



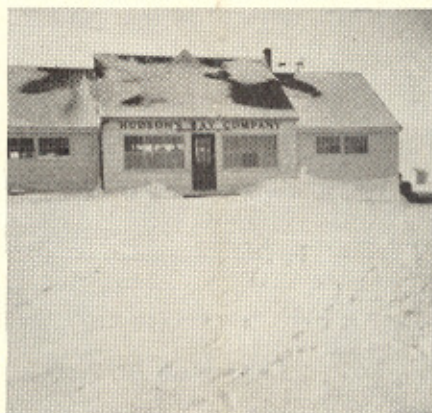
The Scout Leader

June Theme
SUMMER SCOUTING
GILWELL REFLECTING
SCOUT CAMPING

VOLUME 27 - No. 9

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

JUNE, 1950



Scouting is flourishing even beyond the Arctic Circle in Canada's far north. On a recent field trip into that territory Field Commissioner Herb Northcott took these photographs of some of our Northwest Territories Groups. Top row, left, Wolf Cubs at Aklavik; centre, Miss Dorothy Robinson, Scout-Guide leader at Tuktoyaktuk, is presented with her warrant; right, Cubs and Scouts of Fort McMurray; bottom row, left, Cubs and Brownies at Fort Simpson; centre, the Hudson's Bay Post at Tuktoyaktuk; right, Cubs at Aklavik learn the semaphore code.

SCOUTING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

SCOUTING continues to make progress in Canada's Northwest Territories according to the report of Field Commissioner Herb Northcott who visited the territories on behalf of Canadian Headquarters recently. Mr. Northcott, accompanied by Miss Beth Riddock of the Girl Guides Association, travelled by chartered plane as far north as Tuktoyaktuk, where Canada's northernmost Scout-Guide Troop is located.

Scouting in the territories is carried on largely among the children of Indian and Eskimo residents and the children of government and business

officials. Churches and schools are the chief sponsors of Groups, and R.C.M.P. constables are among the most active leaders.

One interesting sidelight of the visit was Mr. Northcott's evaluation of the new Winter Scouting uniform which he wore throughout the trip and found quite adequate even in the coldest weather on the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

At Fort McMurray a healthy Pack and Troop was carrying on under the auspices of the Anglican Mission and another Pack is to be formed by the

Roman Catholic Mission. A new Group is to be formed at Fort Smith shortly.

At Yellowknife, Scouting is strongly entrenched with a Pack of 30 boys and a Troop of 19 Scouts. A Second Pack is to be organized here shortly.

At Radium all the available boys in the community are members of the Cub Pack, which is composed of four boys.

Strongest Scouting centre in the north is that at Aklavik where there is a Troop of 25 Scouts and a Pack of 24 Cubs, attached to the Anglican Mission. The Roman Catholic Mission is

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The Sign Post

TROOP TRADITIONS

I AM a firm believer in the value of Troop traditions as aids to the development of esprit de corps. I know from my experience as a Scout and a soldier the impact that tradition has on conduct.

However, I am very aware that some traditions are not really making valuable contributions to the boy of today. I think we should examine our Troop traditions and consider carefully the abandonment of those which really give little to the present day life of the Scouts of the Troop. I refer, of course, not to basic traditions of Scouting and those connected with the history of the Group but to such unnecessary things as complicated opening and closing ceremonies, odd investitures, rowdy initiations and so on.

Let us take stock of our Troop traditions. Rid your Troop of those which contribute little or nothing to present spirit and efficiency. Retain and cherish by all means those which give added effectiveness to the happiness and joy of Scouting in the Troop.

THAT OLDER BOY

One reason for the loss of older Scouts is that some Scoutmasters fail to thrust responsibility onto their shoulders. Give them a job to do. Make them responsible for the training of younger lads, charge them with the care of Troop property, the Log, the campsite—anything which will make them realize they have a share in the success or failure of the Troop. Let them select their own helpers. The sixteen-year-old is a young man. Give him the authority and responsibility of a young man.

D. C. Spry

Chief Executive Commissioner.

THE SCOUT LEADER

The Idea Magazine for Canadian Scouters

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THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

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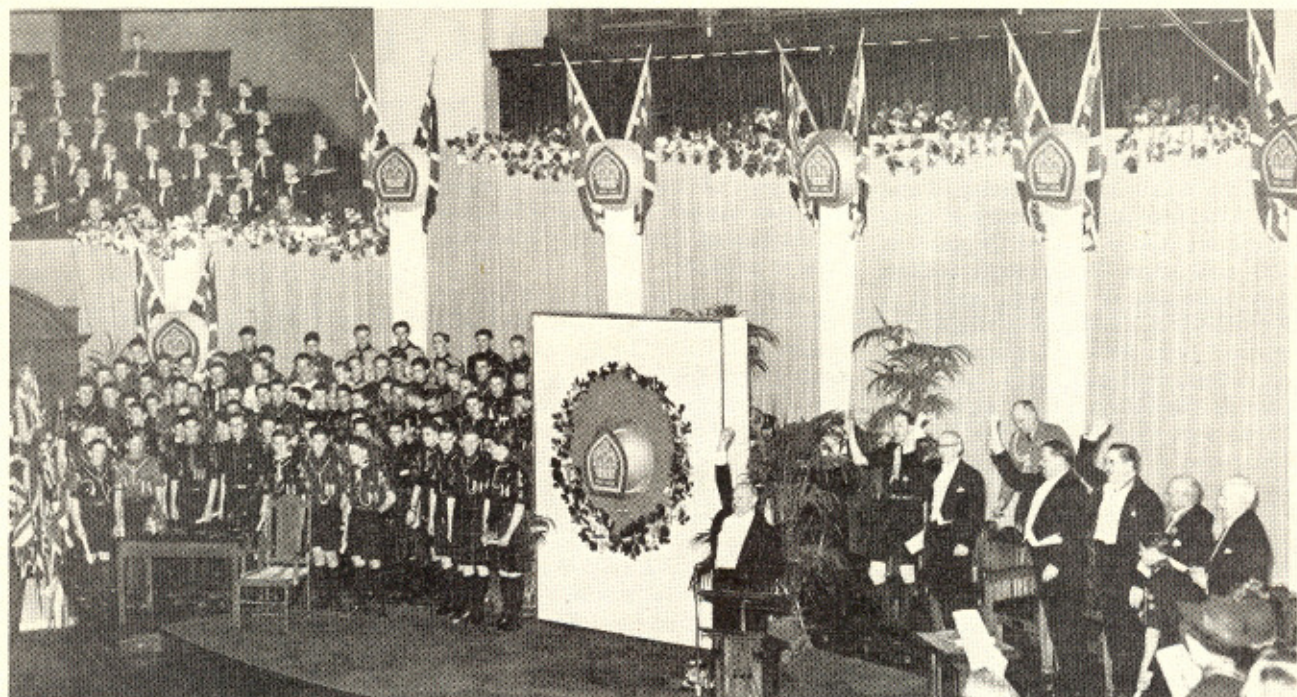
Summer Scouting

THE subject of summer Scouting has often been dealt with in these pages, and if we return to it again it is to impress upon our hundreds of new Scouters—what our experienced leaders already know—that the summer season offers endless opportunities for exploiting the Scouting game to the full.

Scouting, which includes Cubbing, is an outdoor activity, and the summer months provide the ideal time for adventures in the open. Those Troops and Packs which cease their activities when summer comes are apt to lose their zest for Scouting, for it is chiefly in the summer that the Scout programme can be carried out in all its diverse aspects and under the most favourable conditions.

It is true that about the end of June many Scouters feel they have earned a rest from Scouting. This is not always unreasonable, as most of them have been giving time and work to the Movement since the early fall and they feel the need for a breathing spell. Then, many of the boys have other interests in the summer—some have to work, or others go off on holidays with their parents. But it is probably true that most of the boys are available for Scouting, and every effort should be made to keep them together, as a Pack or a Troop, to engage in outdoor activities.

It is no easy task to run a Pack or a Troop continuously from year to year, but with some foresight and organization it is not impossible. Every Troop or Pack of normal size should have at least two assistants, and where this arrangement exists it should not be too difficult to allocate the work to enable the Scoutmaster or Cubmaster to get a spell away from duty. The latest census figures show that there are over 10,000 registered Scouters in Canada, which suggests that the Movement is steadily advancing towards the goal of having adequate assistance for unit leaders. (Continued on page 131)



The scene in Convocation Hall in Toronto when nearly 175 Toronto Scouts received their King's Scout certificates from the hands of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, Hon. Ray Lawson. His Honour is seen as he called for three cheers for the King's Scouts. Donald Gordon, President of the Canadian National Railways, was guest speaker and was himself made an honorary King's Scout.

