch around another person in twelve seconds.

Observation

Observation hikes, for practice in seeing what is looked at and knowing what is heard, work in perfectly as preparation for lost-person searches. Here are three projects to try. All can be done outdoors, and some of them inside:

Hidden Objects. Over a distance of a quarter of a mile or more, depending on terrain, following a designated route, discover and name eight out of ten objects not common to the surroundings, placed, but not hidden, on the ground, in the bushes or in trees.

Identifying Sounds. In the dark, or while blindfolded, identify and name at

least twelve out of eighteen sounds such as: Whispering, cough, person breathing, man walking, woman walking, man running, water being poured, match being struck, clothes rubbing against underbrush, keys or coins rattling, cooking gear rattling, rifle bolt being opened and closed, chopping with axe, eating.

Knowledge of Community. On a map of the community on which street names have been removed or covered, point out the location of city hall, police headquarters, fire headquarters, at least one hospital, and other important buildings and natural landmarks, lakes, ponds, streams, springs.

Plot the route to be travelled to one or more of these locations. Name streets or roads to be travelled, and give their compass directions.

Well—there you have a few projects that should help tune your outfit up for bigger things to come.

—Scouting (U.S.A.)

Brave Outdoors With No Tents, No Pots, No Pans

The following article is a condensation of a report which appeared in the January 25th issue of the Hamilton, Ont., *Spectator*. We hope that it will encourage some sit-by-the-fire-in-the-winter Scouters to get out of doors and do likewise.

WITHOUT tents, without cooking utensils and without stoves, a band of Hamilton Scout Leaders conducted a winter camping experiment known as "Operation Dan'l Boone" the week-end of January 18th and 19th. The party of ten, headed by Tom Rogerson (A.D.C. for Training) and Gordon Williams (Executive Commissioner) hauled their equipment on an improvised toboggan over icy roads to Hamilton's new Nemo camp site where the group was divided into three separate patrols—the Bass, the Pick-erel and the Brook Trout.

While two Patrols swiftly erected wind breaks the third Patrol was soon busy, with axe and saw, constructing a reflector fire place.

Bivouacked on the bank of a frozen stream in a deep valley and backed by a hemlock-studded hill, the camp proved to be very comfortable. Great logs were used to reflect the fire in the bivouac and logs served as tables and seats . . . evergreen boughs made springy mattresses. Steaks were grilled on forked sticks and bread was made by twisting dough onto peeled branches . . . toasted over the fire. Tom Roger-

(Continued on page 120)

A Report To The Movement On

BOY SCOUT - GIRL GUIDE WEEK 1947

FROM coast to coast Canada's sixth observance of Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week was an outstanding success. Officially opened with radio addresses by Canada's Chief Scout, His Excellency Viscount Alexander, Governor General of Canada, and by Viscountess Alexander, Honorary President of the Girl Guides Association, and Major-General D. C. Spry, Chief Executive Scout Commissioner for Canada, the week got away to a splendid start.

Through the cooperation of the press and radio, the activities of the week were well publicized. Clippings from newspapers will occupy three large scrap books at Dominion Headquarters. Personally signed letters of thanks on a special letterhead, with the Scout-Guide Week theme picture in a green tint in the background, were sent out to 588 newspapers and radio stations from Dominion Headquarters' Public Relations Service. It is hoped that District and Provincial Councils have also expressed their appreciation to those who supported the effort.

In several provinces Scout-Guide Week was used as a means of appealing for leaders and some gratifying results were obtained. A careful study of the results of Scout-Guide Week in 1947 is being made and will be one of the topics of discussion at the National Conference to be held at the Seignior Club in Montebello, Quebec, in April.

Based upon reports received from provincial executive commissioners, and upon press clippings, the following is a summary of the 1947 observance of Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week by provinces:

Prince Edward Island—Scout-Guide Week activities on "The Island" included joint church services, "open house" at many Pack, Troop, Brownie and Guide meetings; radio addresses by Guide and Scout speakers; a joint provincial dinner for Guiders and Scouters; a free skating session for Cubs and Brownies; a rally and treat for Scouts, and a province-wide observance of Girl Guide Thinking Day.

Nova Scotia—Every district in the province participated. Individual Pack and Troop church services as well as a number of joint church parades with the Guides were featured; numerous window displays, parents' nights, public displays of Cubbing and Scouting, radio talks, service club addresses and

special sermons were noted in reports received.

New Brunswick—Radio and service club addresses by provincial and district Scout leaders, joint and group church services, father and son banquets, parents' nights, window displays, group concerts and several church parades were the highlights of New Brunswick's observance of the week.

Quebec—Press clippings indicate that Quebec did its share in bringing Scouting to public notice from Feb. 16th to 23rd. District programmes followed a consistent pattern of service club addresses, radio talks, joint church services and other activities. In Montreal the emphasis was on "Scout Leaders Wanted" and as a result of this tie-up some 35 adults offered their services to Scouting. A special training course for those accepted was started on March 18th. Highlight of the Montreal observance was the annual banquet for Patrol Leaders, some 850 of whom heard a timely talk from Canada's Chief Scout, Viscount Alexander, who was guest speaker at the banquet in the Mount Royal Hotel.

Ontario—Throughout Ontario Scout-Guide Week was consistently observed. One of the finest reports received was from London, quotations from which are given as a sample of the Ontario Scouting activities: At the request of

a large delegation of Brownies, Cubs, Guides and Scouts, Mayor Wenige officially proclaimed Scout-Guide Week in London; Scouts built a monkey bridge, a signal tower and a lean-to near the City Hall and cooked a meal, camp style, in front of the lean-to in typically Canadian winter conditions to the great interest of the citizens; Wolf Cubs staged a theatre in a store window where uniformed Cubs peeled potatoes and carrots, made tea and toast, poached eggs and invited spectators to sample their wares.

Manitoba—Press clippings from Manitoba feature joint Scout-Guide church services throughout the province as well as father and son banquets, annual meetings of Scout Groups, hobby shows, displays, parents' nights at which badge presentations and formal expressions of appreciation to supporters of Scouting were made. In several instances colours were presented to groups and dedicated at special services.

