

# THE *Scout Leader*

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# THE SCOUT LEADER

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR  
CANADIAN SCOUTERS

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# EDITORIAL

In the exciting and action packed game of Scouting, we sometimes tend to pay too much attention to the details and neglect to concentrate on the fundamentals of the Movement. Certainly all we do is based on the aims and principles given to us by the Founder, but there is a need to take some time for quiet meditation on what lies behind our efforts.

There is a little poem which has a few thoughts we might all consider at the closing of 1956.

"Four things a man must learn to do  
If he would keep his record true:  
To think, without confusion, clearly;  
To love his fellow-man sincerely;  
To act from honest motives purely;  
To trust in God and Heaven securely."

Henry Van Dyke

Let's consider the four points raised by this poet who suggests that it is important to keep our record true.

"To think, without confusion, clearly;" Surely in the exciting and history making days of this generation there can be little doubt that the ability to think is paramount. The boys and young men in our Packs, Troops and Crews will be the leaders of the future and it is they who will have to carry forward the battle of the ideologies. We can do a great deal in helping them to think for themselves, and, with gentle guiding, perhaps help to sort out some of the confusion. We should have little doubt that they will choose the best way for themselves if thinking, "without confusion, clearly", becomes a habit in their youth.

"To love his fellow-man sincerely;" Let's face it, we are all products of developed prejudices. But, however difficult, it is imperative that we attempt to develop this great ideal if there is to be any really adequate plan for world peace or any hope that those who follow us will have the opportunities of living "the good life". It offers a tremendous challenge to our leadership ability and calls for an outstanding demonstration of personal example.

"To act from honest motives purely;" Scouting has been called a school for the development of character. It is essential that we put across to our charges the importance of acting when they have convinced themselves that there is something to be done. Lip service is too easy, and unfortunately too common, when there is a great need for decisive and often fearless action called for by a situation. By encouraging the idea of the Good Turn at every opportunity, and by making it play an ever increasing part in our programmes and lives, we will help to inculcate this idea into the minds of our boys and young men. Fear, of failure and ridicule, is one of the greatest drawbacks of progress.

"To trust in God and Heaven securely." While the poet places this statement last, it is certainly not his intention that it is because it is of least importance. Our charge as leaders in the Movement is not to spell out how a boy, or anyone else, must "trust in God and Heaven", but rather to set the example by living our faith in our daily lives. Everything we do in Scouting must be based on the Promise and it therefore follows that unless we are putting Duty to God into action constantly, everything else we do is on a very uncertain foundation.

The spirit of the beautiful Christian festival of Christmas is with us again and yet one does not have to look very hard to find that there is much to be desired in human relationships. We all have a very important job to do. The ability to feel the needs of the present and to offer our services in working for a better future is urgent.

Let's invite each other to read again the Aims and Principles of our Movement as given in Rule 1 of Policy, Organization and Rules, and having done that, to consider Henry Van Dyke's words as we set our sights for the Jubilee year of Scouting—1957.

## OUR COVER PICTURE

Winter is here again and Scouts and Rovers throughout the country are taking advantage of the weather by Winter Camping. Day hikes and weekend camps in the snow, by ski or snowshoe, are lots of fun and the sort of Adventure boys want in their Scouting. We would appreciate receiving pictures of your Winter Camping adventures. The boys shown on the cover are from Penticton, B.C. and the picture was taken by Scouter John Stocks of that city. The title given to the picture is, "View from the Top of the World".



## Canadian Headquarters

*306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4*

Scoutmaster Jack Young,  
2nd Shale Falls Troop,  
St. Matthew's Church,  
Shale Falls, Ontario.

Dear Jack:

Last evening, on the television news, I saw some pictures of the official opening of the local Boy Scouts Toy Shop. This reminded me that Christmas is approaching and that I should get busy and write you a Christmas letter.

Christmas conjures up thoughts of winter and when we in Scouting think of winter, we also think of winter camping. However, the weather hereabouts so far this year has certainly not been conducive to any thoughts of winter camping but I am sure that, by the time the holiday season rolls around, the weather in your part of the country, at least, will enable you to repeat your Troop week-end camp of last year.

After listening to the world news these days it seems rather futile to repeat the age-old Christmas message of "Peace on earth; goodwill toward men", and yet, surely, the peaceful happy world we all hope for will not come about unless all men of goodwill in the world con-

tinue to work hard for peace. However, in talking to our boys, I do not think we should dwell on peace, but on those things which bring about peace, namely understanding, tolerance, justice and freedom from prejudice. These are the ingredients of world brotherhood.

Christmas is a time in which we, as members of the world's greatest brotherhood, can give particular emphasis to these things but we must make sure to do more than give them lip service. In other words, we must "practice what we preach".

Would it not be a good idea this year if, in our Troop "Good Turns", we concentrated on brotherhood? Toy shops are an excellent example of brotherhood toward the less fortunate and the sick. I am sure there is no need for me to elaborate on the ways in which a group of Boy Scouts, ably led and enthused, can put the ideals of brotherhood to work.

In our Scouting life we talk a great deal about "the spirit of Scouting". Is it not this spirit which enables us to carry on in our job of leadership? The spirit of Christmas is very much the

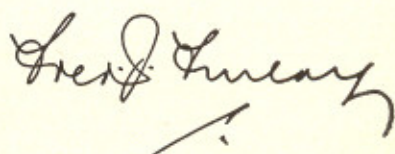
same thing as the spirit of Scouting. Wouldn't it be a wonderful thing if the spirit of Christmas, as exemplified in goodwill and in the joy of giving, could be perpetuated in people's lives throughout the year, in the same way that we in Scouting perpetuate the Scout spirit?

I can well imagine that Betty is extremely busy making her Christmas preparations and that the children are counting the days until the great morning arrives. Do you remember, when we were young, what an eternity it seemed between Christmases? Now, for us, they come all too quickly!


I do hope that you all have a wonderful time this Christmas and that the New Year will see the fulfilment of your fondest hopes.

With best regards,


Yours sincerely,



*Chief Executive Commissioner*



THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER AND ALL THE STAFF  
AT CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS SEND TO YOU OUR MOST  
SINCERE BEST WISHES FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A NEW  
YEAR FILLED WITH HAPPINESS FOR YOU AND YOURS.







Dear Sir:

One can't help but notice the large number of Scouts who during the summer months visit the nation's capital, Ottawa, and these boys must naturally enjoy their stay in Ottawa. However, many of these groups are far from being smart representatives of their provinces and the Association in general as regards uniform. Maybe I am being over critical but my attitude is that the Boy Scouts Association is being misrepresented by badly dressed Scouts and this is far from the aim of things from the public relations point of view. The general public (both Canadians and tourists) judge the Movement by those members of it that they see, and if scruffy and incorrectly uniformed Scouts are seen around, then the Movement in general suffers.

Surely we are all proud to belong to this Movement, but do we, the Leaders, instill the same sense of pride, especially of uniform, into the boys we lead. If not we might as well forget that we have a uniform and operate on the same lines as any other boys club.

A. W. Harding,  
Hamilton, Ont.

■ With reader Harding, we would suggest that it is a good idea to see ourselves as others see us and then pass judgment.

Dear Sir:

The enclosed snap was taken by Mr. A. Brown, Victoria Park Avenue, after he noticed the activity in a pioneer cemetery opposite his home, on a recent Saturday morning, and then enquired from me, who, what and why the wonderful house cleaning. I was happy to inform the gentleman that it was a Patrol of the 3rd Scarborough West, doing a Conservation Good Turn under the direction of S.M. Wes Mullhall, now D.S.M. of this District.

This cemetery is the original Protestant burial ground of Wexford, and under the care of Zion United, Wexford, who should be very pleased to hear of this project.

I thought this photo might be of some use to your good publication, or World Scouting, but I have promised Mr. Brown that it would be returned. Is this possible, please?

Thanking you, good luck for our big year

coming up, and hope that your staff find a use for this snap.

Fred Danniels,  
Scarborough West, Ont.

■ Sorry the picture could not be reproduced as it was a colour transparency. However it showed the boys looking very smart and very busy in their wonderful good turn.

Dear Sir:

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me but, like some of your ardent readers, I also am a first writer!

As I have been informed (indelicate, perhaps) that I am to be here for years to come, you can perhaps realize what it is like to retain friends from the Association. So perhaps you will not mind my writing. Originally I was a member of the Boy Scouts Prize Bugle Band, 28th Belfast, Northern Ireland, from 1923 to 1925. We had a great Troop, believe me.

I remember, during my Scouting days, we had one chap in particular whom we feared and respected. He had the incognito name of "The Sleuth". No one knew who he was, what Troop or where he came from. But he surely could get around. And any misdemeanors, sloppy dress and general mistakes somehow were ferreted out by "The Sleuth". It made us very careful. But we had a great Troop so he did not have much news for the *Scouting News*.

I had also the good fortune to be Assistant Cubmaster with the 1st Asbestos, Que., Troop. I can honestly say I had some wonderful times and, as I am here, I have ample time to recall the past.

I would be very happy to exchange correspondence with anyone, and stamps or snaps.

J. F. Sallery,  
Laurentian Hospital, Pav. 3,  
Box 400, Ste. Agathe des Monts, P.Q.

■ We feel sure that Mr. Sallery would like to hear from some of his fellow Scouters and he would be happy to pass along ideas from his years of experience.

Dear Sir:

I have a yarn here which I think other Scouters might find interesting and useful, or at least get a chuckle from.

When I first took over as Scoutmaster of our Troop I was greeted at the Scout

Meeting Room by a small boy and our conversation went something like this:

Boy: Are you the fellow that's supposed to come and help Pop?

Me: I don't know, who is Pop?

Boy: He's my Dad; he's the Scoutmaster here.

Me: Yes, I was supposed to . . . . .

Boy: Oh, that's okay, here's the books. Pop couldn't come, Mom is in the hospital going to have a baby and he's away up to see her. He said to ask you to come to the house after Scouts.

I went around to see the retiring Scoutmaster and got a cigar (it was a boy). We sat around until three o'clock and that was my initiation as Scoutmaster although we did exchange ideas over the phone many times after this meeting.

I was so absorbed in my Scouting I did not realize how much time I was spending with the boys until one beautiful morning in May when my wife and I were having breakfast when this conversation took place:

My Beloved: "Jarven, do you realize that for the last four months I have been getting nothing but Boy Scouts morning, noon and night. They are at the door, pounding in the basement making I don't know what and it would not surprise me to find a couple of them in bed with us."

Me: "Ha, ha, ha."

My Beloved: "Well, it won't and from now on it's going to stop. I'll write them a letter and you will see that they get it!"

So I did, and here is a copy of the original letter.

"My Dearest Band of Husband Thieves:

I have come to a drastic decision to start as of this week. You can see your Scoutmaster six days out of seven as I will let him out of his cage that much. But, every Wednesday, from now on he is being locked up and no one is going to see him but me.

A Very Lonesome Wife,  
Mrs. Earl Jarven."

It was partially effective but now my Beloved is Akela in another Group. Her final comment is: "Well, I couldn't beat them so I joined them."

I hope this is of some use to other Scouters who may have problem wives and husbands.

Earl Jarven,  
Swift Current, Sask.

■ We would ask that all married Scouters read this yarn to their wives.

Dear Sir:

I was wondering if *The Scout Leader* had ever published plans for an Indoor Campfire. If so, and you have these on hand, please send them to me for I am interested in making a campfire.

Clifford McCoy,  
London, Ont.

■ See page 69 for one idea on indoor campfires. Don't let this stop you from going outside, however, even in really cold weather.



## Our Christmas Carol

By SCOUTER BILL KEMPLING, Dundas, Ont.

The falling snow, driven by a cold wind, chilled us through as we waited for the bus. We surveyed the scene huddling against the cold and expressing our impatience with the Christmas shoppers. Heavy laden with parcels they jostled and pushed from the shop door and were swept along by the wind, eventually disappearing into the storm.

Here a parcel fell, there a hat blew away and the shoppers, as they stooped to retrieve their parcels or scurried after their hats seemed to be calculating the value with the effort.

The singular thing of the scene was the lack of what we call Christmas Spirit.

That elderly woman struggling with a large bag of groceries that had split and was threatening to disgorge its contents on to the snow covered ground; that portly gentleman gingerly poking the ground with his cane as he sought a firm footing before venturing across the busy street; what of them? The young mother over there with her two children, how is she to carry her parcels and guide her children through the heavy traffic? That man struggling to open his car door and at the same time keep the excited dog inside from escaping into the street, what of him?

But the wind has eased a little and, as we turned again and looked at our scene, we saw two boys coming out of the storm. Their eyes were bright and the freshness of winter had added to the red of their cheeks. They chatted gaily and quickened their pace as they spotted the elderly woman desperately holding her bag of groceries against

the grocery shop window. One boy darted into the shop and, after a few words with the clerk, came out with another bag. Quickly they transferred the packages to the new bag and helped the lady to a nearby tea shop where, we heard her tell them, she would meet her son.

From the door of the tea shop one boy, after seeing the traffic was clear, walked quickly across the street and steadied the portly gentleman just as he was about to lose his balance. In a moment they were back across the street. The gentleman fumbled in his pocket but the boy shook his head and smiling ran up the street to his friend.

As they helped the young mother and her children across the street, the dog who had escaped frolicked in front of them. They whistled and extended a friendly hand and he wagged his way to them. Soon they had him in their arms. The dog's master hurried over and they recrossed the street together.

We stood straight now feeling somewhat braver after watching these boys. There is no Christmas Spirit?

Here they come now. They call to the dog, laugh and walk away bidding the man a Merry Christmas.

The chill of the storm had left us and we felt a pleasant warmth inside as we watched the boys approach. These are wonderful boys we thought, some parent will be proud of them.

As they came closer we could see their jackets were open at the neck. Each had colored scarves neatly around their neck. But no! That's not a scarf, it's a neckerchief! These are Boy Scouts!

early thirties. Although the need is not as great now there still is a continuing demand and Scout Toy Shops continue to be operated in many parts of the country.

Below you will see a typical scene as shown in the series of pictures. At the lower left is a picture of two toys as they arrived at a Scout Toy Shop in Regina, Saskatchewan. They certainly look pretty hopeless but as the Sea Scout and his "sister" from the Guide Company go to work on these toys you can begin to see the change that is taking place. The picture below shows the finished products all ready to make the heart of some young lady very happy indeed when she sees them under her Christmas Tree on Christmas morning.

Toy Shops represent a lot of hard work and organization and if there is one in your neighbourhood encourage your boys to turn out and do a good job by setting the example yourself and supporting the Toy Shop with ideas and your assistance wherever possible.



## Another Christmas Story

Throughout Canada there are at this moment a number of Boy Scout Toy Shops working at full speed to repair the many used toys which they have collected.

This wonderful Good Turn was started a number of years ago and members of the Association did a wonderful job at providing reconditioned toys during the depression years of the







*The Building and Maintaining of the Partnership Between Scouting and Your Community*

A new Headquarters Department—that of Relationships—has been established by the Chief Executive Commissioner at Canadian Headquarters of The Boy Scouts Association.

This division of operations, while new as a Canadian Headquarters department is not new in Scouting. The two largest Scout Associations in the world, those of the United States and the United Kingdom have had Relationship Departments in operation for many years. Up until this time, however, Canadian Headquarters has had no member of the staff whose specific responsibility was directed to this field. In the past these duties have been carried out by the Chief Executive Commissioner and by headquarters department heads.

