



THE

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THE SCOUT LEADER CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR
CANADIAN SCOUTERS

VOLUME XXXIII, NO. 10 JULY-AUGUST, 1956

Chief Scout for Canada
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
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THIS MONTH

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Scoutmaster Jack Young,
2nd Shale Falls Troop.

Dear Jack:

The other day a group of us were talking about camping and summer activities and, in the course of the discussion, someone remarked what a great pity it was that so many Troops confine their activities to the winter months and do practically all their Scouting in a church or school basement. Another chap mentioned it seemed incongruous that Scouting, which is essentially an out-door activity, should, in the case of many Troops, be converted almost entirely to an indoor activity and that little or no Scouting was done during the summer period, when activity should be at its peak. Many explanations were advanced as to why this situation existed and it was not difficult to make a list of reasons why certain Scouters and Scouts cannot participate in summer activities. Ranking high on the list were a Scouter's obligations to his family and his home; summer jobs for high school and university students; the many younger lads who spend the vacation at the family summer cottage and, of course, those who go to camp for the entire season.

However, while for these and other reasons, activities, on a Troop basis, must be curtailed in many instances, it does not mean that we cannot do a great deal to have our boys practice their Scouting skills during the summer months, regardless of where they are or what they are doing. It seemed to us that a Scoutmaster, who was otherwise unable to provide the boys in his Troop with group summer activities, could

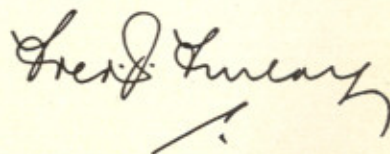
work out a programme for them individually and seek the cooperation of the boys' parents and friends in helping them to carry it out. We had in mind such subjects as tree and bird identification, axeman-ship, fire lighting, cooking, swimming, knotting, estimating, mapping, etc., etc., not to mention the many outdoor badges for which a Scout can work during his summer holidays.

It was generally agreed that if a boy, with the help of his Scoutmaster, were to work out a set of objectives for himself, there would be no difficulty in obtaining the cooperation of his parents to give active assistance in helping him achieve those objectives. Much good Scouting could be done and many more badges could be earned to the benefit of the boy and his Troop.

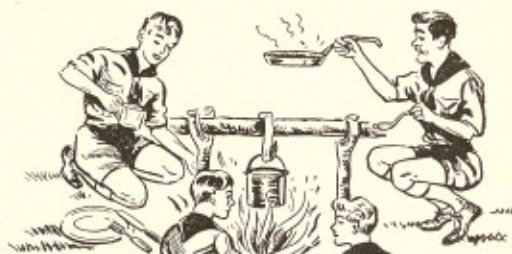
This suggestion appealed to me so much that I thought I should pass it on to you because it seems to me that it is a practical way of overcoming the problem of the boy who seems, through one circumstance or another, to be lost to Scouting for the summer.

By the time this letter arrives, you will probably be at your summer camp. I hope everything is going well and that you and your boys are enjoying lots of good Scouting.

Yours sincerely,



Chief Executive Commissioner



Our Founder Writes about Camping

Nor long ago I was shown a pattern schoolboy camp where there were rows of bell-tents smartly pitched and perfectly aligned, with a fine big mess marquee and clean well-appointed cooks' quarters with a kitchen range.

There were brick paths and wooden bathing houses and latrines, etc.

It was all exceedingly well planned and put up by the contractor. The officer who organized it all merely had to pay down a certain sum and the whole thing was done. It was quite simple and businesslike.

My only complaint about it was that it wasn't *camping*. Living under canvas is a very different thing from camping. Any ass, so to speak, can live under canvas where he is one of a herd with everything done for him; but he might just as well stop at home for all the good it is likely to do him.

I hope, therefore, that when asked their advice, Scoutmasters will impress upon camp organizers that what appeals to the boys, and what keeps them occupied, and is at the same time an education for them, is real camping—that is, where they prepare their own encampment even to the extent of previously making their own tents and learning to cook their own food.

Then the pitching of tents in separate sites and selected nooks, by Patrols as far as possible, the arranging of water supply and firewood, the preparation of bathing places, field kitchens, latrines, soak and refuse pits, etc., the use of camp expedients, and the making of camp utensils and furniture, will give a keen interest and invaluable training.

Where you have a large number of boys in a canvas town you are forced to have drill and bathing parades as a means of supplying mass occupation, whereas with a few Patrols, apart from their minor camp work, which fills up a lot of time, there is the continuous opportunity for education in Nature lore and in the development of health of body and mind through cross-country runs and hikes, and the outdoor life of the woods.

Get camp organizers to realize from the start the difference between *camping* and living under *canvas*, and you will have done a good turn to them and to their boys.

—From B.-P.'s Outlook





Dear Editor:

I thought you may be interested in a recent exchange of visits by two Packs. On Monday, March 12th, the 1ST HUMBER HEIGHTS Pack, Humber West District, Central Ontario, (sponsored by St. Philips Anglican Church, Etobicoke) visited the 161 ST TORONTO Pack, Silvermount District, Toronto Metropolitan Area. (sponsored by The Church of the Good Shepard—Anglican) to share their evening programme. This included a most successful Camp-Fire followed by refreshments served by the Mothers' Auxiliary.

On the following Tuesday, March 20th, the 1ST HUMBER HEIGHTS Pack acted as hosts, and as a special treat, had a visit from a real Canadian Red Indian, Big White Owl of the Sioux and Princess White Feather, both fully dressed in full regalia. The Chief displayed Indian handicrafts and weapons and told the Cubs the history behind them, and of course answered numerous questions. He finished by telling two Red Indian stories of his own composition, copies of which I enclose, and then both he and the Princess spent a busy time signing autographs for an excited bunch of Cubs. It was quite some time before we could get the boys down again for the Camp-Fire and even for refreshments. For nearly every Cub, this was the first time they had spoken to one. Needless to say, they are still talking about it and will for some time to come.

Ray Morgan,
Weston, Ontario.

■ Thanks for the Indian legends. We will plan to publish them sometime in the future as story ideas. Meanwhile perhaps some other Scouters might like to obtain a copy of these legends from Scouter Morgan. Isn't it wonderful the way a Ladies' Auxiliary can help in this type of programme!

Dear Sir:

I have read with great interest the letter of John Percy of 1st Downsview Troop, and I agree entirely with his views re ribbons for Troop Leaders.

Having no special choice of colours I will go along with his suggestion of dark red

and white. T.L.'s should have their shoulder ribbons, but not to associate them with any one Patrol.

Yours in Scouting,
Ross Hunter,
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

Dear Editor:

In response to A.S.M. Webber's request for information re the Wood Ticks I would like to offer this brief description of the Tick's life cycle and the treatment of a Tick bite.

