



January Theme:
EMERGENCY SERVICE
HANDICRAFTS FOR CUBS AND SCOUTS
SCOUT CONCERTS AND PLAYS

The Scout Leader

VOLUME 25 - No. 4

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

DECEMBER 1947

The New WINTER UNIFORM

Not Ready for General
Use Until the Winter of
of 1948-49

The new Canadian Scout Winter Uniform recently approved by the Dominion Executive Committee. It consists of ski slacks, parka, and ski cap in forest green. It will not be available for general distribution until the winter of 1948-49.

THE SIGN POST

POLITENESS

WORD has reached Dominion Headquarters that the Scouter on duty on the reception desk at Imperial Headquarters considered the members of the Canadian Contingent to the Jamboree to be amongst the most polite of the various groups which called en route to or from Moisson. While this is very good news, I cannot help but think that on many occasions we fail to insist upon politeness in Canadian Scouting. Most readers will agree that politeness will carry a man a considerable distance in life. Surely then we as Scouters must do all in our power to insist upon politeness and consideration for others. I believe that politeness is a two-edged weapon. Most certainly we should be polite to our elders and seniors, but I wonder how often we remember to be polite to those who serve under our direction. How often have you seen the Scouter who fails to say "Sir" to his Commissioner, roars his head off in a most vulgar fashion to the boys of his Troop? I suggest to you that if you would have people polite to you, you in turn must be polite to others. Politeness costs nothing but effort. The word "Sir" freely used pays dividends in high regard.

PRECISION

This is a day and age of specialists and precision in many activities. If we are to bring our Scouts to manhood with the right approach to life, surely we must teach them precision. In this sense by precision I mean timeliness, tidiness, and adherence to standards. How often have you seen Troop meetings start fifteen minutes late? I can recall a Rover Moot session which started twenty-five minutes late because no one seemed to know who was in charge. Can we honestly say that this is precision? How often have you seen the Troop Headquarters, the campsite, or Troop equipment left in an untidy fashion? Is this precision? I suggest to you, therefore, that so long as we continue to ignore it, we shall be failing to prepare the boy adequately for manhood, where he will meet the demand for precision in so many ways.

EXPLORATIONS

There will be conducted in 1948 several "Explorations". These will be for specially selected, highly skilled campers and hikers and will consist of a long-range canoe trip in the Maritime area; a long distance hike in Quebec in co-operation with La Federation des Scouts Catholiques; a pack-pony trail ride for the Prairies; and some mountain climbing in the Rockies for the boys in the far West. These explorations will require highly skilled leadership and will give an opportunity for Scouts to participate in an expedition which they will never forget. The intention behind these explorations is to point the way to all Scouters, and to show them that such activities are possible, practical Scouting out of doors.

There are a great many projects afoot for Canadian Scouting in the next few years. I am sure that our greatest success will follow where we stick to the fundamentals of Scouting, keep Scouting out of doors, and maintain the fun in Scouting.

D. C. Spry
Chief Executive Commissioner.

THE SCOUT LEADER

The Idea Magazine for Canadian Scouters

PUBLISHED MONTHLY SEPTEMBER TO JUNE

by

The Canadian General Council
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

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OTTAWA

December, 1947

**The Staff of Dominion Headquarters
Extend to all Friends of Scouting
Heartiest Christmas Greetings**

This Month

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Editorial

Play Acting By Scouts

SCOUTING is not a seasonal game. It can be played all the year round. General Spry emphasized this recently when he announced that a special handbook is being prepared on the subject of Winter Scouting. The true Scout does not restrict his outdoor activities to the milder seasons of the year, and the Canadian winter offers exceptional opportunities for enterprise, initiative, and adaptability in furthering Scouting in the open, without limiting those indoor activities which rightly belong to the season.

Among such indoor activities are the presentation of plays, concerts, and theatrical entertainments, which are so often organized to raise Troop funds. They reflect another aspect of winter Scouting. Lord Baden-Powell once observed that "boys are full of romance" and love "make-believe", and an outlet for these characteristics is to be found in play-acting, which the Chief Scout felt ought to be part of every boy's education. He saw its advantages in fostering wit, imagination, and character, and its value in teaching history and morality. Above all, he discerned in play-acting a means of giving pleasure and happiness to others.

The ideal entertainment is one in which Cubs, Scouts, Rovers, and Scoutmasters are brought into co-operation, to present for the interest of parents and friends an attractive and varied programme reflecting the serious and lighter side of Scouting. It may take the form of a minstrel troupe or concert party, whose contributions are interspersed with historical tableaux or pageantry drawn from Canadian history, and displays of Scout work. It is important that the programme should be the imaginative work of the boys and their leaders. The talents of individual members of Packs and Troops should be exploited to the full, and leaders will be surprised to find how much genuine talent for mimicking and acting is to be found among boys.

Nearly every Troop can produce either a Scoutmaster or a Rover, and possibly a Scout, who is capable of writing a sketch, serious or amusing, that can be played by boys. The case is on record of a Scoutmaster and a Scout who collaborated in writing plays for the Troop to which they belonged. The plays were designed to supply character parts for particular boys in the Troop. One of these plays was so popular that it was repeatedly produced by the Troop, was performed before Lord Baden-Powell, and was revived after 21 years, when men who had played the original parts as boys were brought together to perform the play again, in company with the later generation of Scouts who were then performing it. Similarly, a special play for Cubs was written for the Pack associated with the Troop, and the full night's entertainment consisted of the two plays, a demonstration of Scout work, and a diverting programme given

by a concert party of "old boys", whose formal Scouting days were over.

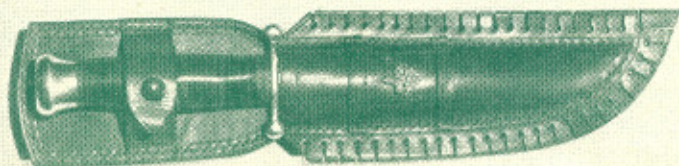
An entertainment of this kind not only deepens the interest of Cubs, Scouts, and Rovers in their respective movements, it also attracts the attention of all who are interested in Scouting. The cinema, the radio, and the professional entertainment have not diminished the pleasure to be derived from the concert or play based on amateur talent—a talent that exists in every Troop. Much hard work is needed to produce an entertainment, but wide community interest can always be aroused in a venture that is devised entirely by those who take part in the performance. Parents are always ready to co-operate in projects in which their boys are keenly interested, and Scouting has plenty of friends in every community to ensure success for an entertainment inspired by imagination and presented after studious preparation.

Always Be Prepared

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a special article emphasizing the importance of being prepared for emergency service. Preparedness is a fundamental tenet of Scoutcraft. From the earliest stages of Scouting the Scout is taught to "Be Prepared"—a motto that is a constant reminder that he must always be ready to do his duty, even in the face of danger, in the service of his fellow-men.

A Scout should never be caught unawares by an unexpected happening; it should be second nature to him to act in a given way in a sudden crisis. *Scouting for Boys* indicates clearly that if a Scout has faithfully followed the training laid down in that handbook he will have prepared himself—by previous thinking and by practising how to act in any emergency—so that he is never taken by surprise. If he has carefully studied what *Scouting for Boys* has to say about life saving the Scout should be ready to act without delay when suddenly confronted with the accidents common to everyday life.

But there is a wider field of action in which the Scout should always be prepared to act. From time to time newspapers describe the extensive damage done by cyclones, forest fires, floods, earthquakes, and other emergency happenings; and it is obvious from the great dislocation caused by such events that special opportunities for service are offered to those who know how to act in exceptional circumstances. The Scout should always realize that natural calamities may occur anywhere, even in the locality where he lives. A cyclone may demolish homes, an earthquake may disrupt communications, a forest fire may creep towards the community where he dwells. He should be ready for such eventualities and prepared for sudden service, no matter what form the calamity may take. "The readiness is all".



The handsome sheath knife illustrated on the left is the official souvenir of the World Jamboree of Peace, presented to the Canadian Contingent through Mr. Jackson Dodds, the Dominion Commissioner. The knife, mounted with the Jamboree Crest is on display at Dominion Headquarters.

