

The Scout Leader

December Theme
WINTER SCOUTING
THE ANNUAL MEETING
PROFICIENCY BADGES

VOLUME 27 - No. 3

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

DECEMBER, 1949

THE COURT OF HONOUR



Photo Courtesy—United Kingdom Information Office

"The Court of Honour . . . manages the internal affairs of the Troop. Its institution is the best guarantee for permanent vitality and success for the Troop." (Scouting for Boys)

The Sign Post

HANDICAPPED SCOUTS

THERE is always an opportunity for Rover service or Scout Good Turns in children's hospitals. An approach to the hospital authorities will usually produce some task such as visits, movie shows, sing-songs, etc. which can be provided by a live wire Crew or Troop for these unfortunate brothers in hospital. Do members of your Crew or Troop visit other members who are temporarily sick in their homes?

PUBLIC SERVICE

Members of our Movement should not accept money for public service duties performed in Scout uniform or under the control of the Boy Scouts Association. If the organization for whom the service has been performed wishes to make a donation to the Association, Scouts and Scouters should ask them to do so through the Scout Council or Group Committee which organized the service. In this way Scouts will learn that they should not expect to receive payment for public Good Turns, and incidentally the Association may benefit as a whole through the receipt of a donation or by increased public esteem.

MASTER-AT-ARMS TOURNAMENTS

I hope many Districts will conduct Master-at-Arms Tournaments this winter. This is a grand way of encouraging groups to practise these manly arts, and at the same time it dispels in other boys' minds any suspicion that Scouting is a sissy pastime. This is also a good way of encouraging boys to be prepared for the unexpected. Let us train our lads to defend themselves in an emergency. A Master-at-Arms Tournament will provide an incentive.

D. C. Spry

Chief Executive Commissioner

THE SCOUT LEADER

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♥

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Editorial

Using the Mid-Winter Holidays

THE Christmas-New Year holidays are in the offing—an ideal period in which to stage winter camping and hiking projects. Far too many Troops close down for the mid-winter holiday season, at a time when the finest opportunity for winter outdoor Scouting is presented.

Winter hiking and camping is adventurous Scouting, the Scouting of character building and citizenship training, as well as the Scouting of cooking, tracking, stalking, and taking care of one's self in the open. Boys learn self-reliance and dependability; the ways of the woods and its creatures. The Scoutmaster gets a new grip on his Troop, developing co-operation and loyalty.

Anyone who studies the habits of the average Canadian boy cannot but be struck by his evident desire to get out of doors in the winter. It is an ancient heritage from the ages when primitive man roamed the forests by day and crouched before his blazing fire by night.

There is still plenty of old pioneer blood in the average Canadian boy. He still yearns, as did his forebears, to face the challenge of the wilderness. Like them, he experiences the joy of achievement and the rewards of service. Like them, he learns from the great out of doors those qualities of character that make leaders of men. So, in the activities and adventure of camping and hiking he learns to be prepared for the larger activities and wider service in the great adventure of manhood.

Don't close up your Troop for the Christmas-New Year holidays. Seize upon that week to get your boys out on adventures in the open. Train your Patrol Leaders now, so that even if you cannot yourself take part in these adventures, your Scouts will not be denied them. Give your Patrol Leaders responsibility. Train them in handling their boys in winter hikes

(Continued on page 41)

PROFICIENCY BADGES

Their Purpose and Passing Standards

FOR the benefit of new leaders in the Movement, we are reproducing once again what Lord Baden-Powell has said about the purpose of the Proficiency Badge system, and the standards by which these badges should be passed by examiners.

It is important, especially for new Scouters to understand, that a single standard for test and badge passing, is very wide of the real aim. What B.-P. has to say on this subject should clarify, for Scouters both new and old, the real aim of the badge system in Scouting. The following paragraphs are taken from *Aids to Scoutmastership*, by the Founder.

Proficiency Badges

Proficiency Badges are established with a view to developing in each lad the taste for hobbies or handicrafts, one of which may ultimately give him a career and not leave him hopeless and helpless on going out into the world.

The Badges are merely intended as an *encouragement* to a boy to take up a hobby or occupation and to make some sort of progress in it; they are a sign to an outsider that he has done so; they are *not intended to signify that he is a master* in the craft he is tested in. If once we make Scouting into a formal scheme of serious instruction in efficiency, we miss the whole point and value of Scout training, and we trench on the work of the schools without the trained experts for carrying it out.

We want to get ALL our boys along through cheery self-development from within and not through the imposition of formal instruction from without.

But the object of the Badge System in Scouting is also to give the Scoutmaster an instrument by which he can stimulate keenness on the part of every and any boy to take up hobbies than can be helpful in forming his character or developing his skill.

It is an instrument which—if applied with understanding and sympathy—is designed to give hope and ambition even to the dullest and most backward, who would otherwise be quickly out-distanced and so rendered hopeless in the race of life. It is for this reason that the standard of proficiency is purposely left undefined. Our standard for Badge earning is not the attainment of a certain level of quality of

knowledge or skill, but the **AMOUNT OF EFFORT THE BOY HAS PUT INTO ACQUIRING SUCH KNOWLEDGE OR SKILL**. This brings the more hopeless case on to a footing of equal possibility with his more brilliant or better-off brother.

An understanding Scoutmaster who has made a study of his boys' psychology can thus give to the boy an encouraging handicap, such as will give the dull boy a fair start alongside his better-brained brother. And the backward boy, in whom the inferiority complex has been born through many failures, can have his first win or two made easy for him so that he is led to intensify his efforts. If he is a trier, no matter how clumsy, his examiner can accord him his Badge, and this generally inspires the boy to go on trying till he wins further Badges and becomes normally capable.

The examination for Badges is not competitive, but just a test for the individual. The Scoutmaster and the examiner must therefore work in close harmony, judging each individual case on its merits, and discriminating where to be generous and where to tighten up.

Some are inclined to insist that their Scouts should be first-rate before they can get a Badge. That is very right, in theory; you get a few boys pretty

proficient in this way; but our object is to get *all* the boys interested. The Scoutmaster who puts his boys at an easy fence to begin with will find them jumping with confidence and keenness, whereas if he gives them an upstanding stone wall to begin, it makes them shy of leaping at all.

At the same time, we do not recommend the other extreme, namely, that of almost giving away the Badges on very slight knowledge of the subjects. It is a matter where examiners should use their sense and discretion, keeping the main aim in view.

There is always the danger of Badge-hunting supplanting Badge-earning. Our aim is to make boys into smiling, sensible, self-effacing, hardworking citizens, instead of showy, self-indulgent boys. The Scoutmaster must be on the alert to check Badge-hunting and to realize which is the Badge-hunter and which is the keen and earnest worker.

Thus the success of the Badge System depends very largely on the Scoutmaster himself and his individual handling of it.

Honour General MacArthur

GENERAL Douglas MacArthur, commander of the occupation forces in Japan, has accepted the office of Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of Japan.



By Jack Akroyd, Toronto

FOR THE GROUP COMMITTEE THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE annual meeting of the Group Committee should be held within the next few months, providing a splendid opportunity for a review of the year's activity of the Group. The exact time for this meeting will depend largely on local circumstances. If the Committee is appointed annually by the sponsoring body, the meeting should be held with this body in attendance. This is comparatively easy when the Committee is appointed by a gathering of parents, but it is more difficult when the committee is appointed, as it so often is, by the governing body of a church. It would hardly be possible in this case to stage the annual meeting in conjunction with the church annual meeting. Thus the decision will have to remain with the Committee itself as to when the annual meeting is held.

It should of course be made prior to the meeting of the church body, so that an annual report of the Group Committee might be presented.

It is well to have as many Scout parents as possible present for the meeting, so that a wider audience may hear the reports and learn of the problems involved in the operation of the Group.