What We Think

(Continued from page 130)

Scouting is not a seasonal game; indeed, it is one of the few games that can be carried on throughout the year. While some of the boys may not be available for some weeks of the summer, those who are should not be forgotten. Even where a Scouter is not fortunate enough to have the necessary help, members of the Group Committee should be enlisted to see that the available boys have a programme of hikes or overnight and weekend camps. In some circumstances two Troops or Packs may find it possible to combine their activities and share their leaders. This has been found workable in a number of instances where Troops have co-operated in running a summer camp, with the Scouters alternating with the years. This method helps to solve the problem for Scouters with family demands upon their time.

By these and other methods a live interest in Scouting can be maintained, and if enthusiasm is shown the time will come when boys and parents alike will find that Scouting in the summer can more than match any other kind

40,000 SCOUTS MEET AT HISTORIC AMERICAN SHRINE

And here,
In this place of Sacrifice,
In this vale of Humiliation,
In this valley of the Shadow
Of that Death out of which
The life of America rose
Regenerate and Free.

HENRY ARMITT BROWN
at Valley Forge, 1878.

AT THIS historic American shrine, notable as the site of the Winter Encampment of General George Washington and his Continental Army in 1777-1778, over 40,000 American Boy Scouts will meet June 30th to July 6th, for their Second National Jamboree.

Canada has been invited to send a contingent, and it is expected that all

of summer activity. It is during the summer months that Scouts and Cubs can be made to realize the real meaning of Scouting, for it is an outdoor game that is imbued with a genuine spirit of adventure. Much of the problem of holding our older boys in the Movement is reflected in what B.-P. once said: "Want of adventure brought the boy in; lack of it took him out".

of the ten Provinces will be represented at this huge gathering.

Valley Forge Park, which is situated partly in Montgomery County and partly in Chester County, Pennsylvania, is 20 miles northwest of Philadelphia. It is owned, maintained and preserved by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The reservation embraces 2,033 acres.

The encampment received its name from an iron mill or forge along the Valley Creek, built not later than 1751. The plant was not a forge in the sense of a smithy, but a mill in which, by the old time refining process, pig iron was changed to wrought iron and shaped for varied commercial uses.

The plant, then an important munitions plant for the American fighting forces, was burned in September, 1777, by British soldiers. The British, under General Howe, camped for three days on the site which was later to become General Washington's winter encampment.

The British, following their victory at Brandywine in September were in complete possession of Philadelphia. Morale in Washington's army was low,

(Continued on page 132)

40,000 Scouts

(Continued from page 181)

food and clothing were scarce. Under these circumstances it was decided not to attack the well-entrenched British forces, but to seek and fortify winter quarters. Valley Forge was selected and the American army encamped there during the winter months. It was terribly cold when Washington's soldiers took possession of the site, and it is recorded that on the first night, December 19th, 1777, Washington and his officers huddled round open fires braving the intense cold. Before log cabins were built Washington slept in a marquee, pitched under a gum tree. That marquee is on display in the Valley Forge Museum. A stone monument marks the site of Washington's marquee headquarters.



MAJOR ROY B. OGLESBY

Scoutmaster of the 38th Ottawa Troop who will lead the Canadian contingent to the Boy Scouts of America Jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa.

Naked, starving and inadequately equipped, the men at Valley Forge fell sick by the thousands and died by the hundreds. Late in December, 1777, Washington wrote to Congress "I can assure you it is much easier and less distressing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill and sleep under snow, without clothes and blankets. I feel superabundantly for the naked, sick and distressed soldiers, and from my soul, pity those miseries which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent."

One of the historic buildings Jamboree Scouts will see is the Washington Memorial Chapel and Museum of

THE FORGOTTEN MEN!

STRIKING a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands, yes, millions of Scout parents, an editorial in a recent issue of the *Saturday Evening Post* was headed: "Honorable Mention for Fathers of Boy Scouts." We reproduce it herewith:

"A lot of complimentary things are being said this year about the Boy Scouts, this being the Scouts' fortieth anniversary. We'd like to pay our respects to a Scouting auxiliary which will escape notice in this congratulatory shuffle. It's a group without a name; you might call its members the Old Involuntaries. "How on earth did I get here"? would do for their motto, or "Never quite prepared". We refer admiringly to the fathers of Boy Scouts.

"They squat around campfires with smoke in their bifocals but determination in their hearts, they sample and digest their sons' first outdoor cooking and declare it excellent. They leave good homes to limp into somebody's woods and dine on raw hot dogs and charred potatoes, they scramble up hills scrounging for firewood, they leap creeks, they tote buckets of water. Coming from gentlemen who dislike to walk across the room of an evening to change a radio programme, and who

prefer to drive when going to the corner drugstore, this is a performance which merits a smart salute.

"Gents who would no more dream of sleeping on the ground than of living in a tree ease their weary bones into pup tents in perfect pneumonia weather. They risk their legs trying to show they can still handle an axe; they clean mess kits who swore they'd never clean mess kits again, and they make an excellent show of liking it. Another underdone pork chop, sir, cooked over a fire of wet wood and bread wrappers? Yes, indeed, and a slug of that lukewarm birch beer to go with it. This is really living. Where—this side of basic training—can you equal it?

"They take part in discussions of the haversack as against the yucca pack; they fake an interest in compass reading and the tracks of field mice, and when shown a juniper tree, they say, "Ah, yes" instead of "I didn't think it was a sequoia". They pick campsites without mention of good beds at home; they practically never sneak away from Camp Tomahawk to that good restaurant they passed three miles down the road.

"Of course, these creaking woodsmen get more of a kick out of it than they believe possible, and go home feeling like heroes, taking it as big as Daniel Boone. That doesn't alter the fact that they deserve a good hand for it. They're good Scouts."

There's more truth than poetry in the above observations, and our only comment is that this is a good time to re-read the fifth chapter of the P.R. Handbook, starting on page six of that publication.

Five Thousand Attend

Five thousand residents of the Victoria, B.C., district crowded into the Bay Street Armories to see the annual Boy Scout and Wolf Cub Fair.

6th Quebec Rover Moot

The Rover Round Table of the Montreal District has announced a two day Rover Moot for Saturday and Sunday, July 15th and 16th. The Moot will be held at the 350 acre Camp Tamara-couta, in the Laurentians, 50 miles north of Montreal. Under the same sponsorship a Rover Camp is to be held at Tamaracouta from July 8th to 23rd, during which period Rovers may camp as long as they desire.

American History. This has been described as "an amazing poem in stone" and is one of the finest memorials to Washington and his fellow patriots in the country.

Many famous Americans camped at Valley Forge during that dreadful winter. Among them were James Monroe, 5th President of the United States, who was a lieutenant in the 3rd Virginia Regiment; John Marshall, later Chief Justice; Alexander Hamilton who became First Secretary of the Treasury; Aaron Burr, elected Vice-President of the U.S.A., and some authorities say that James Madison, 4th President of the U.S.A. was a private and a dispatch runner at the camp.

Canadian Scouts will never forget the Jamboree on this historic site.

Wrote Cyrus Townsend Brady:

No spot on earth,
Not the plains of Marathon,
Nor the passes of Sempach,
Nor the place of the Bastille,
Nor the dykes of Holland,
Nor the moors of England,
Is so sacred in the history
Of the struggle for human liberty
As Valley Forge.

CANADIAN SCOUT BROTHERHOOD FUND LAUNCHED

IN THE minutes of the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council held in Toronto on January 27th, 1950, the following is recorded as Minute 18.

"From time to time requests are received at Canadian Headquarters either from the International Bureau or individual Scout Associations in various parts of the world, asking for assistance. There is no fund available at the present time for such assistance since the termination of the Chins-Up Fund and it was felt that a fund of this nature should be established. This could be administered by the Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and one or two from Canadian Headquarters. The previous help given during the war years to Western Europe in the printing of Scout books and help in D.P. Camps had been much appreciated."

It was moved by Mr. Jackson Dodds, seconded by Capt. Barry German that such a fund, to be known as the "Scout Brotherhood Fund" be established.