EMERGENCY SERVICE

TORNADO FLATTENS TOWN WHOLE TOWN HIT BY FLU FLOODS THREATEN TOWN FIRE SWEEPS VILLAGE

YOU have seen these and similar headlines in the daily papers on numerous occasions. Every time you see headlines of this nature remember that such situations call for immediate and efficient assistance. Then ask yourself these questions:—Are we prepared for such an emergency? Could we muster an efficient emergency team quickly? In some cases plans have been laid to cope with emergencies, but in many more cases valuable time has been wasted due to lack of organization. The following sets out ways and means by which the Boy Scouts Association can be used to the best advantage in any emergency. It is not intended that Boy Scouts be called out to every fire or every minor flood, but only when local facilities are obviously overtaxed.

Types of Emergency

The types of emergency that can reasonably be anticipated are:—

- (a) Tornado
- (b) Flood
- (c) Fire
- (d) Epidemic

All of the above can occur at any time and will entail some or all of the following to varying degrees:—

- (a) Sickness and Injury
- (b) Property Damage
- (c) Housing and/or Hospital Shortage
- (d) Food Shortage
- (e) Dislocation of Communications
- (f) Dislocation of Traffic
- (g) Dislocation of Public Utilities
- (h) Confusion

Let us examine each of these and determine in what ways the members of the Association could be of assistance.

Sickness and Injury

Scout Training includes a high standard of First Aid. Any boy who has passed the Ambulance Man Badge is qualified to give assistance to the injured, in the same way as is a member of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Any boy who has passed the Missioner Badge is capable of giving limited assistance in cases of sickness. Scouts and Cubs with little or no training have been used with great success in carrying soup from communal kitchens to houses.

Property Damage

Where property damage occurs, looting may take place. Protection of property is the responsibility of the Police, but where widespread damage is caused, local facilities may prove inadequate. In past cases, older Scouts, Rovers and A.S.M.'s have been used very effectively as guards.

Housing and Hospital Shortage

Where a housing or hospital shortage exists, use is usually made of schools, community halls and so on. Should the Boy Scouts Association own its own hall, it should be prepared to advise local authorities of its capacity under each heading. Advice on this subject can be secured from local health authorities. In addition, each member of the Pack, Troop and Crew should know how many his own home would accommodate.

Food Shortage

Provision of emergency food is outside the capabilities of the Association as a body, and should be left to local authorities, welfare organizations, etc.

Intercommunication

It must be assumed that normal methods of communication will be disrupted and that the Association will be required to establish its own. If the telephone is in operation, so much the better, but that cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, use must be made of bicycles and runners carrying written messages. Numbers of these allotted to community use must be gauged in the light of personal requirements. This number can always be revised upwards, but would be difficult of downward revision after having been committed.

Dislocation of Traffic

In any emergency, crowds are apt to gather, interrupting essential traffic. The Association should be prepared to assist local authorities in traffic control. Training for this service could be arranged with the local police authorities.

Dislocation of Public Utilities

Damage to power lines, gas and water mains may easily occur. The Association should be prepared to assist by lending hurricane lamps, carrying water and fuel, providing guards, etc.

Confusion

In any emergency there is a certain amount of confusion, which, unless efforts are co-ordinated, will gain the upper hand, resulting in wasted time and effort and may mean loss of life. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that all effort be co-ordinated.

Equipment

In addition to the foregoing, the Association usually owns certain equipment which could be made available as a last resort. Such items are:

- (a) Tents and Shelters
- (b) Cooking Equipment
- (c) Lanterns
- (d) Picks and Shovels
- (e) Trek Carts
- (f) Bandages and Splints
- (g) Stretchers

N.B. These items should NOT be loaned until all other sources have failed.

Availability

In the foregoing paragraphs we have shown how the members of the Association, their accommodation and equipment could be of use in an emergency. Each Scoutmaster knows that these facilities exist, but that knowledge is useless to him or his Group and District unless he knows where they are and in what quantity. Assistance, when it is required, will be required on short notice. No efficient assistance can be given if there is no knowledge of availability. Records therefore should be maintained at Troop, Group and District Headquarters.

Other Organizations

Other organizations which will be involved are:

- (a) Municipal Authorities
- (b) Police Department
- (c) Fire Department
- (d) Armed Forces
- (e) Red Cross
- (f) St. John Ambulance
- (g) Welfare Organizations

In any emergency of a local nature, each of the above, if represented, will take action of some description. The Boy Scouts Association can contribute to the efforts of these organizations, but is neither trained nor equipped to supplant them. Therefore, in order to utilize to the best advantage the con-

tribution that can be made by the Association, assistance should be offered *before* an emergency occurs. This could take the form of a letter from the senior volunteer addressed to the head of each organization, outlining the assistance that could be given.

Calling Out

An emergency may occur at any hour in any part of the country. The most effective assistance is that given at once, but due to wide dispersion, the numbers who could be called out to render immediate assistance would be small. Any plan on District or Troop basis should therefore name those people who will hold key positions and who would be the first to be called out, and the method by which the calling out will be done. In addition, advice should be given re equipment to be carried.

Internal Administration

It is very easy to overlook the fact that those members of the Association employed during an emergency, will, if their employment is of long duration, require attention themselves. That is, they will require food, rest and relief. If these things are neglected, their efficiency will suffer. Therefore, any plan must make adequate provision for local administration.

Dress

It may not be possible to have all boys turn out in full kit, but this should be aimed at. Some distinguishing mark is required, however, and that most easily seen is the regulation Scout hat. Therefore, when briefing the boys, they should be told that wearing of the Scout hat is essential, but where full uniform is owned, it should be worn.

Summary

From the foregoing, it will be seen that preparation for an emergency falls into a series of steps from which a plan suited to local requirements can be made.

Scoutmaster

- Consider assets (boys and equipment) and determine what forms of assistance can be offered.
- Prepare and maintain availability states.
- Decide on key persons and method of calling out.
(Rendezvous must be decided according to the location of the centre of emergency).

District

- Call meeting of Scoutmasters, discuss capabilities and formulate broad plans.



When disastrous floods struck the London, Ont., District early this year, London Scouts were prepared and made an admirable contribution to the relief of suffering in the emergency. Here two Scouts are seen directing traffic.

- Notify heads of various organizations of facilities that can be offered.
- In the light of comments and criticisms, prepare final plan.

Keynote

Action by the Boy Scouts Association in any emergency should be characterized by a spirit of calm efficiency.

SAMPLE LETTER

Dear _____

Should an emergency of any nature strike this community, your department/organization will undoubtedly be involved. The Boy Scouts Association feels that it has a responsibility in this connection and is prepared to offer its assistance, which can take the following forms.

Runners—Bicycle, foot and car
Guards
Traffic Control
First Aid
Firemen
Cooks

Our Scout hall has been assessed by the health authorities and is capable of housing — people as emergency shelter and — patients as an emergency hospital, and through the boys in the group we can house —.

At the time of emergency, our representative will report to your emergency headquarters with details, but should you consider an earlier meeting advisable, I or my representative will be only too pleased to call on you at a time and place convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

Jamboree Postscript

INADVERTENTLY omitted when the Canadian Jamboree Troop report was printed last month was that portion telling of the gift of Canadian Scout badges to Greece and Austria. Some 20,000 printed "war-time" type Scout badges were presented to the Greek Scout leaders at the Jamboree for use in their own country, and when it was discovered that the Scouts of Austria were without Scout badges of any type, some 25,000 badges were supplied them. The gifts were made possible through the cooperation of George Ferguson, Executive Commissioner for Stores at Dominion Headquarters. In addition to the badges the Greek Scouters were presented with several hundred feet of rope which had been used at the Canadian camp for flag halyards and other purposes. The badges and rope were much appreciated by the Greek and Austrian leaders.

HANDICRAFTS FOR CUBS

By Ruby M. Buesnel,
C.M. 120th Toronto Pack

HAVE you experienced the thrill of hearing a word of genuine admiration for a certain article and being able to say "I made it"?

Great personal satisfaction results from the completion of the most simple project, and all of us, both Leaders and Cubs, should be encouraged to discover the full use of our fingers.



Can you use your left hand equally as well as your right? Have you ever tried?

You will be surprised to see how quickly your fingers co-ordinate.

The most simple, and yet one of the most effective little handicrafts to help the left hand become efficient is "Finger Knitting" or two strand braiding; because the left hand must duplicate the action of the right hand. Once this is mastered then all types of braiding will be easy, three, four, six, eight and twelve strand flat braiding, four, six, eight, twelve and sixteen strand round braiding, Square braiding, Square knotting, Carrick bend knotting, and Swedish bias weave. Numerous articles can be made with coloured twine and craftship using the different braidings:—Lanyards, Dog Leashes, Bracelets, and Belts of all descriptions.

