



THE

Scout Leader

Volume 32, No. 8

Ottawa, Ont.

May, 1955

Published By: THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

THE SCOUT LEADER

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR
CANADIAN SCOUTERS

VOLUME XXXII, NO. 8

MAY, 1955

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Published Monthly by The Canadian General
Council, The Boy Scouts Association

Subscription rate—\$1.00 per year

Authorized as second class matter at the Post
Office Department, Ottawa. All correspondence
should be addressed to Canadian Headquarters,
306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.



CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

306 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa 4



Scoutmaster Jack Young,
2nd Shale Falls Troop.

Dear Jack:

So glad to hear that the family is now back to normal. I am sure that you are all, like us, looking forward to Spring. Even the youngsters now seem to be getting tired of the snow.

I was most interested in your news that a new industry has started in your town and that a number of New Canadian technicians and their families have become residents. Since Scouting fills an important place in the lives of large numbers of the young people in Continental Europe I was not at all surprised when you mentioned that two young New Canadians have already been after you to join your Troop and no doubt there will be more of them. This provides you with an excellent opportunity to interest your boys in the Citizenship Badge. First of all the introduction of lads from other lands into your Troop gives you the opportunity of telling your boys something of the world-wide nature of the Brotherhood of Scouts and the need for tolerance and understanding of other people's habits, customs and beliefs. Your boys can do a Troop Good Turn by assisting these New Canadians to learn our language and accustom themselves to our mode of living. Your chaps can take on the job of preparing these new fellows to become Canadian Citizens

and by so doing they will be learning themselves many of the requirements for the Citizenship Badge.

In your *Scouter's Five Minutes* for a number of meetings you can tell the story of Canada's early settlement and growth and how our culture has been influenced by the coming together of peoples of all lands to make this great country what it is today. In enlarging on this idea you should encourage the New Canadians who join your Troop to demonstrate their particular skills and teach your boys their native songs and dances. I have been present at some very fine campfires put on by our New Canadian Brothers and have enjoyed listening to their songs and watching their dances. On these occasions I have always felt that, while they express gratitude to us for the opportunities which this country offers them to live a full life, we too owe them a debt of gratitude for the enrichment of our lives through the culture which they are bringing to us.

I hope you will try this idea and let me know how you get along. Best regards to all.

Sincerely yours,

Chief Executive Commissioner.

COVER PICTURE

Throughout the year our Chief Scout sees a great many Cubs, Scouts and Rovers as he travels about the country. We are indeed grateful that His Excellency makes time in his very busy life to take part in Scouting functions during his journeys. On our cover this month, he is shown presenting a Queen's Scout Certificate to a Scout in London, Ontario. You can be sure this boy and the other Queen's Scouts present at this ceremony were very proud to have this presentation made by the Chief Scout for Canada.

The Good Turn

Throughout his writings, our Founder laid great stress upon the importance of the Good Turn. We would like to report interesting Good Turn Stories like the one below, regularly and invite your contribution.



It is fascinating the number of ways in which we hear of the "GOOD TURN" being applied by other members of the Association. The number of thrilling stories which one hears on this important phase of Scouting in action is an inspiring challenge to each and every one of us.

For example, Canadian Headquarters recently received a letter from Mrs. Margaret Smith of Montebello, Quebec, appealing to the "GOOD TURN" which everyone throughout the world recognizes as an important facet of the Scouting way of life. In her letter Mrs. Smith points out that her husband required 30 blood transfusions following a very serious operation. She was able to pay for and replace 23 of these transfusions but, as this effected quite a drain on the Hospital Blood Bank, she was requested to do her best to obtain contributions to the Bank rather than cash payment for the blood used. There seems to have been little doubt in Mrs. Smith's mind that she would receive assistance from The Boy Scouts Association. As the Blood Bank to be replenished was in the Ottawa Civic Hospital Mrs. Smith's request was relayed to the Ottawa District Council and without any hesitation whatsoever, the required transfusions, already donated by Scouters in the District, were transferred to Mr. Smith's account in the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

We think you might find this a very interesting story to tell your boys and others to whom you may be speaking about the value of the "GOOD TURN" and the meaning in which it can be applied to the benefit of our fellow men.



Canadian Citizenship Day 1955



It is a pleasure for me to extend greetings and good wishes to my fellow Canadians on the occasion of Citizenship Day, which this year is being observed on May 20. Whether we observe this day by joining in an appropriate ceremony or by quiet reflection on the meaning of Canadian citizenship we cannot but sense the growing unity among the citizens of this country of ours. Whatever the birthplace, the cultural background, or the religious belief of others who share this wonderful land, we realize that all are Canadian citizens with a deep pride in Canada and a confidence in its future.

Citizenship Day is a most suitable occasion to remind ourselves of the importance of observing the principles of good citizenship. But the well-being of our nation depends on the practical application of those principles by all of us every day of the year.

Each year thousands of immigrants come to this country because they hope to build a freer and fuller life. Their action is proof of the great privilege it is to be a Canadian. Moreover, it is a challenge to maintain the high standards our citizenship involves.

I should like to extend my sincere congratulations to all those who, through voluntary organizations or individually, are contributing to the success of Citizenship Day. Their encouragement of good citizenship in Canada is also a contribution to human welfare and to world peace for it helps the representatives of our nation to play a beneficial and constructive role in the international community.

Prime Minister.

Ottawa,
1955.



Dear Sir:

I know that I am one of very few Scoutmasters in the position as Scouter of an Indian Troop.

I have tried to treat these boys very much the same as I would any others and I must say that I have found them very receptive indeed. In six months, from raw recruits, we have achieved five Second Class Badges and a few more on the way. I find that Indian boys prefer outdoor meetings even in the wildest weather and they are, in fact, quite disgusted when they have to stay inside. Everyone of the boys is a born woodsman and we have one First Class Scout who is soon to be awarded the Bushman's Thong. Naturally, every boy in the Troop is looking forward to the day when he will wear a Thong.

For some reason I find difficulty in promoting Queen's Scout work, although we are persevering in this field.

Finally I would like to make two observations on working with Indian boys. Firstly, they are very devout indeed and Duty to God is set, without any interference from me at all, far above everything else. This is very refreshing, especially when one has been used to continually reminding boys of the importance of Duty to God. Secondly, Indian boys do not care for a great deal of ceremonial, and are naturally very shy, almost to a point of seeming backward, so I try to make ceremonial occasions as informal as possible. I also wonder how many other Scouters can claim 100 per cent Troop ability in making fire by friction.

I submit these remarks with the hope that they may be useful to somebody who has Indian boys in their Troop. I am shortly being transferred to another school, and it is with a heavy heart that I shall leave the finest Troop a Scoutmaster could wish for.

H. W. Westwood,
Shingwauk School,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

■ Thank you for an interesting side-light on Scouting among the first Canadians.

Dear Sir:

Thank you so much for the splendid job you did with my 1954 report, which I found waiting for me on my return from another

wonderful trip to the N.W.T. I have already heard many fine comments on the same.

If you still have copies available, would you send one to the following, if they are not already on your mailing list.

Thanking you again, and complimenting you on the fine job you are doing with the *Leader*.

C. S. Matkin,
Magrath, Alberta.

■ We look forward to hearing more about the Cubs, Scouts and Scouters in Northwestern Canada. We feel sure our readers would be particularly interested in programme items from Scouters in the Land of the Midnight Sun.

Dear Sir:

I have looked through the March issue of the magazine *The Scout Leader*, which you were kind enough to send to me. I like very much the articles which you have published in this issue. What I would like would be to have sent to me nine copies of the magazine which I could send to the Provincial Executive Directors of the Crippled Children's Societies across Canada. There is a growing interest in Scouting among handicapped children in Canada, and I believe that this issue of your magazine would be a good stimulant.

Keith S. Armstrong,
National Executive Director,
Canadian Council for
Crippled Children and Adults.

■ This letter is typical of many that have been received commenting on the March issue of *The Scout Leader*. While it was anticipated that there would be a heavy demand for additional copies of this special number of the magazine, we did not foresee the terrific demand there would be. Several hundred extra copies were printed and we were happy to send these out as long as they lasted. However our stock is now exhausted. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who wrote to *The Scout Leader* and to tell them how much we appreciate their many kind comments. It is wonderful to know that there is such an interest in the important field of Handicapped Scouting.

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Breaking The Dollar Barrier

It is with great pleasure that we report that the \$ Barrier is being torn down by groups and individuals all over the country. Over 400 sponsorships have been received and acknowledged.

Mr. C. R. Whittaker, Edmonton, Alta., 1 Uruguay Scout; Lions Club, Halifax, N.S., 1 Uruguay Scout; St. Matthew's Group, Montreal, P.Q., 1 Peruvian Scout; Kinsmen Club of Wilkie, Sask., 1 Indian Scout; Yukon Scouter, 1 Thailand Scout; Lions Club of Windsor, Ont., 1 Peruvian Scout; 236th Toronto, Ont., Ladies' Auxiliary, 1 Nicaragua Scout; 141st Toronto, Ont., Ladies' Auxiliary, 1 Dutch Scout; St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1 Dutch and 1 Austrian Scout; 20th Toronto, Ont., Ladies' Auxiliary, 1 English Scout; North Cariboo District Council, Quesnel, 2 Welsh Scouts; Boy Scouts Association, Belleville, Ont., 3 Greek Scouts; Mr. D. F. Gibson, Tillsonburg, Ont., 2 Haiti Scouts; Lions Club, Tillsonburg, Ont., 2 Bolivian Scouts; Rotary Club, Tillsonburg, Ont., 2 Costa Rica Scouts; 1st Freeman Scouts & Cubs, Burlington, Ont., 1 Scottish Scout; Melville, Sask., Rotary Club, 1 Maltese Scout; Prince Albert, Sask., Rotary Club, 1 Keswick (England) Scout; Boy Scouts Association, Durham, Ont., 1 English Scout; Kiwanis Club, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1 Nicaragua Scout; Knights of Columbus, Wilkie, Sask., 1 Indian Scout; Rotary Club, Durham, Ont., 1 English Scout; 19th Lady Evelyn Scout Group Committee, Ottawa, Ont., 1 Panama Scout; 1st St. John's Group, Montreal, P.Q., 1 Guatemala Scout; Rosedale Group Committee, Montreal, P.Q., 1 English Scout; 1st Edmonton, Alta., All Saints Rover Crew, 1 Dutch Scout; Selwyn House School Troop & Cub Pack, Montreal, P.Q., 1 Guatemala Scout; 2nd Chatham, N.B., R.C.A.F. Scout Troop, 1 Panama Scout; Dr. W. T. Kergier, Vancouver, B.C., 1 New Zealand Scout; Okanagan South District, Penticton, B.C., 1 Indonesian Scout; 1st Yennadon Group, Haney, B.C., 1 Indonesian Scout; Major H. B. Hunter, Vancouver, B.C., 1 Scottish Scout; Boy Scouts Association, Peterborough, Ont., 2 Syria, 2 Salvador, 2 Israel, 2 Indonesia and 6 Lebanon Scouts; Rotary Club, The Pas, Man., 1 Salvador Scout; Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., Man., 2 Chile Scouts; Lions Club, Winnipeg, Man., 1 English Scout; Canada Safeway