The activities of the department are based on the recognition that Scouting is not an independent organization in the community, but a partner with existing institutions in the task of making the Boy Scout programme available to boys.

Scouting in Canada is experiencing rapid growth, which in itself is a recognition of the acceptance the programme has in community life. The increase in membership in recent years has averaged 15% annually and if this rate of increase is maintained, there will be a Scout membership in Canada in excess of half a million boys by 1963. However, there is no good reason why this rate of increase should not be exceeded.

Potential membership in the Movement is most readily illustrated by boy population statistics. Between 1941 and

1951 boy population in the 0 to 4 years age group increased by 65% from 533,903 to 879,063. This group has now entered the Wolf Cub age group and thus is available for Wolf Cub membership over a four year period. This large increase presents us with a great challenge. It is our duty to supply the means by which these boys can enjoy Scouting.

That Scouting is gaining ground in percentage membership is illustrated by the fact that in 1931, one in every 20 boys in the 8 to 17 year age group was in the Scout Movement. By 1941, one in every 13 eligible boys held membership, and by 1951, one in every 10 eligible boys were members. However, it is obvious that while we are gaining ground we still have a long way to go. Let us not forget that only one boy in five in this country is a member of a youth organization.

With the ever increasing number of boys available for Scout training and the increased percentage of boys joining the Movement, it is not hard to see that the half million membership anticipated by 1963, through proper liaison with sponsoring and prospective sponsoring institutions, may well come along before that year.

To make sure that the Scout programme plays its full part in the growth and development of the country and keeps pace with current needs and provides for accelerated growth, more and more sponsoring institutions of all kinds will be needed to join with the Boy Scouts Association in bringing the programme to Canadian boys.

The Relationships Department, therefore, has three principal fields of liaison:

# Know Your Canadian Headquarters

## PART III RELATIONSHIPS DEPARTMENT

**THIS IS THE THIRD IN THE SERIES ABOUT YOUR CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS AND THIS TIME WE ARE DEALING WITH THE NEW DEPARTMENT WHICH HAS JUST RECENTLY BEEN CREATED AT CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS. WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR COMMENT ON ANY ONE OF THE ARTICLES APPEARING IN THIS SERIES AND IF THERE ARE ANY QUESTIONS YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ANSWERED PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO ADDRESS THEM TO THE EDITOR.**

### *Sponsoring Bodies*

(i) With those religious organizations, civic groups, fraternal bodies, educational agencies and agricultural organizations which now sponsor Scout Groups, or which can be encouraged to do so.

It has been pointed out that Scouting in each community is in partnership with existing institutions.

This fact becomes obvious when it is realized that The Boy Scouts Association, as such, operates no Scout Groups. If it did it would have to provide all the facilities for Wolf Cub Packs, Boy Scout Troops and Rover Scout Crews to meet and carry out their programmes.

Except in rare cases Scouting does not provide these facilities. They are provided by sponsoring institutions which have adopted the Scout programme as an integral part of their youth work, and as a sound and tested means of developing good citizens in the spiritual, moral and physical sense. In other words these institutions use the Boy Scout programme as a tool to train their boys.

Thus The Boy Scouts Association and sponsoring institutions are partners, and the Relationships Department exists to cement and strengthen that partnership and to develop clear and friendly understanding between the partners.

### *Supporting Organizations*

(ii) With business, industry, labour and governments who assist and support the efforts of The Boy Scouts Association.

Many business interests and industrial organizations support The Boy Scout Movement financially, while



others offer support in various other ways. For instance, The Canadian Red Cross Society, which has specialized in water safety programmes assists the Association in this field. The St. John Ambulance Association, which specializes in the field of first aid, not only does considerable research in this field, but provides instructors and examiners for Scout Troops in every part of the country.

Government Departments, Civic, Provincial and Federal support the Association in many technical fields. Practically every Provincial Government gave assistance in the 1956 Conservation programme; the Federal Health and Welfare and the Citizenship Branch have likewise given valuable support to the Association's programme and activities.

These then are also partners in Scouting, and it is the duty of the Relationships Department to maintain, foster and extend these contacts so that the Association will continue to receive valued help from all types of organizations.

#### *Kindred Organizations*

(iii) With kindred organizations engaged in work with youth and with whom co-operative relationships and mutual understandings are both desirable and necessary.

The Scout Movement recognizes that Scouting does not appeal to all boys, and that there are other boys' organizations carrying on important and useful work in the development of good citizenship among boys.

Scouting may learn much from other youth organizations, and it is essential, therefore, that the Movement maintain constant and friendly relationships with all groups with similar aims, so that all will be working for the same purpose in a co-operative and friendly manner. To foster this friendly association is the third important function of the Relationships Department.

#### *Promoting Understanding*

In any partnership, a lack of understanding of either partner's functions and responsibilities can hinder the effectiveness of the work they undertake. It is the responsibility of the department to see that there is full and complete understanding, by keeping all parties fully informed of their responsibilities and privileges in their particular spheres. Where difficulties do arise the department would seek by discussion to resolve them and thus to keep this important partnership, and its aims and objectives unimpaired, in the interests of the boys for whom the Scout programme exists.

There are still many people, institutions and organizations in many fields of activity who are only dimly aware of the existence of the Scout Movement, and whose knowledge of its aims, purpose and methods is very meagre. It is the duty of the Relationships Department to develop a better understanding and appreciation of the efforts of The Boy Scouts Association on behalf of the youth of Canada.

An important function of the Relationships Department is the preparation, production and distribution of the Association's pamphlets. Over 300,000 of these pamphlets are distributed annually for use by members of the Movement and for public consumption.

These pamphlets are under constant revision and suggestions for additions and deletions to add to their value are welcomed from Scouters.

In all there are more than forty of these pamphlets dealing generally with subjects under the group headings: The Group, Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts, Rover Scouts, Lone Scouts, Training, Spiritual and General. They range all the way from material for the Group Committee and Ladies' Auxiliary, to suggestions for the operation of Apple Days and Camporees.

Many of them deal with the theoretical and practical application of Scouting such as "Scouting as Practical Training for Citizenship", "Discipline in the Scout Movement", "The Spirit of Scouting" etc. Another deals with the Life of the Founder, and then there are such topical pamphlets as "Suggestions for the Celebration of Centennial and Jubilee Year in Scouting", "Smartness in Scouting", and "Special Indemnity Insurance".

The complete list appears on the "General Supplies" enclosure with the current Stores Department catalogue. Please note that they should be ordered through District or Provincial Headquarters.

## Biographical Sketch



B. H. Mortlock, Executive Commissioner (Relationships), was appointed to this office on July 1st, 1956. Mr. Mortlock first joined Canadian Headquarters staff on August 1st, 1942 as Associate Editor of Publications. On the retirement of Mr. F. E. L. Coombes

in 1946, Mr. Mortlock became Executive Commissioner for Publications, a position he held until his present appointment.

A native of London, England, the Executive Commissioner (Relationships), came to Canada as a boy. He has been connected with Scouting for nearly 25 years, having served as Scoutmaster in Bowmanville, Fort Erie, Brampton and Barrie, Ont., before coming to Ottawa. He also served as District Commissioner for Simcoe County. He completed his Wood Badge (Scout) in 1937 and his Wood Badge (Cub) in 1943.

He has been active in church work, having been a licensed Lay Reader in the Anglican Church for over 25 years and a member of the Ottawa Diocesan

Board of Religious Education. He is still an active Scouter, having been Scoutmaster of the 32nd Ottawa (St. Matthias) Troop for the past 14 years.

Prior to joining the staff of Canadian Headquarters he was a newspaperman for 13 years, having served as Assistant Editor of *The Bowmanville Statesman*, Associate Editor of *The Fort Erie Times-Review* and *The Brampton Conservator*, and advertising manager of *The Barrie Examiner*. He started his newspaper career as a cub reporter with *The Oshawa Daily Times*.

During his newspaper years he won every major award and trophy offered for competition by the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association.





# A WOLF CUB CELEBRATION

By HAZEL ADDIS

The following article is reprinted by the kind permission of the English Scouting Magazine *The Scouter*.

WHAT about an activity which is really active; which any Cub can do; which exercises imagination, observation and courtesy; which is an embodiment of the Cub Law, and which can be first class fun into the bargain? What could be more suitable for an anniversary celebration?

I mean the Good Turn. Nothing new but something that should be always new.

I hope you won't stop at that, feeling you have been swindled, for I think you'll agree that my description is perfectly true, and that it is therefore worthy of a lot more consideration than we usually give it. The Chief himself has suggested that a Pack Good Turn should be one of the main features of our Cub year.

One's mind naturally turns to the nearest Hospital or Home. Can we make things which are good enough for presents; or if we go ourselves, in force, full of good intentions and Cub-like noises, shall we merely make a nuisance of ourselves? It would obviously be wise for Akela to approach the Principal or Matron and offer the services of the Pack, perhaps one Six at a time. Many a Matron will say that the best good turn Akela can do is to keep twenty-four small boys as far away from the precincts as possible. But there may be small and reasonably Cub-proof jobs which we could suggest, since our imagination and our faith in the Cubs should be more developed than Matron's: sweeping up the leaves, carrying cut grass, weeding, providing wild flowers for the wards, running errands.

This might be organized on a rota system, but it must be under the per-

sonal supervision of a Pack Scouter.

But there are other institutions at everybody's elbow: churches, chapels, schools, parish halls, parks and playing fields, many of which would be glad to have their paths swept, their grass edges trimmed, their War Memorial cleaned, the inevitable litter cleared away regularly. Litter—that suggests a pretty wide field of activities, and if you turn it into a pig-sticking competition it's great fun.

It is usually necessary to get permission from the appropriate authority, before we start any of these activities. Even a garbage clearance operator, if that happens to be his correct title, probably has toes to be trodden on. More especially we must get permission for burning the rubbish dump, which is the most satisfactory part of the job.

I came on a Pack the other day, turning their rubbish dump into a camp fire, round which they were gathered, joyously chanting:

"Litter's burning! Litter's burning!

Filthy litter, filthy litter!

As a gleaner, as a gleaner,

I'll sing and be cleaner!"

Perhaps we can carry the whole idea a little further by stepping up the individual Good Turn this year, and trying to make the Cubs see it as a daily adventure, even as a necessary qualification to being a Cub worthy of the name. Most of us feel there is little we can do about it, beyond jogging the boys' memories from time to time, with the spur of an occasional yarn about a Good Turn and the incentive of our own example.

But yarns and acting, as illustrations of Good Turns, are apt to be rather more dramatic than practical, and

leave the younger Cubs with the impression that nothing short of heroism in connection with murder, accident or sudden death is worthy of the epithet. They do need positive suggestions for practical Good Turns, simple but satisfying. It is disillusioning to be told that to help mother wash up is just as good as helping to tame a savage tigress—and it is best not to point out the resemblance.

Make the Cubs do their own thinking, for the Good Turns one has thought of for oneself are twice as good as other people's ideas. It provides an opportunity, too, gently to discount the things that should come under the head of Duties.

The Sixers' Council should come into its own here, with suggestions for Pack or Six or individual Good Turns. Here are some suggestions which have emanated from Sixers' Councils and from Seconee Packs over a number of years, though which came from Sixers and which from Scouters, I will leave you to decide.

1. Collecting silver paper and tinfoil, for helping to buy guide dogs for the blind.
2. Collecting comics, toys and books for children's homes (and mending the toys if necessary).
3. Collecting fag-ends from gutters to give to Pensioners for Christmas.
4. Collecting a box full of nature handicraft materials for a Town Pack or a Handicapped Pack (conkers, oak-apples, acorn cups, fir-cones).
5. Collecting and burying broken glass.
6. Catching flies to put in spiders' webs.
7. Growing tree-seedlings in pots for hospitals or townsfolk (if kept in small flower pots they stay small).
8. Finding any handicapped boys in the neighbourhood and telling them they can join the Pack. (Akela's job to get the parents interested and to find out a bit more about it).
9. Adopting an orphan in a home; sending his birthday and Christmas presents and inviting him to Pack parties. He might even be allowed to join the Pack if someone were responsible for his escort and a uniform were provided.
10. Earn money to buy toys or groceries for old people, etc. ("Earning" calls for Akela's careful supervision).
11. Helping to shunt the engines on the railway.



12. Making scrapbooks, dolls' house furniture, Christmas decorations for some kids (Akela to find who).
13. Making a birds' feeding-table or nesting box. A feeding tray to fit a window-sill would be a Good Turn to a bedridden person, and if it had a niche for a water dish it would be a better Good Turn to the birds. If it isn't securely fastened it would be a bad turn to all concerned.
14. Lighting bonfires on the commons at night, to help passing aircraft to see where they are.
15. Saving a bit of waste land, however small, and planting strawberries—or perhaps just vegetables.

Some of the bigger undertakings suggested above are actually being done.

Some of these might be more suitable for District Good Turns. Many of them could be adapted to your locale.

There are two small points, casually mentioned earlier, which I think are worthy of more exploration.

Observation. Opportunities for Good Turns are so easily overlooked. The best of us are apt to think of them only when we are taking off our shoes to go to bed that night—and Hell's paving stones are hard on bare feet. Every observation game we play in the Pack should help to counter this habitual blindness, provided that at least some of the games are related to facts and to people.

The other casual point: the example of the Scouters. That has become a cliché and is liable to be shelved in a nice tidy row, along with other clichés. Of course the Pack Scouters can't boast to the Cubs about their own activities, but it's curious how boys get to know nearly everything about people they like. Besides there are many opportunities to help other people which arise before, during and after Pack Meetings, and especially during outings, which will not go unnoticed. There will be opportunities too to suggest to the Pack that they should do an extra bit of tidying up, take something home to

mother, shut a gate, mend a broken-down gap, destroy thistles and ragweed and other public enemies.

Above all, the Scouters of the Pack must have their aims and objects clear. Why are we trying to encourage the Good Turn habit? Because it's good publicity? Because, as B.-P. said, it's a "patent dodge" for being happy? Because it is one of the continuing things which will grow in Scouting, and is a tradition peculiar to the whole Movement? Because it is a very practical way in which a boy can serve God, by serving his neighbour? Or just because we are proud of being forty years old, and happiness must overflow?

Any or all of these reasons are good enough.



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# SILENT ADVENTURE

By WINNIFRED COREY, Cubmaster, 85th Vancouver Pack

**Working with handicapped boys can be a wonderful and very rewarding game and we think you will find this article very interesting.**

WORK with Cubs and Scouts is always inspiring and rewarding, but when it is with a handicapped group of boys, only those who have had this privilege can tell you what a wonderful experience it is. All boys and girls admire a uniform, and deaf children are no exception. During the war, they served Canada as best they could, but to the adult deaf, the fact that they could not join the Armed Forces was one of the greatest disappointments they have ever had to bear. The Boy Scouts Association is one organization in which the deaf boy can wear a uniform just like his hearing brother, and if the deaf boy gets nothing more out of Cubs than this satisfaction, the organization has served its purpose.

