

The Scout Leader

December Theme:
WINTER CAMPING AND HIKING
SPECIAL PACK MEETINGS

VOLUME 25 - No. 3

OTTAWA, CANADA

NOVEMBER 1947



CHRISTMAS CAROL SINGING

All over Canada during the 1946 Christmas Season, Cubs, Scouts and Rovers, sang Christmas Carols as a Community Good Turn on the part of Scouting. These three Cubs of the 124th Toronto, (Timothy Eaton Memorial) Pack were photographed by a *Toronto Globe and Mail* cameraman, and the picture used to grace the front page of the Christmas Edition of that newspaper. This year, Scouting in Canada is repeating this Good Turn.

Photo Courtesy Toronto Globe and Mail

THE SIGN POST

OCTOBER 1947

THE Canadian winter comes once a year every year, yet many of our Scout Troops go indoors in October and do not emerge to any great extent until May. I feel that we are missing a great deal of enjoyment and benefit which could be obtained by going out into the Canadian winter, facing it, learning something about it, and living in it. In some parts of Canada, Troops have been most energetic and successful in Scouting out of doors in the Canadian winter. However, there are a great many places where little outdoor Scouting takes place at all. I am most anxious that we should correct this.

There are two factors which must be kept in mind. The first is that our leaders must be trained so that they know what they are about, and the second is that our leaders and boys must be clothed and equipped for winter activities. In order to deal with the first point a new handbook on winter Scouting is now being written in consultation with the R.C.M.P., the Armed Forces, Hudson's Bay Company and other technical advisors. It is difficult to say when this book will be off the press but there will be little delay. It is also hoped that a syllabus for a specialist course for leaders in winter Scouting will be available shortly and that Districts will conduct short week-end courses for Scouters. To deal with the second point of clothing and equipment, a new Canadian winter uniform has been approved by the Dominion Executive Committee. This uniform should be available in limited numbers for trials this winter after which mass production will take place, it is hoped, in time for the winter of 1948-49. This winter uniform, consisting of forest green ski cap, parka, and ski slacks, is considered by experts to be the most practical kit for the sort of activities which our Scout Troops should be conducting. In addition, in the near future, the Stores Department will begin to stock additional articles of equipment useful for winter activities.

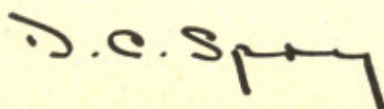
However, do not let the absence of a handbook, uniform or equipment hold you back from taking your Troop out of doors this winter. Go out with your lads on short hikes at first, to test the equipment you have at hand, and to develop your experience and ideas for the future. Careful planning and forethought will pay dividends in fun and enjoyment for you and your Troop.

* * * *

In 1949 Canada will have its own Jamboree for all First Class and King's Scouts who wish to attend. This Jamboree will take place in the vicinity of Ottawa and I ask you as leaders to watch for further information as it is published from time to time. I hope by restricting attendance to First Class and King's Scouts that a considerable increase in the number of boys who reach these standards will result.

* * * *

LET'S GET OUT AND SCOUT!



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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Editorial

"The Knot in Your Necktie"

IN THE old days of chivalry the knights of Britain were the Scouts of their time, and the faithful knight was helpful to everybody. He had to do a good turn every day. This tradition was incorporated in Scouting by its founder, Lord Baden-Powell, who recognized the importance of the daily good deed in the formation of a boy's character. "Remember the knot in your necktie and on your Scout's badge", he wrote in *Scouting for Boys*, "—they are reminders to you to do a good turn".

The well-trained Scout is one who does his good turn daily, not because Scouting enjoins him to do so, but because it reflects the kindness, thoughtfulness, and good will inherent in real Scouting. It is not necessary to assume that the good turn must be an exceptional act of service to others; as B.-P. pointed out it need only be the simple task of helping an old woman to cross the street. The important thing is that the Scout should be prepared to render such services on all occasions, no matter how slight or unimportant they may seem to be, for the good turn reflects the measure of his training.

While Scouts are expected to do their good turns as a matter of honour, Leaders should provide opportunities for stressing the importance of this daily gesture. The game of "Knight Errantry" as outlined in *Scouting for Boys* should become a feature of training. Occasions may arise when a troop can undertake some special good turn—to the community, to the civic authorities, or to a church; but care should be taken to avoid the employment of Scouts for commercial purposes. Their services should ever be inspired by the altruistic motives which the good turn is designed to represent. The good turn brings no reward, except that reward which the individual receives from the satisfaction of doing good to others.

Scouting A Game

IN HIS preface to the special Canadian edition of *Scouting for Boys* Lord Baden-Powell observed that Scouting had been described by more than one enthusiast as a "revolution in education". B.-P. did not wholly agree with that view. He preferred to regard Scouting merely as "a suggestion thrown out at a venture for a jolly outdoor recreation, which has been found to form also a practical aid to education".

There are now many men throughout the world who can recall from their boyhood days the excitement and enthusiasm which greeted the first publication of *Scouting for Boys*. The "suggestion thrown out at a venture" has come to mean much in their lives, for these men were once

the first Boy Scouts. The boys of the period which opened in 1908 found in the now famous handbook something that appealed to their adventurous mood, and in following its wise guidance they were able to expend their youthful energies in a wide range of healthy activities—all of which ultimately ended in good citizenship.

Scouting has lost none of its original appeal. The pioneer Scouts of 1908 have seen their brotherhood widened to include thousands of boys in nearly every land. Although Scouting has greatly developed since the early days, it still remains what B.-P. wanted it to be—a recreation, not a science to be solemnly studied. This does not mean that its purpose is not serious. Lord Baden-Powell believed that Scouting should be complementary to school training, and capable of filling up certain chinks unavoidable in the ordinary school curriculum. To him it was a school of citizenship through woodcraft.

Thus, while primarily a game, Scouting seeks to foster individual efficiency by developing character, health, and handicraft. As the first Chief Scout indicated, Scouting aims at teaching boys how to live as well as how to make a living. Important though it is to encourage Scouts to win badges, it is even more important to teach them what these badges represent in the way of skills, initiative, enterprise, and future usefulness. Proficiency badges were established with a view to developing in each lad a taste for hobbies and handicrafts that might be useful to him in later life.

Moreover, the game of Scouting differs from ordinary games because it derives its inspiration from the two noble codes that are embodied in the Scout's Promise and the Scout Law. These codes contain nearly all that is needed as guidance for a healthy way of life. Their fulfilment develops character, which is more essential to a lad than anything else. By honouring the Promise and the Law the Scout is paving the way to that good citizenship, towards which the game of Scouting inevitably leads.

Scouting may have started as "a suggestion thrown out at a venture" by a man of great imagination, but it has become a living faith to thousands of boys and men, who go adventuring together as brothers in this absorbing game. The pattern of the game has hardly changed since it was first proposed; it has been adapted only, to meet the needs of an ever-growing band of Scouts. The principles of Scouting are basic, although the training is progressive. The Wolf Cub is encouraged to develop himself as an individual, mentally and physically; the Boy Scout is trained to develop character and a sense of service; and the Rover Scout is expected to fulfil in practice the Scout ideals of his citizenship. The task of the good Scout Leader is to show by precept and example that the well-played game of Scouting is also a worthy cause.