The Chairman of the Committee should preside for the main part of the meeting, giving way to a temporary chairman for the election of officers. This temporary chairman might be the chaplain of the Group, or some other official of the sponsoring body.

The agenda for the annual meeting should follow a pattern something like this:

1. Meeting called to order, with standard opening such as repeating of the Scout Promise.
2. Minutes of the last Annual Meeting.
3. Report of the Secretary (detailing number of meetings, attendance, and other activities of the committee).
4. Report of the Treasurer (with audited statement of receipts and expenditures for the year as provided for in P.O.R. Sec. 16. Sub-Sec. 4(iv)). Presentation of budget for ensuing year.
5. Report of the Cubmaster.
6. Report of the Scoutmaster.
7. Report of the Rover Scout Leader.

The reports of unit leaders should contain information as to current mem-

bership, losses and gains during the year, finances, camps and other activities, progress, and community and other services rendered.

8. Report of Group Committee Sub-Committees.
9. Resolutions of appreciation to Sponsoring Body, Scouters, and to others who have rendered special support during the year. This might be followed by a resolution presented by the Scouters, in appreciation of the Group Committee's services.
10. Election of Officers. (Chairman relinquishing the chair to temporary Chairman).
11. Installation of newly elected officers.
12. Appointment of Sub-Committees.
13. Adjournment.
14. Social Hour.

Scouters are reminded that while they usually sit in on all Group Committee meetings to present reports and to prefer advice when requested, they are not officially members of the Committee and thus do not vote in the Committee's proceedings.

JOINS C.H.Q. STAFF



John F. McCracken

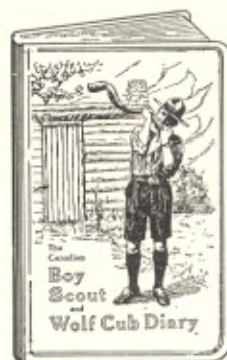
Who joined the staff of Canadian Headquarters on September 1st as Assistant Executive Commissioner in the Stores Dept., in charge of advertising, promotion, etc. A member of the Stores Dept. staff before joining the Army during the war, Jack was until recently Assistant to the Secretary-Manager of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. He has been a Cubmaster and District Cubmaster for several years and has his Akela Wood Badge.

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THE ROVER WORLD

WORLD ROVER MOOT

By Don Houlden, Oshawa, Ont.

THE 29 members of the Rover Contingent from Canada to the 4th World Rover Moot in Norway enjoyed an experience second to none, for they not only had the opportunity to attend a world conference on Rover Scouting, but have also had the privilege of travelling extensively in other countries.

In the beginning, the Rovers were scheduled to travel to Norway via England, and from there direct by boat to the Moot. But shipping facilities were clogged up because of the dock strikes in the Port of London, and the whole time-table was revised, with the result that the contingent was sent onto the continent through Belgium, British Occupied Germany, Denmark and Sweden into Norway by train and ferry.

Thus the Canadian Rovers had the amazing good fortune of including several battle-scarred countries in their travel repertoire.

Nor were the Canadians slow in appreciating the values of this new trip, for they made special preparations to photograph and log the scenes of destruction that were so evident, especially in the British occupied sections of Germany. They also had opportunities to travel through beautiful Denmark, and from there across the Skagerrak into Sweden.

But the highlight of course was the Moot, its site beautifully situated in a valley amongst the giant mountains of the Jotunheimen range. There they met, swapped, and lived with 2,500 brother Rovers from all parts of the globe. At all times the personal relationship between the Canucks and other Rovers from distant lands was of the best, and it is no surprise to

know that Canadians were always in demand at national campfires.

The Canadian Rovers entered intelligently into the numerous debates on world Rover policies, and aided materially in shaping future regulations and programmes for the Rover world community. They gave their own opinions on Rover questions, and their frank comments were always welcomed and listened to by the delegates from other lands.

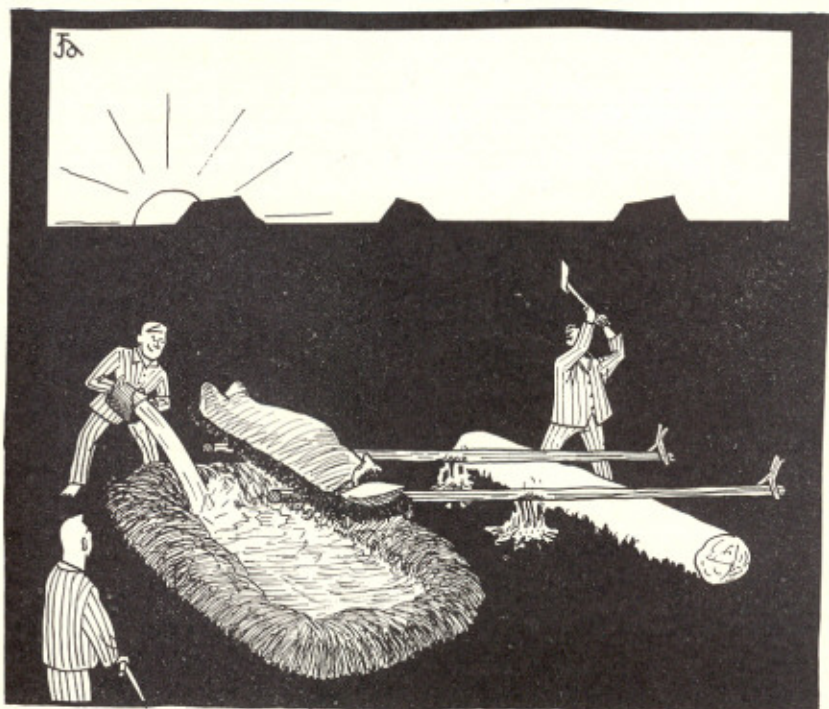
Many friends were made by the Canadian Rovers—friends whose contacts will never be lost, for through letters, and perhaps an occasional visit, comradeship will be cemented. Perhaps the letters written by Canadians, now at home, will have to be translated into a foreign tongue, before they will be understood. But all the same, these friendships made in that quiet mountain valley near Skjak will grow as the years go by into an unbreakable tie of devoted comradeship.

In camping, the Canadian Rovers excelled in their woodsmanship, and their light-weight camping equipment. Sleeping in mountain tents, the Canadians were well protected against the

many days of rain that fell on the camp, but which failed to dampen the spirit of the lads. The Canadians were separated into three different groups, and lived with other national groups in a larger subdivision of the camp, called a 'Lag'. Each 'Lag' was supervised by a Norwegian Rover, who was able to speak English. 'Lag' activities were oftime planned, as were mountain hikes and trips. Several of the trips were to neighbouring areas, such as the town of Lom, where the famous Stave Church, built in 1000 A.D., was situated. Buses carried hundreds of Rovers up into the mountains to look at ancient Norwegian architecture, or to inspect the out-farms that form an important part of the agricultural life of Norway.

To top off the whole Moot, there was a special three day hike into the mountains, with each Rover carrying his own tent and equipment and food. Some of the Canadians who had already spent considerable time in the mountains took this opportunity to visit historic Trondheim to the north.

At the conclusion of the Moot, the Rovers experienced a sad parting from their friends of the 4th World Moot,



"We'll make him a real Indian Alarm Clock!"

By Jack Akroyd, Toronto

The Rover World

(Continued from page 37)

and a momentary let-down after this mammoth event—the objective of the whole trip. But this let-down was only temporary, and the next ten days were filled with activity as the twenty-nine lads spread all over Europe, travelling by bike, foot, car, train and plane. Some went into Switzerland, others visited Belgium, Holland and France. Most travelled through the historic areas of Ireland, Scotland and England. Two stayed in London the whole ten days, and still didn't see all the spots of interest in the Empire capital.