Ltd., Manitoba, 1 Salvador Scout; Mr. Aubrey Norquay, Cal., 1 Cuban Scout; N.E. Winnipeg, Man., District Council, 1 Cuban Scout; Brandon, Man., Rotary Club, 2 English Scouts; Lakehead Scouters Conference, Manitoba, 1 French Scout; Army, Navy, Air Force Veterans, 1 Unit, Winnipeg, Man., 1 French Scout; 5th Flin Flon, Man., Troop, 1 German Scout; Kincardine, Ont., Boy Scouts Association, 4 Norwegian, 3 Danish and 3 Swedish Scouts; Ladies' Auxiliary, 1st Sorel Boy Scout Troop, P.Q., 1 Turkey Scout; 1st Ayr, Ont., Scout Troop Group Committee, 1 Scottish Scout; Holy Name Society of Our Lady of Peace Church, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1 Italian Scout; M. Frank and S. Hunt, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1 English Scout; No. 2 Niagara Falls Scout Troop, Ont., 1 Italian Scout; South Winnipeg, Man., District Council, 1 Australian Scout; 1st Trenton, Ont., Air Force Group, 2 French Scouts; 12th Kitchener, Ont., Boy Scout Group, 1 Dominican Republic Scout; The Danish Club, Toronto, Ont., 2 Danish Scouts; 17th St. Catharines, Ont., Pack & Troop, 2 Indian Scouts; 8th Galt, Ont., Kiwanis Scout Group Committee, 1 Scottish, 1 German Scout; Brighton, Ont., Boy Scouts Ladies' Auxiliary, 1 Belgian Scout; Rotary Club of Lloydminster, Sask., 2 Belgian Scouts; 27th St. Mary's Boy Scout Troop, Calgary, Alta., 2 German Scouts; Rotary Club of Kentville, N.S., 1 Columbian Scout; 4th Kentville, N.S., Group Committee, 1 Columbian Scout; 46th Oakwood, Ont., United Church Group, 2 South African Scouts; Rotary Club of Weyburn, 2 Philippines Scouts; Fundy Chapter, I.O.D.E., Saint John, N.B., 1 Indian Scout; 63rd Toronto, Ont., Ladies' Auxiliary, 1 Danish Scout; Ottawa Superfluity Shop, Ottawa, Ont., 2 Argentine, 2 Ecuador Scouts; Marlboro United Church Sunday School Sponsors, 17th Brantford, Ont., Group, 1 South African Scout; Fredericton, N.B., R.C.A.F., No. 252 Wing, 1 Iceland Scout; 2nd Arrowsmith Troop, Albernie, B.C., 1 Japanese Scout; 12th North Vancouver, B.C., Troop, 1 Indian and 1 South African Scout; 10th New Westminster, B.C., Troop, 1 Scot-

tish Scout; 3rd Vancouver, B.C., Group, 1 Greek Scout; Duncan-Chemainus District, B.C., 3 Scouts; Revelstoke District, B.C., 1 Brazilian Scout; North Burnaby, B.C., District, 1 English, 1 Scottish Scout; Laughton, Ont., Group Committee, 1 Peruvian Scout; 125th Toronto, Ont., Ladies' Auxiliary, 1 Scottish Scout; Vancouver, B.C., Executive Council, 1 Gold Coast, 1 Nigeria, 1 Kenya Scout; Port Hope Local Assoc., Ont., 5 Formosa, 1 Japanese Scout; 14th Toronto, Ont., Troop, 1 English Scout; St. Catharines and District, Ont., Akela Club, 1 English Scout; 1st Stamford United Church Group, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1 Turkish Scout; Mr. A. A. Dodge, Toronto and 58th Ladies' Auxiliary, Toronto, 1 Venezuelan Scout; No. 101 Atlantic Wing, R.C.A.F. Assoc., Halifax, N.S., 1 English Scout; Bowmanville Local Assoc., Ont., 2 Gibraltar Scouts; Calgary Lions Club, Alta., 1 English, 1 Scottish and 1 Welsh Scout; Naval Married Quarters, Shannon Park, N.S., 2 Scottish Scouts; Local Assoc., Brampton, Ont., 1 Venezuelan Scout; Mothers' Auxiliary, Vineland, Ont., Group, 1 Dutch Scout; 42nd Ottawa, Ont., Sea Scouts, 1 Australian Scout; 10th Toronto, Ont., Group, 2 Jersey Island Scouts; Knox Crescent, Kensington, Montreal, P.Q., Cub and Scout Auxiliary, 2 Korean Scouts; Canadian Cellucotton Products Co. Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont., 1 Luxembourg Scout; The Phalanx Club of Fredericton, N.B., and Mr. Joseph Booth, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1 Norwegian Scout; Thompson Products Old Guard Assoc'n., St. Catharines, Ont., 2 Sweden and 2 Finland Scouts; Ponoka, Alta., Scouts & Cubs, 1 North Ireland Scout; Lethbridge, Alta., Rotary Club, 2 Portuguese Scouts; Barrie, Ont., Lions Club, 1 Chile Scout; Richmond Hill, Ont., Lions Club, 1 English Scout; The Legewade Roverf Crew, Renfrew, Ont., 1 Burma Scout; 8th Brandon, Man., Knox Church Group, 1 British New Guinea Scout; 1st, 4th and 12th Brandon, Man., Groups, 1 New Zealand Scout; Rotary Club of Winnipeg, Man., 2 Greek, 1 Island of Cyprus, 1 Scottish, 1 Welsh, 2 South African, 2 Channel Islands and 1 Br. North Borneo Scout.

FROM SOUTH OF THE 49th.

Photos and Story by Alan B. Stone



Exchange visits between Canadian and United States Troops is becoming increasingly popular. If you are looking for a fascinating project for your Scouts, we think you will be interested in this story.

How many times have you seen reports of visits of American Scout Troops to Canada, and said to yourself, "I wish our Troop could have an exchange visit." Stop wishing, start ACTION now.

Whoa, one minute buddy, I can hear those thousand questions you are about to ask. Let's start by answering the top ten and see if you can carry the ball from there. First of all you will have to find an American Troop that wishes to take part in an exchange. If you do not know of one follow the steps outlined below. If you have a contact, start with point two.

1. Write your Provincial Headquarters asking them to make contact with the Boy Scouts of America through our Canadian Headquarters.
2. When you have the name of the Scouter of your exchange Troop, arrange dates and other details with him.
3. Well in advance of the trip, ask your District Commissioner to obtain a "Permission to Travel" application form from Provincial Headquarters.
4. Complete this form giving as much detail as possible and forward it to



Above: Scouters and boys of the 32nd Ottawa, Ont., and Burlington, Vermont Troop meet and get set for the week-end. Below, left to right: Some of the programme activities planned by the Canadian Troop for their American visitors. The Scoutmaster of the 32nd Ottawa Troop, by the way, is Mr. B. H. Mortlock of Canadian Headquarters.

your District Commissioner for transmission to Provincial and Canadian Headquarters. Don't leave it to the last moment as this takes time. Allow at least two weeks for the processing of this application.

Planning is the secret of success with a visit such as this, as with every item on the Scout programme. The Group Committee, the Court of Honour, and you, should remember that during an international visit, you represent Canadian Scouting, and are 'On Parade', both in dress and in the way you carry out your programme.

Programme

What the programme will include depends greatly upon the time of the year. In the winter, it will usually mean that most of the visit will have to be planned around activities that can take place in or around your Troop headquarters, as well as using the facilities available in your town. Arrange time for skating and hockey, a swim in the public pool, and perhaps through the Group Committee, the High School gym could be used for basketball, volleyball or floor hockey.

In summer, a day or week-end at the Troop campsite will provide an active



programme. Here swimming, wide games, a regatta, night Scouting and a host of other Scoutcraft activities can be planned. When making up teams be sure that your Scout and his American buddy are on the same team. And if the weather is right, include a campfire. Don't forget to warn your visitors well ahead of time if you expect them to put on skits at the campfire. You would expect the same consideration.

Remember the dads and the Group Committee and give them something to do. If you intend to visit local places of interest, make sure that the boys know what they are going to see before they get there. There is nothing more dull than going through a local museum not knowing what to look for. A short, direct, explanation beforehand makes a tour like this more worthwhile. Once the programme is outlined, only half the work is done. The next step is to put it into operation. Here is a good time to follow Lord Rowallan's advice and have "More people doing less, better." Break down the programme into sections and parcel it out to A.S.M.s and Committee men for execution. No one man bands please, unless you are looking for a nervous breakdown!

Billets

Aside from the programme, the most important part of the planning is the billeting of the Scouts. The most workable scheme is to have the American Scoutmaster supply a list of his Scouts who will be participating giving their age, length of service, rank, and church affiliation. These can then be matched with the boys in your own Troop. If it is possible to arrange this well in advance, your Scouts can write their visitors sending them a personal invitation.

Group Sponsors

Don't overlook the sponsoring body. If it is a church, a church parade may be held, or a supper in the church hall, the Ladies' Auxiliary looking after the arrangements. If a Service Club is your sponsor, they will undoubtedly want the units as luncheon guests, or would like to act as hosts for an evening entertainment.

Illustrated on the opposite page are some of the activities that a Troop of Ottawa Scouts planned for their visitors from Burlington, Vermont.

Smartness

Smartness in uniform and deportment is of prime importance. A rigid inspection to check up on details such as missing garter tabs and service stars should be done at a meeting before the arrival of the visitors. For those with short shorts who are always going to get a pair that fit, now is the time to do something about it. Also those in the Troop who are contemplating replacing that faded cotton shirt with a flannel one can be urged to 'do it now'. Remember the Stores Department at Canadian Headquarters gives same-day-service.

Naturally International Visiting is a two way street and sometime in the future you will be returning the visit. When you do remember that you will be more than ever on parade. Here is where politeness and smartness of uniform will pay-off. It is also a wise idea to check up on every boy to see that he writes a thank-you note to the mother of the American Scout where he spent the week-end. This can be impressed upon the boys on the bus or train on their way home.

How will your Troop fare in keeping up the good reputation of Canadian Scout hosts.



The 1st Meadowvale, Ont., Group, pictured above, enjoyed a thrill-packed exchange visit with the Snyder Christ Methodist Church Troop in Buffalo, New York, during a week-end in February. When the Meadowvale Group decided to visit Buffalo they were anxious to take down a memento to present to the Buffalo Scouts in memory of the visit. As most of the boys' fathers work for the A. V. Roe Aircraft Company, who produce the all-Canadian CF 100, it was decided to combine a model of the CF 100 in the presentation. An elderly gentleman in Toronto did the beautiful woodcarving and the CF 100 was attached to this to make a very unique and beautiful plaque.

WHAT DO YOU AND YOUR BOYS KNOW ABOUT THE WORLD BROTHERHOOD OF SCOUTING?

While many of us might like to be world travellers and actually gain experience and knowledge of Scouting in many parts of the world, we realize this is impossible. At the same time we want to teach our boys to "look wide" in their Scouting. The International Bureau of The Boy Scouts Association publishes a Journal designed to keep you up to date on Scouting throughout the world. This magazine is published monthly and is called *World Scouting*. Send along your subscription now, (only \$1.00 per year) to: The Publications Department, Canadian Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont.

PLANNING A PACK RAMBLE

By R. ROBERTSON, Assistant Field Commissioner, South Central Ontario

Spring is in the air and your Cubs want to be outdoors where they can relax and enjoy themselves. Here are a few ideas which you might like to consider before you plan that Pack Ramble your boys are waiting for.

First of all let's establish the fact a ramble (according to our dictionary) is to wander or rove about. Let us not mistake this for a hike which is a march or tramp.

It is very important to remember that the Cub is small, therefore any distance too great, should not be attempted, unless transportation is arranged for them. The countryside will have a great bearing on your planning, but we shall assume the terrain is wooded with possibly a ravine and an open space in the vicinity.

Now for the programme. The boys have been instructed to meet at the hall at 9.30 a.m. but upon arrival find that Baloo and Rikki and some of the Cubs are missing, and upon questioning Akela and Bagheera receive no satisfying answer. Wondering what was going on, the Cubs' curiosity was partly satisfied, when Akela called them together, giving each Sixer an envelope to be opened at a certain spot, for now they knew something was up.

They all piled into the cars previously arranged for by the Group Committee, and started off for the outskirts of the city, to a marked spot, where they were to open their envelopes.

Upon arrival everyone scrambled out of the cars, Sixers called their Sixes together, and Akela gave the word to open their envelopes. Each message read as follows:

"Baloo and Rikki along with a Cub from each Six have set two trails. The Blacks, Browns and Greys will go with Akela, and Reds, Tawneys and Whites with Bagheera, each group following a separate trail. The trail has been set with yellow and red wool, so should not be too difficult to see. Please pick up the wool and we shall see which Six finds the largest number of pieces.

