



# The Scout Leader

Theme for March  
OBSERVATION FOR WOLF CUBS  
OBSERVATION IN THE TROOP  
CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

VOLUME 26 - No. 6

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MARCH, 1949



## This Month

THE SIGN POST . . . . .	Page 82
EDITORIALS . . . . .	Page 82
<i>A Scouter's Responsibility</i> <i>Bringing Out the Best</i>	
CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS . . . . .	Page 83
OBSERVATION FOR CUBS . . . . .	Page 85
OBSERVATION IN THE TROOP . . . . .	Page 86
TARGET FOR '49 . . . . .	Page 87
GAMES—OLD FAVOURITES . . . . .	Page 88
THE ROVER WORLD . . . . .	Page 89
BOY SCOUT WOODLOTS . . . . .	Page 89
THREE EASY STAGES . . . . .	Page 90
OVER THE TOP . . . . .	Page 91
THE BOOKSHELF . . . . .	Page 92
NOTES FOR LADY SCOUTERS . . . . .	Page 93
A KID'S GAME? . . . . .	Page 94
INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE . . . . .	Page 94
THE DUFFEL BAG . . . . .	Page 95
HEADQUARTERS NOTICES . . . . .	Page 96
THE SCOUT PROMISE . . . . .	Page 96

## COVER PICTURE

This colourful camp scene is from the camera of Scoutmaster R. N. Talbot of the 27th Calgary Troop. It was a prizewinner in *The Scout Leader* photographic contest.

THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR SUMMER CAMP IS NOW!



## The Sign Post

### FIRST CANADIAN NATIONAL JAMBOREE

NEWS is reaching Canadian Headquarters each day of Districts and Groups planning to send representatives to the Canadian National Jamboree. There will be boys from every part of Canada. Displays will show the story and colour of each Province. We will, perhaps, see some of our new Canadians from Newfoundland. There will be American Scouts from each state in the Union. There will be much to see and much to do. Will your District, your Troop be represented? This is the First Canadian National Jamboree; let's make it a success!

### FUGGY, ISN'T IT?

Is your Troop enjoying the fug in your Headquarters? Or do you only use your Headquarters as a base from which to operate? Has your Court of Honour made plans for every boy to reach the fourteen days' hiking and camping standard in 1949? If not, you would do well to suggest the idea to your P.L.s.

### OLDER BOY—OLD STORY

How many boys are there in your Troop over fifteen years of age? If you are losing older boys have you and your Court of Honour studied the problem? There are many Troops which retain the interest of older Scouts through rugged, adventurous programmes and by placing responsibility and authority on the shoulders of these young men. The programme for Senior Scouts to be successful must be a challenge to adventure. At a recent King's Scout Recognition Ceremony in Toronto, I was greatly impressed with the age, physique and general smartness of the Scouts. We can retain older lads if they are given a programme which provides a challenge and a responsibility.

*D. C. Spry*  
Chief Executive Commissioner.

## THE SCOUT LEADER

*The Idea Magazine for Canadian Scouters*

PUBLISHED MONTHLY SEPTEMBER TO JUNE  
by

The Canadian General Council  
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

Chief Scout for Canada  
His Excellency Field Marshal the  
Right Hon. Viscount Alexander  
of Tunis, K.G.

Dominion Commissioner  
Jackson Dodds, C.B.E.

Chief Executive Commissioner  
Maj.-Gen. D. C. Spry, C.B.E., D.S.O.

#### Editorial Staff

Editor . . . . . B. H. Mortlock  
Secretary Miss Helen MacDonald

#### Honorary Editor

Frank E. L. Coombs



#### Subscription Rate

50 CENTS PER YEAR

Authorized as second class matter at  
the Post Office Department, Ottawa



#### CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

306 Metcalfe Street  
Ottawa, Canada  
Telephone 2-9653

Vol. 26, No. 6

March, 1949

### Jamboree Quotas

SOME confusion has resulted from the Provincial Quota figures published recently in the Canadian Jamboree pamphlet, inserted in the January issue of *The Scout Leader*. These figures were set up as a basis for working out details of transportation costs. No eligible Scout—age 14 to 17½, First Class Grade—will be turned down to meet quota figures. Every eligible Scout will be welcome at the Jamboree. Canadian Headquarters is anxious to see every Canadian Scout Troop represented. If there are no First Class Scouts in your Troop, there is still plenty of time to pass the necessary tests.

### Coming to Jamboree

The Boy Scouts Association in Newfoundland has been invited to send a contingent to the Canadian Jamboree, and it is expected that a full Troop will represent Canada's newest province.

## Editorial

### A Scouter's Responsibility

THOSE who accept the responsibility of leadership in Scouting accept among other obligations a concern for the spiritual aspects of a boy's life. This is inherent in the Scout's Promise. Indeed, the first charge accepted under the Promise by Scouts, and by all associated with the Movement, is to do their best to do their "duty to God".

This fact was emphasized time and again by Lord Baden-Powell, and has been repeated many times since by his successors Lord Somers and Lord Rowallan. P.O.R. expressly states in Section 3, paragraph (a): "It is expected that every Scout shall belong to some religious denomination, and shall faithfully carry out his religious duties". Lord Rowallan recently stressed the importance of this policy when he observed that "we must get this fact clear in the mind of every Scouter that church membership, and example by attendance, are fundamental to the principles of Scouting".

The Scouter need not concern himself about the denomination to which a boy belongs, but he should impress upon his boys that they should be faithful to the church with which they are associated. He should himself set an example by attendance at the church of which he is a member. Lord Rowallan has pointed out that the Founder of the Boy Scouts looked wide, and tried successfully to include in the Movement persons of all creeds who were willing to lead decent lives. To him the important thing was that an emphasis should be given to spiritual values. Lord Rowallan has been equally explicit. "It seems to me", he said recently, "that the God to whom we owe our duty cannot be entirely an impersonal Guiding Power, but must also be a personal God—a God whom we worship and Whom we reverence, to Whom we pray for guidance, and Who, to our certain knowledge, will give us

(Continued on page 92)



# SOME PERTINENT FACTS ABOUT CANADIAN SCOUT HEADQUARTERS

## ADMINISTRATION-PUBLICATIONS-PUBLIC RELATIONS-STORES-TRAINING

THE dictionary defines the word "headquarters" as a centre of authority. The Boy Scouts Association is an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament, which Act vests in the Association the right to carry on certain specified activities generally summarized in Section 1, P.O.R. It is given power to delegate some of its authority to Provincial Councils. Actual authority in the Boy Scouts Association is vested by the Act in the Canadian General Council, an elected body of over 600 men, who in turn delegate the management of affairs to its Executive Committee. Canadian Headquarters is the permanent secretariat of the Canadian General Council.

The place and role of Canadian Scout Headquarters may not always be understood by new leaders and others coming into the Movement, and for this reason this article has been prepared. It seeks to present a picture of the functions which Canadian Headquarters exists to carry out, and which it exercises in implementing the policy of the Executive Committee, which like the Council is composed entirely of elected volunteers.

### Why Canadian Headquarters?

Canadian Headquarters, as we have pointed out, exists to carry out the policy of the Canadian General Council. Through study and research, it provides information essential to the operation of the Association's activities. It maintains liaison with other organizations and government departments. It co-ordinates the work of the Association throughout Canada. Through the International Scout Bureau it maintains contact with Scouting throughout the world. In brief, Canadian Headquarters exists to assist Provincial and Local Associations to provide the opportunity for Canadian boys to play the Game of Scouting. Canadian Headquarters is supported financially by profits from The Stores Department and quotas raised by Provincial and District Councils.

### Canadian Headquarters Service

**Chief Executive Commissioner**—The affairs of the Canadian General Council and the management of Canadian Headquarters between meetings of the Council, Executive Committee or Executive Board are in the hands of the

Chief Executive Commissioner, who is appointed by the Executive Committee.

**Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner**—Acts for and in the name of the Chief Executive Commissioner.

Canadian Headquarters is divided into Departments. These Departments are:

Administration  
Publications  
Public Relations  
Stores  
Training

Each Department has an Advisory Committee to assist in the formulation of policy and to give guidance to the permanent heads of the Departments, who act as Secretaries of the Departmental Committees.

### Administration Department

The Department is charged with the responsibility for:

**Accommodation and Transportation**—Arranges necessary accommodation and transportation for meetings of the Canadian General Council and its sub-committees. Makes travelling arrangements for the Field and speaking tours of members of Canadian Headquarters' Staff, etc.

**Finance**—Responsible for internal control of finance, including examina-

tion and approval of all accounts payable, issue of cheques, quarterly audit and publication of financial statements.

Maintains adequate records of all expenditures, keeps departmental heads informed of the departmental financial position, and co-ordinates preparation of annual budget for submission to Executive Committee.

**Legal Matters**—Prepares briefs for presentation to Honorary Counsel when matters of legal policy arise.

**Personnel**—Handles applications for employment. Supervises all details in connection with Employees' Pension, Group Insurance, Accident and Sickness Insurance, records and conditions of service for all members of the Executive Staff.

**Review of Annual Reports**—Reviews Annual Reports of the Provincial Councils, Great Britain, Boy Scouts of America and other Scouting countries for useful ideas. Co-ordinates information relating to various Headquarters Departments, the Provincial Associations, and the Scout Movement elsewhere in the world.

**Routine Administration**—Hires secretarial staff, annual review of performance and salaries, the allotment of

(Continued on page 84)



A Group of Lithuanian D.P. Scouts at camp last summer. Unable to secure Scout magazines in their own language they use *The Scout Leader* and *The Junior Leader* sent them by Canadian Headquarters. This will be one of the D.P. Scout Groups to benefit from the 1,000 copies of *Tenderfoot to King's Scout* to be distributed in D.P. Camps.



## Canadian Headquarters

(Continued from page 83)

holidays and equipment. Controls stationery supplies, office furniture and equipment. Controls the maintenance of Headquarters building, including caretaker service, fuel, light, telephone, alterations and repairs.

**Statistics and Research**—Prepares statistics in the form of figures, graphs or charts covering membership, badges, camping, etc.

### Publications Department

This Department is under the direction of the Executive Commissioner for Publications who is responsible for the following:

**The Scout Leader**—This magazine is sent free to all Scoutmasters, Cubmasters, Rover Leaders and Commissioners. It is published from September to June. Others may subscribe at 50¢ per year.

**The Junior Leader**—This magazine is distributed free through Provincial Headquarters to all Patrol Leaders and Troop Leaders in Canada. It also is published from September to June.

**The Scout Executive**—A monthly house organ going to all Scout Executives giving them information and educational matter and keeping them informed of policy changes and other matters.

**Books and Pamphlets**—The writing, editing and publishing of all books and pamphlets issued by the Canadian General Council.

**The Annual Report**—The preparation and publication of this record.

**Other Publications**—Handles the printing for the other Departments at Dominion Headquarters.

### Public Relations Department

The Public Relations Department is under the direction of the Executive Commissioner for Public Relations.

The Department is charged with the responsibility for

**Supplying Information**—Through the press, films, radio, news sheets, mat service. The press is supplied with special releases and news of national importance. The semi-monthly news filler service goes to some 770 daily and weekly newspapers, and radio stations. A catalogue of mats, including suitable material for special events is provided as a newspaper service. Radio broadcasts are arranged on a national and international basis and assistance given through the preparation of scripts for local broadcasts. Contact is maintained with news film agencies, so that they are aware of Scouting events of national importance.

**Field Service**—The Department also co-operates with the provinces in promoting Scout public relations activities at all levels, through liaison Associates.

**Liaison with Other Organizations**—Maintains liaison with other organizations and movements in Canada. Co-operates with the Canadian Girl Guides Association in the preparation and distribution of material for Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week.

**Dominion or National Campaigns**—Where a campaign is organized on a national or Dominion basis, this Department is responsible for its organization.

### Stores Department

The Stores Department operates under the supervision of the Dominion Stores Advisory Committee and is under the direction of the Executive Commissioner for Stores, who acts as Secretary of the Departmental Advisory Committee.

The Department is charged with the responsibility for purchasing, accounting and sale, etc., of:

**Clothing**—Of approved design and quality.

**Badges and Insignia**—Through Provincial Councils.

**Equipment**—Useful for Scouting activities.

**Publications**—Of assistance to the Scouter and Scout.

The Department has the responsibility of developing new items of clothing and equipment.

The profits are used entirely for the general benefit of the Scout Movement through Canadian Headquarters services.

### Training Department

The Training Department operates under the direction of the Executive Commissioner for Training.

The Department is charged with the responsibility for

**Training instructors** and methods of instruction.

**Training courses**, standards and records—these are correspondence courses, practical courses leading to the Wood Badge, District Scouters' courses, specialization courses and courses for Patrol Leaders.

**Revision of Training texts.**

**Standards and methods of health and safety**—a continuous study of up-to-date methods.

**Camping methods and campsites**—advice on good camping standards, campsites, and layout.

**Liaison with**—the International Bureau, Imperial Headquarters, and the Boy Scouts of America, on the matters of Training.

### Camping in Alberta

A total of 69 Scout Camps were held in Alberta during 1948, with an attendance of 1,239 Scouts, who spent a total of 8,955 days in camp.

You don't have to explain something you haven't said.



Youngest winner of the Albert Medal is Scout David Western, British Boy Scout who is seen leaving Buckingham Palace after receiving the award from the King. David saved the lives of three children who had plunged through thin ice.



## INTRODUCING CUBS TO Training In Observation

LORD Baden-Powell considered training in observation so important for Cubs that he referred to it again and again in the *Wolf Cub's Handbook*.

"As Cubs," he says, "you must learn to use your eyes and ears and nose and hands and minds. There's a list for you! It will give you plenty to do and I am going to show you how you can set about it, not only when you are with the Pack but all day long, until it becomes a habit to notice everything."

B.-P. suggests spring as the most interesting time of the year for observation in nature. At this time of year the Cub can keep his eye open for the return of the many species of birds which journey to warmer climes for the winter. He may discover the nests and see the mother robin sitting on her eggs. If he will make a note of these things in a little book, the next year he can check the dates and see how they compare. If he can draw he should accompany his notes with sketches of the birds, and their eggs too, if he can do so without disturbing the birds or the nest.

But observation is not by any means confined to the eyes. The nose is important too. B.-P. tells the story of how, when he was at war with the Zulus he could detect by smell the presence of a native in the vicinity. Most of his companions could not detect it because they were smokers, and that is one of a number of reasons why B.-P. said "real Scouts do not smoke."

Hearing is another important factor in observation. Here again B.-P. calls on his own experiences to illustrate his point. During the South African War he recalled being in camp close under a mountain, and far away up on the crags above him he heard a baboon give a cry of alarm. There were hundreds of men in camp, but few of them heard the cry, and if they did they did not pay much attention to it.

But to B.-P. that cry meant a good deal. Why should a monkey high up in the cliffs suddenly become alarmed and call a warning to his friends. "I

got out my glasses and carefully scanned the mountain," B.-P. adds. "Presently I saw two or three men's heads amongst the rocks. As they carefully kept their bodies hidden I guessed that they were Boer spies watching us. So I secretly sent out two parties of men to climb the back of the mountain, and to come on these fellows from behind and capture them. This they did, and we found it was just as I expected; they were the enemy's scouts spying our doings, and had

and all the smells they can recognize. It is amazing just how many sounds and smells the Cubs will name once they get the general idea. In the country in summer time they will readily pick up such sounds as a train whistling in the distance, an animal running through the undergrowth, a woodpecker at his task, a night owl hooting, a whippoorwill's call to his mate, a car passing on a nearby road, the low of cattle, the sound of horses' feet, the whirr of the bat in flight.