Saskatchewan—A Scout fair, complete with hobby displays, Scoutcraft exhibits and culminating in a giant Council Fire programme in which the public participated, is among the many items reported in the Saskatchewan observance of Scout-Guide Week. Other features were joint church services, official proclamations of the Week,



At London, Ont., Scouts built a bivouac and cooked their supper on the main street of the city as a part of their Scout-Guide Week presentation to the public.

"open house" at Pack and Troop meetings, parents' night programmes, and group displays.

Alberta—All districts in Alberta participated, it is reported. One of the highlights was the Calgary Scout Ice Stampede with Scouts competing in Chuck Wagon Races, Broom Ball, Wild Cow Milking Contests, Indian Races and a dramatic presentation, all enjoyed by some 6,000 people. Other features were: Scouter-Guider social gatherings, joint church services, Scout and Guide speakers at service club meetings. Special press releases featuring messages from the Guide and Scout Commissioners were sent to all Alberta newspapers, and radio stations in the province were supplied with special recordings of the messages.

Scout-Guide Week Good Turn

AS a community Good Turn during Scout-Guide Week London, Ont., Scouts made windshield scrapers of plastic which they distributed to drivers of grocery, milk, bread and other delivery services who are obliged to drive in all kinds of weather. In view of the severe winter storms which have swept Ontario this winter the Scout good turn was much appreciated.

British Columbia—Leadership recruitment and training was stressed in several districts, with good results, the B.C. report states. Service Clubs were addressed by Scouters, group committeemen, Scouts and Guides; numerous public displays were presented, joint church services held, fathers were dinner guests of Scout sons, parents were welcomed to meetings and B.C. knew that Scout-Guide Week was being observed.

From the Public Relations Service at Dominion Scout Headquarters a total of 9,859 copies of specially-prepared talks and other Scout-Guide Week service items went out. These included 600 copies of Scout-Guide Week News and Picture Service, from which editors used freely of editorials and news stories. Some 504 mats were sent without charge to newspapers requesting them. From the new Mat Service Catalogue 677 mats were selected, in fact one order for mats from the new catalogue came from as far away as Jamaica, British West Indies.

Brave Outdoors

(Continued from page 118)

son baked a beautiful loaf of bread on the fire but, unfortunately, the pastry could not be separated from the container, so the campers contented themselves with "twist". Before bedding down for the night the Scouters had a night hike. With a clear starry sky overhead and with the sound of the red fox barking in the hills, the party tramped over the frozen creeks and through the silent woodlots.

Sunday was bright and calm. After a short "Scout's Own" religious service, each Patrol erected feeding stations for game and song birds and a large quantity of bird seed and rabbit food was distributed. Shortly before dinner a tracking hike was held and the tracks of red fox, skunk, squirrel were noted.

Bob Todd, A.D.C. to the District Commissioner, gave a short but very expert demonstration of skiing. Scouter Cecil Perkins cooked an egg and a strip of bacon in the half of a grapefruit.

This winter's camping experiment

was a complete success. The Scouters are now busy preparing individual reports in which criticisms, suggestions and recommendations will be entered. The finding from these reports will form the basis for future winter camps in the district and it is hoped will encourage Scouts to undertake more intensive out-door Scouting . . . winter and summer.

—Ontario District and Local Association Notes.

Answering a call from the Emergency Coal Office in Regina, set up during the height of the recent blizzard, Scouts from the 4th and 24th Troops braved the worst Ol' Man Winter could offer, to haul coal by toboggan to a stranded family in North Annex. Setting out Saturday afternoon, they crossed terrain that was impassable to any other form of transportation, crossing 12 foot drifts and facing icy blasts. The last stage of the journey was over a drift that towered above the house to which the coal was being taken.—from the Loop, Regina District.



Here is another London, Ont., Scout-Guide Week stunt—a group of Scouters built this signal tower in the main business section of the city.

Are You "A Hewer Of Wood And A Drawer Of Water"?

We pride ourselves that in Scouting we learn by doing and that therefore we allow our Scouts to do things for themselves.

But do we?

I remember visiting a Troop camp where on display was a very magnificent double lock bridge, erected over a fairly wide stream which was all of three feet deep. I looked over the bridge along with the Scoutmaster and his Assistant.

"Who made these very good lashings?" I asked. I was informed that the Scoutmaster had and that the Assistant had made most of the rest. Then I strolled around and met the Scouts. Enquiry elicited the fact that the contribution made by the Scouts has been mainly that of bringing in the timbers, handing the lashings to the Scouters and then, contrary to all laws of safety, being photographed in a group of about twenty standing on top of the bridge.

The Scoutmaster's explanation was that the Scouts were not sufficiently proficient in lashings to make a secure job and that he was afraid of an accident happening; yet he allowed the bridge to be terribly overloaded for a picture. Then I found that the entire Troop had been fussing around this bridge all day long; most of the Scouts sitting around doing nothing. The possibility of each Patrol tackling some project and so keeping everybody busy had not been taken into consideration.

Let Them Do the Job

How much better would it have been if the Scouts could have done the entire job themselves with the Scouters just standing back, giving a bit of advice when needed, or better still, only when asked. This of course would mean some pre-camp training, but are not square lashings and sheer lashings part of the Second Class test?

We say we give Scouts adventure in our Scouting. Well there is adventure in pioneering but only when the Scouts do the job themselves. I saw a picture the other day of some Scouts out on a winter hike. The Scoutmaster was along with them.

What was he doing when the picture was taken? He was chopping firewood! And there were six or seven husky Scouts sitting around watching.

Now, no Scoutmaster should constitute himself a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" to a bunch of boys. If we are going to train our Scouts to

be self reliant, then surely they must be taught and then allowed to do these things for themselves. Sure, these lads might have delayed chopping firewood and maybe have had to do without a hot meal. But that would only happen once.

To return to Troop camps for a minute, I recall eating a most delightful meal of pork and beans in a Troop camp. The Scoutmaster had prepared it and was justly proud of his efforts. But sad to tell there wasn't a single Scout in camp who knew a thing about how to duplicate the Scouter's efforts. In fact this chap would not let the Scouts do any cooking at all. He was immensely proud of his prowess and seemed afraid that in some sort of fashion the Scouts would poison themselves if they did their own.