British Army of the Rhine Encourages Scouting

REPORTS recently published in Great Britain state that Lieut.-General Sir Richard McCreery, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army of the Rhine, has instructed his officers to do all they can to encourage Scouting among the younger members of the British forces in Germany.

In a letter circulated to all formation and unit commanders General McCreery said: "Scouting, and the principles for which Scouting stands, has much to offer young soldiers and the sons of those serving in the B.A.O.R., whether in the Control Commission or in the forces. I am anxious that all formation and unit commanders should take a personal interest in this constructive

form of youth work, and that it should be given every encouragement.

"I am particularly keen that as many young national service soldiers as possible should join Rover crews. We have a tremendous responsibility for the boys of just over 18 who soon will be coming out to Germany in large numbers every year."

WINTER CAMPING AND HIKING

By A.D.C. Tom Rogerson, Hamilton, Ont.

WHENEVER possible I have been in the habit of dropping in to see my good friend Gordon Williams at Hamilton Headquarters, often much to my regret. It usually goes like this.

"Hullo Tom, just the man I want to see. Come into my office," and I know as sure as shooting we are off again.

"O.K., let's have it! What's on your mind?"

"Well Tom, what about a winter camp?"

That does it. My eyebrows rise and an empty feeling hits me in the tummy. Now, if he had said, "what about that fall fishing trip or a bit of hunting?" Oh boy, we could have a grand time, but not a winter weekend camp. Just picture a lovely cold weekend in January, a cosy "bunkie" well heated by a Quebec heater, the trapper coffee pot boiling away on the hob, a nice pile of cut wood handy to stoke up with, a spring mattress and lots of blankets to crawl into after an evening of fellowship. That's not Gordon's way. He wants "real" winter camping.

Our first adventure in winter camping took place at our District Campsite, Mount Nemo. It was to the best of my knowledge well organized, and to create interest we called it "A Daniel Boone Weekend." Cooked meats and bread were taboo, and we had to rely on twists, flapjacks and what have you to fill that need.

Our camping was done outdoors. We built two canvas shelters in the form of an arrowhead and erected a large reflector fire in front. For sleeping we used a hemlock bough bed, ground sheets, blankets and sleeping bags, and spent a comfortable night.

We did however fall into a few pitfalls and it is to these I wish to draw your attention.

Planning

In planning the weekend winter camp allow time for such activities as tracking, wild life study, and the erection of bird stations and shelters. You will want to be constantly on the move.

Arrival in Camp

Get away early enough so that you can make camp, cut your hemlock boughs, have a good meal, and be ready for a comfortable night with a nice stock of firewood, all before daylight has gone, which means by 6.30

p.m. Allow time for unforeseen problems—in our case we had to build a sleigh to get our duffel in, as the road was like an ocean of ice, each wave three feet high.

Erecting Shelters

Include in your equipment a number of ropes for erecting shelters. Be sure you have an entrenching tool to dig holes for your poles, and the posts which will support your reflector fire, and for any pegs required. A scraper can be made to clear away loose snow. If you wear snowshoes these may be used as scrapers.

Your shelter should be made to sleep not more than three. You will be able to use your reflector fire both for cooking and for reflecting heat into your shelter. It is much easier for three to cook over a fire than a dozen, as was the case with us.

The Proper Clothing

To be comfortable you must be

clothed for the weather. Here are a few hints which may prove helpful.

Two suits of light underwear will prove warmer than one suit of heavy underwear. Warm clean underwear and socks under your pyjamas will go a long way to ensure a comfortable night's rest. And don't forget a night cap. They are an essential in extremely cold weather. I have an old Scout toque which just fills the bill.

During active hours you should wear underwear, woolen shirt, and heavy socks and for outerwear ski pants, cap and parka with hood. You'll also need a good pair of mitts and you should carry extra socks and a sweater in your pack.

We found the matter of footwear quite a problem. The average leather boot, hunting or otherwise, will not keep the moisture out, and with hot fires burning amid heavy snows there is bound to be lots of water underfoot.

Points of Protective Interest

These points were drawn up by Dr. Stefansson, the famous Arctic Explorer, and a group of officials of the Boy Scouts of America following an experimental winter camp in January, 1947.

When working or travelling in winter weather avoid sweating if possible. Moisture conducts heat away from the body. Take off clothes when you are TOO WARM; put them on when you are COLD. Wear wool next to the skin. Depend on the number of layers of clothing you have on, not upon the bulk or weight. TWO medium weight pairs of wool stockings are warmer than ONE heavy pair. Wool is porous and is not windproof. Wear closely woven cotton outside, and wool inside. Avoid tight clothing everywhere and particularly on the feet.

If your feet get that wooden feeling, keep going; you must not undress them unless you are sheltered from the wind, and have a fire. If you do otherwise you will not be able to get your shoes on again. Avoid fur-lined boots which retain moisture. Depend on extra stockings which you can dry at night.

If you become drowsy when you are travelling in cold weather, rest; even go to sleep. You won't freeze. You will wake up when you get chilly. If you do travel until exhausted and fall as a result, you may be too weak to get up.

To take the frost out of a frost-bitten face, place your hands over the spots for a few seconds. If your hands are cold or frost-bitten, place them inside your shirt against your skin.

Should you get wet from falling into the water, climb out and jump into a snow-drift or roll in the snow. Snow acts like a blotter.

A hooded sweat shirt makes a fine pyjama top for cold nights.

Editor's Note. Two excellent books which give information on winter camping are Arctic Manual and The Friendly Arctic, both by Dr. Stefansson. They are published by Macmillan, and are probably available in your Public Library. Also available at the National Film Society, 172 Wellington Street, Ottawa, is the film, Winter Camping, produced by the Boy Scouts of America.

The answer seems to be rubber footwear or a combination of both rubber and leather. Mocassins are handy to have in your pack, and I found that with the heelless type I could walk on the crust without going through. However don't try crossing running water with moccasins on.

Bedding

On this trip I took along four woolen blankets, and rigged up an old quilt into a bed tick with a waterproof cover. It made a comfortable bed and I have used it a lot since. But sleeping bags are the real thing for winter outings if one can afford one, but don't let the cost keep you from adventuring in winter camping.

Fuel and Firewood

Knowing your trees at all times, winter and summer, will save confusion here. The evergreens of course are comparatively easy to recognize at any time, but not so easy are the deciduous trees, nor the dead woods lying about the forest.

For night wood you want hard wood. Don't be fooled into taking pine or hemlock for this purpose because it is perhaps the most plentiful, that is unless you sit up all night piling logs on the fire. I was talked into it once in my less experienced days and was up every hour of the night to keep things going.

Remember too, to use green logs for your reflector.

Cooking Utensils

I have managed to get along pretty well with that handy cooking set supplied by the Stores Dept., with the exception of the small stew pot which seems to have been designed so that you could never become sick from overeating. So I carry a tin billy can, and I wouldn't be without it. For packing foodstuffs or making a quick cup of tea, it can hardly be beaten. Naturally you will have bags for sugar, tea, coffee, flour, etc. They are handy for other purposes and when you have emptied them put them away in your pack until needed.

Food Supplies

Hungry! You are going to be just that when you winter camp. You'll have no need to worry about refrigeration so take along plenty of meat, vegetables, potatoes, bacon, eggs, tea, sugar and whatever else you fancy. Remember sweets provide energy so don't neglect this part of your camp diet. Provisions likely to be spoiled by frost should be well wrapped in newspaper and tucked in your pack between clothing on your hike to camp.