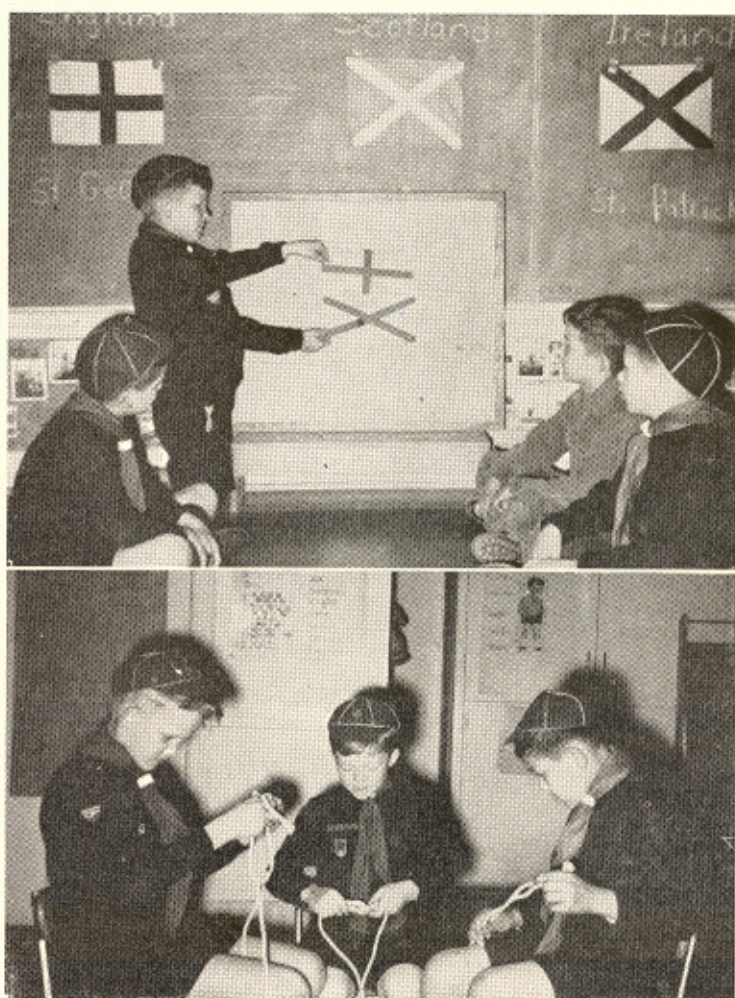
On the other hand, character building and physical health for deaf boys can be developed through tests, games and personal contacts just as they are for hearing boys. It will be necessary for the leaders to know the extent of the deaf child's limitations and how to overcome them. Unless there is another physical handicap, the deaf boy can do all the physical and handicraft tests on a par with the hearing boy, but tests that require language, either spoken or written is where the deaf boy needs help and understanding.

A deaf child at 9-10 years of age is considered to be 3-4 years behind the hearing child in academic work. So a deaf child at 8 years of age has great difficulty with some of the tests that are required before he can be invested. Teaching concrete facts to a deaf child is hard enough, but teaching the abstract ones taxes the resources of even the best trained and most experienced of teachers of the deaf. The Motto, Salute and Grand Howl are not too hard to teach to a new Chum. But how are you going to explain the meanings of the Law or the Promise to him? He may have seen pictures of the Queen but will have no idea of what she stands for, and his concept of religion will probably be nil, so God is an "unknown figure" to him. In the First Star tests, the very first test—reciting the first verse of "God Save the Queen" and "O Canada" is practically an impossibility for the average deaf

child at 9 years of age. Try to estimate how many times the hearing child has heard them sung by the time he is 9 years old. Compare this with the deaf child who has never heard them. Telling time is another difficult First Star test for the deaf youngster to get. He barely knows the number concepts to 50, and although he is interested in the clock or watch, he has not yet been able to grasp the technique of how we tell time. Any test that can be taught through demonstration the deaf child will get, as he can see it, and imitate it, but don't expect him to understand the "theory" behind the test. Take the Flag test, the deaf Cub can learn the names of the flags, how to put them

together to make the Union Jack, and how to fly it, but it will be several years at least before he will understand the story behind the composition of the flag.

The little new Chum in our deaf pack has enough to learn and remember so we don't use many of the Jungle names. He has learned in school to call me "Miss"—so why should I upset and confuse him by insisting that in Cubs he has to call me "Akela". The Jungle stories are very abstract for him to understand, so we stick to things that are more concrete. Abstract things are confusing and upsetting if he doesn't understand them, whereas the concrete give him a feeling of security, which



Boys of the 85th Vancouver Pack shown busy working on 1st and 2nd Star requirements.



is what he needs more than anything else. I insist that the new Chum know the meaning of the words "Salute" and "Motto" when he sees them, that he has made a very good attempt at the Law and Promise, and that he be in the Pack at least three months before he is invested. Every Fall, when we start, I go over the Law and Promise with all invested Cubs and insist that they relearn them. I find that after about the third year, the boys have a good idea of what they mean.

I've listed below the First and Second Star tests with a few changes. The Cubmaster has to use his own discretion and judgment in setting standards for deaf Cubs, but the tests must not be too easy. The deaf Cub must earn his Stars just the same as the hearing Cub. It takes from one and a half years for the average deaf boy to do the First Star work and do it right, and from one and a half to two years to do the Second Star work. Many of the boys may not do it even in this time, but other factors enter into their cases. I believe we should keep the age limits for deaf Cubs the same as for the hearing if at all possible.

8 -8½ Tenderpad Tests

8½-10 First Star Tests

10 -12 Second Star Tests

#### First Star Tests

1. Know the composition of the Union Jack. (Leave "God Save the Queen" and "O Canada" for Second Star Tests).
2. Be able to tie the four knots. (Substitute "God Save the Queen" "O Canada" for the Knot test in Second Star Tests).
3. (These left the same as listed in
4. (the Cub Book.
5. (
6. Skipping Test and Plank Walking Test from Second Star Test substituted here.
7. (These left the same as listed in
8. (the Cub Book.
9. (

#### Second Star Tests

1. (These left the same as listed in
2. (the Cub Book.
3. Recite "God Save the Queen" and "O Canada".
4. (These left the same as listed in
5. (the Cub Book.
6. (
7. Same, but use "written" instead of "verbal" message.
8. Left same as in the Cub Book.
9. Be able to tell the time by the clock.

10. (
11. (These left the same as listed in
12. (the Cub Book.
13. (

Now, it gets very discouraging to the deaf child to be working all the time, but not to see any tangible evidence of his efforts. To get over this, I start the Cubs off on their Collectors Badge first, and when they have earned this, we go on to the Artist Badge. For the Collectors Badge, we usually do stamps. The Cub must collect 100 different stamps, soak them off, and mount them on a page neatly, using stamp hinges. The Cub may gather what he likes, but stamps are small and easy to handle, and in a residential school these factors have to be considered. We all work together, as the Cubmaster and his assistants instruct in Proficiency Badges the same as for Star tests. In a residential school, very often there is no one else to help the Cubs. For the Artist, I ask for six pictures neatly drawn and coloured. These keep the Cubs busy until they have earned their First Star, when they can wear the badges. During work on the Second Star tests, we use other Proficiency badges, such as Teamplayer or Athlete.

There is one thing we must keep in mind as leaders of deaf Cubs. Deaf children are the greatest imitators there are. Everything they learn in their first years of life they get by copying others. So, in a pack of deaf boys, the Cubmaster and his assistants have to be very careful. These children's eyes take the place of their ears. They are very sharp and never miss a move. If you want them to be smartly dressed, you must set the example. If you want politeness, courtesy and punctuality from them, you must lead the way. If you want neatness and orderliness in their work, you must be well organized yourself. As leaders, you will need to watch all your actions. This is one time when the saying, "Actions speak louder than words", is very true.

I know there are some deaf children in hearing Packs, and I often wonder how they get along. In some cases, I'm afraid, the deaf boy is passed in the tests along with the hearing boys, whether he knows the work or not. This is not being fair to the deaf boy nor to the hearing. In most tests, the deaf Cub can learn the required work although it may take him a little longer. If he does not "earn" his tests, he is being denied the feeling of accomplishment that is so important to a handicapped person. I am not referring

to the hard of hearing child. He is in a completely different group, which is handled differently again from the deaf.

There may be several other tests that leaders of deaf Packs have found necessary to change to suit their circumstances. One other thing I possibly should mention is that the First Star test of growing something is difficult in a residential school. If the classroom teacher will help with it in school, it can be done, but in the dormitory it is almost impossible. To date, I have not found a substitute for this test that I feel meets all the requirements.

This has been a very quick survey of Cubbing in a deaf Pack, and I hope it will be of help to any others who are interested in starting deaf groups, whether with Cubs or Scouts, as the same facts hold true for both sections. I can assure you that the satisfaction you get from helping these children will far outweigh the time and effort you put into running the Pack.

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# OUR DREAM COME TRUE

By PATROL LEADER JOHN HARRISON, 1st Wakefield, Quebec, Troop

IT WAS AS we were returning from our weekend camp of May 24th last year, that our Scoutmaster casually asked the Scouts of our Troop whether any of us had ever been to New York. Only a couple of us had, so Skipper who usually has some exciting plan up his sleeve, then asked us if we'd like to visit an American Troop in or near New York the next May 24th holiday—1956. Upon an affirmative answer being received, Skipper then sprang his great surprise question—"Would we like to make the trip both ways by air?" "Gee! Would we ever."

At the next Court of Honour the first and only item on the agenda and the sole topic for discussion was of course "how would we ever raise the funds for the whole Troop to fly to New York and back?" It would mean that \$45 per Scout would have to be raised to cover the return fare alone. After a great deal of discussion it was finally agreed that a Troop near New York should be contacted through Canadian Headquarters and through the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, to see whether they would be interested in acting as our hosts over the long Empire Day weekend, in return for which we would invite them as our guests for our annual summer camp.

Next came the plans for raising the necessary funds. It was felt that by a big effort on Apple Day every boy should be able to earn at least \$20.00 of his fare. It was generally agreed that each Scout should earn another \$20.00 by his own efforts during the summer, fall and winter, except in the case of the younger of two brothers who would only have to raise \$10.00 each. It was hoped that the Group Committee would assume the responsibility for the balance. Of course our plans had to be finally approved by the Group Committee. Whilst the Committee did give its approval, it was with its collective tongues-in-cheek.

Apple Day came around in October, only to prove a disappointment, as when the cans were opened and the money counted we found we had only averaged \$13.50 each. "How could we raise the balance of the funds?" Back to the Court of Honour the problem went. Eventually someone thought of the idea of cutting and selling Christmas trees. Arrangements were made

through the Group Committee for suitable trees to be cut, provided two new trees were planted the following fall for every one cut. This idea of replacement fitted in beautifully to the part the Troop is to play in Canadian Scouts' Conservation Good Turn for 1956. This project put another \$70.00 into the bank. Still we were short.

After Christmas our mothers really became convinced that we meant business and were determined to get to New York. Some serious phoning went on about this time and eventually the mothers got together and conducted a refreshment booth at Wakefield's annual ice carnival. By their efforts another \$30.00 was placed in the bank.

In the meantime each boy was working steadily towards raising his own \$20.00 by individual effort. During the summer several Scouts had taken summer jobs, others had cut lawns, weeded, washed windows, and as winter took over snow shovels came into play.

Arrangements in the meanwhile had been made by Skipper for Troop 50 of North Brunswick, New Jersey (about 45 miles from New York City) to act as our hosts. If the trip came off we were to be billeted in the homes of the Scouts of Troop 50.

In spite of all the effort expended upon plans for our trip normal Scout life continued. Regular Troop meetings

were held every other week, with Patrol meetings being conducted by the P.L.s in the intervening weeks. Training continued as usual, with every Scout having as his target Second Class Grade or better by May 1st.

Eventually the long winter passed and excitement mounted as the warmer weather approached. A red letter day was marked when the Group Committee finally gave the green light to purchase the air tickets. Permission Forms to fly were completed by parents, uniforms were cleaned and pressed, pocket money counted and recounted. Finally the great day arrived—Friday, May 18th, 1956—a day we had got off from school because of the educational value of the trip.

Assembly time of 9.00 a.m. had been called at the Wakefield railway station. Not a Scout was late for roll-call—and what a gathering of Scouts, parents, brothers, sisters, aunts, uncles, members of the Group Committee and friends, all at the station to see us off, so we thought. Let us prolong this joyous occasion, let us all go to the Uplands Airport. Soon a cavalcade of cars was streaming to Ottawa.

Upon arrival at the airport, cameras were brought into play, press cameras, television cameras, expensive cameras and the modest box cameras. Soon our baggage was checked through to New York and we mounted the stairs to the Vickers Viscount, not without a few tears from our mothers. Strapping ourselves in, we rolled to the end of the runway, with many a wave to our



In the picture above is the 1st Wakefield Troop with the Scoutmaster, Mr. P. M. O. Evans, in the rear row at the left. On the extreme right of the back row is Assistant Scoutmaster Mr. Douglas Dunn.



families. With a roar and a surge, down the runway we tore, then up and we were airborne, most of us on our first flight.

As the captain of the aircraft came on board Skipper had asked permission for us to visit the cockpit in pairs. Soon "Cap", our A.S.M., gave the signal for the first pair to visit with the pilot, only for three minutes each though, as our first leg, to Montreal, would be over in forty minutes. As the last pair reached their seats again the lights over the cockpit door warned us to strap on our seat belts as we were dropping fast for a landing in Montreal.

At Montreal we had almost an hour's wait between flights. During this time we went through the immigration regulations and spent the rest of the time on the airport roof watching the many different aircraft take off and land, some bound for Europe and some just in.

It wasn't long before our flight number was called and we boarded the second Viscount for the next leg of the trip—to Idlewild Airport at New York. Again the surge down the runway, a slight lift and we were airborne again. In about fifteen minutes the stewardesses (there were two) passed down the aisle of the aircraft asking if everyone wanted lunch. Thanks to a Graval tablet apiece none of the Scouts was airsick so none refused the meal. Very shortly we were experiencing the new thrill of having a meal 16,000 feet in the air. After lunch we all settled back in our seats, talking and answering questions of our fellow passengers whose interest and curiosity had naturally been aroused by having a dozen Boy Scouts flying with them to New York.

This leg of the journey took an hour and a half, during which we were unable to see the ground as we were flying above cloud level. Suddenly the sound of the motors changed, and a little bit scared, we found ourselves descending through the clouds. We were far too interested at our first sight of New York to notice the signal go on to buckle our belts but our guardian angels, the stewardesses, would not let us forget. In no time at all we were on a runway of the biggest airport in the world. A white coveredall figure waved us to a standstill, the doors opened, steps were wheeled into place and down these we went to step on to U.S. soil.

Claiming our baggage we passed through Customs out into the main rotunda of the airport. Here we were

met and welcomed by three members of Troop 50's Committee who marshalled us to their cars for the 45 mile drive to North Brunswick, N.J.

We arrived at our destination shortly after five o'clock. Here we were met by our hosts and were taken by them to our various billets for supper. We spent the evening getting acquainted with our Scout hosts and their families.

The following morning, Saturday, the two Troops assembled at nine o'clock to begin the day's programme. We were chatting and comparing uniforms and insignia when we were surprised to hear the siren of a fire engine draw nearer and nearer. Finally the engine itself hove into sight, pulling up to where the two Troops were gathered. A moment later the Chief himself arrived on the scene. After a few words of welcome the Canadian Scouts were directed to mount the machine and with siren going and bell clanging we were whirled around two or three blocks of the community. Next it was the turn of the Scouts of Troop 50. Upon the fire engine's return to the assembly point close by an artificial lake, a demonstration of hose work was put on by the Chief and his men.