Caution

You may be attacked at any spot along the way, so be on the lookout. If attacked, you must break the wool around the attacker's arm before he touches you three times on the back".

"WOW"! This is really going to be something. With a wave and a thank-you to the drivers, the boys started off on separate trails with the leaders.

All went well, for fifteen or twenty minutes, then sure enough each group was attacked. Yes, you guessed it, it was the others with their respective leaders.

After the battle-clouds were over each group proceeded along the path, to where there was a grand clearing. Bagheera arrived with his group first, and then a few minutes later along came Rikki's group. Each trail had been set to lead to the same spot.

It was decided that this spot should be headquarters for the balance of the day. As Akela had brought some soup along for us, all Cubs were asked to fetch some wood, so a fire could be started and soup made. When enough wood had been gathered, Akela allowed the Cubs to explore the ravine and

vicinity, indicating the boundaries beyond which they mustn't go.

Baloo called the Cubs together in half an hour for a wide game called King and Queen. First he told the story of how many years ago in a small Asiatic country a rebellion took place and the King and Queen along with four loyal subjects had to flee to the mountains. However the people of this country realizing this, searched and searched the mountains for days after, without success, and to this day no one has heard of them.

So with this story in mind, the "King and Queen" were picked from the Pack and along with four guards, sent out to hide. When five minutes had passed the balance of the Pack was sent out representing those that rebelled. Now that the King and Queen were hidden (for they could not move from their chosen spot) it was up to the guards to protect them. They did this by the



During a recent trip to the continent, Maj.-Gen. D. C. Spry, Director of the International Bureau, visited the Maple Leaf Group. Gen. Spry is here shown talking to two Cubs and you can be sure they are exchanging ideas about Canada. Notice the Canadian Ensign the boys are wearing in place of the Provincial Emblem.

touch method. The guards touched the attacker once after which the attacker reports to the base to renew his life. The attacker was to touch the guard three times on the back before killing him, and his life could not be renewed. The object of the game was to break through and touch the King and Queen (who are not allowed to protect themselves).

Well! Look at the time, let's get back to the site and bring out the sandwiches and have lunch. Boy that soup Bagheera and Rikki have made will sure taste good.

Having lunch over with, we don't want to have too much activity until the meal digests, so let's try a Jungle Dance with Bagheera. Bagheera thought possibly the Dance of Tabzqui would

be a good one to do outdoors.

Soon as the Dance was over, Rikki called us together requesting each Six scatter about on a Nature Scavenger hunt, bringing in moss, frogs, leaves, fossils, burrs, plants, worms, snakes, etc., anything that could be found in nature's backyard.

It was interesting to see what each Six produced, after all had been called in and arranged their collection neatly in their lair.

Akela looked at his watch and decided it was time to leave, as the drivers would be waiting for us and it certainly wouldn't be fair to keep them waiting.

On the return we played a game you might call hide and seek, two Sixes at a time went ahead and hid along the

side of the path, not further than twenty feet back from the path and when the others came along they had to try and spot those hiding, if they failed to do so they succeeded in fooling the hunters.

Time passed quickly so it wasn't long before we reached the destination. As we were a little early, we gathered together for a sing song until the Group Committee arrived. When they did so, we all piled in, and the drivers took each Cub home, tired but happy after their day in the Jungle with the Old Wolves.

It will take a little planning to do something like this, but the Cubs, and even you, will get a tremendous amount of pleasure out of it. Why not plan a Pack Ramble this month!

Bob Browne's Cedarhurst Adventure!

By NORMAN McMILLAN



ON THE second day at Cedarhurst Camp the Pack went on a Treasure Hunt. At 2 o'clock the Red Six left to lay the trail and twenty minutes later Bob and the Blue and Green Sixes followed in pursuit.

The trail led half a mile along the shore to an inlet known as Pirate's Cove, then inland through dense growth. Keen observation on the part of every Cub was necessary to discover the well-disguised signs laid by the wary Reds.

Suddenly the wooded area ended and the path led along a treacherous cat-walk.

"Jeepers!" exclaimed Walter Josling, "I don't like it. What did they have to come along here for? I thought this was out of bounds."

"I think it is," assented Jamie, "but the arrows point along here, so let's go."

Suddenly Bob heard a cry of terror behind him. He froze in his tracks and was almost paralyzed with fright at what he saw. Walter had lost his footing and was rolling helplessly down the steep embankment. Before they could cry out in dismay, his descent ended on a ledge forty feet down, and Walt's terror-stricken face peered up at them.

Jamie, summoning his wits, called down, "Hold tight, Walt. We'll get help."

Quickly he tied a bowline in the length of rope he carried, secured it to a stout tree and lowered the rope over the side. Cupping his hands he called.

"Walt, are you hurt?"

"My ankle hurts something awful," Walt replied, "but I'll be all right."

"Put the bowline under your armpits. That will hold you and Bob will get help. If your leg is bad, we don't want to make it worse by hauling you up. We won't be long. Keep your chin up."

With pounding heart Bob raced for camp and in five minutes returned with Akela and Baloo.

With care Akela descended to the ledge where Walter lay and examined his leg.

"Only a bad sprain," he said in a hopeful voice, much to the relief of the excited Cubs above. "He'll be all right."

The task of bringing the frightened Cub to the top was accomplished with difficulty as Walter was in evident distress from many bruises and cuts.

Akela and Baloo made a hand-seat and transported Walter back to camp. When he had been placed on a camp-

cot and his ankle securely strapped, Akela called the Pack together.

"Fellows," he began, "this wouldn't have happened if my orders had been obeyed. I told you the cat-walk was out of bounds. It's much too dangerous."

He looked squarely at the Red Six.

"But it has happened and we are grateful it wasn't worse. I must congratulate the Blue Six on the manner in which they performed the rescue. They proved themselves quick-thinking Cubs. They used their knowledge of knots, knew how much to attempt, and when to call for grown-up help. It was well done."

An understanding smile spread over his tanned features.

"But remember, Cubs, disobedience can bring serious results." He glanced at Bob Browne and said: "Let's have the Cub Law, Bob."

Bob replied without hesitation, "The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf. The Cub does not give in to himself."

"Right!" said Akela. "That means absolute obedience to the Leader. Okay. Everybody except the Duty Six get ready for a swim."



Outdoor Games for Cubs

Here is a collection of games from the book, *How To Run A Pack*. We would like to hear about any you have tried and proved successful.



Spoon

A large paper basket is placed at one end of the playground. The Cubs fall in at the other. One Cub stands half-way between. He holds a wooden spoon in his hand. At a given signal he runs and hits one of the Cubs with it, and then dashes away towards the basket, the Cub dashing after him. He puts the spoon into the basket and runs for the gap in the ranks at the other end. The Cub who was hit takes the spoon from the basket, and tries to get back and fill the gap first. Whichever succeeds in doing so takes the spoon and goes into the middle, the game proceeding as before. (For a basket you could use a haversack or a Scout hat inverted).

Sardines

One Cub is chosen from the Pack. He is a sardine, and he has to go and find a hiding-place which is his can. When he is safely in the can, all the rest of the Pack go to look for him. When a boy finds the sardine, he doesn't say a word or make a sound, but creeps into the can with him. The rest of the Pack do the same, as each one discovers the hiding-place, until all the sardines are in the can. The last one in can have his nose blacked for taking such a long time to find the hiding-place.

Come Along

All but one form a circle about three feet across. The players turn to the right, with right arms stretched to shoulder level. The player "out" runs round the circle; after a short distance he gets hold of an arm and says "Come along!" This player falls in behind him, and both run round the circle. The second player then grabs someone and says "Come along!" The one caught falls in behind No. 2. Continue until about six or eight are running. Then the first runner shouts "Home!" and

all must try to get a place in the circle. The one left out is the next runner.

Lost in the Jungle

Many pieces of paper, each with the name of a Jungle animal written on it, are needed. If there are not enough names, the animals may be duplicated.

Akela hides the bits of paper over a certain area, with boundaries carefully defined and explained.

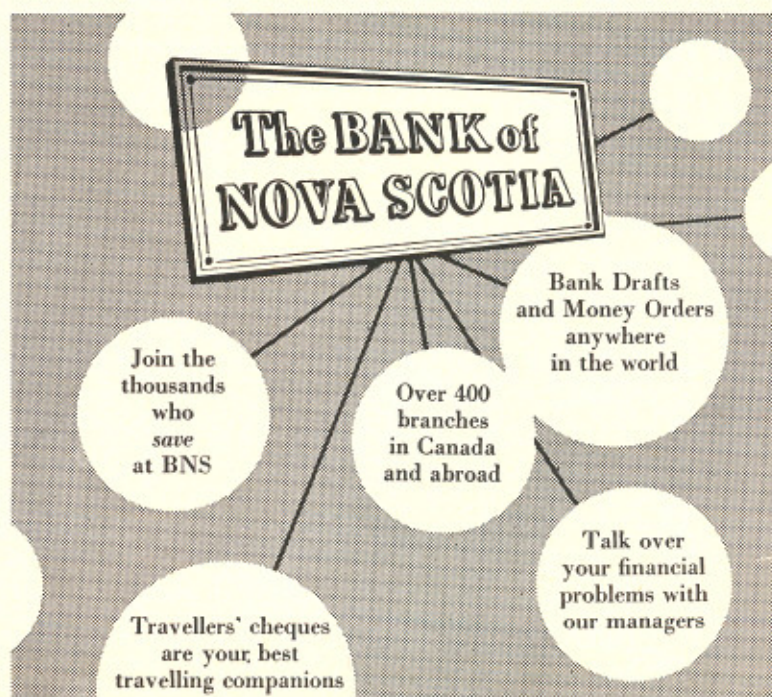
Akela tells the Cubs that a lot of the Jungle animals have lost their memories, and are wandering about in the Jungle. The Cubs must find them within five minutes! At Akela's call the Pack returns, and one by one the Cubs describe the animal they have found, without saying its name. The rest must guess which animal is intended.

This is a good way of learning about the jungle animals. Self-control is needed, since the Cubs usually want to tell each other the name of the animal right away.

Kick the Can

Try to choose a spot where there are plenty of bushes all round. In the centre of your field mark out a circle about two feet across, and put an old can inside. Ask Akela to be "Guardian of the Can." The Cubs all stand round the circle, and one of them kicks the can out. Everybody then runs and hides, except the Guardian, who puts the can back in the circle. Then the Guardian goes to look for the Cubs, and whenever he sees one he calls his name, and they both race for the can. If the Guardian reaches it first and kicks it, the Cub is a prisoner, but if the Cub reaches it first and kicks it, then he may go and hide again.

The prisoners stand near the circle, and when the Guardian isn't looking, call "Rescue". Anybody who is hiding may then run out, and try, unseen by the Guardian, to kick the can, and then rescue one prisoner, and then they both run and hide again. Prisoners must remember the order in which they were caught, and be rescued in that order. Only the Guardian may replace the can after a kick, and no kick counts unless the can is in the circle. The Guardian must go and look for those in hiding, and not stand near the can all the time.



Stand-do

For this game you will need a rubber ball or a tennis ball, which can be easily caught. The Cubs gather round and you give each a name—either a Jungle name if you can think of sufficient easy ones, or the name of an animal, insect, month, etc., etc. When all have a name, including yourself, you throw the ball high in the air, or bounce it off of a wall at the same time calling one of the names, and the bearer of that name must catch the ball. The minute you throw the ball everybody has to run away as far as possible, but immediately the Cub who was called catches it or picks it up he calls "stand-do" and everybody stops dead. He may now take three steps towards anybody and hit him with the ball. This last may dodge it by moving his body, but he may not move his feet. If he is hit, he is a bad egg, and it is his turn to throw the ball up; if he is missed, the thrower must have the ball again. All gather round, the ball is thrown up, and another name called, and so on.

What's the Time, Father Bear?

