

The **Scout Leader**

March Theme
SPRING BREAK-UP
GROUP FINANCE
CAMPING THEMES

VOLUME 27 - No. 6

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MARCH, 1950



Newfoundland
Provincial
Council



Constituted
January 27, 1950

A Typical Newfoundland Scout at the First Canadian Jamboree

W E L C O M E N E W F O U N D L A N D

The Sign Post

THE WINTER SCOUTING HANDBOOK

This book has been in preparation for over two years. It has taken a long time to check every detail. The advice of very experienced Scouters and cold weather experts have been invited. This book will act as a sound guide to real Canadian Scouting out of doors.

There are two prerequisites to Scouting out of doors in Canadian winter. Firstly, Scouts and Scouters must know how to conduct themselves. This book is designed to assist you. Secondly, we must be properly clothed and equipped. The winter clothing and equipment now stocked by the Stores Department and its agents are recommended by the training staff and cold weather experts to answer this requirement.

ANNUAL REPORTS

The standard of annual reports from Groups, Districts and Provincial Councils reaching Canadian Headquarters has very considerably improved over the last two or three years and I wish to congratulate all those who in any way have been connected with their preparation. It is an important thing that such reports should be neat, tidy and well reproduced as they are read by an ever-widening public. It is important that the public should see the results of our efforts in well written, simple interesting documents. Illustrations, simple graphs, comparisons with previous years and so on, all make for interesting reading. These and many other methods are being used in the reports we are receiving.

These reports can also be of very considerable value to our readers providing they will study them carefully and make sound deductions for their guidance in the future.

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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This Month

	PAGE
THE SIGN POST	82
WHAT WE THINK	82
<i>Welcome Newfoundland</i> <i>A New Pamphlet</i>	
ADVENTUROUS SCOUTING	83
CAMP THEMES	85
SPRING BREAK-UP	86
MAKING PLASTER CASTS	87
U.S. JAMBOREE	88
GROUP FINANCES	89
CARELESS TALK	89
PROMOTION IN SCOUTING	90
ONE HUNDRED ACTIVITIES	91
SCOUT SHORTS	92
RELIGION AND LIFE AWARD	93
THE DUFFEL BAG	95
HEADQUARTERS NOTICES	96
TRAINING COURSES	96

COVER PICTURE

This excellent study of a Newfoundland Scout is a National Film Board photo.

What We Think

Welcome Newfoundland

FRIDAY, January 27th, was an historic day in Canadian Scouting, for it was on that day that the Boy Scouts Association in Newfoundland was granted its Charter as a Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada. While Newfoundland has been a Province of Canada for nearly a year, it was necessary for the Newfoundland Association to make formal application for a Provincial Charter at its annual meeting, which in turn was granted by the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council in Toronto on January 27th.

The nearly 110,000 Cubs, Scouts, Rover Scouts and Leaders and thousands more Association, Committee and auxiliary members in Canada extend the "left handshake" of Scout fellowship to their brother Scouts of the Newfoundland Council. Mr. E. D. Foran, Chief Commissioner of the Newfoundland Scouts, and their first Provincial Commissioner, led a contingent to the First Canadian Jamboree in Ottawa last summer, and all who saw them were impressed by their smartness, their efficiency and their splendid spirit. As they join hands with the nine other Provinces of Canada we wish them good luck and good Scouting.

A New Pamphlet

We draw the attention of every Scouter to the pamphlet inserted in this issue titled *Putting it Across*. It is the work of Dr. Carter B. Storr of Ottawa, an expert in the field of modern teaching methods. It was written especially for the Boy Scouts Association and is the main feature of a lecture on Teaching Methods delivered by Dr. Storr at the Canadian Scouters Training Centre. Scouters will find in this pamphlet a modern approach to teaching—and every Scouter is a teacher. We suggest that it be read carefully, not once, but many times, and that its essential principles be firmly established in the minds of every leader.



Scenes illustrating the splendid story of adventurous Scouting on Vancouver Island commencing below. Upper left, the scene from atop Mount Klitsa, 5,388 feet. Upper right, some of the 2nd Arrowsmith Scouts in the whaler the Troop purchased from War Assets. Lower left, the

Troop on a visit to Victoria photographed at the Legislative Buildings. Lower right, Drinkwater Creek, referred to in the accompanying article, with Della Falls in the background showing through the gorge.

Adventurous Scouting on Vancouver Island

WE OUT west, are always interested in accounts of the adventures of our eastern brothers, and thought they might like to hear of some of our activities last year.

If you will consult a map you will find that our Troop, the 2nd Arrowsmith at Alberni, is one of the most westerly in Canada. Our district is dependent chiefly upon the lumbering industry which places us right in good Scouting country.

For a starter last year we took a little trip into Della Falls, named for one of our pioneer families. This is probably the least well known of the high falls in the world. It has been rated from the highest to third highest in the world—1500 feet.

The trip required us to cover quite a bit of new territory so it was limited to our P.L.s, T.L. and A.S.M. Our country is not opened up extensively by roads so when hiking we make good use of the abandoned logging grades. The first leg of our journey, 12 miles, took us to a logging community on the south end of the Great Central Lake. This lake is 24 miles long and uninhabited except for the southern fringe.

Here, all the distance shrinking devices of our modern world end: where

Editor's Note: The following account of a year's activities of the 2nd Arrowsmith Troop, Alberni, Vancouver Island, was written by Arthur N. Skipsey, A.S.M. of the Troop. It sets a pattern of adventurous Scouting and lively activity which might well be followed by other Troops.

the saying "as near as your telephone" is meaningless and where "fifteen minutes by Greyhound" would read 17,600 paces.

Our start was delayed, so we did not leave the wharf until 7 p.m. For this part of our journey we used a twelve foot clinker built inboard and towed our packs behind in a small cedar Indian dug-out.

The cedar dug-out is one of the really great accomplishments of the West Coast Indian. The art of making these canoes is a subject worthy of study, and one which might well be covered by some Scout or Scouter in an article. Because of its smooth lines it was not apparent that our canoe, although heavily laden, slowed our speed at all.

We steered our course from point to point until darkness finally forced us ashore to make camp for the night.

However the night passed quickly and next day we were up with the sun. It was as fine a day as a Scout could wish for, with the sun dodging in and out of the clouds. The lake was calm and blue and every point had new and interesting sights for us as we got nearer to the trail.

We reached the trail soon after twelve and checked our packs. The trail was an abandoned logging grade which followed Drinkwater creek. It replaced a trail along a similar route made about 1900 by Joe Drinkwater to give access to his trap lines and mineral claim in the vicinity of the falls. This runs for about seven miles and from there an unused truck road leads within a mile of the falls. Both the road and the small gold mine which it used to serve were rendered useless by an earthquake three years ago.

There is something about this section of the country that tends to humble the adventurer. Maybe it is the ever present roar of water in Drinkwater creek and the many streams feeding it, as the waters are crowded more and more by the towering hills—crowded until the waters jump and twist and turn and sprint through the rocks.