A short drive of half a mile brought us to the front entrance of the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America where we were officially welcomed by Mayor Fred J. Hermann of North Brunswick. The Mayor is father of the Troop 50's Committee Chairman and grandfather of one of the Scouts.

Outside on the plaza again a short ceremony took place. I and a fellow P.L. presented gifts to our American brothers, these took the form of a Troop Log Book and an Inter-Patrol Competition Trophy, the latter consisting of a pair of Mountain Goat horns mounted on a wooden shield. We were greatly surprised to each receive in return a crested metal paper weight, consisting of the Tenderfoot Badge of

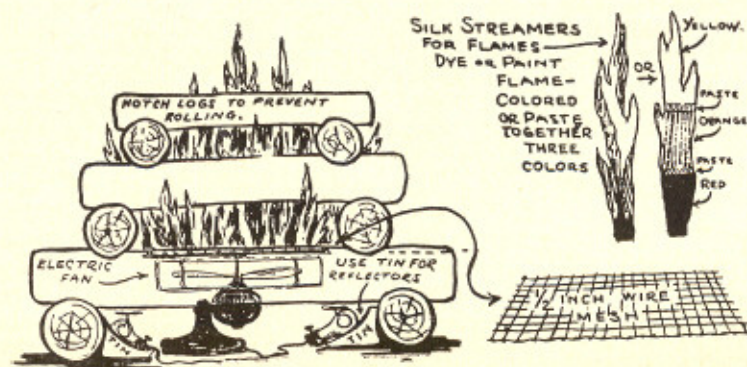
the Boy Scouts of America. In addition to which Troop 50's Chairman gave each of us a propelling pencil.

The gift-giving ceremonies over we were whisked by car to a turkey and poultry farm, owned and operated by the father of one of Troop 50's Scouts. Here we spent some time being shown just how such a farm operates.

After lunch we were off again, this time to a modern dairy farm. As several of our Scouts either live on farms or obtain summer jobs on farms we were greatly interested in all we saw, the more so as we were to view in operation the only Rotolactor in the world. This can best be described as a huge cow merry-go-round. Briefly, this machine, a huge circular platform, holds about forty cows at a time, the whole slowly rotating. As a cow steps on to the platform she is connected up to the automatic milker which proceeds to extract the milk whilst the platform rotates once. As the cow comes round to the starting place again the milker is disconnected and the cow steps off as another to be milked takes her place. All the while the machine never stops rotating. With the exception of the connecting and the disconnecting of the milkers the whole operation is automatic, the milk is never once touched by human hands. The Rotolactor operates for six hours twice a day.

Leaving the Rotolactor we were driven to Farrington Lake for a brief visit to a District Camporee where more than 800 Scouts were encamped for the weekend. Here our Canadian uniforms caused quite some stir and cameras clicked to right and left. Our hosts were keen to lick the shorts off us at a game of softball and had asked that such a game be fitted into the programme. After leading them throughout all the innings our hosts proved too strong for us in the final one when they overhauled us to win by one run.

(Continued on Page 71)





## Wood Badge Courses at Gilwell Park in 1957

During 1957 many Canadian Scouters will be travelling to the United Kingdom, and they may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of taking a Wood Badge course at Gilwell Park.

The following is the list of courses and dates:—

### Cub Courses

- 147. Monday, 25th March—Saturday, 30th March, 1957 (Indoor)
- 148. Monday, 18th May—Saturday, 18th May, 1957
- 149. Saturday, 1st June—Thursday, 6th June, 1957
- 150. Monday, 24th June—Saturday, 29th June, 1957
- 151. Monday, 15th July—Saturday, 20th July, 1957
- 152. Tuesday, 20th August—Sunday, 25th August, 1957
- 153. Monday, 26th August—Saturday, 31st August, 1957
- 154. Monday, 16th September—Saturday, 21st September, 1957

### Scout Courses

- 251. Saturday, 6th April—Sunday, 14th April, 1957
- 252. Saturday, 18th May—Sunday, 26th May, 1957
- 253. Saturday, 15th June—Sunday, 23rd June, 1957

- 254. Saturday, 6th July—Sunday, 14th July, 1957
- 255. Saturday, 20th July—Sunday, 28th July, 1957
- 256. Saturday, 17th August—Sunday, 25th August, 1957
- 257. Monday, 19th August—Tuesday, 27th August, 1957
- 258. Wednesday, 21st August—Thursday, 29th August, 1957
- 259. Friday, 23rd August—Saturday, 31st August, 1957
- 260. Saturday, 24th August—Sunday, 1st September, 1957
- 261. Wednesday, 28th August—Thursday, 5th September, 1957
- 262. Saturday, 14th September—Sunday, 22nd September, 1957

### Rover Courses

- 16. Saturday, 20th July—Saturday, 27th July, 1957
- 17. Saturday, 24th August—Saturday, 31st August, 1957

It will be noted that those persons travelling as part of the Canadian Contingent to the Jubilee Jamboree, Indaba and Moot will be able to participate in Cub Course 152, Scout Courses 255, 256 and Rover Course 16, and then only if a Scouter is fortunate enough to be assigned to a flight which

will make it possible to be in attendance on the given dates.

Of course, Scouters making their own private arrangements to travel to the United Kingdom for business, holiday or the Indaba may participate in any of the above courses.

By international agreement Scouters participating in foreign Wood Badge courses must fulfil admission requirements of their own country, and the host country. To qualify for admission to the above courses applicants from Canada must be 21 years of age or over for Cub and Scout courses, and 25 and over for Rover courses. Applicants must be Warrant holders, and must have at least six months experience as a Scouter in a Section. It is recommended that Part I or Preliminary training be prerequisites.

Scouters desirous of availing themselves of the above training opportunities must apply in the first instance to their District Commissioner. District Commissioners will forward approved applications to Provincial Headquarters for approval and transmission to Canadian Headquarters. Applications must be submitted to the Training Department at Canadian Headquarters at least 60 days prior to the opening day of the course in order that reservations may be made with Gilwell Park and the applicant notified of acceptance.

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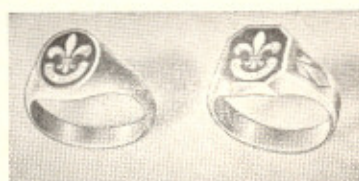
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## OUR DREAM COME TRUE . . .

(Continued from Page 69)

By this time it was suppertime and once more we trekked to our billets to look after our tummies and to shine up for the evening programme. Our hosts had arranged to take us to an outdoor movie. Arriving at seven o'clock by cars we took our places in line on one of the ramps. Leaving the cars we were shown over a U.S. Army tank, ambulance and three jeeps on show for Army Week. Exhausting all possibilities in the Army Show we next visited the refreshment booth to arm ourselves in readiness for the movie. We returned to the cars just as dusk descended. The show was a double feature but at the end of the first movie several Scouts had fallen fast asleep so it was decided that bed would perhaps be more attractive. Indeed the choice was fortunate as when we entered the door at our billet the heavens opened and the rains came.

The following morning, being Sunday, we accompanied our hosts and their families to their various churches, care having been taken in the billeting that like faiths had been matched. After an early lunch the two Troops were off once more by car to the great city of New York where we were to view something we had all been looking forward to—the Sunday afternoon rehearsal of the Ed Sullivan Show (we couldn't get tickets for the evening show as these are booked a year in advance). We weren't quite sure what to expect but I fear several fellows were a wee bit disappointed at the constant repetition and the fact that Ed Sullivan didn't put in an appearance until late in the afternoon. By five o'clock we had seen enough and in any case the time had come to say farewell to our hosts until summer camp.

We had supper at our first automat, just around the corner from the Y. Here we were given permission to go sightseeing on our own, providing we remained within six blocks of the Y. and to report back by ten o'clock. Off we went in our twos and threes to see the sights. We were all back by ten ready for a shower and bed.

The following morning we were up and dressed by eight o'clock ready for the breakfast which had been promised by the Chairman of Troop 50's Committee, Mr. Fred Hermann, Jr. True to his word Mr. Hermann appeared and escorted us to the nearest subway entrance. Soon we were bowling along like a mechanized worm. Finally out in the sunshine again to find ourselves

down at the Battery. Across the street and into the Athletic Club's fine 35 storey building. Up the elevator to breakfast on the ninth floor overlooking the harbour and the Statue of Liberty.

After a wonderful breakfast we once more took to the elevator and were rushed to the roof where we had a splendid view of the lower end of the city. Here many photographs were taken and a great deal of time was spent trying to identify different points of interest. Tiring of these activities we were again ushered on to the elevator for a quick trip to the ground floor where we found we were to have a swim in the tank. The pool was simply terrific, one could almost say beautiful. Here we splashed and dived and swam until our hearts were content. Pretty soon our genial host had to be about his business so saying a hearty farewell we gave him three Scout cheers.

By this time we had been joined by a gentleman who was to be our guide for the remainder of the day. He was Mr. Fred Drewes, a retired Commissioner. Upon leaving the Athletic Club our new guide took us in tow via underground to the centre of the city. By this time it was lunch time so into Child's we went for a quick bite to eat. After lunch several of us were anxious to make small purchases for our families so off to Macy's we trekked. Here we were given permission to roam at will as long as we were back within three quarters of an hour to a meeting place near one of the doors. We did not anticipate the size of Macy's and most of us just reached the door on time.

From Macy's our next call was to be the United Nations. Our good friend the Commissioner set out at a rapid pace and in spite of his 80 years soon had us almost running to keep up with him. Two blocks, six, eight, twelve and we came at last to the United Building. Keeping in a party we visited the Security Council Chamber, the Post Office and the Souvenir Shop. Soon we had to be on our way as we had to be at the airport at 5.30 p.m. Returning via taxi (this time) to the Y. we picked up our packs and once more descended into the depths to travel across the city, across the river to Staten Island. Coming to the surface once again we found we had a half hour wait for the bus which we were to take to the airport—just time for a coke at the corner drug store. We also took the opportunity of swallowing a Graval tablet in preparation for our flight.

Arriving at the airport we checked our bags and were given permission to

wander around the airport until ten minutes before flight time. As we were checking our bags a tall gentleman tapped Skipper on the shoulder, it turned out to be Major-General D. C. Spry, former Chief Executive Commissioner for Canada and now director of the International Bureau in London. He was quite surprised to see Canadian Scouts in New York, just as we were surprised to see him on this side of the Atlantic.

Soon it came time for us to board the plane, so saying farewell and thanking Mr. Drewes, we mounted the stairs leading to the Viscount. Veteran air travellers now we strapped ourselves in to our seats and prepared to wave goodbye to New York. Presently along came the Stewardesses with our suppers of roast duckling. It was a beautiful evening as we watched the sun on the clouds. After a while the pilot sent back a copy of the flight plan and we were very interested to learn that we were flying at a speed of over 300 m.p.h. and that the temperature was 4 below zero.

At Montreal we were ushered through Canadian Customs and declared all our purchases over \$5.00. After a brief wait we were rather surprised to hear our flight number called and to learn that the aircraft taking us to Ottawa was not to be a Viscount after all but a twin-engined Dakota. Boarding this plane we found it to be much smaller and with fewer seats.

Once more we were airborne, looking down at the twinkling lights of the metropolis of Montreal. It rather startled us to see several coloured lights flare up and then go out when someone recalled that Canada was celebrating Empire Day, a thing we had forgotten. The lights were of course firecrackers and sky rockets.

Again we had the thrill of spending time in the pilot's cockpit but soon we returned to our seats, a little restless now that the adventure was drawing to an end. Presently we could see the lights of Ottawa in the distance and we picked out land features which we knew. For the last time we buckled our seat belts as the plane dropped down for a smooth landing.

What a welcome we got from our families and friends. Naturally one of the first questions asked of our relatives was "Did you see us on television?" Yes, most of them had seen us as we departed on this, A DREAM COME TRUE.





## Winter Scouting Adventure

By K. N. MOORE, Field Commissioner at Canadian Headquarters

Now is the time to start making plans for a Winter Adventure and you might like to read what one other Troop has done about Winter Camping.

St. Patrick's Day, 1956 was a memorable day for our Troop! We had planned a Winter Weekend Camp.

Early Saturday morning the Troop, with their gear, climbed into several cars, to begin the short journey to their jumping-off point. The weather was perfect, with the temperature hovering around 10°F.

Shortly before noon, the small convoy of automobiles arrived at their destination, some three miles north of Almonte, Ontario. The Scouts eagerly got out of the cars and unloaded their gear.

Before long, the toboggans were loaded and with everyone on snowshoes, the trek began. Soon a long line of Scouts pulling toboggans were stretched across the snow-covered fields. They had their sights set on an evergreen bush, two miles away. The party was somewhat inexperienced for a hike of this type, but the Court of Honour felt that it was a good opportunity to get the experience that comes with practice.

The party hadn't gone far, when snow shoes had to be adjusted; then a toboggan upset and had to be re-packed; then someone's pack needed adjusting; and last but not least, many Scouts found they were wearing too many clothes and consequently, the extra clothing had to be temporarily removed, in order to prevent excess perspiration. All these happenings were quite common for a young Troop.

An hour and one-half later, the party arrived at the campsite. The Patrol of older Scouts wanted to camp away from the main party, which was considered quite in order and they did so. The less experienced Patrols were to camp reasonably close together and near the Scouter's campsite.

It took the remainder of the afternoon to set up camp. As supper time

drew near, we found the following done. The two inexperienced Patrols had built lean-tos, with platform fires in front of the open side. The senior Patrol camped in a natural shelter amidst a fir windbreak. In front of their sleeping area, they built a reflector fire. The Scouters used a piece of light canvas as a lean-to, in a sheltered position, and made a thick bow-mattress to sleep on. A reflector fire was placed in front of the opening and a handy log bench was nearby.

With a little time to spare before supper, the Troop was drawn up in a line for a quarter mile snowshoe race. They're off! Down the hill, through scrub bush, across a flat space, around the big dead pine tree and back over a similar path to the finish line. The finish of the race was most spectacular, with one of the older, but smaller Scouts finishing first, a younger Scout coming in second and one of the tiniest Scouts finishing third. During the race there were amusing incidents like: several boys untangling themselves from tumbles, some head-on collisions with other racers, and the awkward lumbering of the amateur snowshoers. Prizes—oh yes! First prize was a chocolate bar. Second prize was three dried apricots and third prize was two dried apricots. Lucky fellows weren't they?

Supper consisted of baked potatoes and onions, broiled pork chops, some cake and a hot drink. The potatoes were slightly burnt, the chops speckled with ashes and the cake frozen but to these Scouts, it was a delicious meal.

After supper the Scouter's Campsite was invaded quietly by "The Mad Trapper" who left as quickly and quietly as he had appeared. The Troop was organized to give chase and followed the trail of their prey over a scrubby bush land for about one-half mile, where they found their quarry

huddled in the snow and tangled in his snowshoes. Immediately the battle began and finally the "Mad Trapper" was captured and turned over to Skipper, who discovered him to be his missing Assistant. By the time this experience was over, it was late and everyone was ready for a hot drink and a warm bed.

You might think that going to bed was a gruelling experience. Well it was, until one got into the bed roll, that is. Some Scouts had arctic sleeping bags, others had two sleeping bags, one inside of the other and some had blankets, but all were prepared for warmth during the night.