One Cub is fierce old Father Bear who crouches in his den, pretending to be friendly, but really ready to pounce out on anyone who comes near enough. The rest of the Pack go to their "home" which is some distance away. The game begins by the Cubs advancing in a body and asking "What's the time, Father Bear?" then standing still to await the answer. Father Bear says something like "Half-past one", so the Cubs advance again, asking the same question, and Father Bear replies with another time. The game continues in this way until Father Bear thinks the Cubs are near enough, when he answers their question with "Dinner time" (or any of the other meal times), whereupon the Cubs turn and bolt for home with Father Bear dashing after them.

Anybody he catches remains with him in his Den and becomes another Bear to help him catch.

The game goes on until only one Cub is left. He becomes Father Bear and the game starts all over again.

Wizards

Any number can play this game. One boy is a Wizard and catches any Cub he can. These two hold hands and chase the rest. When a third is caught he too joins on, and so on until a long line are chasing two Cubs. The one who remains alone uncaught wins. Should the time whistle blow, the Wizard will have won if it is composed of more boys than those still free, or vice versa.

This game does really need a boundary of some sort, otherwise it is almost impossible for those joined together to catch the free people: it is an ideal game for a playground and indeed quite good anywhere, provided that you decide upon boundaries beforehand.

Whistle and I Will Find You

This game is best played with not more than eight or ten Cubs. Four are blindfolded and wait at the "base" until the rest have scattered and taken up positions about one hundred yards away. When ready they whistle, and continue to do so at intervals. There is no need for them to whistle all together, first one and then another is best. The object of each blindfolded Cub is to follow the sound of and touch each whistler in turn; the first Cub to find them all wins.

Most of the fun of the game lies in the thrill of groping about in absolute silence save for the whistling, and an occasional warning from the umpire when he sees someone heading for a pond! Besides being a very popular game with Cubs, it is good for self-control and sense of direction.

A Story for Cubs

Here is a little story for that five minutes at the end of a campfire when your boys expect you to come up with something unusual.

Canine P.O.W.

By Marian Silk

EVERY once in a while one happens upon a little incident so universal in its appeal that it brings the past to life. Such an occurrence took place during the battle of Yorkton in the closing weeks of the campaign. The British commander's dog, a friendly little creature which had never been taught the difference between a man in a red coat and one in enemy uniform, wandered by mistake into the American camp. There he was promptly seized and carried to the rear as a prisoner of war.

The canine captive was kindly treated and, not in the least down-hearted, gladly went through his entire repertoire of tricks for the edification of the American soldiers. Many of the men who had dogs of their own at home must have felt more kindly toward Lord Cornwallis because of his good-natured pet.

When General George Washington learned about the "prisoner" the following day, he made immediate arrangements to return the dog to its owner under a flag of truce. Along with the friendly animal went a letter from General Washington apologizing to Lord Cornwallis for detaining the dog over-night.

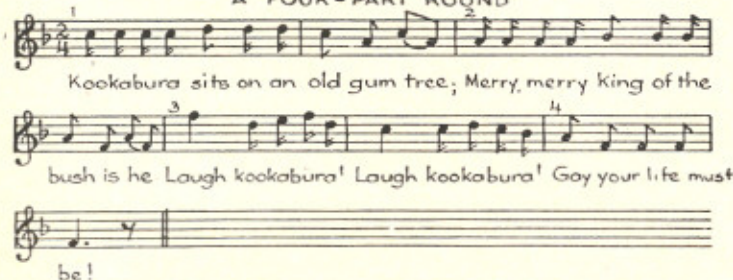
—From *Our Dumb Animals*

SCOUT STAMPS We will send you post paid 5 beautiful foreign stamps commemorating world and National Scout Jamborees for only 25c in coin—write

TOPICAL STAMPS, Box 732, London, Ontario

Kookaburra

A FOUR-PART ROUND



Do your boys know this famous and very popular song? If not, try it at your next campfire for it is simple and easy to learn.

SLEEPING BAGS \$8.95

2 Bags for \$17.50. New Army type bag. Olive drab heavy covering. Fully wool and cotton batt filling. Zipper Side closing. Inner lining is warm flannel Kasha. Size 32" x 76". Plump pillow is attached.

NYLON SLEEPING BAGS

100% WATER REPELLENT—34" x 76"

Guaranteed Nylon water repellent material. Snag and tearproof construction. 100" zipper opening, bag may be completely opened up and used as a double size blanket. 100% Insul Wool batt filled. Suitable for below zero temperatures. Heavy Eiderdown lining assures complete warmth. Nylon pillow is attached. Canada's Finest bag at \$16.95. \$1 deposit to A. & A. Surplus Sales, 86 Simcoe North, Oshawa, Ont.



The Approach to the Prospective Leader

Having decided the order in which several men (or women) should be chosen, the next step is to approach them. This step is important, particularly if you have decided on a first-rate man who is already pretty busy. Don't let the fact that he is busy deter you from approaching him. This type of man will always be busy, and the reason he is not busy in Scouting is because someone got him first with a better approach. When Scouting provides as much satisfaction to this man as his present activities do (and Scouting can do just that) he'll be just as busy in Scouting—and on behalf of your boys. Let us therefore give some thought to the approach on this prospect. It is on this part of the problem that many committees seem to fail.

It is a heavy assignment we are offering this man. In return for a title, a uniform and ultimately great happiness and satisfaction, we are going to ask him to invest heavily of his time and energy in leading a group of boys. We know before we start that our man will be hard to persuade. Usually we fail to develop our approach sufficiently to overcome the difficulty. In most cases one or possibly two of your committee undertake to call and ask the prospect to accept the task and when he declines they are through with him. When two or three prospects give the same answer, the committee becomes discouraged.

Suppose therefore we develop an actual case. Suppose that we consider Mr. Henry Jones a likely candidate for Scoutmaster of the 1st Timbuctoo Troop because he fits the qualifications we have in mind. He is number one on our list of acceptable prospects. Mr. Jones has a wife, three children, a business position, a home that isn't quite paid for, a car in the same category and several obligations to his Church, his club and his lodge. He has two

hobbies—bridge and bowling. The former cultivated by his wife and the latter developed as a masculine self-assertion to even things up.

Now let us develop our sales campaign to interest Henry Jones. If Mr. Jones becomes a Scoutmaster he will have to make extensive re-adjustments in his life. It is safe to presume that his days are already full with no hours hanging heavily on his hands.

Let us catalogue the probable difficulties in the way of his becoming a Scout Leader.

- His wife will object. Ninety per cent of them do.
- Two of his children may object—the third is a Scout.
- He will have to curtail his bowling.
- He will have to curtail his club and lodge activities.
- His weekends—in the main—belong to his family.
- His job carries heavy responsibilities. He doesn't want any more.
- He doesn't know anything about Scout Leadership except that it's a hard job.

We might make the list longer, but as it stands it is already longer than that prepared by most group committees—if they attempt it at all. It is evident that if we land our man we will have to be pretty good salesmen.

Now, when a car salesman puts us on his prospect list for his particular brand of automobile, does he content himself with a friendly call to solicit a purchase? No, for he knows that we will wonder if there isn't another car we'd rather buy. In any case, we have a car that is still quite satisfactory.

The salesman will try to get us to ride in his car. He'll speak of new thrills, new joys, new pride in the possession of his particular vehicle. He'll try to let us use the car for a few days until we feel that we just can't get along without it.

What will an insurance agent do when he makes his approach? He will

We Need A Leader

By H. E. D. MITCHELL
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Toronto, Ont.

Here is the second and final part of the article on obtaining leadership. If this has proved useful and you would like more of the same, please write the Editor.

talk earnestly of a wise investment, future security and a sense of duty to our loved ones.

Both salesmen will try very hard to get mutual friends 'satisfied customers' to speak to us about the matter. Both will see that our wives receive some attractive literature setting forth their stake in the matter. Probably at least one call will be made by two men together. The car salesman wants us to meet the sales manager, and the insurance agent wants us to meet the inspector or manager of his agency.

We will all agree that there is the keenest kind of competition for a man's spare hours—if that man is worth having. Let us combine the skill of the car salesman and the insurance agent in approaching our prospective leader. If it pays the salesman dividends it should do likewise for us—and let us hope—our boys. Let us therefore outline a campaign. It would be something like this—

1. If your prospect isn't already familiar with Scouting, we'll invite him to a Troop meeting, a Scout dinner, a hike or even a District meeting of some sort. Some place where he is 'exposed' to the Scout atmosphere. Make particularly sure that this first contact with Scouting is rich in inspiration. Remember that first impressions often influence later decisions. If your prospect is already familiar with or interested in Scouting, as in the case of Mr. Jones, whose son is already a Scout, we may omit this step.

2. Two or three of us will call on him together under the most auspicious circumstances—preferably not at his home. We will call him up by telephone (or write a letter) to secure the interview, but we will be careful not to disclose the reason of our visit. If pressed for a reason, we would intimate that we have an important community matter to discuss with him. We will, at the interview, put the question very earnestly, stressing the same things

that the car salesman and insurance agent emphasize—new thrills, new fun, great investment values, fine outcomes, pride of leadership, confidence of the committee and community in the prospect, etc.—and, we will stress that we do not want an immediate answer.

3. A couple of mothers of Scouts, wives of committeemen, or even wives of some Scouters would call on Mrs. Jones, asking her to use her influence. Cater to Mrs. Jones' pride in her husband. Point out that he is their choice of a Leader. Stress his talents and capabilities. More than one leader has been 'sold' by his wife, and after the committee have failed to 'sell' him.

4. The Pastor of the Church, the Chairman of one of the Church or Community boards, or even an influential neighbour could come into the picture very successfully here. A casual visit or phone call to say that they 'had heard that he was being approached' and that 'they hoped that he would think favourably of the matter', etc.—would help materially.

If Mr. Jones' employer is known to members of the committee, solicit an encouraging word from him. If some Scouter or committeeman is a member of Henry Jones' club or lodge have him add his encouragement. He might offer his help and co-operation.

5. A deputation of Scouts—picked fellows, preferably the Patrol Leaders and Troop officers, will call on him and reinforce the committee's invitation, promising their help and loyalty and painting a prospect of great days ahead under his leadership.

6. A second call in company with a District Scoutmaster or other official, should be made now offering co-operation through training and other forms of help. Acquaint him with the magnitude of the work and the organization. Point out some of the local and national men who are better known. This will help develop his pride in 'belonging'.

7. Now we are ready for a final call to get an answer. If we can get Mr. Jones to attend a full meeting of the group committee so much the better. If not, we call on him at his convenience. Note that every step of the procedure outlined has an important contribution to make towards his decision. If someone asked you to run for parliament, you might be inclined to laugh. If a delegation called on you to request the same thing, you still would be amused. But if some campaign resulted in several approaches, such as outlined to get our new Scoutmaster, you would at least give some thought to the matter—and, at least your ego would be in-

clined toward that particular field of endeavor. You might not believe it, even though you turned down the request—you would find your interests and your thoughts closely linked with the Movement in the future.

If we have picked our prospect with care and developed our campaign according to some such pattern as outlined, the chances are more than even that our prospect will say 'yes'—and if he does not, then ask him to suggest someone who would fill the bill. You will thereby never run out of prospects and if you systematically follow such a procedure with each, you should land, not one, but several 'picked' leaders.

Is this too much trouble to take? Reliable experience seems to indicate that if group committees will take this much trouble when they need a Scoutmaster, they'll secure a higher grade of man, who will go into the job more enthusiastically and earnestly and will stay with it longer. There is no more important or difficult piece of community service than Scout leadership. Most group committeemen would not be willing to tackle it. Should we not then spend some considerable effort and time in recruiting someone who will tackle it with a reasonable prospect of success?