(Continued on next page)

Adventurous Scouting On Vancouver Island

(Continued from page 83)

Or . . . maybe it is the mountains that tower three and four thousand feet overhead so that they shut out the sun from the valley bottom except for three or four hours around noon-day.

We covered the eight miles of logging grade and hiked through the timber on a rough truck road. It was much cooler in the timber and rests were cut short. As we climbed higher the timber was smaller, stunted by the altitude and the short periods of sunshine in the valleys. The growing season is so delayed here that we found on Labour Day spring flowers and unripened spring fruit.

Our first glimpse of Della Falls was from about four miles distant and was limited to five or six hundred feet. With new incentive now we got our second wind and reached the cabin at 4.30 p.m.

The cabin probably gave us the happiest, most pleasant surprise of the whole trip. Our expectations ran to a small log hut typical of most trappers cabins, about 12 by 14 feet with very little head room. Instead there was a cabin 20 by 30 feet with five bunks and mattresses, a stove, pans, dishes and a cooler.

We soon left our packs here and scurried up the mountain on our right so that we might get above the trees and view Della Falls on the mountain opposite. We were well rewarded. We sat and watched the falls, a ribbon of spray tumble from the skyline of the mountain into the depth of the valley below. In high spirits we rambled back to the cabin for a supper and a good sleep in order to feel fit to climb to the top of the falls next morning.

However our plans were snuffed by a heavy rain and low clouds which sealed the valley and made climbing impractical. So with dampened spirits we turned for home. We stopped our journey at the head of the lake long enough to catch a dozen lake trout before stepping again into the hustle of civilization.

You can bet that we will be back there. Our plans now point to the summer of 1950 and this time we will take the whole Troop and go right to the top and on to the glacier. I might add here that owing to the exhausting nature of the trip all foods will have to be dehydrated and selected carefully to keep weight to a minimum.

Other Activities

Well, Monday was the start of school

and on Thursday the start of our fall and winter schedule. Our Troop funds being in the same condition as most Troops, we set out to bolster them with a salvage drive.

As a follow up of this we purchased from War Assets a naval whaler for summer camp and various trips. Our funds were quite normal after that so we buoyed them up another fifty dollars by selling Christmas trees and other Troop ventures.

A Visit to the City

Not liking to see money idle we accepted the kind invitation of the Fairfield Troop to visit them in our provincial capital, Victoria. So away we went on a week-end that still has the boys talking.

It all started on Friday, March 4th, at 7 a.m. The early start was necessary in order that we reach Victoria in time to sit in on the afternoon session of parliament. It was quite a treat to sit in the visitors' gallery and I am sure that everyone learned far more than we would have at the school we missed that day. Then we were off to meet the Fairfield Troop, our guides and keepers for the rest of the week-end. The events came fast and fun-full, the list reading: the annual Victoria Scout Fair, a tour of the Victoria *Daily Times*, Beacon Hill Park, the provincial museum, a swim in the Crystal pool at the famous Empress Hotel, free time to roam the

city, a games meeting with Fairfield, and to cap it all a church parade on Sunday. Then amid shouts of thanks we turned for home tired, happy and full of the joy of this new adventure.

And Spring Came

Ah yes, spring, when the rain clouds blow away and unveil the surrounding snow capped mountains. We began by stretching our sleepy sinews on a two day trip up the second highest of our hills, Mt. Klitsa, 5380 feet. It was fun rambling in the snow especially when we turned a two and a half hour ascent from the snow line to the top into a fifteen minute descent.

Yes, I guess our Troop life out west is much the same as everywhere adapted slightly to our local conditions. Oh we made pack boards, and oars for our boat, got our local jamboree over with and our three boys on their way to Ottawa and finished off what was a pretty good year with our Troop camp.

Yes, this Scouting is fun wherever you find it.

Plan "Mutt" Show

DARTMOUTH, N.S., Troops are to stage a "Mutt" show in the spring. It will be open to all Scouts in the district who own dogs of any type. Pedigrees will not be considered in the judging, but prizes will be awarded for size, appearance and training.



Canada Wide Photo

Easter is not far away—a season for special Good Turns. Here the Cubs of the St. Willibrod's Pack in Montreal are seen as they did their Easter Good Turn last year—the presentation of a basket of Easter eggs and bunnies to the kiddies of St. Patrick's Orphanage. The lady leaders shown are Cubmaster Pat Duncan and A.C.M. Jean McGerr.

EVERY CAMP NEEDS A THEME

By E. F. Mills, Executive Commissioner for Training

WHEN planning your 1950 camp, and it is by no means too early to do so now, what consideration are you giving to programme?

A criticism that could be made of some Boy Scout camps is that their programmes are too "bitty". An hour is given over to tracking perhaps an hour and a half is devoted to pioneering and occasionally two or three hours are used up in an obstacle expedition. A wide game may last an hour or so and odd half hours spent in other ways.

Variety may be the spice of life but one can spoil the meal by too much sauce. Pioneering, stalking, tracking, signalling, nature study can each of them provide a complete camp programme and use of three or four hours each day.

Choosing Themes

It is largely a matter of planning ahead and deciding upon what might be called a camp theme. Go over your previous camp programme with the Court of Honour, find out what was good, bad or indifferent and the reasons why. Then have the Court of Honour decide what will be the main theme or themes, not more than three, for the 1950 camp.

Pre-Camp Training

Once the decision has been made,

the logical thing to do is to tie in the indoor and pre-camp outdoor programme with the camp theme. If it is pioneering, then see that every boy including the latest recruit is proficient in knotting and lashing. Have the Patrols study and make models of projects, making sure that every boy works on them. As soon as possible get practice out of doors. Pioneering pre-supposes the provision of materials and right there is another programme idea. What kind of spars will be needed, how can they be procured, if they have to be cut, what trees will be used, how about the axes and axemanship, is every Scout trained for the job, what ropes will be needed, are they in good repair, neatly stored away and the ends whipped. Then there is the need for good pioneers to be able to judge distances accurately, so there arises a call for instruction in estimation to be given to every boy in the Troop. All this preparation means that during the pre-camp months sound instruction must be given in an interesting fashion and with a distinct objective. Then at camp when each Patrol is given a project which may take three hours or even three days to complete, the Patrol Leader instead of as so often happens, doing the work himself, can actually lead the exercise and allocate jobs to his Scouts knowing that they have the necessary skill. "Jim you get

the timbers, take Bill along to help, Tom you get the ropes and see that they are in good shape, Tony you measure up and tell Jim what size of stuff is required" and so forth.

Stalking

But perhaps you want to include stalking in your camp theme. All right, practice Kim's games of various types, both indoor and outdoor, have stalking and observation games, out-of-doors have more stalking games and camouflage tactics. In camp you then sail into a series of wide games by night as well as by day and no time will be lost in teaching the fundamentals of stalking with the result that the lads will enjoy their wide game immediately and intelligently. Wide games can be arranged to include many phases of Scouting, signalling, first-aid, pioneering, mapping, etc., and it is possible to continue a wide game from one day to the next carrying phase one held on Monday, over to phase two on Tuesday and so forth.