Mr. McGirr, our Honorary Treasurer and Captain German, our Honorary Secretary, have laid down the following:

1. The Fund acts as a trust for contributions made by Canadian Scouts for the assistance of their brother Scouts in times of need.
2. The Fund within the limits of its assets makes available to Scouts, such help as may be needed, either in cash or such form as is deemed of most value.
3. Contributions to the Fund should be sent to the Association's Canadian Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
4. Funds as received will be deposited in a Savings Account in the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, designated "Scout Brotherhood Fund," pending investment in Canadian Government bonds, until the money is needed.
5. Disbursements from the Fund will be made by the Honorary Treasurer or Honorary Secretary jointly with one of two or three designated members of the Canadian Headquarters Executive.

During the war Canadian Scouts set up "The Chins-Up Fund" to assist their brother Scouts in the countries overrun by the enemy or who through enemy actions needed friendly help. Money for the Fund came from contributions made by individual Scouts

or earned by Packs, Troops, Crews, and Districts. The Fund gradually accumulated and as received either money or books were sent overseas.

In all \$44,264.57 was received by the Fund. \$25,000 of it was sent to Imperial Headquarters to assist British Scouts whose headquarters had been blitzed. \$19,074.11 was used to publish handbooks for the Scouts of a total of 33,000 for Poland, Netherlands, France, Norway and Czechoslovakia. The remaining \$190.46 was sent to the International Bureau for use in D.P. Scouts.

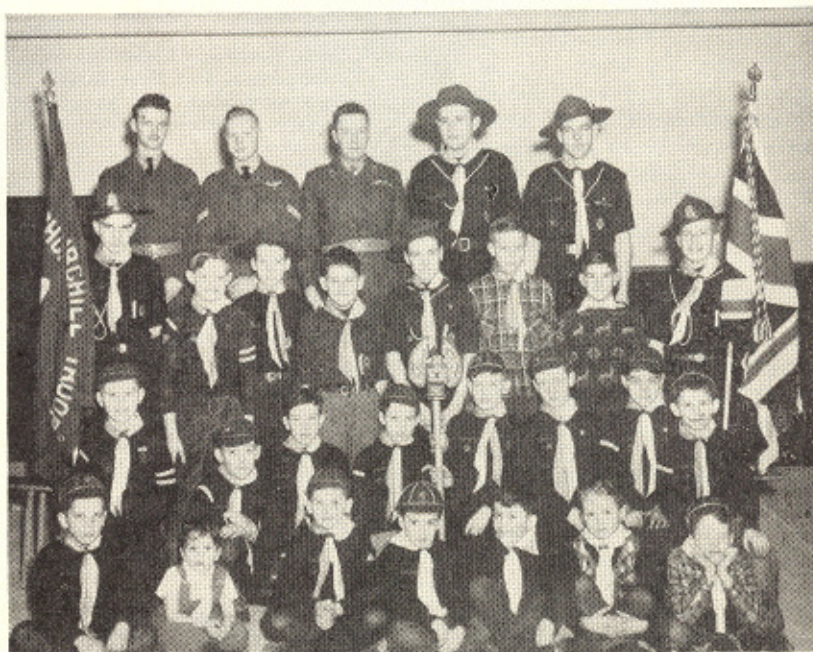
Since the close of the Fund troops and individuals have from time to time sent in contributions which they asked to be used to best advantage. These sums have been turned over to the International Bureau for D.P. Scouts. Our brother Scouts in Greece have asked for help in securing for them 5,000 Scout staves. If a fund had been available, it would have served as a nucleus around which the appeal could have been made. From time to time it has been felt that assistance might be given to special groups in Canada such as Indians and Eskimos.

During the coming years Canadian Scouts are going to be asked for contributions to B-P. Memorial House, Roland House, Somers House and the Chalet at Kandersteg.

We must remember that Canada has not yet made a real contribution to the B-P. Memorial Fund. We have not done so because the definite form of memorial has not yet been decided by Imperial Headquarters. Roland House which was badly bombed during the war needs help. It has been suggested that one room be set aside as a gift from Canada. If we are going to do this, we feel that not only should we equip the room in the first place but set aside enough money as an endowment for its continued upkeep. We also must think of Somers House. You have all heard of the Chalet at Kandersteg. It needs help. It has been suggested that Canada might equip a kitchen. I am sure you will all agree that there is the need for some central fund which might be built up over the years and which can be used to help our Brother Scouts in various parts of the world.

Course In Safety

KITCHENER, Ont., district started a special course in March covering the requirements of the Safety Man Badge. The Junior Chamber of Commerce has presented a challenge shield which will go to the Troop with the greatest number of Scouts qualifying for the Badge.



Starting two or three years ago with half a dozen Cubs and one Scout, the Scout Group at Fort Churchill, Manitoba, has grown to the strength shown in the above photograph. Members of the Group are sons of Canadian and United States military personnel at the station.

GILWELL-HAPPY LAND

REFLECTIONS

IT WAS the last night. For ten days thirty of us, from towns, cities and villages hundreds of miles apart had been living and training together on a Wood Badge Course.

Each man had been Patrol Leader for a day during that time. Each had taken his turn as water carrier, sanitary engineer, dishwasher, cook, wood gatherer, or Patrol site cleaner. We had lived under canvas.

There had been that memorable overnight journey, when the Patrol had hiked out across the countryside, packs upon our backs, travelling by compass bearing towards our objective, the shores of a beautiful little lake. None of us will ever forget our arrival there, a bit footsore and weary, to see the setting sun, a glowing ball of red fire, throwing its reflection across the smooth waters of that lake.

There had been the nightly council fires, the new songs, the crazy skits, and then that quiet and quite unforgettable few minutes when the course Scouter would speak to us. And when we returned to our tents, we sat over a cup of cocoa and discussed those talks, and we got to know so much more about Scouting and what it all meant.

Some of us were new to Scout leadership—had been at it for only two or three years. There were some veterans there too, fellows who had been Scouting with boys for fifteen and in one case over twenty years. They never appeared superior. They too had come like the rest of us to keep abreast of developments on Scouting, to renew the spirit and reaffirm the determination to give our boys the best of which we were capable.

There were the serious lectures and the practical demonstrations. Some of us had never done any tracking or stalking before—or had made plaster casts, and I know the others were as determined as I was to go back to our boys and give them the adventures of Scouting, which have been there since B.-P. wrote *Scouting for Boys*.

As I sit here reflecting on that memorable Gilwell, my mind is flooded with memories of S.T.A. (spare time activities), learning to spin a rope, bake a good twist, make a fire by friction set—there were a dozen others. And I think of the chaps around the table at meal times, and how we used to discuss the problems we had in our individual

Troops. We talked about how to get our boys into full uniform, about Patrol meetings, weekend camps, hikes, wide games, in fact almost every phase of Scouting. We learnt how the other fellow met his problems, and were amazed to find how many solutions there were that had never occurred to us.

But I think the event which will linger longest in my memory was the final council fire. It ranged over the whole gamut of our emotions. In the early stages we let our hair down. Never have I heard a gang sing with more gusto. We had seen a lot of humorous skits at other campfires, but each Patrol outdid itself that final night. We laughed until our sides ached. And yet there was a bit of sadness about the whole thing. Tomorrow we'd

great man—the man who gave us Scouting—and it came from years of experience with boys. In his words were summed up all the thrills and accomplishments of his Scouting years, his disappointments, his problems, his friendships. No doubt he saw in those embers a parade of all the boys who had gone through his hands over the years, and perhaps he saw them as they were today, business men, church leaders, educationists, a small army of young men imbued with the spirit of community service.

"There is one reason", he told us, "and one reason only for your being Scouters—and that reason is the boy. Until you realize this, no matter how technically capable you are, you'll never be a successful Scouter. All our efforts on this Wood Badge Course have been directed to one end—to making you a better leader—a leader imbued with faith in what Scouting can achieve, and strengthened with a



Seen above are Field Commissioner Herb Northcott of the Boy Scouts Association and Miss Beth Riddock of the Girl Guides Association as they were about to leave Edmonton to visit the Scout and Guide units in the Northwest Territories. They travelled by chartered plane.

pack our duffle and be on our several ways. Those new found friends, who had meant so much to us during those few days would be parting, and we couldn't help having some regrets about that. Then finally came the Chief's last talk. I'll never quite know how he condensed so much inspiration into so few minutes.

It was a still night. There was no moon, and so the stars shone out with added brilliance. We sat in that council fire circle with the black walls of the forest around us, the jewelled sky overhead, the dying embers of the fire below us.

The Chief stood up, drew his blanket around him and stepped out into the circle of light. His eyes were focussed on those glowing embers as if from them he drew his inspiration. But we knew that his inspiration came from a very

determination to carry away with you all you have learned, so that you might pass it on to others.