Perhaps one of the most difficult things a Scoutmaster has to do, is to stand back and see his Scouts making a botch of things. But we do learn by our mistakes and just as long as we don't give the boys opportunities to make mistakes, just so long will we be falling short of our objective. Commonsense would dictate of course that before letting them sink or swim, the Scouts should be given very complete training, but once that has been completed, then leave them alone.

Giving Them Responsibilities

I have a picture of a very wise and experienced Scouter whom I visited just as the Troop was setting up camp. We were standing in front of his tent when up ran a Patrol Leader, all ex-

cited and fussed up. One of his Patrol had cut himself with an axe.

"Well, you are a P.L., you have your Ambulance Badge, what have you done about it and why come panting to me, when you ought to be looking after the patient?"

That was the reception the P.L. received. He of course immediately went back to the injured boy. But the Scoutmaster reached into his tent, picked up a First Aid kit and followed the P.L. The whole point was that he did not panic and he did not neglect to point out to the P.L. where his responsibility lay.

It is not imagined that all Scoutmasters neglect to allow their Scouts a free hand, but it is a fact that in our over anxiety to "give the boys a good time" we are inclined to forget that they have to learn to stand on their own two feet and not to rely on other people all the time. Canadian Scouts are just as self reliant as those of any other country but we have to give them a chance to learn.

This poem tells the story better than anything I have written, I commend it to you. It is called "Don't Fuss" and was written by someone calling himself "Golden Eagle."

Have you heard of the Scouter Malone
Who ran Scouts in the town of Athlone?
He broke all the hearts
Of the boys in them parts
So anxious was Scouter Malone.

For the boys in that town of Athlone,
They could never go Scouting alone,
If Patrol camps they'd try,
Sure that Scouter was by,
They could ne'er get away from Malone.
Then that Scouter whose name was
Malone

WHY SCOUTS DROP OUT

THIS is a letter from a 14 year old American Scout to the editor of *Scouting* magazine. If you are losing Scouts in your Troop, perhaps this letter will explain the reasons why.

"I have just read in a recent copy of *Scouting* the statements by some boys, telling why they dropped out of Scouting. Well, I'm hardly surprised. My Troop has had only one Troop sponsored outing in the past two years, with the exception of a trip to a nearby National Park last summer—a trip that was a flop.

"In the past two years we have had four Scoutmasters. There has never been one Committeeman attend a Troop meeting until last week.

"This has been the main trouble with our Troop—no men and no camps. I leave it to you to decide whether this is Scouting.

"I am still a Scout, fourteen years old, and I wish I could get some Scouting before I go out."

B.-P. said: "Want of adventure brought the boy in—lack of adventure took him out."

To Gilwell was sent on his own,
Where he learnt quite a lot
Among other things not
To fear leaving his Scouts on their own.
Since that Scouter came back to
Athlone
He has left his Troop often alone
He just watches and guides
And does little besides
And the boys run the show on their
own.

There's a moral attached to my song—
It's a blessing it's not very long;
If go Scouting you must
Learn to lead and to trust
And your Troop will not often go
wrong.

Headquarters Notices

THE following Warrants of Appointment have been approved by His Excellency, the Governor General, Chief Scout for Canada:

District Commissioner

Stanley L. Gibson, Beamsville, Ont.;
Geo. F. Healey, Sarnia, Ont.; Nils
Norenus, Weston, Ont.; Jack Reynolds,
Kincardine, Ont.; W. T. Storey, Hamil-
ton, Ont.

Assistant District Commissioner

Ralph Herbert Johnson, Edmonton,
Alberta.

District Scoutmaster

Billie Barton Large, Windsor, Ont.

Scoutmaster

Arthur John Jeal, Calgary, Alta.;
James Fiddes, Windsor, Ont.; Edwin
Owen Johnston, Toronto; Leland W.
McKinlay, Windsor, Ont.; John An-
thony Arseneau, West Bathurst, N.B.;
Edwin F. H. Barker, Toronto; Chester
Cook, Toronto; Bill Court, Toronto;
Arthur Edward Davis, Toronto; Hazen
John DeLong, Lakeburn, N.B.; John
E. Hughesman, Winnipeg, Man.; Don-
ald Alan McNair, Whitehorse, Yukon
Territory; Eric L. Royds, Ottawa, Ont.;
Norman Schofield, Port Elgin, N.B.;
John A. Snow, Willowdale, Ont.; Har-
old Moriss Sorensen, Toronto; Edward
Hamilton Wadman, Campbellton, N.B.;
Sydney Young, Toronto.

Assistant Scoutmaster

J. W. Max Gourley, Windsor, Ont.;
James Boag Creary, Toronto; David
Farberman, Toronto; Stanley Randall
Gleave, Toronto; Ronald F. Jones,
Toronto; Robert Howard McCall, To-
ronto; Alexander M. J. MacLean, To-
ronto; Nelson Maddeaux, Toronto;
David Bernard Marleib, Toronto; Har-
old B. Reynolds, Windsor, Ont.; James

Food Fads and Fancies

By L. B. PETT, B.S.A., Ph.D., M.D.
*Director, Division of Nutrition Services
Dept. of National Health and Welfare*

Editor's Note. In view of a general tendency toward fads in foods and eating, the following article by Dr. Pett, Canada's leading expert on foods and diet, should prove of value to Scouters, especially those who in the next few months will be preparing menus for summer camps. It is taken from "Canada's Health and Welfare" published under the authority of Hon. Paul Martin, Canada's Minister of Health and Welfare.

SHAKESPEARE said: "Lord, what fools these mortals be," and he might easily have been foreseeing the fads of this continent. It is a remarkable fact that the age which has produced the greatest scientific discoveries yet known to the world has also produced the greatest number of fads—and perhaps the most foolish of these are the food fads.

We are urged to eat more brown bread, or less brown bread, to eat more fruit, to eat less fruit, to eat more raisins, and so on. We are told to avoid acids, or to avoid alkalies. Some people

urge us to eat like the apes, that is, to be vegetarians, while others point to the success of individuals who live exclusively on animal products.

Many of the ideas propounded have been disproved scientifically, but it is a sad commentary on our age that truth does not rout superstition. Although discovered thirty years ago, a recent survey showed that 59 per cent of the teachers in a certain state in the Union to the South believed that fish is a "brain food". Then, too, people still warn you against aluminum cooking vessels, not realizing that the vegetables being cooked often contain 500 times more aluminum than any dissolved off the pot.