The common tick is Dermacentor. The great majority in Canada occur in the south of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, but one variety has been found in Manitoba. The eggs are laid by the female on the ground from April to July. The female takes about a month to lay between 2,000 to 7,000 of these; thereafter she dies. In one to two months the eggs hatch and a small 6-legged larva emerges and becomes attached to some rodent. In two to eight days it has become filled with blood then drops off, moults and passes through the winter on the ground. Next summer the 8-legged nymph similarly attacks rodents, engorges, drops off, moults and passes the second winter as an unfed adult. In the third spring or early summer, the adults attack larger mammals including man. Though they do not possess the ability to jump, a person walking through areas where they are present may brush one off on his clothing. Once the tick finds itself on the clothing, it starts to crawl upward. The commonest points of attachment therefore, are the pubic areas, axilla and especially the back of the neck and scalp. During the process of attachment there is little or no discomfort, and the victim may be quite unaware of the presence of the tick for some time.

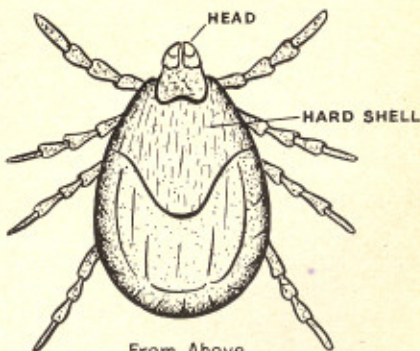
Dermacentor can be the carrier of the agent of Rocky Mountain spotted fever and also a type of generalized paralysis. It requires 5-6 days following attachment for the tick to inject enough toxin to induce paralysis. Therefore, signs of muscular weakness may be the first indication that anything is wrong and may cause one to search for a tick. It can be easily found, immensely swollen. Detachment at

this time is easy and should be accomplished by slow gentle traction with forceps, or with the fingers if they are protected by cotton. One should not use a twisting motion in removing the tick because a portion of the head may break off and remain in the skin. Preliminary application of oil may aid in inducing the tick to let go, because this interferes with its respiration. Simple scrubbing of the wound with soap and water is all that is required following the removal of the tick. One should never pick off or crush a tick with the bare fingers because disease may be transmitted in that way.

When one is going through a region where ticks are known to abound certain precautions should be taken. Boots should be worn, and trouser legs tucked inside the boots. One should have a friend help him examine carefully once daily for any ticks and remove any he may have picked up before they become firmly attached.

Below is a schematic drawing of Dermacentor andersoni—the commonest variety.

Robert E. Marshall, M.D., C.M.,
Mission City, B.C.



From Above
FEMALE - Actual size would be up to 12 mm in length.

Dear Sir:

I certainly hope that you receive a great many answers to the 'Woodtick problem' presented by W. H. Webber of Duncan, B.C., in the May issue.

While I believe the final instructions should come from a doctor with practical experience, which I am not, I have done

some investigating into the problem since having one removed from under my left armpit, and should like to offer my feelings on the matter.

Woodticks do carry a serious disease known as "Rocky Mountain" or Spotted Fever. However, it is almost safe to assume that anyone living in B.C. would not be affected, or shall I say infected.

There have been a couple of cases recorded from the middle, eastern part of the Province I believe the Medical Journal could be consulted to prove the rarity in the various Provinces of Canada.

This disease is more prevalent south of the border in the warmer climates.

Now that we have surmounted the fear of serious fever with all "ticks", what happens when we become host to one of these little bugs?

Dogs and many of our game animals, especially moose, often become completely infested with ticks. Providing the moose are well fed and in top physical condition, the ticks and moose seem to thrive equally well. Once they become weak from a shortage of food, old age, severe snow, etc., the ticks appear to get the best of them, or they die.

With the type of physical condition of the average boy of any Group, I do not believe that a tick should be classed as any more serious than a bad sliver. It will certainly be painful.

There are many words of advice on how to remove ticks. Screw them anticlockwise; put a cigarette or flame near their backside and make them back out; pinch them lightly with tweezers; put gas, lighter fluid, coal-oil, etc., on them.

The first listed above is not correct.

When the tick was removed from my person, the doctor was careful not to harm the tick and cut well around it so we might examine a "tick in action" under the microscope.

Providing he is well embedded, a tick cannot back out. His long, pointed snout is a maze of barbs like that of an Indian spear. These barbs prevent him backing out once he is in a ways and extend all around and the length of his snout.

The following methods should be tried; that is heat in any form, and may well work if tried soon enough.

The tick itself may be broken off, killed by burning with a flame or handled in any method you desire. If you feel it necessary and have a sharp knife or snips they may easily be cut out and the hole or wound sterilized. It will only be a very small hole.

A tick will increase in size from 10 to 12 times normal once he starts feeding on you (nearly the size of your little finger nail), but if he is visible his head will not be very deep.

I would like to say, at this time, that in all probability a tick will get fairly well embedded before noticed. We get used to minor aches, bites, etc. In my case I occasionally scratched, rubbed, or shrugged my

shoulder for over half an hour before I got sharp jabbing pains which made me hip off my shirt for a look see.

I also believe that some fever will be present. We have a normal fear of the unknown which often produces or brings on a "mental" fever. In my case I was a long way from a doctor and assumed that because of the "Spotted Fever", time was fairly important. When I reached the doctor I had a temperature of 103. A little knowledge on the subject brought this back to normal very quickly.

I believe that regardless of what you try—make him back out; break them off to kill them; or dig them out; you should administer a 222 to ease the pain or quieten the person and get a doctor when you can. Even though you have extracted the tick, the person is normal and the wound clean, a doctor should examine this.

Yours sincerely,

J. E. De Wolf, Rover Leader,
Haney, B.C.

■ We are very grateful to Dr. Marshall and Rover Leader DeWolf for their instructive ideas on how to deal with the Wood Tick and his relatives. This is the type of information sharing that is extremely useful to a great number of our readers.

Dear Sir:

This is the first time I have ever written to the magazine. I hope my poor efforts won't come amiss.

I would like to pass a remark on the articles on Civil Defence which were excellent and were of real help to me.

Six years ago, when I took over the Troop, I started a limited amount of Civil Defence work which is just as important for peacetime disaster as war damage.

Let's have more Sea Scout training, if possible. Though my Scouts are not Sea Scouts, every boy needs some nautical training especially here in B.C. where we have a "Salt Chuck" coast line besides many rivers and lakes.

I am in hearty accord with the letter by John Percy.

I think a Troop Leader in a Troop that has no A.S.M.s, as mine is, he is a very important and key chap, and should have a distinctive shoulder knot to show his real standing in the Troop.

Also I heartily agree with Bud Jacobi, D.S.M., on sissified Scouting with cars and pink teas.

Yours for real Scouting,
Arthur W. Money,
Bradner, B.C.

■ We are very pleased to receive "first" letters and always look forward to the next one from the same writer. Your comments are very useful, Scouter Money, and will certainly help direct our thoughts.

There Is Something New!

Approval has been given by the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association for the production of a quarterly magazine devoted to Rover Scouting.

This magazine is to be circulated to all Rover Scouts in Canada for a period of one year or four issues, free of charge. At the end of the one year period the magazine will be continued if there are enough subscriptions to indicate that it is doing a worthwhile job and the Rover Scouts really want a magazine of their own. Rover Scouting is growing in Canada and the publication of this magazine is designed to assist Rover Scouts, Rover Scout Leaders, and their Committeemen and Sponsors to present the type of programme Rovers want. The magazine will be called—

THE ROVER RAMBLER

The first issue will be published on October 15th, 1956. Provincial Headquarters will submit lists of Registered Crews showing the number of Rover Scouts in each Crew. The magazines will then be mailed to the Rover Scout Leader for distribution to his Crew members.