"Time has not permitted us to training you in many things. Our aim has been simply to whet your appetites so that you will go away determined to continue learning. When you have completed your Part III and are awarded your beads they should, each time you place them about your neck, remind you that a true Gilwellian never stops learning."

There were many other things he said to us that night, and constantly his expressions come to mind as week by week I carry on.

Nearly 250 Canadian Scouters attended Wood Badge Courses last year. Each of these Scouters must have been impressed, as I was with the practical training, the good fellowship and the

SPECIAL PACK MEETING

A COWBOY SHINDIG

HERE is an exciting Special Pack Meeting, staged recently by the 49th London, Ont., Pack. We presume this was an indoor programme, having been carried out early in March, but it could as easily be held out of doors. The programme followed this pattern:

To Lairs (to Bunkhouses): Tote out your gear. Git ready to ride herd.

Opening (the Round-Up): Yip, Yip, Yip. Gather round the corral. Cub Prayer, Grand Howl, Announcements.

Attendance and Dues: Call your handle pardner. Lay down your chips.

Inspection (Checking Gear): Points for Cowboy Range Gear (see notes at end).

Steam-Off (Wild Rodeo): Bulldogging game (see below).

Growl (Quiet Palaver): About range savvy and gear.

Instruction (Larning Time): Refresher on the Clove Hitch.

Games: Riding herd. Cowboys and Rustlers.

Clean-Up (Chores): Tote away your gear. Clean out bunkhouses.

Council Fire (Camp Fire on the Range): Cowboy songs, Guitar music, Cowboy story.

Closing (the Last Round-Up): Yip, Yip, Yip. Gather round the Corral. Announcements, Mouse Howl, Good Night, Good Hunting, Hightail it home.

Games for Cowboy Shindig

Bulldogging (Team Game). Supplies: length of rope for each Cub of one team. Divide Pack into two teams of equal numbers. Cubs of one team are Cowboys. Each Cowboy given a length of rope. Cubs of other team are Steers. Each team numbered from one upwards (secretly). Teams are not to know opposite numbers. On go—steers run, jump and act friskily, shouting their numbers loudly. Cowboys must locate their opposite numbers and tie them up—bowline around the waist, clove hitch

on the arm, or reef knot on the legs. Steers may frisk until touched then must sit down quietly to be tied. Cowboy raises arm. If a time limit is set, team tying most steers wins. If no time limit, first 4 Cowboys tying knot and raising arm win in their order. Incorrect knots are disqualified. Steers become cowboys to a second game.

Riding Herd (Relay Game). Supplies: piece of paper one foot square for each Six. Cardboard pie plate, stiff cardboard or book for each Six. Sixes in relay formation. Leading Cub or each Six ready with board in hand and paper steer on starter line. Leading buckaroos fan steer along floor with board to finish line or wall. Paper steer must not be hit with board. At finish line Cub picks up steer and runs back with board and steer to next Cub. Game continues for each Cub in relay style. First Six seated, arms folded wins.

Cowboys and Rustlers (Circle Game). Supplies: length of rope for each Cub or one team. Cut pieces of broom handles, 4 to 12 pieces. Half of Cubs form circle by touching hands. They are sleeping cowboys and close their eyes. Other half are Rustlers and each has a rope. Broomhandle steers are placed inside circle. Rustlers try to sneak past sleeping cowboys. To rustle a steer the rustlers must gain circle untouched, tie a clove hitch around

a steer and drag steer past sleeping cowboys without being touched. Rustlers must drop and lie dead if touched by cowboy. If time limit set, rustlers tying most steers win. If no time limit, first four rustled steers win. Cowboys become rustlers for second game.

Cowboy Outfit or Gear

Sombrero, wide-brimmed hat to keep sun, wind and rain out of eyes.

Bandana, used to keep dust out of nose and throat riding herd.

Flannel Shirt, to absorb perspiration while doing chores and riding.

Vest, to keep back warm yet allow free arm movement.

High Heeled Boots, to facilitate riding the stirrups straight-legged.

Spurs, to urge horse after cattle and punish wild bronchos.

Rope or Lariat, to rope horse or steer, tie pack, lug wood, and rig rope corral.

Western Stock Saddle, made deep for all day comfort; saddlehorn or pommel used to take shock of rope when throwing a steer.

Branding Iron, to mark cattle for ownership, usually at calf age.

Range Savvy

Terms used by the leaders included: hogleg, shooting iron; palaver, to talk; high tail it, hurry; drygulch, ambush; run a blazer, cheat; bunkhouse, chuckwagon, stagecoach, cowpuncher, longhorns, mesquite, pronto, pommel, chow, chores.

One does not need much imagination to picture the fun a Wolf Cub Pack would have with such a programme.



Above is shown the presentation of a crib to the Portage la Prairie, Man., General Hospital by the members of the 1st (St. Andrew's) Portage Troop. The Scouts raised the necessary funds through candy sales, operating check rooms, and advertising in their show programmes.

inspiration that comes from attendance at one of these Courses.

As one to whom Gilwell has opened up new horizons, and new possibilities in the service of Canadian boyhood, I urge every Scouter who is anxious to give greater service to his boys, to take a Wood Badge Course, this summer if possible. You will never regret it, and you'll return to your own unit, mentally, spiritually and physically refreshed.

SCOUTS AND SMOKING

By Magistrate J. H. Mitchell,
Oliver, B.C.

THERE are various matters in Scouting where the oblique, matter-of-fact approach pays better than the direct. Begin a talk about a certain matter and introduce incidentally, perhaps by way of example, the information you chiefly want to leave impressed.

This matter of smoking can be introduced incidentally as part of a yarn on physical health.

One is on perfectly sure ground when talking about something his audience agrees with wholeheartedly. Boys are interested in the kind of men they are likely to be and will agree 100% that to be a strong and rugged man they have to exercise their bodies to develop those muscles and lungs, and maintain muscular tone, to preserve their digestive systems by judgment in diet and attention to elimination, to keep the body breathing by attention to bathing and cleanliness, fresh air, etc.—all the Positive DO's B.-P. has listed.

Next embark on the Negative DONT's:

Don't just for indolence, neglect the toothbrush, or perform the drill perfunctorily, or to change wet clothes, or air camp bedding, or neglect cuts, scratches, splinters. Form healthful habits, and avoid unhealthy ones.

The use of tobacco, for instance. Every boy sooner or later has to answer that question for himself but it is no problem, really.

It is significant that athletes—boxers, track men, team players—do NOT use tobacco, any more than they would think of using alcohol. Tobacco affects the wind and the heart, it depresses the taste buds and so interferes with proper satisfaction of hunger. Anyone who is interested in developing strength of body has to have good wind, good heart action, the capacity to eat lots of good food and assimilate it, and so he is well advised to leave tobacco alone.

This is especially important for boys, for doctors tell us that nicotine, the active principle or drug contained in tobacco, actually has a drying action on young muscles. It is hardly consistent to go out for physical fitness and at the same time be doing something that will interfere with it.

B.-P. did not smoke. He was a soldier, and he considered that a soldier had to be constantly in a fine state of physical

fitness—muscles, heart, wind, etc., at all times in top trim. He also pointed out that a soldier has to be a good shot. He can't afford to have his eyes harmed by subjecting them to tobacco smoke, or his steadiness of hand and eye impaired for shooting.

A Scout is a fellow who is able to size things up for himself. Of his own choice, he selects what is good, and rejects what he knows is not. Just because other people select the wrong thing doesn't mean he should tamely imitate them. If you know you should change those wet socks or stockings, you change them, even if some idiot makes silly remarks. It is not manly to be foolish.

Some boys seem to think it makes them look pretty manly to smoke

J. H. Mitchell, J.P., of Oliver, B.C., a District Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association and a Police Magistrate, recently dealt at some length with the subject of "Scouts and Smoking" in his correspondence course study. Headquarters officials were much impressed with Magistrate Mitchell's comments, and believing them to be of general interest to the Movement, we reprint them herewith.

cigarettes. I think if you look around you, you will note that if anything, it is the reverse of manly, what with the women of the world nowadays doing a full share of the smoking. Did you ever notice that these He-men fellows don't appear to be He-men enough to smoke a pipe!