Tracking

If tracking is decided upon, again you have material for pre-camp instruction and training, studying methods of taking casts, learning how to identify tracks, making sketches and photographing interesting tracks. Then in camp you can have one or two days devoted entirely to tracking involving nature hikes, setting up sand pits in which tracks of birds and animals can be captured, don't forget the fun of the series of tracking problems done in a tracking pit which each Patrol will be asked to solve.

A Scout in camp should scout. Everything should be of a Scouting nature and we should not rely too much on swimming, baseball and horse-shoes for programme.

On the Job

FROM the Manitoba Provincial Bulletin we clip this item. "At Sheridon we are well under way with our winter programme. The Pack has placed feed boards for the birds in suitable locations all over town. The Cubs are making up food parcels for local needy and are also available for carrying water and cutting wood and running messages for aged people and invalids." That's Scouting at its best.

No Scout or Cub who is not registered is entitled to wear the uniform. It is up to the Scouter to see that his boys have the right to wear the uniform and insignia of Scouting.



A Gilwell Course is lots of fun, as these Toronto District Cub leaders found out at a course at Crooked Creek last year. This scene depicts a Special Pack Meeting and this is the Band. Plan to take Training this year.

DANGER SPRING



AHEAD BREAK-UP

KNOW WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO DO IT

SCOUTERS cannot reiterate too often the dangers of the spring break-up season, nor can they over-emphasize the need for preparedness among Scouts to aid in rescues of others who have foolishly ventured out on to thin ice.

The first job of the Scouter then is to warn Scouts and Cubs of the dangers of the season, and the second job to prepare Scouts to help others who get into difficulties.

Remember These Facts!

Every Cub and Scout should know these facts about ice.

- 1 inch thick—Keep Off.
- 2 inches thick—Will Hold One Boy.
- 3 inches thick—Will Hold Small Groups.
- 4 inches thick—Will Hold a Horse and Sleigh.

Many rescues in the past few years have been the direct result of the careful instruction given to Scouts and Cubs by their leaders. The records show a fine contribution to life saving by members of our organization.

Rescue Hints

Have your Court of Honour survey possible local ice hazards. They would be doing a real service by posting warning notices on danger spots, and pro-

viding safety patrols on certain days, when there is danger of ice breaking.

These safety Patrols should be provided with a suitable rope lifeline, and should always carry their staves or a hockey stick. There are several methods of rescue, according to the circumstances and the materials available.

Plank or Ladder

If compelled to cross dangerous ice to reach a person who has broken through, secure and push a ladder or plank ahead of you. If such things are not available, crawl flat, carrying your staff or a pole before you. This will aid you if you break through. If using the plank or ladder push it across the break in the ice, and if necessary crawl along it until you grasp and help the person to safety upon it.

Hockey Stick or Staff

If carrying a hockey stick or staff tie a life line to the stick and slide it across the ice to the person in the water. Direct the person to place the stick on the ice in front of him, then rest his elbows on it, raising himself as you pull on the rope. If the ice should break, have him repeat the process until he is on solid ice. When he is out of the hole have him hold on to

the staff, while you draw him to the shore across the ice.

Rope Rescues

If you have only a rope with you, tie it around your body (with a bow-line of course) and having someone hold the other end crawl flat over the ice, distributing your weight over as large a surface of the ice as possible. Grasp the person in the water by the hand or clothing and draw him gradually on to the ice, telling him to roll sideways as soon as he is safe. Then carefully return to shore.

The Human Chain

If neither rope, planks nor sticks are at hand, use the "human chain"—each boy grasping one ankle of the boy ahead, and all shifting forward cautiously until the lead is able to grasp the hand of the unfortunate. Then slowly and very carefully draw him to the ice and draw the chain back to shore.

To Get Out of the Hole

In practically all cases the proper way to get out of a hole in the ice, whether being helped or not, is to break away the ice until solid ice is reached. Then rest the arms and elbows upon it, flat, get one foot out, then carefully raise and roll out full length, sideways.

The first big job for the Scout who gets into difficulty is to keep his head. If the ice is thin do not try to climb back on it, but spread your arms out over the surface and wait for assistance. Remember it takes very little to support a person in the water if he keeps his head. Give the same advice to any other boy who has gone through.

Treating the Rescued

In unconscious cases the victim will of course be treated for apparent drowning and shock. Warmth is a great necessity. Several years ago we recall a newspaper boy who went through the ice when trying to rescue his dog. He was placed on the cold snow-covered ground where artificial respiration was administered. He didn't survive, but he might have had the rescuer make some effort to give the victim warmth.

Where the rescued person is able to walk, keep him running as soon as he is ashore until he reaches some place where his clothes can be removed, and he can be put to bed, given hot drinks such as tea, lemonade, cocoa, or hot milk. Wrap in warm blankets and apply hot water bottles if available.

As far as your boys are concerned it is of the utmost importance that

(Continued at foot of next column)



Regularly each Tuesday night Cubs and Scouts of Windsor, Ont., receive instruction in swimming and water safety. Here Stan Willimott, Red Cross Instructor, hands out a few points to a Cub and two Scouts.



Plaster cast making is a simple operation, which, with a little practice soon brings proficiency. Left shows the cardboard collar around the track; centre, pouring in the mixture; right, examining the finished cast.

BOY SCOUT APPEAL

MAKING PLASTER CASTS

EVERY Scout should be able to make plaster casts of animal and bird tracks, and it is up to the Scouter to see that he has the opportunity. The making of plaster casts is one of those activities which is more or less unique in Scouting, and it has been found that the making of plaster casts holds a wide appeal among boys.

Some Scouters seem to avoid this phase of Scouting in the belief that one has to be an expert to demonstrate it. On training courses it has often been noticed that Scouters seeing plaster casts made for the first time are amazed by the simplicity of the process. It is doubtless the fear of the unknown that prevents more Scouters from teaching their boys this technique.

If any Scouter who reads this has felt this way in the past, let him follow these simple directions, and go out with his boys, frankly tell them he is learning with them, and try plaster cast making. Proficiency will not be long in coming.

What Is a Plaster Cast?

A plaster cast is a permanent record of a track, which may be human, animal or bird. It helps a boy to recognize tracks readily, and it can be the means of providing the Troop with an exhibit of track casts for use for instructional purposes.

If the Scouter so desires, he might start the instruction indoors with a

sandbox. Make a dog or cat track in the sand and have the boys make casts from these tracks. Having mastered the art of making the casts, the boys will want the real thing—locating tracks of wild animals along woodland trails and making casts of them for their own dens or for the Troop room.

Casts in Snow?

It is not easy to make plaster casts in snow. The R.C.M.P. do it, but they are equipped with special materials. We suggest that Scouters forget about casts in the snow. It is a more difficult task than most boys are capable of.

Plaster of Paris

Plaster of Paris may be purchased at practically any hardware or drug store. It costs only a few cents a pound. Care should be taken to see that the plaster is absolutely fresh, and that it is kept in an airtight tin, as exposure to the air tends to render it stale, with resultant porous casts.