The Canadian contingent enjoyed excellent leadership in the persons of Harold C. 'Pop' Taylor, and John 'Snowey' Snow. At times their valuable personal experiences gained through service in His Majesty's forces carried the Rovers through difficult situations with flying colours.

The Canadian Contingent today stands ready to share with Canadian Rovers their valuable experiences in world Rovering. Conscious of the many problems that confront world and national Rovering they are acting even now to smooth out these problems.

But their main job has been unconsciously concluded. They acted as goodwill ambassadors wherever they went, and spread through all the ravaged lands a warm feeling of friendship and willingness to help in any way. They promoted international fellowship—in short and in truth they became citizens of the world.

Hamilton Rovers Winter Mystery Hike

THIRTY-SIX hardy Hamilton Rovers, just to prove they could "take it" staged an all-night mystery hike last winter. Crews assembled from the 27th, 11th, 40th, 36th, and 22nd Hamilton Crews, at Scout headquarters in winter equipment carrying bedrolls and breakfast.

The group was split into 18 teams of two members each, and were given a series of four sealed orders. Leaving the city by bus, their first task was to scale the Dundas Mountain, following a track of sawdust in the pitch dark, through rain and wind. On their arrival at Webster's Falls they were transported by truck to the Nelson Highway. From this point the trail led through swamps, maple woods, and down the Bear Gap in the Nemo range.

The trail through the gap was large-

ly over ice. The trail continued over ploughed fields where the wet clay built up to a thickness of 6 inches on one's boots. On arrival at the Campbellville Highway, they started out for their next destination, Burlington, seven miles away. Here they had to enquire of the police for direction to their sleeping quarters.

The first group arrived at the sleeping depot at 4 a.m., covered in mud but still cheerful. The second group arrived half an hour later and when the roll call was made two members were found to be absent.

The two lost Rovers eventually turned up with two Provincial policemen. To prevent any who might get lost, bedding down for the night on the trail each Rover had been relieved of his sleeping equipment at Headquarters. On arrival at the sleeping depot the hikers prepared a meal of hot soup, crackers, cheese and pickles. All were bunked down by 5 a.m., and up again to prepare breakfast at 8 a.m.

The members voted the activity a huge success and are planning for another this winter. Comments made after the hike suggested that the hike should go on irrespective of weather conditions. Actual hiking on the trails covered a distance of approximately nine miles. The age of the Group ranged from 17 to 30, and they were under the leadership of District Rover Leaders Bruce Edwards and Tony Carson.

Crew Visits Lakeville, N.Y.

TORONTO'S 135th Rover Crew has made 1949 a memorable year with an interchange of visits with the 103rd Sea Scout Troop at Lakeville, N.Y. The Lakeville Troop first visited the Toronto unit when the programme included a sight-seeing tour of the city, a National Hockey League game at Maple Leaf Gardens, a Scout's Own Service at St. Mark's Anglican Church, West Toronto, and a bowling party. Six months later the Toronto Crew visited Lakeville where they were royally entertained. There the programme included a tour of the community, attendance at a Bridge of Honour presentation of Eagle Scout Badges which was most impressive, and a picnic at Letchworth State Park. The interchange of visits was so successful says Rover Scout Leader Thomas W. Corner that plans are already under way to repeat the adventure.

Den Is Dedicated

WITH impressive ceremonies Fredericton, N.B., Rovers recently opened their new Rover Den, said to be the finest in New Brunswick. A distinguished group of guests were present for the occasion, including Provincial Commissioner Eli Boyaner. The dedication service was conducted by Rev. Canon W. J. Clarke, one of the early Scouters in New Brunswick. A dinner and programme followed the dedication. The new den is 20 feet by 24 feet, and is a former army hut. It was secured through A. A. Colter. The den is painted white inside and out with blue trimming. It has a large room with kitchenette adjoining, and a massive stone fireplace. The first Crew was organized in Fredericton in 1936, the first investitures being conducted by Leonard L. Johnson, then Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Rovers, and now Executive Commissioner for Public Relations at Canadian Headquarters.

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Journal of World Scouting

FOR CUBS OR SCOUTS

THE OLD SHEPHERD

An Original Christmas Play by J. King, Jr., Toronto

THIS original play was presented two years ago by the 101st Toronto Troop. It was staged in the chancel of the church. The decorated Christmas tree is placed just outside the chancel to the left.

The chancel is in darkness, except for the moon shining. The narrator sets the scene as the hills near Bethlehem.

Cast of Characters

A Shepherd.

The Spirit of the Hills.

Thomas, the Shepherd's Grandson.

A number of uniformed Scouts.

Shepherd is discovered on stage.

Shepherd: Stars are bright tonight, sheep are quiet. Makes a body think—the Eve of Christmas again—nigh on to 2,000 years since the shepherds saw the Christ star from these hills. Bah! Christmas again. I'll stay here in the hills with the sheep.

Spirit (off stage): Ho Shepherd! What of the night?

Shepherd: What was that?

Figure appears dressed in white

Spirit: 'Tis I shepherd, the Spirit of the Hills. Peace to you.

Shepherd: What do you want with me?

Spirit: Nothing shepherd. I thought the flocks were all down to the village. Do you not celebrate the birthday of the Christ?

Shepherd: Christmas, you mean? No. I'm tired of this talk of good will and peace on earth when people are starving and people are fighting among themselves—buying costly gifts and regretting it. No, Christmas means nothing to me. I'm staying here with my sheep. I know what to expect of them.

Spirit: Thou art a bitter old man, shepherd. Surely Christmas has meant something to you in other days.

Shepherd: When I was a boy, perhaps.

Spirit: So maybe it is faith you have lost.

(Soft whistling or singing of a carol is heard off stage)

Spirit: Hark, someone approaches. I go now. May the light shine for you my friend.

Shepherd: *(Peering into the darkness and grumbling)* What now?

(Thomas enters, whistling a carol tune. Stops before shepherd).

Thomas: Hello, grandfather. I've—

Shepherd: Thomas, what are you doing here? This is no hour for a boy to be wandering around the hill.

Thomas: Oh, but grandfather, there's nothing to be afraid of. It's almost light like day, and I know where to find you.

Shepherd: But boy, your mother, does she know of your coming here—and besides tomorrow—

Thomas: Yes, and look, mother packed me some stuffed dates, some seed cakes and a piece of your favourite cheese. I'm going to spend the night with you grandfather.

Shepherd: But Thomas, this is the Eve of Christmas. You'll miss the fun at home.

Thomas: No grandfather. You won't come down to the village for Christmas, so I've come to the hills to be with you when it dawns.

Shepherd: But there only be sheep here, boy.

Thomas: And you and I, grandfather. *(Pause)* Look at the stars, how bright they are. Just think, it was about here that the shepherds first

(Continued on page 40)



Above are pictured two scenes from the Christmas play "The Old Shepherd" as produced by the 101st Toronto Troop. Upper picture shows Thomas with his grandfather, the shepherd, and the Spirit of the Hills, while lower shows the Scouts placing their gifts on the Christmas tree.

The Old Shepherd

(Continued from page 39)

saw the star, and heard the angels sing "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." The first Christmas, grandfather.

Shepherd: Who is any the better for it?

Thomas: Grandfather, why don't you like Christmas?

Shepherd: Hmmp! I'm an old man, Thomas.

Thomas: But grandfather, the older men in the village like Christmas.

Shepherd: Doddering old fools. —that parcel boy. There are no stuffed dates in that.

Thomas: (Taking parcel from haversack) Oh! that's for you. But you mustn't open it till midnight, it's my Christmas present for you.

Shepherd: You know I hate Christmas gifts—why—

Thomas: Yes, I know grandfather, but it's the custom. People give gifts all over the world, and I want you to have it.

Shepherd: Who told you this boy! I lay they expect one in return.