They will pick up likewise many smells they would think nothing about if they were not making a special effort, the scent of the pines, or cedars or spruce; the smell of rotting trees in a



A happy scene at St. Timothy's Church, Toronto, when the 125th Toronto Pack played host at a Christmas party to the 78th Pack from St. James Cathedral.

alarmed the monkeys by their movements."

Cubs may not be looking for spies, but if they learn to observe with their eyes, and ears, and nose and mind, they'll see so much more and learn so much more than the fellow who wanders aimlessly through the countryside.

A good way to introduce observation to Wolf Cubs is to get the boys out some evening and have them to try and identify all the sounds they hear,

nearby swamp, the peculiar odours of certain wild flowers, the dank smell of moss or fungus growth, the occasional smell of a wild animal, the skunk or woodchuck, and the differing odours of tree barks.

Stalking is good Cubbing as well as good Scouting. A boy sees so much more when he knows how to stalk and how to "freeze." The Cub should learn to walk so that the whole foot rests equally on the ground. Toes should be

(Continued on page 87)

**Plan Now to Attend  
CANADIAN JAMBOREE JULY 16-24, 1949**



## HOW TO TEACH

## Observation In The Troop

ONE of the most attractive features of Scouting is its emphasis on Observation and Deduction. No doubt this was one of the things which most appealed to boys when *Scouting for Boys* was first published in 1908. B.-P. deals at some length with these subjects in this book, because, as he stated he had implicit belief in the character-building qualities of these subjects.

Even before *Scouting for Boys* was published a pamphlet was issued in November, 1907 in which B.-P. says: "Under the term 'Scouting' with its attributes of romance and adventure, I suggest instruction in many invaluable qualities which go to make a good citizen equally with a good Scout. These include observation and deduction, chivalry, patriotism, self sacrifice, personal hygiene, saving life, self-reliance, etc."

All through the test and badge system Scouters will find connection with observation. The Tenderfoot tests introduce them with the trail signs; the Second Class with the half mile trail and Kim's Game, the recognition of common trees and the three hikes; the First Class tests with map reading, and the journey. In addition the Proficiency Badges offer plenty of scope for observation. To name but a few there are Bird Warden, Coast Watchmen, Forester, Naturalist, Pathfinder, Explorer, Prospector, Stalker, Surveyor, Tracker and Weatherman.

Gilcraft's *Training in Observation and Tracking* makes this comment: "The outstanding quality of an educated man, which gives him a decided advantage over his less fortunate brethren, is his ability to observe, comprehend and analyse."

F. M. Crawford adds: "This ability can be acquired, and Scouting does offer countless opportunities for its acquisition, and that is why it is now been recognized as a valuable adjunct to our existing scheme of education."

The whole subject of observation in Scouting is so wide in its application that it can provide, if properly handled most of the thrills a boy expects of his membership in the Movement. It has the added attraction of being both an outdoor and indoor subject, although the outdoors naturally offers the better opportunities for its practice. Kim's Game offers infinite variety for training in observation both indoors and out. The Scouter who thinks of

Kim's Game simply as a test to remember 16 out of 24 well assorted objects after one minute's observation is missing the real point to the test. Kim himself was being trained for secret service work, and Kim's game is simply an introduction to observation.

Kim's Game can be played in so



Scenes from the Exploration Camp held at the Snider Ranch in Alberta last summer, and attended by Scouts from Alberta and Saskatchewan. Top, shows Col. Snider standing in the base of the Memorial Cairn which is being erected. Middle, shows the lucky Scouts who were privileged to take part in the camp. Lower picture shows Col. Snider and two leaders at the Sunday Scout's Own service.

many ways that we cannot begin to list them here, but observation of all kinds comes under this title. The stranger who walks into Troop headquarters, and whose dress the Scouts are asked to describe when he has left; the changing of pictures and charts on a wall from a previous arrangement; the identification of objects seen in shop windows, all are variations of Kim's Game.

One variation we like is to secure enough postcards of a local scene to provide one for each Patrol. The card is then cut up, jigsaw fashion. The Patrol must put the jigsaw together, and then answer a list of questions regarding the picture. For instance a picture showing Parliament Hill and its environs in Ottawa was used in this way. The Scouts were asked a number of questions including, What time of day was the picture taken (sun's shadows showed this), what time of year (tulips revealed it was spring), what river is seen, what is the name of the bridge shown, what foreign embassy may be seen, what well known office building is pictured, was Parliament in session (the flag flying showed it was), and there were several others. Any Scouter can think up many ways of using Kim's Game without it palling or tiring his Scouts.

Outdoors there is no end to the opportunities afforded. Every hike should have an observation objective. It might be identification of trees, or birds, or weeds, or wild flowers, or plants, or tracks.

To sum up this very brief discussion of a very large subject we quote B.-P.'s comment in suggesting a badge for Tracking:

"I want to encourage this branch of our work on to a better and more general footing. It is really one of the more valuable activities we have for developing elements of character. But it is too little used by Scouters and Scout."

"Its object of course is to develop—

"(a) *Observation*: i.e. 'Sharp eyes,' the habit of noticing the smallest details, both near and distant, through using the eyes, ears, nose, etc.

"(b) *Deduction*: reading the meaning of details when noticed, which involves the exercise of patient research, reasoning, imagination, common sense, etc."

We would urge every Scouter to read everything B.-P. has written on this subject in *Scouting for Boys* (see index under Observation), and to study more about its application by

(Continued on page 90)



## FOR EVERY SCOUT-14 DAYS CAMPING OR HIKING

## Target For '49

**I**N *The Scout Leader* of September, 1947, it was suggested that Scoutmasters set a target of a minimum of 14 days camping or hiking for every Scout. Camping records for 1948 are not yet complete so it is not possible to determine whether or not this objective was reached by all Troops. But you, as an individual Scouter, know how your Troop stacked up.

We would again point out that there are 123 days from May 15th to September 15th during which time conditions for camping and hiking are ideal. The dates quoted may also be termed minimums, good camping can be had beyond the limits of the period suggested. Many troops are hiking and camping during winter and reports indicate that they are doing a good job and getting a lot of fun out of it.

It is imperative that in order to give boys the kind of Scouting they have the right to expect, there must be a lot of outdoor work in the programme. It was the idea of camping and hiking that attracted boys to Scouting originally. It is urged, therefore, that in drawing up Troop programmes for 1949, Scoutmasters see to it that every Scout has an opportunity of obtaining the recommended objective and is encouraged to go after it.

So much for Boy Scouts, but what about Rover Scouts. Fourteen days minimum of hiking and camping is surely too easy. Rover Scouts are expected to set the example for their younger brothers in every branch of Scouting, so why even consider stopping at 14 days. Rovers are a hardier race, all that need be said about them in relation to camping and hiking is that they must set the pace for the Scouts in the Troop and make that pace a worthy one.

Where does the Cub Pack fit into this picture? We have clamored so loud and long about the "Out" in Scouting that we may have forgotten that although there is no "Out" in the words Wolf Cubs, it is still as necessary for them to get out-of-doors as it is for Scouts. It should not be too much to

expect a minimum of 14 outdoor meetings for every Pack. How many Cubmasters have tried doing Jungle Dances in the open air. It is worth the experiment. Instead of creeping out from behind grimy forms or chairs, the Cubs emerge from the natural cover we would expect for Wolf Cubs and instead of the wooden floor of the Pack den they have green grass, all much more in keeping with the Jungle. How much more will a small boy enjoy leapfrog, somersaults, skipping and the rest of the physical tests when done out doors.



Members of the 2nd Edmundston, N.B., Troop, are seen in their Christmas Toy Repair Shop. This French speaking Troop repaired 800 toys which were distributed to needy children.