In order to make the mixture, pour a quantity of water (depending on the size of the track) into a bowl and sift the plaster into it through a piece of cheesecloth, breaking up as many lumps as possible. Stir all the time, and keep on adding plaster until the mixture has the consistency of thick cream. Tap the bowl on the ground a few times to get rid of air bubbles.

Making the Cast

Before the mixture is made however the track should have been located and a wall built around it with a strip of cardboard. You may bank the cardboard on the outside with sand or mud

to keep it rigid. Pour the mixture into this mold.

If the mixture is too thin the cast will take a long time to dry out, and will crumble easily. If the mixture is too thick it may set before it has had time to completely fill the impressions of the track. The time it will take the cast to dry will depend upon atmospheric conditions, but usually twenty minutes to half an hour will suffice. It is said that a pinch of salt added to the mixture will hasten the drying, and will render its composition stronger.

When the cast is nearly dry, scratch on the back of it the place, date, name, and if you know it, the name of the animal or bird responsible for the track.

When the cast is quite dry, take it out of the mold and after it is thoroughly hard and dry wash off any mud or sand which may have adhered to it. If you wish, before the cast is set, you can insert a loop of string or wire in the back, so that the cast can subsequently be hung up in the Troop room.

An interesting sideline to plaster cast making is the making of leaf prints. This is done by first making an impression of the leaf in plasticine or similar composition, and a cast made from this impression in the usual way. These casts may be coloured with ordinary water paints and used as decorative plaques on the wall.

Scouts should keep the casts they make, as part of their Tracker Badge requirements. Section 2(c) of the requirements reads: "Produce six casts of animal or bird tracks, all casts taken by himself, unaided, two at least of the casts to be those of wild animals."

Boys look to Scouting to give them activities they can get in no other organization. The making of plaster casts is such an activity.

they be warned against taking chances on dangerous ice in springtime. Prevention of accidents is much more important than rescue from accidents.

How Is Your Group Financed?

FINANCING the Group is one of the problems with which every Group Committee is concerned at some time or another. Scouters face the same problem, because the Committee frequently looks to them, not only for advice but for help in carrying through any financing project.

Some most useful suggestions are contained in the following article which appeared in the Correspondence Course of a High River, Alberta, Scouter in reply to the question "How is your Pack Financed?"

"Fortunately our Pack is backed by an extremely efficient and conscientious Group Committee. In High River the entire Movement, that is, Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Brownies, is ruled by a common Parents Association and meet in the same Scout-Guide Hall. Our present finances stand at something over \$1,000 with just over \$600 more set aside in a special fund to build a swimming pool in the town. Most of this sum is added to each year by the proceeds of the Boy Scout Barbeque which we conduct each year during the Rodeo and Annual Fair. Private donations take care of all expenses incurred, and the young folks themselves earn large sums. There is the Girl Guide Cookie Day, Cub Apple Day, and Scout Xmas Tree sales. As an example of our work, in the town of 3,000 people, on the last Apple Day, our thirty-six Cubs sold sixteen hundred individual apples, clearing a sum of just over \$170.

I know that most Groups are not nearly so fortunate, but I think they

might follow our example. It is not only through putting yourselves in the eye of the public, that you are noticed. A great deal of the money donated is a direct result of services rendered unselfishly and without thought of recompense. A few public Good Turns will do wonders for the Group Finances. Also I have mentioned the sale of trees at Christmas. We have been selling trees for many years and have built

up a good reputation. This year we bought five hundred trees from B.C. If you are careful to buy Government approved trees and insist on good trees, a good profit may be made. Apple Days and Cookie Days may be helped by paper and rag drives. Workshop and toy auctions have been done successfully. Stage shows and dances can ring the cash register too. Our barbeque takes hours of figuring and a great deal of hard, hot work, but it sure gets results. The funds are there for the collecting.

*"From That Day To This I Have Not Had
My Scout Uniform on Again."*

Beware of Careless Talk

A Severe Shock

"I had a very severe shock soon after I joined that Scout Troop. I joined about two weeks before the Troop was due to go to camp. Naturally I was anxious to go with them, so I made application. The Scoutmaster said to me:—

"We don't know much about you yet. You may be a thief for all we know, so we would prefer not to have you come this year. Next year when we know you better you may come." From that day to this I have not had my Scout uniform on again."

This boy, our friend tells us, is now grown up and is the sales manager of a large company. In his position he could be a very great help to Scouting but the ill-timed remark of a Scouter still rankles, and although he recognizes that it was a silly thing said by a silly man, the shock received by a 14 year old boy still serves to cool his ardour for Scouting.

After 22 years away this man was still interested enough in his old Scouting friends to make a special trip from New York to look them up. He is an executive of the type that Scouting needs.

Our friend sent us this story, and we pass it on as an example of the extent of the damage which may result from bad leadership. To attempt to prejudge a boy, is the antithesis of the British tradition of fair play and justice. The Scouter should be the first to set the example of "A Scout is a friend to all."

A Registration card is a good means of identification. See that your Scouts and Cubs have them.



These Toronto area Cubmasters and Assistants are doubtless giving their Packs better programmes and better administration as a result of their Akela Wood Badge course at the Camp of the Crooked Creek last summer. Plan to take Training this summer.

THERE IS NO

Promotion In Scouting

Adapted from an article by The Deputy Chief Commissioner, South Australia

PROMOTION is an interesting word if only for the reason that it is so often wrongly understood and used. I believe it is wrongly used in Scouting, particularly in reference to Scouters; to use it suggests rank and increased pay, both of which apply in the Movement, not at all.

I hope not to be accused of being pedantic if I try and sort the word out and state its meaning as found in the Oxford dictionary. This valuable reference explains promotion in this way: "Advance person to higher office." It then goes on to elaborate that you can promote a person to be Archbishop or to an Archbishopric; but you may not and keep faith with correct meaning, promote him to Archbishop. A fine but important distinction. Put simply, it means that a man is promoted to the appointment of an Archbishopric with the title of Archbishop. In other words, promotion and title or rank are two very different things, though, of course, we have become used to thinking of them as one and the same simply because they so often go together.

Let us refer for a moment to the Army, where these things are done with great care and some consideration for correctness. Someone may, for instance, be appointed to be quartermaster of a unit with the rank of sergeant, or another unit with the rank of lieutenant, or yet another with the rank of captain. Similar appointments, similar work, different titles and different pay; influenced, of course, by the size of the unit in question.

Now, then, this is the point I am getting at. Can you promote a Scouter? I say emphatically, no! In any case, I have not noticed increases in pay. We all know what the reward is—it is fairly intangible, but it has something to do with the effort we put in, and it matters nothing what colour plume we happen to wear. Commissioner "A" may get a lot of happiness from his work, and so may Scoutmaster "A" and Cubmaster "A". On the other hand, Commissioner "B" may be a flop in his job and glum, and Scoutmaster "B" and Cubmaster "B" may be none so hot and a bit given to glumishness on account of it.

