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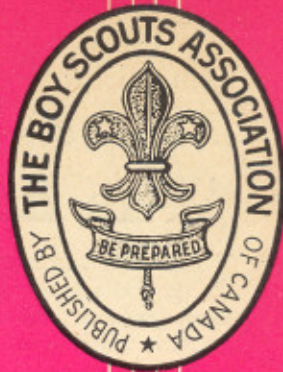
1922-25TH ANNIVERSARY-CANADIAN GILWELL-1947

Scout Leader

VOLUME 24 - No. 9

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MAY 1947



THE GATES - GILWELL PARK - ENGLAND

Between Ourselves

"The Best Scout of the Year"

FREQUENTLY, in fact all too frequently, we see newspaper reports of Troop Parents' Nights or annual banquets, at which awards have been made to "The Best Scout of the Year" or "The Outstanding Scout" or "The Scout Making the Greatest Progress in the Year."

On the surface this may sound like a good idea—one likely to encourage a competitive spirit in the Troop—one likely to sharpen the enthusiasm and initiative of the individual Scout.

But unfortunately it does not work out just that way. In operation it tends to favour the "bright" Scout—the one who has been endowed with perhaps superior powers of intellect, or again superiority in physical prowess.

One thing we must always remember in Scouting is that we do not adhere to any system of examination which places one boy at the top of the class and another at the bottom. Scouting aims to use the words of the Founder "to make lads individually efficient, morally and physically, with the object of using that efficiency in the service of the community."

Thus some Scout, who may not be over-endowed either physically or mentally, may on the other hand have the will to endure, and that might well be infinitely more important in an emergency, than any particular skill.

Who is able to say who is the best Scout, or the most progressive Scout, or the outstanding Scout. Scouting is much more than test passing. Scouting is doing one's duty to God, obedience to the laws of the country, the desire and the willingness to give service, the obedience to the Scout Law, the desire for proficiency—not for the sake of proficiency itself—but to Be Prepared to render service to one's fellow men and his community.

In almost every Troop in Canada you could duplicate these two boys. One is a Scout who is quick to learn, handy with his hands, a whiz at memory work, and a good athlete. The other, just as fine a boy in every respect, finds it difficult to learn, is a bit clumsy, has not a very convenient memory, and is not the athletic type. The first Scout finds his Scouting comparatively easy. He is the kind that is ready for both his First Class and King's Scout Badge by the time he is 14. The other lad, probably work-

ing at his Scouting harder than the first boy, finds its skills more difficult of accomplishment. It is the first boy who gets the prize and the adulation. It is the second boy who is perhaps, more deserving.

More frequently than not, the major awards for gallantry or for pre-eminently high devotion to duty, are won by the ordinary run of the mill Scout, and not the brilliant boy who sails through his tests with almost reckless abandon.

Practically every boy who has ever won the Cornwell Decoration has been a Scout who has suffered great physical anguish, and who yet has maintained a keen interest in Scouting, and who has developed powers of endurance under great stress, and who has really learned to "smile and whistle under all difficulties."

We think that the essence of good Scouting is best illustrated by such boys as Ross Brown of Victoria, B.C., who condemned to death with a painful disease, still strove with might and main in the few weeks left to him to become a First Class Scout. And of Bobby Oke of Moncton, N.B., who confined to his bed in an uncomfortable cast for many months, was able to keep up his interest in Scouting and teach recruits their Tenderfoot Tests. There are many Ross Browns and Bobby Okes in Scouting, some like these lads honoured with the award of the Cornwell Decoration, others carrying on manfully against great odds enduring great pain, striving ever to reach a goal that may forever be out of their reach.

Let's not make fish of one and fowl of another in Scouting. Let's keep our outlook on the Scout programme in its proper perspective.

New Film Available

A NEW film production by the Boy Scouts of America "The Scout Trail to Citizenship" is now available for general circulation in Canada. The film is a 1600 foot black and white production in sound, and is available at a rental fee of \$2.00 per showing from the National Film Society, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa. This film is particularly effective for parent and general public showing, but is not recommended for showing to Scouts or Cubs.

THE SCOUT LEADER

The Idea Magazine for the Scouters of Canada

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♥

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♥

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COVER PICTURE

This month's Cover Picture shows the gates of Gilwell Park, England. Gilwell Park is the Mother Training Centre for Scouters in the British Commonwealth and Empire.

GILWELL

The Gateway To Opportunity
For Leadership In Scouting

By John Thurman

What Is Gilwell

Gilwell Park,
Chingford,
London E.4.

THE Editor of *The Scout Leader* has asked me to send a message to you upon the attainment of the Canadian Silver Jubilee of Scouter Training.

I am naturally delighted to send you a message of congratulation and one of goodwill.

It is my hope that before many years have passed I shall be able to meet many of you in your own country.

Anniversaries, Jubilees and the like are very rightly great human occasions. Occasions when, I feel, we should offer and receive congratulations on the efforts of the past but, perhaps more important, at the same time we should resolve to even greater effort in the future.

Original Principles

Those concerned with the training of Scouters have perhaps the greatest responsibility of any in our Movement, for with them lies the task of making sure that the original principles of *Scouting for Boys* are neither ignored nor glossed over but, at the same time, that our Scouting is thoroughly up-to-date and suitable to the boy of today. Training in itself, though, is never sufficient. The first need of Scouting is the recruitment of the right kind of man and woman to run our Packs, Troops and Crews and perhaps it is reasonable to give you my idea of the right kind of person. I am not concerned, myself, with what they know, but I am tremendously concerned with what they are, and my reason is this,—that through Training we can teach them the things they don't know but no one can implant in them those qualities of character, unselfishness, love of the boy and, indeed, of Scouting, without which no technical accomplishment will achieve anything. The qualities I have mentioned can, I believe, be developed through training but they cannot be implanted in an unreceptive and unresponsive soul.

Our First Need

Our first need, then, is the right kind of people and our second need is the right kind of Training. I have been actively concerned with the Training of Scouters for some seven-



Camp Chief John Thurman
Gilwell Park, England

teen years and during that time I have very often examined critically our method and its application and I am therefore able to say to you in Canada, as I am able to say to Scouters all over the world, that criticize as I may and re-examine as I will, there is no question whatever that the method B.-P. laid down for the conduct of our Wood Badge Courses still remains many years in advance of any technique that anyone else has yet devised.

Learning by Doing

Just what is that method? Well, in a sentence, it is learning by doing; it

is learning by being; it is living together and discovering that the Scout spirit is not some vague idealistic piece of tarradiddle but is a severely practical and realistic thing available to all who are willing to accept it. As the years have passed since 1919, when Wood Badge Training started, the detailed content of the Courses has undergone many and various changes. This must always be so because it is necessary for Training, in a technical sense, to be up-to-date, but the method and the spirit that B.-P. gave us is, it is fair to claim, perhaps more apparent in our Training today than ever before. It is my hope, indeed my belief, that you in Canada will make quite sure that your Scouter Training is along the approved and valuable lines that the Founder gave us.

Gilwell Park

Gilwell Park, as innumerable members of the Boy Scout Movement throughout the world will testify, is one of those places, rare in themselves, that indisputably does have an effect on all who come into contact with it; an effect on their minds, their bodies and their souls.

The Influence of B.-P.

Now this is no mere chance, and much of Gilwell's effect is undoubtedly attributable to those who through the years have worked at Gilwell, but the major factor and one that we must not overlook has unquestionably been the influence of that very great Englishman, the late Lord Baden-Powell. It is the spirit of the Scout Movement that he gave to the world, but in a special sense and in a special way he was able to implant so firmly upon the lands of Gilwell that has meant so much to the men and women who have passed over Gilwell's acres.

It is, perhaps, a commonplace thing to say that the spirit of a man can live after him but, in the case of B.-P. and his effect upon Gilwell there can be no question but that this is a true saying.

It is the spirit of happiness, tolerance and good fellowship; the spirit of thoughtfulness, preparedness and unselfishness, which he wrapped up in the game of Scouting for Boys and gave to the world, that has throughout the years repeatedly been given out from Gilwell and now, as this is written, one year

(Continued on next page)



year after the close of the most catastrophic war in history, his message speaks louder and clearer than ever before.

Gilwell Hall—England

The decoration and style of the house (Gilwell Hall) is typically of the Regency Period,—classical in simplicity of proportion. Remains of former decoration can be seen in the medallions set over the doors in the office and the Refectory. The early nineteenth century Crinoline staircase is worth noticing; an ingenious arrangement of bent iron bars supporting a mahogany balustrade, the bars bowed outwards at the bottom to accommodate the voluminous draperies of My Lady's Crinoline.