Getting into bed in the winter is an art that one learns by experience, but those day clothes must come off as they are damp with perspiration. First one strips to the waist and dresses in bed clothes, then with the exception of footwear, one climbs into his sleeping robe and strips from the waist down. Now all these clothes have to be placed in the folds of your bedding to dry for the morning.

The reflector fires supplied some warmth for awhile and Scout giggles and remarks could be heard in the night. However the night cold settled down and the camp was still, with the exception of the Scouters. They had just returned from checking the Patrols to make sure all were well camped for the night. Then, they turned in.

At six the next morning it was light, and shortly after, one could hear the camp rising. Fires were lit and hungry Scouts made short work of a breakfast of bacon and eggs. After breakfast the Troop held a Scout's Own under the pine trees and open sky. The Patrol Leaders led the prayers, Skipper gave the yarn and one of the Scouters led the hymns.

The remainder of the morning was



spent in two ways. First, the Patrol of experienced Scouts did a "Good Turn" for the farmer, on who's land they were camping. They cut, trimmed and logged several trees that the farmer needed for fence posts. The other Patrols busied themselves with the passing of such tests as: firelighting, axmanship, compass, tree and bird recognition and tracking. The morning passed quickly and soon it was time for lunch.

What better lunch could there be than beef stew and raisins, with a hot drink. The Scouts proved this in their haste to put it away.

Directly after lunch the Patrols began packing their gear and striking camp. At approximately 3.30 p.m. the party began the trek back to the car rendezvous.

The farmer was heartily thanked for the use of his land. Then the car loads of Scouts left for home. They were a happy Troop, talking about exciting happenings of the week-end and discussing ideas for their next adventure.

After supper, at the evening church service, the Scouters noticed that several of the Scouts were not too tired to be present.

You see Brother Scouter, Winter Camping is not too rugged for Scouts, if they are given an opportunity to try it. Plan now for this winter and good camping!

### Pictures Wanted

Our collection of pictures on Winter Scouting activities is very small indeed and we would encourage all Scouters to send us any pictures they think would be suitable for reproduction.

We would like to have pictures of boys and leaders in action; that is doing something rather than simply looking at the camera. Pictures should have a glossy finish and be of a size 5" by 7" or 8" by 10". It is however acceptable if you would send us a snap provided it is clear and there is a good contrast between the black and white in the picture.

Unfortunately 35 mm transparencies are not suitable for reproduction in our magazines although if you have a very good one we would appreciate seeing it as it might be possible and advisable to have a black and white print made of a transparency.

Please address all pictures to the Editor, The Boy Scouts Association, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont.



## A Boy Standard

By P. S. BRADY,

District Executive Commissioner

Windsor, Ontario

JUST recently a Scouter was bragging about how efficient and how high the standard was of the Scouts in his Troop. Our conversation drifted into the First Class Test and memories flooded my mind of my own First Class Journey, that I enjoyed as a boy; of how two of us wandered along a country road with barely enough gear on our backs to keep us comfortable that night and just enough food to make it a hike. I well remember the other boy with whom I made this momentous journey, and how we experienced the thrill of cooking a steak over a fire without a pot or a pan and how we baked our potatoes in the coals. It was truly a good meal and when we retired that night, how peacefully we slept.

As these thoughts continued to pass through my mind, the Scouter was saying "every boy on a First Class Journey in our Troop enjoys it". He told me how they completed the map and although it was supposed to be a sketch map, it had to include every farm and every barn building or pump, and I wondered whether the Scouts in his Troop would be judging him by the way he judged them. I wondered if these Scouts felt that they had accomplished anything by being so accurate as far as their compasses were concerned; then another memory returned of my Scouter comparing the compass we had with another one and finding that the two compasses differed by 6 degrees and I can still remember him saying "You are not to blame because your compass is wrong, but you did have fun, didn't you?" I remember looking at that map and showing where we went swimming, and so I asked the Scouter if the Scout had a chance to go swimming on his journey, and the Scouter's prompt reply "He hasn't got time for it. He's only got 24 hours to do this." And so I asked him how long was the journey, and he said, "About 16½ miles if he walks straight along the road and probably well over 20 miles if he doesn't keep on the road."

I wondered if the principle of the test was whether a Scout could endure a 20 odd mile hike or whether he could go on foot for a 24 hour adventure journey of at least 14 miles.

Out of the darkness another message stabbed my mind. It ended something like "any amount of canned goods he wants to take with him." I recalled how little canned goods we had taken. What a difference!

Later on that evening, I made a point of visiting a couple of Scouts who had First Class Badges on their arms and I asked them questions about their journey. "Had they had fun?" "Yes." "What kind of fun?" "Well we had to go on a hike, hadn't we?" . . . and I recalled on my own hike the fun we had had trying to cook an egg in a cup and how it stuck to the edge of the cup because we didn't have any butter to put in it, but it still tasted good, and how we had learned to put the bacon in first, and how we boiled the water in a round billy-can so that we could wash the dishes . . . few though there were. And then talking it over with my mother afterwards and telling her about the egg in the cup and the damper we had made. This was a real twist in every sense of the word, but the boy to whom I was talking hadn't experienced that fun. He had to figure out a back bearing and was too heavily involved in the technical details. It wasn't Scouting for boys. It was Scouting for men, living up to a man's standard and not letting the boy have the fun out of the First Class Journey that he should have enjoyed. I wondered what others thought of the First Class Journey and I made up my mind I would ask the next Court of Honour I attended, for their opinion.

My own thoughts were that both the Scouter and I were wrong . . . they didn't want it too easy . . . they did want to enjoy it. They did not want to be put through a detailed examination, but wanted to have a good test of an overnight adventure.



# Games For The Pack

May we suggest that you keep a Games Notebook and enter the following games in that book after you have tried them with your boys. In this way you can keep track of any changes that have to be made or any adaptations you have made for special reasons. A Games Notebook is an invaluable assistant. We would like to hear about any games your boys enjoy playing.

## Outdoor

The Pack is split into two teams and form a relay position. A "Highway" is set up by the leaders with small cards representing road signs. When the game begins, the first Cub of each team starts to run through the course. They must obey all road signs, use arm signals, and if they come to "Slow", "School Zone" or "Playground" signs, they must slow down by crawling on all fours. At each sign there is a leader who acts as a policeman. If a Cub fails to obey a road sign or misses giving an arm signal, their team is fined one point. We usually have six signs so that each leader can police two signs. As each Cub runs the course he carries a stick which he passes on to the next Cub in line when he gets back home and then the Cub who receives the stick starts to run through the course, and so on till everyone has had a turn. Each team starts off with points equal to six times the number of players and for each fine (which is marked down by one of the leaders) they lose a point. The team that finishes first gets an extra ten points. Team with highest points wins. Highway should be of fair length, and use should be made of the trees and bushes to hide parts of the course. The main purpose of this game is to bring into their play, star tests on highway codes. It is also, I feel, a good game for teamwork and physical exercise.

## Stepping Stones

A zigzag course marked out all round the room, by stepping stones drawn with chalk and numbered, distances apart varying. Each Cub in turn tries to hop the course, feet together. A point to the six for every Cub who succeeds and does not fall in the river.

Name—Robber

Type—Sense Training (Eyesight)

Equipment Required—Number of articles all different.

In a chalk circle drawn on the floor are placed a number of articles representing jewellery. Pack in the circle are Detectives, with their eyes closed. One boy is pushed forward by Akela who

goes to shop window and steals an article while the Dicks aren't looking. Dicks then open their eyes and guess which article has been stolen.

Name—Musical Bean Bags

Type—Instructional (General)

Equipment Required—Set of questions on all tests.

Pack in circle, piano playing. When music stops question on some test word is asked the person who last handled the bean bag. Variation of this game is a Bag of Candy instead of a Bean Bag, and when question is answered correctly, a candy may be taken, if question is not answered correctly, Cub forfeits candy. Music commences again and same procedure takes place.

## Inspection Jungle Trail

Seconee Pack taken for walk through jungle by Baloo, calling at lairs of various animals who look for certain items of cleanliness and neatness. Kaa—cleanliness: Akela—smartness of uniform: Bagheera—clean shoes for good hunting: Hathi—for things forgotten, subs, etc.

## Inspection Games

As a change from formal inspection try:—Train—Pack "chuffs" round as train, with Akela as driver and Bagheera as Guard. At each stop, Driver and Guard examine tickets (teeth, fingernails, hair, ears, etc.).

## Signalling

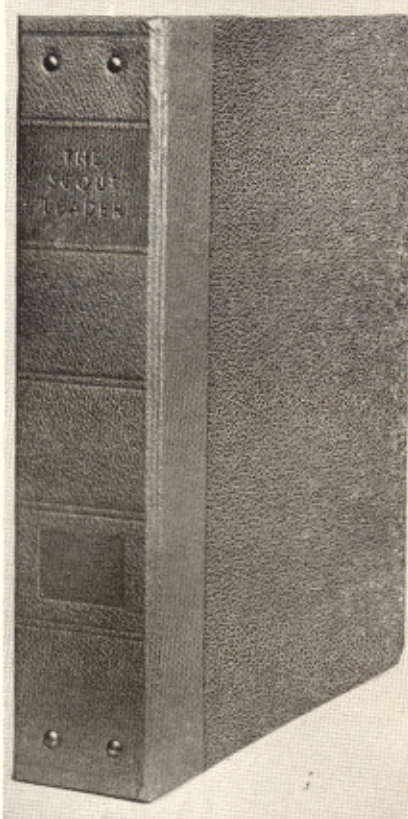
Name—Signal Letter

Type—Instructional

Equipment Required—1 object for each Six.

Pack in relay formation, several paces apart. Each line across is given a letter of the alphabet in semaphore, object is lying in front of each Six. When the respective letter is signalled by Akela, the line proceeds to pick up the object, and carry it to back of Six, and run back to their own place. First back squatting, is winner.

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# GAMES FOR THE TROOP

May we suggest that you keep a Games Notebook and enter the following games in that book after you have tried them with your boys. In this way you can keep track of any changes that have to be made or any adaptations you have made for special reasons. A Games Notebook is an invaluable assistant. We would like to hear about any games your boys enjoy playing.

## Jail-Break—A Night Game

Troop is divided into convicts and police. Convicts are given a three-minute start in which to find hiding places. Police then try to capture same by catching in the beam of a flashlight. Object is to capture as many as possible within the time limit. Captives are brought to a jail in the centre of a clearing. Only two guards are permitted. Prisoners may not try to escape. Police other than guards must remain at least ten yards away from the jail. When bringing a prisoner they must turn him over to a guard at this point. Should an uncaptured convict succeed in entering the jail he calls "Jail Break" on which all prisoners are freed and have thirty seconds in which to escape. Police may not interfere during this time. At the half-way mark teams switch sides. Note—If there are not enough flashlights to go around capture may be made by tagging. The side that captures the most prisoners within the time-limit wins.

## Scout Law Relay

Prepare a set of cards for each Patrol. Print one word of each law on each card, e.g. Honour, Loyal, Smiles, etc.

Organize Patrols in relay formation, with cards at front of room. Object is to place cards in proper order.

Variation—Backwards, jumbled numbers.

## Post Card Jig-Saw

Prepare three penny post cards in an envelope for each Patrol. Cards are cut into six or seven pieces.

Call P.L.s together and instruct them that their Patrols are to unjumble pieces and form the full card again.

This is done in a relay formation and check the time of each Patrol. Award points for each Patrol.

## Ambulance Man on Fire

The Troop is suddenly told that a certain boy is on fire, the boy having previously been told what to do. The Troop go to the rescue.

## Bandaging Relay

Equipment: For each Patrol one Scout neckerchief or triangular bandage.

Method: Patrols line up in relay formation. One boy from each Patrol sits in front of Patrol, at other end of room, with junior leader next to him as judge. Game leader announces bandage to be tied—such as "Head", "Hand", etc. Upon signal, first Scout from each Patrol runs up, applies bandage. Junior leader scores performance. Scout unties bandage, runs back, touches off next Scout, who runs up to make bandage, and so on, until eight bandages have been tied (or as many bandages as number of boys in largest Patrol).

Scoring: Quality, not speed, determines the score. Perfect bandage, 10 points, good 8, fair 6. Points added together and divided by number of boys in Patrol gives Patrol score.

## First Aid Deduction

Equipment: For each Patrol paper, pencil, neckerchief and improvised equipment.

Method: "Each Patrol will go to its own corner, pick a victim, decide on an accident, and give victim necessary first aid for it. You have seven minutes". When time is up, Patrols line up. "Patrols will move clockwise around the room, study the victims of the other Patrols, try to figure out each accident, and jot down a short report, including points on which you base your deduction. You'll have three minutes at each victim."

Scoring: Patrol turning in most complete and correct report is the winner.

## Variation—First Aid Kim's Game

Junior leaders carry in victim prepared outside. Patrols gather around. After two minutes, victim is taken out. Patrols go to their corners, prepare report on accident.

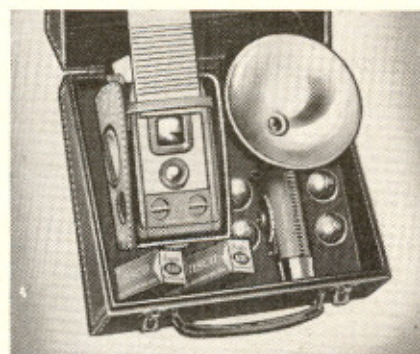
## Live Wire Accident

Equipment: One long rope.

Method: Rope is laid across field or Troop meeting room to indicate a dropped high power electric line. One boy from each Patrol stretches himself under the wire. Patrols gather on starting line and on signal run to "Wire" and start rescue. Using material at

hand, they devise their own safe way of effecting a rescue. Try always to stage accidents in as realistic and serious a manner as possible. For example, Scout stands off to one side of accident and softly says, "I'm going for a doctor". Going for a doctor at high gear and armed with information plays a major roll in first games and projects.

Scoring: Patrol bringing victim from wire first to starting point, wins. If judge decides that rescuer has contacted the "wire", he, too, is to fall "unconscious" and must be rescued.



## The Perfect Scout Gift for Christmas!

### Anscoflex II Travel Camera Outfit

Built around the smart new Anscoflex II Camera, with built-in close-up focusing and cloud filter. Contains camera, gray leather eveready case, flash unit, bulbs, Ansco All-Weather Pan Film—all in smart new luggage—tan Travel case. Costs less than individual items without case! An exceptional gift value

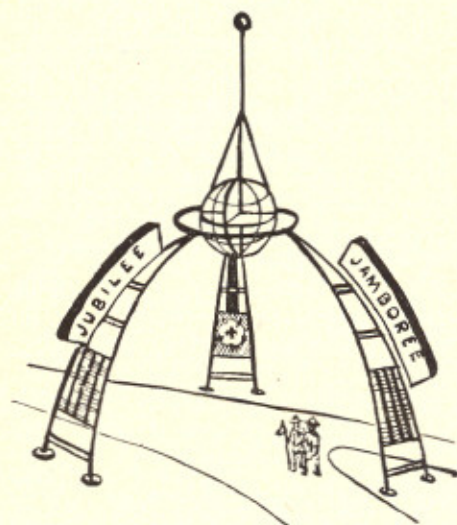
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# News Flashes on World Jamboree Indaba and Moot 1957



## Gateway

The main gateway for Jubilee "J.I.M." is an archway 56' high and 50' wide. A picture of this is shown above.