And yet every now and then recommendations filter in which indicate that some Scoutmasters and Commissioners

have the idea that there is a sort of ladder of promotional progress through Scouting, starting with the Cub Section and ending—heaven help us!—with the Chief Commissioner. Nothing to my way of thinking could be wider of the mark. The deadly word "seniority" every now and then creeps into deliberations. A District Commissioner needs help and he casts around for a deserving Scouter due for a rise (?) as though the work of helping a Troop or Pack—the very life blood of the Movement—was a junior post in the organization, and that by becoming a Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner he will have registered a mark of progress.



Ever try your hand at cooking over an open fire? This Toronto Cubmaster did at last year's Akela Course at the Camp of the Crooked Creek and enjoyed the experience. Plan to take Training yourself this summer.

Let us be brutally frank about this illusion. It is a fact that there are perfectly good Commissioners who were, and still would be, as wet as fish handling a Troop, and in the same terms there have been first-class Scoutmasters who have turned out anything but a success as Commissioners because seniority or stupidity wished them into it. All this is not to say that a man may not do either job equally well, and in such a case it is a matter of working out in which capacity his services will be most effective.

We must not forget that Scouting is a movement for boys, and to a great extent by boys. We grown-ups are helpers in the sphere to our best capacity. If we are better at organizing

committees and adults generally, then we are of the more or less numerous class who might ring a bell as Commissioners. If we have a flair for being acceptable and influential with youngsters, then we have a relatively rare gift and it is foolish to fritter it away in possibly far less effective work.

It is true, of course, that a Commissioner has important responsibilities. His appointment carries certain obligations to co-ordinate the activities of his section or groups, but by the same measure, a Cubmaster or Scoutmaster or Rover Leader also has important responsibilities. Responsibilities to co-ordinate, guide and encourage. Responsibilities to understand the work, character and aspirations of the boys and older boys who do him the signal honour of asking him for that help; and the even greater honour of expecting it.

I wonder how many of us value at its true worth the provision made by B.-P. that all boys and adult leaders in Scouting should wear a similar uniform? Think of it—shorts in 1908—what a tremendous demonstration of faith in a period when conventions in dress were infinitely more rigid than they are now. It is all too obvious that B.-P. was quite happy and ready to run his adult helpers into almost certain ridicule for his great belief that example meant much and that the only distinctions in Scouting came from doing and from nothing else.

There is no promotion in Scouting unless, perhaps, it is of a Cub to leader of his Six or a Scout to leader of his Patrol. As Scouters let us serve where we fit best, let us help where we can help best, and as it is inevitable that there is no ladder of fame for us to climb within the Movement, let us concentrate on developing still more of its influence and action. Let us concentrate on the "Promotion" of Scouting to a place of honour with a still greater number of boys. An appointment with the title of "Excellence" for a part well played in their growing up.

Silver Jubilee Marked

WINDSOR, Ont., 19th Scout Group recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. Founded in 1924 in the parish of the Immaculate Conception, the Group has been active ever since. More than 200 old boys attended the re-union at which the special speaker was Most Rev. C. L. Nelligan, D.D., titular Bishop of Phenice. District Commissioner W. Edgar Wallace presented two members of the Troop with King's Scout Badges.

One Hundred Activities

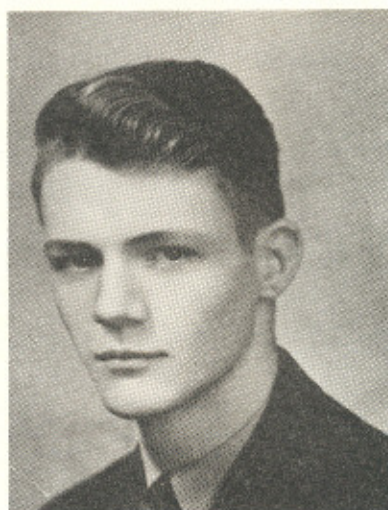
Suggested in Scouting for Boys

THIS list does not exhaust the "things to do" mentioned in *Scouting for Boys*; it will prove useful as a check-list for the Scouter or Patrol Leader to run over occasionally to ensure that important activities or subjects are not being forgotten in Troop programmes. Cross out those things your Troop has done during the past twelve months. What about the others?

1. Acting.
2. Allotments (vegetable).
3. Animal tracks.
4. Animals: recognition and habits.
5. Aquarium.
6. Axemanship.
7. Bee-keeping.
8. Birds: recognition and habits.
9. Birds: winter feeding.
10. Boating.
11. Bread-making.
12. Bridge-building.
13. Camping.
14. Camp beds, Making.
15. Canal cruising.
16. Carpentry.
17. Census of trees.
18. Choruses and yells.
19. Climbing trees and walls.
20. Clothes repairs.
21. Cobbling (boots and shoes).
22. Codes.
23. Collections of flowers, etc.
24. Cooking.
25. Debating.
26. Disguises.
27. Distances: estimations.
28. Exploring.
29. Fire-bucket chain.
30. Fire-fighting.
31. Fire-lighting.
32. Firewood chopping.
33. First aid.
34. Fishing.
35. Flag-breaking.
36. Gadgets.
37. Gardening.
38. Good Turns.
39. Handyman Jobs.
40. Haybox cookery.
41. Heights: estimations.
42. Hiking.
43. Hut-making.
44. Kayak-making.
45. Kim's game.
46. Knotting.
47. Ladders, Improvising.
48. Lashings.
49. Leaf impressions.
50. Lifeline throwing.
51. Lifesaving.
52. Lifebuoy throwing.

53. Link-ups and pen pals.
54. Mantracks.
55. Map-making.
56. Map using.
57. Mock trials.
58. Model-making.
59. Morse.
60. Mountaineering.
61. Nature log.
62. Night journeys.
63. Night Scouting.
64. North finding.
65. Numbers: estimations.
66. Observation.
67. Pathfinding.
68. Patrol calls.

82. Sound signals.
83. Staff drill.
84. Stalking.
85. Stars.
86. Stretchers, Improvising.
87. Surprise incidents.
88. Swimming.
89. Tent pitching.
90. Toy-making and mending.
91. Trailing.
92. Tree-felling.
93. Trees: recognition.
94. Trekking.
95. Visiting factories, etc.
96. Walking-and thumb-sticks.
97. Weather lore.
98. Weights: estimations.
99. Whipping rope.
100. Woods for fibres.



BILL PARNELL

Former Cub and Scout in the 7th North Vancouver Group, Bill was recently named Canada's Outstanding Athlete for 1949 by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. He was awarded the Norton H. Crow Trophy and was recommended for the Lou E. Marsh Trophy. Parnell was a member of Canada's 1948 Olympic team, and will represent Canada at the British Empire Games in 1950. His former Scoutmaster, Area Commissioner D. J. Stephenson, describes Bill as "a real all-round Scout, a very good sport and a real credit to the Movement."

69. Photography.
70. Plants: recognition and uses.
71. Plaster casts.
72. Raft-making.
73. Reading sign.
74. Records of physical development.
75. Sand track problems.
76. Scout, staff, uses.
77. Scout's pace.
78. Self-measures.
79. Semaphore.
80. Signal fires.
81. Six exercises.