On the ground floor the Hall contains, apart from the usual domestic offices, the Group Room and Refectory, which are used in connection with training and decorated accordingly, an interesting natural history museum, four offices and library. The group room contains an oak screen with a gallery above, erected in 1928. On the screen are panels carved at Gilwell, showing the different badges of various Scout organizations who had, at that date adopted Gilwell Training. Special mention may be made of the very effective mural paintings on the walls of the Refectory, (a really lovely room of ideal architectural proportions), which depict various phases of Scouting and were the gift of the brush of the late Henry S. Strachey who was Deputy Camp Chief for Somerset and whose grandfather's portrait was painted by Walter Chinnery's eldest brother. Both the Group Room and the Refectory contain stained-glass windows of the Coats of Arms of notabilities connected with Gilwell Park, and of various overseas countries.

The Group Room

The Group Room is a 'live' room; the decoration and the exhibits undergoing frequent change. Flanking the simple but imposing open hearth brick fireplace are two alcoves of attractive design and at the other side of the room two similar alcoves provide room for exhibits applicable to Scouts, Sea Scouts, Air Scouts and Rover Scouts; each 'corner' topped by a delightful

scene appropriate to the section concerned. There are also two panels, one depicting the history of Scouting and the other the history of Gilwell. In 1946 a new covered entrance to the room was built through the line of the window on the south wall and the laying down of a pure cork floor in the same year appears to have solved one of Gilwell's oldest problems.

On the first floor there are two bathrooms and nine bedrooms, some of which are available for visitors. The second floor contains two bedrooms. The accommodation is not sufficient to permit of indoor training except for small numbers on special Courses, but allows opportunity for the establishment of a small hostel in which Scouters can be accommodated for a few days. The hostel has proved a useful institution and has enabled the Imperial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association to extend their hospitality to a large number of Scouters from foreign countries and different parts of the British Empire.

New Buildings

In 1922 a single-storied range of out-houses, including garage, tool sheds and store was constructed. In the same year an estate store was built on to the end of the old wood shed.

In 1926 a new building, "The Stables" was put up in order to provide store rooms for tents, training equipment, food, etc. This building occupies the site of a former range of outhouses demolished many years ago, and is two-storied with a central arch running through. On the ground floor are a bothy (cottage), four store rooms, an ablution and a sanitary block. On the first floor there is a large central room where twenty-four people can sleep and two small emergency bedrooms. The central room has been fitted up and decorated as a Pack Den. The erection of this building made it possible to carry on training indoors during the winter months, as well as giving essential room for the storage of blankets and gear of all kinds.

"To the Unknown Scout"

Surrounding the buildings are lawns, west, north and east. On the west lawn is placed the bronze buffalo awarded

by the Boy Scouts of America to "the unknown Scout whose faithfulness in the performance of his Daily Good Turn to William D. Boyce in 1909 brought the Scout Movement to the United States of America." This statuette was formally presented by His Excellency the American Ambassador on the 4th July, 1926, and received on behalf of the Boy Scouts Association by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. To the west of the buffalo Lord Rowallan planted a Canadian sugar maple tree on 18th March, 1945, during the first Training Conference to be held at Gilwell after its restoration to Scouting earlier in the year. It is interesting to record that this tree is one of a number raised in the garden from seed sent by the Boy Scouts of Canada.

B.-P.'s Caravan

On the north lawn stands B.-P.'s caravan, presented to him by the Scouts of the world on the occasion of the coming of age Jamboree in 1929 and presented by B.-P. to Gilwell in 1938. The caravan spent an uncomfortable war in the shrubbery and twenty-nine pieces of shrapnel were extracted from its roof in 1945, and subsequently a new roof was made and all external damage made good.

In front of the lawn on which the buffalo stands is a stone balustrading which was originally part of old London Bridge, up to its removal in 1832 when the present bridge was completed sixty pards further up the river.

The Camp Chapel

A clearing in the shrubberies to the south-west of the Hall has from 1920 been set aside as an open-air chapel; a place of great natural beauty in the geographical and spiritual heart of Gilwell. The chapel is a place of simple and dignified beauty and a recent decision to use it on occasions for Scouts' Owns for boys camping at Gilwell is already proving effective.

It is hoped shortly to develop a Roman Catholic open-air chapel further to the south and work is to begin on this project in 1947.

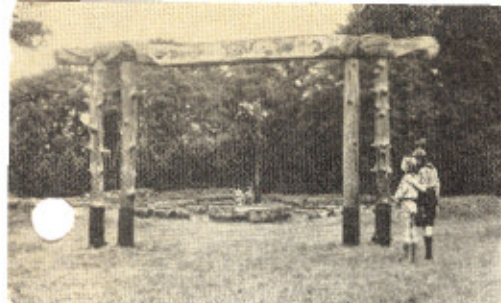
Between the two chapels is an army hut erected in 1946 as the new Troop Room, with the dual purpose of providing Gilwell with an 'average' type of Headquarters and also adding

Camping Fields, Gilwell Park

Gilwell House

The Orchard, Gilwell Park





The Boys' Campfire, Gilwell Park



Training Ground Campfire, Gilwell Park



Open Air Chapel, Gilwell Park

greatly to the indoor accommodation available for winter Training Courses.

During the winter of 1946-47 the work of building a new Camp Fire Circle between the Troop Hut and the Chapel has been put in hand. The remarkable summer of 1946 brought forcibly to our attention the need for a Camp Fire Circle in a less exposed site than the central training ground, although that will remain as the main circle.

Opposite the Troop Hut has been erected a galley equipped with Calor gas cookers, enabling winter courses to be housed and fed without additional strain upon the main building accommodation.

The lime walk, which encircles the orchard and training ground and is a distinctive feature of Gilwell, passed by the side of the chapel.

A walled kitchen garden, over an acre in extent, lies to the south of the Hall, like the greater part of the home policies, was gradually reclaimed from a wilderness.

The Lodge, originally at the entrance gates, was converted into a residence for the Camp Chief but was found to be impossible of proper repair and maintenance.

A new house was erected in 1934 about sixty yards to the north with an elevation to fit in with that of the Hall.

On the return to Gilwell in 1945 the gardener's cottage, another old timber-frame building, not economically possible for repair, was demolished to make a new lawn and the 'Cottage Garden', a pleasing feature that gave great promise in its first year.

The Entrance Gate

The entrance gates and lamp posts are of Gilwell craftsmanship and constituted one of the spare-time activities of the staff. Additional carved gates to the lodge have recently been added.

The original training ground has to be seen to be believed. Roughly it occupies a circle completely surrounded by trees; oaks, elms, chestnuts, beeches and limes. A single large plane tree is a conspicuous feature within the circle.

Amidst such surroundings it is difficult to believe that Charing Cross is

only twelve miles away. At night, from the lime walk running behind the western belt of trees, the Scouter . . . "See in heaven the light of London, Flaring like a dreary dawn", as Tennyson wrote or, as a more modern and lesser known poet remarked, "The ground stars map a myriad courses".

The Training Season

During the training season tents are ranged round the circle with open-air kitchens and feeding shelters in the spinney behind. In the centre of all is the Council Circle, marked by a ring of some half-a-hundred logs. The tall flagstaff, whose height is a problem to every training course, is a notable feature. To the north, behind a belt of trees, lies the old orchard, which was reclaimed as an additional training ground with the name of "Brownsea Island". Under a spreading oak, logs comfortably hollowed and backed, provide a shady lecture theatre. The western belt of trees contains a wash-house; a necessary feature but not a conspicuous one. Among the trees in the north-east corner is the Gidney log cabin, built in 1929 as a memorial to the first Camp Chief. Behind this is the Training Store and the recently added Tent Store.

The camping fields lie to the south and west of the estate and are separated from the rest by a right of way which runs westward from Gilwell Lane. This right of way is a survival of the old forest bridle path.

The small 1½ acre field is the best camping ground in Gilwell since it can stand any amount of hard wear and tear and dries up comparatively quickly. In consequence it is in use nearly all the year through and to deal with off-season numbers a smaller camp fire circle was built at the south end in 1946. The west end of the big field slopes down to the Lea Valley and is known as "The Rough". This was a very popular camping place for many years but the new fields are now becoming even more popular.