## By Cycle

A Scoutmaster of the 2nd Kandy Group in Ceylon plans to motor cycle to "J.I.M." via India, the Middle East and Europe. This should prove to be a real adventure.

## Jamboree Film

Messrs. Brooke Bond and Company, a well known tea firm, will sponsor a 30 minute colour and sound Jamboree film.

Countryman Films, who made the famous colour film "The Conquest of Everest" will make this film.

Brooke and Bond Company state: "We are proud to be able to pay tribute to the work of the World-Wide Scout Movement which, throughout the past 50 years has overcome the barriers of race, colour and creed and become such a tremendous force in the exchange of International Goodwill."

## Self-Reliance

There seems to be little doubt that in most Groups, there will be more Scouts and Scouters wishing to attend the 9th World Jubilee Jamboree, Indaba, Rover Moot and the 4th American National Jamboree, next year than there will be places available.

This necessitates the careful screening by selection committees of all applications. In most Groups and Districts, these committees are already functioning.

It is a well known fact that members of the Canadian Contingents to these two gigantic events will act, individually and collectively, as ambassadors for Canada. Thus, the importance of

the work of the selection committees is immediately apparent.

While there is no doubt that the ability to provide for the cost of participation in these Jamborees should have little if any bearing on the selection of the Scouts and Scouters, it is important that an applicant's readiness to earn at least part of the cost should be a prime consideration in his selection.

It is regrettable to learn that some districts are planning to raise the entire cost of sending their representatives to the Jamboree. Actions of this nature defeat one of the major purposes of Scouting—which is to make boys self-reliant and self-supporting. It is hoped that every Scout selected to attend a Jamboree next year and every future year, will have contributed, through his own efforts, at least a portion of the amount of his expenses.

Bearing this in mind, the Scouters concerned and all others connected with the selection of applicants, should see that the spirit of "each participant earning at least a share of the cost" is carried out.

## Jamboree Equipment for Sale

The following is a description of the tents mentioned in the Jamboree section of the November issue of *The Scout Leader*.

A Troop equipment set will contain two Adanac tents and one Jamboree tent. A Patrol equipment set will contain two Jamboree tents.

### ADANAC TENT

**Size**—7' wide, 8' deep, 6' high with 1' wall.

**Material**—Green, waterproof sailcloth, No. 8092.

**Style**—Pyramid style with pole in centre. It could be termed as a cross between the Standing Camp Tent



and the Lightweight Hike Tent.

**Pole**—One 6' aluminum alloy pole, collapsible type.

**Door**—Triangulated to enable pegging out in an overlap fashion. Snap fasteners enable weather tight closing of door. Bottom portion of door folds under when door is closed, thus forming a type of sod cloth.

**Eave**—6" wide at door peak, tapering concavely to nothing at wall. Re-enforced at peak to take frontguy-line. Eave then continues around three sides of tent, 6" wide all around. Purpose of eave is to give added weather protection.

**Peak of Tent**—Canvas re-enforced on inside of tent to take pole. A canvas loop is on outside of peak to enable tent to be strung from a tripod.

**Ventilator**—A netted ventilator is located in door peak.

**Sod Cloth**—A 12" Hessian sod-cloth is attached to wall of tent.

**Guy-Lines**—Adequate guy-lines are attached. Front guy-line is 15' in length.

**Door Tapes**—Tapes are situated along edge of wall to enable tying door back in fine weather.

**Peg Ties**—Sewn at intervals on base of wall. Re-enforced canvas at sewing point to prevent tearing.

**Complete**—With tent bag, pegs and pole.

**Seams**—All main seams terminate at peak re-enforced with tapes.

**Weight**—Approximately 10 lb.





### JAMBOREE TENT

**Size**—9' wide, 7' deep, 6' high with a 2' wall.

**Material**—Same as Adanac tent.

**Style**—Half pyramid style with pole located at front edge of tent to give full usage of available floor space.

**Pole**—One 6' aluminum pole, collapsible type.

**Door**—Triangulated to enable pegging out in an overlap fashion. Tapes attached to enable weather-tight closing of door. Bottom portion of door to fold under, when door is closed, thus forming a type of sod-cloth.

**Eave**—Same as Adanac tent, but does not extend around wall of tent.

**Peak of Tent**—Same as Adanac tent.

**Ventilator**—Nil.

**Sod-Cloth**—Same as Adanac tent.

**Guy-Line**—Same as Adanac tent.

**Door Tapes**—Same as Adanac tent.

**Peg Ties**—Same as Adanac tent.

**Complete**—With tent bag, pegs and pole.

**Seams**—Same as Adanac tent.

**Weight**—Approximately 10 lb.

**Note**—Both of these tents have been designed for Scouting purposes. We are confident that they will give us good service.

#### Travel

The Canadian Contingent will travel to the United Kingdom by aircraft, leaving Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Moncton and Gander. Heath Row airport will be our landing point in England.

Flights to "J.I.M." will begin on July 18, 1957 and continue at intervals until our entire contingent is in England. Similarly on August 14, 1957 the contingent will begin the movement back to Canada.



### The Fourth American National Jamboree

#### Location

The Fourth American National Jamboree will be held at Valley Forge, Pa., U.S.A., from July 12 to 19, 1957.

#### Cost

The cost for this Jamboree will be \$75.00 plus spending money and the cost of transportation from the contingent's point of origin to the Jamboree and return.

The \$75.00 is made up as follows:

Camp Fee .....	\$50.00
Contingent Fund .....	25.00
	\$75.00

The Contingent Fund will provide:

- (i) 2 Contingent Neckerchiefs.
- (ii) 2 Canadian Ensign Badges.
- (iii) Insurance.
- (iv) Booklets, pamphlets, etc.
- (v) Additional equipment required and which must be rented.
- (vi) Sundries.

Any residue will be refunded after the Jamboree.

#### The Jamboree

Valley Forge will be a city of 50,000 Boy Scouts and Scouters, under canvas with almost everything a real city has—except schools. The Jamboree will have its own police, fire department, water works, hospitals, railroad stations, newspapers, banks, post offices, telephone lines, radio and television studios, theatres and places of worship.

Daily happenings of the Jamboree will be transmitted across the country, through the medium of TV, radio and newspapers.

#### Travel

The Canadian Contingent will travel to and from the Jamboree by train.

#### Travel Cost

Full particulars pertaining to cost of travel are not available at this time.

#### Application

Application forms may be obtained from your Provincial Headquarters. All applications must reach Canadian Headquarters not later than April 30, 1957.

## HAND MADE BY EXPERTS



Here is a perfect gift for anyone in Scouting at any time. These lanyard and woggle sets are available in

- (a) Green, Red and Yellow
- (b) Red and White
- (c) Blue and White
- (d) Yellow and Blue

at \$1.25 for the set or separately, .85 for the lanyard and .40 for the woggle. They will also be made to your order in Troop or Patrol Colours. As a set the two items cost \$1.50

or

You may order them separately

Lanyard only.....\$1.00

Woggle only......50

Order several sets of these expertly braided craftstrip items today from your local Stores Department distributor or direct from

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## CONSERVATION 1956 - 1957

At the October 27th, 1956 Meeting of the Executive Committee of The Canadian General Council it was decided that the theme of Conservation be carried on into 1957. We would therefore encourage all Sections and Groups to look for ways in which they can help to put across Conservation to their boys in the forthcoming year. This is a good time to start thinking about Bird Feeding Stations.



## What's New in the Stores Department

A number of new items have been added to the Stores Department stock which we think that you would like to know about: (1) New birthday cards are available, one for Cubs and one for Scouts. These cards are available at a cost of sixty cents a dozen and you can be sure that any boy in your section would appreciate receiving one on his birthday. (2) The Scout Promise and Law card has been completely redesigned and we would suggest that there should be one in every Troop Headquarters. The cost of these cards is only twenty cents each. (3) Check the advertisements appearing in this magazine for items being featured from the Stores Department.

## Quebec Provincial Scouters' Conference

The 20th Quebec Provincial Scouters' Conference, held in the resort centre of North Hatley, Que., from November 6th to 8th, 1956, was a wonderful success.

Two hundred and thirty-two Scouters were registered at the Conference from 23 of the 26 Scouting Districts in the Province. The guest speaker for the Conference was Dr. Gunnar Berg, Training Director of the Schiff Reservation, Boy Scouts of America. Mr. G. G. Purkis, Assistant Executive Commissioner for Training at Canadian Headquarters was also a guest speaker at this Conference.


The week-end programme included discussion groups, spiritual observances,

demonstration meetings and social activities, all designed to give those attending the Course many new ideas and a refreshed spirit to take home to their Sections and Groups. Under the very capable direction of Mr. G. Robley Mackay the Conference moved along smoothly throughout the week-end.



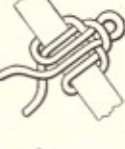

There is no doubt that most of the Scouters attending this Conference had come, as the Provincial Commissioner said in introducing the Conference, "to recapture the spirit of the Brownsea Island Experimental Camp and be sure that the ideals and practices which Baden-Powell gave to us 50 years ago are still uppermost in our minds".



In the top photo, left to right, Mr. Roy Wilson, Vice-President of the Provincial Council, Mr. Robley Mackay, Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Gunnar Berg, Boy Scouts of America, Mr. Ernest Goat, a Scouter of Montreal. In the bottom picture a group of Cubmasters attend the session of Nature Study during the Conference.



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# PACK AND TROOP CAMPING

By MR. R. T. (JOHN) THURMAN, Camp Chief, Gilwell Park, England

This is another in a series of articles Mr. Thurman prepared after his recent tour throughout Canada.

Wherever I go in the world the same sort of conflicting arguments are brought forward concerning Cub Camping and, summarized, they are these:—

1. A great many Cubmasters think Cubs should camp.
2. A majority of Scoutmasters think Cubs should not camp because it detracts from the appeal of Scout camping.

There is much to be said on both sides but, trying to look dispassionately at the Canadian situation, which is very different to that in most countries, I would like to say this to you:

Canadian boys of Cub age tend to be taken or sent to camps of various kinds and there seems to be a growing provision for a so-called camping experience to be made available through various agencies to quite young boys. I say "so-called camping experience" deliberately because it is not quite the same sort of camping that B.-P. envisaged for Scouts from Brownsea Island onward; but that does not mean that it is not a good thing in itself.

Because it is becoming more and more the custom for Canadian boys to go to camp the Scout Movement in Canada cannot ignore the situation and they must try—as some Provinces are already doing—to see how the Movement can fit into this national tendency.

The main point I want to write about is this fear of Scoutmasters that Cub Camping will make Scout Camping less attractive and I am going to make a fairly brutal statement which perhaps some of you will not like, but you will have an awful job to convince me that I am wrong!—

If it is true that because a Cub goes to a permanent camp site which is equipped with buildings, sleeps in a hut, is fed in a dining hall, and indulges in Cub activities in the day-time, he then finds a Scout Camp a mere repetition of this process surely the answer must be that the Troop camps are wrongly conceived and badly run. Put a little more simply: The Cub camping experience is one where there is central administration and central provision; the Cubs themselves perform only the smallest duties in terms of actual camping.

Scout camping is a Troop of Patrols going off to camp on its own initiative under the leadership of its Scouters, the Patrols being self-contained and, so far as possible, self-sufficient; doing their own camping, preparing their own meals and, when possible, catching or buying their own food; all the work associated with camping (apart from administration) being dealt with by the boys. Through this experience they find that those qualities of self-reliance, resourcefulness, initiative, use of the imagination, and all the Scouting skills they have learned at Troop Meetings are given full opportunity to be put into practice.

I can quite see that if a Scout camp is no more than a Cub camp for slightly older boys there will be a conflict of interest, but I remain convinced that when a Scout camp is run on the basis of the Patrol System—where, in short, it is a Scout camp, then there is no conflict and the experience the Cub may have had at a centrally organized camp will prove of benefit to him and prove, above all, a gentle lead in to Scout camping.

Many of the things for which we blame another section are often defects in ourselves. The Cubmaster blames the Scoutmaster because an ex-Cub is lost from the Movement, and the Scoutmaster retaliates by saying that if the Cubs had not been taken to camp by the Cubmaster they would stay in the Troop. The apportioning of blame for failure is not nearly so important as remedying the causes and making sure that in each section we, the leaders, are running the best possible programme appropriate to the ages of the boys concerned.

When I learn of Scouts being taken to a so-called camp where every conceivable amenity is in being, where they do no cooking and where the camp staff in effect takes over the leadership of the Troop, I am not surprised that boys feel frustrated: If they have been to a Cub camp previously they do not see any real difference, for there isn't any. But when I see or hear of a Scout camp that is run on the lines that the Founder showed us I find no such frustration and, apart

from a few boys who do not like camping anyway, their desire to repeat the experience and to adventure still further will be apparent to the onlooker and real in itself.

Space prevents me saying all I would like to say, but I would like to end with this thought:—

In our efforts to achieve a good standard of camping in a Troop we are often guilty of two errors. Firstly, we interfere too much and do too much and, secondly, we try to aim at a stereotyped standard. An ideal camp of four Patrols will show me four Patrols camping separately, all camping well and all camping differently in detail. For one Patrol an ornamental entrance with a self-operating gate will be the acme of achievement in which the Patrol takes immense pride. A second Patrol may well scoff at such adornments and concentrate its effort upon a highly improbable and possibly impractical washing-up machine. A third Patrol may decide that there is much to be gained by putting their tents on platforms ten feet above ground, whilst a fourth Patrol have scorned to use tents at all and have designed and erected rough shelters which to an adult may appear uncomfortable but to a boy may be a slice of insect-ridden heaven. For a Troop camp my maxim would be: "All Patrols good, and all Patrols different." If we really believe that the Patrol is the unit of Scouting in the Troop then we must let it be so and the training we give should be devoted to that end.

I believe that as the years go by you this apparent conflict between Cub camping with its centralized provision and the Scout camp will cease to exist.

I believe that as the years go by you in Canada will have to make increasing provision for your Cubs to have Pack holidays, and if the Scouters of the Troop accept the challenge then the quality, effectiveness, and appeal of Scout camping will rise and come closer and closer to the vision the Founder gave us of a Troop of Scouts learning to find its own strength through the Patrol System at work in camp.





# SCOUTING Digest

## An Ode to Fathers

*With apologies to Tennyson and with no offense to any Father*

On Tuesday night Dad comes home late,  
And things are in an awful state,  
He wants to wash the basement floor,  
And oil that squeaky bathroom door.

On Wednesday night he has to curl,  
And things are just a dreadful whirl,  
His broom is lost there's nothing right,  
Because it is his curling night.

On Thursday night he bowling goes,  
Makes strikes and spares with other  
Joes,  
When he gets home, he's had his fun,  
I never know if he has won.

Friday night he poker plays,  
And doesn't care how late he stays,  
Wins or loses doesn't care,  
Just as long as he is there.

Saturday he wants to sleep,  
There's things to do but they will keep,  
Until he's in the mood, I guess,  
He'll never want to do them less.

Sunday now a day of rest,  
It's off to church so we'll be blessed,  
Then maybe we can take a walk,  
But only just around the block.

Monday night it's Cub night now,  
And Dad stays home I do allow,  
I wish he would some other night,  
Then maybe we could build a kite.