There is a great deal of danger in these enthusiasms. Deficiency diseases may develop among faddists. One doctor reports seeing a scurvy-like condition in a family that lived chiefly on nuts and goat's milk, which are both excellent foods if used with some other food. Others have seen a yellowish tinge to the skin of a determined drinker of carrot juice, which again may be a beneficial food if not overdone.

There is no one perfect food, though milk approaches this condition. The safest diet is the one with plenty of variety in it. The safest eater is the one who is willing to pick a strange dish on the menu and try it out. The role of nutrition in health does not have to be reduced to the arithmetic of calories and vitamins, nor yet the fads of carrot juice and onion powder. Eating has its rules like any game. Variety is the chief one—and Canada's Food Rules give you the idea.

And in case you've forgotten, here are Canada's Food Rules. These are the foods for health. Eat them every day and drink plenty of water.

Milk—adults, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint; children, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints to 1 quart. **Fruit**—one serving of citrus fruit or tomatoes or their juices, and one serving of other fruit. **Vegetables**—at least one serving of potatoes; at least two servings of other vegetables, preferably leafy, green or yellow, and frequently raw. **Cereals and Bread**—one serving of a whole-grain cereal and at least four slices of Canada Approved Vitamin B bread with butter. **Meat and Fish**—one serving of meat, fish, poultry or meat alternates such as beans, peas, nuts, eggs or cheese. Also use eggs and cheese at least three times a week each, and liver frequently.

Todd Rothwell, Vancouver, B.C.; Wil-
liam Charles Scott, Toronto.

District Cubmaster

Cecil John Shortridge, Windsor, Ont.

Cubmaster

Alfred John Paget, Windsor, Ont.;
Alma Laureen Miller, Toronto; Jean
Margaret Abell, Windsor, Ont.; Mrs.
Tay Legacy, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.;
Arthur Gilbert Gully, Calgary, Alta.;
Edwin George Bryer, Mimico, Ont.;
Peter John Cameron, Sutherland, Sask.;
James W. Cronin, Courtenay, B.C.;
Cyril A. Rapley, Toronto; Harold Les-
lie Steves, Steveston, B.C.

Assistant Cubmaster

Margaret Fae Sommers, Vancouver,
B.C.

AWARDS

Silver Wolf

Mr. E. Russell Paterson, Montreal,
Que.

Silver Acorn

Mr. R. G. Talbot, Montreal, Que.

Medal of Merit for Good Services to Scouting

Roy English, London, Ont.
Rev. A. Percy Menzies, M.C., West-
boro, Ont.
M. S. Westland, London, Ont.
Edwin C. Yelf, London, Ont.

WOODCRAFT IN SCOUTING

Editor's Note. Following are excerpts from an address given by District Scoutmaster Eric W. Bastin of Hamilton, Ont., at the annual Father and Son banquet of the 10th Hamilton Group. They contain both a fine philosophy and food for thought for those Scouters who have never been quite "sold" on the "out" in Scouting.

What Is Woodcraft?

THE word, "Woodcraft," as I use it, means the knowledge of the woods and countryside, and of all the living things—both plant and animal—that are to be found there; it means, in fact, nature-lore.

The presence of woodcraft in our Scouting programme is neither accidental nor incidental, nor was it inserted as 'filler' material to complete odd cracks and crevices. It is an integral part of a well-balanced plan—a part, that cannot be neglected without causing loss and damage to the whole structure. Our founder, Lord Baden-Powell, wrote in *Scouting for Boys*, many years ago . . .

"The average street-boy going into the country, so soon as the novelty has worn off, will feel bored . . . But, when he has learnt to enjoy . . . camping, also has had his eyes opened to the wonders of Nature, he will be the young backwoodsman that we want. It means the presentation to him of the calls and customs of birds and animals, the wonders of the stars . . . flowers . . . hills . . . sunsets, the wonderful mechanism of the individual specimen, whether of plant or mammal, insect or reptile, and its exact reproduction . . . of the same species. Through these one can cultivate in the boy a closer observation, a new sense of Nature love, a knowledge of biology, a sensible and proper view of sex relation, together with a realization of God the Creator."

In this light it should be obvious why emphasis is laid upon woodcraft in our Scout programme. For the study of woodcraft, is the study of life itself; life as we see it in a tiny, wind-blown seed and in a towering White pine; life as we see it in the crumbling, blue mould of Roquefort cheese, or in a mushroom, or in an apple; life as we see it in all the fishes, reptiles, insects, birds and animals, including that most fascinating, complex animal, the Man.

What Does It Offer?

What, in return for its study, can woodcraft give to a growing boy of Cub, Scout or Rover age? It can give

him, four things; physical development, mental growth, moral depth and spiritual strength. Let us discuss those four gifts.

Each of us is familiar with the picture of the student poring over his books, the scientist bent over his microscope and the research technician at work in his laboratory; they are engaged in the study of nature, they are essential and they do splendid work. But I speak now of the boy or man who works out-of-doors, 'in the field,' as we say . . . the true naturalist or woodrafter. In his old clothes and hiking boots, carrying his camera, sketch-book, pencil, binoculars and hand-lens, he is afield in all weathers. Braving the sun, rain and wind he wades through insect-infested swamps, climbs hills, clambers over the rocks and treads the quiet trails of the forest. He is an outdoors man. To endure the July heat and the January cold he must be, of necessity, fit, patient and 'able to take it,' in return, the exercise, clean, fresh air and sunshine combine to keep him well. They give him a healthy, bronzed complexion, a strong, active body and a hearty appetite. He learns to make the best possible use of his eyes and ears and, by practice, their sensitivity becomes sharpened; he soon has that enviable possession, "the seeing eye."

"Look Wide"

When I think of woodcraft in connection with mental growth I cannot

but recall B.-P.'s frequent urging, 'Look wide.' In these crowded, busy times how we do need the wide view; how important it is that we should rise from our rut, climb to a higher level and survey the whole picture. And the search for knowledge and experience, through nature-study, leads ever upwards. It suggests to the growing boy travel, exploration and adventure. The world of nature is full of interesting oddities in strange places.