Thomas: No, I read about it in a book left in the village by a Canadian soldier. It has pictures of boys and girls and men and women putting gifts in the churches for those who have not. This Canadian told me that they—

(Tree Lights Go On)

Spirit: (Reappearing and speaking quickly). Look shepherd, look to the light. See the spirit of Christmas.

Shepherd: (Looking at tree as group of Scouts one by one lay their gifts at its base. As last Scout places gift, shepherd speaks slowly—as if recalling something from the past). Gold—Frankincense—Myrrh.

(Tree Lights Go Out)

Thomas: (As bells chime off stage). Listen grandfather—the church bells. It's Christmas day. Merry Christmas grandfather. Open your gift.

Shepherd: (Opens parcel and then speaks). Merry Christmas Thomas. Thank you for your gift. I'm sorry I have none for you. Let's eat, and when you have had some sleep, we'll go down to the village to worship.

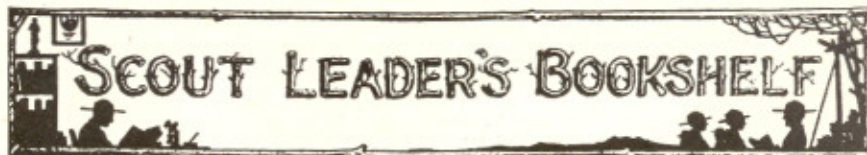
Thomas: Gee, grandfather. That's the best gift ever. Merry Christmas, Merry Christmas.

(Tree Lights Go Up—The End)

Canadian Contingent To American Jamboree

AT THE recent meeting in Calgary of the Dominion Executive Committee an invitation from the Boy Scouts of America to send a Canadian Contingent to the American Jamboree at Valley Forge, Penn., in 1950 was accepted. The Committee agreed to send a representative delegation from Canada, the number to be announced after

consultation with the Provincial Councils. It has been suggested that a Troop from the Maritime Provinces, one from Central Canada and another from the Prairies and West Coast comprise the contingent. As soon as further details are available the information will be disclosed in both *The Scout Leader* and *The Junior Leader*.



Native Trees of Canada

THE Dominion Forest Service has just issued the 4th Edition of *Native Trees of Canada*, which we would like to see on the bookshelf of every Scoutmaster and Cubmaster in Canada. Previous editions have been extremely useful. This fourth edition, both for its informative value and its art work is by far the finest thing ever put out in Canada on this subject. Beautifully illustrated and botanically authoritative it should prove a welcome and valuable addition to Scouting literature.

There is a handy check list which covers every native tree, giving its botanical, English and French names, and throughout the book inset maps show the sections of the country where the different varieties may be found. Its 300 pages are divided into two sections, Part I dealing with the coniferous varieties and Part II the broad-leaved trees. There are several hundred illustrations including two magnificent colour plates, and a third one on the jacket portraying a scene in Cape Breton National Park.

By special arrangement with the King's Printer *Native Trees of Canada* which sells regularly for \$1.50 per copy, is made available to Scouters at \$1.15 per copy. Orders should be sent through the Publications Dept., Canadian Headquarters, The Boy Scouts Association, 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. The King's Printer will forward copies, postage paid, in a protecting cardboard case. As the supply is limited we advise early ordering.

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The Boy Scouts Association

306 Metcalfe Street Ottawa

B.-P. SAID

Extracts from the writings of the Founder
Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell



Clubs and Camps

I OFTEN find Scoutmasters eager to get to work to put this character education of the Scout scheme into work among their boys right away—too eager, in fact. They forget the West-coast monkey-hunter's motto:

"Softly—softly, catchee monkey."

There are two steps which need to be ensured in the first place as a foundation for such work.

All the time you have to watch your doings from the boy's point of view. He joins the Scouts with the idea of wearing the Scout's uniform, playing Scout's games, and going into camp. If you begin by disappointing him of these by giving him signalling or physical drill, or lectures in a schoolhouse, or something of that sort, you are apt not only to damp his ardour, but give him a sense of disillusionment, a shattering of his little dream, which months of subsequent work will not get over.

1. A Club-room—and one which be-

longs to the Troop—is a first essential. I don't mean the schoolroom lent weekly, but a real home of their own for the Scouts; one which they can fit up and decorate themselves as their own home.

The ideal of the Troop as a club should be predominant.

2. Camp.—The summer camp is what every boy looks forward to. It can be made the great stimulator of effort and efficiency. If it can be extended into week-end camps so much the better; or if, as in some places, into standing camps where boys can come and sleep every night after their day's work is over, it is best of all.

But the camp in one form or another—it may be even a tramping tour or a boating cruise. Camp is the main aim of the boy's endeavour, and is at the same time the Scoutmaster's great opportunity if he likes to use it. It is where both ends meet, as it were, and its value cannot be too highly recognized.

MODEL VISITORS

From the National Museum Bulletin, Ottawa

DURING the Boy Scout Jamboree in July about 1,500 Scouts were welcome visitors to the National Museum.

Over 300, hailing from Newfoundland to the Yukon, the United States to Cuba, came daily in organized groups. Guide-lecturers, explaining the exhibits, soon discovered that many of the boys had never seen a museum before. To one small Scout the dinosaurs were a revelation. He had always thought of them, he said, as something dreamed up by comic strip artists.

With every party the Indian halls were tops. B.C. Scouts saw totem poles and Haida canoes from their native province, while the Cree Troop from Eastern Canada had a special interest in the Algonquin exhibit. Several of the boys who had collected Indian archaeological material learned with pleasure that if they sent it to the Museum it would be returned to them correctly identified. The visitors' only complaint was the shortness of the

time (an hour) allotted to their visit and many came back by twos, threes, and sixes, to take a longer look on their own.

So far as the Museum is concerned the welcome sign will always be out for what their Museum guides described as "a fine, intelligent, and well-mannered group of boys." For many years during its weekly junior lectures, Ottawa Boy Scouts have given the National Museum yeoman service. For this reason, if for no other, their fellow Scouts were doubly welcome.

Editorial

(Continued from page 34)

and overnight camps. Don't leave your lads with the impression, by closing down the Troop, that you are deserting them at a time when the absence of school activities and homework provide such splendid opportunities for healthy, adventurous outdoor Scout activity.

GRINS vs GRUNTS

By Len Johnson of Public Relations Service

WHILE pinch-hitting recently for Bert Mortlock, editor of *The Scout Leader* and *Junior Leader*, while he was away on a western tour, it came home forcibly to me how woefully short we are of attractive action shots of Cubs, Scouts and Rovers, for use not only in our own magazines but for general releases to the press.

Hardly a week goes by but what we do not have to reject one or more photographs because, for example, while the text of the cut lines accompanying a picture will tell all about a gathering for Cubs, Scouts or Rovers, only Leaders may be shown in the picture submitted. Then, too, we often have to reject pictures because of improper uniform worn by some of the subjects—one boy in a group will have his sleeves down to his wrists—one or two boys will be wearing longs while all the rest will be properly uniformed in shorts, and so on.

Not the least of "our" problems is to get pictures showing "happy" Scouts. The subject is ably dealt with in an article by Louis G. Fink, from Rutherford, N.J., in the magazine *Scouting* published by the B.S.A. I would like to quote freely from it:

"Old photographs of Boy Scouts, for all their uncomfortable wrap-around leggings (early American Scout uniform) and floppy hats (some of us should talk, eh?) show them having more fun than do modern pictures.

Perhaps we're like the happy young man who grew up and found himself president of a bank. He was afraid to be undignified and so became very severe in appearance. Scouting has grown up, too. Like the bank president we are not as gay as we were in our youth.

Do we have to be so sober to do our job, to impress the public with our high purposes? No! The public needs more pictures of boys (Cubs, Scouts and Rovers) laughing and enjoying themselves, less of glum-faced leaders.