How to Keep a Leader

One last word about leaders. After you have secured a good leader, take

pains to keep him or her. More leaders drop out of Scouting because of lack of recognition than for all other reasons put together. We are all human and like to have our efforts recognized. Boys do not generally express their gratitude to good leaders. That is part of the responsibility of group committees. Just as industry has found that it is good business to create goodwill by attending to the needs of its employees, so group committees will find it helpful to give some thought to the goodwill of their leaders. If handled properly, it pays great dividends in continuous leadership. Plan for five years of continuous leadership. In that time boys who are twelve years old now will be in line for leadership roles. Think and talk in terms of five years. Any leader who for five years has seen two hundred of his boys grow up into young manhood is loath to cut himself adrift of them. During these few years, he has heard their complaints, has counselled with them, helped them face their problems—suffered with them, played and worked with them. Their failures and their successes have been his; indeed he is part of them and his pride in them knows no bounds. It is important then to plan for your first five years of service. In doing so you will find that your plan has paved the way for more such spans of service.

How will you do this? First by seeing that all facilities are provided to



Just off the coast of Nova Scotia and closer to Newfoundland are the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. These islands belong to France and the Scouts shown above are members of the Scouts de France. However they camp regularly in Nova Scotia and we are more than happy to have them with us. Ask your Scouts to find out all they can about these islands and tell them about these Scouts. We hope to publish a story on Scouting in St. Pierre and Miquelon in a future issue of *The Junior Leader*.

Citizen Badge Test

From British Columbia comes a suggestion for encouraging your boys to take an interest in a most important Proficiency Badge.

Name _____ Troop _____

1. The qualifications for voting are:

	Nationality	Age	—Residence— Dominion	Province
(a) Dominion	_____	_____	_____	_____
(b) Provincial	_____	_____	_____	_____
(c) Municipal	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. A person is a British subject if:

- (a) _____ (b) _____
 (c) _____ (d) _____
 (e) A foreigner can become a British subject if he has lived _____ years in Canada, and is of good character. He makes application, and, after _____, this application is considered by _____, who may then recommend that his application be granted, and he becomes a Canadian citizen.

3. (a) Canada is governed by:

- (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

(b) British Columbia is governed by:

- (i) _____ (ii) _____

(c) The Municipality of North Cowichan is governed by:

- (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

(d) The City of Duncan is governed by:

- (i) _____ (ii) _____

(e) The United Kingdom is governed by:

- (i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____

4. (a) The British North America Act was passed in the year _____

(b) It gives the Dominion control over such matters as:

- (i) _____ (ii) _____
 (iii) _____ (iv) _____
 (v) _____ (vi) _____
 (vii) _____ (viii) _____

(c) It gives each Province control over such matters as:

- (i) _____ (ii) _____

II Give a brief account of the duties of a good municipal government:

III The Principal Courts of Justice of the Dominion are:

1. (i) _____ (ii) _____
 (iii) _____ (iv) _____

2. The Principal Courts of Justice in the Province are:

- (i) _____ (ii) _____
 (iii) _____ (iv) _____
 (v) _____

3. The Chief Officer for Law and Order in the Dominion is _____

4. The Chief Officer for Law and Order in the Province is _____

5. There are generally _____ men on a jury. Their duty is to listen carefully to the _____ and decide if the accused is Guilty or Not Guilty.

The duty of the Judge, if the accused is found guilty, is to _____

Jurymen are selected from a roll of _____

IV A Scout, to beautify and make healthy the place he lives in, can _____

V Mayor Wragg said that a Scout who grew up always to obey the Scout Law would be a good citizen.

The Scout Law is:

ensure the success of that leader's efforts. Adequate material for Troop and Pack programmes, text books, meeting room gear, camping facilities and equipment should all be part of the group committee's work, and adequate recognition of his efforts will do much to maintain his enthusiasm.

See that certificates for completion of the various parts of training coming to that leader are presented to him with due ceremony. His service stars and other awards should be suitably recognized by the committee. Reports of his work should be expected and received periodically, and time taken to review these reports. Ask him questions about his successes and his difficulties. Show an interest in the job he is doing. Give credit where credit is due. Facilitate his attendance at Conferences and other Scout gatherings where he can meet other leaders and show your interest in his attendance by asking questions about the gathering.

Don't have too many group committee meetings, but have sufficient to follow his work and to second his efforts. Publish the reports of his work in sponsoring institutions' 'house organ' where one exists. See that the Sunday School or Church Boards hear of the work being done by him.

Recognize his family. They have had to share their father and husband with your boys. They have had to do without him some weekends when he was out with your boys. The furnace has needed fixing and the veranda wants painting, but he has been busy with your young lads. A phone call or a post card to a member of his family on the occasion of some anniversary will work wonders.

At Parents' Nights, recognize and give the parents an opportunity to recognize his worth. Have the community recognize his efforts on behalf of their boys. He puts long hours of service into organizing public service projects but does your service club invite him to lunch and introduce him as a local leading citizen?

Back him up with adequate financial resources and allow him full rein with plans that you feel are worthwhile. Counsel with him on his problems. Check him when you feel he is wrong, but, above all, recognize his achievements. In this way you will not only secure a good leader but you will have maintained one. Your task will be that much easier—and that much more effective.



SCOUTING Digest

International Friendship

We have recently received a very interesting report from the Belleville, Ontario, Scouters' Club. In this story there is told an interesting tale of the Scouts from Belleville and those of the American Explorer Post No. 2675, of Chicago, Illinois. The American and Canadian boys met for a week of camping with Scoutmaster Harry Ashton of the 1st Foxboro, Ontario, Troop as Camp Chief. The Canadian hosts took their American visitors on tours of Old Fort Henry and the Thousand Islands, as part of the interesting programme drawn up for this week.

The venture was so successful that plans are now under way for an International Camporee to be held following the World Jamboree, in August 1955.

Troop Newspaper

We have recently received a very interesting Troop newspaper from the 3rd Kapuskasing (Ontario) Troop. This paper is very well put together and the Editor has written to say that his Troop is most anxious to exchange with any other Group which produces a newspaper. If you are interested in exchanging Troop news please contact Mr. Charles Eveson, 3rd Kapuskasing Troop, Box 661, Kapuskasing, Ontario.

Lone Trail News

For anyone who is particularly interested in the Lone Scout Programme it is suggested you might like to read a copy of the monthly bulletin "Lone Trail News" produced by the Quebec Provincial Council for Lone Scouts and Cubs. This interesting bulletin may be obtained by writing to Mr. W. Noel Reakes, the Editor and Director in this Department, at 1523 Bishop Street, Montreal 25, P.Q.

Father and Son Banquet

At the recent Father and Son Banquet of the 24th London, Ontario (Reindeer) Group, two British Empire

Champions were guest speakers. Mr. "Whipper" Billy Watson, holder of the British Empire Heavyweight Wrestling Championship, told boys and fathers alike to live safety in every possible way and to encourage their friends to abide by traffic rules and regulations, thus setting a good example. He also encouraged his audience to go out of their way in making New Canadians feel wanted and at home in their new surroundings.

The second guest, Champion Weight-lifter Doug Hepburn, demonstrated his muscular strength by opening a new deck of playing cards and, with a simple twist of the wrist, tore the deck in two. He repeated this operation, tearing the deck into quarters! All were amazed at the champion's 64" chest and 24½" biceps.

Another interesting feature of this programme, reported by Scoutmaster J. W. G. Worrall (formerly Scoutmaster of the 1st Maple Leaf Troop in Europe) was the recorded message of The Founder's voice which thrilled everyone who heard it.

The Spirit of Brotherhood

In a recent issue of the English Scouting magazine *The Scouter*, there appeared an appeal for emblems to be added to a Campfire Robe being made for a Leper Troop in Nigeria.

An interested Scouter in Montreal sent along a complete set of Canadian Provincial Emblems and received a very nice Thank You note in which the Scoutmaster of the Leper Troop said, "We look forward to knowing you personally through our Campfire Robe as we cannot attend the Jubilee Jamboree in our present state of health. In Ibo (our native tongue) we can say 'Thank You' better than we can in English. There is more meaning to our word 'Ndalu' than gratitude, so 'Ekelekam gi nke uku, ndalu'."

If you would like to send an emblem for this Campfire Blanket, address it to: The V.E. Ene and Oji River Leper Troop, The Education and Welfare Department, Oji River Settlement, via Enugu, E., Nigeria, B.W.A.

Scout Brotherhood Fund

	\$1,502.14
Anonymous	20.00
42nd Bowness Scout Group	
23rd Bowness Scout Group	
48th Bowness Scout Group	
46th Montgomery Scout Group	7.45
Boy Scouts Association, Calgary, Alta., Baden-Powell Day Church Parade Collection	10.00
North Okanagan Wolf Cubs, Vernon, B.C.	17.50
Central Ontario Region Rover Winter Moot	5.00
6th West Vancouver Group, B.C.	10.00
	\$1,572.09

What Do They Do?

The Group Committee, named by the sponsor, is responsible to and acts as an Executive Committee of the sponsor over Scouting. Its functions are:

1. Registration.
2. Obtain meeting facilities.
3. Obtain men to act as Scouters and encourage and financially assist them to take Training Courses.
4. Receive reports from units of the Group and report to the sponsor and the District Commissioner.
5. Represent the Group at the District Council.
6. Raise funds to pay rents, obtain equipment, finance (partially) camps, leader training, camporees, etc.
7. Audit the books of each unit within the Group, annually.
8. Assure itself that Scouting, as laid down by B.-P. and P.O. & R., is being carried out.
9. Assist Scouters in their planning and executing of programmes, camps, instruction, examination, etc.
10. Keep any unit operating in the event of the loss of a Scouter.
11. Assist Scouters whenever possible.
12. Handle other items as it sees fit.

Here is a reproduction of the OFFICIAL SOUVENIR ENVELOPE OR COVER to accompany the Special Postage Stamp being issued to commemorate the 8th World Jamboree. These two colour envelopes are available, for 5c each, from Canadian Headquarters.

8th WORLD JAMBOREE MONDIAL Niagara-On-The-Lake, Canada, August 18th-28th, 1955



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"There's nothing like a Coke!"

WHAT IS THE PATROL SYSTEM

The following was culled from a Part 1 Wood Badge Study

THE Patrol System in Scouting is brought about through Patrols under the leadership of the Patrol Leaders. This is the only way that Scouting can be successful. The Troop is only a meeting together of the Patrols and must be kept that way. Too much emphasis on the Troop will break up the unity in a Patrol. The life of the Patrol must lie in Patrol meetings. Scouting began as a game in which small groups of boys, led by boys, banded together as a unit for work, play, adventure and good turns. The public, however, misunderstood Baden-Powell's concept of Scouting and in many cases adults took unto themselves the responsibilities which rightly belonged to the boy. This is wrong.

The Court of Honour is the foundation of the Patrol System. The Court of Honour is composed of the Troop Leader, the Patrol Leaders, and if de-

sired the Seconds of each Patrol. Invited to each meeting are the Scoutmaster and his Assistant. They are there only to act as advisers. The Scoutmaster sees that the decisions of the boys are kept in the right channels and in the right direction. The Scoutmaster has always the right of veto if the Court of Honour has decided on something that is not in line with Scout regulations, something which may prove of danger to the boys or something which will damage the reputation of the Troop in any way. In most cases the Scoutmaster will let the boys try what they have decided and learn by making mistakes.

The Patrol Leader and Second attend the Court of Honour and are there to represent their Patrol and their opinions. The Scoutmaster is only in charge of the Patrols, and is responsible to the Association for their activities and conduct.

Patrols are made of groups of friends. By having these friends together Scouting takes advantage of the natural gang spirit. This is, as if these boys were not in Scouting, they would naturally be together as a gang, and in most cases would get into mischief. Scouting legalizes this gang spirit and gives the boys the opportunity to work together, camp together and to do good turns together, under the leadership of the Patrol Leader, who would be the gang leader in the ordinary gang. Newcomers are allowed to be with their friends and no efforts should be made to suit the Patrols for competition, but rather the competition should suit the Patrols. The Patrol Leaders and Second are instructed by the Scouter who acts as the Patrol Leader of the boy leaders on these occasions. They in turn teach their Patrols in Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class work at Patrol meetings. The Patrol Leader is elected by the Patrol.