We would welcome any comments or suggestions regarding this magazine from readers of *The Scout Leader*. If you wish to receive this publication, and you are not a member of a Rover Scout Crew, you may subscribe to *The Rover Rambler* at the rate of \$1.00 per year. Subscriptions should be addressed to:

The Publications Department
Canadian Headquarters
The Boy Scouts Association
306 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa 4, Ont.



A CONSERVATION SKIT

By Scoutmaster Rev. R. E. Parkinson
St. Stephen, N.B.

1. (Lookout on step-ladder with sign)
2. (Two boys around fire talking about fishing)

Tom: "You can't beat a cup of tea around a fire in the bush, after a good morning's fishing."

Harry: "Yes that's true, especially in the green woods where there has been no cutting or fires."

Tom: "I liked it much better, though, on the North Branch where we used to get such large catches."

Harry: "Remember the time when we got 150 each before lunch. There were a lot of big ones among them too. Some fun to that."

Tom: "Queer the fishing has been so poor there this year; it was real good for so many years. I don't think we ever went there without getting at least 75."

Harry: "Remember, how we used to eat all the little ones and just bring out the big ones to boast about. How many did we catch this morning anyhow?"

Tom: "Well, I'm not sure, I stopped counting them at 100, I hope we don't meet a warden on the way out. Why do you suppose they want to limit us to 20 trout, anyhow?"

Harry: "Oh, that's those fellows in the Fish and Game Association. They are always talking about leaving some for the young fellows. No sense to that, our catch this morning shows that there are lots of fish in the country."

Tom: "Yeah, this stream will never get fished out but I can't figure out why the North Branch has failed us lately."

Harry: "Yes it's a puzzler. Well, let's head for home before the warden comes along. Get your fish and let's get going."

(Exit: Harry and Tom)

(Short pause: Turn on fire effect)

Lookout: (Looking around through binoculars. Sees fire. Cranks phone)

"Hello, Ted Johnson? This is Mt.

Pleasant Tower—I've got a smoke for you."

"I knew something would spoil my day! Where is it?" (off stage)

Lookout: "262°—about 8 miles away. Seems to be on the bank of a stream there. It's not big yet. There's a pulp cutting about ½ mile down stream from it and the wind is blowing that way. Better get out here fast."

Ted: "It's too far from the road for the tanker. We'll send some back tanks in right away and start a pump unit in, in case they can't hold it. The tanker-driver will be here if you report any more smokes. If it gets bad later on call the District Forester."

(Enter 2 fire fighters)

John: "I'll take this side. You take the other." (Fight fire with "gusto". Fire dies down)

Pete: "Here's where it started. Lunch fire wasn't it? And look, there's a can of worms."

John: "Those careless fishermen. Not much chance of catching them now and bringing them before a magistrate, I suppose."

Pete: Here's Ted. It's all out Ted. You sure made a quick trip from the cache."

Ted: "Good work boys. What started it?"

John: "Looks like fishermen to me. There's the lunch fire and there's a can of worms."

Ted: "Not much doubt about it is there. Some people are determined to ruin the country. If it hadn't been for the Lookout on Mt. Pleasant this fire would really have made a clean sweep of this area. They ruin the fishing by catching over their limit and burning the woods which are so necessary to both fish and wild life. Well, this one looks pretty good now, John, you stay here for the rest of the day to watch it, and we'll head back for the cache."

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AKELA'S DEN



A Holiday Programme for Your Pack

Will you close your section down from now until Fall? If so you are missing a wonderful opportunity for putting across real Cub training.

A PACK in Ottawa, Ontario, decided to run a Holiday Programme last summer. Here is their report.

What Was Planned?

A mimeographed letter outlining a five-point programme was sent home to the Parents, asking them to pin up the letter in their son's bedroom.

The five points were as follows:

(1) A Learn to Swim campaign. This was a personal project for all Cubs to tackle, whether at camp, cottage or public pools. The requirements for the Swimmer's Badge were listed for the information of parents.

(2) Story Telling—Reading Sessions. Four mothers kindly agreed to have the Cubs to their homes on one of four Tuesday mornings to tell or read stories to them. The mothers were loaned books and suggested stories were recommended to them. Cookies and soft drinks were served.

(3) Rambles. There were three planned—using the Group Committee and parents to supply transportation.

(a) A Saturday afternoon tour of the National Museum, Parliament Buildings and War Museum.

(b) A Splash Party consisting of an all-day picnic outing to a private beach. Exploring an Old Mill ruin, and swimming were drawing cards for this ramble.

(c) Train trip to an old town about 30 miles out of the city. Exploring historic sites, picnic lunch, swimming and games were planned features for this outing.

(4) Exhibition. Parents were encouraged to take along an extra boy if they planned to visit the annual Exhibition.

(5) Sixers and Seconds week-end. This was a special treat for the older Cubs to start off the Fall season in good style.

What Happened?

(1) Some of the Cubs did learn to swim on their own with the assistance of their parents.

(2) The story sessions were quite popular and successful. Because of the family holiday periods, there usually were different Cubs at each session. Refreshments were greatly appreciated.

(3) The train trip was the most successful event. A special guest was a smart, alert Sea Scout who went on the trip as a Cub Instructor and was most useful on the programme. We were welcomed at the station and entertained on our visit by a few smartly uniformed local Scouts.

(4) We had no reports on whether or not other Cubs were invited to go along to the Exhibition. Possibly a telephone committee of one or two parents could have developed it more successfully.

(5) The week-end trip was cancelled due to inability of Old Wolves to get away for a specified week-end. This was unfortunate as it would have been a grand opportunity to get to know each other in preparation for Fall.

What About This Year?

Because a one-year trial is not enough to set a pattern, it was planned to repeat the above programme this year.

In addition, it was proposed that as we are in an area where there are many gardens, we would encourage our Cubs to take an interest in this hobby through using fathers to give two or more practical sessions on gardening. The requirements for the Gardener's Badge would be used as a guide.

We also planned to do one or two consecutive projects during the summer.



Every Wolf Cub a swimmer by the end of the summer of 1956! Wouldn't that be a wonderful and worthwhile target for all Cubmasters to shoot for. The group above is part of the Pack at Delhi, Ontario, and as you see they believe in having lots of fun and teaching everyone how to swim.

Our Programme Survey

By F. J. FINLAY, Chief Executive Commissioner, Canadian Headquarters

A CAUSE of much concern in the Movement here, as elsewhere, is the large drop-out of boys from Packs and Troops and the comparatively few boys who remain in Scouting beyond the age of fourteen.

In an effort to obtain more exact information on this situation, two surveys were conducted, using a sampling of one in ten groups in each Province across the country. The groups used had to be at least four years old and to have had a Cub Pack and Scout Troop during that time. These groups were then listed as either urban or rural, according to their situations, and the first, eleventh, twenty-first groups, etc. chosen arbitrarily.