The camping fields contain a "Providore", where non-perishable goods are sold at stated hours, and a hut for the Camp Warden and the Rover

Crew, with arrangements for First Aid. A small swimming bath is situated at the top of "The Rough" to the south and by it are the various washing places and a sanitary block (known as the Palace of Industry) erected in 1929. It is hoped to instal a more up-to-date swimming bath with filtration plant in a more sheltered position, probably in the games field, as soon as conditions permit.

Camp Fire Circle

In the south-east corner of the fields is the main Camp Fire Circle with its Totem. The circle is approached through a massive axe-hewn arch known as Kuziunik's Arch, (Kuziunik is a somewhat imaginary "evil spirit" of camping) on one side of which is depicted in sign language a record of the presentation of the "Silver Wolf", the highest Scout decoration, to Mr. de Bois Maclaren in 1919, and a statement of some of the delights of camping. On the other side is carved the ending of a now well-known Camp Fire opening:—

"As the good fire warms the circle
So may our ideals warm the world".

Although it takes a lot to damp the ardour of Scouts camping at Gilwell, a wet evening does affect the camp fire, so in 1934 the Camp Fire Shelter was erected through the subscriptions of Gilwellians from all over the world. An octagonal structure tiled with shingles of red cedar, it is capable of housing up to about 800 persons.

Gilwell's work continued to grow and its influence undoubtedly spread as the years went by until, at the outbreak of war in 1939, most of Gilwell's physical advantages; proximity to London; commanding position, etc., overnight became grave disadvantages.

The War Years

For a time Gilwell struggled on at reduced pressure, but eventually bowed its head to the inevitable course of events and was taken over by the Army. For four years and more Gilwell shuddered under the impact of bombs and heavier boots than its fields were used to. The bombs, strangely enough, proved of use as, of the three high explosives that fell on Gilwell, two dropped most suitably, the one

(Continued on next page)



A scene at Canada's first Gilwell Course near Ottawa in 1922, conducted by Rodney C. Wood. Members of the course were: F. C. Irwin, Toronto; C. H. Davison, Toronto; A. Loranger, Welland, Ont.; E. C. Allingham, Cobalt, Ont.; C. H. Atkinson, Chatham, Ont.; B. B. Bell, London, Ont.; P. S. Boyd, Chesterville, Ont.; E. Bratton, Ottawa, Ont.; G. Davis, Hamilton, Ont.; R. Johnson, Westboro, Ont.; J. King, Ottawa, Ont.; P. B. Livinson, Westmount, Que.;

Rev. A. T. Love, Cowansville, Ont.; Rev. S. A. Macdonell, Stratford, Ont.; H. McCann, Owen Sound, Ont.; R. J. McConnell, Oshawa, Ont.; G. F. Metcalfe, London, Ont.; E. J. Patrick, Guelph, Ont.; J. Raeburn, Windsor, Ont.; A. O. Stein, Montreal, Que.; S. S. Terry, Kirkland Lake, Ont.; Rev. E. G. Warren, Lachine, Que.; D. M. Lunan, Huntingdon, Que.; W. V. B. Riddell, Ottawa, Ont.; J. Solomon, Montreal, Que.

forming a convenient and much-needed bridging pool and the other a rubbish dump in the kitchen garden. By the end of 1946 practically all the work of rehabilitation was complete and the general verdict of visitors was "better than ever".

For the Future

Gilwell, though, cannot stand still, and whilst the dangers of covering a site with a multiplicity of buildings are apparent, the growth of Gilwell's work and the growth of Gilwell inevitably call for additional facilities. Projected for the next few years are a new swimming bath and a new sanitary block to serve the new camping fields and to provide much needed extra accommodation for the training ground. Gilwell, indeed, must be 'always complete but never finished'.

Historical Significance

It is almost impossible for anyone who lives and works at Gilwell to think of Gilwell without thinking at the same time of Epping Forest, that great open space that has been fought over through the ages and whose preservation, we hope, is now secure. It means

a great deal to Gilwell in a physical sense; its existence means even more in a spiritual sense, for to the glades, the hills and the valleys of the forest have come a host of the greatest men and women from the pages of history, Queen Elizabeth, Ben Johnson, Archbishop Harsnett the Founder of Chigwell School, William Shakespeare, John Donne, Isaac Walton, Samuel Pepys, Defoe, Sheridan, Lamb, Keats, Tennyson, Livingstone, Charles Dickens conceiving and writing Barnaby Rudge at Chigwell, Disraeli, Anthony Trollope, Lawrence of Arabia; they all have gained the inspiration that this lung of London offers. They have all been the richer for their contact with the Forest and, because they were richer, have left a richness for future generations to enjoy. Yet were they here today, it is no false claim to make, they would one and all pay tribute and homage to the one history will inevitably prove the greatest of them all, the late Lord Baden-Powell, Founder of the Boy Scout and the Girl Guide Movements and Chief Scout of the World.

Early Canadian Gilwell Camps

CANADA had its first Gilwell Training Camps in 1922. The origin of Canadian Gilwell training is described in this excerpt from the Annual Report of the Canadian General Council for 1922.

Training Camps for Scoutmasters

Early in the summer of 1922, the Executive Committee made arrangements with Imperial Headquarters to obtain for Canada the services of Mr. Rodney C. Wood, Assistant Deputy Camp Chief at Gilwell Training Camp, in England.

Mr. Wood came to Canada in July and at once entered with enthusiasm upon his task of conducting training camps for Scoutmasters. With the idea of making it possible for Scoutmasters to attend the training camps, the Executive Committee decided to offer, to a limited number of Scoutmasters, approved by the Provincial Commissioners, scholarships sufficient to cover

their return railway fare and personal expenses during the journey and at the camp.

Under the leadership of Mr. Wood, successful camps were conducted at Stewiacke, N.S., for the Maritime Provinces; near Ottawa for Ontario and Quebec; near Winnipeg for Manitoba; at Lake Katepwe for Saskatchewan; near Calgary for Alberta and near Vancouver for British Columbia. A total of 97 Scoutmasters attended these courses, nearly all of whom succeeded in passing for Part II of the Wood Badge.

From the beginning it was evident that Mr. Wood was a man well qualified by natural ability, training and experience to conduct such camps; and the Scoutmasters who took the courses were ardent in their expressions of their appreciation both of the courses and of Mr. Wood.

Following the camps, the position of Dominion Camp Chief was created, and it was explained to Mr. Wood that, if he could arrange for his release from the staff of Imperial Headquarters, the Chief Commissioner would be pleased if he would accept the position of Dominion Camp Chief, with the object of conducting further and other training courses for Scoutmasters throughout Canada. Mr. Wood accepted the position, but shortly afterwards it became necessary for Capt. Gidney, Camp Chief of Gilwell, England, to go abroad; and Sir Robert Baden-Powell cabled urging Mr. Wood to return to Imperial Headquarters to take Capt. Gidney's place. Mr. Wood consented to do this and was granted leave of absence without salary by Dominion Headquarters.

Other training courses for Scoutmasters were held during the year at different places in Canada. In Calgary, Col. E. R. Pearkes, District Commissioner for that city conducted a training course for Scoutmasters. In Saskatchewan special lecture classes were held in the Normal Schools in Saskatoon and Regina. In Manitoba, a course for the training of officers was held at the University of Manitoba, during the months of February, March and April. In Ontario, Windsor, Brantford and Fort William conducted training courses and district conferences were held at Haileybury, Welland and Hamilton. In Quebec, two training courses were held at McGill University, one during February and March and the other during October and November. In New Brunswick, a Scoutmaster's training course was held during January and February at Saint John.

AT CANADA'S FIRST GILWELL

A PATROL HIKE

Here is the account of a Gilwell Hike, held by the Bobwhite Patrol at the first Canadian Gilwell Course near Ottawa in 1922. We might add here that this hike was not selected because the editor of *The Scout Leader* happens to have been a Bobwhite, but because it was one of a collection of early Gilwell stories collected over the years by Mr. F. E. L. Coombs, former Editor of Publications.

THE Bobwhite Patrol was made up as follows: A. Loranger, Welland, P.L.; G. Metcalfe, London, A.P.L.; Scouts E. Allingham, Cobalt; R. J. McConnell, Oshawa; P. Boyd, Chester-ville; J. Patrick, Guelph; E. Bratton, Ottawa.

We left camp at 1.30 p.m., travelled W N W until we reached the 200 corner line at 5.50. We proceeded N, and at 6 o'clock while walking along an old lumber camp road we found a lady's gold brooch mounted with two small diamonds.

