



THE
Scout Leader

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THE SCOUT LEADER

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR
CANADIAN SCOUTERS

VOLUME 33, NO. 5

FEBRUARY, 1956

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THIS MONTH

	PAGE
306 METCALFE STREET.....	90
FROM OUR FOUNDER'S PEN.....	91
P.O. & R. CORRECTION.....	91
THOSE UNKNOWN GOOD TURNS.....	92
WATER SAFETY.....	93
KEEPING THE SCOUT IN ROVER SCOUT PREPARATION FOR THE FIRST CLASS JOURNEY.....	93
SECOND CANADIAN ROVER MOOT.....	94
SCOUTING DIGEST.....	95
AKELA'S DEN.....	96
CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING.....	97
OPERATION FAN-OUT.....	98
FOOT HEALTH.....	99
THEY ALSO SCOUT.....	100
TRUE STORY OF TRAINING.....	102
LET'S BUILD V-DAMS.....	103
	104

Advertisements:

SUN LIFE OF CANADA.....	92
RAPID GRIP & BATTEN LTD.....	92
STORES DEPARTMENT.....	94
HAMPTON WORKS.....	95
GREY OWL INDIAN CRAFT.....	95
TOPICAL STAMPS.....	96
TILLSONBURG SHOE.....	101

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Office Department, Ottawa. All correspondence
should be addressed to Canadian Headquarters,
306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Dear Jack:

So glad to hear that your Group is planning a Father and Son banquet on your Founder's birthday, February 22nd. The copy of the programme which you were good enough to send me makes very interesting reading and I was very glad indeed to have your comment that our Headquarters pamphlet "Father and Son Banquets" was most helpful to your Group in making arrangements for this event.

There is no doubt that B.P.'s birthday is a most appropriate time to hold a Father and Son Banquet, or if that can not be managed, a Parents' Night since it provides an opportunity for the boys to demonstrate to their parents what they are doing in Cubbing and Scouting and gives the leaders an opportunity to put across to the boys and parents alike the wonderful legacy which our Founder has left with us. The method which he outlined nearly fifty years ago is as good today as it was then and one of the essential features of that method is the practice of the daily Good Turn. The Good Turn has for its objective the establishing in the boy's mind the idea of actively "doing" good rather than passively "being" good. It seems to me that in the

present day world where values are being measured more and more in dollars and cents and where personal possessions seem to count for much more than spiritual and moral values it becomes more than ever necessary to foster the idea of giving rather than getting. This adds emphasis to the importance of the practice of our daily Good Turn. Not only should we do everything possible to foster the Good Turn as a personal obligation on every member of the Movement but to foster it also on a Group basis.

Speaking of Good Turns brings immediately to mind the Conservation Good Turn which Canadian Scouting is doing for the country this year. This project presents us with a unique opportunity for the practice of the personal Good Turn and the Group Good Turn in a most practical and far-reaching manner. If every Pack, Troop, Crew, District and Province gets behind this nation-wide project to the best of their ability the effect on the country not only in terms of the Conservation achieved but in the goodwill engendered could be more far-reaching than we realize. Canadian Scouting is here presented with an opportunity to say a practical Thank You to our Founder for the wonderful programme he has given us.

I know that your Group is responding splendidly to this challenge and I know also that our Scouting family right across the country will do likewise.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Chief Executive Commissioner



From The Founder's Pen

It has been said that youth is fortified by hope and old age is soothed by content. Youth looks forward with hope, old age looks round with content, and some day, when I grow old, I am going to look round with great content. In the meantime you who are not over eighty-one must go on with the work you are doing; there couldn't be better work, and you will be earning your old-age pension of content when you will be able to look back with satisfaction on having done a work that was worth while. And to the younger ones I say press forward with hope; mix it with optimism and temper it with the sense of humour which enables you to face difficulties with a sense of proportion. Press forward with a Faith in the soundness of the Movement and its future possibilities, and press forward with Love which is the most powerful agent of all. That spirit of love is, after all, the spirit of God working within you.

Remember, "Now abideth Faith, and Hope, and Love—these three. But the greatest of these is Love."

Carry on in that spirit and you cannot fail.

December, 1937

From "B.-P.'s Outlook"

COVER PICTURE:

On our cover this month we find the Canadian Contingent to the Pan-Pacific Jamboree boarding their Canadian Pacific Airliner in Vancouver for the flight to Australia. We hear that this Patrol enjoyed a thrilling adventure and hope to have some news for our readers about this Jamboree in another issue of *The Scout Leader*.

Important Notice Regarding Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada

Rule 12—In the recent reprint of P.O. & R., Rule 12 was inadvertently changed. Actually no change in this Rule has been approved by the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council and you are therefore asked to revise your copy of P.O. & R., Rule 12, to read:

"Combined church parades of Groups of different denominations are not allowed without special permission from the D.C., or where there is no D.C., the Provincial Commissioner".

Rule 12 was referred to in the January, 1956 issue of *The Scout Leader* in error.

9th World Jamboree England, 1957

The Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council has issued a statement that the size of the Canadian Contingent to the 9th World Jamboree will be 1,040. Further details on the make-up of this contingent will be published shortly. All applications should be forwarded to Provincial Headquarters.

The Scout Leader will carry all news bulletins on the Jamboree as they are received from the United Kingdom.

THOSE UNKNOWN GOOD TURNS

A Letter from F. B. Hathaway, District Executive Commissioner,
Vancouver, B.C.

UNDER date of November 18th, 1955, our District Commissioner received the following letter from Mr. Andy Faris, who, for many years before World War II, was Rover Commissioner and Camp Chief for the Greater Vancouver District. It reads in part:

"On Thursday, November 17th, about 4.15 p.m., I was driving west on Broadway East and along with other traffic I got stalled on the hill just east of Fraser Street. My back wheels were just turning without any traction when from the sidewalk came a boy with a double handful of sand which he threw under my wheels. One handful was not enough so he went back for more and was not satisfied until he had at least twelve in the right place. I said to a man who was with me, 'I bet that that boy is a Scout'. With that we enquired and sure enough he politely replied that he was a member of the 74th Vancouver Troop.

This good turn so tickled me that I sat down to write this letter to you. I know that you will feel the same way and that you will pass on my thanks to the lad through his Scout-

master. Unfortunately, I did not have time to get his name, but I feel that such a good turn should not be allowed to pass without comment".

Field Commissioner Fred Huish who lives in North Vancouver in the vicinity of the Keith Road Hill, reported three Scouts from the 7th North Vancouver Troop and one from the 8th North Vancouver Troop were busy before supper on this hill that was very slippery and was badly congested with home-going traffic. Fred reports that these Scouts spent a very busy hour-and-a-half sanding the road, pushing, directing cars and untangling traffic. Once they got a car moving or untangled they would quickly move on to the next victim. There was no looking for plaudits or tips and through their action a good many people got home for supper with undamaged cars, who otherwise would have been delayed if not without some damage to their vehicles.