The first survey, called an "Age Survey", was conducted at District and Provincial offices, using information obtained from registration forms. The object of this survey was to find at what ages boys left Scouting. The result of this survey indicates that for every 100 Cubs we have in the Movement at eight years there are 115 at nine years, 122 at ten years, but only 70 at eleven, showing very clearly a heavy drop between ten and eleven. The Scout figures show a steady and quick drop from 100 at twelve to only 18 at sixteen years of age. It is to be noted that, in this particular draft, there is no connection between Cubs at eleven and Scouts at twelve, since both graphs start with 1950. However, a small survey was conducted starting with Cubs at eight and working through to Scouts at thirteen. This served to indicate that the previous set of figures showed that the loss continued from Cubbing through Scouting. Thus, for every 100 boys in the Movement at eight years, there were 120 at ten years, 70 at eleven, 45 at twelve and 26 at thirteen or a loss of 78.5% in the three years ten to thirteen. Further, assuming the average age for a boy going up to Scouts is 11½, 54% of the loss is before the boy joins the Scouts. This is a most interesting point, in view of the generally accepted idea that the large loss of boys occurs between Cub Pack and the Scout Troop.

The second survey, which was known as the "Boy Leaving Survey", was intended to find out the reasons for boys leaving Cubs or Scouts. For this a

questionnaire was used which was presented and explained by a Group Committeeman or some other person (other than a uniformed leader) to the boy after he had left. The boy was allowed to fill in the form himself, seal it and post it direct to Canadian Headquarters. He did not have to mention his name nor that of his Group, so that there was no fear of his being quoted. There is not room here to give all the answers but here are some of the more interesting results, given as percentages.

CUBS

Age at leaving:

9 years old	16%
10 years old	16%
11 years old	50%
12 years old	14%

Of those who left, 32% were Tender-pads, 34% First Star, 34% Second Star.

Things that Cubs said they liked doing in order of popularity:

Games	86%
Knotting	85%
Handicraft	78%
Outdoor Meetings	77%
Signalling	74%
Jungle Stories	74%
Grand Howl	74%
Exercises	71%
Camping	68%
Stories	61%
Union Flag	61%
First Aid	60%
Play Acting	57%
Growing Things	57%
Badge Work	56%
Inspection	55%

Things that Cubs said they did not like doing:

Cleaning Shoes	45%
Let's Pretend Meetings	40%
Skiping	40%
Indoor Meetings	37%
Singing	37%
Jungle Dances	34%
Moon	34%



In the above photo, Brig. H. L. Meuser, District Commissioner in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, is shown investing Assistant Cubmaster Cpl. Elizabeth Hood. Miss Hood has had a varied and interesting Scouting career. She was a Brownie, a Guide and a Guide Lieutenant in Napier, New Zealand. She joined the Royal New Zealand Air Force in 1941 and served for the duration of the war. In 1947 Miss Hood acted as Assistant Cubmaster in the Saetoun and Karori, New Zealand, Packs and in 1950 attended the Pan Pacific Jamboree at Wonga Park, Melbourne. Transferring to the R.C.A.F., Miss Hood was Assistant with the 6th Canadian Maple Leaf Group in Langar, England, and as you see above is now an Assistant Cubmaster with the 3rd Whitehorse 'B' Pack. This Pack, by the way, has a near perfect attendance record despite temperatures of 30, 40 and 50 degrees below zero last winter.

Compass	33%
Ceremonies	28%
Stalking	28%
Some of the reasons given for leaving:	
Many other things to do	42%
Pals left	20%
Bored	17%
Didn't want to go and similar reasons	8%
Tired of waiting to go up to Scouts	8%
Lack of personal attention	8%
SCOUTS	
Age at leaving:	
12 years old	5%
13 years old	24%
14 years old	24%
15 years old	21%
16 years old and over	24%

Grade when they left:

26% were Tenderfeet
43% were Second Class
17% were First Class
14% were Queen's Scouts

In the Troops from which these boys came the Meetings were planned by the Court of Honour in

Scoutmaster in	27%
All the Scouters in	7%
Just happened in	5%
Didn't know in	14%

Patrol Meetings were held

regularly in	5%
occasionally in	54%
never in	35%

In the following list of Scouting activities, the percentages of boys for and against were as follows:

	For	Against
Team Games	90%	6%
Hiking	82%	9%
General Games	82%	10%
Knotting	82%	12%
Camping	80%	10%
First Aid	75%	19%
Cooking	71%	7%
Tracking	71%	14%
Fire Lighting	70%	16%
Mapping	62%	15%
Handicrafts	60%	12%

Bridge Building	54%	10%
Semaphore	49%	51%
Morse Code	33%	49%
The following reasons were given for leaving:		
Too much school work, etc.	33%	
Had or wanted to join other activities	27%	
Never had real adventure or learned anything	22%	
Had a spare time job	10%	
Did not like the uniform	5%	
Couldn't get along with Scouter or other leader	5%	
Too old or not enough old boys	3%	
Other reasons	7%	

It will be noted that, in some cases, the percentages do not total 100% or are greater than 100%. This is because some questions were unanswered or a boy answered in two or more places. On the last set of figures it would be fair to say that approximately 85% of the boys left because they lost interest or because their interest was not sufficient to make them really want to remain Scouts.

These two surveys represent the first step of the research programme to which we referred in *The Scout Leader* of March 1955. While the results of these two surveys have given us food for thought they were not broad enough to provide us with definite conclusions, particularly in the case of the "boy leaving" survey, the returns from which were very meagre.

We are all striving to bring more and better Scouting to more and more boys, and to achieve this we must obtain the answers to many of the problems which confront us. In most instances these answers can only be obtained from the Field and we again ask for the fullest cooperation of all those who will be called upon in the future to assist us in this work. The success of a survey depends entirely upon the volume and accuracy of the replies received.

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NATURAL
Black and
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Cash's

WOVEN NAMES

Easily sewn on, or attached with No-So Cement

Woven names should be ordered direct from dealers or Cash's, Belleville 67, Ontario

PERSONAL NAME PRICES:

3 doz. \$1.80; 6 doz. \$2.40

9 doz. \$3.00; 12 doz. \$3.50

NO-SO CEMENT: 35c tube



Don't be a Litter Bug!

This is a catchy phrase but just what are you and your boys doing about putting it into action? The illustration on the left is one we heard of where a group of boys about Wolf Cub and Scout age banded together to build a number of open mouthed litter boxes from paper mache. You can be sure that a number of these containers placed at strategic spots in your community would help to keep the litter bugs to a minimum. Ask your local authorities if there is any way you can help in such a campaign.

BE PREPARED
BE PREPARED
BE PREPARED

FOR YOUR FUTURE AND CANADA'S

There's a healthy outdoor life for you in the Army — a chance to see new places, become a leader, make lasting friendships, learn new skills, become fit and strong . . . *a man's life!*

These wonderful things can be yours through these two great Plans.