Rarities in Nature

For example, in the rugged, rocky Bruce Peninsula of Ontario, where I spent my vacation hiking and exploring on foot in 1945, there grows, at the foot of the wet, limestone cliffs, a very rare plant. It is the small, simple Hart's-tongue fern, a very old form of plant life. The fact that it is so rare in this province leads to interesting speculation; is it possible, some scientists have wondered, that it is a survivor of the great Ice Age? When the great glaciers crept down from the polar regions, fifty thousand years ago, grinding their way across the Great Lakes basin and on southwards into the state of Ohio, did they, perhaps, leave a little of the Bruce Peninsula untouched, allowing some forms of life to survive—including the Hart's-tongue fern?

On the rocky, Atlantic coast of the state of Maine, last summer, I saw another very rare plant. In the cool, damp gloom of a small cave, in the granite cliffs overlooking the ocean, I saw a strange sight. A weird, pale-green light came from the floor of the cave,



At Winnipeg, Scouts staged a hobby show in the Scout Shop of the T. Eaton Co. store. Here one of the Scouts on duty describes a model for two store attendants.

a ghostly, phosphorescent light that shifted and faded as our shadows crossed it. We were looking at a bed of luminous moss, a living plant that glows with light, a plant found only in a very few isolated places.

Plants That Eat Meat

I could take you into the cedar-bog of the Beverley Swamp, a few miles north of Hamilton, and show you at least two living plants that eat meat—plants, like the Sundew and the Pitcher plant, that trap, kill and absorb insects unwise enough to approach closely. Many frail, lovely wild Orchids grow there in the swamp, too.

Re-creating Action

The study of woodcraft supplies sense-training through observation and deduction. The boy, while rambling, comes upon the scene of recent action; pheasant tracks that end in a mess upon the snow, with spots of blood, the signs of a struggle and stray bits of fur and feathers . . . are those the tracks of a fox? Can he reconstruct, by observation and deduction, the sequence of events? Is there not a sense-training value in such incidents?

The pursuit of woodcraft combines well with many hobbies, particularly ones like sketching and photography, gardening and farming, fishing and hunting. Look at the many possible careers—interesting, useful, often well-paid careers—that may be suggested to a boy through a combination of interests. He could be an artist, illustrator or photographer; teacher, lecturer or author; soil-analyst, forest engineer, tree-surgeon or conservationist; biologist, veterinarian or game-warden; there are dozens of others that could be named.

Conservation

Nature-study can give the boy moral depth. One of the prime responsibilities of good citizenship is an understanding of conservation, the wise use of our natural resources of wild-life, water and forest. That is only good sense; we, the people of Canada, own our country, and we should be foolish to plunder and destroy our investment.

I tell you that the hobby of the woodrafter leads to a sympathetic understanding of conservation, to a 'patriot's reverence,' as Donald Culross Peattie calls it.

Sensible Sex Education

In the world of nature, all living plants and animals reproduce their own species, their own kind. It is a natural, normal and healthy function, and the animal called Man is no exception. I suggest that nature-study

FIFTH NIGHTING

From the *Saskatchewan Dixie*

SAY! Let's take a look at our 1947 Calendar. Have you got it in front of you now? Right! Supposing your meeting night is Monday; now which months have five Mondays in them? I see March, June, September and December. Now suppose your meeting night is Thursday, then January, May, July and October are the months with nights upon which you meet. Once more, let's look at Wednesday. Yes, January, April, July, October and December are all five meeting months. Do you catch on? It doesn't matter what night is your meeting night there are always some months with five nights for your gang to meet. Now here's what I am driving at: Why not make this extra night an opportunity to try something different? Make this *fifth night* the spice of your programme. It doesn't occur too often to make it a "regular", but being sufficiently scattered in the year's timetable it becomes something to which to look forward.

Backwards Meeting

Having decided to do something with that *fifth night* in the month what will

we do? A lot depends upon the month doesn't it? Alright for the winter months you might try a *backwards meeting*. Our bunch tried it and found it great fun. First of all, to start the meeting we lowered the flag, the horseshoe being face out with Skipper and the A.S.M. instead of being at the mouth of the horseshoe were outside at the toe of where the toe of the horse's hoof would be. The horseshoe looked kind of funny but everyone had to have a look-see. Then came final announcements about the following week's meeting, then a game, and just to add to the fun everyone had to run backwards. And so the evening went. However instruction period had to be omitted as we couldn't figure how we could work that backwards and anyway who wanted instruction on a *fifth night*. To top off the evening came inspection and dues. What a kick the lads got out of inspecting the Scouters. Incidentally we didn't pay the chaps for coming—it was just straight dues. Finally came Flag break and as we couldn't go home as we were supposed to be coming to the meeting (everything being backwards someone figur-

provides a modern, sensible approach to sexual education; the matter is presented to the growing boy as something ordinary and natural.

Surely the urge to return to basic things, to heed 'the call of the wilds,' is in Man's very bloodstream, for was he not once a creature of the forests, living a primitive life among the rocks and along the banks of streams? Need we feel ashamed of our joy at the smell of the pine-woods, the sight of the slender, leaning birches with amber crowns, the sound of clean, cold water upon the pebbles and the cry of a distant loon? Let us teach a boy to love such things, to enjoy the feel of rock and pine-needles underfoot, and the touch of fresh, cool air upon his face. Let us teach him to appreciate Canada's natural beauty, for her mountains and forests, her lakes, rivers and sunsets will stand comparison with any in the world. 'The man who is blind to the beauties of nature,' once wrote Lord Baden-Powell, 'has missed half of the pleasures of life.'

God in Nature

Spiritual strength can be the reward of the boy who loves nature and the out-of-doors. He watches the passage of the seasons and the recurring miracles of seed-time and harvest; the

interdependence of all living things, the balance of Nature, become clear to him, and he sees how Man's ignorant meddling can upset that balance. And there will come to him feelings of humility and reverence, with a realization of God's unique, complex plan upon Earth. He comes to know that God, indeed, does see the sparrow fall. Thus woodcraft can be a safeguard against atheism, against Godlessness. Listen once more to the words of Scouting's founder, in his book, *Rovering to Success*.

"I only suggest," said B.-P., "that the better realization of God possibly may be got through nature-study, rather than through books. I have known it happen in very, many cases among woodsmen . . . and explorers."