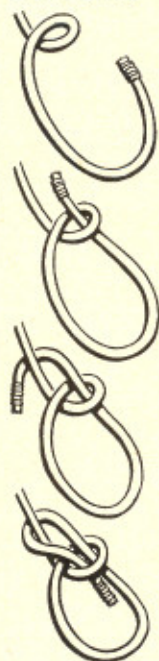
All these good turns were performed without knowledge of the Scoutmasters concerned.



Jasper of Macleans Magazine, and Conservation.

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WATER SAFETY and HANDICRAFTS

By SCOUTER JIM SCEVIOUR, Kyle, Saskatchewan

Here is a Winter Activity for the Group Council to consider.

"Akela, when can I pass my swimmer badge?"

"Scouter, will I be able to pass my canoeman badge at camp?"

I hope that you heard questions like these this summer. Fully 20% of Scouting and Cubbing activities at camp center around the waterfront. Why not carry water safety as a through-the-year programme.

Troops and Packs (and parents too) can well combine handicrafts with waterfront planning, for a safer, better camp next year. Every Group should own a set of marker buoys, made from empty quart oil-cans, painted white and marked distinctively, with a cord and anchor attached, to mark the four-foot depth, restricted areas, and rocks or holes.

The flutter-board is simply a 3-foot length of 12" plank, used for supporting the head so that a swimmer may practice and perfect his leg kick. In use, the arms are extended with the elbows locked, hands gripping the edges of the board.

For lifesaving, a good reaching pole is handy. Any long pole may be used, and if a length of rope or heavy covered wire is whipped to the ends of the pole as a handle, it is more useful still. In the summer, Scouts and Cubs should practice using such devices. Even experienced lifeguards use

pieces of equipment like this to avoid direct contact with a violent victim during a swimming rescue.

For ease of checking, a check-board with an "IN" and an "OUT" side, and numbered pegs, is handy. Every Scout has a number. When he wants to swim, he takes his tag (a numbered dog-tag or shipping tag), and places it on the "IN" board. Thus, by a glance, the Scouter can determine where every Scout is. Two such boards are sometimes used, one at the beach and one beside the tents. But never suppose that a check-board substitutes for the Buddy System!

These projects help to ease parents' fears when Johnny goes to Camp. Why not let Mom and Dad help the pack or troop to make them at a Parents' Night?

Another tip that may be useful in your winter meetings, is to use "sorter ribbons". These are just 1" plastic ribbons of bright yellow or red, about five feet long, and tied with a reef-knot. In use, you have the boy slip a ribbon over his head and under his arm, to show his swimming ability. (Makes fine markers for team games, too).

Now these ideas can be swelled to dozens, with a bit of inventiveness. Let's hear about your own equipment for the waterfront!

Keeping the SCOUT in Rover Scout

By SCOUTER J. WARMINGTON
Montreal, Que.

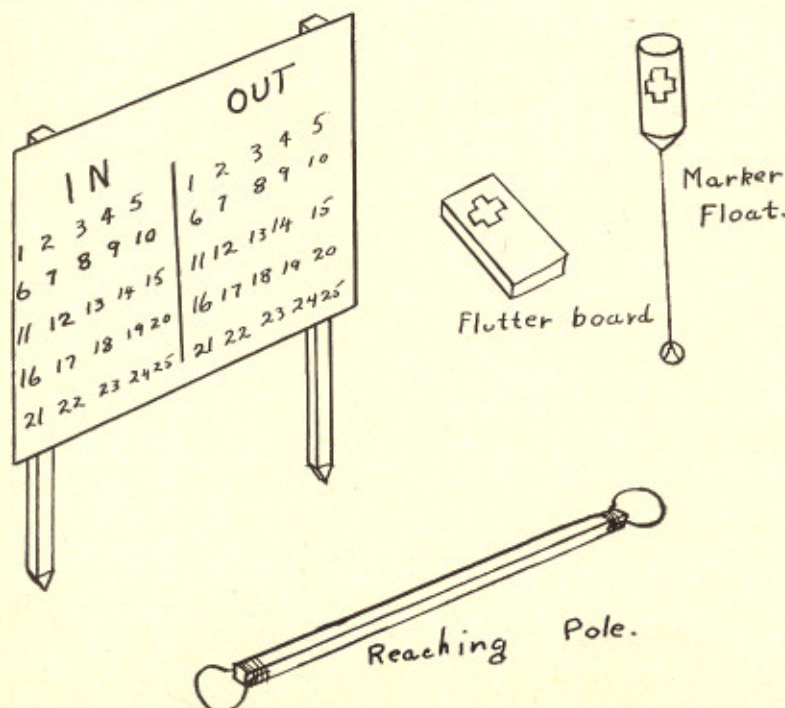
Discuss the statement—Let us see that the Scout is predominant in the Rover just as the boy is predominant in the Scout.

Rovering is expected to bring the public service feature of Scouting to its full expression and help qualify the young man approaching 21 for full, intelligent citizenship. The distinctly Scouting activities of Rovering might be described as Senior Scouting—hiking on a larger scale, activities generally which call for greater strength and endurance. Generally, in this relation to the Scout, the Rovers are the big grown up brothers who can do everything and who both Scouts and Cubs some day hope to grow up to join.

The Question of relationship of Scouts and Rovers will best be understood by keeping in mind the fact that they are both Scouts and that as such are all members of the same family. The work of each unit contributes either by service or the opportunity of service to the life of the others. Let us make sure that as Leaders, we call our Rovers—Rover Scouts at all times. Let us remember as Rover Scouts we owe a debt to Scouts—let us make sure that we as Rover Scouts must be of service to the younger Scouts and see that this relationship is maintained.

It is therefore all important that a Rover Scout remembers he is still a Scout. It cannot be said too often that the Aim of Scouting is to produce, so far as is possible, the complete man, a man who is skilled in a variety of activities and pursuits, but above all a man in whom the spirit of service to others and the acknowledgment and performance of duty to God has become an accepted part of his life. Again I repeat that your responsibility is no greater and no less than the terms of the Scout Promise which you personally made and have undertaken and having reached the stage of Rover in the Brotherhood you have the opportunity of fulfilling that promise.

HAVE YOU WRITTEN PART I OF THE WOOD BADGE COURSE? IF NOT WHY NOT APPLY TO YOUR PROVINCIAL OR DISTRICT HEAD-QUARTERS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION RIGHT AWAY.



PREPARATION FOR THE FIRST CLASS JOURNEY

This most important test for First Class grade should be planned carefully and the Editor would be happy to hear how you prepare your Scouts for the Journey.