To Every Scout—A Staff

Has every Scout in your Troop a Scout Staff? If he hasn't, he should have, for the Scout Staff is as much a part of the Scout uniform as is the hat. The making of a staff is a part of the Tenderfoot tests, and every Scout, unless he lives in a part of Canada where staves are unavailable should not only own one, but should make it himself.

The Scout Staff should be 5 feet 6 inches long, and from 1¼ to 1½ inches thick. It should be made from a straight branch or sapling, and the best woods for this purpose are hickory, ash, oak, good grades of elm, sugar maple, wild cherry, yellow birch, mountain ash and saskatoon. Check with your local forestry officials for other suitable woods.

The staff should be marked off in feet and inches, for use in measuring and estimations. Many Scouts use the staff as a record of their achievements in Scouting, and carve on it the badges earned, and records of camps and other important events in their Scout life. Some Scouts give added colour to the staff by carving the Patrol animal or bird at its top. Some excellent examples of carved staves were seen at the First Canadian Jamboree last summer.

It was not without good reason that B.-P. made the Staff a part of Scout equipment. He had found the staff of great value during one of his early military campaigns in the jungles of Africa where he used it for testing the depth of swamp holes and dark streams, guarding his face when pushing through heavy bush, for feeling his way in the dark, and for carrying bundles over his shoulder when wading a stream.



BRIEF BITS About Scouting

Parents' Information Night

THE 5th Brockville, Ont., Troop staged a "Parents' Information Night" in November. The parents witnessed a regular meeting programme, with each Patrol presenting a specialty for the occasion.

"Operation 14"

OPERATION 14 is the objective of every Scout in Canada. It means at least 14 days of hiking and camping during the current year. Before December 31st comes again every Scouter should be able to report:—"Operation 14 Completed."

Wolf Cub Minstrels

THE 2nd Wolf Cub Pack at Woodstock, Ont., drew capacity audiences when they presented their Minstrel Show. The Pack was also planning to stage the show at Ingersoll in the interests of a Wolf Cub Pack there.

Scouts Assist Police

LONDON, Ont., Scouts assisted police in a search for a man and woman who were reported to have robbed a London woman of her handbag containing a \$1,500 diamond ring. The robbers however managed to elude the Scout posse and three police cruisers which joined in the chase.

Win First Aid Shield

THE 28th Edmonton Troop has been awarded the Walter Agnew Shield, first aid trophy for junior boys 16 years and under, in the St. John Ambulance first aid competitions. The team was composed of Alfred Stanton, Ken Siebrasse, Gerald Mazurek, Russel Baker, John Charnetski, with Edwin Taylor as spare. They were trained by their Scouter, Frank McCoy, who was leader of the 2nd Alberta Troop at the Canadian Jamboree, and three of the team members were also Jamboree Scouts.

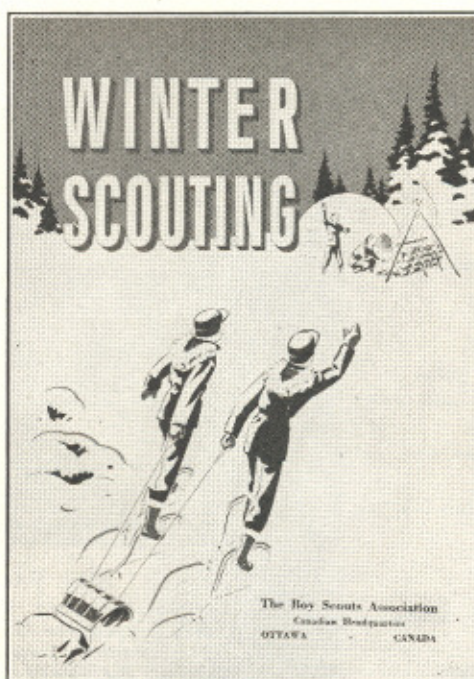
Humane Society Medal

SCOUT Alex Coubrough of the St. James Anglican Church Troop at Forest, Ont., has been awarded the bronze medal and parchment of the Royal Canadian Humane Society for heroism in connection with the rescue of two small children who had broken through the ice of the Grand River a year ago. His Troop also honoured him for the rescue with the presentation of a gold pen-knife.

Save Girl's Life

THREE Tillsonburg, Ont., Wolf Cubs, David Payne, Art Partio and Ian Bushnell are credited with saving the life of 12-year old Cherrill Vanloon, when she broke through thin ice while skating on a pond. The Cubs used a hockey stick to effect the rescue, one boy holding the stick while lying flat on the ice, and the others anchoring him in good approved Scout style.

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Winter First Aid
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INFORMATION ON THE

Religion and Life Award

Where Obtainable

The badges are obtainable from Provincial Headquarters at a cost of 20 cents each.

General

We must continually remind ourselves that "duty to God" comes first in the Scout Promise. Therefore, because of its importance in the education of the Scout, Scout Commissioners, Scoutmasters, and Group Chaplains are urged to pay special attention to this award.

That Scouting is fundamentally religious was repeatedly emphasized by Lord Baden-Powell, the Founder. We, therefore, realize the importance of

(Continued on next page)

FOR the information of new Scouters in the Movement, and as a reminder to others, we are republishing the requirements of the *Religion and Life Award*. Individual church requirements will appear in this and future issues of *The Scout Leader*. Scouters should discuss these requirements and instruction in them with the Scout's own minister or rabbi. Roman Catholic Scouters should consult their diocesan superiors with regard to their requirements.

Description

The award, as illustrated, consists of a great circle, green on red, the symbol of eternity, recalling the fact that life is eternal. In the circle are the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, Alpha and Omega, the symbol of God himself, the Eternal One, reminding us that the worship and service of God must form a part of our life's programme, from the beginning to the end.

Location

This badge, which is for Scouts of Second Class or higher grades, is to be worn on the right breast of the Scout shirt, immediately above the "Boy Scouts—Canada" badge.

Requirements

It is understood that the requirements governing the issue of the badge eventually are to be laid down by the national officials of the churches or religious bodies concerned. In the interim, pending such action by official church bodies, the Boy Scout's Minister, or Group Chaplain, as far as the Boy Scouts Association may be concerned, is to have full liberty of action in outlining such requirements for the Badge as may be acceptable to him. Generally speaking, however, it is understood that the award is to be granted in recognition of faithful service in or for the Church or its organizations, and satisfactory attendance over a period of time.

The requirements might also include the satisfactory completion of such courses of study of the Bible, church history, etc., as might be assigned him by the Group Chaplain or the Minister of the church the Scout is attending.

Instruction

The instruction of Scouts desiring to qualify for the award will be the

responsibility of the Group Chaplain, the Scout's own Minister, or the appointee of the Chaplain or Minister.

Presentation

The presentation will be made by the Chaplain of the Group or, in the case of boys not belonging to the parent Church, by the Minister of the Scout's own Church.