Or, fix my train, or tie some knots,  
I'm sure that he could teach me lots,  
If only there were time to be  
Together more—Just Dad and me.

## Boy Scouts Cook Up Own Meals on Train

Twenty Boy Scouts from Churchill arrived in Winnipeg last weekend by CNR on the way for a week at their campsite on Lake Winnipeg. The CN placed a special car at the youths' disposal in which they prepared their own meals while en route from the northern port.

## Missing Article

**Missing:** from far too many Troops.  
**Item:** the Patrol.

**Last Seen Accompanied By:** a successful Scoutmaster.

**Description of Article:** a natural gang such as one sees around the street corner on the way home from work, but taken off the street corner and put to constructive use. (Not to be confused with a group having little in common but sometimes used as a convenient division of the Troop). Other characteristics:—age may be about the same or may vary quite a bit but in any case the Patrol is not too exclusive to admit any youngster provided he comes up to their high standards and lives somewhere in the neighbourhood; the Patrol is seen together out of uniform; the boy in charge really does train the other Scouts; it is represented on a Court of Honour which does in fact run the Troop, meets regularly, and at which the Scouters talk very little, (less than the shyest of the P.L.s); the Patrol is in fact the unit of Scouting as the Pack is the unit of Cubbing.

**Will Finder Please Return:** to the Scout Movement.

## Surprise Visitor

A surprise visitor to the 1st Eton Wick Scout Group's Fete was film star Stewart Granger, whose son Jamie (12) had joined the Troop only a fortnight before. So great was the demand for his autograph that Stewart Granger set up his own stall signing autographs at 6d a time which he gave to Scout funds.

## Notice to Stamp Collectors

There are still a number of First Day Covers of the Second Canadian Rover Moot available for sale. These covers are priced at 15c each or 7 for \$1.00 and orders for them should be placed with the Boy Scouts Association, Box 644, Saint John, N.B.

## Ticks

Talking about ticks, there are several kinds of ticks. The sheep tick, the wood tick, the bed tick, the lunatic, the Aztec, the fanatic, the clock tick, the Toltec, the politic and the tick that the subscriber gets his paper on. Of all these ticks the last is the longest. The Aztec is the oldest, the Toltec is the dirtiest, the sheep tick is the homeliest, but the wood tick is the cutest of all. A man who can sit in church without hunching when a wood tick is standing on its head on his spinal column and slowly making its way towards his pancreas, could whistle the devil's dream while being electrocuted. But the politic is the most persevering of all ticks, it pervades all phases and conditions of society. It 'nips hard' and frequently bores twice in the same place. The wood tick may follow you, but the politic is something for men to chase after in order to prove that vagaries are facts. A politic can break up the best regulated family and make you call your best friend an old water brained buzzle fuzzle. There is also the clock tick and the tiedou-loureux. The latter comes the day after election after politics have had a chance to cool overnight.

## A Trip to the Mines

We have recently received a very interesting report from Mrs. Gladys Cummings, Akela of the 1st Blind River, Ontario, Pack. In her report, Mrs. Cummings tells of an exciting trip which she organized for the boys of this Pack when they went by bus from Blind River to the new town of Elliot Lake. With the assistance of two Group Committeemen the Pack was taken on a tour of the Nordic Uranium Mine, the Dennison Mine and Panel and Quirk Uranium Mines. This educational tour also included a review of the establishment of the town of Elliot Lake covering such things as the temporary buildings erected for a hardware, grocery, drug store, banks and a new public school.

We would like to suggest that this



kind of educational tour is something that every Cubmaster might think about in drawing up plans for forthcoming special Pack meetings.

### English Tea Firm to Sponsor Film of Jubilee Jamboree

Messrs. Brooke Bond and Company Limited, the well-known English tea firm, have generously consented to sponsor the official film record of the Jubilee Jamboree being held in England in August next year.

When notifying the Boy Scouts Association of their decision, the Brooke Bond Company said: "We are proud to be able to pay tribute to the work of the world-wide Scout Movement, which, throughout the past fifty years has overcome the barriers of race, colour and creed and become such a tremendous force in the exchange of international goodwill."

The film, which will run for approximately 30 minutes and be in colour and sound, will be made by Countryman Films Ltd., who were responsible for the famous colour film, "The Conquest of Everest."

### Good Turn Therapy

We have recently received copies of letters of those written by Dr. F. G. Day, of the Edmonton General Hospital and M. G. Macdonald, Executive Secretary of the Volunteer Bureau to the Edmonton District Council. These letters are high in their praise of the part played by Edmonton Scouting in sponsoring a Swimming Project for polio patients of the Hospital. Scouters in Edmonton rallied to the call for assistance and spent many hours during the months of May, June, July and August 1956 in teaching the polio victims how to swim. At the end of the programme all of the patients were able to have their life belts removed.

Not the least important part of this programme was the high jinks of the Scouters in dealing with the patients. After lying in bed for a number of months you can well imagine how much this type of therapy would help.

We feel sure all readers of this magazine will join us in congratulating these Edmonton Scouters on their excellent Good Turn.

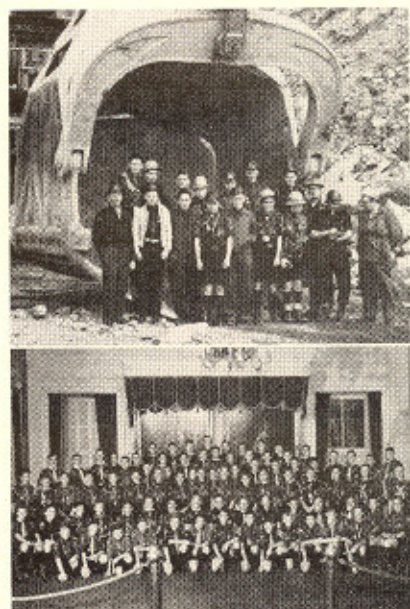
### A Treat for Queen's Scouts

Seven Queen's Scouts of the Lorne Park, Ontario, Group were recently treated to an expense-paid trip from their homes to the Georgetown Mine of the mighty Empire Hanna Coal Company in Ohio, U.S.A.

The boys had an adventure-packed trip through Buffalo, New York, Erie, Pittsburgh and Cadiz. Once at the mine, the boys enjoyed a complete tour under the guidance of the Director of Safety for the coal company. Some of the outstanding features of this trip were an examination of the 50 cubic yard shovel and the 55 ton capacity trucks, and they had their picture taken beside the largest shovel ever constructed in the world—the 60 cubic yard "Mountaineer". The coal company equipped each boy with hats, belts and light equipment for a tour of the underground.

The boys also had an opportunity of meeting several Scouters and Eagle Scouts from surrounding communities and, of course, were treated to the usual American hospitality.

We feel sure that every Scout in the Lorne Park Group will be anxious to work towards his Queen's Scout with this kind of incentive to urge him on.



In the pictures above you will see (top) the boys of the Lorne Park Group standing before the shovel referred to in the item above. In the lower photo you can see the Queen's Scouts of the province of Nova Scotia gathered at Province House to be presented with their Queen's Scout certificates. Unfortunately, the Lieutenant Governor could not be present as he had been called to the scene of the Springhill Mine Disaster which played so prominent a part in national news last month. The Queen's Scout Certificates were therefore presented by his appointee, Brig. H. J. D. Laing, C.B.E.

### The Fire Chief Speaks of Scouting's Role in the Community

Kentville Fire Chief B. R. (Bev) Wade, past president of the Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs and a member of the National Research Council's Fire Regulations Committee told an assembly of Nova Scotia Boy Scout leaders in October that the Scout training programme should be broadened to include the teaching of fire prevention and fire protection. The occasion was the first Nova Scotia Boy Scout Leaders' Conference, which was held in Kentville.

"There is no end to the help a properly trained Boy Scout Troop could give to the fire department," Chief Wade said. "In return, there are many ways the firemen can help Scouting."

Introduced by Deputy Provincial Commissioner for Training K. A. (Ken) Margeson, Halifax, who was chairman, Chief Wade cited some of the ways in which Scouts can assist the firemen. "The boys could form a home-inspection team, to work from a check-list which would be supplied by the fire department. In winter, they could keep an eye on the hydrants to see that they did not become blocked with snow."

"There could be no harm resulting from teaching a Scout how to operate the fire fighting equipment. In the case of a volunteer fire department, he could learn enough in the approximately four or five years he is a Scout to take his place as a trained member upon graduation."

A fire patrol in the Troop would be an asset to any community during an emergency, he added.

"There is a place, too, for the Boy Scout in his community's Civil Defence programme, and I think any fire department would be pleased to assist the leaders in this phase," Chief Wade said.

Distribution of literature and the hanging of fire prevention posters were other ways mentioned in which Scouts could help the F.D.

Firemen, in turn can aid the Troop by supplying instructors for several of the proficiency badge courses; instruct in the use of fire fighting equipment; establishing a speakers' bureau which Scouters may draw upon whenever the occasion arises.



## Scouting Salutes the Kiwanis

Ten years ago, the Vancouver Metropolitan Council of The Boy Scouts Association was set up to organize and guide a growing Boy Scout movement in Greater Vancouver. Coincident with this important event the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver undertook to sponsor jointly with the Vancouver Night Schools, the training of Leaders.

Throughout the ten years since a total of 1,880 adults have passed through the training programme and a conservative estimate would indicate that over 28,000 Wolf Cubs and Boy Scouts have directly benefited through the generosity and foresight of the Vancouver Kiwanis Club.

Each year training courses have been held in the Fall and Spring. These courses have been developed and approved by International and National Boy Scout authorities and are the result of 49 years experience in leadership training. Successful candidates in these courses receive a certificate from Canadian Headquarters that forms a necessary part of their qualification to be warranted as a Cub Leader or a Scout Leader.

The training in Vancouver has been under the direction of Assistant Metropolitan Commissioner for Training H. Rex Retallack who is a Scout Leader

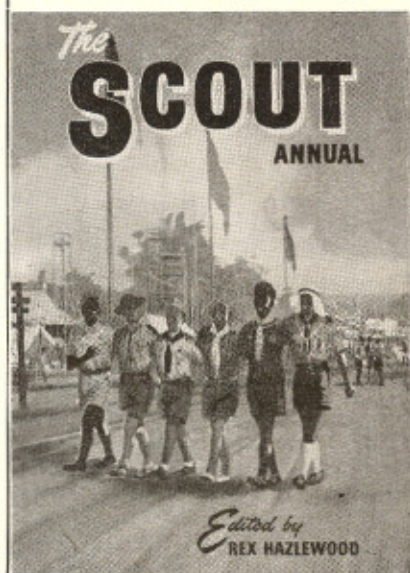
of many years standing and in his profession heads the mathematics department of Lord Byng High School. Mr. Retallack and his training assistants have all taken special qualifying courses in this work from Canadian Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association and the standard of their work is recognized across Canada. Most of these Scouters hold other active appointments in the movement and all of them of course are volunteers who receive no remuneration for their efforts.

Vancouver Scouting is greatly indebted to the Kiwanis Club of Vancouver for its sustained effort in sponsoring this programme continuously for the past ten years. Not only have the 1,880 Leaders benefited from this training, but the 28,000 Wolf Cubs and Boy Scouts who have come under their guidance are today happier, healthier and more helpful young men because of it.

Another item: In 1946 Scouts had a membership of 3,501. Ten years later this has grown to 8,614. This growth would not have been possible had it not been for our continuing programme of Leadership Training.

From: *The Kiwanis Bugle*,  
Vancouver, B.C.

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## Scoutisme école de vie active

Le scoutisme est une méthode d'éducation active. Il a été reconnu comme tel par les pionniers de l'Ecole active. C'est par exemple, Mme. Montessori qui écrivait: "En Angleterre vous avez les boy-scouts. Leur éducation est la suite naturelle de celle que je donne aux enfants."

De son côté, le professeur Ad. Ferrière, créateur en 1917 du vocable "ECOLE ACTIVE", écrit du Scoutisme:

"Tout dans ce système si génialement adapté au caractère inné et aux goûts des adolescents, est de l'esprit de l'Ecole active: ingéniosité, art de se débrouiller, art de tirer parti de tout, métiers multiples que l'on apprend, exercices d'observation, self-government."

Pour les tenants de l'Ecole active, Baden-Powell en est "le plus illustre représentant hors de l'école proprement dite." A la naissance du mouvement de l'Ecole active, il fut bien significatif de sa nouveauté non moins que de l'état des esprits, que le mot ait soulevé des protestations de la part d'éducateurs patentés, qui croyaient y déceler une atteinte à leur prérogatives de droit divin.

A condition de bien l'entendre, le mot exprime au contraire une vérité profonde. Ce que l'on doit attendre d'un enfant que l'on veut enseigner ou éduquer, est qu'il réagisse vitalement, qu'il soit vivant et donc personnellement actif. La manifestation de la vie: intellectuelle, morale ou pratique, c'est l'action. Tout l'art de l'éducateur sera de rendre actif son disciple dans la droite ligne de son devenir. Après cet

éveil, tout ce qu'il pourra faire, c'est d'aider cette activité, dont il est souverainement utile de voir le caractère immanent et personnel.

Loin qu'il y ait là une nouveauté dangereuse, on peut y saluer un retour au réalisme qui avait fait de la morale de saint Thomas, non pas un code d'interdictions, ou un formulaire de recettes, mais une science de la vie. Je pense que, loin de s'en effaroucher lui, il eût aimé et baptisé l'expression "Ecole active."

Pour lui aussi, vivre c'est agir librement. Ce qui fait, à ses yeux, la grandeur de l'homme est qu'il soit responsable de ses actes. C'est notre liberté, fondement de notre responsabilité qui fait que nous sommes des hommes: "Lorsque l'écriture enseigne, écrit-il, que l'homme est fait à l'image de Dieu, cela veut dire que l'homme est intelligent et libre de ses décisions, et qu'il est le principe autonome de ses actes."

Est-il besoin de dire qu'il ne s'agit pour lui ni du droit de faire tout ce qui plaît, sans références à aucune loi inspirée par l'ordre créé; ni non plus du pouvoir de faire seuls et par nous-mêmes tout ce que nous devrions faire.

Cette définition ouvre des abîmes sur la grandeur de l'homme. Ainsi le Dieu de l'univers a créé en face de Lui cette créature capable d'accepter ou de refuser son amour, capable de mettre en échec, sa puissance et sa gloire.

Avec quel respect ne devrions-nous pas toucher, par l'éducation, à ce chef-d'œuvre de l'amour créateur qu'est la Liberté humaine.

Pages extraites d'*Une Route de Liberté*.

## Commemorative Floral Bed Designs

One of the outstanding features of the 8th World Scout Jamboree in 1955, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, was the floral design depicting the First Class Badge, which was constructed on the Jamboree site by the Niagara Parks Commission.

With 1957 being a very significant year for Scouting in that it marks the Centenary of the birth of B.-P. and also the Jubilee Year of Scouting, plans are being made throughout Scouting in Canada to celebrate the year in every possible manner. News has reached us from Great Britain that many cities will be preparing floral carpet beds in parks and gardens which will incorporate designs that have a special connection and reference to B.-P. and the Scout Movement. No doubt many centres in Canada may wish to use this novel idea which will interest not only members of the Movement but also every member of their community.