"LET us go on the First Class Journey this evening." This sounds rather strange in winter, when all is dark and dreary outside, but nevertheless, any Scouter can make it possible for his Scouts to "do" the journey on a table in the Troop Room. The practice in some respects is quite like the real thing, and will, therefore, be of great help to those who are planning to do this part of the test for the First Class Badge, while the Tenderfoot will get an inkling of what lies ahead of him.

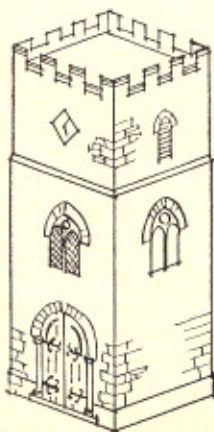
The idea is that small models of houses, bridges, churches, farms, etc., are set out on a large table, or on the floor. They are joined by roads made of strips of white cardboard. It is thus possible to practice mapping.

The houses are made of thin cardboard or wood coloured appropriately by paint or crayons. A church is constructed in the same way as is a house; a steeple or tower, prepared separately, is then added. Other buildings such as barns, schools, hotels, etc., give variety to the scheme. Trees and hedges can be made of dyed cotton wool; fences and hills can be made of paper maché. Railway lines are similarly painted on card strips. A great variety of models can be prepared when the Scouts have grasped the idea.

Method of Use

One boy lays the road and the models are then set at the sides of the road and elsewhere. The Scouts are provided with notebooks and pencils. The Patrol Leader has a compass, and gives the directions to his Patrol.

Fix the "north" on the table, for



convenience at the top end, representing it by an arrow head, as on a map. At the bottom end place a house, telling the Patrol that this will be the starting point. Let each boy subsequently lay out part of the map in turn.

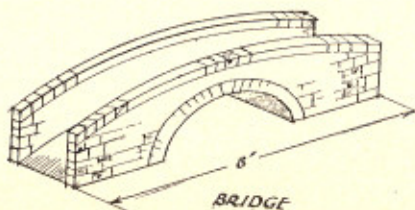
Proceed in this sort of way. "From this house a road runs due north for a mile." (The boy who begins puts down the road in the right position.) "On the right hand side about half a mile along this road is a house, and on the opposite side there is a marsh." (The next boy puts the required pieces into position.)

Another method is to let the Patrol prepare a scene under the direction of the Patrol Leader; the other Patrol drafts "route maps" of it in their log-books, the Patrol Leaders estimating the compass directions if there are not sufficient compasses for each boy to have one.

What they have to do is to imagine that they are hiking along the road, making a "route map". A log should be written up by each boy simultaneously. If more than one Patrol is doing the journey, it is advisable to give the first Patrol a start of about five minutes, or each might have a complete set of models.

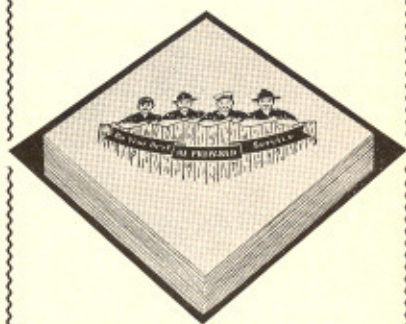
Mapping can also be practised, and the conventional signs be learned in another way which needs less previous preparation, and may be better for teaching the conventional signs.

This is not a suggestion that First Class Hikes cannot be done under Winter conditions, nor that the training for First Class Hikes cannot be accomplished by winter hiking. It is just another way of helping to put across the importance of First Class Journey Training before the Scout is expected to complete the final test for his First Class Badge.



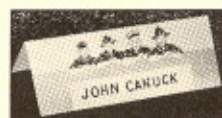
For Your Father and Son Banquet

Illustrated below are the new Place Cards and Serviettes produced especially to add that necessary "extra" touch to your banquet table.



The Serviettes, in full colour, feature a Cub, Scout, Sea Scout and Rover Scout. This is not only a serviceable item but a souvenir which boys and parents will appreciate.

Price . . 60c per hundred



The Place Cards are replicas of the serviettes also in full colour with space allowed to fill in the name as illustrated.

Price . . . 25c per dozen

Place your order now for these banquet items

Order direct from
The Stores Department
The Boy Scouts Association
306 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa 4, Ontario

Second Canadian Rover Scout Moot

Rover Scouts throughout Canada are making plans to have their Crews represented at this thrilling and inspiring Adventure in Canadian Rovering.

New Brunswick is to be the host province for this Moot and already plans are well underway to provide those who attend the Moot with an experience they will treasure forever.

There will be organized tours to the sea shore and the famous and beautiful Fundy National Park, spirited discussion periods on questions vital to all Rovers, competitions and other activities designed by Rovers to help their Brothers of the Open Air enjoy their trip to and stay in New Brunswick.

Here are a few more important details on the Moot

DATES: Wednesday, August 29 to Sunday, September, 2, 1956.

PLACE: Near Sussex, New Brunswick.

CAMP FEE: \$3.00—the actual Camp Fee is \$2.00 and the additional \$1.00 will be forwarded to the International Scout Chalet in Kandersteg, Switzerland to help pay for the establishment of a Canadian Room in the Chalet. **ROVERS WHO DO NOT PLAN TO ATTEND THE MOOT MAY ALSO SEND \$1.00 TO MOOT HEAD-QUARTERS, THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION, 177 Princess St., St. John, N.B.** In this way every Canadian Rover can play a part in making this Canadian Room available. Further details on this room in the Chalet in Kandersteg will be published next month.

Transportation Costs to Sussex, New Brunswick Return

From	Rail	Air (to Saint John only)*
Halifax	14.75	23.85
St. John's	71.45	125.80
Charlottetown	10.90	30.05
Montreal	33.10	50.75
Hamilton	56.70	95.75
Toronto	54.15	95.75
Ottawa	40.10	64.70
Regina	131.80	252.20
Winnipeg	116.50	215.35
Vancouver	161.20	377.25

*Transportation from St. John to Sussex to be arranged by New Brunswick.

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Note these special features:

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THE STORES DEPARTMENT
The Boy Scouts Association
306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont.

SCOUTING Digest

Special Meetings

We have recently received many reports of successful and thrilling Christmas Parties held by various Groups throughout Canada. One notable report comes from the 24th Toronto Group where the Group Committee and Ladies' Auxiliary played host to 85 Scouts and Cubs at the Annual Christmas Party. During the evening there was a presentation of the Queen's Scout Badge, The Bushman's Thong, Gold Cord, 10 St. John's Ambulance Certificates and 25 other Badges, along with Camporee Pennants won by the Troop at the Toronto Metropolitan Camporee.

Queen's Scout Chosen 1956 Rhodes Scholar

Duncan, B.C. — Scouting is very proud of Queen's Scout John Sandys-Wunsch who has been chosen as a 1956 Rhodes Scholar.