Advantages of Handicraft

In the *Wolf Cubs' Handbook* B.P. points out that handicraft is an antidote to mischief, destructiveness, carelessness, and impatience. To quote from *Wolf Cubs*, Gilcraft says "Against such things handicrafts provide an opportunity of making something, in itself a glorious accomplishment and fine character training. They give the boy scope for self-expression, teach him to use his fingers, and train him in the virtues of patience, care, neatness and constructiveness. Yet they have at least three other great advantages. First they help a boy find a useful hobby, and may even discover latent talent that will eventually determine his future profession. Secondly, they give him knowledge which will enable him to do countless good turns. Thirdly, a point worth considering when the Pack needs funds—the Cubs learn to turn out all kinds of saleable articles".

One Pack I worked with were fortunate in the summer time to meet in the clean cool basement of a Church, and we used the meeting nights of July and August for handicrafts, (we went for hikes on Saturdays). The majority of the Pack did not go away for the summer, so we had a good attendance, and consequently a large number of finished articles, and we were able to have a Concert and Handicraft Sale in late October which netted a goodly sum for the Pack funds.

agree. Handicrafts are as much a part of our Cubbing as games and play-acting, and should be included in the regular programme. So many of our Leaders cannot afford to give another evening of the week to Cubbing, and so no handicrafts are included in their programmes and an important part of the training is lost to the Cubs.

When to Teach

I heartily agree that handicrafts should not be for the whole Pack at the one time, but there is a part in the programme when the Pack is divided into groups for work with the Leaders for 15 to 20 minutes, when four or six boys could be taken aside

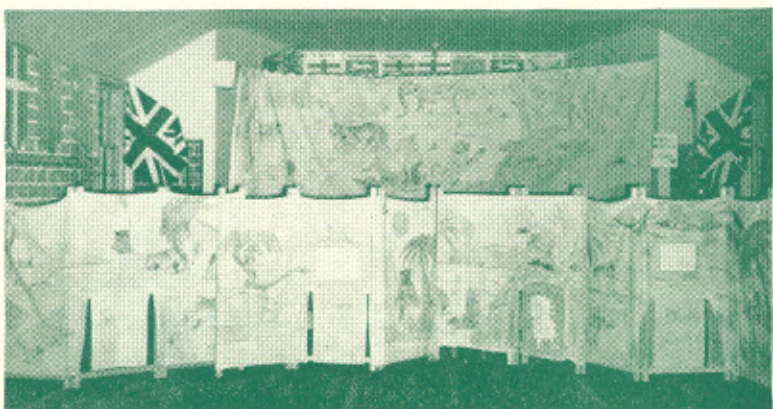


The variety of Cub Handicrafts pictured here were displayed at the 1947 Akela Wood Badge Course at Camp Woods, Alberta.

Who Does Handicraft?

Gilcraft makes a statement in *Wolf Cubs* to the effect that "Where handicraft classes are held they should not be for the whole Pack and should be kept separate from ordinary meetings". Consequently a hard and fast rule seems to have developed which prohibits handicrafts at Pack meetings, and I presumptuously but humbly dis-

by a Leader and taught some simple handicraft that would be both interesting and profitable to the Cub and the Pack. If the project takes more than 20 minutes, and the boy has mastered the instructions and methods then he could take it home and finish it during the week, thus creating a home interest. Such projects might help the Cub with the Homecraft,



Here is another form of Cub Handicraft—Cub Lair Screens. All the work on those illustrated was done by the Cubs of the 8th Medicine Hat, Alberta, Pack.

Toymaker, and Artist Badges. Some two-star eleven-year-olds become a bit of a problem to Akela in discovering new interests to keep them in the Pack, but if they are introduced to a series of intriguing little handicrafts their interest will be held until "Going Up" time.

You Need Not Be An Expert

One does not need to be an expert to teach handicrafts to Cubs. The most difficult looking handicraft becomes quite simple once the instructions are understood and followed. Most Instruction Books are graphically illustrated with step by step directions so that if the instructions of the complete project are thoroughly read and digested before any actual work is begun a novice can soon master such handicrafts as paper pottery, leathercraft, weaving, metalcraft, clay modeling, knotting, and netting, and a host of other interesting hobbies and crafts. When a Leader has mastered a handicraft it is a great delight and joy to teach that knowledge to the Cubs. I honestly acknowledge that to teach the most simple craft to six boys takes a great deal of pre-meeting preparation so that no time is lost assembling materials with the boys waiting to start, so if the Leaders have neither the aptitude nor the desire for handicrafts then Akela should take a census of the Pack parents and more likely than not will find more than one Mother or Dad anxious and willing to help with this important phase of Cubbing.

New Handicrafts

There are new interesting crafts being introduced to the market, and in almost every town and city one will find Hobby and Handicraft Shops whose staff will patiently explain the details of instruction and help with the selection of suitable subjects for study. One of the newer little crafts is "Crystalcraft" which requires very little study and gives a great scope for colour blending. A kit of the crystalcraft contains a selection of black and white pictures, seven or eight small vials of different coloured crystals and a bottle of liquid adhesive. The method is to paint a leaf or a flower petal with the liquid adhesive, shake on a little of the desired colour crystals, allowing a few moments for it to dry then shaking off the excess crystals on to a paper continuing with the one colour only. When no more of that particular colour is needed the spare crystals on the paper are put back into the bottle and a start made on another colour and continuing in



In appreciation of the 12,000 Scout Handbooks provided by the Boy Scouts of Canada for the Boy Scouts of Norway, the Norwegian Scouts at the Jamboree presented this handsome hand-carved plaque bearing the inscription "A Left Hand Shake from the Scouts of Norway." The carving is a replica of the handbook cover.

like manner until the picture is completed. For an embossed effect more layers of adhesive and crystals are added when the first is completely dry. Separate bottles of adhesive and crystals may be purchased and the Cubs would delight in increasing the value of a cheaper greeting card with a bit of "sugar". Two very essential properties in Cub Handicrafts are Soap and Towel to ensure clean hands (knowing Cub hands) so while the Leader is setting out the materials the boys should be sent to "scrub up." No one delights in a grubby looking article. It is my sincere wish that every Cub have the opportunity to experience the joys and delights of creating and completing a handicraft project.

Another International Camp

TEN Canadian Scouts and leaders from the Fort William-Port Arthur district took part in an international camp with 20 American Scouts at the Cascades on the Pigeon River, where they cleared the Grand Portage Trail. Scoutmaster Harry Ellis and A.S.M. Robert Nisbet were in charge of the Canadian Scouts. Besides clearing three miles of the trail the Scouts cleared the site of old Fort Charlotte, which is the point where the old fur traders began the nine mile portage from the Pigeon River to Lake Superior. Nothing remains of the old fort save an

outline of the stockade. For ten days the Scouts gave their mornings to clearing the trail, and the balance of the days were given over to hiking and games with a council fire each evening on the rocks overlooking the Cascades. A highlight of the council fires was the presentation of First Class badges to three Indian Scouts from the Grand Portage Reserve. So successful was the camp that both Canadian and American leaders are planning to make it an annual event.

Some Common Errors

ONE of our Provincial Executive Commissioners in the course of his travels through his province came across a number of errors and contraventions of P.O.R. which he brought to general attention in his Provincial Bulletin. No doubt these errors are common elsewhere. Here is the list of things he "Noted—Here and There."

Cubmasters using the Horseshoe formation and Flag Break as an opening ceremony. This is definitely Scout practice and procedure. Cub methods are clearly laid down in the *Wolf Cub's Handbook* and the *Cubmaster's First Year*.

Second Class Scouts wearing more than six proficiency badges. First Class must be gained before more than six badges are worn. P.O.R., Sec. 65.

Only the official badges of the Association and those specially provided for in P.O.R. are to be worn on uniform—boys and leaders alike.

Scouter service stars are accumulative total service, one star with khaki background. Separate Cub, Scout, Rover and Scouter stars are not worn.

Minimum Cub age is 8 years—Without Exception.

Field visits reveal that poorly uniformed Packs and Troops are frequently the result of Scouters not setting the personal example.

Scouts and Scouters salute the Union Flag at flag break only, and not at flag down as is sometimes observed.

Cubmasters do not wear shoulder knots. They are worn as rank badges by Scoutmasters and Assistant Scoutmasters only.