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WOOD BADGE COURSES

Cubmaster Courses

British Columbia, Camp Barnard.....	August 12-19
Prairie Provinces, Prince Albert, Sask.....	July 31—August 5
Quebec, Tamaracouta.....	August 19-26
Ontario, Blue Springs.....	July 22-29—September 2-9

Weekend Cubmaster Course

Ontario, Crooked Creek Camp.....	June 3-25
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Scoutmaster Courses

Maritime Provinces.....	July 18-28
British Columbia, Osprey Lake.....	August 19-27
Prairie Provinces, Prince Albert, Sask.....	August 7-16
Ontario, Blue Springs.....	July 29—August 6; September 9-17
Quebec, Tamaracouta.....	June 17-24
Noranda District.....	July 22-29

Weekend Scoutmaster Courses

Quebec, Quebec City.....	May 20—June 3
Quebec, Richmond.....	August 5-26
Ontario, Crooked Creek Camp.....	May 6—June 3

John Thurman, Camp Chief at Gilwell Park, England, accompanied by E. F. Mills, Executive Commissioner for Training, at Canadian Headquarters, will visit a number of these courses. The Executive Commissioner for Training will also act as Camp Chief at the British Columbia Scoutmasters' Course.

Scouts and Smoking

(Continued from page 136)

I suppose all of you know I smoke. I choose NOT to smoke in uniform, with Scouts. There is no particular virtue in that—it is just a matter of self-discipline, which everyone should practice. I have smoked a pipe practically every since I joined the Army when I was 19. Quite probably but for the accident of having lived the Army life, I never would have bothered learning. It is a habit, fairly expensive, not a very cleanly habit, either. I agree it is not necessary in the least.

My advice to you young fellows is this:

Wait until you are 21, a man grown, before you decide whether or not to become a smoker. You will then be old enough to know what you want to do, and that you are not doing it just to be like the crowd. You will then decide you like it, or you do not like it, in which case you will drop it. There are thousands of people who do not smoke, you know. They just don't want to.

Your job is to build your body and fine physical strength, so while you are still young and growing, leave smoking to the sissies who think they have to act like Big Shots.

It has always interested me to note that Scouts I gave the same advice to 15 years ago and who have been away in the Armed Services and back again, to this day do not smoke. Those chaps had the spunk, to avoid tobacco when they were growing and have had the spunk to decide for themselves when they grew to be men.

(Other opportunities for brief incidental references will arise in yarns on self-discipline, reasoned with behaviour, etc. I believe in Scouter's Five. Why, I wonder do Scouters forget about Scouter's Five at Campfire at camp? Too many campfires are a lot of noise and funny stunts only, with no advantage taken of the effective contrast of a crumb of sober thought. The opportunity is terrific).

Exercise Polar Bear

Three Barrie, Ont., Scouts, Roger Welsman, Bob Parr and Laurie Douthwaite, picked one of the coldest nights in March to conduct their own "Exercise Polar Bear." Loading their equipment on a ten foot toboggan they hiked out into the country, made their supper and spent the night in the sleeping bags on beds of cedar branches. Roger Welsman was a 1947 International and a First Canadian Jam-boree Scout.



At an impressive ceremony at Portage la Prairie, Rev. Canon Bays unveiled the bronze plaque pictured above at the Scout Cabin in memory of the former Cubs and Scouts of the community who gave their lives in the Second World War.

OBSERVATIONS ON

BIRDCRAFT

Col. R. B. Campbell, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.

1. Birdcraft should not be confined to the study of birds—it should also include the environment in which they dwell, and their companions, i.e., trees, bushes, flowers, insects, animals, reptiles.

2. A "prowl" in the wilderness to study nature must be organized down to the minutest detail—it should be considered as the essence of Scouting. One should see and not be seen, should hear and not be heard.

3. The fewer the numbers in a "prowl" the easier to stalk a bird and study its habits. One person is less likely to be spotted than two, two than three, and so on. A prowl should not consist of more than three people. Each one to have a distinct job, i.e., number one, to collect and record information about birds and animals; number two, to keep record of trees and bushes; three, wild flowers, insects, and reptiles.

4. Every "prowler" should have a notebook and pencil, and in each prowl there should be field-glasses, a haversack or case for trophies, a watch, and Record Book or Prowl Diary.

5. Communication between "prowlers" should be maintained by signs and signals. They should move like shadows.

6. In conducting a ramble to study nature the number should not exceed sixteen; it should be organized into five prowls under a Chief Prowler. From a convenient centre let the prowlers disperse, each prowl being given a specific area to scout. If time permits, let the prowls be out scouting for an hour—never hurry scouting. After an hour the prowls should assemble at a convenient centre and exhibit their trophies, describe what they observed, and compare notes. "Trophies" represent (1) birds and animals seen; (2) songs and calls of birds heard; (3) nests found—with eggs, young, or hatched off; (4) trees and bushes seen; (5) flowers found and collected; (6) insects; (7) reptiles. A record should be made of the trophies in the Prowl Record.

All interesting observations should be recorded in the Troop or Pack Record Book, and the trophies kept in the Troop or Pack Museum.

7. Every Troop or Pack should make a nature survey of the wilderness surrounding its district. Start operations from a suitable centre, say, from some park or public grounds with trees and bushes, and radiate out from it, going farther afield and extending its area as the Troop or Pack gains in experience

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Birdcraft

(Continued from page 137)

and knowledge. Start in a small way and gradually expand.

8. A bird or animal will spot a human being by:—

1. *Movement.* A quick movement is seen at once, so move slowly.

2. *Sound.* Tread lightly, and speak in whispers. Don't cough, or sneeze, or breathe loudly. Walk up against the wind.

3. *Size and Shape.* Keep low, and make use of cover and camouflage.

4. *Colour.* Blend in with the natural surroundings. Wear clothing of a greenish shade, and never startling colours.

5. *Smell.* Work against the wind. Don't smoke.

9. Points to be observed in order to distinguish birds:—

(1) size; (2) colour; (3) song or call; (4) flight; (5) gait on ground, i.e., hopping, or running, or walking; (6) sociability—if solitary, in pairs, or in a flock; (7) nature of environment; (8) season of the year and time of day; (9) food; (10) nest; (11) egg; (12) attitude towards human beings—friendly or wild.

10. The quickest means of identifying a bird is by its size, so for identification purposes it is a good plan to group birds by their size, selecting familiar birds as patterns for each size:

1. Wren size.
2. Sparrow size.
3. Robin size.
4. Pigeon size.
5. Crow size.
6. Hen size.
7. Duck size.

All the above can be seen in any town, in gardens, bird trays, etc. Each provides a distinct size pattern for the grouping of other birds as they are seen. Divide each group into flocks of six, working from the common to the rarer.

Naturally there will be a variation in birds in each district, according to whether it is urban or rural.

Using Handicrafts

ASSISTANT Scoutmaster A. M. Howland of Meadowlake, Sask., believes in the value of handicrafts in the Scout programme. "They often open up", he says, "the beginning of a later livelihood, as was the case with myself. Having learned Morse in my boyhood, I got my first job in forestry as a radio towerman."

WHAT A WOLF CUB SEES

FOLLOWING winter trips through the woods, Cubs of the 1st Campbellford, Ont., Pack, were asked by their Cubmaster, Isobel C. Totham, to write poems describing these rambles. Winner in the competition was Bob Cowell, age 11, who produced this excellent piece of work.

Winter in the Woods

In the woods there are many things.
Sleeping skunks and frozen springs.
Snow is falling all around

Making drifts upon the ground.
The chipmunk is a snoring chap.
The bear is taking his winter's nap.
The rabbit's tracks are plain and clear.
The hunter's gun is his greatest fear.
A sly old fox may be lurking there
All ready to pounce on a squirrel or hare.
The trees their leaves have already shed;
The woodchuck is curled in his cozy bed.
The sneaking wolf may be hiding near,
Waiting to spring on a timid deer,
And if you come to the woods with me
You may make a list of the things you see.



One of Canada's oldest and most active Scout Toyshops is operated by the Calgary Local Association. Equipped with the latest machinery, provided by the Calgary Kiwanis Club, the shop is operated on an all-year-round basis. Last Christmas 1750 toys were repaired for distribution. Toys are now available as required at any time of the year. The shop was originally started about 25 years ago by the late Leslie Sara, Scoutmaster of the 10th Calgary Troop.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF

SCOUT CAMPING



This is a sketch by B.-P. of one of his own weekend camps. The Founder shows himself preparing the noonday meal.

By E. E. Reynolds, Editor of
"Jamboree"

ONCE more we come to the camping season; it is true that Scouts can and do camp at all times of the year, but for us in the northern hemisphere the late spring and the summer with early autumn give the best time for our camps. We can then take along the tenderfoots as well as the experienced Scouts, and the Troop can camp as one community.