## Introducing Cubs to . . .

(Continued from page 86)

pointed straight forward so they will not meet so many obstacles, and the arms should be kept as still as possible.

A Cubmaster may use many things to help train his Cubs to be observant. When out rambling boys should be taught to identify landmarks which will serve them as direction finders when ever they are in that neighbourhood. They should learn to read a compass. They should play stalking and simple tracking games. Lastly they should be encouraged to try for their Observer Badge. The requirements for this badge, when properly carried out will give the Cub a good deal of useful training.

The Observer Badge requirements are as follows:

(a) Must know something of the history and habits of five Canadian animals (wild) or birds; or know the names and appearance of 20 Canadian flowers, or of 15 Canadian trees or shrubs.

(b) Must be able to find his way to an unknown spot, not more than 300 yards away, by following the directions given to him by the examiner (either compass directions or signs made on the ground, or landmarks, or a combination of these).

(c) Must be able to play Kim's Game, eight objects out of 12. (It is preferable to select variations of this game which are not used in the Troop).

See Your Nation's Capital - Attend

**CANADIAN JAMBOREE 1949 AT OTTAWA**



## HAVE YOU TRIED THEM LATELY?

## Games - A Few Old Favourites

From Jamboree

**Chalk Football:** One piece of chalk and two boxes are needed for this rough game. A box is put at each end of the room or out of doors about 50 yds. or metres apart. Two Patrols are matched against each other, each standing near a box. At the word "Go" the Scoutmaster throws the chalk into the middle. The Scouts rush forward and each side tries to capture the chalk and make a mark on the opponent's box. The fewer the rules the better.

**Constellations:** On a given signal each Patrol arranges itself to represent the chief stars in a given constellation, e.g. the Great Bear, la Grande Ourse.

**Rebellion!** A line is drawn across the centre of the room or marked on a pitch out of doors, preferably a grassy one. One side are King's Men the other the Rebels. The King is seated on a chair about 10 yds. from the line, and is carried by three or four of his Men; his other Men stand ready in support. The Rebels try to prevent the King's Men from carrying the King across the line. If he touches the ground, he is captured. No hitting or punching. A strong chair is essential!

**Electrocuted:** A rope lying on the ground represents a high-power electric cable that has fallen. Two Scouts, one from each of two competing Patrols, lie under the cable. Each Patrol has to proceed to rescue its Scout. If while trying to do this any Scout is considered by the Scouter to have been electrocuted, he must join the first two under it; then he, too, must be rescued by his Patrol. When a Scout has been rescued he must be correctly treated. First Patrol to get clear completely wins.

**Magic Square:** (after daylight)—Scouts at one end of room, or a Patrol at each end. The Scouter draws a chalk square anywhere on the floor of about 1 yd. or 1 metre sides. The Scouts are allowed one minute to note the position of the square. Lights are then put out. Scouts have to move forward and halt when each thinks he is in the square. After two or three minutes, lights are put on, and the Patrol with the greatest number in the square wins.

**Pandemonium:** Each Scout is given a card on which an order has been written; e.g. stand on a chair, or stop anyone standing on a chair, etc. The more original the orders (the Patrol Leaders will soon suggest some), and

the more contradictory, the greater the chaos.

**Pathfinder Darts:** A large map of your town or district is pinned on the wall. The Scouter throws a dart. As it hits the map he asks any Scout: "There's been an accident there. Where is the nearest telephone?" or similar question.

**Squaw:** This is an outdoor game for a field and is good fun. The "squaw" is homemade of two small balls of tightly rolled leather or cloth joined together by about 6 in. of cord. Each player (any number per side) has a short stick. The sides face each other with the squaw in the middle of the ground, which is about 50 ft. long if about six players a side, or longer if more players. The object is to carry

the squaw on the stick across the opponents' line at the other end of the pitch. The squaw can be passed by throwing it by means of the stick from player to player, but must not be touched with the hand. Throwing across the line does not count; the squaw must be carried on the stick across the actual line.

**Escape Relay:** Two or more Patrols. Each Scout has his feet roped together by a simple knot. At word "Go" the second unties the feet of the Patrol Leader, who then follows an agreed course; e.g. hops 10 yds., turns a somersault, walks along a pole 2 ft. above ground, crawls 10 yds. and then under a rope about 18 in. above ground, runs 20 yds., jumps over a hurdle, about 3 ft. high, and so back to the second Scout, whom he then unties; the second Scout then follows the course, and so on down the Patrol. This can be varied ad lib., according to space and facilities.



The scene as President Barber of the Brandon, Man., Rotary Club presents books on Scouting and Cubbing to form the nucleus of a new Scout library. Field Commissioner Tom Stark, left, thanked the Rotary Club for its practical interest.



# THE ROVER WORLD

**T**HE John Buchan Rover Crew at Kimberley, B.C., have gotten into their stride this past year by undertaking what Joe E. Turner the R.S.L. calls "some real hefty journeys."

The first journey was attempted by six members of the Crew who scaled Fisher Peak which is 9,245 feet high. This was accomplished in one day, which in itself was quite an accomplishment. It was used by Crew members as a toughening-up expedition to prepare them for future climbs.

The big event of the season was the five day hike over the Labour Day weekend, when again six members of the Crew got together to spend their holidays. The group drove as far as it could into the Horsethief Creek area and then engaged in a 60 mile trek through the wilderness. This country had not been

travelled over during the year, so the Rovers found all kinds of tough travelling with plenty of landslides to bar their way.

One day of the five was spent in mountain climbing around Hanging Glaciers Lake. Despite the fact that it was early fall the contingent had to break ice in order to wash in the morning, and one night it snowed. On the climb and exploration of the glacier they reached a height of 8,500 feet.

This Crew is making a special effort to carry out a programme of adventurous Rovering, the type that keeps the Scout in Scouting when it comes time to graduate from the Troop.

## "SOME REAL HEFTY JOURNEYS"



Members of the John Buchan Rover Crew at Kimberley, B.C., are seen on one of their "real hefty journeys" described in the accompanying story.



## A REGULAR INCOME THROUGH BOY SCOUT WOODLOT

**T**HE Boy Scout woodlot, a *Signpost* suggestion in the December issue of *The Scout Leader* can be the means of guaranteeing a Troop a perpetual income if properly handled. The suggestion is that Scout Groups acquire an acreage of waste land close to their community, and plant it to provide a future steady income for the Group. Waste land of this nature can frequently be purchased at a minimum of cost, in fact some municipalities will give title or long lease to such land where a reasonable guarantee is provided that reforestation will be proceeded with.

Part of the land might be planted in evergreens for future sale as Christmas trees, while the main acreage is planted with trees which will produce an income over a longer period of time.

The plan has much to commend it both for its worth in teaching Scouts the value of conservation and the qualifications for the Forester Badge, and in providing a long range means for financing the Group.

Many Provincial Government Forestry Departments distribute tree seedlings without charge for such projects, but any Group undertaking this plan should first consult their Provin-

cial Forestry Department to see that such seedlings are or will be available before investing in land.

As an alternative plan, Arthur Herbert Richardson, one of Canada's leading foresters, and President of the Ontario Provincial Scout Council, suggests that it might be beneficial to obtain a piece of cut-over hardwood land, and with guidance improve it and bring it along as a woodlot.

In many parts of Canada, Scouts take part in annual forestry camps, usually over the May 24th holiday, when they combine a weekend camp along approved Scout lines with the planting of trees and instruction in the Forester Badge. It is suggested that where possible Scoutmasters take advantage of these camps to send Scouts to receive the necessary instruction to help them operate and maintain a Group woodlot.

The principal requirements in getting this project under way are:

(1) Contact your Provincial Forestry Department to obtain necessary information regarding availability of seedlings and expert advice.