Plowing Match Messengers

FIFTEEN Boy Scouts from Kingston, Ont., Troops, acted as messengers each day during the four-day International Plowing Match held at Hemlock Park. The Scouts were highly praised for their efficiency and good spirit. This was a Good Turn which provided very favourable publicity for local Scouting.



BOY SCOUT-GIRL GUIDE WEEK

February 15th to 22nd, 1948

PLANNED DAY TO DAY PROGRAMME



BOY SCOUT-Girl Guide Week in 1948, February 15 to 22, will be marked by an innovation, a planned day by day programme which will serve to draw to public attention each day, certain phases of the Movement's activities. In previous years it has been left to Local Associations to plan their own programme for the week. Here is a summary of the proposed programme, which may of course, be made to conform to local conditions.

Sunday, February 15th Opening Day

Where possible Groups are asked to arrange for special announcements at regular church services acquainting congregations with the opening of Scout-Guide Week. This Sunday will be used by some Groups for the official Scout-Guide Week church service where it is not convenient to hold such a service on February 22nd which is the culmination of Scout-Guide Week, marking Lord Baden-Powell's Birthday and Girl Guide Thinking Day.

February 15th will also be observed in many churches as Boys' and Girls' Sunday, and Scout and Guide Groups are asked to co-operate in this observance where convenient.

Monday, February 16th Good Turn Day Across Canada

Scouts and Guides are asked to feature community Good Turns as well as individual Good Turns to focus public attention on this important phase of Scout-Guide training.

Tuesday, February 17th Scouting and Guiding on Parade

Annual reception for the benefit of parents and friends with appropriate displays of Guiding and Scouting (not including Cubs and Brownies who have their day on Friday) in Group headquarters.

Wednesday, February 18th Lone Scout and Lone Guide Day

This day should feature local press and radio stories of Lone Scout and Guide activities, and special radio broadcasts to Lone Scout and Guides including messages from their Provincial leaders.

Thursday, February 19th Re-unions for Former Scouts and Guides

Former Scouts and Guides to be guests of their old Groups at a social evening or banquet. These should be informal social events to make former Guides and Scouts feel they are important to the Movements.

Friday, February 20th Cub and Brownie Day

This is the Cubs turn to Howl and the Brownies to dance and sing and play for the benefit of parents and friends. Let them do their stuff so that they, too, will feel that they are an important branch of our Movements. Hobby displays by the Brownies and Cubs might well be a feature of such gatherings.



JOINS D.H.Q. STAFF

Latest addition to the staff of Dominion Headquarters is Lieut. John Lloyd MacGregor, R.C.N.(R), who has been named an Assistant Executive Commissioner. Educated in Hamilton, Ontario, Mr. MacGregor is a former Scout of the 40th Hamilton Troop. Joining the Navy in 1940, he secured his commission in 1944, and later became Commanding Officer of H.M. C.S. Lloyd George. He was born in Toronto. He served at Dieppe, North Africa, Sicily (where he was Mentioned in Despatches), Italy and France. "Mac" was Welterweight Boxing Champion of the Royal Canadian Navy. He is married to an Ottawa girl, and has one son, Bruce.

Saturday, February 21st Leaders and Partners Day

To feature social gatherings for all Scout and Guide leaders of the District. Guiders to bring their husbands or boy friends; Scouters to bring their wives or girl friends. No uniforms to be worn. These are to be strictly social events for the benefit of leaders' wives or husbands, who throughout the year get more than their share of loneliness from Scouting and Guiding activities.

Press and radio items to pay tribute to the work of local leaders and their partners.

Sunday, February 22nd Founder's Day and Guide Thinking Day

It is hoped to arrange broadcast greetings by Mrs. Corbett, Dominion Guide Commissioner, and Mr. Jackson Dodds, Dominion Scout Commissioner.

Subject to the Religious Policy of the Associations, all Districts are asked to conduct mass parades of Scouts and Guides, culminating in joint Scout-Guides' Own services in largest available centre; such services to feature a tribute to Baden-Powell as Founder of Scouting and Guiding, and to stress Guide Thinking Day.

Working Kits

Working kits for use during Scout-Guide Week are now in course of preparation and will be distributed to Provincial Executive Commissioners who will be asked to pass them along to District Commissioners and others entrusted with Scout-Guide Week preparations.

It is not the intention to supply every leader with a copy of the working kit, but local leaders should contact their District Commissioners to ascertain what is being done locally for Scout-Guide Week. Working kits will be distributed to Provincial Executive Commissioners shortly after December 15th which is the target date for the material to be ready for use.

A mat service catalogue, talking points, day to day programme suggestions and illustrations of posters, window display cards, and other useful material will be included in Scout-Guide Week working kits, to enable local committees to prepare their own press and radio and other releases.

HANDICRAFTS FOR SCOUTS

By Field Commissioner
Arthur L. Jackson, Toronto

HANDICRAFTS are an essential part of Scouting. It is practically impossible to Scout and not use the skills attained in creative activity. B.-P. realized the importance of this. In his *Aim for Scouting*, he gave Handicrafts a prominent place when he said, "Teaching them services, useful to the public and Handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical, mental, and spiritual development." (P.O. & R. Sec. 1).

To successfully travel the test path of Scouting, a boy must use the tools and equipment of Scouting. Some cannot afford to procure these, and therefore never reach King's Scout rank. Others never take part in Scouting which demands the use of real outdoor equipment. It is the duty of the Troop to find ways and means of procuring equipment to do a real job. This in itself will supply opportunities for Handicraft. During the building up of equipment, the individual members of the Troop catch an enthusiasm for Scouting. Hence, an active Troop results.

The tests passed by Scouts sit lightly on the shoulders of those who are really "First Class". This means that

their Scouting knowledge has become so much part of them that they react unconsciously in situations which demand Scouting knowledge. If this philosophy is accepted, then a boy's life becomes a constant challenge to his Scouting skills. I like to call this type of boy a "constant Scout."

To attain this degree of skill, a boy must be on friendly terms with all the tools which make his Scouting out-of-doors successful. Understanding of the use of any piece of equipment depends on the frequency of use. Skills are developed by constant use and regard for equipment. Because of this, it is my contention that Scout Handicraft must be associated directly with the life of a Scout. Many a boy would be more interested in this game if he were to build his own equipment, and use it in passing tests.

Mapping

Visualize a hand made plane table upon which is a copied map of the section of country near Headquarters. This map is carried in a map case which fits his haversack. The familiarity with maps is gained in the Patrol by use of charts compiled by all members in the Patrol. Such equipment remains in the Patrol for instructional

purposes and can be built up over a winter in the Troop and in Patrol meetings.

With a little thought and discussion on the part of the Court of Honour, all equipment necessary in instruction can be improvised. During the planning and construction of equipment, the test knowledge is unconsciously picked up. The boys are then real Scouts, and not parrots.

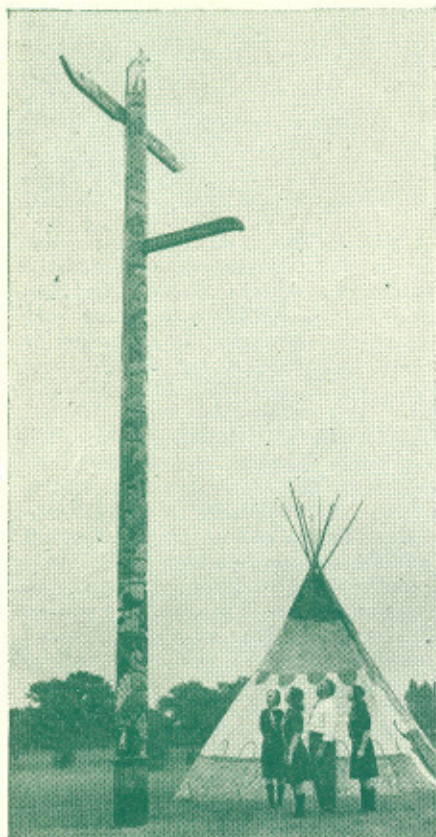
Standard Equipment

Do you attach the flag halliards to a hot water pipe and a chair? Then your next hike objective should be to bring home an adequate flag pole, turn it over to a Patrol, and let them finish the job.