After an hour and fifteen minutes walking through a bush of thick second growth timber we noticed, on crossing a path, fresh footprints. We knew by these that the Crows were ahead of us because before leaving camp my Patrol were spying on the other Patrol's footwear. I myself had studied the nature of their walk so it was easy for me to know which Patrol had gone ahead.

At 7.35 p.m. the footprints proved correct for we saw four Crows about 300 yards ahead of us on the river bank. We went back to the woods and

separated into three parties. Not knowing the country the A.P.L. and myself studied our map and compass and saw by it that we were close to lot No. 20 of Gloucester township. This also proved correct after we walked another hundred feet and saw the corner stone of Lot 20. We then walked from Upper Duck to Lower Duck Island about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the Ottawa river. There we met the other members of our patrol and arrived at Hiawatha Station at 12.40 a.m.

Upon sighting a camp fire alongside a small bush about a mile ahead, the A.P.L. and I went investigating while the rest of the patrol had lunch. We saw members of the Crow and Sparrow Patrols. We passed by their camp, proceeded to Orleans where we found a freshly cut hayfield and camouflaged our camp at 2.20 a.m. and went to bed. At 6.15 a.m. a nearby farmer's rooster started his daily songs so we got up, dressed, washed and had breakfast at 7.10.

On looking down the railroad we saw five Scouts on a hand car pumping their way back to camp. No wonder they arrived first at camp at the hour of 7.45 a.m. After breakfast we went back to Orleans where we saw a big hill about 300 feet high. We climbed to the top of it to get a good look at the land about. We made a map of our surroundings in order to get a better site. I got permission to go to the top of a church steeple and with my field glasses I sighted four pair of socks hanging out to dry. I at once saw these

PART II—GILWELL COURSES

MARITIMES

Wood Badge—July 8 to 18—Nerepis, N.B.

ONTARIO

Wood Badge—July 14 to 25—Blue Springs.

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

Wood Badge—July 26 to Aug. 3—Trout Lake, Ont.

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.

On Using Scout Films

ARE Canadian Scout Leaders using Scout motion picture films as much as they might? A study of the facts as shown by a report from the National Film Society covering screenings and audience figures for Scout films handled by the Society from April 1st, 1946, to Jan. 31st, 1947, reveals some interesting information.

were Scout socks because of the green tops. I immediately set out alone to get the socks and told the rest of the Patrol to keep an eye on me, in case of any accidents. I walked about a mile before I got to the socks which proved to be hanging on a hay stack. I went on my hands and knees along side fences, through bush, gutters, tall blue grass, timber and so on until finally I reached the socks and took three snapshots of the surroundings and shot, on sight, seven Indians, some robins and two lost Sparrows who were in the camp. I then paid them a visit.

On returning to my Patrol I was told that no one but an Indian could have beaten me at the game.

On the way back to camp we saw four Scouts on the railroad ahead of us but they were too far distant to recognize and our guns would not shoot that distance. Going back through the woods we saw three cotton-tails and a jack rabbit and some deer and fox tracks which were about three hours old. We also gathered seven kinds of wild roots which we used for our Irish stew and all said the P.L. was some cook. About three miles from camp we came across two Crows one almost dead from the long walk and the heavy pack he was carrying but our able Stan Mc— would not leave his Crows behind so he took the pack and let Warren walk. Right good of you Mc for carrying the two packs for three miles. We offered to help but our Crow friends didn't see it that way.

We reached camp at 5.42 p.m.; one Bobwhite much the worse for the hike with a sore foot caused by a shoe which was too large but the rest of the boys came in fresh as they started plus the experience of a backwoodsman born in them. Had it not been for my own experience as a backwoodsman the Patrol might have stayed in the woods all night without shelter for they were nearly lost when I found them. Of course it was dark and you could not blame a Tenderfoot for his first trip. I will admit it was the worst luck a Tenderfoot could meet with.

Herewith the facts:—

NAME OF FILM	NO. OF SCREENINGS
Tenderfoot Tim	30
An Indoor Troop Meeting	9
Holland Jamboree	7
Cubs Courageous	16
Men of Tomorrow	29
Total showings	91

Who saw the films at these showings? Here are the facts:—

RENTED BY	NO. OF SCREENINGS	AUDIENCE TOTALS
Scout & Cub Groups	24	2,031
Private Individuals	42	1,462
Indian Schools	8	800
Public Schools	3	300
Churches	3	310
Colleges	4	450
Chief of Police	2	100
Y.M.C.A.	1	100
Commercial Firms	2	100
Film Councils	2	175
Totals	91	5,528

To make sure that all leaders know where and how to rent Scout films in Canada, the official information is given herewith:—

Bookings—The films are rented only from the National Film Society, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa, from whom they should be ordered direct, not through Dominion Scout Headquarters.

Rentals—(a) The films are rented at 50 cents a reel per showing. (b) In making your reservation specify the number of times the films are to be shown.

Shipments—Films will be sent Express Collect and must be returned as soon as possible after the showing by Prepaid Express or Parcel Post.

Responsibility—Those who book the films are reminded that an inexperienced operator can very easily ruin a print. Those renting films must assume full responsibility for any damage.

Before Projecting the Film—(a) Preview; (b) Determine how it will fit into the program; (c) Plan a demonstration or discussion after the projection.

While Projecting—If a sound print is run through a silent projector the film is completely ruined. Clean the film gate before running the film. Be sure sprockets are well engaged in sprocket holes of film before machine is turned on.

Films Available—

16 mm Silent—	
An Indoor Troop Meeting	1 reel
Australian Jamboree, 1939	1 reel
Cubs Courageous	2 reels

The Wolf Cub Jungle

(Continued from page 142)

Pack knows all the Mowgli stories and how each ends. But it is not necessary to limit ourselves to *The Jungle Books*. There are other stories about wolves, such as Jack London's *White Fang* and *The Call of the Wild*, both recommended to us by B.-P. in *The Wolf Cub's Handbook*. We must make the widest possible appeal to the boy's imaginative powers.

As for stories outside of the Jungle, let us choose with discretion. Such stories should help to raise the boy above the common sordid level to a world in which the finest qualities of character are presented to him.

Let me tell you of two examples I have come across of kinds of stories we should certainly not use in our Packs.

What do you think of a St. George's Day meeting where the theme of a game was the war between the Japanese and Chinese? That actually happened.

Or, to take another type, what of the Cubmaster who took the Crusades as the background—a good idea—but instead of bringing out the courage, the self sacrifice and the faith of the Crusaders lectured them on the French nobles. "The nobles," it was explained, "were bored, so to pass the time they fought and robbed each other; they went on to the Crusades to find new lands to attack and plunder." The game which followed was the sack of a monastery. It all may be true historically, but as character training it is idiotic.

There are endless ideas of yarns and games in the lives of airmen, sailors, explorers and missionaries in all parts of the world. You can even find good material in your own locality with very little searching—its history, its legends, its industries, and so on. Let us make good use of all these sources, and not be afraid of using our imagination and inventiveness in bringing fresh and exciting ideas to Cubs.

Holland Jamboree, 1939	4 reels
Tenderfoot Tim	2 reels
16 mm Sound—	
Men of Tomorrow	1 reel
Companions	1 reel
Sea Scouts	1 reel
Scouting Trail to Citizenship	4 reels

As new films become available they will be added to the list and notice will be given through *The Scout Leader*. Meanwhile all Scout Leaders are urged to use these films whenever possible. Order them *Direct from The National Film Society*, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

CANOEMANSHIP

By E. B. MacLean, Provincial Director, Swimming and Water Safety,
New Brunswick Red Cross Society

WHILE most of us are now accustomed to modern methods of transportation, streamlined trains, high-powered automobiles and stratosphere planes, this article is going to deal with a means of transportation which has been in use for hundreds of years—the canoe. In early times our lakes and rivers were our highways, and the canoe was the fastest, lightest means of travel.



Nowadays the canoe is used mostly for pleasure trips and relaxation, and while to the experienced canoeman it is a safe and dependable means of transport, to many people it is an untrustworthy and dangerous craft. But because it harks back to the primitive it appeals to most boys.

It is for the purpose of outlining some of the skills and practices in handling canoes safely, that this article has been prepared at the request of the Editor of *The Scout Leader*. However the quickest way to learn to handle a canoe is to paddle with an experienced person. Next best is to study the following and learn for yourself.

I happen too, to be a Rover Scout, and that is why the request for this article was directed to me.

HANDLING A CANOE



Launching

The canoe is lifted, never dragged; and is put in water and canoe is floated out. Stern end is usually put in the water first.



Getting Into Canoe from Shore

Bow is held steady by bowman, so that canoe does not grind on shore.