N.B.—The word "church" will be assumed to include chapel, synagogue, mosque, mission, etc. The word "minister" will include priest, rabbi, etc.



Boy Scouts set out 35,000 Scotch Pine in the Ganaraska reforestation project, one of Ontario's great conservation projects, last spring. Every Scout, where possible, should have an opportunity to take part in such a Forestry camp. Upper picture shows the Scout camp site, and lower the Scouts helping to turn a barren waste into productive countryside.

Religion and Life Award . . .

(Continued from page 93)

religious training but recognize that such training is primarily the responsibility of the Church and the Home. The church which sponsors a Scout Group, appointing the Group Committee and nominating all the Scout Leaders of the Group, has full control and authority over the religious programme. On his part, the Scoutmaster is responsible for maintaining co-ordination of the religious features and spiritual implications of Scouting with the Church's religious training, while he is, at the same time, responsible to his District Scout Commissioner for the purely secular features of the training.

Anglican Requirements

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

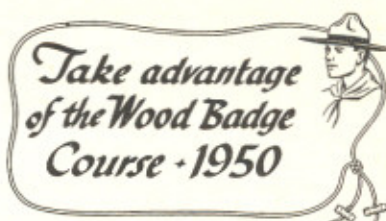
1. Serve in the Church, Sunday School, or some definite organization of the church in some capacity requiring regular service, and show satisfactory attendance at Church services.
2. Demonstrate a general knowledge of how the Anglican Communion and the world brotherhood of Scouting help to promote better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

ada from the individual parish to the General Synod. The examiner for the badge is the Rector of the Parish or some responsible person appointed by him.

Baptist Requirements

1. Weekly Church and Sunday School attendance unless prevented by illness.
 2. Give evidence of a knowledge of India and Bolivia, and of Baptist missionary work being undertaken in those countries.
 3. Qualify for the diploma issued by Canadian Baptist Boards of Christian Education signifying the passing of three quarterly Bible Study tests during the year (tests available from the Baptist Publications Committee).
 4. Follow some course of daily Bible reading. Courses are available from the Canadian Baptist Boards of Christian Education, but the use of daily devotional helps such as "Upper Room", and "Secret Place", will be recognized as meeting this requirement.
 5. Maintain daily contact worthy of one's Church affiliation.
 6. Attend 75% of the regular Scout meetings held during the year.
 7. Contribute regularly from own earnings to one or more Church funds.
 8. Read one of the following: *Splendour of God*, *Morrow*; *Mary Slessor of Calabar*; *Pilgrim's Progress*.
- The Minister and the Scoutmaster shall be a committee to determine the awarding of this Badge.

Note.—Requirements for this award set up by the Presbyterian, Latter Day Saints, Hebrew, Salvation Army, Lutheran and United Churches, will appear in the next three months.



Saint John Good Turn

SENIOR Scouts and junior leaders of the Main Street Baptist Church Group in Saint John, N.B., provided a Christmas entertainment for the boys, 10 years old and up at the Protestant Orphanage. They supplied a treat of candy and apples from their own funds.

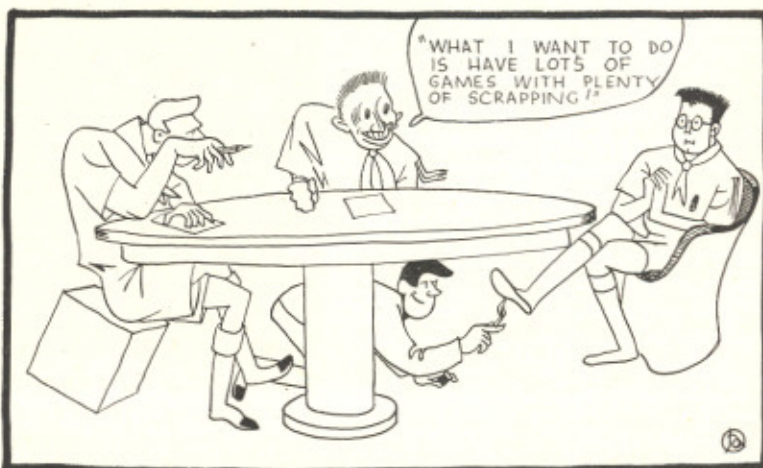
Provide 1000 Toys

THE Saint John, N.B., District as a result of their toyshop activities prior to the Christmas season, provided 1000 toys for needy children in the Saint John area. With considerable unemployment the need was greater this year than for several years. Distribution was made through the churches, including churches which have no Scout Groups.

Court of Honour Speakers

THE Court of Honour of Ottawa's 36th Troop has guest speakers at many of its meetings. Many of the speakers give talks on their chosen professions. Recently Charles G. Gale addressed the group on the subject "Chartered Accounting as a Career." Question periods follow the talks. Scoutmaster of the 36th Troop is Jack Glavin.

Is your Troop or Pack registered with your Provincial Headquarters for the current year? If it isn't—it is not in good standing.



By Jack Akroyd, Toronto



THE DUFFEL BAG



Entertain Veterans

COMING from a less chance area themselves, Cubs of the Mission Church Pack in Saint John, N.B., entertained at the Veterans Hospital at Lancaster with a programme of songs, stunts, etc. Part of the programme was broadcast over a local station.

One Man, One Job, Well Done

WHEN Lord Rowallan was in Canada in 1946 he repeatedly emphasized the need for more people, doing less, better. This can be interpreted to mean, one man, one job, well done. It is not a good thing for any Scouter to operate two units, or to fill the job of a Troop or Pack leader, while holding another position. We'll have better Scouting all round when we get down to the principle of—one man, one job, well done.

About Herbie Sam

NEARLY everyone will remember the story of Herbie Sam, the gallant Chinese-Canadian Scout of Victoria, B.C., who was awarded the Cornwell Badge some months ago. Unable to go to Victoria from the Solarium where he was under treatment to have the badge presented by the Chief Scout, Herbie was thrilled to have the Chief Scout call on him. In the Queen Alexandra Solarium at Mill Bay for nine years, and throughout that time in a cast from his waist to his shoulders Herbie has been an outstanding example of Scout courage and devotion. He has now returned to his home, and has joined the Elks' Own Troop in Victoria. Among his first activities was to take part in a Bronze Arrowhead training course. Herbie was a member of the Queen Alexandra Solarium Pack and Troop for several years, under the wise and sympathetic leadership of Col. Dopping-Hepental.

Jamboree Film Booked Solid Until June

The Public Relations Dept. has been informed by the National Film Society, which distributes the First Canadian Jamboree Film, that both prints of the film are booked up until the end of June. Groups planning to show this film should not order it for any date prior to June 30th.

Scout Field Days

A SUGGESTION has been passed along to us, which we consider has some merit. The idea is that at Boy Scout Field Days, items be included in the programme which would entail a knowledge of First Class Scouting. They could be integrated into problems much along the lines of those obstacle hikes so beloved by sadistic Deputy Camp Chiefs. Boys entering need not be First Class Scouts, but if during the solving of the problem a Scout should display sufficient efficiency in any of the First Class requirements to warrant being passed thereon, he would be given credit for it. This scheme might well encourage more Scouts to participate in Field Days, and would certainly make the examination of prospective First Class Scouts a more practical and pleasant experience than is often the case.