John has been very active in Scouting ever since his Wolf Cub days and was one of the three Queen's Scouts selected to represent the Province of British Columbia in the Contingent to the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. He also holds a bronze life-saving medallion and awards for keen marksmanship.

John is now in his fourth year at the University of British Columbia where he is taking honours in English and French. His Rhodes Scholarship will entitle him to two years study at Oxford University in England, and, for the future, he plans to enter the Anglican Ministry.

He has worked his way through University by summer and extra employment and by reason of hard work through which he has won several scholarships and prizes.

As a Scout he was keenly interested in Conservation and, after qualifying for his Bird Warden Badge, he bought isolated Rainbow Island in the middle of Quamishan Lake and devoted it to a bird sanctuary wherein he has been able to tabulate 26 different specimens.

We feel sure all our readers will join

with John's parents and all of Duncan, B.C., Scouting in extending congratulations and best wishes to Mr. John Sandys-Wunsch.

Patrol Jamborette Sixth Scottish International

We have received an invitation from the International Commissioner for Scotland to attend the Sixth Scottish International Patrol Jamborette. While it is not our intention to send an official Contingent to this event which will take place from the 25th July to the 3rd August, 1956 in Blair Athol, Perthshire, Scotland, anyone interested may obtain further information by addressing their enquiry to the Administration Department of Canadian Headquarters.

The camp fee is £2 10s. 0d. to which should be added the fare of 10/ for transport to and from the place of hospitality.

Scout Firemen

On Saturday night, October 22nd, a group of Scouts from the Notre Dame of Edmundston East's Troop went on an outing. They suddenly noticed a fire starting somewhere in the distance. As they got near the place they found out that it was an electric lamp post that had caught fire and was burning the surrounding area. Scoutmaster Rene Fortin then organized his Scouts in such a way that they surrounded the fire and succeeded in putting it out with their bare hands and staffs. Some of the boys were slightly burned in the operation, but their good turn made up for it.

A New Rope Spinner

Congratulations to Patrol Leader Frank Rivett of the 2nd Aklavik Troop who has recently earned his Rope Spinners Badge. Frank, who is the first Scout in the Arctic to earn this badge, was one of the Scouts attending the 8th World Jamboree, and was undoubtedly influenced by his contacts with Texas and Calgary in Sub-Camp Rocky Mountain.

On the Patrol System

I expect everyone connected with our Movement has, at one time or another, come across the Scouter who thinks he knows better than our Founder. This man, though his Troop is divided into Patrols, only pays lip service to a fundamental part of Scout training, the Patrol System. His Patrol Leaders are never given responsibility, the Court of Honour is merely a meeting of the Patrol Leaders to receive orders from the Scoutmaster, and the Patrol Leaders are seldom if ever, given any opportunity to train the boys in their Patrols because the Scouter enjoys doing this himself.

The result may be a Troop of boys who are technically proficient but it is not a Scout Troop as our Founder envisaged it.

A Patrol Leader MUST be allowed to lead his Patrol and train his Scouts, he MUST be allowed with his fellow Patrol Leaders, to plan the activities of the Troop with the guidance of the Scoutmaster and, above all, he MUST be allowed to make mistakes. It is one of the hardest tasks of any Scouter to stand back and, without interfering, watch a Patrol Leader and his Patrol carrying out a task the wrong way, but quite apart from the fact that they learn from making mistakes, the Patrol, by their joint efforts to put things right and the Patrol Leader by exercising leadership which is more difficult when things are going wrong, gain valuable experience.

Overseas News, December 1955
The Overseas Commissioner
British Boy Scouts Association



THIS STAMP
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TOPICAL STAMPS
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AKELA'S DEN

CONSERVATION FOR THE PACK

By P. J. HORAN, Training Department, Canadian Headquarters

GET your Cubs to retrieve scraps and seeds of fruits and vegetables to develop beauty from them. Also to retrieve and paint cans and/or jars to grow and hold the final results of their work. The Cubs will enjoy doing the following and if the containers are brightly painted and if the seeds take root, they may have a fine gift to present to their mothers.

Avocado Seed

The big seed of this fruit will, if properly developed, grow into a tall umbrella-like plant. Place the seed in a jar of water, pointed end up so that 1/3 is kept wet. If the seed is too small for the jar, suspend it by sticking with toothpicks resting on edge of glass. Keep in dark spot. Look for white root to appear in about three weeks. When plant is 6-7 weeks old, gradually add sand to the water as this will protect the roots when you plant the spouted seed. Use a plot about 6" high with sandy soil to within 1/2" of top to allow for watering.

Citrus Seed

Collect and dry seeds from grapefruit, oranges and lemons. Put several in a shallow pot of garden soil. Water every two or three days. In a few months, the seedlings can be transplanted into larger pots and when warm placed outdoors where, with some encouragement, they will continue to grow.

Radish Seed

Place some on a blotter in a saucer, wet the blotter and cover the saucer with a piece of glass. In a few days seeds will start to sprout.

Pineapple

If the top inch of a pineapple is cut off and planted, it will grow into an interesting plant. Place it in a pot of sandy soil, large enough to give roomy quarters in which to expand. Roots

will form in about 3-4 weeks. Transplant into a pot nearly full of rich soil. Give this tropical beauty warmth and lots of water.

Select a sweet potato or "yam" that has a few whiskers. Set it in a jar of water, with narrow end of potato pointing down. If jar opening is too large to support potato, stick several toothpicks into the heavy end to hold it in place. Set jar in a warm dark place and add water as it is used up. The new roots start to grow first and in about 10 days the stem will start to grow. As soon as growth begins, place the jar and plant in a sunny window. In a short time it will be covered with foliage.

Carrots

Cut about 2" from large end of carrot. Cut off wilted leaves. Set carrot, green side up, in a shallow container. Place pebbles or small stones

around it to hold it in place. In a short time new feathery leaves will grow out of top. Keep pebbles moist. 12 or more cuttings in a dish will sprout lush foliage. If you are fortunate you may produce a lacey white flower.

Carrot Basket

Hollow out the centre of a carrot leaving just a shell. Trim greens to within 1/4" of top of carrot. Suspend the carrot, upside down, by attaching string or coloured ribbon to the rim. Keep hollow filled with water. In a short time lush foliage will start growing upward from the bottom of the carrot.

Beets

Cut off about 1" of leafy end of beet. Trim the leaves. Plant beet in pebbles, stone, sand or soil and keep well moistened. The leaves will be a mottled green and purple colour.



POTATO PLANT



CARROT BASKET



BEET PLANT



CARROT PLANTS



CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING

We have recently read an excellent booklet on Basic Rescue Skills produced by the Civil Defence section of the Department of National Health and Welfare. We are indebted to them for permission to reproduce this information which will suggest useful training for our boys.