Sternman gets in and moves to position, feet in the centre, weight low, hands on gunnels. When sternman is in position, bowman then gets in and moves toward the centre of the canoe until it floats. He then turns and takes up his paddling position—kneeling.



Entering from Dock or Landing

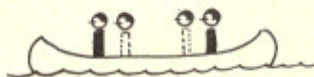
Keep weight over the dock, place other foot in centre of canoe, then transfer weight gradually to canoe. Keep low with hands on gunnels.



Positions

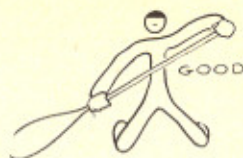
Recommended paddling position is kneeling. Knees are wide apart to give added stability. Remember, this is the recommended position.

Alone, with wind; kneeling well to the stern. Against wind or across it—kneeling in the centre.



Double

With wind, in regular paddling positions, one to the bow and one to the stern. Against wind or across it—bowman moves back nearer the centre a foot or so, and sternman moves forward to the centre likewise.



Strokes

Your low hand on the paddle; that is the one nearest the water, should be 3 or 4, or even possibly 6 inches above the blade. This gives far more leverage than if your low hand was well up on the paddle. If your hands are close together, the leverage is not only reduced, but the position results in too much arm movement. Always knuckles up.

Do not develop too much arm movement in your strokes. Let your arms be almost straight, and let your body do the work.

A word here about blisters. Do not grip your handle too tightly. Personally I believe that spitting on the hands or wetting the hands only serves to promote blisters. If blisters develop remember the correct first aid procedure. Do not break blisters. If they do break treat them with an antiseptic, and keep them covered until proper medical treatment can be applied.

"J" Stroke. Rear face of the paddle turns to the top with pressure to the outside thereby keeping the canoe on course.

Sweep Stroke. Paddle kept near the surface and swung wide to enable the paddler to make a sharp turn.

Diagonal Draw. Paddle is put in the water, well outside the canoe and well forward. As the paddle is pulled back, it is also pulled towards the canoe and therefore the canoe continues its forward motion, but moves in the direction to the sides also.

Pull-over Stroke. Paddle is put flat in the water and by drawing straight toward the canoe, the canoe is pulled to the side.

Push-away Stroke. This stroke is the exact reverse of the Pull-over.

Sculling. Paddle is kept in the water and with a backward and forward motion, keeping the blade at an angle of about 45 degrees, the canoe can be moved toward the blade.



Loss of Paddle

In the event you have the misfortune to lose your paddle, sit in the bottom, and holding the gunnel with one hand, reach out and paddle with the other hand, going with the wind and the tide towards the nearest shore.



TO CHANGE POSITIONS—GO TO SHORE

Getting Out of Canoe in Water

Hands on the gunnels, and with a rear vault, kick the feet over the side. Keep control of the canoe. Do not jump out of canoe if the wind is blowing briskly as you may not be able to overtake the canoe.



Getting Into Canoe from Water

Hands on the gunnels. With strong leg kick, boost yourself up, and, keeping the weight on the far arm, with the elbow high balance weight on near gunnel. Then slide your tail end in over the gunnel to a sitting position in the bottom of the canoe.

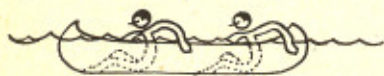
Support When Capsized

Never leave the canoe or small craft. It is your support. A canoe or rowboat is made of wood and cannot sink.

(1) On end of craft when the canoe is upside down.

(2) If there are two, the canoe is sometimes used as support by holding on across the canoe.

One person holds the arms of the other until tired and then the other holds on. Do not clasp hands. Both may tire at the same time.



(3) A better way to use the craft as support is to turn it upright although level full of water (see illustration).

Putting hands on the centre bottom (not on the gunnels) swim over the side, and sit on the bottom. Brace legs under seats of thwarts and paddle with hands to the shore.

Shaking Out a Canoe

Half empty a canoe by pressing down and shoving forward on end of canoe. Get to the widest part and with a lifting and pressing movement, start a wave motion inside the canoe. Try to spill the water over the near gunnel. Timing is more important than strength.



Righting a Capsized Canoe over Second Upright Craft

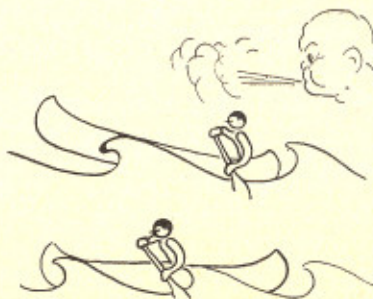
Put paddles and gear in upright craft. Swim to end of upright canoe to steady it. Capsized canoe is pulled, upside down over the upright one, emptied and turned over, and then slid out again.



Quartering

Quartering is the method of paddling in a heavy swell or large waves, the bow of the canoe, instead of meeting the waves head-on, meets them at an angle of 45 degrees. Meeting the waves broadside merely invites an upset. Quartering cuts down on the pounding the canoe takes if going into the waves head-on. The sternman will always have his paddle on the lee side. Both men should keep their paddles flat on water to maintain balance.

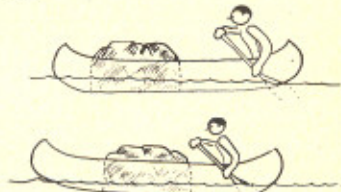
Don't go out in heavy weather—this information is for your benefit should a storm break after you have commenced your journey.



Canoeing in Heavy Winds

With a brisk breeze it is almost impossible to turn a canoe in the wind. Don't put your weight in the stern, as in upper sketch, because this tends to make the bow very high and the canoe hard to handle. There is also the danger of waves coming over the stern and swamping the canoe.

Keep your weight in the centre. This gives more control and the canoe rides better.



Loading a Canoe

In loading a canoe be careful to place load dead centre athwart the craft. Trim the boat (balance) and allow five or six inches of freeboard (distance between the top of gunnel and water line).

In the upper sketch the bow is too heavily loaded and makes for difficulty in handling. The lower sketch is correct, with the bow slightly higher.

One Way to Raise Money

TORONTO'S 190th Cub and Scout Mothers' Auxiliary used a novel method to raise funds for the Auxiliary's activities. Each mother was measured around the waist with a tapeline as she arrived at the meeting and paid one cent for each inch of the waist measurement. The proceeds was used to pay postage on food parcels sent to Britain.

Handicraft Booklets

THE attention of Scouters is drawn to a new series of handicraft pamphlets edited by Dr. Ivan Crowell, Director of Handicrafts for New Brunswick. The series comes in the following titles: Ivory, Bone and Horn Cutting; Jewellery-Making for Beginners; Silk Screen Printing; Vegetable Dyeing for Beginners; Marionettes; Building Duck-Hunting Blinds; Cork Work; Care and Repair of Fishing Reels and Rods; Canadian Handicraft Guild Loom; Built-Up Wood Carvings; Hammered Silver Flatware. The *Craftsmen's Library* contains many other similar booklets including leatherwork and other subjects of particular interest to Scouters. A complete list with prices may be obtained direct from The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., 70 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont.

"A Scout Is Clean"

Do Your Part in National Beautification Campaign

CANADA'S annual spring-clean has never been so well organized as it is this year. During the entire month of May, a nation-wide Beautification campaign, sponsored by Junior Chambers of Commerce, will see civic groups in more than two hundred Canadian communities encouraging citizens to "clean-up, paint-up, plant-up and light-up". For the past four months, a central committee has been working steadily to mobilize all forms of publicity for this drive to make Canadian cities and towns healthier, more livable, and more attractive to the tourists.

Such community efforts are fitting projects for Scout Troops to tackle. The Scout Law of cleanliness, and the ideal of "a good turn a day" are conditions easily reconciled with the Beautification campaign. From a health viewpoint alone, Scouts should be encouraged to get rid of refuse, clean up vacant lots, see that back lanes are not neglected and otherwise make themselves useful. At a time of year when gardens are beginning to burst out in bloom, when houses and other buildings are getting a new coat of paint, windows washed and streets swept clear of winter's accumulation of dirt, it's a good idea to familiarize the Scouts with the "clean-up" habit.

Most Scouts will have been exposed to the Beautification theme through the million-odd school cards distributed annually by our teachers. They can't miss the colorful window posters, bill-

boards, magazine ads, movie shorts, radio programmes, and other forms of publicity put into circulation by the Junior Chamber of Commerce committees.