Finds Course Helpful

CULLED from a Correspondence Course paper:—"I find this course very helpful and also a very good reminder that reading a book once is far from enough."

Presence of Mind

WOLF Cub Tommy Robertson of the 36th Ottawa Pack, in which he is a Sixer, recently received a letter of commendation from F. H. Plant, Chairman of the Ottawa Hydro Commission. The letter came as the result of young Robertson's action in noticing a damaged street lamp hanging in a position dangerous to motorists. He directed traffic around it and summoned a repair crew. In his letter Mr. Plant commended the Cub on his "outstanding demonstration of the spirit of a Boy Scout."

Article on Smoking

WE would draw to the attention of Scouters, the most informative article on "Smoking" which appears in the January issue of the *Reader's Digest*.

Every Scouter has to face the problem of boys smoking from time to time and a study of this article will help him enormously. It is very well written and very authentic and we would suggest that every Scouter provide himself with a copy of the article.

This question of smoking can be more of a problem in some districts than in others and we fully realize how difficult it is when some parents allow their boys to smoke quite openly but at least we can do our part in pointing out to our Scouts, the dangers attendant upon smoking particularly where juveniles are concerned.



Lieutenant-Governor R. F. McWilliams, K.C., of Manitoba, on November 19th, presented this group of Manitoba King's Scouts with framed King's Scout Certificates at an impressive recognition ceremony in Winnipeg.

Take Wood Badge Training in 1950.

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.

Nova Scotia—Harold Lovett Woodman, Kentville.

New Brunswick—Norbert Jerome McKenzie, Fredericton; Irving Schelew, Moncton; Hamilton Baird, Moncton.

Quebec—George Andrew Tait, Montreal; Vincent E. T. Saunders, Montreal; Rose Evelyn Libutti, Montreal; George Arthur Gregory, Montreal; Christine Munn Jockel, Montreal; Gordon Wm. Dickinson, Montreal.

Manitoba—Florence Ann Gill, Winnipeg; J. F. E. Magee, New Sarum; Irene Ruth Weatherston, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan—Linton Tooley, Saskatoon; Charles Gordon Cook, Melfort.

Alberta—Albert William Haynes, Calgary; Reginald H. Parkyn, Calgary; John A. Carmichael, Calgary.

British Columbia—Mabel Florence Street, Vancouver; G. Roy Colin Stanley, Cranberry Lake; John Alfred Heslop, Wildwood; Leslie Hori Moss, Westview; Wm. Frederick Jeske, Marysville; Leonard Sambell, Kimberley; Jack Kenneth Houlden, North Vancouver; E. F. Williams, Prince George; W. A. Simpson, Chilliwack; Vivian Lavinia Kershaw, Hollyburn; F. Earl Anfield, Prince Rupert; William Georgeson, Kamloops.

SILVER ARROWHEAD COURSE FILM

The Training Department has added another unit to its library of training films. It deals with a Silver Arrowhead Course held in New Brunswick, and shows a complete course including some shots of hiking and a very excellent shot of a swimming parade. It is a silent film in colour and runs for fifteen minutes. The rental charge is \$1.00 plus express charges both ways.

A RECOMMENDED SONG BOOK

The Department of Christian Education of the Canadian Council of Churches, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, has published a very good song book entitled "Lift Up Your Voices". It is a very handy size, costs fifty cents, and contains the words and music for 152 items. These include songs, rounds, spirituals and a remarkably fine selection of hymns.

Among the songs are some of the old favourites such as Billy Boy, Rio Grande, Capital Ship, Green Grow the Rushes-O, and The Keeper, but there is also a large number of very fine songs which are not usually heard at Boy Scout camp fires, and which would make a welcome addition to any group's repertoire. There is a round "Rise Up O Flame" which would make a very effective camp fire opening.

We are very glad to be able to recommend this book. Do NOT order from Scout Headquarters, but direct from the address above.

1950-CANADA'S BIGGEST YEAR IN TRAINING-1950

This year it is expected that more Canadian Scouters will take Wood Badge Training than ever before. A distinguished visitor at many of the Courses will be John Thurman, Camp Chief at Gilwell Park, England. A Wood Badge trained Scouter is one who has felt the need for the best of training, to aid him in doing a better job for his boys. Plan now to take Wood Badge Training in 1950. Write your Provincial Headquarters for Particulars of Training Courses in your Province.

PLANNED WOOD BADGE COURSES

Canadian Scouters Training Course, Dunrobin, near Ottawa

Cubmaster..... July 19-24—Scoutmaster..... July 10-18

CUBMASTER COURSES

British Columbia, Camp Barnard..... Aug. 12-19

Prairie Provinces, Prince Albert, Sask..... July 31-Aug. 5

Quebec, Tamaracouta..... Aug. 19-26

Ontario, Blue Springs..... July 22-29—Sept. 2-9

SCOUTMASTER COURSES

Maritime Provinces..... July 18-28

British Columbia, Osprey Lake..... Aug. 19-27

Prairie Provinces, Prince Albert, Sask..... Aug. 7-16

Ontario, Blue Springs, July 29-Aug. 6—Sept. 9-17

Quebec, Tamaracouta..... June 17-24

Quebec, Noranda District..... July 22-29

Weekend Courses, Quebec, Quebec City, May 20—June 3; Richmond, August 12-26 or August 5-26.

GILWELL CAMP CHIEF'S VISITS

Mr. Thurman will visit the following Wood Badge Courses

C.S.T.C..... July 17-23

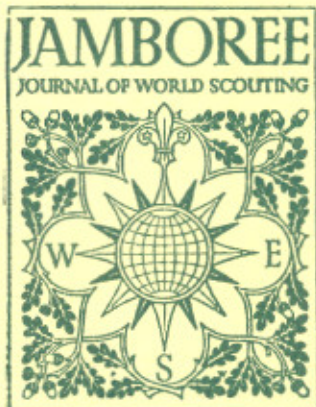
Ontario..... August 1-3

British Columbia..... August 15-17

Maritimes..... July 24-26

Prairies..... August 9-11

Quebec..... August 21-23



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JAMBOREE is the Official Journal of World Scouting, published monthly by the International Bureau on behalf of the Boy Scouts International Conference.

Editor: E. E. REYNOLDS, author of "Baden-Powell", &c.

JAMBOREE gives **NEWS** of Scouting around the world and announcements of coming events such as National Camps, Conferences, Jamborees, Rover Moots, and Reunions. It keeps you informed of developments and changes in World Scouting, revision of Scout Requirements in other countries, new books on Scouting, etc.

JAMBOREE provides an exchange of **IDEAS** between all countries having membership of the International Conference. It carries articles on methods of organisation, training of Scouters and Patrols, ways of reaching boys through Cubbing, Scouting, Senior Scouting and Rovering, suggestions for improvement of activities.

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