(2) When this first requirement has been complied with, search out and

(Continued on page 90)

**Will Your Troop Be Represented At  
CANADA'S FIRST NATIONAL JAMBOREE, JULY 16-24**



## THREE EASY STAGES IN SCOUTER TRAINING

HERE we are talking about training again. If any excuse were needed, it would be that leadership without training for that responsibility is not leadership at its best. The first step towards being a good leader is to be a good follower, taking advantage of the experiences of others who have travelled the not too easy road of boy leadership.

We urge, therefore, that Scouters in making plans for 1949 consider seriously their attitude towards training. It can be done in three easy stages in a sequence of what may be termed, basic, advanced and specialized training.

Basic training consists of self training by means of reading and study, visits and contacts with other Groups, participation in Scouters round tables and conferences and attendance at Preliminary Training Courses. Basic training should be sufficient to put the Scouter on the right track, to give him a sound knowledge of our aims and methods, and to whet his appetite for more instruction.

This is accomplished through advanced training which consists of Part I Correspondence Course, and Part II Wood Badge Course which in turn lead to recognition by issue of the Wood Badge Parchment and Beads. What has been learned in basic training lays the foundation; advanced training may be likened to the house which unless it rests on a sound foundation will inevitably develop weaknesses.

After basic and advanced training has been completed, there is still more to learn—added touches here and there, which serve to make a Scouter's work more useful to his boys and more enjoyable to himself, just as the addition of a nicely landscaped garden adds to the appearance of a home.

Specialized training takes care of this need. It can take the form of more detailed instruction amplifying subjects to which the trainee has been sometimes no more than introduced during basic and advanced training. It may be something entirely new or may even deal with special organization problems. There is no limit to the field which can be covered; first aid, mapping, signalling, jungle dances, games, pioneering, handicrafts, camp fires, the list is endless.

Having in mind that there are Scouters who, for perfectly good reasons cannot attend a Part II Course

we would point out that the schemes outlined, should not be regarded as watertight compartments. Because a Scouter cannot attend a Part II Course is no reason why he should not participate in a Specialization Course. But it should be remembered that the more people who can complete the entire plan the better it will be for their Groups and through their Groups, their Districts.

Well, there you have the training picture; basic, advanced and specialized. Don't rest content until you have taken advantage of every training offer that comes your way. Build your leadership soundly from the ground up and create an edifice for all to see and admire.

E.F.M.

### Observation in the Troop . . .

(Continued from page 85)

reading Gilcraft's *Training in Observation and Tracking*. Observation offers adventure—what the boy came into Scouting for.

The mechanic who so quickly spots what is wrong with your dead motor; the doctor who has made a reputation as a clever diagnostician; the lawyer, brilliant in cross examination; the accountant, known for his quick reading of a financial statement; the engineer, admired for his swift and sure decisions; the soldier famed for his quick grasp of a situation; all have made their reputations because in the

first place, they were trained observers and then were able to make the relative deductions from what they observed.

Observation is more than a recreation, it is education of a high order.

### Traffic Education

MONTREAL Scouts who took part in traffic educational campaign in co-operation with police, recently received a letter of appreciation from the Metropolitan Police Chiefs' Discussion Club. The letter which thanked the Scouts for their help added: "There good work was very noticeable and we are sure will bring good results." The police will ask the Scouts to continue the campaign next spring. A picture of the Scouts being briefed on their duties appeared in the last issue of *The Scout Leader*.

### Many Offers of Help

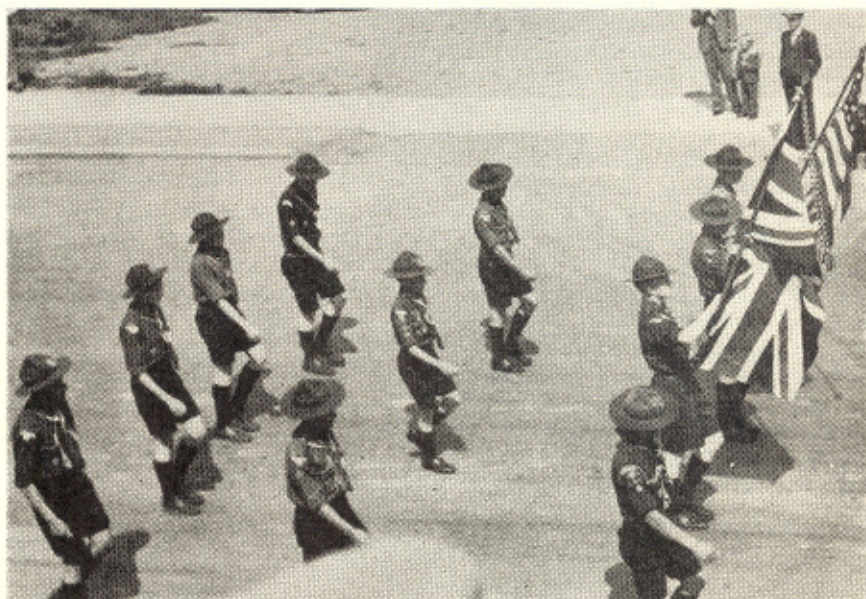
When Ottawa's 13th Troop at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church lost practically all of its equipment when the church was destroyed in a disastrous fire, the Troop received numerous offers of help, both financial and otherwise, from other Scout Troops in the Ottawa area.

### Boy Scout Woodlot . . . . .

(Continued from page 89)

purchase or lease for a long term a suitable piece of land.

(3) Under the guidance and advice of your nearest Government forester plan a long term programme of planting and cutting to provide a steady annual income for your Group.



This smart Scout colour party was given the honour of heading the annual Stampede Parade at Medicine Hat, Alberta, last July.



# OVER THE TOP

## Well over 1,000 Copies of Tenderfoot to King's Scout Donated - Balance to Aid Needy Canadian Troops

THE appeal for 1,000 copies of *Tenderfoot to King's Scout* for Scouts in Displaced Persons' Camps in Germany is over the top. Once again Canadian Scouting has met a challenge magnificently, and as a result hundreds of future Canadian Scouts will know something of Canadian Scouting, its methods and tests before they arrive in this country. Through the good offices of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization these books will shortly be shipped to Germany bearing their message of goodwill to these Scouts without a country.

As we go to press we have not the complete figures, as orders are coming in daily. By just how many copies the objective will be exceeded we cannot tell, but good use will be made of all additional books. Arrangements have been made with Provincial Councils for the distribution of all extra books donated to Scout Groups in Indian and Eskimo schools, sanatoria, and other institutions needing such help. These copies too will be greatly appreciated.

At the rate book donations have been coming in, it will not be necessary to continue the drive, which may now be considered as closed. A complete report of donations will appear in our next issue with a breakdown showing the number of books donated by each province.

The following donations are gratefully acknowledged. (Number of copies in brackets).

The Oshawa, Ont., Scouters Club (20); St. Andrew's United Pack, Westmount, P.Q. (4); 31st Assumption Troop, Windsor, Ont. (10); 21st St. Mary's Troop, Vancouver (20); 11th Kitchener, Ont., Rover Crew (10); 1st Buckingham Troop, 1st Buckingham Pack, Buckingham, P.Q. (10); 1st Deep River, Ont., Troop (10); 5th Waterloo, Ont., Group (12); Lion, Wolf and Beaver Patrols and S.M., 11th Oshawa, Ont., Troop (4); 31st Delta United Troop, Hamilton, Ont. (10); 2nd Christ Church Troop, Belleville, Ont. (13); 1st Shelburne, N.S., Troop (4); Quamichan Wolf Cub Pack,

Duncan, B.C. (3); B. Sargent, 85th Toronto Troop (10); Highlands Cub and Scout Mothers Club, 8th Group, Edmonton, Alta. (4); 1st Shilo Troop, Camp Shilo, Man. (12); Toronto North Area Court of Honour (10); Parkdale District Scouts and Cubs, Toronto (100); 4th Sarnia, Ont., Troop (5); Hubert Preston, Fort Frances, Ont. (5); 1st Duncan, B.C., Pack (6); 1st Port Credit, Ont., Sea Scout Troop (5); 10th Galt, Ont., Troop (32); 7th St. Thomas, Ont., Troop (3); 8th Knox Church Pack, Brandon, Man. (12); Victoria, B.C., District Senior Troop (10); 2nd Nelson, B.C., Troop (5); 12th Saskatoon, Sask., Troop (10); 17th Halifax Troop (4); Heron Patrol, Oak Bay Thunderbirds Troop, Victoria, B.C. (6); 26th St. Matthew's Sea Scouts, Ottawa (10).