REGULAR OFFICER TRAINING PLAN

R.O.T.P. — the Regular Officer Training Plan for junior and senior matriculants — which applies to all three Services — puts you through College and pays the necessary educational expenses. You attend either a Canadian Services College or one of 36 selected Canadian Universities or affiliated Colleges. As a Cadet you train with the Service of your choice in summer and receive R.O.T.P. rates of pay throughout College training. On graduation you receive the Queen's Commission and are well on your way to an important and respected career.

SOLDIER APPRENTICE PLAN

For eager young men of 16, with Grade 8 education or better, the Soldier Apprentice Plan is a stepping-stone to a promising career. You may advance your education to matriculation level and train in one of 19 different trades in line with your interest and ability. Military training and a vigorous sports program will ensure physical fitness. While 16 you draw half pay, at the age of 17 you receive full pay.

Find out how you can fit into one of these great plans by mailing this coupon today to: Army Headquarters, Directorate of Manning, Ottawa, Ont.

Please send me, without obligation, full information on the Plan indicated.

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56-16

SCOUTING Digest

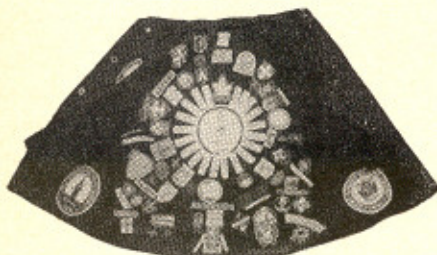
Group Good Turns

From Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, comes an outstanding record of good turns being performed by boys and Scouters in this District.

During the month of January, the Society for Crippled Children of Manitoba supplied money tins to be distributed to strategic locations in the city of Portage la Prairie. The Scouts distributed these tins and then collected them about 6 weeks later. Scouters arranged for a count of the money and the amount usually realized is in the neighbourhood of \$150.00 a year.

Another annual Good Turn is the distribution throughout the city of posters proclaiming Clean-Up Week.

When the dial telephone system came into existence in Portage la Prairie, the Fire Department and the City Council required assistance in distributing a card to every home showing the number to be called in case of fire. The boys and Leaders in this Good Turn conscious community once more turned out and rendered valuable assistance. We are sure all our readers will join us in sending congratulations to the boys and leaders in this wide-awake Manitoba community.



Sometimes it is just possible to obtain a blanket to make a campfire blanket. In that case perhaps you would like to make use of an old sweater or jacket as a campfire robe. The one pictured above was made by Mrs. Dorothy Collins, a District Cubmaster in Vancouver. You can be sure that the boys in many Packs who have seen this jacket have learned a great deal about the World Brotherhood of Scouting and perhaps will be anxious to make a robe for themselves when they become Scouts.



Conservation Weekend

We have recently received a report from Mr. George A. Revell, District Commissioner of the Cornwall, Ontario, District Council, telling of the activities of 80 Scouts and 10 Scouters from his district.

On the weekend of May 4th, 5th and 6th these Scouts and their Leaders planted 13,000 white pine and white spruce trees on an abandoned farm. The entire operation was under the direction of the Department of Lands and Forests with the assistance of the Regional Forester for Howard Smith Paper Company, Mr. R. Dixon. Starting on Friday evening the Group was shown instructional films and listened to brief talks in preparation for the planting of the trees the following day. On Saturday, the Regional Supervisor for the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Mr. Walroth, supervised the planting of the trees.

In the picture above you see two of the Scouts with Mr. Walroth during this very worthwhile Conservation project.

Civil Defence Project

From Mr. J. H. Richards, Assistant District Commissioner for Regina, Sask., comes an excellent report of service performed by Scouts of that city. During the early part of April this year, there was great danger in the flooding that occurred in and around

Regina. Accordingly the Civil Defence Authorities called upon the Association to provide boys to fill sand bags for the dyking that was necessary. A.D.C. Richards took command of the situation and by using the two local Radio Stations, called upon boys to offer their services to meet this emergency. The response to this call was very good and the boys worked long and hard at the important task of filling the sand bags. Working through the day and well into the evenings the teams were able to help avert a major flood danger and were highly praised by Civil Defence Authorities for their efforts.

For better camping, use

BULLDOG METAL TENTPEGS

These British Tent Pegs are proving ideal for use in the varied conditions of soil throughout the world. Made of corrosion-proofed British Steel to withstand damp, wear and extremes of temperature, these lightweight Pegs hold firm throughout even the worst weather. In six sizes, from Sport Shops and Camping Equipment Dealers.

Note these special features:

EARS, unobtrusive but large and strong enough for the toughest strain. ANGULAR SECTION, for greater strength and compact nesting in the rucksack. CORRUGATION, designed to bite firmly in even the softest ground. TIP, carefully designed for deep and easy penetration.

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Main Distributors
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BOATING AND WATER SAFETY

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association, held in Ottawa on April 27-28, 1956, it was decided that the present Rule 359 of *Policy, Organization and Rules for Canada*, dealing with Boating, should be suspended. The following Rules were given provisional approval and direction was given to have them put into effect immediately. The entire matter of Boating Rules will then be reviewed at the October meeting of the Executive Committee when they will have had an opportunity to study the results of the Rules printed below.

A new Boating Certificate, designed to conform to these Rules, is now available from your Provincial Headquarters.

These Rules are reprinted from the June issue of The Scout Leader to draw attention to their importance. Reprints are available on request.

Rule 359—Boating

For the purpose of this rule, the word 'Boat' implies any form of water craft.

Leader Responsibility

(i) The following rules on boating are to be observed together with the rules made by the Department of Transport, Port and Waterway Authorities pertaining to public boating.

(ii) Before allowing a Scout to take part in any form of boating the Scouter or other person in charge shall be familiar with all sections of this rule. In interpreting this rule for each activity he shall consider carefully all the circumstances and carry out every precaution that would be taken by a prudent person.

B. REGULAR BOATING

Provincial Responsibility

(i) Each Provincial Council shall appoint a Provincial Water Safety Committee to work in conjunction with the Department of Transport (Steamship Inspection) and/or the R.C.M.P. and District or Group Water Safety Committees and approve by-laws as in Sections ii and iii.

The local by-laws referred to in Sections ii and iii shall not become effective until they are approved by the Provincial Council.

District & Group Responsibility

(ii) When boating of any nature forms a regular part of the activities of Scouts, the District Council shall appoint a Water Safety Committee. Where there is no District Council this duty shall be undertaken by the Group Committee.

The Water Safety Committee shall provide for the issue and observance of by-laws covering the waters in their area, the use, condition and equipment of all boats used and the safety of those using them.