How can the Scout Troop take an active part? Our first suggestion would be to contact the local Junior (or Senior) Chamber of Commerce to find out who is chairman of the local committee. Offer your help, in any way that you feel lies within the powers of the Boy Scout group. For instance, you might assist in distributing clean-up material to stores and schools. There's a lot of manual work to be done inserting circulars in envelopes, etc.

The committee may be organizing a parade, in which case the Scout Troop will very likely be asked to assist. You may be asked to supervise a waste-paper pickup, a vacant lot survey, or a block-painting bee. There are stunts to be pulled, in which the Scouts can assist. Guards-of-honor or messengers are always in demand at various civic functions connected with the campaign.

From the long-term point of view of building better citizens, you will be pointing the way to your Scouts in the development of civic pride and consciousness. You'll be helping improve your town or city, giving a better impression to visitors, and what's more important, getting another "credit" for the Boy Scout Movement that will add to its proud record of service and preparedness.



F. E. L. COOMBS

Former Editor of *The Scout Leader*, who retired last fall as Editor of Publications at Dominion Headquarters, was awarded the Silver Wolf for distinguished service at the recent annual meeting of the Canadian General Council. He is the author of *The Scoutmaster's First Year*, *The Cubmaster's First Year*, *The Scoutmaster's Five Minutes*, and *Tenderfoot to King's Scout*.

court, National Director of Scoutcraft for the Boy Scouts of America. It had the approval of the Boy Scouts of America, the British Boy Scouts Association, and the International Bureau. Mr. Frank E. L. Coombs, former Editor of Publications of the Canadian Boy Scouts Association collaborated with Mr. Hillcourt in its editing.

A special effort has been made to present the book as B. P. himself would have wanted, had he prepared a world edition. The international aspect, rather than the national aspect is stressed. It should be remembered that when B.-P. wrote the original book it was written for British boys, and he could have had no idea that his Movement would spread, as it has done, to the ends of the earth.

In 1939 B.-P. said: "Our Movement has fortunately become a world-wide brotherhood in which the sentiment of mutual understanding and comradeship already exists."

It is to this end that the World Brotherhood Edition of *Scouting for Boys* has been published.

The edition bound in limp card cover in two tones of green is now available from the Stores Department, 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, at 75 cents per copy.

Four hundred Scouts, Cubs, Guides and Brownies attended the annual Skating Party held at Barrie, Ont.

New World Brotherhood Edition Of SCOUTING FOR BOYS

A NEW World Brotherhood Edition of Lord Baden-Powell's *Scouting for Boys* has been published and is now on sale in the Stores Department.

Sponsor of the new edition is the International Bureau of the Boy Scouts Association and it is the work of the Boy Scouts of America.

This 314 page edition of one of the world's best sellers, was specially prepared with the approval of Lady Baden-Powell for use anywhere in the world. Most of the distinctly British or Empire features have been deleted, so that its contents will be applicable to all countries where Scouting is practiced. The book contains the largest

single collection of original B.-P. drawings ever gathered together.

In an introduction, Col. John S. Wilson, Director of the International Bureau, has this to say:

"With the ending of World War II, many of us have felt that the simple truths of honesty and charity and helpfulness and self-reliance expressed so effectively by Baden-Powell in his book needed to be reasserted to the world. It is to accomplish this purpose that this World Brotherhood Edition of *Scouting for Boys* is now made available."

The idea for a World Brotherhood edition originated with William Hill-

TEST NO. 21 - How To Teach It.

READ AND BE ABLE TO USE A

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP

Lesson 5—Finding Direction Without Compass

A—By Day B—By Night

Materials required—watch, pencil, pole, string, flashlight, large sketch of watch face with movable hands, cardboard models of: Big Dipper, Pole Star and Cassiopeia; and Orion. White paper, crayon.

A—By Day

Introduction—1. It is essential to be able to find your direction without a compass. Often, hunters, scouts, etc. become lost because their directions get confused. Since few carry compass finding way again depends upon ability to locate north without one.

2. Since it is no secret that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, use of the sun will always give a reasonably accurate indication of north. There are several methods:

Presentation—1. *Watch Method.*

(a) Point hour hand towards sun (watch must be on Standard time).

(b) Place pencil upright at end of hour hand.

(c) Turn watch until shadow of pencil falls along hour hand.

(d) Line running half way between hour hand and 12 o'clock noon points South.

Demonstrate the above using sketch of watch face with movable hands and a flashlight in a darkened room.

2. *Equal Altitudes Method*

(a) Drive pole upright into level space of ground.

(b) In morning draw a half circle (using string and sharp stick)—radius, the pole's shadow,—in the direction the shadow is moving.

(c) Note when shadow cuts half-circle again (it will be in afternoon approx. as long after noon as the period before noon).

(d) Draw lines from where shadow touched circle each time to pole.

(e) Third line drawn halfway between these two points North.

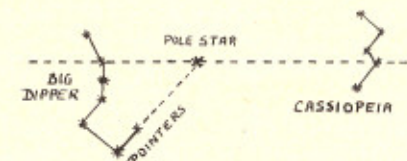
Demonstrate the above using white paper ground, black crayon and flashlight, as in watch method.

B—By Night

Introduction—1. Previous methods cannot be used at night. Scouts should learn to use the stars as guides.

2. Pole Star has been used by sailors for centuries because it is never more than 1° away from true north.

3. Since Pole Star not brilliant, it is



difficult to find without aids,—Big Dipper, Cassiopeia, etc.

Presentation—1. Use cardboard model of Big Dipper, Pole Star and Cassiopeia to show relationship at all hours and seasons.

(a) Pole Star indicated by Pointers of Dipper at 5 times the distance between the pointers.

(b) Line drawn from 2 tail stars of dipper to first 2 stars of Cassiopeia passes through the Pole Star.

2. Frequently the northern part of the sky may be cloudy so that the above constellations cannot be seen. Therefore, it is handy to know a constellation in the southern sky most of the year which will enable you to find approximate North. This constellation is known as Orion.

3. Draw diagram and explain—Orion resembles a man wearing a belt and sword, 3 stars in line like a belt, one close under the end of one of them for the hilt of the sword, 3 in a vertical line below for the sword itself, and three close together above for his head, besides four single stars representing his arms and legs. An imaginary line from the sword to the middle of the head points in the general direction of North.

4. Orion cannot be seen from about May to August. The remainder of the year it is above the horizon. Early in Fall it rises late and can be seen about midnight in September. Later, about end of November, it may be seen as early as 8 or 9 o'clock.

Lesson 6—North Points

Materials required—globe (or ball), paper, compass, bar magnet, iron filings, blackboard, chalk, protractors, pencils.

Introduction—1. When you say "north" you should always make it clear which "north" you mean, because there are several and they are not in the same direction. There are also several kinds of bearings, depending upon which "north" you measure the angle from.



Presentation—1. True North—is the direction of the north pole.

(a) From different points on the globe, lines running north are not parallel—but converging. On map they appear parallel.

Demonstrate by wrapping paper around globe, marking north lines, and then laying out flat.

(b) When you find north by the watch method, equal altitudes, or by the Pole Star, you have found True North.

(c) Bearings measured from true north are called true bearings.

2. *Magnetic North*—is the direction in which the compass needle tends to point, that is, the direction of N. Magnetic Pole.

(a) Earth is large magnet and the magnetic poles do not correspond with the geographic poles.

Demonstrate "lines of force" with magnet and iron filings and also with magnet and compass.

(b) Magnetic north constantly changing (note change shown on map).

(c) When you have found north by a compass you have found Mag. North.

(d) Bearings measured from Mag. North are called Magnetic Bearings.

Conclusion—Allow time for questions. Ask questions to review main points of lesson.

Lesson 7—Setting a Map

Materials required—compass, maps, map of room, blackboard, chalk.

Introduction—1. If you had been blind all your life and after operation which gave you sight you saw a picture upside down, you might not know the difference and you would form a queer mental picture of things outside.

2. Map is picture of something

which we cannot see as a whole. Therefore we must be able to get our picture right side up in order to form true mental picture of ground.

3. This is called orienting (or setting) the map.

Presentation—1. There are two main ways to set a map, each way has several variations. They are:

A. By the North point.

1. Using compass
2. Using sun and watch
3. Using stars

B. By objects on the ground

1. Position known and 1 identifiable landmark
2. One straight feature and 1 landmark
3. Two identifiable landmarks.

2. Demonstrate methods using map of room with windows, doors, etc., as landmarks.

A. If you know the north point, or can find it by any method, simply turn the map until the north on the map corresponds with actual north. The map is then set. (Note: be careful to distinguish between true, magnetic and grid norths).