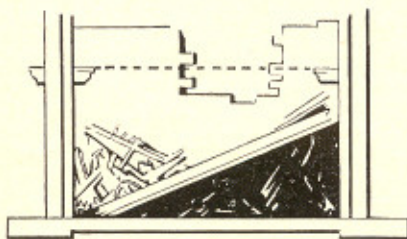
Basic Rescue Skills Introduction

WHenever a natural or man-made disaster takes place people are going to be trapped in the wreckage of their homes or places of work. Many of them will die unless they are rescued quickly.

This is the job of the Rescue Services of the Civil Defence Organization.

It takes more than just willing hands to save lives. Untrained people may endanger themselves and those they are trying to rescue. The purpose of this book is to teach you the basic skills of rescue work.

A rescue party is made up of eight men and a vehicle. The team consists of a leader, six workers and a driver-storeman.



Skills

Every rescue worker must have a knowledge of ropes, knots and lashings. He must know how to use jacks and levers, chain hoists and ladders. He must learn about shoring up buildings with materials found on the spot. He must know how to handle casualties.

And there is another thing he must learn—to stay alive himself while he is rescuing others. To do this he must understand something about the way buildings are constructed and how they collapse. He must learn to work as safely as possible in collapsed buildings, rubble and debris.

Building Construction

Modern factories and office buildings are framed in steel. They will stand firm, or only twist, under anything less than a direct hit. Most neighborhood business premises and homes, however, have little structural support. They will almost certainly collapse under unusual violence.

Rescue workers must understand the patterns in which particular types of buildings collapse, both for their own safety and in order to save others.

The extent of damage depends on the type of construction and the distance of the building from the place where the bomb exploded. But you may be sure that the walls are weakened and the floors may give way at any moment.

Buildings suffer similar damage from bombs, earthquakes, tornadoes or floods. If you know how to rescue people in one case, you know how to do it for all cases.

In any event, the building will be filled with heaps of rubble and debris. Don't let untrained people poke around it. They may cause further collapse.



Forms of Collapse

Most un-reinforced buildings collapse into more or less predictable patterns. Often the collapse forms what we call "Voids" where people may live for some time. Rescue workers must know how to locate and search these voids.

When floors drop on one side and hang to the wall on the other, a "lean-to" void is formed. They are often large and are relatively easy to reach.

Sometimes the floor collapses in the middle, forming a "V" shaped pile of debris in the centre with voids on either side. Occasionally the centre of the floor holds up and both sides collapse, forming an "A" shaped void. These voids are more difficult to reach.

Occasionally, when the walls spread outwards, the floor falls straight down. Often it is stopped by furniture and a shallow, flat void is formed at the bottom. This type of void is extremely hard to reach. It is often dangerous.

Precautions

Don't enter a damaged building, no matter how urgent the situation appears, without advice from the warden or a careful checkup. Concentrate on searching the fringes and trying to locate casualties by calling out. Remember, you won't help anybody by becoming a casualty yourself.

When it is decided to enter the building, look out for unsafe walls, blocked or jammed doors, weakened stairways, projecting glass fragments, splintered woodwork, projecting nails and spikes, escaping gas, flooding of basements and exposed wiring.

Study the collapsed building first. Maybe you're impatient about the delay, but the study will pay off. Tell someone where you're going or, better still, work in pairs. Move slowly and test each step. Walk close to walls. Walk backward and close to walls when descending stairs. DON'T pull at projecting debris. DON'T smoke or light matches. DON'T touch any wires. DON'T throw debris aimlessly.

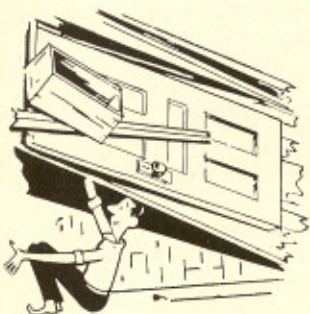
In short, don't trust anything. Move quickly . . . but cautiously. Wear whatever protective equipment you can. Helmets, gloves, etc., may save your life.

OBEY ORDERS STRICTLY How to Acquire the "Supplementary Skill"

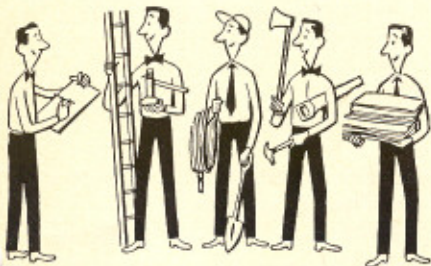
To stay alive in rescue work you must understand the dangers you may meet and the precautions you must take. This is the "supplementary skill".

In any neighborhood new buildings are constantly going up and old ones are being torn down. Study them. Learn how houses are made.

To get experience at working in voids, you can simulate collapsed houses by building "rafts" of old lumber. Lean them against walls to form the type of void you wish. Pile on old crates, etc., to make it realistic. With two such rafts you can simulate any type of void. You don't need a lot of money if you have a little imagination.



Rescue teams often must use whatever comes to hand. Learn to improvise. Make a list of the tools owned by neighbors. List particularly ladders, car jacks, axes, carpenters' tools, blankets, rope and garden tools. Know where you can lay your hands on them at a moment's notice.



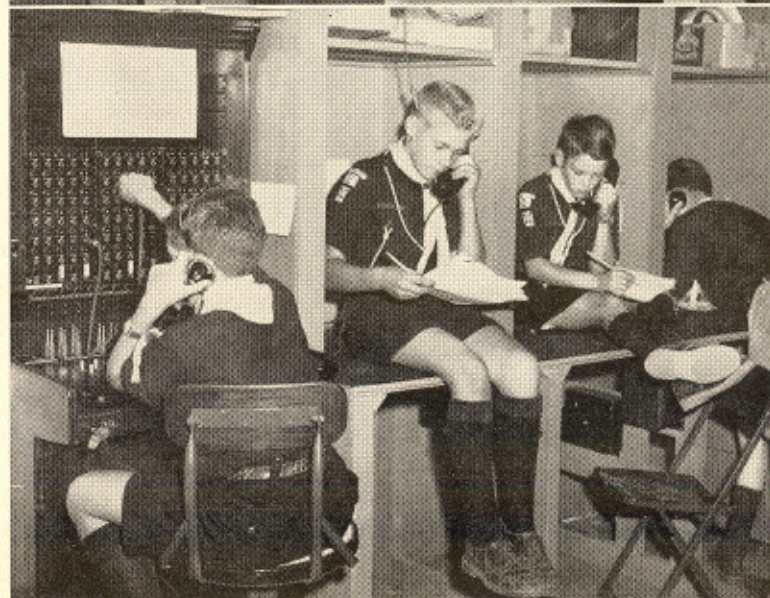
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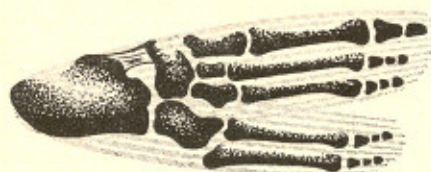
Operation "Fan-Out"

From Halifax, N.S. comes news of a Civil Defence exercise in which Scouts played a very active and useful part. Scouts were used as telephone messengers, switchboard operators and assistants to mobile amateur radio operators as well as performing a host of other activities. Both Scouters and Civil Defence officials were proud of the performance of the Scouts and the Civil Defence Organization in Halifax plans to make even greater use of what they consider to be a well organized community group.