The Water Safety Committee shall except when in their opinion it is clearly unnecessary, adopt by-laws to meet the following requirements:

- (a) Each boat shall be equipped with a painter and bailer(s);
- (b) Each boat equipped with drain-holes shall have two spare plugs attached to the boat by lanyards;
- (c) Each boat travelling after dark and not required by law to carry any navigation light(s) shall be equipped with a flash light or lantern to be used if necessary to notify its presence;
- (d) Sail and power boats shall be equipped with oars or paddles;
- (e) Power boats (inboard and outboard) and boats carrying cooking stoves shall be equipped with fire-extinguisher;
- (f) Every person taking part in boating shall be able to swim at least 50 yards in shirt, shorts and stockings. Where it is necessary for those who cannot meet this requirement to take part in boating, they may do so at the discretion of the person in charge providing:
 - (i) they wear life-jackets at all times while afloat; and
 - (ii) they are accompanied by strong swimmers capable of giving each one some assistance in the event of trouble;
- (g) Each boat shall carry sufficient Government approved life-jackets for each person in the boat and each person shall have received practical training in the proper wearing of life-jackets;
- (h) Life-jackets shall be worn at all times:
 - (i) when travelling under sail;
 - (ii) when travelling at night;
 - (iii) when encountering rough weather or broken water;
- (i) Each boat when in use shall be properly manned with a competent

person in charge;

- (j) A person in command of a boat shall have a Charge Certificate. If it is desired to go outside the area indicated on the Charge Certificate, permission in writing shall first be obtained from the Water Safety Committee;
- (k) The testing and issue of Charge Certificates (form . . . available from P.H.Q.) by a competent person;
- (l) The Water Safety Committee shall keep a register of all Boat and Charge Certificates issued;

Ownership

(iii) In addition where Groups or Districts own or have exclusive use of boats by-laws shall be adopted to meet the following requirements:

- (a) Each boat, when full of water, shall remain afloat and support its crew. (This may necessitate the addition of special buoyancy material in some cases.)
- (b) Each canoe, pulling boat and centre board sailing boat shall be painted yellow below the water line and have the words "Hold On" painted in large black letters on each side of the keel or centre line. This rule also applies to all other boats under 16 ft. in length.
- (c) The limit of sail and/or motor power and the passenger and weight load that each boat shall carry;
- (d) Each boat shall have clearly marked on the stern the maximum number of people and weight it can safely carry; these limitations not to be exceeded.
- (e) Each boat shall be inspected annually by a member of the Department of Transport (Steamship Inspection, R.C.M.P. or competent person approved by one of these bodies. If found satisfactory, the

inspector shall complete a Boat Certificate (on form _____ available from P.H.Q.) for each boat. This Certificate shall be displayed in the boathouse or Group Headquarters. No boat shall be used unless covered by a Boat Certificate for the current period.

(N.B. If a Group has more than one boat, they should all be inspected together.)

- (f) The annual inspection of life-jackets, which shall be of a type approved by the Department of Transport (Steamship Inspection.)

C. OCCASIONAL BOATING

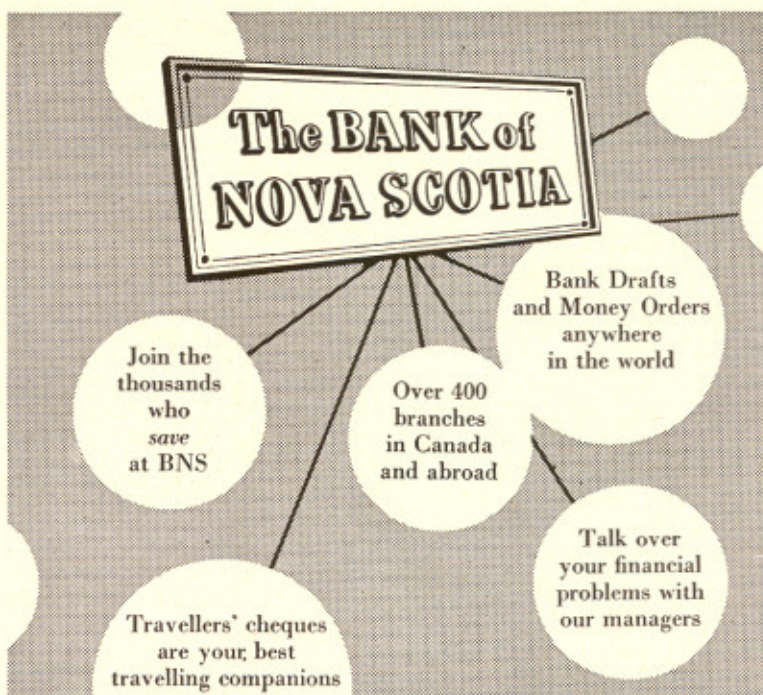
Leader Responsibility

When boating is undertaken by Scouts as an occasional activity it is the duty of the Scouter or other person in charge to be familiar with all sections of this rule and in particular to satisfy himself that:

- (a) the boat(s) to be used is adequate, in serviceable condition and not overloaded;
- (b) Requirements A Section ii and B Section (ii) Subsections a, b, c, d, e, f, g, and h, are observed;
- (c) Life-jackets are of a type approved by the Department of Trans-

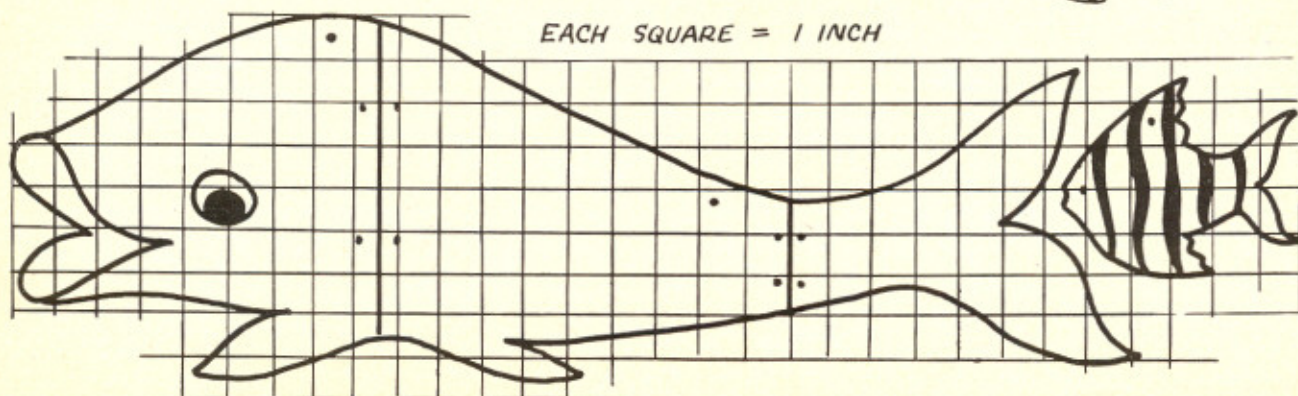
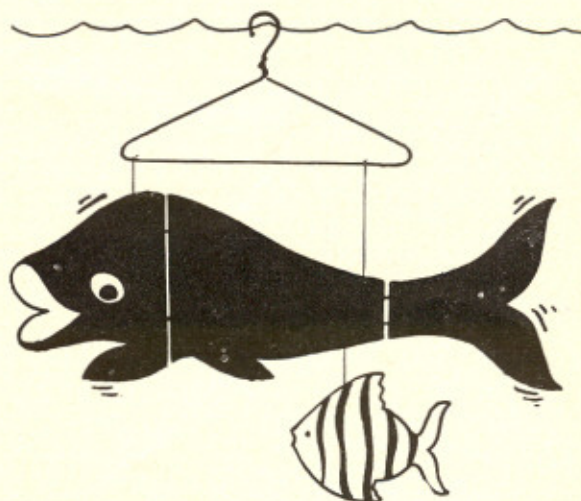
- port (Steamship Inspection);
- (d) Ascertain and ensure compliance with all regulations made and warnings given by the District or

Group Water Safety Committee and any public authority in respect of the water and the proposed activity.