His Excellency the Governor-General, Chief Scout for Canada, is greeted by Scout Officials on his recent visit to Sherbrooke, Que. The Cubs, Scouts and Rovers joined in the enthusiastic welcome to him.

Tools You'll Need

The minimum of tools you'll need will be a good sheath knife, an axe, and an entrenching tool. Carry a ditty bag with soft wire, small pliers, a few three inch nails and a roll of twine. A pocket knife is also handy.

A hold-all repair kit (needles, thread, etc.) and a small first aid kit, will come in handy.

Transportation

Where time is limited by all means use the available transportation. If your campsite is off the highway you are likely to have to hike or ski in anyway, and to the inexperienced, lugging a heavy kit this is no mean chore. I am sure that time saved by using transportation can be more profitably spent at the campsite.

Remember, winter camping and hiking is not for the Tenderfoot or the Camp Sloth who is afraid of work. Choose your companions carefully. They should be good fellows and willing to shoulder their share of the work.

I have given you only a general idea of winter camping, and have drawn your attention to some of the problems you will face, but with the use of a little forethought and common sense, you will find winter camping a thrilling and enjoyable outing, and certainly one that your Scouts should have the opportunity of experiencing, as soon as they are past the Tenderfoot stage.

Ah, I see Gordon is studying the January calendar. Looks like we are on once again. How about joining us in the adventures of Winter Camping.

Quebec Rover Crew

(Continued from page 43)

facturing firm. Excavation and foundation work was started in the early summer of 1946 and went on through the summer to early winter. All work was done by the Rovers and Squires and winter saw them installed in a comfortable Rover Den 20 by 30 feet.

The finishing siding and roofing was donated by the same manufacturing concern, as well as salvaged bricks and needed cement. The only money spent on the building was \$70.00, a portion of the profits from Apple Day, in which the Rovers played an active part.

The Crew today consists of nine Rovers and four Squires. The average age of the Crew is 23. When the Crew was on its feet a former member became its Rover Leader. He also serves as a District Scoutmaster, and is a veteran of Hong Kong.

The Assistant Rover Leader serves as District Secretary, and is a veteran of the R.C.A.F. The Rover Mate is a former Scoutmaster and a veteran of the R.C.N.V.R. Two other Rovers, veterans of the campaigns in Italy, France and Holland are Assistant Scoutmasters, and others act as instructors for Scouts, and even Girl Guides.

The Crew operates an amateur short wave transmitter with a power of 75 watts on 20, 40 and 80 meter bands.

The attic of the Den contains bins, shelves and large cupboards for storing camp equipment belonging to the Group, and one of the Rovers acts as Group Quartermaster. A woodworking shop is also being equipped in the attic for use of the Rovers.

Six members of the Crew hold their Saint John Ambulance Badge and a well stocked First Aid kit is kept.

BEWARE - THIN ICE!

RIGHT now on the rivers, lakes, ponds and creeks of Canada old King Winter is tightening his grip, and thousands of Scouts and Cubs are looking over their skating equipment and getting prepared for the day when once again they'll be flashing their steel blades across a thousand rinks.

And with the skating season comes danger for the unwary and the careless. To every Scouter is given the task of issuing the annual warning to his boys to keep off thin ice, and to be prepared to help others who may be more venturesome than discreet.

When Is Ice Safe?

The little chart accompanying this article gives practical advice in few words. Ice, one inch thick, keep off. Two inches thick, one may skate. Three inches thick, small groups are O.K. Four inches thick will hold a good sized crowd.

If Scoutmasters and Cubmasters frequently remind their boys of the danger of skating on thin ice, Scouts and Cubs will not become central figures in any of the numerous tragedies resulting from carelessness.

But in addition to keeping themselves safe, Scouts should know what to do to help others who may find themselves in difficulty. One useful "Good Turn" project would be the erection of warning signs at dangerous places. A good many lives have been saved through such precautions.

Practicing Ice Rescues

Scoutmasters might well give over a whole Troop meeting to explaining ice dangers and having the Troop practice a few of the tricks of protection and rescue at Troop headquarters.

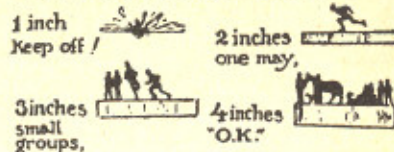
Scouts should be warned not to guess at the thickness of ice but to test it by chopping small holes at various points on the surface, and using a wire bent at a right angle, or a stick with a nail driven into it at right angles. The bend in the wire or the nail then hooks at the base of the ice, and the

Scout may measure to the surface to get his thickness.

Human Chain Rescue

In the illustration is shown the human chain method of rescue. This is generally recognized as the best group rescue method. Each member holds tightly to the foot of the man in front of him, and by pulling together they drag the victim to safety. This can be practiced in the Troop room.

RIME AND REASON



It is well to remember that the best method at all times is to effect a rescue from the shore with the help of a long pole or a rope if possible, so that no other lives will be endangered.

In Denmark a popular rescue method is the "Head and Sled" method. This is carried out as illustrated below.

A ladder, as pictured in another

ARE YOUR SCOUTS and CUBS COVERED

by

SCOUT GROUP INSURANCE

A recent analysis of the numbers covered under the Scout special insurance plan discloses the following:

Province	Number Covered	1946 Census	% Covered
British Columbia	5,068	8,110	62.49
Alberta	139	5,933	2.34
Saskatchewan	1,692	4,748	35.63
Manitoba	265	6,283	4.22
Ontario	39,939	48,469	82.40
Quebec	302	8,032	3.76
New Brunswick	297	3,760	7.90
Nova Scotia	651	5,787	11.25
Prince Edward Island	Nil	600	Nil

The advisability of having all Packs, Troops, Crews and Leaders covered under this plan, cannot be too strongly emphasized. The annual cost is low (12c per person), with a minimum of \$7.50 per Group. Coverage can be arranged on a Group basis, but it is much more economical if done on a Local Association basis. Benefits include medical coverage up to \$50.00, and accident coverage up to \$500 for each individual. In view of the wide coverage and low cost all Packs, Troops and Crews should take advantage of this insurance.

For further details

WRITE TO YOUR PROVINCIAL OFFICE



Illustrations redrawn from the Danish Ice Safety Book "Nar Isen Brister"



1. Through the Ice. 2. Ice Awls driven into ice as far forward as he can reach. 3. Pulls himself forward until he is waist high. Brings up leg up over the ice. 4. Starts a quick roll at full length away from hole to stronger ice and safety.

illustration, is likewise an effective method and it is a good thing to have a ladder handy where the dangers of thin ice may result in trouble.

In Denmark, experts in ice rescue stress the necessity of everyone who ventures on the ice carrying a pair of ice picks on a lanyard in the side pockets of his coat for self rescue. They are used as in the illustration on this page.

Shock Treatment

Many who break through thin ice suffer from shock, and every Scout should be taught how to handle such cases. The first and most important thing to remember is to keep the patient warm. He should be wrapped in warm blankets or warm coats, and hot water bottles or hot bricks placed at the armpits, the feet and between the thighs. If the patient is unconscious artificial respiration should be applied.