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ROVER QUESTS

Rover Scout Programme Ideas and Aids

By The Central Rover Crew, Ottawa, Ont.

Here are several ideas and suggestions on Rover Crew programmes which have been submitted by Scouter Trevor O'Brien, of the Central Rover Crew in Ottawa. We would be happy to hear from other Rover Scouters who may have ideas they would like to pass along through *The Scout Leader*.

- 8.00 p.m. Opening of meeting by acting Chairman. (Prayer).
Roll call and fees by treasurer.
Reading of minutes of last meeting by Secretary.
Approval of Minutes by Chairman.
Business arising from the Minutes.
New business.

9.00 p.m. Discussion for evening.

Civil Defence

1. Discuss possibilities of organizing crew into an efficient compact group, complete within itself, and capable of taking over a first aid post or air raid station in co-operation with Civic Civil Defence Group, and under the direction of Civil Defence authorities.
2. Organize a fast call-up system so the crew could be made available as a unit in case of emergencies.
3. Break down crew into specialized groups, e.g., first aiders, wardens, messengers, signallers, guides, etc. but guarantee all members have a limited knowledge of all subjects.
4. Appoint member to act as liaison with Civil Defence and other groups, and to collect all literature, etc., to keep crew up to date on this subject.
5. Have publicity director advertise the steps being taken by crew, not only to Headquarters, but also the public. This may help get the ball rolling in the city, which is surely behind in Civil Defence preparations.
6. Have it made known the crew's willingness to assist Packs and Troops in organizing and instructing groups in Civil Defence needs, and if any response to this is forthcoming from the Troops and Packs, how should we go about helping them, keeping in mind we must not interfere with the Scoutmaster's own

training programme unless asked to do so.

7. Short ten minute Quiz on the city of Ottawa e.g., Important buildings, streets, hospitals, fire and police halls, telephone numbers, highways, fire alarm boxes, etc.

8. Arrange to practise call-up some evening.

Total time of discussion should be no longer than 45 minutes.

Arrangements for next meeting.

- 11.00 p.m. Closing ceremony, with re-affirmation of Promise.

Suggestions for Rover Scout Programmes

1. Rover Mate officiates at meeting opening and closing. Crew designs programme. (Aided by Skipper and Mate).
2. Minutes of last meeting—Parliamentary procedure adhered to in large crews, twenty or more, not as necessary in smaller Crews.
3. Old and new business not to take more than 30 minutes unless special request or urgent matter. Check kept on old or recurring business.
4. Requests for Service work from outside sources must be received at least two weeks previous to date required.
5. Scouting should be in every meeting with training for Progress Badge in the primary position. A guest speaker on an interesting subject provides an excellent diversion. Outside trips to points of interest has a similar quality.
6. The Chaplain of the Group should be invited to spend an evening with the Crew. Makes an interesting evening (in most cases) when a study of Rovering to Success is being conducted, (irreligion and humbug).
7. Guests in the form of the Group Committeemen and Ladies' Auxiliaries may visit the Crew occasionally to further their personal knowledge of the Crew. (Invitation only).
8. If a study of the Rover Progress Badge is under way the Rover up for examination on any particular evening may serve as Chairman. The Rover Mate under normal conditions serves as Chairman.
9. The Secretary's responsibilities include the keeping of business min-



The motto of Rovering is SERVICE and there is no end to the variety of ways in which this can be put into action. The Scouters above are from Hamilton and they journeyed to the 1st Caribbean Jamboree to offer their services to Jamboree Headquarters. A thrilling adventure and a real Service project.

utes, looking out for correspondence, keeping the Crew Log and from time to time appointing Rovers to write up some highlights of special activities.

10. The Treasurer's responsibilities include keeping the bank account, paying bills and collecting fees and giving a weekly account of the financial status of the Crew.
11. The Rover's Ramblers Badge is an excellent incentive for bringing the Crews into the out of doors as part of their training programme. Gives honest meaning to the Rover slogan, "Brotherhood of the Open Air".

Comments on the Success of Crews

1. Boy is a Rover Scout. Part of Rover quest for Service allows him to join Troop as an instructor. Allegiance is primarily to Crew. Leaders do not join Crews.
2. A constitution and programmes a seventeen year old can respect.
3. A Skipper that is enthused with the job and a real experienced man.
4. Something doing all the time, activities such as Den building, District or Troop and Church activities.
5. Each Rover has a part in the over-all programme.
6. The Rover gains in Scouting skills. Learning easier and unique ways.
7. Man to Scouting—Man to Life—Man to Man approaches.
8. The Crew like to be together.
9. The Association and Sponsor appreciate them.
10. A normal sense of humor is essential.
11. The Rovers are willing to take a challenge.
12. The Rovers like a real service project or quest.
13. Pack and Troop respect them.
14. The Mate is respected, understanding and a real guy.

Squire Investiture

Mate: You have indicated your desire to join the Second Rover Crew as a Rover Squire in preparation for investiture as a fully-fledged Rover Scout and have been accepted by the Rovers of the Crew. Do you now re-affirm that wish?

Cand: I do.

Mate: You are aware that you must re-examine your life, air your past mistakes in solitary vigil as did the

ancient Knights, and dedicate your best to Service and to Fidelity in the Creed of the Rover Scout, the present-day Knight. Are you still of the same desire?

Cand: I am.

Mate: Then, in recognition of your solemn decision to be one of us on the trail of Rovering, I bestow upon you the Squire Shoulder Knot.

You will see that its colours are Green and Yellow, the colours of the Boy Scout and Wolf Cub branches of our Movement.

(Demonstrate the colours).

Let it always remind you of the Service you owe to them and all mankind.

(Mate steps up and pins knot on candidate's shoulder. Takes one pace back).

Mate: Rover Squire _____,

about turn! Salute the Crew!

Crew, salute your new Squire!

Steady!

Return to the watch, Squire _____!

(Both Mate and Cand. take up their former places in the horseshoe).

Registration Form

Application for membership.

Name _____ Group _____

Address _____ Phone _____
Date of Birth _____ Rank _____
Quest _____

Probation.

Accepted as Squire _____ Probationary to _____
Probationary Service _____

Sponsors (1) _____
(2) _____

Report of Sponsors.

We _____ and _____ having been duly appointed sponsors of Squire _____ by the Rover Leader, do hereby make report and say that Squire _____ has performed his Probationary Service to our satisfaction, has read *Rovering to Success* and understands the underlying principles of Rovering. Knowing then these things, and having taken his Vigil, we do hereby recommend that Squire _____ be admitted to the full fellowship of Rovering as a Rover Scout, and petition the Rover Leader to set a date for his investiture.

Investiture.

On this _____ day of _____ 19____, Squire _____ was invested as a Rover Scout, and admitted to the full fellowship of Rovering.

ROVER LEADER

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Safety First in Nature
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PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

A total of \$100.00 is offered in Prizes by The Boy Scouts Association for entries submitted in the *Scouter Photographic Competition*. Entries will be received under three classes:

CLASS A

Cover subjects. Suitable for reproduction as front cover pictures for *The Scout Leader* or for pamphlets. Outdoor pictures of Scouts, Sea Scouts, Senior Scouts or Rovers, against picturesque backgrounds of sky, water or landscape. Good indoor activity shots.

CLASS B

Cub subjects showing Cub activities or groups with interesting faces or illustrating any phase of the Cub programme.

CLASS C

Scenes and Portraits. Portraits of individual Scouts, Cubs or Rovers of any age, or of small groups engaged in activities, or against suitable outdoor (particularly camp) or indoor backgrounds.

PRIZES

Class A

1. \$20.00 in cash
2. \$ 5.00 in merchandise from Stores Dept.
3. \$ 3.00 in merchandise from Stores Dept.

Class B

1. \$20.00 in cash
2. \$ 5.00 in merchandise from Stores Dept.
3. \$ 3.00 in merchandise from Stores Dept.

Class C

1. \$20.00 in cash
2. \$ 5.00 in merchandise from Stores Dept.
3. \$ 3.00 in merchandise from Stores Dept.

16 consolation prizes of \$1.00 each \$ 16.00

Total prize money \$100.00

All entries to be marked with name and address of sender, and class entered; A, B, or C.

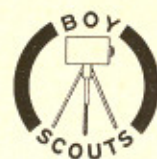
**All entrants must be registered Scouters of
The Boy Scouts Association in Canada**

Entries close on October 31, 1955

Winners announced in December, 1955 issue of *The Scout Leader*
Prints should be glossy finish

The Boy Scouts Association retains the privilege of using any prize winning photograph. All pictures not winning prizes will be returned to sender only if a stamped, self addressed envelope is enclosed.

PROFICIENCY BADGE AIDS



The Photographer Badge

Number four in the reprint series from *The Junior Leader*, is now ready for sale. This reprint is available at the cost of 10c per copy. Orders should be addressed to: **THE EDITOR, THE JUNIOR LEADER**, 306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ont. As there has been a limited quantity printed, it is suggested that you place your order early to avoid disappointing delay.



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Dominion of Canada



Newfoundland

Newfoundland Coat of Arms

The official coat of arms of Newfoundland was first granted in 1637 by Charles I of England. It was not until 1927 that the Government of Newfoundland revived it (as it had been allowed to run into disuse).

It takes the form of a cross on a shield background, on the alternate quarters of which are a lion and a unicorn. It is surmounted by an elk and supported on each side by a savage in the panoply of war. Beneath is inscribed the motto "Quarite prime regnum dei", (meaning 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God').

The original grant is a quaint and interesting document and is here produced.

"To all and Singular unto whome these present Letters Patents shall come Sr. John Borough, Knt., Garter Principall King of Armes of Englishmen sendeth greeting.

Whereas our dread Souveraigne Lord King Charles by Letter Patents under the great seals of England dated at Westmr. the 13th day of November in the 13th year of his happy Raigne did give grant and confirm to the right Hoble. James Marquess Hamilton, Maister of his horse, Phillip Earle of Penbroke and Montgomery, Lord Chamberlaine of His Household and Henry Earle of Holland, Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all his Forests, Chaces and Parkes of the South side of the River of Trent and to Sr. David Kirk, Knt., one of the

Our Provincial Coats-of-Arms

We have received many requests to publish the story behind the Provincial Coats-of-Arms and the month of May—with Canadian Citizenship Day being observed on May 20th—seemed like an ideal time to publish these stories. Here is an opportunity for a quiz for your boys to help them know more of their great country.



Gentlemen of his privy chamber, all that whole Contingent Island or Region commonly called Newfoundland in manner and forme as by the said Letter Patents more at large it doth and may appear. And whereas for the greater honour and splendor of the Countrey and the people therein inhabiting It is and will be necessary that there be proper and peculiar Armes thereunto belonging to be used in all such cases as Armes are wont to be by other nations and countries. Upon the request unto me made by the above mentioned right Hoble. James Marquess Hamilton etc etc etc.

... that would devise and sett forth certaine Ensignes of Armes to be for ever used as the pper Armes and peculiar Ensignes recited devised sett forth and contrived the Armes and Ensignes hereafter described. That is to say Gules a Cross Argent in the first Quarter of the Escoccheon a Lyon Passant gardant Crowned Or in the second an Unicorn passant of the second armed maned and unguled of the third gorged with a Crown whereunto is affixed a chaine passing between his fore legs and reflexed over his back of the last. In the third as in the second. In the fourth as in the first And for the Crest upon an Healm Mantled Gules doobled Argent and a Wreath Or & Gules an Elke passant pper the Escoccheon supported by two Savages of the Clyme pper armed and appareled according to their Guise when they go to Warr and Under all in an Escroll this Motto Quarite Prime Regnum Dei as in Margent more plainly is depicted. In witness whereon I and the said Sr. John Borough Knt. Garter Principall King of Armes of Englishmen have unto these present affixed the Seale of Myne office and subscribed My

name. Dated the first day of Jan in the 13th year of the Raigne of our dreade Souveraigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c And in the year of Grace 1637".