When using compass—lay compass on the magnetic north line on the map. If this is not shown draw one by extending the grid and measure difference for magnetic and draw Mag. N. line. Rotate the map until the needle of the compass corresponds with Mag. N. line.

B. If you can align landmarks on map with the actual landmarks seen, the map is then set.

1. If you can locate your position on the map, draw line to some landmark shown which you can identify on ground. Turn map till line points at the actual landmark.

2. If you have only a general idea of your position but can identify some straight feature (railway, road) and 1 other landmark, turn map until straight feature on map parallels actual feature and the other landmark is on the proper side of it.

3. If you can identify landmarks on either side of you, turn map until landmarks on map are in corresponding position.

Conclusion

1. The map must be set properly or it is useless.
2. Setting map is common sense—use easiest method.
3. Care is essential. It is easy to "set" map upside down or to confuse norths if you are careless or thoughtless.

Lesson 8—Finding Your Position

Materials required—maps, black-board, chalk, compass.

Introduction—Sometimes, to find your way, to determine the best route, or to record accurately, you will have to know how to find your position on a map. This is similar to setting a map.

Presentation—1. To find your position generally.

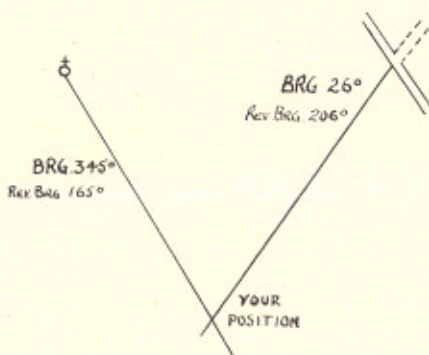
(a) Landmarks must be found (e.g. church with steeple and grist mill) one on each side of you. Find on map—set map and your position becomes apparent.

(b) If landmarks both on one side of you, move till you can line them up in a straight line. On map draw line between landmarks and extend it towards you. Set map and your position is clear.

(c) If you can set your map by any method and identify any landmarks finding your position is simple deduction.

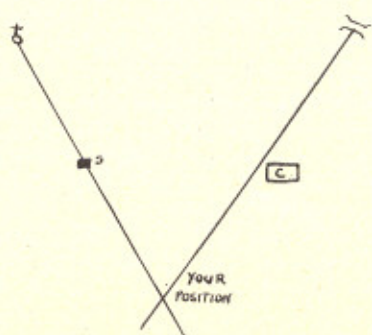
2. To find your position accurately.

(a) With a compass take bearings on 2 or more landmarks. Plot reverse



bearings from landmarks on map. Your position is where the lines cross. (Explain "reverse bearing and give problems to practise finding them. If bearing greater than 180° subtract 180 from it—otherwise add 180)."

(b) Without a compass you must be resourceful in finding two landmarks or a straight feature on each side of you. Project lines through them—where they cross is your position.



ROLL OF HONOUR

Radio Officer Donald Thompson Mackenzie, 20, MN., King's Scout, T.L., A.S.M., S.M., 84th Winnipeg Troop.

LAC Kenneth Charles Colquhoun, 20, RCAF, Scout, 16th Sydney, N.S.

Flt. Lt. Arthur Hugh Harris, 24, RCAF, ASM, 16th Sydney, N.S.

Carl William Julien, 20, MN., Scout, 16th Sydney, N.S.

Pte. Gordon Chalmers McDonald, 23, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, PL, 16th Sydney, N.S.

Sgt. William Murray MacNeil, 24, RCAF, PL, 16th Sydney, N.S.

Flt. Lt. Ian Fraser MacWatt, 25, RCAF, Scout, 16th Sydney, N.S.

Pte. Ewen Norman Morrison, 19, West Nova Scotia Regt., Scout, 16th Sydney, N.S.

Sgt. Hubert Moulard, 22, RCAF, Scout, 16th Sydney, N.S.

Flt. Sgt. Harold Claude Ward, 21, RCAF, Scout, 16th Sydney, N.S.

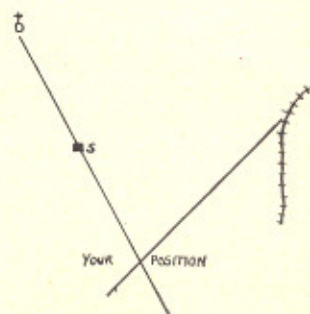
Flt. Sgt. Albert Alexander Williston, 26, RCAF, SM., C.M., 16th Sydney, N.S.

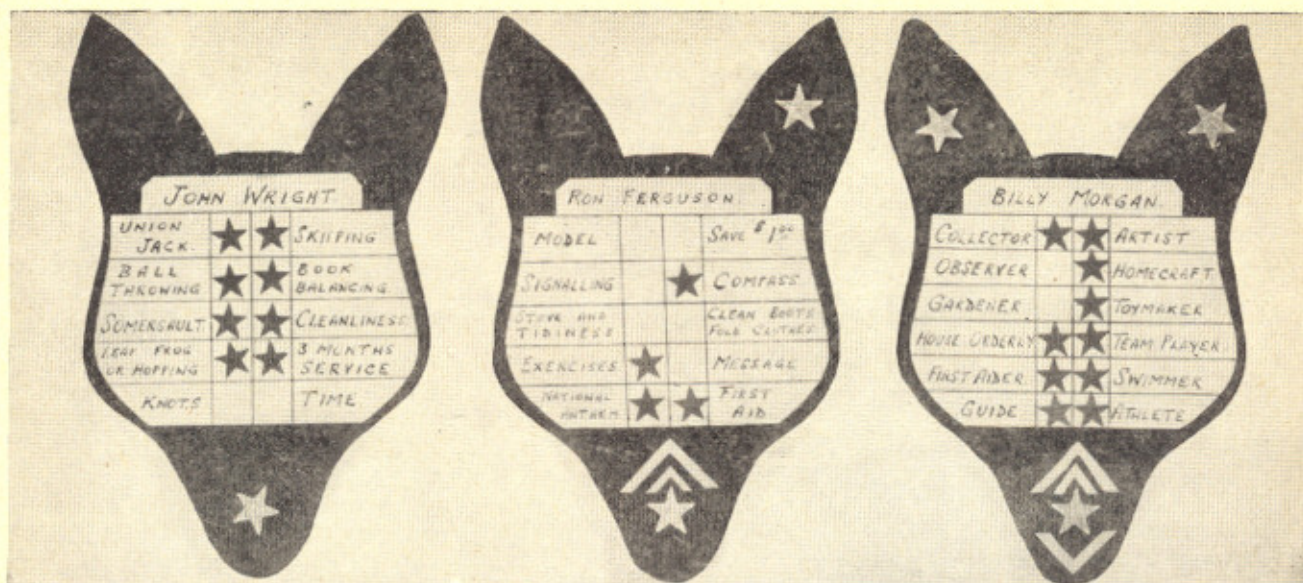
Flt. Sgt. David Archibald Wilkison, 23, RCAF, ASM, 16th Sydney, N.S.

Conclusion

1. To find your position generally, the main problem is to set your map. That done, your position is easy to find.

2. Where accuracy is desired you must take careful bearings with a compass—or be resourceful in lining up suitable landmarks.





Each Cub in the 5th Ottawa (Trinity) Cub Pack has one of these personal records cut from masonite. The star at the bottom in the first Wolf Head shows the Cub is a Tenderpad, and working on his First Star. The second shows a Cub with his First Star (in ear), who is working

on his Second Star. The two stripes over his Tenderpad Star show he is a Sixer. The third head shows a Two Star Cub, who is a Senior Sixer (three stripes) and is working on his Proficiency Badges. Frank Stokoe (former Squadron Leader, R.C.A.F.) is the Cubmaster of the 5th.

The Wolf Cub Jungle

By Constance De Pourtales in "Le Lien" (France)

I BELIEVE in the Jungle.

The Jungle is the framework of our Cub Game. Our boys have today, more than ever, a need for colour and imagination; they want strange adventures, the life of the wild, the romance of yarns and ceremonies. All these Kipling gives us in *The Jungle Books*, and with what richness of imagination, what poetry, what power! Those Cubmasters who have had to do without *The Jungle Books* know how difficult it is to find a substitute.

The story of Mowgli is an inexhaustible mine of adventure that capture our boys and give them just the thrills they want. The Jungle is a wonderful world in which they can exercise their imagination and develop their own characters. It provides a picture they can all understand of a society governed by law and order. In it the good are honoured; evil is represented by Shere Khan and Tabagui, who are hated and defeated.