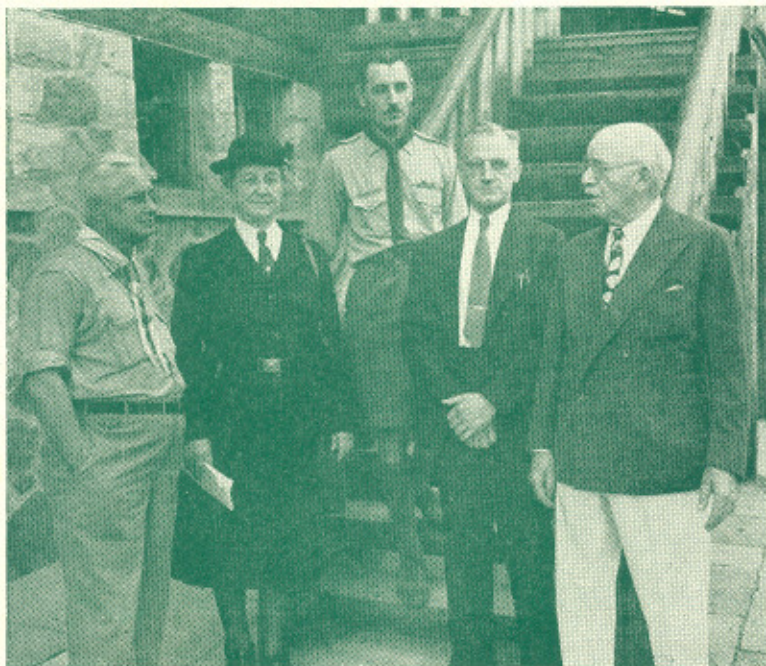
Do you stand around in horseshoe and harangue the Troop? Then hike two will take the boys on a search for six different woods with which to make a Council fire. Another Patrol will have the honour of constructing this.

Have you a notice board? Hike three will be the means of securing the birch limbs to encase that notice board. Patrol three now has something to do!

Do you drag out two or three frayed ropes from a dingy cupboard for your knotting instruction? Patrol four will take the job of providing a Troop equipment box. During a meet-



Scenes at the formal opening of Oshawa's Camp Samac, the gift of Col. R. S. McLaughlin. Left, is the totem pole on which is carved the life story of the donor. Below, some of the officials at the ceremonies; left to right, District Commissioner Harry Rigg, Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin in Girl Guide Commissioner's uniform; Lt. Col. Geo. E. Simmons of Dominion Headquarters; President Thomas Hopkins of the Oshawa Association, and Col. R. S. McLaughlin.



Pictures—Courtesy Bob Holden, Oshawa, Ont.

ing, new ropes may be cut, whipped, and stored in this box. Now that the box is made, why not complete the job by filling the lower section with the other hand made equipment? Of course, you will have a tray to provide storage space for games equipment. Patrol boxes may be modelled after this box, but of course will be smaller!

Stop!! You now will want to establish pride in the Patrol. Each piece of Patrol equipment must be labelled with the Patrol crest. This provides the means of individual co-operation in the Patrol. Crests must be designed and superimposed on the various materials.

Materials

Materials for Handicrafts should be as inexpensive as possible. Aim at procuring your materials from the endless bounty of Nature. The woods will give up all that is needed if we look for it. Experiment with bark, wood, etc., to produce neckerchiefs slides, boxes, waste paper baskets, book covers, etc. Use split cedar for notice boards, fire by friction sets, chairs, tables, etc. Bass wood and cedar are excellent for carving. Willow is fine for models of various pioneering projects. Shells, stones, leaves, twigs, roots, all go to make interesting collections or decorations for the Troop and Patrol Headquarters. The main idea in all Scout Handicrafts is to gain confidence and eventual control of the Scout environment which is in the out-of-doors. The actual product is incidental to the skill required.

The First Class Scout

This Scout has come through a two year period of training. His overnight journey which is the culmination of First Class training can come at any time as far as he is concerned, because his equipment is now complete. His many hikes and camps have provided him with the necessary equipment, skill in the out-of-doors, confidence in his ability, and the many things which he has produced have shown parents and community that they may rely upon his skills. He does not have to have expensive equipment. In fact, everything that he uses bears marks of his own work, and is well worn.

B.-P. realized that boys learn through doing! They are active beings and must be constantly at work. Let us take advantage of this and put them to work. Get away from memorization and learn through doing!

Books to Read

Make and Do the Woodcraft Way,

By John Barnes,
Area Commissioner, West Vancouver

SEVERAL years ago the Kerrisdale District of Vancouver Scouts produced a "Boy Scout Show", a variety show using exclusively Scout and Cub talent. One of the audience, a doctor from out of town, made this comment between acts: "This is a professional show". He was wrong. It was an amateur show, but it *seemed* professional. I think that too long has the poor unsuspecting public been inflicted with "amateur" entertainments which lack showmanship. For those of you who may be thinking about producing a show of any variety, here are some questions you should consider.

First of all, you must *plan* your show. Ask yourself these questions:

(1) *What kind of talent have I got?* Primarily, have you a good Director? Well, I suppose most of you reading this plan to be Director yourself. All right, you'll do. For the one qualification that a Director should have is a total concept of the whole show, every part of it. And if you are able to produce a good Scout meeting, it is likely you can produce a good Scout show. Ask yourself what goes into the planning of a good Scout meeting and apply the same yardstick.

The Director being set, how about assistance? If the show is to be a smooth-running unity, the Director must have lots of assistance, but at the same time he must give personal attention to every ingredient, however small. Have you actors, musicians? Have you got Scout material for them to present? Most important! I am very determined on the idea that all parts of a Scout or Cub show should have a typical Scouting flavour. Change the words of a song, write your own version of a play, but make it original. You can't hope to compete with Paderewski's playing of "Minuet in G". Better an original performance of chopsticks!

(2) *What kind of audience are we playing to?* There are all sorts of shows, demonstrations, parent's nights, operettas, plays, variety shows. Your answers to the first question will have

by Cone; *The Scout Book of Gadgets and Dodges*; *The Scouts' How-to-do-it Book*; *Handbook for Patrol Leaders*; all available from Provincial Headquarters or the Stores Department, Ottawa.

CURTAIN GOING UP

determined the kind you undertake. Bear in mind that if you are playing to a mixed audience, you mustn't assume that they know too much about the details of Scouting. What may be hilariously funny to you and your Scouts may be completely lost on uncle.

(3) *What kind of hall have we got to play in?* I am a firm believer in designing a show to fit the hall, using it to full advantage. It may be a stage show, but don't be afraid to use more than the stage. On the other hand, you may not have a stage, but if you design your show accordingly it may be more effective without it. You can do a successful show under almost any

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



JOHN BARNES, Area Commissioner for West Vancouver, is perhaps better known as John Wickham Barnes, noted CBC writer and producer, who has authored a number of Scout radio shows for the National Network of the CBC in connection with Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week. John comes of a Scouting family. His father, in Toronto, is actively identified with the Movement. His wife is also giving leadership to a Wolf Cub Pack. Mr. Barnes is the producer of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra programme heard on Sundays; "Leicester Square to Broadway", heard on Tuesdays; the Evening Concert, heard on Fridays, and is writer-producer of "Eventide" heard on Thursdays. All these programmes go out over the Trans-Canada Network of the CBC. From his wide experience Mr. Barnes offers suggestions to Scouters planning to produce Scout shows and concerts.

conditions, if you'll let your imagination run wild.

Having planned the show, let's go into *production*. Everybody should have an exact copy of the script, not just a sheet with their own part written out. When we produced a large variety show in Vancouver, we had all the acts mimeographed on different coloured paper, which minimized confusion somewhat when we were in rehearsal.

Leave plenty of time for rehearsal. I don't exaggerate when I say that you need about twice as much time to produce your show as anybody else thinks. I suggest that your first act as a Director should be to advance the date one month further than is considered necessary. Then, immediately, you must get people working on their phase of the show. That will be long before they want to. Your actors will always get excited about the performance when it is on top of them. And you will have no trouble emphasizing that they should learn their lines the night before the show. But by that time it may be too late. The difficulty of getting performers working in time to give a good show is particularly present with amateurs. But if you are going to put the "professional" touch to your show, you must insist on a "professional" attitude on the part of your performers. I am rather inclined to be drastic about attendance at rehearsals, learning lines, and so on. Before you start production, have a talk with all participants and let them understand that you expect complete devotion to duty. Otherwise they should expect to be replaced by someone else.