Fear the Killer

Frequently lives are lost through fear and panic, rather than through the immediate effects of breaking through the ice and plunging into ice cold water. You should emphasize and re-emphasize the cardinal advice—"keep your head."

Using the Life Line

While the life line is not an effective method of actual rescue for those who have broken through thin ice, it is however a useful adjunct to such a rescue. The life line may be thrown to the victim from the shore, and can be used as a means of support until such time as a human chain is formed, or other method of rescue organized. Therefore it is well to stress this first class test (17e) as a part of the training.

A Safety Measure

Probably the most important thing



to remember is that Scouts should not go skating on ice alone. They should be warned always to skate with a companion, and to have some safety appliances handy. If nothing more can be obtained a good stout pole, a long plank or a life line should be on the



A Ladder for Every Skating Place.

ice near the shore where they can be readily had if necessary.

It is impractical to deliberately go out and acquire actual experience in ice rescues. The best we can hope for is to have your Scouts definitely and accurately informed as to the necessary action to be taken, and again to develop in your Scouts a sane, practical and self-reliant attitude that will help both to avoid ice accidents, and when this is not possible to know how to handle them promptly and efficiently.



The human chain rescue method. One of the safest and best.

"B.-P. Absolutely Right"

NOTES from the report of the Rev. E. C. Royle on the camp of the Hudson (Que.) Troop at West Shefford, Que.

"In our Troop camp we started with central cooking and meals served in the building. As soon as the Patrol Leaders showed ability to handle their Patrols, arrange tents for ordinary inspection, etc., and after two classes in camp cooking; the Patrol system of cooking was put into full operation. This (a) released the two leaders for other necessary work, (b) gave the Patrols some real training in camp and (c) improved the whole tone of the camp by cutting out idle periods for individual boys around meal times. Everyone had a job, and did it, and the games and other work of the camp got along much better.

"The Court of Honour system was exploited to the full. All decisions of camp discipline, programme and training were discussed and approved by the Court of Honour.

"The Patrol Leaders found the going a little tough; they were being called upon to master in a few days, lessons they would normally learn over a year or so. Needless to say they learnt them.

"I have now camped at twelve Scout and Cub camps. I have tried all systems with all sorts of boys. In my experience the more fully the Patrol System is used in Scout camps, including Patrol Cooking, the more successful the camps are. Central cooking leaves too many loafers around camp, and a duty patrol working too hard. It destroys the idea that Scouts share the work fairly. In other words the Gilwell Courses and the teachings of B.-P. are absolutely right. Well meaning attempts to alter them, including the system of experienced cooks providing one "good" meal a day, weaken the whole Scout programme."

Mr. Royle also questions the statement that Patrol cooking is more expensive than central cooking. It cost 73 cents per boy per day in his camp.

SPECIAL PACK MEETINGS

THERE is nothing so pleasing to the boy of Cub age as variety and novelty. The Cub has an almost insatiable appetite for the dramatic and make-believe. Through this appetite the wise Cubmaster finds a channel of games, stunts and novelties which subtly instills the characteristics of good citizenship in the boy.

B.-P. recognized this fact, and left plenty of room for the Cubmaster to use his ingenuity. "I do not want Cubmasters," B.-P. said, "to feel themselves fettered by traditions, rules and syllabuses. Their own experience and imagination, their own boyishness and sympathy with boy nature will be their best guide."

That is doubtless the reason why he did not overburden the Cub programme with tests, but left plenty of time for imaginative creation, which would at the same time have educational value. The Cubmaster who gives over his whole programme to instruction and test passing, will find many of his boys through with Cubbing long before they reach the age for "going up."

Special Pack meetings are a means of introducing the dramatic and make-believe into the Cub programme. They add that variety and novelty so dear to the heart of the Wolf Cub.

In the book "Cub Games and Special Pack Meetings," Miss E. H. Stafford has this to say:

"I fancy many Akelas feel that their Pack Meetings become a bit stale by the end of the winter. It is so easy to have the same sort of programme week after week; the Howl, inspection, a lively game, ten minutes of Six work, a star work game, and so on, and it is so apt to become stereotyped and dull."

Special Pack Meetings are simply regular Pack Meetings dressed up in a new guise. They are capable of almost infinite variation. Cubs become Indians, or Pirates, or Robin Hood's Merry Men for an evening, and quite unconsciously they are absorbing the Cub programme through the games and the spirit of the meeting.

The frequency with which such Special Pack Meetings should be held depends upon the Cubmaster, although most experienced Akelas seem to agree that once a month is sufficient. Such meetings require careful planning and plenty of imagination, but they are worth all the effort.

We are reproducing here a couple of Special Pack Meeting programmes,

which have appeared in *The Scout Leader* before, but which will be entirely new to many Akelas. Both have been staged many times and have proven very successful.

A Visit to the Seonee Pack

We have had invitations from the Seonee Pack to visit them in the Jungle. Their lair is hidden deep in the thickets, and we must find our way by the direction they have given us.

Game: Observation. (Note: You will probably find it easier to have your preparations made before the meeting). Cubs have to notice objects which have been moved from their usual positions, or new objects which have been placed around the den. See who can find the greatest number of objects.

Presently we find a band of woodcutters who tell us how Shere Khan singled himself on the fire when he was hunting Mowgli the man Cub.

Game: Shere Khan and the Woodcutters. Cubs sit in semi-circle with one in circle telling story—supposed to represent woodcutters sitting round fire. Two Shere Khans appear from other end of Den and when they touch an object that represents the fire, which is placed some distance from the semi-circle of Cubs, they may attempt to capture the woodcutters, who may escape on all fours. Shere Khan, of course must be on all fours also.

We say "Goodbye" and on we go, each Cub keeping a sharp lookout as Mowgli and Father Wolf promised to meet us.

Game: Eyes and No Eyes. Cubs stand in circle and Akela in the centre with a ball. The ball is thrown at a

What of your Assistants?

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Cub, and before Akela can count ten, the Cub has to say something that he has seen that day as he went to school, or ran an errand for mother or came to the Pack meeting. Just saying "man" or "motor car" does not count. It has to be something he can truly say he noticed as he has gone along. For example one Cub might say he saw an inspector get on his bus as he went to school, and that as he came home he noticed the same inspector get on his bus again. This game shows up those who haven't any eyes.

What is that? Here comes Mowgli and Father Wolf. We must give the password of the Jungle, so let's say together "We be of one blood, ye and I." Now down on your haunches, Pack, to welcome them with the Grand Howl."

Mowgli and Father Wolf now lead us quickly through the Jungle over fallen trees, through streams and under briars.

Game: Obstacle Relay. I leave it to you to arrange this game for yourself from articles, chairs, tables, etc., available in your Den.

At last we reach the Lair of the Seconee Pack, where we meet Baloo, and in whose honour we do the Dance of Baloo. What is this towering above us? Why it is Kaa, the rock python swaying gently from side to side, his body glistening in its new coat. Kaa tells us how he helped rescue Mowgli from the Bandarlog at the Cold Lairs.

Game: Kaa and the Bandarlog. Pack divided into two teams, one at each end of the Den. One Cub to represent Kaa in the middle. Each of the Bandarlog have two paper lives tucked in the top of their shorts, but showing beneath their jerseys. Each team then runs to opposite ends of the Den, without, if possible, losing their lives. Any Cub losing both lives, must help Kaa in the middle.