And what of the new boys and leaders we hope to draw into our Movement? What will attract them most—grins or dead-pan expressions?

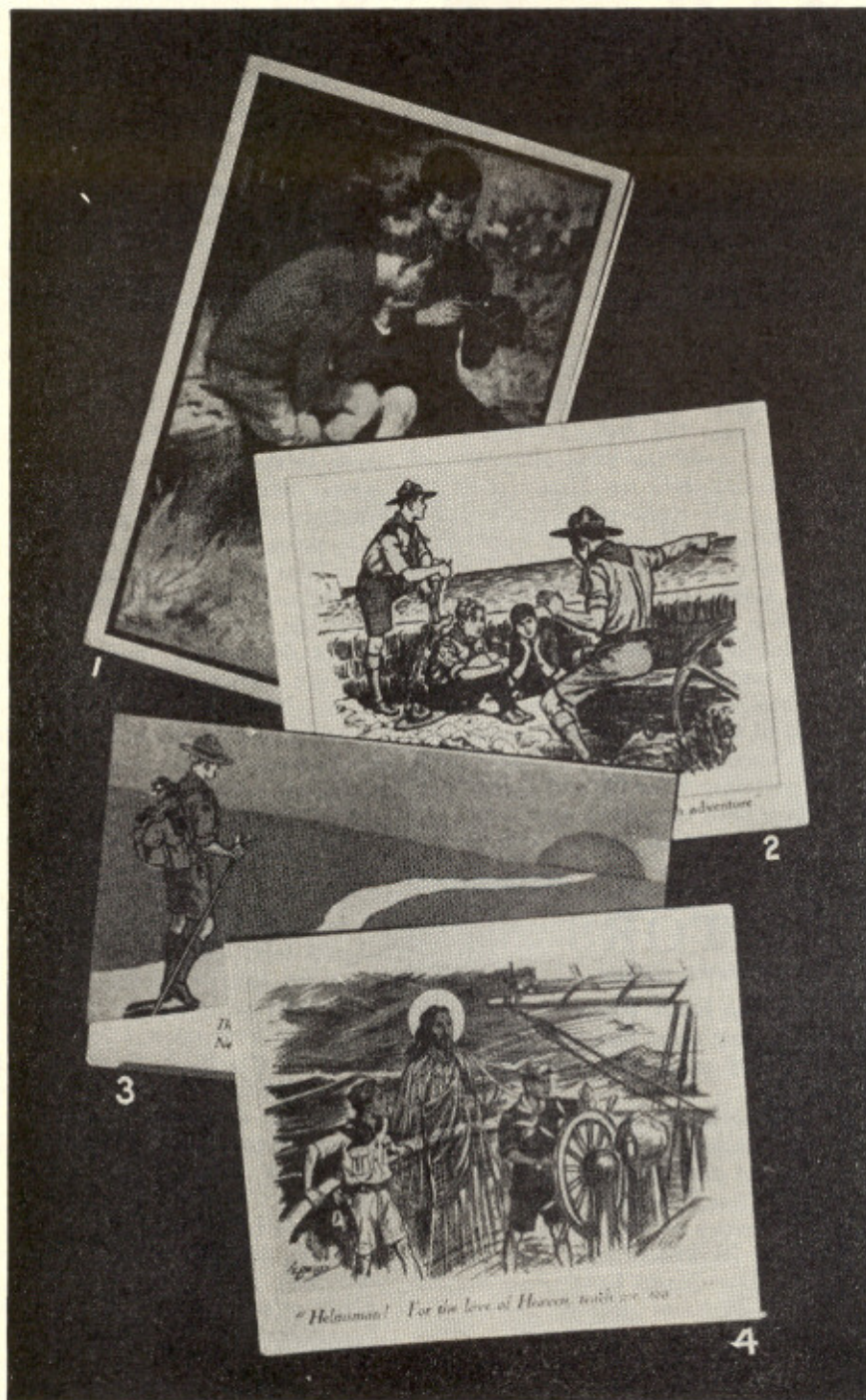
This is a criticism of fellow Scouters I would not dare make but for two facts:

1—I am guilty myself.

2—Letters which come in as a response to earlier articles in *Scouting*

(Continued on page 43)

Christmas and New Year Greeting Cards



WOLF CUB

Card No. 1

This card, specially designed for the Cubs, should prove very popular. It is a two-card folder type, in natural colour and depicts a Wolf Cub showing his cap and First Star to a "New Chum". Size of card 4 x 6 inches with Christmas Greetings and space for signature.

LEADER'S

Card No. 2

Here is the card for Leaders to send to their Cubs, Scouts or Rovers, for it shows the entire "Scout Family". Carrying the message "and so they moved out in the spirit of high adventure" it features a Leader telling a yarn to an interested Cub, Scout and Rover. This card is 5 x 4 inches, folder type with Greetings and space for signature.

ROVER SCOUT

Card No. 3

Suitable for Rovers and Scouts alike, this card illustrates a Rover hiking into the rising sun, "The Dawn of a New Tomorrow". It is the popular folder type of card, size 5½ x 3½ and carries Seasonal Greetings.

SEA SCOUT

Card No. 4

Here is a card that will appeal to all Sea Scouts. A typical Seaman's card, it illustrates a Sea Scout at the helm of a vessel with the figure of Christ in the background. Longfellow's quotation, "Helmsman, For the love of Heaven, teach me, too—" is printed beneath the drawing and a verse from his poem "The Secret of the Sea" is on the inside of this folder type card. Size of card is 5 x 4 inches with Christmas and New Year Greetings "written" in bold script.

PRICE PER DOZEN

(with envelopes for mailing)

95 cts.

WHEN ORDERING
PLEASE ORDER BY
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Order NOW from your local agent or
THE STORES DEPARTMENT



THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION
306 Metcalfe Street Ottawa, Ont.

LOOKING FOR RECORD IN 1950

"IF"

Scout Leaders attending Wood Badge training courses at the Scouters' Training Centre at Gilwell Park, England, during 1949 reached the record number of 647 men and women. Of this number 152 came from 42 different countries outside the United Kingdom. In addition to courses held at Gilwell Park, another 700 Scouters attended 43 other Wood Badge courses held at other centres in the British Isles during the year, making a total of 1347 for the season.

Among those who took Wood Badge Courses at Gilwell Park this year were Major General D. C. Spry, Chief Executive Commissioner for Canada, and General Sir Frank Messervy, Deputy Chief Scout of the United Kingdom.

Canada is looking forward to a record year in training in 1950. From July 17th to August 24th, John Thurman, Camp Chief at Gilwell Park will be touring Canada, and hopes to visit many Canadian Wood Badge Courses.

It is hoped that Scouters in every part of Canada will seize this opportunity to take training during the Camp Chief's visit next year. Preparations are under way for courses in every part of the country. In preparation for these courses, it is suggested that those who have not as yet taken their correspondence course, make application to do so now, through their District or Provincial Commissioner. Candidates for either Cubmaster or Scoutmaster courses must be 21 years of age.



JOHN THURMAN

Camp Chief at Gilwell Park, England, the International Training Centre for Scouters, who will visit Canada next summer.

Grins vs. Grunts

(Continued from page 41)

indicate many other readers would like to express the same ideas.

I know one Scoutmaster who has a grand Troop. He uses the Programme Notebook. He has a good Patrol System. He has the interest of the sponsoring institution, and a live wire Committee. But his tenure is low; boys just don't stay in his Troop as long as they should. Once the boys were asked if they liked their Scoutmaster.

"He's no fun," they said. "He never smiles."

I have a picture in mind of another Scoutmaster I once knew. It is a picture of camp, with a dozen boys grouped around him at dusk, as he told them the fantastic adventure stories he made up so glibly as he went along. His boys loved him. He had a good Troop, with good records

in advancement and uniforming.—In other words, you can be serious in this work and stress things like advancement and good Scouting, but you can also be friendly.