Here is an important thing about rehearsals. You probably will not be able to rehearse on the actual stage all the time. But right at the outset, measure your stage, and wherever you rehearse, set up the same spaces between doors, sofas, tables and so on. And for goodness sake get your properties and furniture together *before* the dress rehearsal. The chief reason a dress rehearsal is so often a shambles is because your performers, after becoming comfortable in their roles in rehearsal, are suddenly put on a stage with different measurements, new things to handle, and someone at the back of the hall continually yelling that they can't be heard. No wonder they act badly. But it is not "professional" to accept the excuse that a bad dress rehearsal is the sure sign of a good show. Among the most famous

"last words" I know is the phrase: "It'll be all right on the night!"

Now a consideration about the *mechanics* of the show. Firstly, the length. Be careful with timing. An hour and a half to two hours is quite long enough for a Scout Concert. And if your show or play is longer, risk your popularity and *cut* it.

Secondly, lighting. Depending on the nature of your show, you would be wise to pay careful attention to this detail. Lighting can help you over many difficulties in staging, and its effective use will do more than any one other thing to create the right atmosphere for your show. Few stages have adequate facilities in this regard, but it will be worth your while to get the local electrician interested in helping you out.

Another mechanical detail is music. Nowadays, music is an important ingredient of every show, whatever type. But radio has brought everyone within reach of *good* music, well played, and this makes it difficult for

Scouts Sell Royal Wedding Programmes

ONE thousand London Boy Scouts sold official programmes along the route of the Royal Wedding procession in London on November 20th. All proceeds went to the King George Jubilee Trust. Each London District provided twenty Scouts.

amateurs to compete. I am always appalled to have to listen to a small child, however precocious, struggle through a Chopin *Etude*. You see, music, by its very nature, makes no concession to the performer. So my advice is to go easy on elaborate music unless it is really unusual. In this category I place a delightful Scout band I saw in Kitchener some years ago, who "rendered" the most entertaining German beer-hall music I have ever heard. It was unique, and therefore good entertainment.

Where music is needed between acts, I suggest you use records. And if you think about it, you may be able to work them into other parts of your show, too.

I mentioned that it is important for the Director to give attention to every detail. When I get far enough into production to see the whole show, my own practice is to sit down, with the "book" in front of me, if possible in the actual hall, and visualize the entire production as it will be seen, from the moment the audience starts to

arrive (are the lights on, ushers ready, etc.?), looks at their programmes (are they attractive enough to give your show a real build-up before it even begins?), the lights dim (do they dim, or switch, who does it, on whose orders, etc.?), the curtain opens (does it work without squeaking, do you want it slow or fast?), and so on and on to the end. A Director is essentially a *professional audience*, so don't forget to take time to view your production from that attitude.

Now that your show is taking shape, let's evaluate the production according to the following qualities:

(1) *Pace*. This is one of the most subtle yet important qualities of a "professional" show. It means simply, does your show move with life, its action brisk, its sequence of thought brilliant and concise, its emphasis adequate on the serious points, its dramatic pauses present, suspense and tension developed? In general, will it "hold" your audience, allowing no distractions of their attention?

(2) *Variety*. This is closely allied with the first. Is there amusement for everyone in the audience, male and female, young and old, intelligent and stupid, serious and flippant? Have you rung in as many changes as you can think of to add interest at every turn?

(3) *Colour*, in visual staging and costumes and sets; in voice and character and conception.

(4) *Clarity*. Can the words be heard clearly? Are the thoughts well expressed?

(5) *Human interest*. Does your show deal with "real" situations? Are its participants interesting? Usually the smaller a child the more human interest he possesses, especially on the part of fond mothers. Capitalize on this, but be careful. Cubs have a large "unconscious humour value", because they are so spontaneous. But it's dangerous, and in a big show a bad piece of spontaneity may well ruin things. I don't need to give you any embarrassing examples. That is why, in a mixed show, I prefer to give Cubs group work, leaving the Scouts to occupy the solo spotlights.

In radio language, all these factors go to make up what is called the "curve" of a programme. It starts brightly, continues sweetly, refreshes with novelty, provides meat for serious appreciation, ends brilliantly, the total effect leaving the audience satisfied in having enjoyed a worthwhile experience. The same standards may be applied to your Scout and Cub concert. It's all show-business!

SCOUTING FOR INSTRUCTORS

How to Find Them

By E. Russell Paterson,
Executive Commissioner, Quebec

JULIUS CAESAR was authority for the statement, familiar to everyone starting Latin Prose, that all Gaul was divided into three parts. Similarly the adults connected with a Scout Group may be classified as three types. There are those who direct the training of the boys—the Scouters. There are those who want to help and who like to arrange things and organize things—the Group Committee members. Lastly there are those who make their technical knowledge of special subjects available to the boys—the Instructors. Scouting needs the highest calibre of people in all three phases of leadership.

The Scouter's Job

What we may call "basic Scout training" is usually given by the Scouters and Patrol Leaders, perhaps with the help of Rover Scouts, or other seniors (often in civvies) who have been through the training themselves and are willing to assist with knotting, first aid, signalling, and the other subjects taken up in an elementary way through Tenderfoot and Second Class. When it comes to the more advanced and more technical work, however, represented largely by Proficiency Badges, not only are special Instructors required, but the factor of time enters into the picture: little can be done in the short periods of instruction in a typical Troop meeting, and extra training at other times during the week is indicated.

Specialist Instructors

The choice of subjects and Instructors usually starts with the Scouters and the Court of Honour, if this admirable topic is introduced into deliberations of the C. of H. Sometimes a definite demand arises for instruction in carpentry or astronomy or radio work. At other times the matter is approached through the suggestion of a man, known to someone, who has a hobby which might prove popular with the Scouts, and the Instructor is found first and an interest in his subject is developed as a second step.

The Scout Instructor

If the demand comes first, then the problem arises of locating the Instructor. He may be of two types, and there are advantages in each type. One obvious kind of Instructor is the Scout or senior who has recently completed

some work in the desired subject. We are told that boys learn from other boys more readily than from adults, and the Scout who holds a certain Badge may be able to transmit the required information in his own way better than an adult could do. And it is a good thing for this junior Instructor to try to pass on what he has learned, for it helps to crystallize his own knowledge: there is no better way to steady and solidify one's own information on a subject than to have to teach that subject.

The Adult Instructor

The other type of Instructor is the adult who is secured from "outside"—the layman—and brought into the Troop work to deal with one subject only. The advantage of this kind of Instructor is that he brings with him a wider knowledge of the subject, and, as an expert, he has a better opportunity to arouse a true interest in it. The boy Instructor will make a good job of cramming for the passing of a Badge test: the adult Instructor from outside will do a better job of starting the Scouts off with an interest in the subject which will persist. For interest, like measles and good character, is caught, not taught.

The securing of adult Instructors becomes a matter of tracing men who have hobbies. It is easier for a group of people to find such men than it is for one official to do so alone, and the wise Scouter will not try to discover Instructors by his own efforts only: he will consult his Court of Honour and his Group Committee. Their combined wisdom will seldom fail to suggest someone who can deal with basketwork or boxing or wild flowers. A canvass of any Court of Honour would probably result in the suggestion of a number of friends of the families represented who could make a contribution through instruction.

Go After the Best

No Group should be deterred from asking instruction from the busiest or most distinguished authority on the subject because they have an idea that he would not consent to teach a few youngsters. We need the best men available: the greater the expert, the better the Instructor from the Group's viewpoint. For there are larger values involved than the mere teaching of the facts of a subject, and a great part of a Scout's education can come from his

contact with those he looks on later as big men in their line. And we should not take it for granted that the biggest men are unwilling to instruct. The Vice-Principal of a University (a distinguished geologist) delighted in instructing a class in Prospector Badge: the president of the largest centre in Canada of the Royal Astronomical Society now instructs in Starman Badge—officials in many Scout centres could add to the list of "big" men who willingly give time to Scout instruction and enjoy it. And boys who have the privilege of being with these experts have a good chance of carrying to the end of their life a true interest in rocks or stars or whatever the subject may be.

The Approach

The approach to a potential Instructor of the adult type may, of course, be made by the Scouter or by some member of the Group Committee. It is suggested, however, that there is a better way and one more hopeful of securing his consent, and that is through a visit from a delegation of Patrol Leaders, or even of younger Scouts who want to undertake the instruction. Boys may be somewhat inarticulate in phrasing a request of this kind, but the appeal of a group of lads asking for a little time of even the busiest man is more likely to be successful than a convincing sales talk from other adults. The details may be arranged later by the Scouter, but the consent of the Instructor can best be obtained by the boys themselves.