(ppr or pper means 'proper')



P.E.I.

Prince Edward Island

Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 30th, 1905.

MOTTO

"Parva sub ingenti": The small under (the protection of) the great.

Prince Edward Island places the Lion at the top of its shield, gold on red. On the lower part of the shield Prince Edward Island shows a tract of grass-land from which grows an oak tree and three saplings, all proper (in natural colours) on a white field; this device, like the motto (which means "Small beside great"), refers to the Island itself, smallest of the Canadian Provinces, in comparison with mighty Canada.

The Book of Flags
Campbell & Evans

The island was discovered by the famous explorer Jacques Cartier in 1534, and called by him "Isle St. Jean". It was subsequently taken from the French in 1745, but had been given back. It was ceded to Great Britain by France in 1763, after the fall of Quebec. In 1799 the name was changed to Prince Edward Island, in honour of

Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. Prince Edward Island became a province of Canada in 1873.

Its coming permanently under British rule is typified by the large oak tree with acorns ready to drop and blossoms on its boughs, technically called "fructed". The three small oak saplings sprouting are under the shadow of the sturdy oak. All the trees are in their natural colours. The motto "Parva Sub Ingenti" means "The Small beneath the Great". The motto not only signifies the proximity of the island to the mainland of Canada, which is its natural and strong ally, but by its connection with Canada the tiny island is more than in name under the aegis of protection of the great empire of Britain. The number of saplings probably has reference to the three counties of the Province, Kings, Queens and Prince. The oak and saplings are appropriately grouped on an island. The colour of the shield, silver, suggests the bright waters by which the island's surrounded. The lion, gold on a red ground, forms the territorial arms of the sovereign. The whole group, oak and saplings, set in silver is a pleasing picture.

The Heraldry of Canada
by Hodgins.



Nova Scotia

The Armorial Achievement of Nova Scotia

In 1621, King James VI of Scotland, who was also James I of England, granted to Sir William Alexander (of Menstrie near Stirling) all the lands lying between New England and Newfoundland for the formation of a colony. This colony was given the name of New Scotland, or in its Latin form, Nova Scotia. Arms were granted to the new Province in 1625, and when the degree of Baronet of Scotland was instituted by Charles I, successor to James I, in that year, the Baronets were given the privilege of bearing the Arms of Nova Scotia in their personal armorial shields.

The Register containing the record of the grant of arms by King Charles I has been lost or in some way destroyed, but between the years 1805 and 1810 (the actual entry is undated) the Arms of Nova Scotia were re-entered

in the new Register of His Majesty's Lyon Office in Edinburgh. The Lyon Office, or Court of the Lord Lyon King of Arms, is the department of the British Government which determines and places upon record the arms in Scotland and the arms of a Scottish connection used abroad. The entry in the Lyon Register is as follows:

"Nova Scotia, the Province of, bears, argent, a cross of St. Andrew, azure, charged with an Inescutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland. Supported on the dexter by the Royal Unicorn, and on the sinister by a savage or wild man proper. Crest, a branch of Laurel and a Thistle issuing from two hands conjoined, the one armed and the other naked. Motto: Munit Haec et Altera Vincit."

The complete Armorial Achievement consists of the "Arms" (shield), surmounted by a helmet and "mantling" (the blue and silver scroll emanating from the helmet), above which is the "Crest" (spray of laurel and thistle issuing from two hands joined) resting on the "Crest Wreath" (the twist of blue and silver); at the sides are the "Supporters" (the Unicorn and the Indian). The whole is mounted on a base representing a cliff, on which a spray of Mayflower (the floral emblem of Nova Scotia) and Thistle (the floral emblem of Scotland) grow intertwined.

The Arms consist of the National Arms of Scotland, interchanged—that is to say with the colours reversed; the Scottish Arms being a blue field with a white St. Andrew's cross thereon, while the Nova Scotian Arms have a white or silver (argent) field with a blue (azure) cross. In the centre of this appears the Royal Arms of Scotland, the Royal lion "rampant, red on a gold ground", arranged as an Inescutcheon.

The Royal Helmet and Mantling are heraldic devices, the latter representing the royal "mantle" or cloak, sometimes of gold lined with ermine, but in this instance depicted in silver and blue, these being the livery colours of Nova Scotia. The supporter on the dexter, or right side is the Royal Unicorn, a mythical animal, and on the sinister or left side a savage or wild man "proper"—that is, in the colours of nature. The significance of an Indian appearing in the Nova Scotia Armorial Achievement is of course self-evident; although the Indian is of the conventional design used in heraldry and not intended to represent a Micmac Indian as he appeared at the time Nova Scotia was colonized by the Scots.

The Motto may be translated—"The one protects and the other one conquers", or "One defends and the other conquers", but the precise meaning is difficult to determine. The idea may have been that the King of the Scots would defend those who were engaged conquering and triumphing over difficulties in New Scotland; peaceful conquest maintained by strong Government. The Laurel is the emblem of peace, triumph and conquest, while the thistle is a badge first chosen by James III, King of the Scots, and since recognized as a Scottish emblem.

The Armorial Achievement of Nova Scotia is considered very fine from an historical as well as from an artistic standpoint. Mr. John A. Stewart, of Glasgow, Scotland, who is a recognized authority on the subject of heraldry, remarks in a booklet on the subject that these Ancient Arms of Nova Scotia are "not only the oldest but the grandest of all the Arms borne by the British Dominions beyond the Seas".

At the time of Confederation in 1867, a new Coat of Arms was granted to Nova Scotia, the authorities in London possibly being unaware of the priceless heritage the Province possessed in the ancient and Royal Arms. As Nova Scotia was originally a Scottish colony its Arms would be registered in the Lyon Office at Edinburgh, and perhaps overlooked by the authorities in London. Or, more likely, it was desired to quarter the Nova Scotian Arms into the Dominion of Canada's Arms, newly assigned by the Herald's College in London, and the ancient Arms of Nova Scotia would not be suited to the design. Whatever the reason, when Arms were granted to the Provinces after Confederation "for the greater honour and distinction of the said Provinces" Nova Scotia was presented with a design of three thistles and a salmon, a combination which will not stand comparison with the unique union of the Royal and National Arms of Scotland granted as a signal mark of royal favour by King Charles.

But the people of Nova Scotia were warmly attached to the old Arms, and they never fell entirely into disuse. They could be seen etched upon the doors of Province House, and in various other places. Finally a Petition was made for their restoration, and on the 19th of January, 1929, a Royal Warrant of His Majesty George V was issued, revoking the modern Arms and ordering that the ancient and honourable Arms granted by King Charles I be "borne for the said Province of Nova Scotia upon Seals, Shields, Ban-

ners or otherwise according to the laws of Arms."

This authority to bear the Arms of Nova Scotia "upon—Banners—" recalls the fact that Nova Scotia has a flag of her own. A blue cross of St. Andrew upon a white field, with the Royal Lion of Scotland mounted thereon, is proudly displayed as the Nova Scotian flag. First used many years before Confederation by a firm of Halifax merchants, its use became quite common; and in the days of "wooden ships and iron men", when ships of Nova Scotia sailed the seven seas, this flag flew at the masthead to indicate the land of ownership. Today its use has been revived and it may be seen flying over the historic Province House and elsewhere in the Province.



New Brunswick

New Brunswick

Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 26th, 1868.

New Brunswick places the Lion at the top of its shield, gold on red. On the lower part of the shield the province symbolizes its coastal trade by a *lymphad*, an heraldic ship, blue with red pennant and flags, rowing over a green sea on a gold field.

The Book of Flags
Campbell & Evans.

New Brunswick was probably named in honour of George I. This English sovereign was also Elector of Hanover. Saxony, Brunswick and Lunenburg were the three duchies of this Prussian State. The arms of Hanover were on the Royal Arms of

George I, and those of Brunswick are two gold lions on a red ground, like the three in the first and fourth quarters of the Royal Arms. This sovereignty of the King of Great Britain and Ireland is indicated on the New Brunswick "Coat" by the gold lion on red, and allusion to the duchy of Brunswick is possibly also intended. The ground colour of the shield is gold and on this an ancient galley, on waves, both in their natural colours, is shown. The oars are in the water and are described as being "in action". The galley as an heraldic allusion to the ship building industry which flourished in this Province in the early days.

The Heraldry of Canada.
Hodgins.



Quebec

Quebec

Adopted by Provincial Order in Council of December 9th, 1939.

Motto: "Je me souviens". I remember.

Quebec was originally colonized from France, and was ruled by the French until it was conquered by General Wolfe: later it was also colonized from Britain. It accordingly places at the top of its shield the French emblem, two lilies (fleurs-de-lis) blue on a gold field; below this is the Lion of England, gold on a red field. Lowest of all is the Canadian symbol, the Maple Leaf, green on a gold field.

The Book of Flags
Campbell & Evans.

There are two blue fleur-de-lis on a golden ground in the chief or upper

third of the shield. The fess is the middle third and on it is a gold lion like that in the Royal Arms, placed on a red ground, and below it, or "in base", which is the lower third of the shield, there are three green maple leaves with stalks, conjoined like those of Ontario, but here they are green leaves on a golden ground.

The similarity of the four of the three maple leaves in the Ontario and Quebec "Coats" connect Upper and Lower Canada, these being the original territory from which the Confederated Dominion takes its name.

The fess or central portion on the Quebec shield shows a gold lion on a red ground. This is practically one of the lions out of the Royal Arms. This lion is described as "passant guardant". It is in the act of walking, with fore-paw raised. The attitude is "passant". The head is turned toward the beholder, and is described as "guardant"; the animal is on the watch and looks outward from the shield as if to observe his surroundings before he takes another step. The lion as here used denotes the King's sovereignty in the Province of Quebec, and in this sense it is an example of the territorial device or arms of dominion.

Two fleur-de-lis in blue, upon a golden ground, in chief, denote the French origin and early sovereignty over the Province. The fleur-de-lis is probably one of the oldest emblems in existence. There has been much difference of opinion as to whether the emblem represented the lily flower or white iris, as its name implies, or whether its origin was but the heraldic representation of an arrowhead or French battle-axe, a weapon sometimes made with two convex cutting edges, set on a central shaft pointed at the top. Some authorities have



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THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION



thought it represented a spear-head with hooks, like an English "bill", which was a spearhead with hook attached for tearing or breaking chain mail, or dragging down the shield of an antagonist. The fleur-de-lis, if such had been its origin, must have represented a spear-head with hook on either side, bound together by a flattened ring.

The fleur-de-lis, however, is much older than these weapons, and has been found sculptured on the temples of India and Egypt. There the fleur-de-lis typified life and the resurrection and was an emblem of the God Horus. It has been found on Etruscan vases, and in fact, history gives no clear record of how it came to be associated with the royal house of France.

The counter changed colours on the "Chief", the golden lilies being changed to blue in the Arms of Quebec and the blue of the ancient shield has become gold in the arms of "New France", are significant of the altered government of the land are in strict accord with heraldic custom and the amenities of

international usage. The reversing of the colours is, in fact, a delicately put heraldic courtesy to France.

The Heraldry of Canada.
Hodgins.



Ontario

Ontario

Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 26th, 1868. Crest and Supporters granted by Royal Warrant dated February 27th, 1909.

Motto: "Ut Incepit Fidelis Sic Permanet", Loyal in the beginning, so it remained.

Ontario uses not the royal but the national emblem of England—the St. George's Cross, red on white. Below the Cross, Ontario places the Canadian symbol the Maple Leaf, gold with red veins on a green field.

The Book of Flags Campbell & Evans.

The colour of the shield is green. This, it has been said by some, was in compliment to the many settlers of Irish origin who first peopled what was once called Upper Canada. This is most unlikely, as green is not the heraldic colour of Ireland, it is blue in the Royal Arms. The popular idea has no doubt arisen from the fact that Ireland has been poetically called the "Emerald Isle". The verdure of this favoured land is caused by its being the recipient of a very large portion of the prevailing westerly winds which sweep over the Atlantic, and, with the effect of the Gulf Stream, bring moisture, and so produce mild climatic conditions favourable to vegetation.