Some Cubmasters say that your boys have become so used to the hard realities of war that the Jungle no longer appeals to them. This may be so in a few cases, but the Cubmaster who shows to his boys the real, virile jungle of Kipling may be sure of success whatever the boys' circumstances. But it is essential that the leader should play the game with enthusiasm and conviction, and not merely give lip-

service. It is also essential to keep the Jungle as Kipling portrayed it—wild, dangerous, and adventurous, calling for courage and endurance.

I have no use for the feeble sloppy picture of the Jungle put before some Packs. We are dealing with boys, not babies; let us stop using baby-talk which means nothing to real boys. I also object to the practice of giving Jungle names to everything—calling a ball a coconut, and a bit of string a creeper; or being unable to have the simplest game without dressing it up in Jungle language. By so doing we actually rob the Jungle of its mystery by bringing it down to the level of pots and pans.

Re-read *The Jungle Books*. Let yourself be captured anew by their poetry, their mystery, and also by their strength and virility. It is not a matter of nice, quiet games for nice quiet boys; it is a struggle for life, just as Mowgli had to fight his way in a jungle that was often hostile—against such enemies as Shere Khan and old Buldeo, against hunger and cold. We have to think in terms of the rough-and-tumble games of Mowgli and his brother Wolves, who could bite hard even in play.

"This is the hour of pride and power, Talon and tush and claw."

But the Jungle is not the whole of Cubbing.

The Jungle is not some sacrosanct rite which must be performed meeting after meeting. The Jungle is not the objective of Cubbing; it is only one, even if the chief, method of many possible methods. It is a framework to help us create a spirit, and to give us a favourable atmosphere for developing the right qualities in each of the boys in our care.

It is necessary at times to come out of the Jungle.

Our Cubs need real activities, especially those aged 10—most of all Cubs in downtown Packs. The boy does not mind passing without a pause from being a wolf to being a Zulu, from being a carpenter to being an ordinary boy—on the contrary, he thinks nothing of such transformations, nor should we.

He likes knocking in nails for the fun of knocking in nails, but he can also be proud of having made something useful, particularly if he has had a lot of trouble doing it. It is not necessary to wrap up all instruction in a camouflaged language once you have convinced him something is worth doing, and have roused his enthusiasm. So, too, he likes a game just for the fun of it, and the struggle to be the best. Just the same with Good Turns, expeditions and so on.

Some Cubmasters find it difficult to feel at home in the Jungle, and the Cub who has had several years in the

(Continued on page 136)

Announcing New Retail Prices

BOY SCOUT SUPPLIES

Effective April, 1947

The following price advances have been made necessary by the higher costs we now have to pay our manufacturers due to the partial cancellation of the cotton subsidy, increased costs of labor and other factors, and have been authorized by the W.P.T.B. under their P.N. No. 414.

These new retail prices are those established by Administrator's Order No. A2000 or amendments thereto, and all such sales are governed by provisions of that order.

BOY SCOUT and WOLF CUB UNIFORMS

Boy Scout Hats	\$2.15
Rover Scout Hats	\$3.00
Boy Scout Drill Shirts	\$2.35
Boy Scout Flannel Shirts	\$3.65
Boy Scout Drill Shorts	\$1.85
Boy Scout Serge Shorts	\$2.85
Boy Scout Belts	\$1.00
Wolf Cub Caps	\$1.35
Wolf Cub Jerseys	\$2.65
Stockings, sizes 8 to 9½	\$1.00
Stockings, sizes 10 to 11½	\$1.15
Sea Scout Caps	\$2.25
Sea Scout Jerseys	\$3.25
Sea Scout Serge Trousers	\$5.50

LEADER'S UNIFORMS

Leaders Hats	\$4.00
Leaders Drill Shirts	\$2.65
Leaders Flannel Shirts	\$4.25
Leaders Drill Shorts	\$2.75
Leaders Serge Shorts	\$3.75
Leaders Serge Breeches	\$5.45
Leaders Standard Belt	\$1.75
Leaders Two-Strap Belt	\$2.25

TENTS and SLEEPING BAG

Sleeping Bag	\$13.75
Scoutmaster Tent	\$18.00
Scout Shelter Tent	\$ 8.95
Scout Wall Tent, size 8 x 10 x 3	\$24.75
Poles and Pegs for above Wall Tent	\$ 4.50
Scout Wall Tent, size 10 x 12 x 3	\$37.75
Poles and Pegs for above Wall Tent	\$ 5.50

THE ABOVE PRICES CANCEL ALL FORMER PRICES LISTED IN THE CURRENT CATALOGUE

THE STORES DEPARTMENT

THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

OTTAWA - ONTARIO

Scouting Events—Coast to Coast

Vancouver's 16th Cub Pack and Scout Troop were each presented with new Union Flags at a special ceremony in the Alma Academy by Branch 142 of the Canadian Legion, which sponsors the Group. At the same ceremony a bouquet of flowers was presented to Mrs. T. H. Clarke who founded the original Pack 21 years ago.

Before a capacity crowd, the 5th North Vancouver (Lynn Valley) Troop presented a variety. For a sing-song, which was one of the features, Ronnie Matthews, blind pianist, presided at the piano.

Cumberland, B.C., Scouts have been presented with a handsome new Union Flag, the gift of the Cumberland Kinsmen's Club.

International camps at the head of the lakes at Fort William-Port Arthur, which were regular events before the war, are to be resumed. Scout Executives of the Boy Scouts of America, and officials from the lakehead have already met to discuss plans. American Patrol Leaders were invited to attend a Canadian Silver Arrowhead Course.

The Cub Mothers group at Napanee, Ont., raised \$96 for the Pack with a rummage sale.

Brantford Cubs and Scouts staged a demonstration in which the career of a

boy, from the time he entered the Cubs, through to the end of his Scouting career was depicted. Several different boys took the part of the Cub and Scout as he grew up.

Plaster Rock, N.B., Scouts, under Scoutmaster Tilton Sutton had secured \$4,000 of the \$5,000 required for the building of a new Scout hall. The new building will contain a gym and workshop in the basement, and nine Patrol rooms and an assembly hall on the main floor. The tower on the front of the building will house a small memorial chapel with a stained glass window in memory of the 12 members of the Troop who were killed in the war. The building is to be known as the Donald Fraser Memorial Scout Headquarters in memory of a former President of the Local Association. The building will be completed this year.

Six Scouts appeared recently before the Picton, Ont., Rotary Club and staged a demonstration of Scouting skills. The Group is sponsored by the Club.

Fredericton, N.B., reports that during the recent waste paper drive, Scouts of the city collected 50,000 pounds. Moncton, N.B., reported that 15 tons had been collected.

On skis and snowshoes the Swastika, Ont., Scouts enjoyed an exploration

DOMINION COMMISSIONER



JACKSON DODDS, C.B.E.

Who was nominated as Dominion Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association by The Chief Scout at the Annual Meeting on April 18th. A former General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Dodds has long been active in Scouting, for many years in Manitoba, and later in Quebec, where he is at present Provincial Commissioner. A sketch of Mr. Dodds' Scouting career will appear next month.

hike, exploring the Blanche River area in search of a good campsite.

Cubmaster Fred Barnett and his Napanee, Ont., Wolf Cubs, 40 strong, collected 5,000 pounds of waste paper in a single day.

In a \$100,000 fire which destroyed Trinity Anglican Church in Ottawa, the 5th Troop, sponsored by the Church, lost both their quarters and their equipment. Several Scoutmasters of the city offered temporary accommodation for the Troop.

The Red Cross Society at Lakefield, Ont., presented a complete first aid kit to the Lakefield Sea Scout Troop.

Damage estimated at \$500 was done to the Oakville, Ont., Sea Scout hall when a fire broke out from an overheated stove. The Scouts also lost one of their two boats, on which they had laboured all winter. The loss was covered by insurance.

One hundred and sixty Ottawa Scouts took part in the annual swim meet in the Capital city. Twenty-three Troops were represented and the Louis T. White Trophy, emblematic of the District Scout swimming championship was won by the 15th (Parkdale) Troop.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce of Fort Frances, Ont., has decided to sponsor a Wolf Cub Pack and Boy Scout Troop.



Here are members of Toronto's 70th Pack, posed with the 150 toys they collected and repaired and presented to the children in the Home for Incurables. This Pack also collected 8,000 greeting cards, purchased scrap books and paste, and delivered them to the Sick Children's Hospital for the amusement of the patients. A Good Turn worth copying.