It is as well to remind ourselves of some of the distinctive features of a Scout Camp. The term "camp" has gained all kinds of strange meanings; it is even applied to holidays spent in huts fitted with all modern "conveniences". Now what do we, as Scouts mean by a camp? It is living for a period in the open country, looking after oneself, sharing a common life with others, and putting into practice all those outdoor activities we sum up in the word "Scouting".

When B.-P. started the Movement he had two very big tasks: the first was to get Scoutmasters to understand the Patrol method of training, and the second was to teach them the difference between mass-camping and Scout-camping. So in October, 1909, he wrote:

"Scout camps should be small—not more than one Troop camped together;

and even then each Patrol should have its own separate tent, at some distance from the others. This latter is with a view to developing the responsibility of the Patrol Leader for his distinct unit. And the locality of the camp should be selected for its Scouting facilities."

This seems plain Scout sense to us; in fact we find it difficult to think of any other way of running a Scout camp. It was, however, a revolutionary point of view forty years ago. So B.-P. had to go on educating his Scoutmasters. He returned to the matter a year later, writing in 1910:

"I strongly advise small camps of about half a dozen Patrols; each Patrol in a separate tent and on separate ground so that the Scouts do not feel themselves to be part of a big herd, but members of independent responsible units . . . Patrols should be kept intact under all circumstances."

A year later he was camping in Norway (a sketch of his camp will be found on page 103 of the World Brotherhood Edition of *Scouting for Boys*); from there he wrote of the delights of living backwoods fashion and of all the little jobs of camp life that bring so much pleasure. Then he points the moral:

"They (i.e. the camp shores) will give enjoyment and satisfaction to the

older man, while, to the boy they bring delight, experience, resourcefulness, self-reliance, thought for others, and that excellent discipline of camp tradition and of being expected to do the right thing for himself. They have no time for idleness, and give no room for a shirker. But that is a very different thing from the streets of canvas town where the supplies are sent in by a contractor and cooks and served by paid servants, the boys in the herd merely doing what they are ordered to do."

A year later, in 1913, B.-P. again discussed the subject of camping; he wrote:

"It is a great thing to have got the camp recognized as the great feature of the year for Boy Scouts. The next thing is to ensure that, having got into the way of having camps, we do not, as has been rather often the case, confine our programme to the same line year after year. It is best to change one's locality each season, as this in itself alters to some extent the routine, and also suggests new subjects for training, according to local conditions."

So year by year B.-P. trained his Scoutmasters in the principles of Scout camping. When, later on, training camps for Scoutmasters were started, the unusual method was adopted by B.-P. of running them as Scout camps so that the men would have a practical, day-to-day experience of how Scouts should camp.

As a result of this long-continued instruction and advice, it is probably safe to say that most Scouts camps are run in B.-P.'s way, but some are not so organized; some still are run on mass ideas; Patrols are split up, activities are centralized, and all is reduced to a severe routine. So it is worth our while reminding ourselves, and other Scouters, of a few of the main points B.-P. found it necessary to drive home again and again.

It should not now be "news" to any Scouter that the Patrol remains the unit of training at camp as in the headquarters. In fact, if Scout camps are still run like "canvas towns" it must be through pure perversity and not from ignorance. So I do not propose to spend time discussing the matter—because there is nothing to argue about! A Scout camp is run on Patrol lines; if it is run in any other way, it is not a Scout camp; it may be a wonderful affair and useful in

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Scout Camping

(Continued from page 139)

lots of ways, but, I repeat, it is not a Scout camp. So why argue about it?

There are two points made by B.-P. that call for more consideration.

"1. The locality of the camp should be selected for its Scouting facilities.

2. It is best to change one's locality each season."

1. Scouting Facilities

We are all familiar with the list of features to be taken in account when selecting a camp site—most of these concern health and comfort (in the camper's sense of the word); but do we give enough attention to the need for asking "Will this place be good for practical Scouting?" For this we need small timber that can be cut for fires and for pioneering; we need open country with some brushcover for Scouting games; water for swimming is desirable, especially for Scouts who have no swimming facilities at home. The wilder the country the better, even if it takes some trouble and organization to get there and to secure supplies. Get as far away as possible from what we proudly call "civilization". We need the nearest approach we can get to Backwoods Country. That is not easy, but with determination we can find a place suitable for outdoor Scouting.

2. Change of Locality

For week-end Patrol camps circumstances may force us to use the same site frequently or even regularly, but for the main Troop camp of the year we should take B.-P.'s advice and seek a new place each year. He has pointed out the chief advantages in doing this—the nature of our surroundings and the type of country suggests new activities; one place, for instance, may be ideal for pioneering; another may be most suitable for wide games; yet a third may be particularly rich in its possibilities for observing wild life. To these may be added other reasons for changing locality from year to year.

At each fresh site the Patrol Leaders have to face new problems of lay-out; if they return to the old site they will probably use the old fire-places, pitch their tents in the same spots, and so on. A new site is a challenge to their initiative. More important still is that the Scouts will be adding a new area to their first-hand knowledge of their own country, or of some other country. They will meet fresh people, see other kinds of buildings, learn new local customs and folk-lore; and, incidentally,

INFORMATION ON THE

Religion and Life Award

Salvation Army

1. Be a member of a Sunday School and show satisfactory attendance at same. Serve in the Sunday School or other Branch of The Salvation Army Corps in some capacity requiring regular service and attendance.

2. Demonstrate the general knowledge of how Scouting, in and through The Salvation Army, helps to promote better feeling and goodwill—also mutual respect among all nations and races.

3.* Pass an examination on a Scripture study course as set forth by the Y.P. Department at Territorial Headquarters.

4. Form the habit of daily devotions (prayer and Bible reading).

5. Recruit one or more boys not already connected with any Church or Sunday School.

6. Make some regular contribution from your own funds for the furtherance of the Lord's work.

7.* Have some knowledge of the story and growth of The Salvation Army.

8.* Know the foundation beliefs of The Salvation Army.

To secure this Badge, the Scout must fulfill the requirements to the satisfaction of the Group Chaplain—and be at least a Second-class Scout. This badge must be passed annually.

Where a boy does not belong to The Salvation Army, he must fulfill the requirements to the satisfaction of the Minister of his own Church—where a 'Religion and Life Award standard' has been set up.

*Non-Salvationist members who are not attached to a Church with such a Badge standard, may qualify for this badge by adhering to the Salvation Army standard except in points 3, 7, and 8—which will take in the Scripture study course of their own Church, and a knowledge of the story and growth of their own Church, with the foundation beliefs of same.

they may be the heralds of Scouting in a part where the Movement is almost unknown. If there are Scouts there, then the arrival of the campers means a stimulus for the resident Scouts.

So when we begin hunting for a camp site this year, let us bear these things in mind, and try, not only to run the camp as a Scout camp, but get our boys to fresh places for their Scouting.

The United Church of Canada

A Scout must, to the satisfaction of the Christian Education Committee or the minister of his own church fulfil at least 9 of the following achievements, in which must be included sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

1. Serve in the Church, Sunday School, or in some definite organization of the Church, in some capacity requiring regular service.

2. Attend Church Service and Sunday School for 75% of the Sundays possible.

3. Pass an examination on a Bible Study or other suitable course conducted by his Church, Church School, or similar organization.

4. Form the habit of daily devotions, including Scripture or other religious reading and prayer.

5. Be recommended by your Scoutmaster as having shown satisfactory evidence in the practice of the spirit of the Scout Promise and Law.

6. Contribute regularly from his own savings to one or more Church funds.

7. Recruit one or more members not already having a Church or Church School connection.

8. Attend 75% of your regular Scout meetings.

9. List 5 ways in which the Church and the World Brotherhood of Scouting help to promote a better feeling of goodwill and mutual respect among nations and races.

10. Read 3 books from the Church School library, or 3 other approved religious or non-fiction books.

11. Participate in the distribution of the weekly Church bulletin or programme, or any special literature of the Church, on 3 or more occasions.

12. Know something of the author and circumstances under which six great hymns were written.

Attention

1. The above requirements are to be fulfilled annually.

2. Every Scout should qualify for this badge.

3. It is recommended that each United Church Scout Troop be under the direction of the local church Christian Education Committee. It is recommended that the chairman of the local Scout Group Committee be a member of the church and ex-officio on the Christian Education Committee of the Session.

THE ROVER WORLD

Wins Progress Thong

ONE of the first Progress Thongs to be awarded in Canada under the Plan for Rover Scouts, was presented recently to Rover John Sutherland of Woodstock, Ont., formerly of the 40th Crew in Hamilton. The award was announced by Hal Taylor, Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Rovers. The requirements for this thong as given in Sec. 91, P.O.R., are:—

(a) Over a period of at least six months record his activities by keeping a log or by producing models, charts or maps dealing with the subject selected by him, under section 87, P.O.R., and submit these records to the Rover Scout Leader and Crew from time to time as desired by them.