Scouts will work harder for a man they can LIKE as well as respect. It may seem unfair to ask a man to be gay as well as a good administrator, camper and youth counsellor—yet, that spirit of happiness is a requisite if you want to hold your boys."

Speaking as a Scouter and as Executive Commissioner for Public Relations I heartily endorse Mr. Fink's comments. I feel many of us will do well to give them thought and in closing I would appeal to all Canadian Scouters to think of us at Canadian Scout Headquarters when taking those Scouting action pictures. Please make them happy—and please see that they get sent to us. The need is great, I assure you.

With apologies to Rudyard Kipling

If you can light a fire with soggy matches
While standing in a steady stream of rain,
And see it fizzle out before it catches,
And hold your tongue, and light the thing again;
If you can fix a brew for all your brothers
When they are in their blankets, warm and dry,
And rather you got wet than all the others,
And laugh when you are tired enough to cry;

If you can tie a knot that never fails you,
And trust it, if the worst comes to the worst,
To save your life when nothing else avails you,
But put the other fellow's safety first;
If you can give first aid to those who need it,
And treat for shock when you are shaken too,
And though you suffer badly, never heed it,
Until you've done the best that you can do;

If you can go on working when you're weary,
And go on singing till your throat is dry;
If you can meet with sadness, and be cheery,
And when you fail, just have another try;

If you can trust your friends and those about you,
And yet forgive them if they should forget,
And though the whole world sometimes seems to doubt you,
Be loyal to the task which you are set;

If you don't put yourself before the others,
And never your Patrol before your Troop;
If you salute all races as your brothers
In one united, universal group;
If you can see the aim, and help to win it,
And never falter till the job is done:
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Scout, my son!

M. HILL in *The Scout*

EXCITING GAMES FOR THE Outdoor Winter Programme

ELSEWHERE in this issue, Scouters are urged to give their boys adventurous outdoor Scouting this winter. To assist them in this task we append a series of exciting games for use in snow and ice conditions.

They are not new. Several of them appear in *Scouting for Boys*, and all of them have appeared in the old *Boy Scout Handbook for Canada*, which is no longer in print.

Siberian Man Hunt

A man has escaped through the snow and a Patrol follows his tracks, but, when they think they are nearing his hiding place, they advance with great caution because for them one hit from a snowball means death. The escaped person has to be hit three times before he is killed. If he has taken refuge up in a tree or any such place, it will be very difficult to hit him without being hit first. The hunted man has to remain at large for a certain time, perhaps two or three hours, and then get safely home without being caught.

Arctic Expedition

Each Patrol takes a sleigh or toboggan with harness to fit two Scouts who are to pull it (or dogs, if they have them, and can train them to the work). Two Scouts go a mile or so ahead. The remainder with the sleigh follow, finding the way by means of the trail, and by such signs as the leading Scouts may draw in the snow. All other drawings seen on the way are to be examined, noted, and their meaning read. The sleigh carries rations, cooking utensils, etc. Build snow huts. These must be made narrow, according to the length of sticks available for forming the roof, which may be made of brushwood, and covered with snow.

Snow Fort

The snow fort may be built by one Patrol according to their own ideas of fortification, with loop holes, and so on, for looking out. When finished it will be attacked by hostile Patrols, using snowballs as ammunition. Every Scout struck by a snowball is counted dead. The attackers should, as a rule, number at least twice the strength of the defenders.

Fox Hunting

This game is to be played where there is plenty of untrodden snow about. Two Scouts representing foxes start from the middle of a field or piece

of open ground, and five minutes afterwards the rest are put on their trail. The two foxes are not allowed to follow any human tracks. If they approach a pathway where other people have been, they must turn off in another direction; but they can walk along the top of walls and use any other ruse they like, such as treading in each other's tracks, and then one vaulting aside with staff. Both of them have to be caught by the pursuers for it to count a win. The foxes have to avoid capture for one hour and then get back to the starting point.

The Dash for the Pole

Two rival parties of Arctic explorers are nearing the Pole. Each has sent out one Scout in advance, but neither has returned. They know the directions each started in because their tracks can still be seen in the snow. What has really happened is that each has reached the Pole, and each is determined to maintain his claim to it and so dare not leave the spot. They both purposely left good tracks and signs,

so that they could be easily followed up, if anything happened. These two, one from each Patrol, should start from headquarters together, and then determine upon the spot to be the Pole—each approaching it from a different direction.

The two parties of explorers start off together, about fifteen minutes after the forerunners, and each follows up the tracks of its own Scout. The first Patrol to reach the spot where the two are waiting for them takes possession; the leader sets up his flag and the rest prepare snowballs, after laying down their staves in a circle round the flag at a distance of six paces. When the other party arrives, they try to capture the staves. The defenders are not allowed to touch their staves, but two hits with a snowball on either side puts a man out of action. Each defender killed and each staff taken counts one point, and if the rival party gain more than half the possible points, they claim the discovery of the Pole. Before the defenders can claim undisputed rights, they must kill all their rivals, by pursuing them; even if only one or two are left. The two forerunners do not take part, but act as umpires.

HOW TO FLAMEPROOF TENTS, COSTUMES AND DECORATIONS

FLAMEPROOFING of tents, costumes and decorations is something that should be the concern of every Scouter. The following information is authentic and has been issued by the American Fire Underwriters' Association. It is suggested that this information be studied and put to use on Scout tents, play costumes and decorations.

Combustible materials such as cloth and paper cannot be treated so as to make them non-combustible or fully resistant to charring and decomposition, but methods of treatment are available which will provide resistance against ignition by a match or similar source of heat and prevent continued flaming after removal of the source of ignition.

A flameproofing solution suited for many uses is one made up of 9 ounces of borax and 4 ounces of boric acid to one gallon of water. The fabric to be treated should be well saturated with the solution, drained and hung up to dry. Application by steeping in a warm solution is preferable, but dipping, brushing or spraying can be used. The effectiveness depends on the amount

of chemicals deposited in the fabric. Sufficient deposit to increase the weight by about 1 ounce per pound of fabric is desirable. Such treatment on cotton fabric does not affect softness or flexibility and does not become dusty or feel damp. The chemicals are non-poisonous and do not promote mildew. They are cheap and the method of application is simple. The principal drawback is that the chemicals easily wash out so that the treatment must be repeated after washing. Goods so treated can be ironed but as they discolor more easily, the iron should not be as hot as for untreated goods. This solution can also be used on paper streamers and most kinds of flammable decorations. As with all other flameproofing solutions the effect on color and appearance must be determined by trial. Color is frequently not affected by this treatment. Most of the simpler flameproofing treatments, including the above, are good for a limited time only. Retreatment at intervals of six months or a year may suffice when kept dry and not washed.

(Continued on page 48)

HOW TO HOLD THE OLDER SCOUT

ON A recent trip to the West Coast the subject of "How to Hold the Older Scout in Scouting" was frequently discussed. It appears to be a problem common to Scouters all over Canada. B.-P. perhaps gave the best answer to that perplexing question when he said "Want of adventure brought the boy in—lack of adventure took him out."

All sorts of reasons, many of them quite valid, are given for the difficulty in holding the older boy. The broadening outlook of the 16 and 17 year old, his interest in new cultural and athletic fields, and the almost inescapable interest in the opposite sex, make it inevitable that there will be losses in this age group, but these losses can be kept to a minimum if adventurous Scouting is offered.

Much could be written about what constitutes adventurous Scouting, but the actual exemplification of it, tells the story most effectively. Here is the type of adventurous Scouting to which we refer. It is the story of a Saskatchewan Troop's summer adventure, as told by the Scoutmaster, E. G. Panion of the Loon Lake Troop. The story contains many illustrations of what may be termed adventure, and sets a fine pattern for others to follow. Here is the story as told in the Saskatchewan Provincial magazine *The Dixie*.