The picture at the right shows some of the activities Scouting helped with in this exercise. Top to bottom: Mobile Amateur Radio operators with their Scout Assistant; Communications headquarters manned by Scouter Ken Margeson and several Scouts; A switchboard operator and other telephone-receiving messengers.

OPERATION "FAN-OUT"—HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA





FOOT HEALTH

From a pamphlet produced by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

FROM the Canadian Government's Department of National Health and Welfare comes some very important advice on the care of feet.

As Scouters, we should be concerned with what type of footwear our boys are wearing for activities ranging from indoor meetings to winter camping. While we certainly cannot tell parents what to have their children wear, we can tell them what is best for the two feet during the active development age when they are in the Scout Movement. After you have read this extract on Foot Health you might like to obtain the full pamphlet which is referred to as Supplement No. 29 — Foot Health, and may be obtained by writing to Mr. Harvey W. Adams, Director of Information Services, The Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Ontario.

The Child's Growing Feet

Children's feet grow in spurts, with most of the growth taking place during the first eight years. Their shoes should be checked for size every couple of months so that they can be replaced before they have crowded the toes. Shoes should never be handed down from one child to another, for no two children have exactly the same size and shape of feet.

All feet, especially those of active children, need well-ventilated shoes. Rubber boots and running shoes have their special uses but should not be worn all day.

The Adolescent's Busy Feet

The teenager's feet will never be busier than during the years from 12 to 20. These are the years of most intensive sports. They are also the years of greatest conformity, the years when many girls wear unsuitable shoes or shoes that are too small from a desire to be like everyone else. They are the years when personal hygiene is no longer under the control of mother, and many active teenagers just haven't time for proper foot care.

The teenager wears many kinds of shoes: school shoes, sports shoes, party shoes, loafers, sandals, running shoes. Now is the time that they should be learning how to care for their feet and their shoes.

School shoes should be sturdy and give good support. As most people's feet continue growing into the 20th year, it is important to keep checking for size.

Dancing shoes for boys and girls should be soft and supple and roomy to allow for foot expansion after hours of dancing. Girls can wear higher heels than they do during the day, but the wearing of high heels should not become a frequent habit.

Running or sports shoes should be worn only for the activities for which they are specifically designed. Ski-boots and skating boots may be kept going for several years by adding or subtracting extra socks to fit the size.

What Feet Are For

Feet have two functions—to act as a pedestal, for standing, and to propel the body forward, for moving.

To accomplish both these functions, the foot is equipped with shock-absorbers or springs — not arches. The springs consist of rows of bones joined by gristle and cartilage and connected to the heel-bone. The longer spring runs from the heel to the big toe, and the shorter one from the heel to the outer part of the ball of the foot. The ability of the springs to return to their original position after being compressed by the weight of the body depends on elastic governors or muscles.

The standing foot takes most of the weight on the heel. To propel the body forward, the weight is taken on the outer spring and then transferred from the ball of the fifth toe to the ball of the great toe. It follows, then, that most efficient movement is achieved when the foot itself is flexible and muscular, and when the posture is such that body weight is evenly distributed. Good posture is an important factor in good health. Good weight balance and a step that has spring, flexibility, balance and rhythm make walking a pleasure. Poor posture and stiff or weak steps cause fatigue not only in the feet and muscles, but also in the back and shoulders. Very often a chronic tired feeling is due to poor posture.

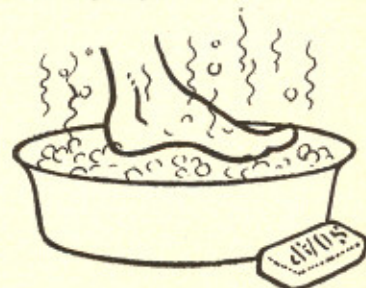
Feet Thrive on Pampering

Most of the troubles that make people moan "My feet are killing me!" are the direct results of their own abuse. Corns, callouses, bunions and in-

grown toenails are all caused by shoes that are too short, too narrow, or both. WELL FITTING FOOTWEAR is the first requirement for healthy feet. Shoes should fit snugly round the ankle, have an inch of space at the toe and be the right width. A heel of about an inch in height saves some of the muscular energy needed to raise the body sufficiently to poise on the big toe. Higher heels impede the activity of the calf and front leg muscles and throw body weight off centre.

Shoes should be changed frequently, both to provide the right shoe for different types of activity, and to allow them to air. Perspiration causes great damage to leather. If shoes get wet, they should be stuffed with paper or put on shoe trees and should dry slowly away from heat. A coat of polish and plenty of buffing before wearing new shoes will extend their life amazingly. FOOT HYGIENE is also important in maintaining healthy feet. They should be washed every day, thoroughly dried and powdered. Nails should be cut straight across to prevent ingrowing. Contrast baths of hot and cold water take the ache out of tired feet.

Clean socks or stockings should be worn every day.