(b) By talk, demonstration, discussion and expedition or by other method show that he has been active in the

pursuit of his choice.

The badge is in the form of a lanyard, worn between the left shoulder and left breast pocket, which the Rover makes for himself, and in which he ties a diamond knot, for each class of subject in which he qualifies.

John received the heartiest congratulations from those attending the Ontario Rover Winter Rally at Camp Samac, Oshawa.

The subjects suggested in Section 87 are divided into five groups under the general headings, World Affairs, National Affairs, Cultural Subjects, Scoutcraft, and Handicrafts, Hobbies and Sports. It is hoped that John Sutherland will not for long remain the only

Rover in Canada to be the proud possessor of the Rover Progress Thong.

Oshawa Rovers Aid in Search

*By Rover Scout Don Houlden,
Oshawa, Ont.*

THIRTY-FIVE Rover Scouts from Oshawa's three Crews came to the assistance of weary searchers late in March, for the body of 9-year-old Kenneth Foster of Ajax, lost in the tangled underbrush and hole-pocked fields of the Pickering Creek area near Ajax.

The 4th, 7th and 8th Oshawa Crews, armed with staves, ropes and lanterns, probed the very swift creek for several hours under the leadership of Charles

K. Anderson, R.S.L. of the 8th Crew. The going was dangerous, as the search was conducted in complete darkness, in unknown, rough country where the level of the ground continually dropped into deep holes and ruts.

The Oshawa Crews left the area about 10.30 p.m. under Provincial Police direction. However the 8th Crew was alerted at 4.30 in the morning, and 14 of its 18 members reported. They came from all parts of the city in response to a telephone relay system. After two hours searching, the body of the lad was discovered under a tree by Ajax searchers and the Crews were released from duty. Provincial Police and residents of the area com-

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Announcing!

The First

CANADIAN ROVER MOOT

BLUE SPRINGS SCOUT RESERVE

(Near Acton, Ontario)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31st

to

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th

1951

Canadian Headquarters is happy to announce the dates for the First Canadian Rover Moot as above. Ontario will act as host Province, and programme arrangements will be under the direction of the Ontario Rover Round Table. As plans progress further announcements will be made.



BRIEF BITS About Scouting

Marksmanship Competition

SCOUTS of the Lachine and Brownsburg Troops in Quebec recently concluded an interesting series of marksmanship competitions for a trophy presented by Mr. F. Fox of Lachine, and for a High Scorer Cup, presented by Mr. Michael Cattiny also of Lachine. The series consists of home and home matches, by teams of six Scouts from each Troop. In the first match at Lachine Brownsburg walked off with the honours with 968 points to Lachine's 938 points out of a possible 1,000. In the return match Brownsburg again took the honours and won the trophy.

Rover World

(Continued from page 141)

plimented the Crews on their organization and despatch in responding to the emergency call.

At New Glasgow, N.S.

NEW Glasgow, N.S., Rovers planned and executed an interesting weekend scheme recently. Deciding that they were getting too much indoor Rovering, they decided on a weekend at a ski lodge. Three went out on Saturday morning, and some during the afternoon or evening. The weather was anything but attractive, it raining most of the time. The first group to arrive planned a night scheme for the whole Crew. The scheme was laid over the ski trails up the side of a mountain some 600 feet where a snow fight was enjoyed. The following day was spent in pioneer bridge building. A monkey bridge was slung across a small stream and a start was made on a trestle bridge at the same location. The Crew plans to approach the ski club for unrestricted use of the cabin and site. The weather later turned out cold and sunny. The Crew report ended:—"The lads all had a whale of a time and are rarin' to go for the next one, which will be a bit stiffer, now that they have had a bit of experience.

this time with a score of 972 points to Lachine's 930. P.L. Guntas Grintals of Lachine, however, took the high score award with a score of 400-20X out of a possible 400-40X. B. Cribb of Brownsburg was runner-up. At Lachine the Dominion Bridge Rifle Club placed their facilities at the disposal of the Scouts and furnished range officers, and at Brownsburg the C.I.L. range was used with C.I.L. officials in charge.

Studying the Beaver

WOLF Cubs of the 3rd Barrie, Ont., Pack studied Canada's national animal the Beaver from more than one angle recently. Cubmaster W. M. Salter had persuaded a guide to send a Beaver for study purposes. The Cubs examined the animal in detail and then were able to taste it, for the guide had sent a hind quarter which had been roasted and which the Cubs enjoyed in sandwiches.

Cub Hobby Show and Display

The Coliseum at Ottawa's exhibition grounds was the scene recently of a splendidly organized Wolf Cub Hobby Show and Display. A thousand Cubs took part, and well over 2,000 spectators visited the show during the afternoon.

Capacity Crowds

Capacity crowds attended the two performances of a Scout Revue, Spotlight on Canada, staged by the Scouts of the 1st St. Andrew's Troop in Portage la Prairie. The show was a take-off on some of the better known Canadian radio programmes.

Northwest Territories

(Continued from front page)

to establish a Pack and Troop shortly, and a third Group is expected to be started at the Day School.

Canada's most northerly Group is situated at Tuktoyaktuk where Miss Dorothy Robinson, mission school teacher, has the unique position of being Scoutmaster and Guide Captain of a combined Troop and Company of Eskimo Scouts and Guides. Miss Robinson was presented with her warrant by Mr. Northcott.

At Fort McPherson a Troop is to be organized shortly and at Fort Simpson there is a Pack and Troop of Indian boys. Another Pack and Troop is located at Hay River, and Fort Vermilion boasts the largest Cub Pack in the Northwest comprising 40 Cubs. This Pack is being divided into two Packs this year, and a Troop is to be started as soon as the Cubs are old enough to go up.

Scouting, according to Mr. Northcott's report, is doing a splendid job for the boys of the Far North and the work has the enthusiastic support of Federal Government officials and the R.C.M.P.

Empire Youth Sunday

May 14th will be observed throughout Canada as Empire Youth Sunday. Most churches have special services and parades to mark the day, and Scout Groups are urged to co-operate in such services and parades when requested to do so. The Boy Scouts Association officially endorses the objects of Empire Youth Sunday.



To equip Edmonton District's new Toyshop the Rotary Club of the city presented the bench power tools shown above. The Rotary Club has consistently supported Scouting in Edmonton, and in return the Scouts of the city act as ushers at the annual Rotary-Shrine Circus.



THE DUFFEL BAG



13 Auto Mechanics

THIRTEEN Edmonton, Alta., Scouts recently earned their Auto Mechanic badges after a 12 week course. The course was conducted by Harry Holt, who had the co-operation of Harry Cohen, owner of the Jasper Auto Parts shop. Mr. Cohen permitted the full use of his shop and equipment for the course which took up two nights a week. The Scouts were required to get 84% on the examination to pass.

Nature Study Aids

OFFICIALS of the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto report many inquiries from Scouters for coloured pictures of birds, mammals, etc. Few better examples of such pictures are available than those which appear regularly in *Canadian Nature* magazine. Scouters will be happy to know that back issues of *Canadian Nature* are available. Five different issues, their selection, are available for 50 cents; ten copies of one issue for 50 cents, 20 for \$1.00, and the same rate for larger quantities. Scouters requiring copies should write direct to *Canadian Nature*, 177 Jarvis St., Toronto 2, Ont., and should mention *The Scout Leader*.

Man of the Year

BY a large margin, Cubmaster Vernon Fagan of West Vancouver, was voted "Man of the Year for 1949" by the readers of the *Lions Gate Times*, a West Vancouver weekly newspaper. Eight others were nominated for the honour. Mr. Fagan has lived in West Vancouver for 27 years and is the father of a family of four children. For 15 years, with the help of Mrs. Fagan, his main interest has been in Scouting. His first Cub Pack, grew so rapidly that it had to be divided into two Packs. Recently a third Pack was organized. The *Lions Gate Times* said of him:—"going earnestly, faithfully and quietly about his self-appointed duties, Vernon Fagan has for the long period of 15 years, benefitted the entire municipality by his fine work with West Vancouver's 'men of the future.'"

"The *Lions Gate Times* is pleased to endorse the choice of a large number of its readers in naming Cubmaster Vernon Fagan as West Vancouver's 'Man of the Year for 1949'."



When Scout Donald McKenzie of Brownvale in the Peace River District of Alberta was confined to his bed with illness he was not idle. He knitted this Cowichan sweater for himself.