Fun and Adventure

We left Loon Lake back on July 4th with a motor boat and supply boat, also a canoe which the boys paddled. We travelled approximately ten miles the first day, the lake being rather rough. We made our first camp on an island where part of the 1885 Rebellion was fought. The boys and I covered this place completely.

Patrols were put on shifts to do the cooking for the camp. The Scouts did all the cooking and had the job of setting up the tents and shelters.

On July 6th we moved camp across the lake, to a spot near what is now known as Ratfoot Narrows. This place is a wonderful campsite, so good that all the boys asked to return to it next year. During the course of the camp the Scouts received instruction on swimming and rescue work from Constable Mather of the R.C.M.P. One of our projects was the cutting of a set of building logs to build a cabin on the Boy Scout lot. These logs, all 65 of them, were boomed across the lake five miles, behind the motor boat, making about one mile an hour.

We also built a cairn in honour of those who fought in the 1885 Rebellion. This cairn was built of rock, being held together with willow binding and clay plaster. The cairn, when completed, was dedicated by our good friend Constable Mather on July 10th. A nice crowd was present.

The boys worked hard at camp, covering many aspects of Scouting. They are all eager to return next year for similar experiences. I must say that we are all proud of the efforts of our boys and know that they have caught the true spirit of Scouting. We broke camp on July 14th after ten wonderful days.

Oh yes, the Scouts while at camp attended a nearby water sports day,

taking five out of six first prizes. That's what makes a Scoutmaster feel proud of his Troop.

Correspondence Course Helps Cubmaster

Culled from a Correspondence Course comment:—"I should like to add that this course has added immensely to my knowledge of Cubbing. It means more careful reading of the books; some things I thought I knew about, I found out differently. Thanks a lot for your comments."

Typographical Error

This typographical error in the Haney, B.C., *Gazette* wasn't perhaps very far from the truth when it reported "On September 21st, a *Growing Up* ceremony took place . . ."



In a colourful ceremony at St. John's, Newfoundland, earlier this year, the first direct contact between Canadian and Newfoundland Troops after confederation was established with the presentation of colours to the 1st St. Thomas Troop at St. John's. The Troop Flag was the gift of the 26th Ottawa Sea Scout Troop, and the Union Flag the personal gift of Scoutmaster Whiteley Eastwood of the 26th Ottawa. The colours had previously been dedicated at a special service at St. Matthew's Church, Ottawa. In the photograph Scoutmaster Eastwood is shown making the presentation of the Scout Flag.

FOR RUGGED WINTER SCOUTING - YOU'LL NEED A RUGGED WINTER UNIFORM

Here is the uniform you have been asking for—an all-purpose uniform for Scouting—Outdoor Sports—School Wear. Finest quality materials and workmanship. You may purchase it as a complete outfit or buy by the piece.

Designed By Experts - Made By Experts

HOOD

Fur trimmed and lined with heavy wool blanket cloth. Buttons securely to the Parka. Specially designed to give full protection from wind and snow when worn over ski cap.

SKI CAP

Wool lined with convertible ear-flaps, firm peak and with Scout Badge on the front.

PARKA

Open coat style with zipper and inside draw-string. Deep inside pocket. Two outside lower pockets with snow-proof flaps. Belt loops to accommodate belt. Shoulder epaulets and knitted snow and windproof cuffs. Fully lined with heavy blanket cloth, and bearing the Boy Scout Crest and "Boy Scouts—Canada" Badge.

SLACKS

Designed in the conventional ski style, they may be worn over ordinary trousers, shorts or long underwear. Half-shirred elastic waistband, button-up fly and pass-through pockets. Unlined.

MATERIAL

The whole winter uniform is made from an excellent quality closely woven fabric specially procured. Wind-proof, snow and rain repellant. Smart and serviceable Scout Green colour.

PRICES—BOYS' SIZES

Parka with Hood, sizes 30-32-34 and 36	\$19.00
Slacks, sizes 28-30-32 and 34 waist	5.25
Ski Cap, sizes 6½ to 7½ inclusive	2.75

PRICES—MEN'S SIZES

Parka with Hood, sizes 38-40 and 42	\$22.00
Slacks, sizes 36-38 and 40 waist	6.00
Ski Cap, sizes 6½ to 7½ inclusive	2.75

See this outfit at your local Agent's or order direct from

The Stores Dept.
The Boy Scouts Association
306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa



FOR WINTER WEAR BOY SCOUT HI-CUT BOOTS

Tops of high grade leather in smart brown finish. Soles of the famous "Gro-Cord" long wearing rubber-cord composition. Will long outlast ordinary leather. Sizes 1 to 5½ (in half sizes) \$6.95
 Sizes 6 to 9 (in half sizes) \$7.95
 Sizes 9½ to 11 (in half sizes) \$8.95



THE DUFFEL BAG



New 400 Acre Campsite

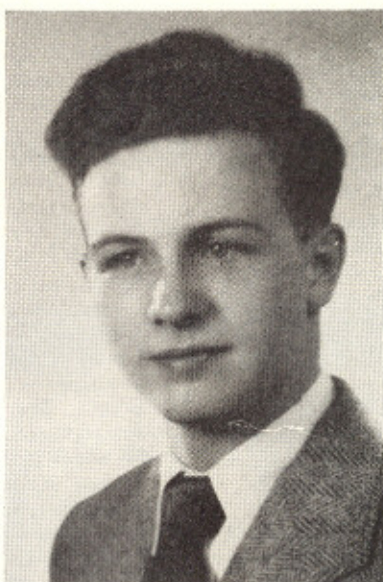
THROUGH the generosity of Ashley A. Colter of Fredericton, N.B., the Fredericton District Association now has a permanent campsite on Yoho Lake, 18 miles north of the city. The site extends over 400 acres, has a springfed body of water, sandy beach, and is ideal for Scouting activities. The Local Association is asking the Provincial Government to declare the site a game refuge, and game and forest conservation will be a major Scout effort in the area.

Know Your Organization

EVERY Scout and Cub should know something about the wider sphere of Scouting outside of his own unit or Group. Plan a quiz on the Scout organization in your District, Province and Canada. Ask such questions as, Who is the Chief Scout for Canada? Who is the Chief Executive Commissioner for Canada? Who is the District Commissioner? Who is the District Cubmaster or Scoutmaster? Who is the Provincial Commissioner? Who is the Chaplain of the Group? Who is Chairman of the Group Committee? What connection has His Majesty the King with Scouting? Who is the Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth and Empire? Every Cub and Scout should be taught that he belongs to a worldwide organization of nearly four and a half million boys.

Scout Hats—Not Berets

Attention of the Movement is drawn to the fact that Canadian Scouting has not authorized any change in the wearing of the official Scout hat, or permitted the use of berets on informal or any other occasion. The fact that such permission has been given in England has no bearing on uniform regulations in Canada. It should be noted that the Scottish Council of the Boy Scouts Association has taken a similar stand, and Scottish Scouts will continue to wear the regulation Scout Hat.



TROOP LEADER CLARE IRWIN

Seventeen year old Troop Leader Clare Irwin of the 47th Winnipeg Troop was recently awarded a \$2,000 Imperial Oil Scholarship for undergraduates in the Province of Manitoba. Clare is a King's Scout, and one of the representatives of the 47th Winnipeg Troop at the First Canadian Jamboree in Ottawa this past summer. Clare is now attending the University of Manitoba. His Scoutmaster is Reg Holt.

Jamboree Souvenirs Still Available

THERE are still available at Canadian Headquarters a number of Jamboree souvenir crests, pennants and programmes. Crests and pennants may be obtained by sending 25 cents for each, and programmes by sending 10 cents each to Publications Dept., Canadian Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.