WHALE MOBILE

Cut whale from black mat stock (scale pattern shown). Cut eyes and mouth from gummed crepe and stick in place. With a pin, poke tiny holes along edges as shown on pattern and tie sections together with loops of black thread. Suspend from metal coat hanger with black thread. Cut small fish from green mat stock. Stripe with black gummed tape. Suspend from whale with black thread.





Jubilee Jamboree, Indaba, and Rover Scout Moot England, 1957

Code Word

"J.I.M." is the code word for the Jubilee Jamboree, Indaba, Rover Moot to be held in England during August, 1957.

Three-fold Event

The Jamboree, Scouters Indaba,, Rover Moot is to take place at exactly, the same time and in the same proximity.

Location

The location for "J.I.M." is the celebrated Sutton Park, England which is an enclosed natural park of some 2,400 acres with 75 acres of water. Once a Royal hunting forest it was presented to the corporation of Sutton Coldfield by Henry VIII in 1528 A.D. and its natural state has been preserved ever since.

It is a great privilege for Scouts of

the World to be allowed to hold Jubilee "J.I.M." in such lovely surroundings.

Canadian Contingent

Canada's Contingent to this celebration is expected to number over 1400. As the Contingent is planning to fly from Canada to England this will be the largest Scout air lift in Canadian History.

Camp Chief and Deputy Chief

General Sir Rob Lockhart K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C., the Deputy Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth and Empire has accepted the invitation to act as Camp Chief for the "J.I.M." Camp. Mr. Fred Hurll C.B.E., Chief Executive Commissioner at Imperial Headquarters is the Deputy Camp Chief.

First to Camp

25 Australian Scouts who were touring England and Scotland last January

on their way home from the 8th World Jamboree in Canada visited Sutton Coldfield and claimed to be the first Scouts to camp in Sutton Park, site of the Jubilee Jamboree.

Applications

All information pertaining to applications, cost, details, etc., may be obtained from your Provincial Headquarters.

Canadian Contingent Leader and Deputy

At the Executive Committee Meeting of the Canadian General Council, held in May, 1956, Mr. Jackson Dodds C.B.E., The Deputy Chief Scout for Canada, has been appointed as the Canadian Contingent Leader. Mr. Fred Finlay, Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association was appointed as Deputy Contingent Leader.

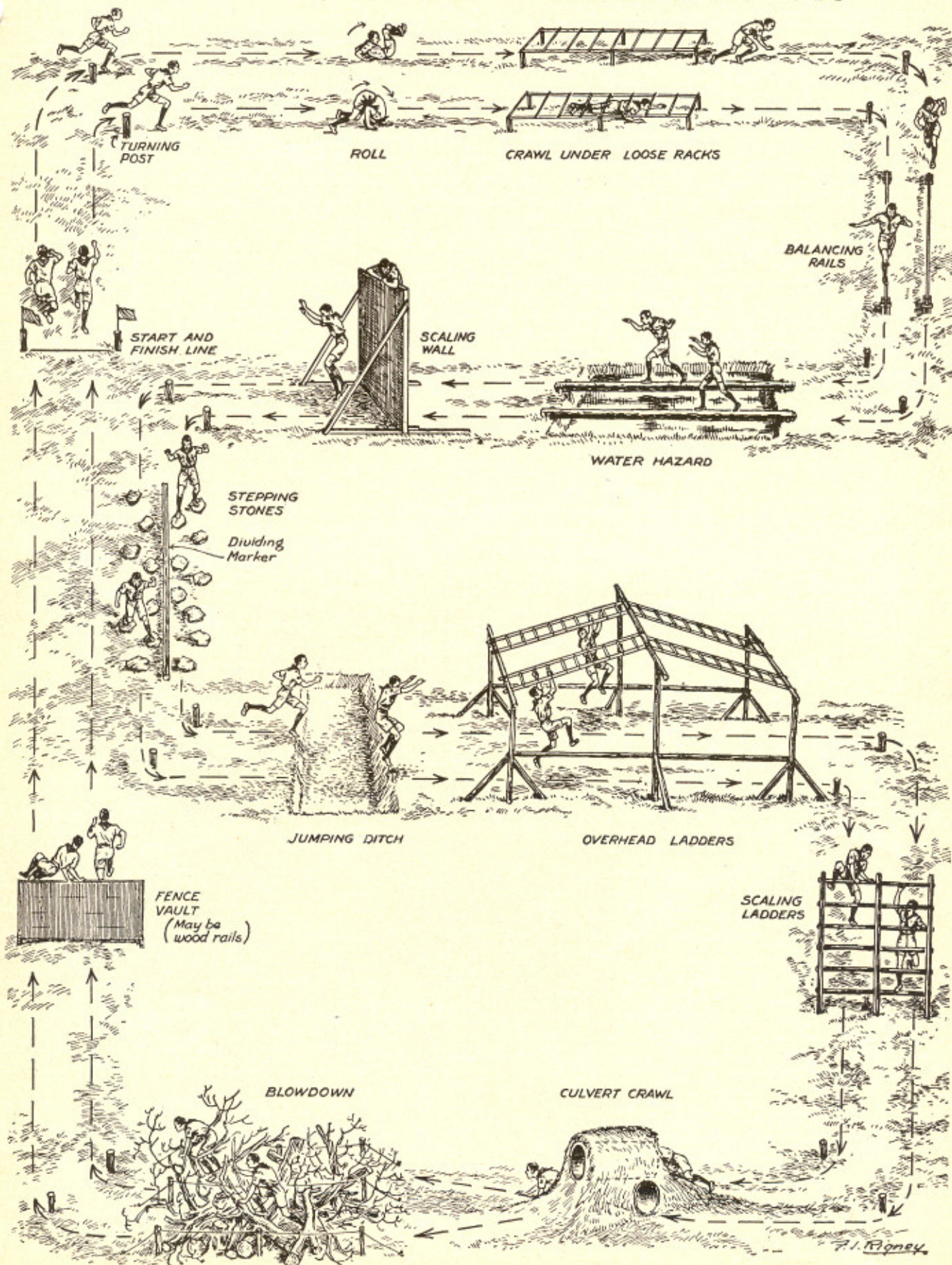
A black and white advertisement for Coca-Cola. On the left, a circular logo says "DRINK Coca-Cola". In the center, a hand holds a glass bottle of Coca-Cola, with raindrops falling around it. The background shows a landscape with trees and a building. At the bottom right, the text "Good taste for all" is written in a large, bold font.

Fifty million times a day . . .

at home, at work or on the way

"There's nothing like a Coke!"