The sprig of three leaves of Maple, slipped, indicates that the leaves each with a stalk are joined together, as indicated by the word sprig. The tincture is that of the autumn leaf, gold. The chief holds the cross of St. George. In English heraldry this is the red upright cross on a white or silver ground.

The origin of the Maple Leaf as the floral emblem of Canada practically dates from 1860, when Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, visited this country, although the first actual and authoritative use of the Maple Leaf was by the Imperial Government in 1859. A representation of this device was placed on the regimental colours of the 100th Regiment. This corps was raised in Canada and was called the "Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment". The colours were presented in England by the Prince in January, 1859.

On February 27th, 1909, a second Royal Warrant gave Ontario a crest, supporters and motto. The Warrant reads: Crest: "Upon a wreath of the colours, a bear passant, sable".

This means that the crest wreath is in green and silver, those being the tinctures of the body of the shield and of the chief. On this wreath a black bear is shown walking with his forepaw raised, the head being in profile. The crest-wreath was in olden days two twisted strands of silk in the same colours as the principal tinctures of the shield, and placed where crest and helmet joined. The supporters are described thus: "On the dexter side, a moose, and on the sinister side a Canadian deer, both proper."

The dexter side of a shield is at the right hand of the man behind it, and

**RICHER,
CRISPER,**

Christie's Biscuits

**Tops in good eating
ANYTIME**

the sinister is the side near his left hand. The sinister supporter is described as "a Canadian deer"—the common deer of the Canadian woods.

The Heraldry of Canada.
Hodgins.



Manitoba

Manitoba

Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 10th, 1905.

Manitoba uses not the royal but the national emblem of England, the St. George's Cross, red on white. Below the Cross Manitoba shows its characteristic animal, the bison, in brown, standing on a purple mountain-top, on a green field.

The Book of Flags
Campbell & Evans

The red cross of St. George on a Silver Field is here the territorial insignium of the King. The "field" of the escutcheon is green, indicating the virgin soil of the western part of the province, where the wheat region begins. The buffalo and the rock are in their natural colours, of brown and dark grey. The eastern portion is broken and rocky land, and further west the buffalo was often in early days the most conspicuous figure on the wide expanse of rolling plains. The buffalo is known to science as the "Bos Americanus" or American Ox, and his rough shaggy coat of fur was proof against the cold winters of our western land, and was of great value to man.

The Heraldry of Canada
Hodgins



Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan

Granted by Royal Warrant dated August 25th, 1906.

Saskatchewan places a Lion at the top of its shield, red on gold. This Province displays its great natural product, corn, by placing three golden wheat-sheaves on a green field.

The Book of Flags
Campbell & Evans

The chief here is again the mark of territorial sovereignty of the King. It is probable that the lion is coloured red and the field gold, so that for heraldic fitness, the ground colour of the shield and of the chief will not "clash", as they would if one was green and the other red. The shield, however, is green, topped with a chief of gold. This is the only example in Provincial Coats of Arms where the "territorial" lion is not gold.

The field is green to indicate the verdure of the prairie land, and on it are three sheaves of grain, arranged as a fess would be placed, that is in a horizontal row across the shield. They are sheaves of golden grain.

The Heraldry of Canada
Hodgins



Alberta

Alberta

Granted by Royal Warrant dated May 30th, 1907.

Alberta uses not the royal but the national emblem of England, the St. George's Cross, red on white. Below the Cross Alberta uses a landscape: a field of golden corn, in front of a strip of green meadow-land at the foot of a range of snow-covered mountains against a blue sky.

The Book of Flags
Campbell & Evans

The blazon of Alberta's arms is more symbolic than strictly heraldic.

The chief represents British sovereignty by the territorial arms in which the cross of the patron saint of England appears, red on a silver ground. The beholder, looking at the shield, find in the foreground a smiling field of golden grain unripe and standing in its natural colour. Further as the perspective lengthens, the prairie lands stretch out, rich in their native hues. Beyond the middle distance are the green foot-hills with their undulating outline. In the distance and behind them gleam the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains, nature's defence line and her fortress, behind which is her sister province of the flaming sun.

The Heraldry of Canada
Hodgins



British Columbia

British Columbia

Granted by Royal Warrant dated March 31st, 1906.

Motto

"Splendor sine occasu"—Splendour without diminishment.

At the top of its shield is the emblem of Britain, the Union Flag, with a crown at its centre. The design below is heraldic, a gold sun rising against a field which consists of blue and white wavy bars, symbolizing water.

The Chief contains the Union device commonly called the Union Jack, which is the triple cross representing the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. This is here the territorial sign of British sovereignty. It bears at the intersection of the crosses a gold crown consisting of a fillet from which triangular plates of the precious metal rise. This form of crown is called in heraldry "Antique", and its presence here signifies that British Columbia was in the past a crown colony. This is the most westerly land that on this continent flies the Union Jack.

The base of the shield shows a representation of the sun. Only the upper half of the orb of day appears on the shield, for it is described as "demi". The expression "in splendor" means that rays issue from the sun, which is frequently drawn in heraldry as containing a human face. The book of "Flags, Badges and Arms", issued by the Colonial office in London, shows this demi-sun without the human face. The whole is proper (in natural colours) and is of golden hue. The ground of the shield is silver, representing the sea, and upon it are three bars wavy, across the shield. These represent the waves, which roll in on the rocky shore.

The motto "Splendor sine occasu" alludes to the loyalty and prosperity of the people of the province, and is like unto the unobserved glory of the sun which "shineth in his strength". Amid the rocky crags and the eternal hills there lies the mineral wealth of a world which may almost be described by the poetic words of scripture: "A land whose stones are iron and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."

The Heraldry of Canada
Hodgins



Your Campfire Song Book

By A. F. MATSON

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Moncton, New Brunswick

Have you a Campfire Song Book? If not please read this article carefully and if you do then you will welcome some of the suggestions given here.

"How does that song go? Yes, that one we heard at the Jamboree; something about Cocaine Sue, wasn't it? Boy, I wish I had written that down!"

Has this happened to you? Of course it has, and it will continue to happen until you start your Camp Fire Notebook. Don't worry about not knowing how to start it; your main problem in a few weeks will be how to stop it growing.

For those few of you who have not heard about the Camp Fire Notebook before, a word as to its purpose might be appropriate. The Notebook is normally kept by Scouters in order to jot down the various yells, skits, and songs that they hear and read about and would like to remember. There are really two methods of keeping the notebook. One entails the use of a single book in which everything the Scouter has collected is compiled. This book the Scouter usually keeps with him during campfires so that he may jot down not only any new items he hears but also be ready to lead in an item such as a song or yell if called upon. The second method which is preferred by some Scouters requires the use of two books. One of these books contains the full words and music of the various songs while the other book consists of nothing more than a pocket book with perhaps only the titles of songs and yells. Normally, the larger book reposes on the Scouter's bookshelf while the smaller one travels to campfires in the Scouter's hip pocket.

My own bias is toward a single six ring looseleaf notebook with 5" x 7" lined pages. Of most of the well-known popular songs I have only the first line. For songs of many verses such as the Blue Tail Fly I usually include the full lyrics.

When you have started to compile

your book you will probably be amazed to find that you are overloaded with material. Every camp, meeting, or conference will produce half a dozen or more items that you feel you must include. You will be wise particularly at the beginning, to discriminate when choosing the items for your book. You should ask yourself, "Can I lead this item if necessary? Is it sufficiently 'Scouting'?" and, "Is it within the boy's singing range?" Such songs as Danny Boy have too wide a range to be attempted by the average campfire.

There are many sources that you may use to enlarge your book. First, your own memory; not all of the songs and skits that you have heard or seen have slipped away for ever; second, the regular Scout song books issued by our own and other Scout publication departments; third, and this you will probably find best of all, song sheets or song books mimeographed or printed by districts or provinces for special functions such as camps, jamborees or conferences. In Canada any of the many Jamboree song sheets are useful as is the mimeographed song

book of the Windsor District. In England, one of the most outstanding song books is that of the Hackney District.

To get you started you will find below a ready made classification system for your campfire items. The classifications themselves will probably call to your mind more songs than you thought you knew. This system is undoubtedly open to improvement and rightly so, since every Scouter should, by trial and error, build up a classification system which best suits his own particular interests. For explanatory purposes you will find illustrative items for the categories and sub-categories. Some of these items may be new to you, but most are well known.

Action Songs

- (a) Cub—Insey Winsey Spider
- (b) Scout—One Finger Keep Moving

Anecdotes

How Scouting was brought to the U.S.A.

Cheery

Pack up Your Troubles

Closings

- (a) Spoken—If You Sit Down at

FAMOUS

"WHY OF COURSE I PACKED



LAST WORDS!

THE HONEY SECURELY"



Wood Badge Courses 1955

PART II

In all Courses, age limits for the appropriate sections are as follows:

Pack Scouters—twenty-one years and over

Troop Scouters—twenty-one years and over

Crew Scouters—twenty-five years and over

For full particulars, consult your Provincial Headquarters.

Pack Scouters

British Columbia	Camp Byng	June 4th to June 11th inclusive, Akela Leader: Roy MacDonald
Manitoba	St. Vital	Two weekends, May 14-15; 21-22-23, Not known
Ontario	Blue Springs	July 17th to 23rd, Akela Leader: J. Atkinson
	Windsor	Four weekends, April 16, 23, 30, May 7, Akela Leader: P. S. Brady
	Toronto	Four weekends, June 4, 11, 18, 25, Akela Leader: D. Crombie
Quebec	Lac Cloutier	May 19 to 23, Akela Leader: Ralph Boright
Maritimes	Nova Scotia	July 1 to July 7, Akela Leader: W. A. Speed

Troop Scouters

British Columbia	Oliver	June 4 to 12, D.C.C.: C. MacNaughton
Manitoba	St. Vital	Four weekends, May 28-29, June 4-5, 18-19, 25-26, Not known
Ontario	Blue Springs	July 9 to 17, D.C.C.: A. Jackson
	Toronto	Four weekends May 7-8, 14-15, 21-22-23, 28-29, D.C.C.: T. Allen
Quebec	Tamaracouta	July 23 to 30, D.C.C.: W. Bryce

Crew Scouters

Quebec	Tamaracouta	June 24, 25, 26; July 1, 2, 3, D.C.C.: Charles Downey
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- Set of Sun
(b) Sung—Taps
Cub
Sweet Little Susie
Cumulative
One Man went to Mow
Games
Jacks Alive
Greetings
Hello Chorus
International
Ging Gang Gooli
Openings
As the Flame Points Upward
Part Songs
Zum Gali Gali
Patriotic
O' Canada
Programmes
Record of your better programmes
Rounds
(a) THREE PART Three Blind Mice
(b) FOUR PART Frere Jacques
Scout (mostly parodies)
Trek Cart Song
Sea Shanties
Drunken Sailor
S.M. Five Minutes
Sea book of same name
Spirituals
Ezekial saw a Wheel a'rolling
Skits
(a) Humorous—Patience Jackass
(b) Serious—Parables such as the Prodigal Son
Solo Chorus
Who Killed Cock Robin
Traditional
(a) American—Patsey Ory Ay
(b) Australian—Waltzing Matilda
(c) French—Vive L'amour
(d) English—O No, John
(e) Irish—Cockles and Mussels
(f) Italian—Santa Lucia
(g) Negro—Blue Tail Fly
(h) Scottish—Roamin' in the Gloamin'
(i) Welsh—All Thru the Night

Yarns

Only include those you know!

Yells

Giant Sneeze

You may have other ideas on classification and these are only guides and suggestions.

Well the rest is up to you. Here you have an interesting hobby to occupy your spare evenings (?). All that you need to get started is an hour of your time, a looseleaf folder with about thirty or forty pages and almost any form of song book, or more simply, a few memories. By the way, don't forget to bring it to the Jamboree, we might be able to swap a few yells.