The hobby of the naturalist offers rich returns. Commence the quest for knowledge, remembering that it is not necessary to travel far, nor to spend much money, in order to be a nature-lover. The world of living things is all around us, in the city as well as in the wilderness. William Shakespeare knew that, for did he not write, centuries ago, those immortal words, 'Sermons in stones, tongues in trees, books in the babbling brooks and good in everything?'

ing backwards, suggested it was supper time which gave the Court of Honour an excuse to bring on the "eats", which had of course all been planned). Fun? Aye, a barrel of it.

Anti-Noise League

Another evening our gang of Indians tried was to form an *Anti-Noise League*. (I've always suspected this was a low down scheme of the A.S.M.). It went something like this. Every bloke was met at the door as he came in by the T.L. with finger to lips S-H-H-H and was handed an Anti-Noise League membership card complete with rules and regulations. Spud nearly had a fit when he discovered he was forbidden to talk for the remainder of the evening. The programme was a scream. Names of well known games were chalked on the blackboard. Great was the temptation to yell for your man on the team games but the slightest squawk brought immediate punishment in the form of a forfeit, and some of the forfeits—well! Never was there so much signalling used. Oh yes, we had our eats too. What chatter and clatter then.

A January Stunt

Still another night (and it was in January) was *Baffles, the Amateur Cracksman, After the Crown Jools*. The meeting previously our tame gangsters (Skipper and Uncle Bob, the A.S.M.) had thrown out a challenge to the Troop, representing Herlock Sholmes, Doctor Potson and the rest of the C.I.D. (Caught in the Dark). The challenge was that the two gangsters would get into the Tour of London to lift the Crown Jools. To cut a long story short—everybody in disguise—packing cases supposedly being shipped out of town—secret pass words—perfectly harmless old ladies being stopped for questioning (politely of course), etc., etc., etc. Yes, Skipper got in to H.Q. and lifted the Crown Jools (a real "poil" necklace from the 5 and 10). By the way, the "Yard" men had to be at least fifty yards away from the Tour. Did we have "eats" after? Why, of course, all our *fifth nights* were "eats nights".

Then there was the *Vagabond Party* with all the lads in their oldest clothes with the Girl Guides in their oldest rags, as their guests. What a P-A-R-T-Y that was.

Other events were *With Scott to the Pole*, a winter expedition on skis, snow shoes, etc. to a nearby friendly farmer, whose wife cooked piles and piles of lovely brown pancakes with real Maple Syrup. Yes, it was Shrove Tuesday.

Adventuring with the British Secret



The colour of your skin means nothing in the 201st Toronto (Kiwaniis) Troop, where Bernard Langford, colored Scout, second from right is the Troop Leader. Scoutmaster Gordon Lavoie reviews some knots with his T.L. and P.L.s.

Service, with nice juicy timebombs and things all done up in neat brown paper parcels. An outdoors stunt on a *fifth night*.

Auction Night was another *fifth night* which more or less turned out to be a Trading Mart was lots of fun. Our Scout Headquarters was never the same afterwards. We were always turning up something that had been brought down for auction night.

On still another *fifth night* we went all nautical. Patrols became Port and Starboard Watch and of course Duty Patrol was Duty Watch. Skipper was the Old Man and Uncle Bob was First Mate. The language was rich with salty sayings. "Lay hold, me hearties"—"Scuttle and sink me if we won't keel haul that man". Of course the game of the evening was "Boom Comin' Over", a game in which if you have never participated you may consider yourself lucky.

Alright, alright! Here's *Boom Comin' Over*. First, the hall or room is divided off by chalk marks into "decks" & Co. of an old-time sailing vessel (a barminton court is just fine—saves marking with chalk) something like this: If the hall has a stage—so much the better, it can substitute for the Poop Deck.

This is how the game is played. The Scouter gathers the gang—sorry, Crew—on the main deck, then he bellows out a command—"Man the Poop Deck" (or any of the decks). The Crew rushes to obey, the last man to carry out the order is put in the brig

on bread and water rations (you figure that one out). Then the Scouter might shout "Man the Quarterdeck", last man of course goes to the brig. "Man the Life Boats" may be next. Now this is where the fun comes in. As the lads rush to obey the Scouter roars out "Boom Comin' Over", this means that every man-jack flops flat to the deck wherever he is. Last man down of course is soon on his way to the brig. "Clear the Decks" is a command which gets the whole Crew off any of the decks, that is, no part of a chap is allowed to touch the floor—watch out for lightly built chairs—"Hey! Ginger, come off that chandelier". To add still further excitement, when the lads are already manning a certain deck, call out to them to man the very deck they're on. It's surprising how many throng in the brig. The game goes on will jump off and thus join the happy from command to command until only one lad is left, who is then announced the winner. There you are, me hearties, all ship-shape and Bristol fashion.

In conclusion let us remember that from a boy's point of view he joins Scouts mainly for two reasons. First his chum is in the Scouts and secondly he feels that he'll get a lot of fun out of it. Are we being fair to the lad when we dish out the same type of stuff week after week? Definitely we're not. So let's put on our thinking caps and with the aid of the Court of Honour pull off something which is entirely different from the usual run of programmes. Use that *Fifth Night*.

Scouting Events—Coast to Coast

The Purpose of This Column

Editor's Note. It is necessary from time to time to outline the purpose of this column of news items about Troops, Packs and Crews across Canada. It is not intended in any way to be a complete summary of what is going on in Canadian Scouting. Its purpose is to present a cross section of Scout happenings as idea material for others. Most of the items come from our news clipping service, while others are sent in by Provincial or District offices. A number also come from individual Scouters. If they do not appear, it is simply because we have either covered the subject, or the item is of such a local character as to convey no particular idea to the field. We do welcome such news items, but with this understanding. * * *

A group of five Brockville, Ont., Scouts with their Scoutmaster paid a goodwill visit to the annual Fun Rally and Court of Honour of the Teka Taoga District at Ogdensburg, N.Y. * * *

Carleton Place, Ont., Troop held a weekend ski hike, with three Patrols heading for a single objective by three different routes. On arrival they built fires, cooked their meals, and spent the day on the trails. * * *

Branch 16 of the Canadian Legion at Pictou, N.S., have presented a trophy for annual competition at a Boy Scout skating meet. The first meet for the new trophy was held on February 20th. * * *

Kincardine, Ont., Scouts, who have always had a reputation for public service, arranged during the winter for six Scouts to be on hand each Saturday morning at the Community Skating Rink to teach beginners under 12 the art of skating. * * *

Mothers of the Pack entertained the 45 Cubs of the 12th Kitchener Pack to a Valentine frolic at the home of one of the mothers. * * *

Trinity Church Tuxis Square at New Glasgow, N.S., entertained the 8th Scout Troop to a night of fun and fellowship. * * *

Fort Erie, Ont., Scouts made a donation of \$10 to the Chinese Relief Fund.