Time is getting on. We are pleased to have them able to meet one of our brother Packs, and we each pair up to one of the Cubs in the Seconee Pack and say "Goodbye" and hope they visit our Pack some day.

Game: Brothers. Arrange two circles, one inside the other. The Cubs on the inside face and pair off with those on the outside. Other circles turn left. On the word "Go" each circle starts running around. At the shout "Brothers," all break away, each finding his brother and then sitting down. The last pair down is considered lost. Continue until

someone has been lost three times.

On the way back we lose our way.

Game: Lost in the Jungle. Akela writes the names of Jungle animals on many pieces of paper and hides them all over the Den. Akela tells the Cubs that a lot of Jungle animals have got lost and are wandering about the jungle. The Cubs must find them within five minutes. At Akela's call the Pack returns, and one by one the Cubs describe the animal they have found without saying its name. The rest must guess which animal is intended.

We have found the path, and here we are back at our Den in time for a story (which should deal with the Jungle and may be one from the Jungle Book).

The Grand Howl and a prayer for our Brother Cubs everywhere before saying "Good Night."

Evening lasts about one and one half hours.

W. N. Paul, ADC (Cubs) Ilford East.

Athenian and Spartan Night

Inform the Cubs on arrival that they are taking a trip on a "Time Machine", which will land them in Greece in the year 400 B.C.

The Time Machine

The Cubs blindfold themselves with their scarfs and are brought in turn to the time machine, which is a piece of wood capable of taking the weight of a Cub. As soon as he has stood on the board he puts his hands on Bagheera's shoulders, in order to give the Cub a sense of security and it also provides the illusion that he is travelling through space. Then the trip is taken; Akela and Baloo lift the board from the floor about a foot while Bagheera crouches and then gets up again. All the time the board is wobbled and suitable noises are made by the inventive Akela. The Cub has now landed in Greece and effects any suitable alteration to his uniform to give him a Grecian appearance. A card is given him with "A" or "S" on it to denote whether he is a Spartan or an Athenian.

The next event is the boarding of the ship to cross the seas to Mount Olympus. As the Cubs come up the gangway they call out their names, salute smartly, and pay their passage money (dues) to the first mate (Baloo). The second mate (Bagheera) is busy making the necessary entries in the ship's books.

Once aboard we all start rowing under the guidance of the Captain (Akela) who steers us through some submerged rocks (he calls "6 pulls north" or "4 pulls west" etc., and the Cubs have to row in that direction).

Unfortunately the sea has become very rough on the journey and the Captain announces that the first and second mates have been washed overboard. The leading Athenian and Spartan (sixers) immediately dive overboard with a lifeline and swim to the drowning members of the crew. The current has carried them all a long way from the ship and it is necessary for the remaining Spartans and Athenians to extend the lifeline with suitable ropes found on the deck. The 1st and 2nd Mates are then hauled aboard and all is well (that is, if the knots are tied correctly, and are Cub knots only).

The Arena on Mount Olympus has now been reached and several games are played by the members of the teams.

Game: Chariot Relay. Each Six is blindfolded with the exception of one Cub who is driver. The team is steered down the course and back again with reins tied to the outer arms of the horses.

Game: Javelin Throw. Each Cub is given a piece of paper with which to make a paper dart, and then see who can fly his dart the greatest distance. Of course the games would not be complete without a Marathon Race.

Game: Marathon Race. Sixes are teams, and are formed up in relay formation. Each team must climb the mountain to get their torches (candles) which are lit from the "everlasting flame" (Captain with matches or cigarette lighter). One torch is allotted to each team, and it has to be carried across hill and dale to the next runner (around the hall). If the torch goes out on the way it has to be returned for relighting at the "everlasting flame."

A yarn on any outstanding event in Greek history (i.e. the fall of Thermopylae) finishes the evening.

Secrecy goes a long way toward making this evening a success. Be sure the Pack knows nothing of the programme until the actual meeting, and given plenty of enthusiasm and encouragement by the Old Wolves. Akela has a real treat in store for the Cubs.

Cpl. J. E. Hale, R.A.F.

"Press forward with a faith in the soundness of the Movement and its future possibilities."—Lord Baden-Powell.

What Has Your Pack Been Doing?

We gleaned the following paragraphs from the Pack Log of the Sixth London, Ont., Pack. They will give some idea of the well rounded programme of activities and Good Turns carried out by Akela June Hodgins, and her able assistants, Margaret Leighton, Les Brown, Bert Harrus and Bud Hamilton, and should be of value to other Akelas looking for ideas.

February 3, 10, 24 — Hockey — three more games were played—we defeated the 15th and 8th Packs and the other game was played by two teams from our own Pack. Even Akela was out refereeing this game.

February—Our Good Turns this month were to give \$5.00 to the Aid to China Fund and \$10.00 to our church.

February 16—Church Parade—Guides, Brownies, Cubs and Scouts all paraded to St. George's to mark the beginning of Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week.

February 18—Twelve Cubs put on a live window display in the P.U.C. window. We seemed to have some star performers in the Sixth from the way the crowd enjoyed themselves. Good work, fellows.

February 20—18th Annual Parents' Night—Both Cubs and Scouts put on a programme and Mr. W. D. Sutton led the sing-song. The Pack presented the Troop with flag holders. This was also going-up night for four Cubs. Good Scouting to Peter Eggett, Ron Gatecliffe, Ron Johnstone, Don Maudsley.

March 1—Toboggan Party—We were really whizzing down those Univer-

sity hills, weren't we, until we hit that big bump and then everybody saw stars, including Baloo and Akela.

March 12—R.C.M.P. night—yes, we had a real Mountie come over to tell us about his work—Akela liked his red coat but you Cubs seemed to like his gun better.

April 27—Church Parade—this was in honour of the Patron Saint of Scouting—St. George since St. George's Day is April 23. Our Colour Party that day was one of the best Akela has ever seen!

April 30—Movie Night—We couldn't have packed many more people in that night, could we? There were over 300 there and you fellows earned over \$35.00 clear profit by your good work on the ticket selling.

May 17—Bicycle Hike—We tried our first bicycle hike and the fellows who came proved they were good riders. Akela had a hard time keeping up to you. Allan even brought a brick of ice cream to eat—along with a full course dinner, and the ice cream hadn't melted when we arrived at Springbank either!

May 29—Governor-General's Visit—only three Cubs were in the Colour Party but all the Cubs were able to see Viscount Alexander in the Armouries.

June 8—Annual Boy Scout-Girl Guide Church Parade—the Sixth had almost 100% attendance and every Cub was in complete uniform.

June 18—Weiner Roast—we had our wide games and our camp fire down at Sandy Bottom to finish off our meetings.

Smartening Up the Pack

CUBMASTER A. G. Gully of the 32nd Calgary Pack (Loyal Order of Moose) relates a method for encouraging tidiness and cleanliness in the Pack.