Healthy Feet

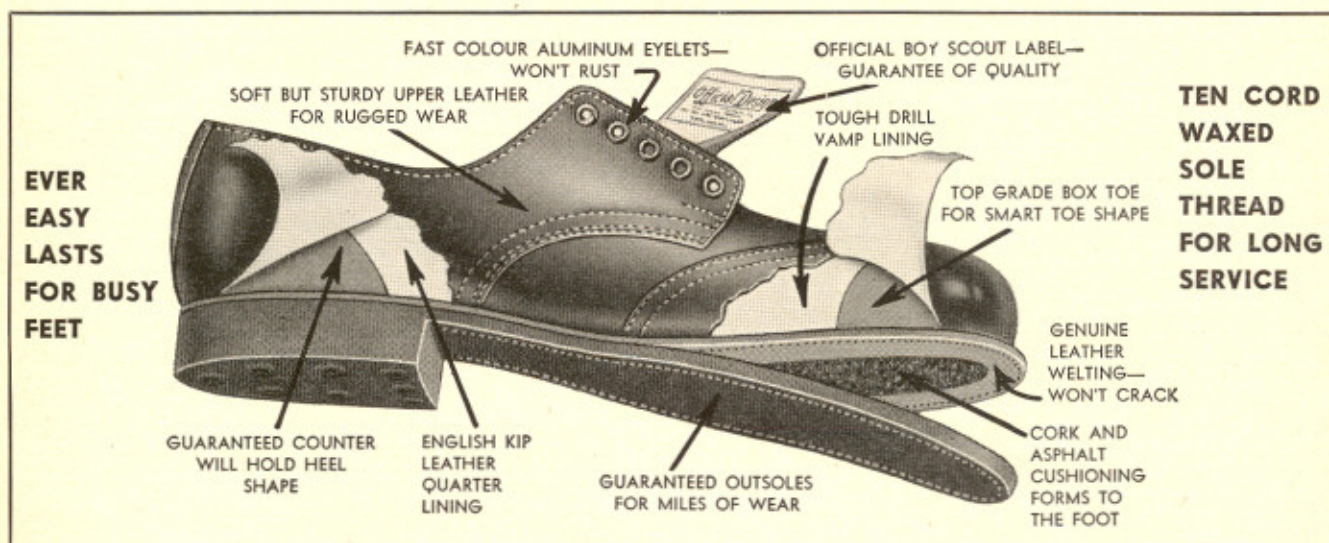
Foot health has importance far beyond the mere achievement of comfortable feet. Apart from the local discomfort of corns, callouses, bunions or foot infections, neglected feet may be the cause of backache, cramps in the leg muscles, and unnecessary fatigue.

Wearing shoes that fit and give support and are specifically designed for the job you are doing; changing them often, particularly when wet; caring for your feet by bathing them frequently and seeing that they are dry; wearing stockings or socks that fit roomily; watching to see that children do not wear shoes they have outgrown—these are the ways in which foot troubles can be prevented before they have to be treated.

If they develop, however, they should be treated professionally. Home treatments can lead to further trouble.

The SECRET of a GOOD pair of SHOES

Here's how * Good Shoes are made —



* Here's a lesson in fine shoe construction. In addition to showing you HOW good shoes are made this cut-away illustration shows you, point for point, WHY these shoes have been selected as "Official" Boy Scout Shoes. Check any of these quality features of materials or construction and you'll agree there is a reason why it pays you to wear "Official" Boy Scout Shoes all the time.

When you examine a pair of "Official" Scout shoes you'll see evidence of superior workmanship.—When you check the price you'll say they're a good buy.—When you

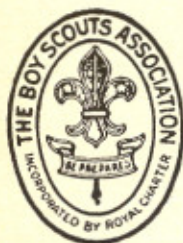
wear them—you'll convince yourself there is no better value.

Smart appearance in a choice of styles for Uniform, Dress Wear, School and "Sunday Best"—extra rugged construction and design specifically for Scouts in Combat style and Hi-Cuts—camper comfort (built to good shoe standards) in the popular "CORKIES"—all are available with the "Official" Boy Scout label as your assurance of quality.

Made exclusively by

TILLSONBURG SHOE COMPANY
TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO

HERE'S A * GOOD SHOE TO BUY! - - -



Buy "Official" BOY SCOUT SHOES

FROM YOUR LOCAL SHOE STORE

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STORES DEPARTMENT, BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

OTTAWA - ONTARIO

SIGN OF GOOD SHOES

Official Design
Authorized by
THE STORES DEPARTMENT
The Boy Scouts Association
OTTAWA-CANADA

THEY ALSO SCOUT

By BUD JACOBI, St. Catharines, Ont.

"TROOP Salute! Steady! Patrol Leader Ted will now lead us in prayer". A boyish voice is heard, unaffected and clear. "O Lord, we thank Thee for the fun and friendship of Scouting. Bless our Troop and all Scouts everywhere. Help us to live our Laws and Promise daily, to the Glory of Thy Name! Amen."

There they stand, smartly dressed in their neat green neckerchiefs with yellow border, taking pride in the uniform which is common to all Scouts. They belong!

Just another Troop, starting their meeting, like thousands in Canada. And yet they're a very special group, here at the Ontario Training School at Cobourg. Every one of these lads has been in trouble. And yet they're boys with problems, rather than "problem boys." Some never knew the care-free childhood of a happy homelife, others found the wrong kind of companionship on the street, joining gangs for their daring exploits which brought them in conflict with the law and resulted in their appearance in Juvenile Court. If you look closely, you'll notice their limbs still bear the marks of former malnutrition and often the scars of brutal beatings from days gone by. One youngster's face shows a continuous scowl, as if he has forgotten how to smile. Perhaps he has been hurt too deeply, all his boyish dreams and aspirations have been shattered, and the laughter has died in his heart. The boy at his side is just the opposite. There's a wide grin on his freckled face and a mischievous twinkle in his eyes. The blond-haired new boy next to him glances shyly at the Scoutmaster, as if uncertain whether to trust him or not. And yet there is a longing for understanding and fellowship in his wide-eyed gaze.

Yes, these forgotten lads need Scouting more than the average Canadian boy! They're without a decent home or without any at all. They've been kicked around in their young lives,—rebuffed, neglected, abused, unwanted, misunderstood, ridiculed, unloved, misguided and tormented. They have known loneliness, bitterness, hunger, despair, profanity, drunkenness, family strife, poverty, sickness, hatred and jealousy. Some were just crazy, mixed up kids who ran away from home or school, rather than face reality. Others grew up undisci-

plined until they became unmanageable. And yet, when you watch them here at their Troop meeting or at camp, they behave exactly like normal, fun-loving boys. They're keen on badge work and take their tests very seriously. Scouting has given them a code which will help them go straight, when they "graduate" to return to their own community anywhere in Ontario, or to some foster home. They're trusted on their honour, perhaps for the first time in their lives!

Under the outstanding leadership of their Scoutmaster, an experienced Wood Badge-trained Scouter who is Head Supervisor of the School, the Troop has reached full strength and a Cub Pack has also been organized for the younger boys.

The Scouts have earned the majority of their camping-gear and uniforms through paper drives, rather than accept charity. They spend a week at

Scout Camp Kennabi in Haliburton each summer and go on hikes during the year. Last spring they spent a "Funoree Weekend" as guests of some Troops in the St. Catharines District camp which included water stunts and races, wide games, Indian campfire, Patrol cooking and challenges, and a Scout's Own Service. Later they enjoyed a tour of the Thorold canal locks, Niagara Falls, Queenston and the Jamboree site. They shared tents and food with brother Scouts, some of whom they had previously known as their pen pals in correspondence and who had collected for them 100 boys' books as a Christmas Good Turn.