One stunt that may be used to secure the services of a desired Instructor is to arrange some kind of Hobby Show in which an attempt, even a poor one, is made to demonstrate what Scouts are doing along the particular line—sketching or leather work or collections of leaves. Then ask the potential Instructor to judge the exhibits. If the Scouts are present who have produced even the apologies for good work that are on display, it will usually not be difficult to induce the adult to offer his services on the spot.

The Size of Classes

One important consideration to keep in mind is that an Instructor who is not used to dealing with boys may be scared off by a large group. Experienced Scouters are apt to forget that there are little incidents of discipline that invariably arise in a group of 15 or 20 Scouts, which the Scouter takes in his stride, but which worry a man who is having his first touch with boys en masse. Half a dozen is a safe limit.

Most busy men who agree to give instruction do not want to be "appointed" to any position in the Scout organization: they fear that the acceptance of a title of "Instructor" will mean that they will be drawn into the Movement more deeply than they can manage. It is only with caution, therefore, that an announcement should be made that Mr. So-and-So has been appointed Instructor in airmanship. It is quite a different thing, however, if towards the close of the instruction course, some Scout in the group tells Mr. So-and-So that the boys appreciate what he is doing for them and the Troop would like him to accept this pin (an Instructor's badge) as a token of their gratitude. He may never wear the badge, but he will be pleased with the gesture. And it will be easier to secure his services another time.

"Lest We Forget"—The Purpose

One final word regarding instruction in technical subjects. Far too often the gaining of a Badge is the end of the matter—"what's the next Badge I can get?" Our object in giving technical training is defeated in every case where this attitude develops. It is true that one purpose of our Proficiency Badge system is to get boys to browse in many fields of interest in the hope that they will find some of them attractive enough to be worth continued interest later in life. But one prevailing weakness in our work is the stopping of all contact with the subject matter of the Badges once the examination has been passed: continued contact with the material involved in gaining the Badge should be our aim. The Instructor who has aroused the interest is the man who can carry it on, and there are many subjects providing scope for the Instructor to keep in occasional touch with the Scouts he has led up to the test, and carry on their interest from that initial point.

Toronto Scouts Assist

APPROXIMATELY 800 Toronto Boy Scouts assisted in that city's house-to-house collection of food for the city's food gift to Princess Elizabeth on the occasion of her wedding. The Scouts preceded the trucks, notifying householders that the vehicles were approaching and to have their donations ready.

You wouldn't worry about what people think of you, if you only knew how seldom they do.

IS YOUR GROUP GETTING IN ON THIS?



DOES your Group need funds? What Group doesn't? There's money for Scout Groups who have the gumption to work for it. Many groups are finding funds through waste paper collections. Yours can do it, too!

Illustrated above is the 8th Medicine Hat Scout Group which is systematically collecting and selling waste paper. By means of a **REGULAR WEEKLY COLLECTION** of waste paper this Group is financing a major Group project, the construction of a Scout hall. The Wolf Cubs of the Group do the actual weekly collection of the paper, while the sorting and bundling is done by the Group as a whole. The picture was taken in their new hall which is now nearing completion and which will serve as a centre for all Scouting activities in the community.

Groups are urged to make careful inquiries of local paper dealers to make sure of an outlet and an established price before undertaking any actual paper collections. Then, having made your plans, go to it and stick to it. **SYSTEMATIC COLLECTION, SORTING AND BUNDLING** of waste paper will provide your Scout Group with funds for camp gear and other equipment essential to good Scouting in all its branches.

IT'S A CHALLENGE TO YOUR GROUP—Canada needs waste paper in its vital industries. You and your boys will help Canada and yourselves by making a determined effort.

Collect Waste Paper—Help Canada and Help Your Scout Group!
There are \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ awaiting Scout Groups with gumption.

A page of helpful ideas
from anyone, anywhere.

THE DUFFEL BAG

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

For Services Rendered

MANY Scout Groups are supported by Churches, Service Clubs, or other organizations. It is good policy for Scout Groups to arrange "Thank You" stunts in appreciation of this support. For instance, during the war the 1st Plaster Rock, N.B., Troop had the use of the Canadian Legion Hall. In appreciation for its use the Troop redecorated and refurnished the hall, when it turned it back to the Legion after the war. The Good Turn is an integral part of Scouting, and its first exemplification might well be toward those individuals or Groups who have rendered services to the Boy Scouts.

Scouts Don't Hitch-Hike

SCOUTERS are asked to draw to the attention of their Cubs and Scouts the ruling that Hitch-Hiking is against the rules of the Association. Section 108, P.O.R. reads: "Hitch-hiking of Scouts or Scouters, involving as it does a form of begging, and general reflection upon the dignity and reputation of the Movement; and encouraging as it does the habit of casual and irresponsible wandering, and mixing with questionable company, is a violation of Scouting principles. It should be given no countenance by leaders." No member of the Association hitch-hikes.

Must Accept No Money for Carol Singing

IT has been brought to our attention that in some centres last year, Scouts and Cubs were offered and accepted money for carol singing. It should be made very clear to all boys taking part in this Christmas Good Turn, that it is a Good Turn only, and no money can be accepted. Scouters should instruct their Cubs and Scouts that if money is offered, it must be politely declined with the explanation that this is a Scout Good Turn and not a money raising project. To accept a reward for this effort would defeat the whole purpose for which it was originated.

The Scouter's Bookshelf

HERE are a number of books recommended for reading in connection with the general theme of this issue "Concerts and Entertainments—Handicrafts." All are obtainable through your Provincial Headquarters or the Stores Department.

Eight Plays for Wolf Cubs55
More Concert Items55
Plays for Scout Entertainment35
One Day's Fun55
Woodcraft, a Play20
Handwork for Cubs35
Make and Do the Woodcraft Way	\$1.25

Sir Alfred Pickford Passes

SIR Alfred Pickford, for 30 years a devoted friend of Scouting, and an advisor to three Chief Scouts, Lord Baden-Powell, Lord Somers, and Lord Rowallan, passed away in London on October 7th at the age of 75. Pickie, as he was known throughout the Movement in the Empire, last visited Canada in 1938 and spoke at the Ontario Provincial Conference at Kitchener. He was a member of the Council of the Boy Scouts Association, a former Chief Scout's Commissioner and Commissioner for Publicity at Imperial Headquarters. He was awarded the Silver Wolf in 1921, and was honoured for his service to Scouting by His Majesty the King last year when he was made a member of the Order of the British Empire.

Signs at Scout Headquarters

IT is suggested that where it is possible Scout Groups erect signs outside their headquarters as a means of giving general publicity to Scouting and particular publicity to their own group. Where Groups are located in a Church building, a Scouty sign announcing "The 11th Troop, Boy Scouts Meets Here," is good publicity. It is further suggested that in towns or villages where only one or two Groups exist, signs could be erected at the village or town limits bearing the Legend: "The Boy Scouts Association, 1st Scoutville Troop meets at United Church Hall, each Friday, 7.15 p.m. Wolf Cubs Meet, Tuesdays, 6 p.m." It is not necessary to follow just this style, but the idea has merit and is good advertising for Scouting. We would be glad to have pictures of such signs for use in *The Scout Leader*.

Scouts Visit Rochester, N.Y.

SEVERAL Oshawa Boy Scouts paid a weekend visit to Rochester, N.Y., where they were guests of the Tay House Troop. Their programme included a visit to the Rochester University, the Eastman Kodak Plant, and a church parade. The boys were under the supervision of Scoutmaster Alton Dunk.

Care of School Headquarters

RECENTLY another youth organization was banned from a school building because of abuses. A great many Scout Groups have headquarters in school buildings and care should be exercised at all times to see that buildings and their contents are given proper care and that no paint work marred unnecessarily. Abuses of the privilege of using school buildings might well prevent Scout Groups from using them for some considerable period of time.

Apple Day Auction

A FEATURE of Apple Day at Stratford, Ont., has been the annual Apple Auction over the local radio station. Some 400 people contributed as a result of this programme. It is interesting to note that the first such auction broadcast was conducted in 1934 when total receipts were \$26.00. Total receipts this year were \$700. Contributions this year ranged all the way from 10c to \$10 per apple. The radio programme includes a musical programme, in addition to Scout addresses and the auction itself.