"I have struck," he says, "(quite by accident of course) on a novel and workable plan to have Cubs turn out, fur slicked, claws polished and trimmed, paws so clean it's a shame to have to dirty them, and our red and white neckerchief so clean that mine looked like tattle-tale grey. I was playing with a piece of steak bone (round of course at present prices) one day in my shop, and in an inquisitive way started to make a neckerchief slide similar to the one we saw at Gilwell. It turned out fine and red plastic finished the eyes. There was the totem slide of the White Wolf, white for cleanliness. So I took it to the next meeting and presented it to the boy judged to be the cleanest and neatest, to wear until a cleaner Cub takes it away from him. Right there the name of Grubby Cubs is no longer heard in the precincts of the Moose Pack."

Wolf Cub Pack North of "53"

IF THERE'S a Wolf Cub Pack situated farther north than Churchill, a group of youngsters living there would like to hear from them. With the number of children in the Churchill area on the increase due to the presence of Army families at Fort Churchill, parents have strongly supported the formation of the Wolf Cubs. Army support has also been forthcoming with Sergeant-Major F. Spain, formerly of Ottawa, acting as Cubmaster.

Organized in June with seven boys, the Pack has increased by the inclusion of boys of civilian parents located at Churchill. This summer the boys camped at nearby Fort Prince of Wales with two army tents. With Sergeant-Major Spain in charge the boys, who range in age from eight to ten years, were taken to their camping site aboard an assault boat. During their stay at the camp they made excursions to Fort Prince of Wales and Sloop Cove. At camp the boys had the services of two chaplains, Capt. M. J. D. Carson, Protestant Chaplain at Fort Churchill, and Rev. Father P. Lesaird, O.M.I., priest of the Catholic parish at Churchill.

At present the Pack meets twice weekly in the theatre at Fort Churchill. With the arrival of severe winter weather meetings will be held once a week.



Peterborough, Ont., Rovers played their part in last year's Christmas Carol Good Turn. Here's a baker's dozen rehearsing for the event.

Drummondville Rovers Build Own Headquarters



The accompanying story tells how the Carrington Rover Crew at Drummondville, Que., gets things done in a big way. Left, the Crew's short wave transmitter. Centre, the

Crew headquarters built by Crew members themselves. Right, the Carrington Crew, very much alive because they believe in the first Rover principle of Service.

THE story of how the Drummondville, Que., Rover Crew reorganized after the war, built itself a Rover Den and provided real service to the community and to local Scout Groups, is an example story for others to follow.

The Crew is a community unit, although a part of the First Drummondville Group. It has selected for its name the Carrington Rover Crew, and nearly all religious denominations in the town

are represented in the Crew.

A very active Crew before the war, it was forced to suspend activity during the war when nearly all the members joined the forces.

In January, 1946, a number of former Crew members, returning from the services decided to reorganize the Crew. A former Rover Scout Leader who had settled in Drummondville during the war was approached and

accepted the leadership for the reorganization. Meetings were, for a time, held in the basement of the home of the District Commissioner.

Desiring a headquarters of its own the Crew decided to concentrate on this activity. A site was offered by St. George's Anglican Church and was located behind the Rectory. Salvaged lumber was promised by a local manu-

(Continued on page 37)



\$70,000 was paid in 1947, up to August 1st, to Scout Groups from Ontario Eastward for waste paper—enough to keep Canadian mills in operation for one month.

\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

SCOUTERS!—You can help Scouting and Canada by organizing waste paper collection by your group! Thousands, yes, millions of tons of recoverable waste paper are thrown away in Canada each year. By systematically collecting waste paper your group will do many good turns—for Canada, by conserving OUR FORESTS; for war veterans, by providing building materials for NEW HOMES; and for Scouting, by waste paper sales in aid of GROUP FUNDS.

CAUTION!!!—BE SURE TO CONTACT YOUR LOCAL PAPER DEALER and make COMPLETE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SALE OF COLLECTED WASTE PAPER and for the PRICE TO BE PAID FOR IT, before your group starts collecting.

There is no longer a price ceiling on waste paper and IT IS UP TO LOCAL GROUPS TO MAKE THEIR OWN ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL PAPER DEALERS.

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PAPER COLLECTIONS BENEFIT SCOUTING!

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CHRISTMAS GOOD TURNS

Now is The Time To Plan Them

THE Christmas season is traditionally a season for Scout Good Turns. Every Scout unit in Canada, Cub, Scout or Rover, should plan some Good Turn for its sponsoring institution, for the needy, the Community or some worthy group.

To be effective Christmas Good Turns should be organized early.

Plans for Christmas Scout Toyshops should be under way now. The location of the shop, the collection of toys, plans for repairing and repainting them, and the final distribution should be decided at a joint meeting of the Group Committee and the Group Council (Scouters).

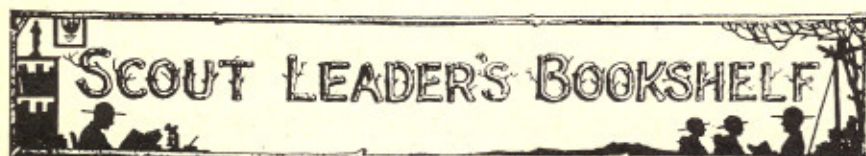
Last year Groups all over the country, as a community Good Turn, sang carols on the streets, in hospitals and to shut-ins during the Christmas season. Where this plan was used it proved

both popular and successful. It is urged that there be a wider use of the plan this year.

There are many other Christmas Good Turns to which Scout Groups may turn their attention. Cub Packs might plan to send Christmas Greeting cards to all shut-ins and hospital patients. Scouts and Rovers can provide the decorations and assist in decorating sponsoring churches for Christmas services. Special gifts of fruit, candy, etc., might be made to orphan institutions and Children's Aid Shelters.

These are but a few of the opportunities open to Scout Groups to carry on the Scouting tradition of the Good Turn during the Christmas season.

B.-P. said: "The daily Good Turn, without desire for reward, grows by progressive stages till it becomes a habit of conduct."



Games and Recreational Methods

THE fact that this book has been a standard reference work for youth workers for more than 20 years is in itself a high recommendation. It is certainly the most comprehensive work of its kind on the market today and because so many of the games and methods are taken from Scouting it should be in every Group Library.

Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, who writes the first chapter on "The Leadership of Games" is now Chief Scout Executive of the United States, although at the time of the book's first publication he was Professor of Education at Columbia University. In this chapter Dr. Fretwell deals with the value of games in developing leadership. "Because of the inherent interests of boys and girls in play," he says, "the play leader has one of the greatest opportunities for citizenship training in the whole educational field. Where there is such opportunity there is serious responsibility."

It is possible here, to give mere mention to the contents of this valuable book. There are nearly 700 pages devoted to all phases of games and recreational methods.

Many of the chapters will be found

of particular interest to Scouters, such as those on Hiking, Camping, Nature Lore, Fire and Fire Making, Signalling Knots, Hitches and Bends, and Scouting Games and Methods. Not only does the book deal in a most realistic way with the teaching of these subjects, but it also provides scores of games which will aid in the teaching.

But there is another side to Scouting, the social side, and "Games and Recreational Methods" deals just as adequately with this. There are all kinds of hints on running Scout parties, Campfires, Dramatics and Stunts.

Charles F. Smith, the author of the work is without a doubt the leader in this field, and we have no hesitation in recommending this book to Scouters as a "must" for the Scout Group Library. Mr. Smith is a member of the National Staff of the Boy Scouts of America.

Games and Recreational Methods by Charles F. Smith, is available in the Stores Department at \$4.00 per copy. It will prove an investment paying very high dividends.