1st Rockwood, Ont., Troop (4); 7th Sarnai, Ont., Troop (10); 2nd Calgary Troop, Beaver Patrol (2), Buffalo Patrol (2), Cougar Patrol (2), Eagle Patrol (2); 27th Hamilton Troop (10); Rivercrest Pack and Troop, Rivercrest P.O., Manitoba (4); 3rd Kamloops, B.C., Troop (1); Sixer Michael Seal, 22nd Vancouver Pack (2); 7th Central United Church Troop, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. (10); 2nd Brantford, Ont., Troop (5); 1st Bala, Ont., Pack (6); 13th Ryerson Cub Pack, Vancouver, B.C. (2); Handicapped Cubs, 120th Toronto Pack (10); 1st Ocean Falls, B.C., Troop (5); 1st Saskatoon Pack (5); Toronto Metropolitan Area Scoutmasters' Preliminary Training Course (15).

Previously acknowledged .....	591
Acknowledged above .....	476
<b>TOTAL, as of Jan. 25th.....</b>	<b>1,067</b>

### Jets to Stage Display

Approval has been given by the Department of National Defence for a two day jet fighter display over the Canadian Jamboree campsite. The flight of jets, which caused such a sensation at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto last fall, will be one of the exciting Jamboree features.



This Indian Tepee, authentic in design, was made during winter months by the Senior Scouts of the 12th Saskatoon Troop. It was first erected as used on May 24th, on which occasion this picture was taken. This group of Seniors has also made an Indian rawhide drum, Indian costumes, head-dresses and beadwork.

### Leaping Wolf—A Scout Badge

THERE is some misunderstanding about the status of the Leaping Wolf Badge, given to Scouts who were Two Star Cubs, and who have been invested in the Scouts. The Badge is a Scout Badge, and can only be awarded by the Scoutmaster when the requirements have been met. It is a Scout Badge in addition to the Cub qualification, the Scout must be invested, and it can only be worn on the Scout uniform. It is suggested that as the Cubmaster has played a very important part in helping the boy to acquire this badge, the courtesy of presentation be accorded to him. The appropriate way is to invite the Cubmaster to attend the investiture ceremony of the new Scout and to allow him to present the Leaping Wolf Badge immediately following the investiture ceremony. It should be remembered that only Cubs with the necessary qualifications, and who have gone immediately from the Pack to the Troop are entitled to wear this badge.

Thrill of a Lifetime for Your Scouts

**CANADIAN JAMBOREE, AT OTTAWA, JULY 16-24**



## SCOUT LEADER'S BOOKSHELF

### Tracks and Trailcraft

When it comes to the outdoors the name of Ellsworth Jaeger is one to conjure with. *Tracks and Trailcraft* is the latest production from his facile pen. We are not going to suggest that this book will take the place of what Lord Baden-Powell has written on these subjects in *Scouting for Boys*, nor could it replace Gilcraft's *Training in Observation and Tracking*. It is, however, a good companion piece to both books for two reasons.

First it deals at greater length with certain phases of trailcraft, and second it is profusely illustrated with excellent black and white line drawings, which will be found a valuable aid in identifying tracks of all kinds. There are over 200 full page plates in a book of 370 pages.

Ellsworth Jaeger is Curator of Education at the Buffalo Museum of Science, and Scouts along the Niagara Peninsula know him particularly well for he has spoken at many Scout

gatherings in that area. His other books *Wildwood Wisdom* and *Easy Crafts* are well known to Scouters.

While Jaeger does use both the common and technical names for animals and birds, amateur naturalists need not fear that the book is pedantic and technical. It is very readable, and is the sort of thing a Scoutmaster should have with him on hikes and at camp.

We recommend this book, not, as we have said, to replace present Scout literature on the subject, but as a useful supplement.

It is published in Canada by the Macmillan Company, and is available in bookstores at \$4.75 per copy.

### Now In Stock

The Jungle Book.....	\$1.25
The First Ten Years.....	\$1.25
Letters to a Wolf Cub by Gilcraft ..	.95
Prayers for the Brotherhood of Scouts .....	.35

### Editorial

(Continued from page 82)

that guidance in answer to our prayers; a personal Friend to Whom we can go for comfort and inspiration".

Thus, those who assume leadership in the Movement must do so without any reservations in respect of their duty to God. Complete acceptance of the obligation is an essential principle of membership. Some months ago a Scouter in Canada came to the conclusion that he could not believe in God or religion. He took the honourable course. He resigned all his offices in the Movement, because he felt he could not be false to Scouting.

"A Scout's honour is to be trusted", Lord Rowallan has said, "and when we take the Promise or reaffirm it in the presence of our boys—and this is important—let us make no mental reservations; if we have to do so, then I maintain that we are better able to perform our service elsewhere than in the Scouts". This is very plain speaking, but it is essential if the

standards set by the Founder are to be maintained. Every Scouter should be interested in the spiritual welfare of his boys, and his own life and conduct should reflect the spiritual principles of the denomination to which he adheres. Many a boy shapes his life on that of his Scouter—and the fact that this is so should be a constant challenge to every leader to live the Scout's Promise faithfully in his daily life.

### Bringing Out the Best

From the Editor's Postscript in Jamboree

THE article on *The Early Days* raises an interesting question not unconnected with money. Those who cannot remember those pioneer times may be surprised at the enterprise and initiative shown in a Troop where money had to be counted in pence and not in pounds. It is astonishing how much they accomplished. Note the sentence, "There is no doubt that where boys have to work for everything, to 'make do' and to put up with inconveniences and shortages, it brings out the best in them."

Many a Troop knows that today, after having lost all its possessions in the war and now having to get a little money for the simplest equipment. From what I have been told, this hard period has done no harm at all; some claim with justice that the standard of Scouting has gone up as compared with the easier days twenty years ago. In some countries the position is different. Fine headquarters well furnished and equipped, the best types of tents, perfect uniforms, and so on, are not to be envied, for they have to face a subtler problem than shortage of cash; their problem is how to keep Scouting simple enough to compel the Scouts to "make do" and get the most out of the training. Elaborate equipment manufactured by commercial firms can destroy much of the true value of Scouting. It is so easy to get this or that if the money is there; it is far harder to say: "No, we must do without that and stick to simple Scouting." This is a new kind of self-discipline that has to be exercised in some countries; the time will come when we all have to learn to say "No" to that very up-to-date tent, or patent cooking apparatus, or those electrically warmed blankets.

IN TWO MONTHS

4576

Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Scouters have purchased the New Perpetual Style Diary.

HAVE YOU YOUR COPY?



Per Copy .....25c

STORES DEPT.  
The Boy Scouts Association  
OTTAWA



## AT LAST NOTES FOR LADY SCOUTERS ONLY

THE following notes have been compiled to help women who are taking up work in the Scout Movement.

Personal example plays a large part, if not the greatest, in all Scout work and a woman has particular responsibility in this respect, since it affects not only the Cubs or Scouts directly under her charge, but also older Scouts, Rover Scouts and Scouters as a whole, as well as the general public. Scouts and Rovers who are developing their own ideas about women quite naturally look for a lead from the women who are working side by side with them.

As regards the attitude of a woman Scouter towards the boys themselves there are one or two things which might with advantage be pointed out. The first is that her aim must be to develop in the boy those virile and manly qualities which will stand him in good stead in the world of today and therefore she must guard against the safety-first and apron-string attitude which would be a deterrent to this.