Doing Their Good Turn

"Where have you been?" asked the Scoutmaster as three younger Scouts walked into the Troop meeting late.

"We've been doing our Good Turn. We helped a little old lady across the street," they explained.

"That's good," beamed the Scoutmaster, "but why did it take three of you to help one little lady across the street?"

"Because," one of the Scouts explained, "she didn't want to go."

Useful Pamphlets

AMONG the useful pamphlets provided by Canadian Headquarters are these specially designed for the Scout Group. A supply will be sent you by your Provincial Headquarters upon application.

How to Secure a Scoutmaster in Six Steps.

Scout Group Ladies Auxiliaries.

Scout Group Sponsors.

The Role of the Group Committee.

The Group Committee Working Kit (10c).

Wear Buttonhole Badges

ATTENTION has been drawn by a western Field Commissioner that many Scoutmasters and Cubmasters, when investing boys, present them with their cloth badges, but fail to present the metal buttonhole badge at the same time. Scouts and Cubs should always wear the buttonhole badge when in civilian clothes. Provincial Commissioner N. E. Tanner of Alberta tells the story of how he first met General Spry. Entering an elevator in the Royal York Hotel in Toronto one day he was accosted by a man wearing a Scout button. "I see you are a Scouter" said the stranger. "Yes" replied Mr. Tanner, "My name is Tanner from Alberta." "How are you?" replied the stranger. "My name's Spry."

Teach Scouts Stalking

AS AN aid towards earning the Stalker Badge, Scouts of the Fredericton Junction, N.B., Troop have been going into the woods with licensed hunters to receive instruction in stalking. Recently this proved quite profitable when the Scoutmaster and his assistant took a number of boys on such a trip, and not only returned with a deer but feasted on partridge while in camp.

On Inviting Parents

DO you invite parents to special Troop and Pack events. In many Packs and Troops the parents of boys to be invested are always invited to attend the ceremony, providing of course the boy concerned wants his parents present. Parents have a much better understanding of what the Scouter is trying to do when they see their own boy make his Promise.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

WHAT WAS LEARNED FROM THE BOY SCOUT SURVEY

Well over a year ago, Canadian Headquarters conducted a "Boy Survey", an undertaking made with the basic idea of improving the service Scouting can render to Canadian youth. The questionnaire was distributed to several hundred boys, half of them members of the Movement, and the balance boys who have been Scouts and who, for one reason or another had left the Movement.

It required several months to collect the returns, which were then turned over to the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion for tabulating on cards. The tabulated results were then placed in the hands of an expert, who is also a Scouter, for analysis. This analysis has since been commented upon by members of Canadian Headquarters Staff. The following is a summary of what the survey revealed.

1. Most boys join Scouting before their 13th birthday.
2. Boys are attracted to the Movement by its reputation; by friends who are members; by the opportunities it presents to learn new things; by a love for camping and adventure.
3. Most Scout meetings are held in church halls.
4. Scouts enjoy most (1) Outdoor Activities; (2) Instruction; (3) Games and fun.
5. They mainly dislike too many indoor games too often repeated; Inspection; Lectures, long speeches.
6. Most Scouts were proud of their Troops and attributed the success of their Troops to good leadership.
7. Nearly all Scouts answering the questionnaire have attended a Boy Scout Camp, and they prefer Scout camping to other types of camping.
8. Most Scouts had engaged in Patrol and Troop hikes and overnight camps, and showed a preference for Troop rather than Patrol hikes.
9. Most of the Scouts like the regulation uniform, but many were inclined to the opinion that longs should replace shorts.
10. Nearly all Scouts questioned owned the regulation uniform and usually wore it. They reported that their Scoutmasters nearly always wore uniform.
11. Most have engaged in community "Good Turns", enjoy them and consider that they help the Troop.
12. The majority feel that Scouting helps them in their school work.
13. It was found that the boy who joins the Movement as a Cub will stay one year longer in the Movement than the boy who did not have Wolf Cub training.
14. Most Scouts leave the Movement because other boys of their own age have left, or because they find other interests.

It is interesting to note some of the dislikes of Scouts. They may serve as a guide to Scouters in realizing those things which bring to an end boys' associations with Scouting.

The Scouts disliked drill, badly run Court of Honour meetings, inefficient Patrol Leaders, bad discipline, and interference from outside the Troop.

On the whole, however, the Scouts had few dislikes, their likes outdistanced their dislikes 770 to 110.

Sixty-two per cent of all those replying thought their Troops were "good" Troops. Only 4 per cent thought they were poor, the balance listing them as "fairly good."

Those reporting good Troops analyzed the situation as being due to good Troop spirit, good leadership, good fellowship, and good discipline, all resulting generally from able leadership.

Seventy per cent of all Scouts had attended Scout Camps, and 50 per cent had attended other camps. The preference for Scout camping was 4 to 1. Ninety-five per cent report hiking or overnight camping activities.

Scoutmasters had a better record for wearing full uniform than did Scouts. The boys reported themselves as 58% wearing full uniform regularly, while their Scoutmasters wore uniform regularly to the extent of 71 per cent.

Of the total replying, 167 boys were interested in long pants to replace shorts, while 55 wanted a change in the hat. A few boys gave shorts as the reason for their leaving the Movement. The analyst suggests a need for popularizing the uniform among older boys.

Here are the main reasons why boys leave the Movement: other interests, lost interest, no boys of the same age, school work, poor leadership, not enough opportunities to learn, Friday meetings conflicted with other interests. More boys quit at the ages of 15 and 16 than any other age.

Later on we hope to deal separately with some of these brief statements, but we have tried as briefly as possible to give some idea of what the survey actually revealed. It has produced nothing of which the Movement was not aware but has served to confirm the existence of many problems and to point up the need for solution.

WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT

His Excellency Viscount Alexander of Tunis, K.G., Chief Scout for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following Warrants as Scouters.

Ontario—John William Wilcox, Ottawa; John Henry Spear, Hamilton; Chris Ormerod, Ottawa; William D. Keachie, Toronto; Michael B. C. Jennings, Oakville; Joyce Gillies, Toronto; William Glen Giles, Toronto; Harvey Bowman, Toronto.

Quebec—Frederic Lacasse, McMasterville; Keith H. Spurr, Verdun; Frederick E. Turley, Ville LaSalle; Philip Zukerman, Montreal; William H. Ford, Ville LaSalle.

Alberta—Mary E. Philp, Calgary; Kenneth Stuart Earl, Black Diamond.

British Columbia—Michael Joseph Gordon Ryan, Vancouver; Robert James Horel, Victoria; William Mitcheal Kelly, White Rock; George Edward Morris, Victoria; Phyllis C. Dale, Vancouver; John Hodson, Vancouver; James William Nikolaisen, Courtenay; Joseph Blyth Johnstone, Vancouver.

Flameproofing

(Continued from page 44)

Where some other solution is desired the following may be recommended:

- (1) a solution made of 10 oz. of dibasic ammonium phosphate, 6½ oz. of ammonium chloride and 6½ oz. of ammonium sulfate to 1 gal. of water; or
- (2) a solution made of 10½ oz. of

ammonium sulfate, 3 oz. of ammonium carbonate, 10½ oz. of borax, 4 oz. of boric acid, 2½ oz. of starch and ½ oz. of dextrin to 1 gal. of water. These solutions may be used in a manner similar to borax-boric acid and are subject to the same general limitations, prominent among which is the fact that the chemicals are readily removed

by washing or exposure to the weather.

Ammonium Sulfamate is a recently developed chemical which has shown useful properties as a flameproofing agent. A solution of one pound per gallon of water is recommended. Certain proprietary flameproofing solutions contain ammonium sulfamate as a component.