Three More Games Books

Scout Games by Gilcraft. This is a comparatively new book, the successor to *Gilcraft's Book of Games*. The mere

fact that this is one of the *Gilcraft Series* is sufficient to recommend it to Scouters.

This is really a book by the Scouters of the World themselves, because it is full of tried ideas from scores of Scouters all over the world. The book contains 585 games. Every one deals with some phase of Scouting, and as Scouting is a game by which good health, discipline, character and efficiency are promoted, this book will prove invaluable to the Scouter who wants to teach Scouting in the practical way by combining his instruction with test games. Subjects dealt with by the games method are Acting, Camping, Compass, Estimations, First Aid, Fire Lighting, Hearing, Knotting, Maps, Nature, Night Games, Observation and Deduction, Physical Fitness, Rough House (for letting off steam), Signalling, Staff, Stalking, Tracking, and Wide Games.

Scout Games by Gilcraft is available at the Stores or through your Provincial Headquarters at 85c.

Games for Scouts by A. W. N. Mackenzie. *Games for Cubs* by A. W. N. Mackenzie. These companion works have found a ready sale throughout the Empire since they were first published over 20 years ago. Originally a private publication, they became an official publication of Imperial Headquarters with their third editions. Both books offer a wide variety of test games, both for indoors and out, together with a lot of fun games and games for round the campfire.

Both books are available at the Stores Department or your Provincial Headquarters at 85c.

B.-P. Said

"WITH the process of time and the increasing number of experts amongst us there is always a tendency to add new ideas or to improve the old ones, to add rules and regulations that are thought to be good for the organisation, but the original definitions and bases on which we have been working are apt to become obscured, and in some cases scraped out of existence, and we tangle ourselves up with definitions until we run into the danger of over-organising. This is a very real danger today. Our remedy is to go back and study the original simple basis of our Movement. We want to get back to the simple principles of training through the game of adventure."



Time to get started on that Christmas Toyshop to provide needy children with Christmas cheer. In addition to many individual family needs many children's institutions appreciate the Boy Scout Santa Claus. Top picture shows a section of the Regina Scout Toyshop last year. Centre, the paint-shop section of the Owen Sound, Ont., Scout Toyshop. Lower, Sea Rangers at Regina took charge of the doll section of the Scout Toyshop. Girl Guides are happy to help Scouts in this annual Good Turn.

Smartness in Scouting

The Scout Salute

IN THEIR efforts to avoid being labelled as a military organization many Scouters lag in the matter of discipline and smartness. This is particularly true of the Scout Salute, and one more often sees the sloppy salute than the smart one.

It is well to take five minutes occasionally at Troop and Pack meetings to practice the salute. The Cub or Scout should be at the alert. On the order "Salute" the boy immediately forms his right hand for the salute, the Scout using three fingers with the thumb touching the little finger across the palm, and the Cub using two fingers, the fore and middle fingers. The salute is given in two motions, the first a half circle movement from the alert position to the head, with the fingers touching the Scout Hat or Cub Cap. The return to the alert position is straight down. The slogan might be the "long way up, the short way down." A few minutes practice occasionally will help to smarten up the Scout salute.

The Scout should always salute his leaders when approaching them for any purpose, and a Scout should always salute other Scouts in uniform or civilian clothes.

Section 115, P.O.R. says of Saluting:

(B) Salutes should be given on the following occasions:—

(1) As a greeting. All members of the Association meeting for the first time in the day salute each other. Scouts salute with or without hats.

(2) As a token of respect. At the hoisting of the National Flag, at the playing of the National Anthem, to unceasing colours, to Scout flags and to funerals.

(3) When present during the making or re-affirmation by others of the Scout Promise.

When carrying staves Scouts will of course salute in the authorized manner with the left hand to the staff.

On the march, the salute is usually given by the Scoutmaster with the Scouts turning the head and eyes to the left or right as the case may be.

In church the salute is always by standing at the alert.

On parades, the leader calls the Scouts to the alert and he alone salutes.

To give a smart salute and to acknowledge it equally smartly is something all Scouts and Scouters should take pride in. This matter is dealt with most effectively in *Scouting for Boys*, page 41. Read it again, and read it to your Scouts.

*A page of helpful ideas
from anyone, anywhere.*

THE DUFFEL BAG

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

Invitation to Radio "Hams"

SCOUT operated amateur radio stations VE6EL (Don) and VE6SW (Hugh) at Camrose, Alberta, would like to contact other amateur stations operated by Scouts across the Dominion. Scout "Hams" are asked to make contact with these two stations.

Good Turns

THE 41st Toronto Rover Crew earned the gratitude of Rhodes Avenue United Church, its sponsoring body, for an excellent job performed by the Crew in cleaning up the church during the summer. Another Toronto Good Turn was performed by the 65th Troop, which forwarded 60 pounds of food supplies to the 5th Risca Troop in Wales, enabling that Troop to go to camp.

Dr. Stiles Is Honoured

WHILE attending the recent National Training Conference of the Boy Scouts of America at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Dr. John A. Stiles, former Chief Executive Commissioner, was decorated with the medal known as the "La Union de las Americas par el Escultismo." It was presented by Juan Laine, President of the Boy Scouts of Mexico and of the Inter-American Advisory Committee. It marked official appreciation of Dr. Stiles' service to Scouting on the American continent. Dr. Stiles represented Canada at the Inter-American Conference in Bogota, Colombia, two years ago.

Gilwell Reunions

IT is suggested, local conditions governing, that reunions of those who have completed Gilwell Courses, Wood Badge or Akela, be held each year on the Thursday preceding Easter. It was on this day that the first Gilwell Course opened at Gilwell Park, England, and it is felt that this would be an appropriate occasion on which to stage Gilwell reunions throughout Canada.

Groups Help Church

LAST spring Trinity Anglican Church in Ottawa was destroyed by a spectacular fire. The Scout Group went into action immediately to help provide the funds for rebuilding. Scoutmaster Bruce Mathie reports that the Cubs, Scouts and Rovers have contributed \$610 to the building fund, raising the money through paper drives and a variety show staged by the three units of the Group.

Ottawa Scouts Win Shoot

THE senior Patrol of the 17th Ottawa Troop, paid their annual visit to Norwood, N.Y., in mid-September to take part in Government Day ceremonies and to renew their shooting competition with Norwood Scouts. The Ottawa Scouts came out on top by a score of 397 to 346. The Norwood Scouts were in Ottawa at Thanksgiving as guests of Scoutmaster Fred Spindler and the 17th Troop.

Interesting Visitor

A RECENT interesting visitor at Dominion Headquarters was Jean Salvaj, International Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Switzerland, and a member of the International Committee. Mr. Salvaj was on this continent on business but planned to visit a relative on the West Coast.

Edmonton Good Turn

PROVINCIAL Headquarters in Edmonton, Alberta, were pleasantly surprised one Saturday when the 25th Edmonton Troop turned up at headquarters, took down the screen windows, cleaned and put up the storm windows and generally got the office into shape for the approaching winter. It was their Good Turn to Headquarters.

Cub Game—Hunting the Buffalo

EACH Six, in turn, lines up on one side of the Den. Each Cub is armed with a tennis or ping-pong ball. They are Indians. If a Six has excusable absences, Akela may lend substitutes, or give one or more Cubs a second ball.