Reasonable precautions should naturally be taken, but a certain amount of risk is necessary in developing a boy's manly qualities.

In the second place she should have the help of a man in taking the physical tests, such as somersaults. The woman Akela may be quite capable of taking these herself but the younger ones may not always realize that at the back of a boy's mind certain proprieties have their definite place, and therefore it must be realized that there are certain things which are "not done" by the woman Scouter. There is an instinct of chivalry in the average boy and any woman Scouter should count it a privilege to preserve this so that it becomes a habit when the boys grow to manhood.

In a Pack the ideal is to have a man and woman working together whenever possible.

The woman Scouter is known to be conscientious and she works hard and well, but here again she must not let the danger of over-efficiency creep in, for it is apt to make her boys lazy



The Sixth Lethbridge, Alberta, Wolf Cub Pack recently received a Pack Flag as the gift of the Sunday School. The picture shows the presentation being made by Superintendent Frank Lawford of the First Baptist Church Sunday School at a regular Sunday service. Senior Sixer Jack Reid receives the flag.

and to lessen their self-reliance.

As regards the general public, probably the most difficult problem is that of camping—whether it be with older boys or with the Cub Pack where there is a man Scouter also present. In any Scout camp where there is a woman Scouter, there should be at least another woman present, even if she is not a Scouter.

The question of women's uniform in the main principles are those of personal example and loyalty to the rules of the game coupled with the knowledge that to be well-dressed necessitates a sense of fitness to the occasion.

—Imperial Headquarters Pamphlet.

The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.

### Staff—Staves

THERE has been for some time different usage in the matter of the singular and plural of the Scout Staff. The International Bureau and Imperial Headquarters in Great Britain have now standardized their usage. In this connection a letter from London recently said in part: "We too have been thinking about the plural of the word 'staff'. We have come to the conclusion that the custom of the house from now on will be 'staff' singular, 'staves' plural. A few years ago an effort was made to introduce 'staffs' as the plural but we are going back to the word 'staves', as apart from all else 'staffs' is a difficult word to say." So from now on it will be "staff" singular and "staves" plural.

**You'll Meet Scouts From Every Province and Every State in the U.S.  
AT CANADA'S FIRST NATIONAL JAMBOREE-OTTAWA**



## A KIDS GAME?

"SCOUTING? Oh, Scouting is a kid's game!" It was thus I was greeted by a man of no mean intelligence, and I suppose most of us have heard this said at one time or another. Now I believe attack is the best method of defence and I thought you might be interested in the answer I gave, which was to this effect. Yes, of course it's a kid's game, and very proud I am that it is. The whole basis of B-P.'s ideas was to give to a boy a happy, healthy, useful childhood, so that when he grew up he would at least have worthwhile memories upon which to build his life. Scouting has become very much more than a kid's game, and in truth, of course, one can say about any game that it is a "kid's game". We are, no doubt, in our several ways proud of the exploits of our English and Scottish, Welsh and Irish Soccer and Rugger International Teams, but I personally played soccer when I was six and rugger when I was ten, so presumably those games are kid's games. I learnt to play chess when I was twelve, so that was a kid's game. All the finest skaters, I gather, start to learn this particular sport as soon as they can walk, so that is a kid's game. All games are kid's games and all games can be a man's game, too. I suggest we challenge this "Scouting is a kid's game" stuff and hit back hard using the particular sport of the critic, because that is nearly bound to be a kid's game too.

There is another side of the attack that is very important. We must never be ashamed in this Movement of doing a good job for little boys. Rovers and Senior Scouts are important and rather naturally capture more of the limelight—they are bigger and do spectacular things—but I question very strongly whether the work done for the adolescent is any more important than the tremendous work that is done for the small boy in the Cub Pack. I am old enough now to have seen a great number of Cubs grow up into manhood: some of them did not even get so far as the Scout Troop and few of them got so far as the Rover Crew, but Scouting gave them something of tremendous value which has stood them in good stead as they have grown up. In fact it is not the age with which we work that matters, it is the quality of the work we do.

*From The Gilwell Letter in The Scouter.*



These Vancouver Scouts gave excellent service as messengers, registrars, etc., at the 85th Annual Meeting of the District Grand Lodge, No. 4, B'Nai Brith, held in the Vancouver Hotel. The Scouts were warmly commended for their smartness and efficiency.

## INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE

THE following is taken from comment in the Queensland (Australia) *Scouters Totem*. It is from the pen of S.S.M. L. V. Masters, who before going to Australia was S.S.M. for 13 years of the 1st British Columbia Sea Scout Troop, and a graduate of the 1923 Wood Badge Course. What he has to say is heartily endorsed at Canadian Headquarters.

"So many Scout books contain what is supposed to be Indian Sign Language, and so many Scouts lose time in trying to master it when they might be getting on with their 2nd and 1st class work. Note that *Scouting for Boys* contains only a few of the more important signs. No doubt in the old days, the Red Indians did use some signs on occasions. I think it wrong however to try and impress Scouts that they cannot be good Scouts unless they learn it. Personally I could never afford the time to learn it when there is so much of more importance to learn.

Let us be sane about our Scouting. Don't let us go "off the deep end" and make ourselves a laughing stock in the eyes of the world by being silly.

I have heard Scouts rave about the so called "sacredness of the Camp Fire," and show themselves adept at marvellous Camp Fire Ceremony, yet they proved complete mugs at cooking a camp meal.

I have seen Scouts and Scouters too, wearing all sorts of tassels, fringes, badges and gadgets on their uniforms making themselves ridiculous, and yet they were unable to do a short splice or use a compass.

Anyway, cheer up, Scouters! You are doing a grand job in God's service, but remember, that job can be done more effectively if you train for it and carry it out as B-P. meant it to be done."

### The Mayor Is Not Too Busy

UNTIL the recent civic elections in Trail, B.C., writes the Executive Commissioner for British Columbia, Mr. E. G. Fletcher was that district's efficient and capable badge secretary. On election day Mr. Fletcher became His Worship Mayor Fletcher of Trail. Thinking that he would be unable to carry on as badge secretary the President of the Local Association took the matter up with Mayor Fletcher. His Worship replied that he considered his service to Scouting to be of major importance, and that he would certainly carry on as badge secretary. So the Trail-Rossland Local Association has the unique distinction of having a Chief Magistrate as its badge secretary. Mr. Fletcher is employed by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail.





# THE DUFFEL BAG

*A page of helpful ideas from anyone, anywhere.  
If you have a good one, tested, please send it in.*



## Good Turn Objective

RESIDENTS of South Brandon, Man., received a pleasant surprise recently when a group of Boy Scouts canvassed their homes asking for opportunities to do Good Turns. The group was a Patrol attending a Bronze Arrowhead Course under Field Commissioner Tom Stark, and the Good Turn stunt was a Patrol objective for the afternoon. Basements were tidied up, floors waxed and polished, and other chores carried out to the delight of the residents.

## "The Best Paid Job"

"IN Scouting the best-paid job of all is the job of Scouter of an ordinary Troop or Pack. For the wages are things that cannot be earned except by virtue and patience and courage, and they are paid in the immaculate coinage of affection and respect and the cheerful companionship of youth. Once the Scouter ceases to be recognized as the king-pin of our Movement, our Movement will have in it the seeds of death, and it is the duty of all of us to teach the boys that in our Movement ambition can look no higher than one day to run a good Troop or Pack well."

—A.D.C. in *The Scout*.

## Boy Scout Literature for Libraries

MOST public libraries have Boy Scout literature on their shelves, although many of them do not keep this material up-to-date. Because reading is such an important factor in a boy's life, it is important that each Local Association keep close contact with its libraries so that boys, and leaders too, can find Scout literature there when they want it. It would be a wise move for Local Associations to check their public library Scout literature, and suggest additions and changes to the Librarian. The Librarian might be supplied with a copy of the current Stores Dept. catalogue with the book section marked for his use.