In memory of Prince Gustav Adolf, Chief Scout for Sweden and Honorary President of the International Committee of the Boy Scouts Association, a fund is being raised in Sweden to promote character building among Swedish boys and girls. Count Folke Bernadotte, former Chief Scout for Sweden is chairman of the fund. * * *

At the conclusion of a two week course, conducted by Fire Chief Archie Taylor, 14 members of the 1st Red Deer, Alberta, Troop were awarded their Fireman's Badge. * * *

From a Canadian Press despatch comes this interesting story. "After discovering a fire in his home, Billy Taylor, 11 year old Wolf Cub, carried his two year old sister, Leona, to the street and assisted his other two sisters to safety before turning in the alarm. 'I hope my Cubmaster will be proud of me', Billy is reported to have said to a news reporter." * * *

In the shelter of immense snow drifts Scouts of the 1st Regina, Sask., Troop recently cooked their Sunday dinner in the open. The dinner included sizzling steaks and potatoes. * * *

The 8th Calgary Troop recently celebrated its 37th birthday with a father and son birthday party.

Twelve students of Preston, Ont., public schools were presented with special prizes for essays written on Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week. This essay competition is to be an annual event in the schools. * * *

Forty-three Hamilton Scouts were recently awarded their Missioner Badge, and 32 others took a course in the Ambulance Man's Badge. * * *

A Vancouver *Daily Province* report tells of an exploration trip made by Field Commissioner Freeman King and eight Scouts to the Thunderbird Cave on Mount Newton in Saanich. In a new low chamber of the cave, they found unmistakable evidence of the work of man. British Columbia scientists are interested in the discovery and are to make a further examination. * * *

A Troop Good Turn

The Spiritwood, Sask., Troop packed into a sleigh (and around it) took a trip into the country to do a Good Turn to a British war bride and her two tiny kiddies. Her husband is away. The Scouts dug out the house and split mountains of firewood, fixed a barn door, cleaned stove pipes, put watering troughs in commission and generally tried to make things a little easier for her. * * *

Birthday Party

The 6th Brandon, Man., Group recently celebrated their 21st birthday with a happy banquet with many guests present. The party was planned by ladies of the Group Committee.



King's Scouts of Victoria, B.C., form a Guard of Honour for Lieutenant-Governor Charles A. Banks at the opening of the 21st legislature of British Columbia at the Parliament Buildings in Victoria.

Scout Test Games

By Port and Starboard

Ambulance

Man on Fire. The Troop is suddenly told that a certain boy is on fire, the boy having previously been told what to do. The Troop go to the rescue.

Campcraft

Camp Layouts. Each Patrol is given a large number of pegs which are stuck in the ground to represent various things in camp i.e. tents, latrines, kitchens and so on. Camp gadgets could also be made.

Compass

Find the North. Each Scout has a stick or stave. Instructor calls out a compass point, and boys lay their stave in that direction.

Judging

What Weight. A number of previously weighed articles are given to the Patrols, which then have to estimate their weights.

Kim's Game

Blindfold Kim's. Scouts are joined in a circle and are blindfolded. Assort-

ed articles are passed around. When all have felt each article, the boys make a list of them from memory.

Knots

Knotting Plays. Each Patrol makes up and acts a play bringing in the uses of the various knots.

Maps

Conventional Signs Relay. Patrol form up as for relay; in front of each is a sheet of paper and pencil. As the boys run up they have to draw the conventional sign of a given object on the paper.

Signalling

Search Him. The boys in one Patrol have messages hidden on their person, written in signal code. They go out and hide, the rest have to search for them, overpower them, and look for the messages, and decipher them in a given time.

of the Alphabet in semaphore, object is lying in front of each Six. When the respective letter is signalled by Akela, the line proceeds to pick up the object, and carry it to back of six, and run back to their own place. First back squatting, is winner.

Name—Compass Points

Type—Instructional (Compass)

Equipment Required—None

Cubs in open formation. The four sides of the room are indicated as North, South, East, West. Whenever the umpire calls a direction the players immediately turn to face that point. When a Cub makes a first mistake, he places his hand on his head, second mistake two hands on head, third mistake he sits down.

Name—True or False

Type—Instructional

Equipment Required—Set of Questions
Game played as review on year's work. Questions asked and answered by sixes. ie: Mother Wolf's name was Tabaqui —False. Raksha was her name.

Baloo bought Mowgli's life at the price of a bull?—False. It was Bagheera.

A boy may not join in the Grand Howl until after his Investiture?—True. Until his investiture he is not a Cub, only a new chum, and may not take part in any Grand Howl.

SENSE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTIONAL GAMES FOR CUBS

Name—Robber

Type—Sense Training (Eyesight)

Equipment Required—Number of articles all different

In a chalk circle drawn on the floor are placed a number of articles representing jewellery. Pack in circle are Detectives, with their eyes closed. One boy is pushed forward by Akela who goes to shop window and steals an article while the Dicks aren't looking. Dicks then open their eyes and guess which article has been stolen.

Name—Elephant Hunt

Type—Instructional (Knots)

Equipment Required—One rope per boy.

Pack in relay with chair opposite each team, which represents a wild elephant roaming through the jungle. On the word "go" each sixer runs to his elephant and ties one of its legs with a "clove Hitch" realizing that his rope is not long enough he calls for help and the next comes up and ties the reef and the next the reef until all are tied. Then they drag the elephant back to their sixes. The Six to finish with correct knot ties wins.

If any knot is incorrectly tied the "Elephant" is supposed to have escaped.

Name—Musical Bean Bags

Type—Instructional (General)

Equipment Required—Set of Questions on all Tests

Pack in circle, piano playing. When music stops question on some test word is asked the person who last handled the bean bag.