The other Cubs are the herd, and they try to run past without getting hit. Each Six scores the number of buffaloes killed. Buffaloes may charge together or run separately. They may dodge shots.

From: J. N. Stephenson, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

"Give full responsibility and show full confidence in your Court of Honour and in your Patrol Leaders. Expect a great deal from them and you'll get it."

—Lord Baden-Powell.

Headquarters Notices . . . (Continued from back page)

- or club in Church or school or community for six months.
- 5. Serve as captain of an athletic team during a season of competitive play.
- 6. Serve as an executive officer or chairman of a committee of the Senior Scout unit for a total of at least six months.
- IV. Service (choose one).
 - 1. Spend at least three hours' time on a project to improve the ward chapel or grounds.
 - 2. Spend at least four hours' time on a Church welfare project.
 - 3. Participate in a service project sponsored by the unit.
 - 4. Name three ways the unit can assist in curbing the use of alcohol and tobacco, and show evidence that the Scout has personally taken steps to carry out at least two of the methods suggested.
- V. Tradition (choose one).
 - 1. Trek the Pioneer Trail.
 - 2. Locate and write a brief account of a landmark or trail

- of significance in Church history in the community.
- 3. Possess a personal genealogical record of ancestors which includes at least twenty-five names.
- 4. Know the history of your own ward.
- VI. Public Performance (choose two).
 - 1. Render a solo (vocal or instrumental) in a Church meeting or programme.
 - 2. Be a member of a regularly organized chorus or choir for six months.
 - 3. Take a prominent part in a dramatic production.
 - 4. Give a ten-minute talk on a gospel subject in a Church meeting. (If I-1 has been met, this requirement will automatically have been completed).
 - 5. Participate in a debate or discussion before a group of people.
 - 6. Tell a story in a Church meeting or class.
 - 7. Explain and demonstrate a hobby before a group of people.

Christmas and New Year Greeting Cards



PRICE PER DOZEN - \$1.15

(with envelopes for mailing)

Order NOW from your local agent or:—

**THE STORES DEPT.
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION
306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa**

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.

**WHEN ORDERING PLEASE
ORDER BY CARD NUMBER**

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

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

District Commissioner

Colin K. Hewett, Kenora, Ont.

Scouter

George N. Frank, Wolfville, N.S.

Assistant Scoutmaster

Thos. C. M. Lloyd, Vancouver, B.C.; Frank Willan, Vancouver; Lee (Larry) W. Cole, New Westminster, B.C.

Cubmaster

John D. Wormald, Vancouver, B.C.

Assistant Cubmaster

Howard M. Garrett, Vancouver, B.C.; Barbara B. Hainsworth, Winnipeg, Man.

STORES DEPARTMENT

The new Winter Uniform which was modeled and approved by the recent meeting of the Executive Committee at Winnipeg, Man., will not, unfortunately, be made available for this coming winter. This is due to the fact that the special material selected cannot be procured in sufficient quantity. It is anticipated however that the department will be able to send a complete uniform later on to each Provincial Headquarters who will be asked to have it tested under winter conditions. Further instructions will be sent regarding these trial outfits at a later date.

Judging from the advance sale of Apple Day tags it would appear that there will be a new record set in the number of Apples disposed of on Boy Scout Apple Days. More than a Million and a Quarter tags have been sold by the department together with many hundreds of Window Display Cards and Stickers. Ontario leads the way in the number of centre's holding Apple Days with no less than 138 according to the department's records. The final picture should show that 1947 is the best on record.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Silver Arrowhead Courses

As a general rule these Courses should be operated on a District basis with District Scouters taking the responsibility of leadership and organization. Where it is obviously impossible for volunteer leaders to lead the training, the job will have to be done by Executive or Field Commissioners and in all cases their help and advice should be sought, the ideal situation is that the training be given by men who will be continually in contact with Patrol Leaders concerned.

Bronze Arrowhead Courses

These Courses should also be conducted by Scouters who are in constant touch with the Patrol Leaders. Actually the best plan of all is for the Scoutmasters to train their own Patrol Leaders through a judicious use of the Court of Honour. There is no objection to a Scoutmaster using the prescribed syllabus for Patrol Leader's Bronze Arrowhead Courses if he so desires.

Group Committee Courses

We draw attention to this series of lectures for Group Committee members. The lectures are available from this Department and while they contain a wealth of material are like the rest of our Training notes intended mainly as a guide. A Group Committee Course covers a period of at the most two sessions of two hours each, and can be given by any competent Scouter. It is suggested that a social function be allied with the Course.

Group Committee Contacts

Some Associations are reaping considerable benefit from Group Committee Contact Committees. This sounds complicated but actually they are sub-committees of the Local Association and are composed of two or three laymen whose job it is to visit Group Committees, sit in with them and offer help and advice

where needed. They have the effect of keeping Group Committees active and alive to their responsibilities. This plan is recommended.

Gilwell "Beads" Discontinued

In accordance with the policy followed at Imperial Gilwell, the issue of as well as the wearing of green, yellow, red or blue beads on the Wood Badge will be discontinued as from this date.

Religion and Life Award

Revised Church of England Requirements

The Church of England in Canada has given approval to a set of tests by which Scouts in Anglican Troops may qualify for the Religion and Life Award. The tests are to be passed annually by Scouts having their Second Class Standing. At least 8 of these requirements must be fulfilled. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 are obligatory.

Requirements

1. Serve in the Church, Sunday School, or some definite organization of the church in some capacity requiring regular service, and show satisfactory attendance at Church services.
2. Demonstrate a general knowledge of how the Anglican Communion and the world brotherhood of Scouting help to promote better feeling of goodwill and mutual respect among all nations and races.
3. Pass an examination on a Scripture study course or other suitable course conducted by his Church, Church School, or similar organization. (N.B.) The passing of the annual G.B.R.E. Examination will suffice for this.
4. Form the habit of daily devotions (prayer and bible reading), and have a working knowledge of the Book of Common Prayer.
5. Recruit one or more boys not already having a church or Sunday School connection.
6. Contribute regularly from his own savings to one or more church funds.
7. Have a brief knowledge of the story of the growth of the Church.
8. Have a fair knowledge of the ornaments of the church and the Ministers.
9. Be able to outline the government of the Church of England in Canada from the individual parish to the General Synod. The examiner for the badge is the Rector of the Parish or some responsible person appointed by him.

Badges are obtained from the Provincial Headquarters.

Church of Jesus Christ—Latter Day Saints

- I. Aaronic Priesthood Activity and Religious Training (choose one).
 1. Qualify for the individual Aaronic Priesthood certificate.
 2. Complete two senior seminary courses and produce evidence of above average attendance in Aaronic Priesthood.
 3. Show a minimum record of attendance at Sunday School, sacrament meetings, and priesthood meetings of sixty percent each during the past year.
- II. Reading (choose any two).
 1. Read one of the Standard Works of the Church.
 2. Read an approved biography of a President of the Church.
 3. Read an approved history of the Church.
 4. Read the reading course book for the current year.
- III. Leadership (choose one).
 1. Attend a basic Senior Leaders' Training Course.
 2. Serve as an officer or teacher of a class or priesthood quorum for six months.
 3. Serve as a chairman of a committee for a special group project or social event.
 4. Serve as a class president or executive officer of a class

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