It's Your Duffel Bag

A GROUP of Scouters in Vancouver wrote recently, "We would like to see *The Duffel Bag* page expanded." So would we. *The Duffel Bag* is simply a place where Scouters may exchange views and pass on to others games, gadgets, hints, and programme ideas. Will you help expand the usefulness of this page, by sending along your ideas in as brief a form as possible. Make it a Good Turn to the Movement to send something to *The Duffel Bag* whenever you have something you think will be useful to others.

Christmas and New Year Greeting Cards

WOLF CUB CARD, No. 1

This is a typical Cub greeting card that will make an instant appeal to the younger members of the Association. It is a two-card folder type in pleasing colour effect. Size of card 4 x 6 inches with suitable Christmas greetings and space for signature.

BOY SCOUT CARD, No. 2

Here is an excellent card for Leaders to send to their Scouts. It depicts two Scouters pointing the way to a Boy Scout and a Wolf Cub. The following quotation appears at the bottom "and so they moved out in the spirit of high adventure". Size of card 5 x 4 inches, folder type with Greetings and space for signature.

ROVER SCOUT CARD, No. 3

While this card is primarily intended as a Rover Scout card it can quite readily be used as a greeting card by Leaders. Features a Scout in uniform hiking toward the rising Sun with the following quotation "The Dawn of a New To-Morrow". Size of card 5½ x 3½ inches, folder type with a Christmas and New Year Greetings.

SEA SCOUT CARD, No. 4

This card will be of special interest to Sea Scouts which features a verse by Longfellow entitled "The Secret of the Sea". It is a typical Seaman's card illustrating a Sea Scout at the wheel of a vessel during a stormy voyage. The figure of Christ is shown in the background and the following quotation by Longfellow is printed underneath the drawing, "For the Love of Heaven, teach me, too—" Size of card is 5 x 4 inches, folder type with a Christmas and New Year greetings.

BOY SCOUT CARD, No. 5

(not illustrated)

We have a limited supply of this well known card which features the famous painting by Carlos entitled "The Pathfinder". Size of card 3½ x 5 inches. Folder type with Scout badge and Christmas greetings.

PRICE PER DOZEN - \$1.15

(with envelopes for mailing)

Order NOW from your local agent or:—

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HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

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

Honorary Provincial Commissioner

Lt.-Col. L. H. Millen, Hamilton, Ont.

Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Rover Scouts

Harold C. Taylor, Delhi, Ontario.

District Commissioner

Major J. M. Johnston, Chilliwack, B.C.; F. L. Pobst, New Westminster, B.C.; J. Harold Bateman, Oshawa, Ont.; Ray E. Leonard, Thistletown, Ont.; S. E. Fletcher, Sarnia, Ont.

District Scoutmaster

A. Wallace Wilson, Toronto, Ontario.

District Cubmaster

Jeannette Putnam, London, Ontario.

Rover Scout Leader

J. Adrien Dupere, St. Basile, Madawaska Co., N.B.; Donald Graham Willan, Toronto; Frank B. Ardron, Toronto; Frederick G. Chevis, Toronto; Thomas Wm. Corner, Toronto; Frederick C. B. Maltman, Toronto; Gordon McFarlane, Toronto; John A. Nicholson, Toronto.

Scoutmaster

William McDougall Holland, Vancouver, B.C.; George William Fry, Strathmore, Que.; Norman D. Nicholson, Montague, P.E.I.; Joseph William Barker, Vancouver, B.C.; A. Arthur Turner, Toronto, Ont.; Victor Thomas Oke, Aklavik, N.W.T.; Sidney Arthur Wright, Saskatoon, Sask.; Keith Alexander Kinch, Duncan, B.C.; Carroll R. Arsenault, Shediac, N.B.; Raymond A. Forester, Kingston, Ont.; James D. McAlister, Long Branch, Ont.; Robert D. McMurray, New Westminster, B.C.; John Pitchell, Portage La Prairie, Man.; Cyril R. Porter, Duncan, B.C.; Wm. A. Trumble, Timmins, Ont.

Assistant Scoutmaster

Eric C. H. Duvar, Montague, P.E.I.; George A. Foreman, Toronto; Albert J. Bennett, Toronto; Ren Hubert, Toronto; Ronald Leger, Moncton, N.B.; Robert Wm. Pearce, Long Branch, Ont.; William J. K. Powell, Duncan, B.C.; Frederick G. Southam, Timmins, Ont.

Cubmaster

John Harold Palmer, Sicamous, B.C.; Rose Mary Bombardieri, Calgary, Alta.; James Edward Trusty, Vancouver, B.C.; Marcus B. Fennell, Saskatoon, Sask.; Elaine McCarthy, Stratford, Ont.; Mrs. Lena M. Morgan, St. Thomas, Ont.; Ruth Bacon, London, Ont.; Mabel W. Hunt, Quebec City; Reginald Vauteur, Shediac, N.B.

Assistant Cubmaster

Mrs. Arthur Aitken, Montreal, Que.; Reginald Leslie Kingshott, Vancouver, B.C.; Betty Marston, Preston, Ont.; Malcolm A. McLean, Sarnia, Ont.; Walter F. Redford, Toronto, Ont.; Ruth Hannah Pike, Edmonton, Alta.; Vera Lane, Welland, Ont.; Isabelle Catherine Lillie, Winnipeg, Man.; George Geoffrey, St. Thomas, Ont.; James E. Anderson, Toronto; June L. Goodway, Toronto; Ruth Johnston, Toronto; Phyllis E. Turpin, Preston Park, Que.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

A meeting of the representatives of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan attending the Dominion Executive Committee was held on Friday, October 10th, 1947. Present were Messrs. Tanner, Watson, Saul, Killick, Mackie, Smith, Knowles, Mills and Boyaner.

The following plan for Gilwell Training for the three provinces and the Head of the Lakes was adopted.

- (a) That for the next three years Gilwell Training (both Akela and Scout) for the area will be held as follows:—
- 1948 Manitoba
- 1949 Alberta
- 1950 Saskatchewan

- (b) That Travelling expenses be pooled.
- (c) That both Akela and Scout Courses be held in the same Provinces—one following the other.
- (d) That the host province be responsible for physical equipment and quartermaster's stores.
- (e) Dominion Training Department will take full responsibility for a complete staff for all camps.
- (f) That for the next course in Manitoba in 1948 the dates are:—

Scout—July 24th to Aug. 2nd.

Akela—Aug. 9th to Aug. 14th.

It was thought in this way Gilwell Training would be greatly stimulated. The Provinces and Dominion Headquarters will immediately start planning and publicizing the event.

The meeting then formed a committee to carry on with the arrangements:—

Chairmen Manitoba—Mr. Saul.

Alberta—To be named.

Saskatchewan—E. H. M. Knowles.

The meeting adjourned.

Quebec Part II Wood Badge Course: Tamaracouta Camp, August 7-15, 1948.

HONOURS AND AWARDS

At the meeting of the Dominion Executive Committee held in Winnipeg on 10 October 1947, a decision was reached to recommend to His Excellency The Chief Scout a system for announcing Honours and Awards, with the exception of the Long Service Medal, similar to that used by His Majesty the King. On 14 November His Excellency approved the adoption of this system and asked that it take effect from 15 November 1947. Details of this system are:—

Announcement

Announcements will be made by His Excellency the Chief Scout for Canada, Viscount Alexander of Tunis twice each year.

(i) B.-P.'s birthday. (February 22nd).

(ii) Dominion Day.

When either of these days falls on Sunday, the announcement will be made on the Monday next following.

Press Release

Arrangements are being made to have Dominion wide simultaneous release.

Submission of Applications

Applications received at Dominion Headquarters by 15 January will be included in the announcement made on 22 February and those received by 1 June will be included in the announcement made on Dominion Day.

Notification to Recipients

Immediately following the official announcement, each person to be honoured will receive a letter from the Dominion Commissioner enclosing the appropriate ribbon. On receipt, the ribbon may be worn. Medals and decorations will be forwarded to Provincial Presidents.

Investitures

His Excellency, the Chief Scout is desirous of making as many awards as possible himself, but where this is not possible, endeavours should be made to have the ceremony performed by the Lieutenant-Governor either at Government House or when on tour. Where it is not feasible for the Chief Scout or the Lieutenant-Governor to hold an investiture, Provincial Presidents are requested to ensure that suitable presentation is made.

Dress

When called for investiture, where applicable, regulation uniform will be worn, which must be complete in every detail.