## Increased His Understanding

EXTRACT from a Scouter's Correspondence Course accompanying letter: "I greatly appreciate the way in which this course has been handled. The promptness with which the previous two studies were returned was certainly an encouragement to get down to the next study. The detailed way in which each question has been commented upon has been of great help and I hope to go over my answers, revise and re-study them with a view to comments and further thought. My thanks for what has been time well spent and which has greatly increased my understanding of Scouting."

Have you taken a Correspondence Course? If not write your Provincial Headquarters for particulars.

## Akelas—Close Your Eyes

AKELAS, close your eyes and picture the Handbook written by the Founder for your branch of the Movement. Now, where does the apostrophe come in the word Cubs, before or after the "s"? Very few Akelas really know.

## Mimico Cubs Christmas Good Turn

THIRTY-TWO members of the 4th Mimico, Ont., Cub Pack brought happiness to three different groups during the Christmas season. On December 18th they entertained the patients and staff of the Thistleton Sick Children's Hospital to an hour long programme of carols. On December 20th they entertained the ladies at the Belmont Home for the Aged, and on December 23rd, the men of the same home. The Pack was under Akela Jim Cormode, Graydon Thorpe and A.D.C. Drennan.

## Aid for Roland House

ROLAND House, the East London Scout settlement house, which does a magnificent work among the boys from poor homes in that part of London finds the uniform question quite a problem. Roland House would be happy to receive "superannuated" shirts, shorts, hats, etc., and will see that they are distributed according to need. Canadian Scouters wishing to help this very worthy cause may send parcels of clothing to The Warden, Roland House, 29, Stepney Green, London, E.1., England.

## Commissioner Honoured

WORD has been received from Saskatchewan that District Commissioner A. A. Minty of Moose Jaw has been appointed a Serving Brother in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. This appointment has the approval of His Majesty the King, and recognizes long and faithful service in the Order of St. John. Commissioner Minty, who is a Sergeant in the R.C.M.P. took his first interest in First Aid as a Boy Scout in the 23rd Aberdeen Troop in Scotland. He was the first Scout in Aberdeen to be selected for Coast watching duties during the first World War.

## Appreciation Dinner

DISTRICT II of Milwaukee County Council of the Boy Scouts of America stage a Scouts' Appreciation Dinner annually. Some 800 parents and friends of Scouting attend to pay tribute to the Scouters of the District. A charge of 30 cents per person is made to defray costs of table coverings, coffee, cream, sugar and programme expense. The rest of the dinner is provided on the "pot-luck" idea, a number of persons or families bringing some specific item for the dinner. A committee is appointed to plan the dinner, get out the invitations, and arrange what part of the meal each family or group is to bring. This idea may be of value to Canadian districts in carrying out such a gesture to leaders.

*Adventure Awaits Your Scouts At*

# CANADIAN JAMBOREE, 1949



## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

### POSITION VACANT

#### *In Stores Department at Canadian Headquarters*

**POSITION:** Assistant Executive Commissioner, in charge of Sales Promotion and Advertising.

**AGE REQUIREMENTS:** 25 to 30 years.

**SALARY RANGE:** From \$2,400 to \$3,600 per annum.

**QUALIFICATIONS:** Must have experience in the advertising field, with some experience in sales promotion and merchandising desirable. Good Scout background.

**DUTIES:** The successful applicant will be given the responsibility for compiling catalogues and other advertising matter; keeping in close contact with Stores Dept., agencies, and other merchandise outlets throughout the country; the promotion of Royalty and general sales, etc.

This position offers exceptional opportunities for the right party.

**APPLICATIONS:** Applications for this position from Scouters with the necessary qualifications should be sent in writing giving full particulars as to age, qualifications, etc., to The Executive Commissioner for Stores, Canadian Headquarters, The Boy Scouts Association, 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.

### WILL YOU DO YOUR PART?

The March of Books Campaign, conducted under the auspices of the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), has been assured of the nationwide support of the Boy Scouts Association. The campaign is a little late getting under way than was originally planned but should be gathering momentum now. All Scout Groups who are asked to assist with this campaign, are urged to do so. Scout participation will take two forms, (1) the distribution of pamphlets and other publicity material and (2) the actual collection of books.

The national committee in charge of the drive has already publicized both in the press and on the radio the part Boy Scouts

will take in the drive, and our organization has been given two very important jobs to do, much of the success of the campaign will depend on how good a job the Scouts do.

The March of Books campaign has the support of a great many national organizations who have promised to co-operate. Regional Organizers have been appointed for each part of Canada, and local committees have been formed in many centres. Boy Scout Associations and Groups will be approached by local chairmen.

All other work in connection with the campaign will be undertaken by other groups. The screening of material, the packing and shipping will not be a responsibility of Boy Scouts.

His Excellency the Governor General is Patron of the March of Books Campaign, and in his capacity as Chief Scout for Canada will expect Scouting to make a very worthwhile contribution to the success of the drive.

### WARRANTS

His Excellency the Governor-General, Chief Scout for Canada has been pleased to approve the following warrants for *Scouters*.  
*Quebec:* W. Lynn Fluckiger, Montreal; Ronald John Locke, Verdun; John Rankin, Drummondville; Margeurite Louise Sanders, Montreal.

*Ontario:* William John Patum, Kitchener; Estelle R. Reid, Tommonot; (Interim Warrant). Patrick Philip Ryan, Ottawa; Joseph Szabo, Camp Borden; Percy Francis Weiss, Ottawa.  
*Manitoba:* Coriton Earl Allen, St. James; Wesley Edward Crook, St. James; Charles Alexander Hooey, Winnipeg; John Ernest Magee, Winnipeg.

*Saskatchewan:* Margaret Jensen, Caron; Wayman Thomas Little, Kenaston.

*British Columbia:* E. E. Esau, Canyon; Coral Rae Hetherington, Vancouver; Edward Arthur McVicar, Chapman Camp; Gordon L. Pickard, Nelson.

## RE-AFFIRMING THE SCOUT PROMISE

*By Slim*

It appears that quite a number of Troops follow the practice of having the boys re-affirm their Promise at every meeting either at the beginning or at the end.

It is debatable whether or not this is a good thing. When a boy makes the Scout Promise for the first time, it is a very solemn occasion, which should live in his memory during the rest of his life, and the central and most important part of the investiture ceremony should be the Promise. There is danger that the constant repetition, seldom done with the solemnity of an investiture ceremony, may have the effect of losing the real significance of the promise.

Many of us feel that the re-affirmation of the Promise should be reserved for special occasions such as B.P.'s birthday, St. George's Day, church

parades, final gatherings at rallies and jamborees, etc. On such occasions the re-affirmation can be prefaced by some worthwhile message and the underlying principles of Scouting brought home to the boys. This is a decided contrast to the rather perfunctory way in which it is usually done as part of the ordinary weekly routine of the Troop meeting.

An incident is recalled where a Scouter used the Promise to good advantage. He was one of those who believed that the re-affirmation should be reserved for special occasions. There was a lad in his Troop who had fallen by the wayside. He had stolen and as so often happens in such cases had lied about it afterwards. The Scouter did not want to lose the boy so he had an honest man to man talk with him. At the end of his talk he said "Now I think you should try to make a new

start, and I don't know of any better way to commence than by both of us re-affirming the Scout Promise and asking for God's help to keep it." They did and there was no more trouble with the boy in question. You see, in the Scout Promise you have a keen edged tool for special needs. Don't spoil the edge by too much unnecessary use.

And here is another thought. Are we being fair to the boys by assuming that they need to re-affirm their solemn Promise every week? Don't we trust them?

Every Scout has been fully prepared for his investiture. He has passed certain tests in technical Scouting, his Scoutmaster has we trust, made quite sure that he understands the full implication of the Law and Promise. Let us give him credit for honesty of purpose.