One of the peculiar problems of the Training School Troop is their constant turnover in membership, when boys graduate and others arrive. Therefore the Court of Honour mainly concentrates on a sound, basic foundation in badgework, and most Scouts have



There were many interesting events and pictures which came from the World Jamboree in Canada last summer. We think this picture illustrates well the Scout Law—"... A Scout is a friend to all and a Brother to every other Scout. . . .". The tired Scouts were on the return trip from Toronto and the Canadian National Exhibition.

earned their Tenderfoot and Second Class, when they leave. They usually link up with a local Troop in their own community, and their training is then greatly to their credit. This aids in their rehabilitation for good citizenship. Last summer a First Class Scout represented the Troop at the World Jamboree. The Department of Reform Institutions has granted official recognition to the Scout programme at the Training School, due to the success of the Scouters' efforts. The Troop fully participates in all district activities. Good Turns to the community are encouraged which in turn help the general public to accept the training school boy. The first few months of rehabilitation are among the hardest periods for such a lad returning to a community, because he is often rebuffed and ridiculed, due to the stigma of having been a training school boy. By being accepted into a Troop, no one can but estimate the value of Scout training in encouraging a boy in good citizenship, fair play, clean living and friendliness to others. Perhaps for the first time in their lives they are taught a decent moral code, and to understand and respect the other's point of view. By having fellowship with this type of boy, one feels that Baden-Powell's philosophy of Scouting has not only embodied the average boy but also the boy in difficulties through poor environment, reaching not just the normal boy but the mentally disturbed, the physically maimed and the unwanted, forgotten lad. When dealing with healthy, normal Scouts and their problems, one feels very humble after watching and learning about these special groups, whether for boys handicapped in body, mind or background.

Boys with a new purpose in life, they have caught the spirit of Scouting! Quietly they join in their closing song: "Softly falls the light of day—, have I kept my honour bright, can I guiltless sleep tonight." Yes, —there's Jimmy whose pet dog was kicked to death by his father in a drunken rage after his mother died, —who was shunned by school-mates because of local gossip, and who was caught stealing from a neighbourhood grocery store because his five little brothers and sisters were crying for food. A few weeks ago this same Jimmy stood facing his Scoutmaster, left hand on the Troop-colours, right hand at the Scout sign, solemnly pledging: "ON MY HONOUR I PROMISE TO DO MY BEST . . ."

A True Story About Training Courses

George: "What, another application to attend a Training Course?"

Bob: "Yes, the ADC (Training) has looked over the situation in our district and he feels that there are a great many Scouters who could benefit from a Preliminary Training Course. By the way, you have never taken one. How about it?"

George: "I'd like to, but think of the sacrifice. I'll have to plan to give up at least two evenings and a weekend, and it really is a terrible nuisance getting downtown on those streetcars. I'll have to rush home from work, grab a bite to eat, get into my uniform, and —. Well, it's asking too much."

Bob: "Well George, I just heard of a Training Course out on the Prairies. The day the course was planned to start the temperature went down to 10 degrees below zero and blizzard conditions prevailed. Two Scouters travelled 98 miles to attend this course. Another three travelled 104 miles and another two 51 miles. What do you think of that?"

George: "Did I say sacrifice? What are the dates?"

*In Nov. 1954 Field Commissioner R. Crouch conducted a Preliminary Training Course in Saskatchewan and these facts were taken from his Course Report.

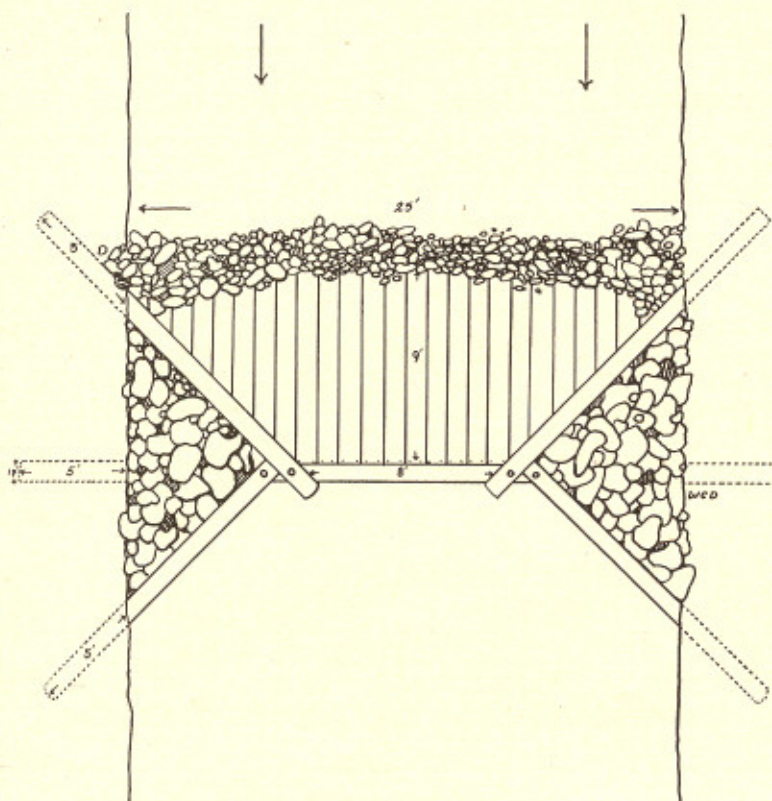
ASK YOUR DISTRICT OR PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS ABOUT THE TRAINING FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO YOU AND YOUR ASSISTANT. PLAN TO TAKE TRAINING THIS YEAR.



This Scout was brought all the way from Newfoundland to Ottawa to attend the Government House Investiture at which His Excellency, The Governor General as Chief Scout for Canada presented Rover Scout Maxwell Dyke of St. John's with the Silver Cross for outstanding bravery. In our picture Maxwell is being congratulated by Mr. Jackson Dodds, Deputy Chief Scout for Canada.

LET'S BUILD V-DAMS

based on a report
by
National Wildlife Federation,
Homer, N.Y.



Every fisherman will agree that there is a need to do something about the conservation of our streams both for the protection of fish life and for the beauty of the surrounding countryside. Here is one idea which has been tried successfully by members of the United States National Wildlife Federation and something which could well become a Troop or Group project.

In the stream shown in the picture below, sportsmen found adequate food and oxygen to support a fair population

of trout but the fish just weren't there. Board was present but there was no room. There were only five men but they decided to do something right away and settled on the idea of a V-Dam. Obtaining assistance from other members of the community they were able to move the field stone and spars to the bankside. They dug out with shovels slots to hold the ends of the maid log—a thirty-five footer and then fastened the other logs and lumber in place as shown in the drawing above.

Then they built up bank piers of rock to hold the dam in place and enable it to do its job over the years. It took these five men just three hours once the materials were on the bankside.

By choking the stream so that a large amount of water has to flow through a small space the V-Dams provided (1) life-giving oxygen, (2) cover, (3) collecting places for little water animals on which trout feed.

Here is a conservation project that has worked and one which you might well consider for the streams and brooks near your own backyard.