M.L.A. Not Too Busy

IT is the busy man who can always manage to budget his time effectively. Sometimes we hear of Scouters who say that they cannot find time to tackle a Correspondence Course, but on April 6th, the Training Department sent Study One to Assistant District Commissioner Gordon E. Taylor of Drumheller. In addition to earning his living, and being an Assistant District Commissioner, Mr. Taylor is also a member of the Alberta Legislative Assembly.

They Had No Idea

REPORTING a Parents' Night at the 5th Dartmouth Group, Scoutmaster Ralph Webber comments:—"The important part of it all was that many of the parents who had no idea what Scouting was all about, or what their boys did for two hours every Friday night, suddenly came to the realization that there was something to this after all." The Parents' Night took the form of a demonstration Pack meeting with questionnaire, a Going Up Ceremony, a demonstration Troop meeting, and two Scout films, one featuring the Nova Scotia contingent at the Canadian Jamboree. This type of evening does give parents an insight into what Scouting is trying to accomplish.

Financial Campaign

IN their effort to raise their quota for the National Financial Campaign, the Wolf Cubs of Bradford, Ont., appealed through the local newspaper *The Witness*, for jobs whereby the Cubs could earn the necessary funds. In the first week the Pack raised 80% of its objective by this means. The Cubs carried out a wide assortment of tasks, and their enthusiasm was the means of enlisting the services of two boys who were not Cubs on one large snow removal job.

25th Anniversary

Scouting in the town of Mount Royal, Quebec, celebrated its 25th Anniversary in March with a father and son banquet, attended by over 300 Scouts, Cubs and fathers. Earl T. Moore, President of the Montreal Boy Scouts Association, was guest speaker and paid tribute to the splendid leadership given the Group. The catering was carried out by the mothers of the Scouts and Cubs. Presentation of Badges, a sing song, magic show and movies completed the programme.

Help for Your Troop

"If only I could get some help with my Troop!" How often one hears a Scouter make this plaintive plea, and yet most communities are full of people who are willing to help if only approached. A Scouter we know recently wanted to smarten up his Troop. Knowing that the father of one of his Scouts was a Warrant Officer in the Army he asked him to come along and school the boys in correct posture and in elementary drill. The result—that father has signed on as an A.S.M. The same evening the Scouter, through the D.S.M. invited an Air Force officer to the Troop to yarn to the boys about a recent trip to England, and his impressions of the opening of Parliament, plus a visit to Scotland Yard. This officer turned out to be an expert archer and signaller. He was enthusiastic when asked to conduct a course for the Archer Badge, and to act as examiner for the Signaller Badge. In every community, we repeat, there are people who will give aid to the over-worked and harassed Scoutmaster if they are asked.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

WARRANTS ISSUED

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

British Columbia—Elizabeth K. Bibbs, West Vancouver; Charles A. Spratt, Vancouver; Grace R. Mears, Victoria.

Alberta—Stella J. Rushman, Edmonton; John A. Halliwell, Edmonton.

Ontario—Russell Wm. Hawker, Toronto; Mary Houston, Toronto; Verla L. Locey, Toronto; Douglas A. Hartwell, Toronto; Ernest A. Attenborough, Toronto; Henry S. Gosling, Toronto; Edward L. Simmons, Toronto; Harry Boyle, Toronto; Russell L. Goldman, Toronto; Jack R. Rawling, Toronto; Gordon D. Ottaway, Toronto; B. Richard Boardman, Toronto; Trevor James, Toronto; Douglas M. Derry, Toronto; Louis R. Coleman, Toronto; George Norman Hartwell, Toronto; Harry James Harlick, Toronto; Thomas J. Pinkerton, Smiths Falls; Thomas E. Elliott, North Bay; Robert J. Tice, London; Robert Alan Marshall, Waterloo; Robert C. MacGregor, Toronto; Archibald M. Walker, Toronto; John Cecil Knox, Toronto; James A. Armstrong, Toronto; William Stephen MacIntosh, Toronto; Marjorie Thrasher, Toronto; Gordon Miles Baratt, Toronto; Andrew Alexander Hughes, Toronto; Elaine Deacon, Toronto; Gary E. McGregor, Toronto; Gordon S. Trowbridge, Toronto; Clayton M. Houston, Toronto; Shirley E. M. Longmore, Toronto; Patricia A. Wheeler, Toronto; Carl Robert Harding, Toronto; James R. Reid, Toronto; Margery G. Cobb, Toronto; Hugh J. Fyffe, Toronto; Stanley Jones, Toronto; James E. McInerney, Toronto; George E. Exley, Toronto; Elizabeth Schofield, Toronto; Frederick J. Clark, Toronto; Albert DeBaermacker, Toronto; Joyce M. Wilson, Toronto; Edna Watkins, Toronto; Patricia June Stacey, Toronto.

New Brunswick—Frank Wallace Stewart, Saint John; Oscar Rendal Hughes, Newcastle Creek; Gracia Cyr, Edmundston East.

Nova Scotia—George William Crook, Dartmouth; Walter A. Brundage, Dartmouth; Alexander Bengt, Dartmouth; William A. Young, Dartmouth; Gordon Albert Barne, Greenwood, King's Co.

MANITOBA TAKES OVER N.W. ONTARIO

Effective March 1st, 1950, all Scout organizations in the Thunder Bay District of Northwestern Ontario came under the jurisdiction of the Manitoba Provincial Council, which has been renamed the Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario Council. The new Council will have jurisdiction over all Scout centres in Manitoba and in the Ontario Districts of Kenora and Rainy River (which have been serviced from Winnipeg for some years) and Thunder Bay.

The transfer and extension of Manitoba Jurisdiction has been under consideration for many months. The areas affected are much closer to Winnipeg than to Toronto, and the transfer will mean faster service than Ontario, by reason of distance, has been able to give. Arrangements are being made for Scout organizations in the transferred area to be presented on the Executive Committee of the new Council.

STAFF VACANCIES

Manitoba and N.W. Ontario

Field Commissioner for City of Winnipeg.

Salary \$2,400, depending on ability and experience.

Duties—responsible for organization of new Metropolitan Area and field work in the City of Winnipeg.

Successful applicant will at first work out of Provincial Office and be paid by Province. As soon as organization is completed and in successful operation, it is expected that a new office will be opened.

Applications are to be sent to either the Administration Department here, or direct to the Provincial Commissioner, The Boy Scouts Association, 242 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg.

South Waterloo, Ont.

Executive Commissioner for South Waterloo, Ont. District includes city of Galt, towns of Preston and Hespeler and several villages and rural areas. Scout census, December 31st, 1949, was 1,051 all ranks.

Salary depending on education, business training and experience, Scout training and experience. Applicants are requested to state salary expected.

Pension plan and Group Insurance in accordance with Association policy.

Applications are to be sent either to the Administration Department at Canadian Headquarters or direct to the Acting Executive Commissioner, The Boy Scouts Association, Room 18, McIrvine Block, Galt, Ont.

Manitoba and N.W. Ontario

Field Commissioner to work under the direction of the Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario Council, with headquarters in Brandon, Manitoba. Duties to include Field work in Brandon and Western Manitoba.

Salary depending on education, business training and Scouting experience and training. Applicants should state salary expected.

Pension and Group Insurance plans in accordance with Association policy.

Applications should be sent either to the Administration Department at Canadian Headquarters, Ottawa, or direct to the Provincial Commissioner, The Boy Scouts Association, 242 Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

LEAPING WOLF BADGE

The new Leaping Wolf Badges, now being sold through Provincial Headquarters and the Stores Dept., are square in shape rather than oval, and are somewhat larger in size. The explanation for this is that these badges are purchased in England and are the same design as used there. Delay in delivery would result from having them manufactured specially to meet the Canadian specifications.

TRAVEL PERMITS

Scout units planning to travel in the United States or other Canadian Provinces must first obtain a "Permit to Travel" obtainable through Provincial Headquarters. These permits must have the approval and signature of the chairman of the Group Committee, the District Commissioner (or Provincial Commissioner as the case may be) and forwarded to Provincial Headquarters. If the travel is to be in the United States the form must also be approved by Canadian Headquarters and the Boy Scouts of America. A period of not less than three weeks should be allowed for this form to be completed and returned.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION

Scouters and others interested in the Movement, travelling from Province to Province and wishing to obtain information or to visit Groups should obtain from their District Commissioner or Provincial Headquarters a Letter of Introduction signed by their Provincial or District Commissioner. This is simply a guarantee of good faith and a form of identification.