Variation of this game is a Bag of Candy instead of a Bean Bag, and when question is answered correctly, a candy may be taken, if question is not answered correctly, Cub forfeits candy. Music commences again and same procedure takes place.

Name—Fire

Type—Instructional (Folding Clothes)

Equipment Required—None

Boys remove jerseys and shoes, and fold up neatly in a pile close by. All prepare for sleep. Lights out. Suddenly Akela calls "Fire". Everybody must, without confusion, in the dark, dress and squat outside their own lair. First Six finished is winner.

Name—Signal Letter

Type—Instructional

Equipment Required—1 object for each six

Pack in relay formation, several paces apart. Each line across is given a letter

Part II—Gilwell Courses

Maritimes

Wood Badge—July 8 to 18—Neperis.

Ontario

Wood Badge—July 14 to 25—Blue Springs.

Wood Badge—Aug. 18 to 29—Blue Springs.

Akela Badge—July 26 to Aug. 2—Blue Springs.

Akela Badge—Aug. 9 to Aug. 16—Blue Springs.

Alberta

Wood Badge—June 22 to July 1—Camp Woods.

Akela Badge—June 14 to June 21—Camp Woods.

Quebec

Akela Badge—Aug. 16 to Aug. 23—Tamaracouta.

British Columbia

Wood Badge—June 21 to July 1—Camp Barnard.

Akela Badge—Aug. 23 to Aug. 30—Camp Byng.

A page of helpful ideas
from anyone, anywhere.

THE DUFFEL BAG

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

Extra Medal Ribbons

WITH the award of each Long Service or other medal, one medal ribbon is provided for use on uniforms when medals are not worn. Many Scouters like to have sufficient medal ribbons to wear on extra uniforms they may possess. These medal ribbons may be obtained by writing to Dominion Headquarters, and enclosing 20 cents for each ribbon required.

B.C. Police Support Scouting

IN his report to the Attorney-General for British Columbia, T. W. S. Parsons, Commissioner of the Provincial Police reveals close co-operation between this force and the Boy Scout Movement. Commissioner Parsons is himself keenly interested in Scouting, and it was he who presented Lord Rowallan with a new Stetson hat on the occasion of the latter's visit to Victoria last year. The report relates that Provincial Constables are serving on Scout Group Committees and organizing Scout Groups in many sections of the province. The territory covered by British Columbia's Provincial Police is 366,000 square miles of unorganized territory, 20,000 miles of coastline, and 44 cities and district municipalities. In all places where the Provincial Police operate they offer their co-operation to the Boy Scout Movement as a part of their programme of activities with youth.

First Day Covers for Scouters

THROUGH the co-operation of District Commissioner R. J. Black of Brantford, Ont., Provincial Executive Commissioner Frank C. Irwin of Toronto, was able to carry out a novel and appreciated stunt. On March 3rd, the 100th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, each Scouter in the Province was mailed a letter from the Brantford Post Office, bearing one of the new Commemorative Postage Stamps which went on sale that day. As Brantford was once the home of Bell, the first stamps went out postmarked from that city. In other words each Scouter received what is known among stamp collectors as a "First Day Cover." In his letter to the Scouters Mr. Irwin had this to say: "The Alexander Graham Bells of tomorrow are boys today—possibly boys in Scout Troops under our care. I wonder what their contribution will be towards human advancement."

The Highest Award

AT A Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week Scouter-Guider social evening, A.S.M. Gordon Welsh of the 21st St. Mary's Troop, Vancouver, established his niche in a Quizz Programme Hall of Fame, by his answer to the question "What is the highest award to which a Guider can aspire?", to which after deep thought he replied "A Scouter."



"Look Akela! I've found Baloo."

From *The Scouter*.

Scouts Not Junior Police Force

A PRESS despatch from Great Britain, carried in most Canadian newspapers a few weeks ago, told how 100,000 British Boy Scouts were being trained as junior policemen. The report presented a completely false picture of what was being done. An official of Imperial Headquarters writes: "The report as set out is a gross misrepresentation of facts and arose from an extremely badly reported interview with the Chief. What has, in fact, happened is that in several bigger cities and towns in England courses have been run with the co-operation of the Chief Constable as a part of the Senior Scouts' training in citizenship. The idea of these courses is to show how police forces operate and point out how the average citizen can help in the prevention of crime."

"There has been no idea of making the Scouts into a junior police force and it is stressed that these courses were more in the nature of demonstrations than training courses."

Mother's Day—May 11th

THE annual observance of Mother's Day, provides an opportunity for a Scoutmaster's or Cubmaster's chat to his boys on the meeting night prior to May 11th. Scouts and Cubs should be encouraged to make special note of this occasion by doing some special good turn for their mothers. In an article elsewhere in this issue the tendency to ignore the good turn is dealt with. This is one of many opportunities which occur during the year to stress this fundamental of the Scout movement.

Culled from Correspondence Courses

OBSERVATION Hike for Wolf Cubs.

Red Six observe Noises.

Blue Six observe Flowers.

Black Six observe Weeds.

Tawny Six observe Trees.

Brown Six observe Bugs.

One Old Wolf or Scout Instructor assigned to each Six and each Six went their own way. At a given signal each was to look for one another. Then we met and talked over what we had found. We had three lively games and one quiet one, then started for home.

College President Proud of Scout Background

DR. M. M. MacOdrum, M.A., Ph.D., newly-appointed President of Carleton College, Ottawa, is a former Boy Scout and proud of it. Dr. MacOdrum began his Scouting as a member of St. John's Presbyterian Church Troop in Moncton, N.B., where his father was then minister. Later he was a Patrol Leader in the Calvin Presbyterian Church at Pembroke, Ont., and is particularly proud of the fact that he was at one time Scoutmaster of one of Canada's first kilted Scout Troops, that sponsored by the North British Society in Halifax, N.S. He recalls with pleasure taking this Troop to Pictou, N.S., to participate in the annual Scottish celebration attended by Lord Byng as Governor General. While living in Sydney, N.S., Dr. MacOdrum was an active member of a Scout Group Committee.

"Scouting did a lot for me as a boy and I shall always regard the Movement as very much worthwhile," commented the new head of Carleton College after reviewing his associations with the Movement in Canada.