The first step in such a project would be to talk the plan over with a local horticulturist who will be able to give expert "on the spot" advice as to the suitability of bedding plants that are available in the particular region. It would be interesting to note that in the floral design at Niagara-on-the-Lake, the following plants were used:—

*Alternanthera amoena rosea*—for badge and outline.

*Alternanthera bettyickians aurea nana compacta* for background.

*Santolina chamaecyparissus*—for lettering and stars.

*Echeveria*—for outer border.

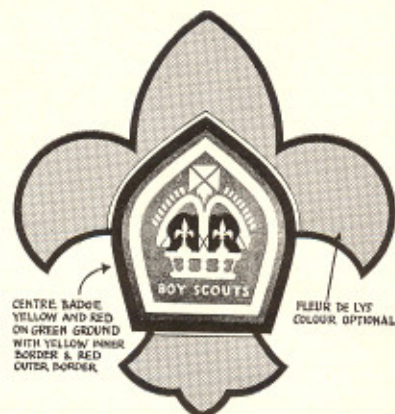
## POLICY, ORGANIZATION AND RULES

The Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association has just completed an extensive review of our Policy Book, "Policy, Organization and Rules" for Canada.

A summary of the more important changes made in this edition of our rule book will appear in the January issue of *The Scout Leader*. There have been two new Proficiency Badges added to

the Scout section and other major and minor changes which it is felt should be drawn to the attention of our Scouters as soon as possible.

The new edition of Policy, Organization and Rules should be available early in the New Year and its price and publication date will be announced in the January issue of this magazine.



QUEEN'S SCOUT BADGE WITH FLEUR DE LYS



# THE VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE

By SCOUTER A. F. C. WINSLOW, Shawville, Quebec

Here is another tale from the pen of one man who has had many years of experience in the Movement.

CAN you imagine 25 or 30 boys in their early teens, stripping themselves behind the Show Grounds and carefully placing their clothes in such a position, that they could almost jump into them and be dressed? Back in 1910 that would have been an everyday sight almost when any of the Scout Troop went swimming in the "Deep Hole". They had been accepted as an auxiliary fire brigade by Bob Edmunds, the Fire Chief, and they were on call at a moment's notice. Even in those days they could not go down Main Street in their birthday suits and having to be ready if the fire bell rang, they would carefully roll their stockings, shoes placed just so with the laces loose and out so there would be no tangle, pants, shirt and underwear laid out to be ready to jump into. Everybody would be in the water and someone would shout "Fire!" Everybody out, into their duds and last dressed ready to go was a so-and-so. If someone had a better way he was copied and, on going to bed at night, their clothes were always placed like this, neatly and tidily but ready, much to the surprise of the mothers who decided there might be something in this Scouting after all. Everyone went to bed with their ears tuned for that awful, but exciting, ding-ding-ding of the fire bell.

Bob was a good Chief and insisted on practice and he was also keen on his new auxiliary members. The equipment available for the town consisted of a hose reel, a hand pumper which had room for five or six on each side to pump the handle up and down and a real old fashioned steam fire engine, which always had its fire laid and ready to be lit. This latter had to be drawn by a team of horses but the other equipment could be manhandled by ropes and drawn, or pushed, to the scene of the fire. Piled on the pumper were a number of pails which were used to form a bucket line to assist the pumper until the steamer got going.

The water supply came from a number of small tanks which were kept filled by natural springs, but when the pumper got going on them, it lowered the water line very considerably, and

sometimes dried them up. As this water had to be kept available in case of a fire, all practices where water was used, were held at the creek. Bob showed us how to fill a bucket against the current and pass it to the next chap in line until it reached the end where it was thrown back into the creek, and the empty pail started back. He would get us going and woe betide the lad who spilled the pail. He would keep us at it until we were so tired we could hardly lift the pails; wet from water splashing, we would look at him on the bank hoping he would blow his whistle to stop. We got quite adept and proud of ourselves and anxious not to be the guy who made a mess of things and who got thrown into the drink to remind him to do better next time. It was tough and we grouched but no one ever missed practice if he could help it.

Our main job was to guard any rescued furniture or clothing or to help take it out of a building where it was comparatively safe for us to enter. But as we were generally the first ones at a fire, we took our turn at the pumper or bucket line until relieved by the grown-ups. We loved grabbing the ropes and tearing through the town with the hose reel or pumper to where it was going to be used. One early morning our practice paid off.

Between three and four o'clock one morning I was awakened in my sleep by that terrible clang-clang-clang of the fire bell and, as there was quite a red glow down town, I knew something bad was happening. I got into my clothes in nothing flat and ran down to find a whole block on fire, including part of the home of one of our Patrol Leaders, Lawrence Carveth, who is now buried near Vimy Ridge. The fire had a good start and nothing could be done about it, but we could try and keep it from spreading. As the boys assembled we helped man the pumper and formed a bucket line to throw water on the back of the place, until we were relieved, and took over guard duty on anything that had been salvaged.

There was a good fire wall between this block and the one next to it on the other side, but smoke was seeping

through into a hardware store on the ground floor and upstairs we knew there was a millinery store with a fair stock of finished hats, feathers, ribbons and so on which would not fare too well, even from smoke. I called the Troop together and even though we had been going for quite awhile and were dog tired, they were quite ready to give a hand. Another merchant, Fred Pendrie, across the street away from the fire told us we could store them upstairs over his store, so we walked back and forward loaded with these hats, boxes, etc., more bulky than heavy, until we could hardly move. We thoroughly cleaned out the place and were quite proud of our Troop Good Turn in saving all this merchandise. It was now about eight o'clock and we went home, and in my case went right to sleep, absolutely worn out.

I forgot to mention that the milliner was out of town but returned the next day when she heard about the fire, anxious about her stock. Quite proud of myself, I called upon her and explained what we had done, naturally expecting at least a "Thank You". Instead I got the worst calling down I ever got in my life for moving the things. They had already been smoke damaged badly and quite useless to be used and she was afraid the insurance on them would be jeopardised by our action. Scouts were nothing but a useless bunch of brats who meddled in other people's affairs and so on. However, she found that her insurance was still quite good and she made the best sale in her life, which changed her viewpoint considerably, particularly when it was found that some of the articles could still be used in her business.

The Troop was praised highly by the Fire Chief for what they had done in assisting and I think Bob was responsible for the Town Council passing a minute endorsing Scouting. After that, anyone wearing a Scout Badge was just alright. This was just one of the things that helped to establish Scouting all over Canada. Possibly other Troops have had similar experiences, but if not, it is recommended to never rescue women's hats!



## New Brunswick Provincial Scouters' Conference

Over two hundred Scouters and Committeemen took part in a Provincial Conference held in Fredericton, N.B., from October 6th to 8th.

Brigadier J. R. B. Jones, Officer Commanding, New Brunswick area and G. E. Simmons, Executive Commissioner for Administration at Canadian Headquarters were the guest speakers at the Conference.

Under the Chairmanship of Mr. Eli Boyaner, Provincial Commissioner for New Brunswick, the Conference considered the programme in discussion groups with the following titles:

### Wolf Cubs

Discipline of the Cub Pack  
Games  
Outdoor Cubbing  
Programme Planning

### Boy Scouts

Why the Patrol System?  
The Use of the Patrol Leader  
Hiking

### Rover Scouts

The Rover Squire  
The Investiture  
The Application of Service

There were also sessions in the French language under the headings given above with slightly different

titles. The Scouters also had the opportunity of looking over outstanding displays of a Six Corner, a Patrol Corner, a Rover Scout Altar and a Light-weight Camping Exhibit.

As each person registered at the Conference they were asked to submit subjects, problems and questions for discussion by a "Panel of Experts".

On Sunday, October 7th, a time was set aside to answer these questions and for general discussion centering around them.

On the social side, the wives and other guests at the Conference were treated to a tour of Camp Gagetown and everyone enjoyed a dance in the ballroom of the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel on Saturday evening.

Everyone enjoyed and learned a great deal at this Conference and those responsible for its organization were high in their praise of the interest shown in all discussions, the sincere desire to acquire knowledge and share experiences and, above all, the outstanding spirit that was demonstrated throughout the Conference. Finally, the Provincial Council is now faced with a new problem of finding larger quarters for next year's Conference as the Lord Beaverbrook Hotel was packed to capacity this year.

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## CHECK LIST OF PROGRAMME IDEAS

**The Wolf Cub Pack** Plan a winter ramble to discover what animals are still about during the winter, how they eat, where they live, etc. Ask each Six to draw up a list of things they are doing to put across the idea of giving rather than receiving. This list should be preceded by a story which would put across this point to the Cubs. Take your Sixers along on a visit to another Pack.

**The Boy Scout Troop** Plan a father and son hike with the son to prepare a meal which the father must eat.

Invite a father to give a five minute talk on the importance of Scout Law and Promise to replace the S.M.'s five minutes at one of the Troop Meetings.

Send each Patrol to visit a different Troop sometime during the month.

Discuss the possibility of a Bronze Arrowhead Course with the Court of Honour.

**Sea Scout Troop** Encourage the making of fenders as a Patrol project.

**The Rover Scout Crew** Suggest to each Rover Scout that he consult with his own Religious Leader on ways of putting into action his Promise of Duty to God.

Suggest to Rovers that they help plan and carry out a visit to a university library and arrange for a short yarn on the value of this library by the university librarian. Plan a Winter Hike on skis or snowshoes to start at mid-night and end at 8 a.m.

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## MORE BOOKS FOR WOLF CUBS

*The Children's Bible* by Naire, Quiller-Couch & Glover. .85 (Macmillan)

Selections from the Bible prepared by the Cambridgeshire Education Committee and prescribed for children 7 to 11.

*The Ascent of Everest* by Sir John Hunt. .75 (Clarke, Irwin & Co.).

Age 9-12. Junior edition retold by Leonard Brooks.

In this edition the story of this thrilling accomplishment has been told in simple language, so that it can be enjoyed by boys of Cub age.

*The Wonder World of Birds*

*The Wonder World of the Seashore*

*The Wonder World of Long Ago*

*The Wonder World of Animals*

*The Wonder World of Insects*

By Marie Neurah. \$1.50 each. (Clarke, Irwin & Co.).

The lives and habits of strange and familiar creatures and places presented in simple text and one-idea-at-a-time pictures.

*Chalky* by Howard L. Apps. \$1.00. (Ryerson)

"Chalky" White and his pal, Joe, the boy next door, often get out again by using their wits. This is the story of one of their adventures.

*Lion Boy* by Ronald Clark. .90. (Dent). Age 10 and up.

The hero is a real live boy who ran away to become a lion trainer and this book of fact tells how he learned his job and all about lions. An enthralling book complete with photographs.

*F.B.I.; Weapons and tactics of the "G-men"*

*Frogman; Equipment and operations of undersea fighters*

*Police; Their work, equipment and training*

*Smoke Eaters; Firemen's trucks, training and tools*

By E. B. Colby. \$1.25 each. (Longmans). Age 9 and up.

Each of these four books has 48 pages of large photographs and text.

*Beautiful Joe* by Saunders. \$2.25. (McClelland). Age 10.

The heartwarming life history of a mongrel.

*Scrubs on Skates* by Scott Young. \$2.75. (McClelland). Age 10-14.

A story of spirit and tolerance in the fierce competition of school boy hockey in a Canadian city.

*Franklin of the Arctic* by R. S. Lambert. \$2.59. (McClelland). Age 10-14.

The exciting story of the discoverer of the Northwest Passage, and the long search to discover his fate. Illustrated with photographs.

*The Swiss Family Robinson* by Wyss, Johann D. .60 and .90. (Ryerson). Age 10-14.

The adventures of a shipwrecked family on an uninhabited island near New Guinea.

*The Long Journey* by L. Housman. (Blackwell).

Stories of truth, courage, adventure and growth all the way along the Long Journey from the ancient world to the modern one. Because of the simple style and large print, it can be enjoyed by younger as well as by the older children.

*Chisel-Tooth the Beaver* by J. W. Lipinett. \$3.00. (Longmans). Age 10-14.

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# OUR WORLD BROTHERHOOD

By M. D. ROBERTS, Field Commissioner, Toronto Metropolitan Region

SEVERAL thousands of years ago Cave-man Ugg noticed that his nearest neighbour was using a novel method of hunting. Instead of the normal method of using an old log as a club, he was using a long stick with a pointed flint tied to one end with thongs, and was, in fact, using the first spear. Now this was a new idea and immediately countless hundreds of the tribe protested against the method, for after all, anything that was new was potentially dangerous.

Strange to say, this unfortunate attitude has been handed down from our ancestors to this present day. Indeed, a famous diplomat recently said that "Prejudice is our number one problem in human relations." Many of us have become unaware that, in our own daily lives, we are following the narrow way of prejudice, forgetting that every way of life or opinion must be based on a logical pro and con. We tend to adopt the attitude that, because we have used one method or belief for many years, the idea is automatically correct and that no alternatives can exist or, if they do, they are certainly not comparable.

One of Canada's greatest problems today is the reception and assimilation of the recent waves of immigrants. It is a complex challenge and one we should be prepared to accept as individual citizens of our country. This is not a new problem but it is still one of the foremost tasks that has to be tackled. It is easy to deride and mock the foreign accent and habits of a new citizen as he stumbles to find the fresh way of life that he has been offered and yet, surely, we should be helping him to adapt some of the customs and ideas that he has brought from his homeland into the culture and environment of our own community.

Let us consider for a moment the attitude that Canadian Scouting must adopt towards a Scout transferring from another country. To begin with, we must understand that Scouting is a worldwide Brotherhood and that our methods and ideals are reasonably similar throughout the world. On the other hand, we should help the new Scout to realize that the Canadian Boy Scouts Association was incorporated by Act of Federal Parliament and that, therefore, there being only one Association in Canada, each member must

be willing to completely accept its programme and regulations, even though they may appear in some way different from those used in the country from which he originated.

This does not infer, however, that the skills, songs, games, etc., learned in his old country cannot be retained in Canadian Scouting, for it would be to the advantage of everyone that this sort of thing should be blended with our own programme.

It is of vital importance that the new immigrant should be quickly integrated into his new way of life. There the potential danger that, if he goes through an initial period of misgivings and lack of understanding of the life around him, he may adopt the mental attitude of retreating into a dream world focussed around his old standards and ideals, as an escapist mechanism from the new problems and uncertainties that he is encountering.

We can help by encouraging friendships with Scouts of his own age in the section. They can accept him into their own circle of friends and help him over the hurdles of language problems, understanding of new sports and the general differences he is finding in his

new home. There is a natural reluctance on the part of the adult to offer this kind of friendship but this feeling is not so marked at the boy level.

The new boy should be encouraged to work toward the Citizen badge as early as possible in his new Scouting career and arrangements could profitably be made for a particular individual, perhaps the father of his Patrol Leader, to guide him in his search for information on this badge.

In communities where relatively large groups of new citizens have settled, Scout Groups could profitably assist with the formation and organization of cultural programmes in the community where immigrants can mingle and exchange ideas with local residents and demonstrate their respective folk-lore and traditions in a friendly atmosphere. In such areas, too, it might be possible for occasional Scouting displays to be held, where the respective methods of the old country and Canadian Scouting can be compared and examined, to everyone's mutual instruction.

Finally, every Scouter should make himself aware of the contents of Rule 43 in Policy, Organization and Rules, which particularly deals with the adoption of our Scout Promise for a new immigrant, who is not yet a full citizen of our country. He should also discuss this matter with his District Commissioner.





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