AN OBSTACLE FIELD RACE FOR SCOUTS



An Address at a Queen's Scout Recognition Ceremony

By HIS HONOUR GASPARD FAUTEUX, P.C., LL.D., D.D.S., LL.D.S.
Patron of the Quebec Provincial Council of The Boy Scouts Association

THIS is veritably a historic event—the presence in this venerable Quebec Upper House of the leaders of the Boy Scouts Association and of an elite group of younger members officially gathered here to be recognized as Queen's Scouts.

Precisely because of the importance and significance of both that Recognition and of this very Chamber so pregnant with memories—because also of the incomparable worth of the Scout Movement in the formation of our youth, I have accepted with great satisfaction, as the Queen's representative in this Province, to preside at this ceremony. I am most happy to have you here as my guests, to meet with you and to wish you ever-growing success. I also wish to take this opportunity to bring to your mind a few simple but useful truths.

The Boy Scouts Association, it seems to me, is quite similar to—I should rather say that it is a miniature of—the huge organization of the State. This is really what gives it importance and prestige. It evokes an idea of order, integrity, self-discipline and of true initiative. Without order, without self-discipline, without initiative nothing is really fruitful or lasting—nothing, really, is possible. This is no more so in a State than in the Scout Movement.

Order in a State is derived from a chain of command which, from the most humble servant of the people rises, by degrees of varied importance, to the very pinnacle—to the Head of State, the Supreme Authority, known according to each respective country as Emperor, King, President and so on. For us, in this vast Commonwealth of Free Nations in which we are a partner, the Supreme Authority is the Queen—our admirable and well-beloved Queen Elizabeth II. On the very day of her memorable coronation—which I had the untold honour of attending—Her Majesty made the solemn promise to serve her peoples faithfully.

But to serve her subjects efficiently, the Sovereign must have, around her, a staff of ministers and servants of the crown, all subordinate one to the other. To some are given the powers to pass laws, to others, the obligation and means to enforce them.

The power to make laws, which is called the Legislative Power, is made up, within our Commonwealth, of a group of representatives elected by the people and meeting as a Parliament in one or two Assembly Halls. Of these elected representatives of the people, the Queen or her representatives—for instance, the Governor-General in Canada or a Lieutenant-Governor in one of its provinces—calls upon the leader of the majority to unite with colleagues of his choice and form what we call a "Cabinet", or "Executive Council" or again "Council of Ministers". It is, to all intents and purposes, a board of directors which conducts parliamentary debates and administers the affairs of Government.

The officers entrusted by the Queen with the Power and Duty of enforcing those laws—of interpreting them wisely and of appropriately punishing transgressors—these officers are called judges. They as an entity, constitute the Judiciary Power.

Below these Legislative and Judiciary Powers—permanent and essential—one finds all the other groupings entrusted with special authority and powers in varying degrees. Suffice it to mention here, for instance, our

militia which is taking on more and more importance in the fields of navy, army and aviation. And then, of course, there are all the organizations—patriotic, economic, social, philanthropic—which I could not begin to enumerate but which contribute, each in its own way, to the aspired perfection of an adult state.

If I have painted this brief picture of a well-organized State it is because I think it underlines the similarity which I notice with your own organization. In fact, starting with the Scoutmaster and Patrol Leaders and so on down the line, one gets the impression of a corps perfectly set up, full of life, and well adapted to the formation of youth—to give our young ones a true idea of order, patriotism and devotion to duty.

The young Scout, in regular meetings, in varied activities in which he actively participates and especially in Annual Camps and in the Jamborees readies himself in an admirable way for real life. He learns to fare for himself, to join in, and to help the team. He learns little by little, how to serve and how to lead. It is a practical apprenticeship and the young Scout soon learns the benefits and the inner satis-



During his recent tour of our north country, our Chief Scout took the opportunity to meet with many groups of boys in Cub and Scout uniform. In the above picture you will see His Excellency presenting the Akela Wood Badge to Sgt. A. C. Baker (RCAF) in Whitehorse. Sgt. Baker is District Cubmaster for the Whitehorse District.

faction of devotion to duty and of loyalty undivided and unflinching.

The Scout proud of the name must perform his "good turn for the day". It is up to each one to decide within himself what he can do, so as to seize the occasion when it presents itself to help. Is that not a truly wonderful way of awakening both initiative and generosity?

Scout work prepares, in a particularly efficient way, the younger generation not only to understand but to put into practice—to live and breathe as it were those very principles that are the basis of our social and family life. Scouting is a school in citizenship. It prepares, in its own way, the younger generation whose members, tomorrow, will be the successors of those who direct today, the destinies of our great country.

Have you not, as a matter of fact, promised to serve your Queen, as she has promised to serve her people? I congratulate you. But, of course, as you well know, this is only the beginning of your service. You will, in time, take on added responsibilities—always to serve, in an ever-increasing way, your country—your Queen. That is what King Edward VII had in mind when he created the King's Scout. It is your highest attainment as a Scout—yes—but not as a citizen. You have proven to have the attributes—use them. And I wish you all possible success in your future careers.

I want also to congratulate Messrs. Roberts, MacKay, Bancroft, Dendy and all the other leaders of the Scout Movement for their admirable work. They deserve the highest praise.



Scouting On An Indian Reservation

By SCOUTER DON

There are a number of Groups on Indian Reservations throughout Canada and we would like to hear more about their activities. All of us should be interested in what these original Canadians think of Scouting and how it is being used by their organizations.

ABOUT half-way up the lonely west shore of Lake Winnipeg is a small village of crude log houses. No road penetrates the dense muskeg to this spot, the end of rail is some seventy miles away, and the only access is by plane or boat in summer and bombardier (snowmobile) and plane in winter. The inhabitants are Saulteaux Indians who make a meagre living by fishing and trapping. During the long freeze-up and break-up the reserve is cut off completely.

For ten months we've been attempting to foster a Scout Group and we've had many ups and downs in the process. It might interest other Groups to hear about our difficulties and advantages. Foremost among the latter is that Jackhead is a good place for outdoor Scouting once you ignore the black flies and mosquitoes or the humid heat of summer. An astonishing variety of birds are to be seen the year 'round, from red-wings and chickadees to pelicans and herons. Ideal sandy beaches are there for swimming as well as dense bush and brush for wide games. Jumping deer, moose, and other wild creatures are to be observed by the alert naturalist. Winter or summer, this is a good camping area for those who like the outdoor life without TV and lounge seats.

The boys here are expert knotters and trackers and enjoy wide games, one of their favorites being "Find the Lost Scoutmaster." In fact they take to all manner of games as long as the rules are simple. They have a keen sense of humour and can take it when

the joke's on them. Unfortunately, as they only speak English at school, their command of it is limited, and this makes it hard to present some of the tests. Also, their existence is marginal. Sometimes they literally starve, and consequently their interest varies from hot enthusiasm one day to complete indifference the next. The outdoor life is no novelty and doesn't appeal very much and they have little appreciation for natural beauty. They are undisciplined and hard to hold to a regular meeting night.

Most boys here leave school between the ages of fourteen and sixteen and these older boys shy away from Scouting as being connected with school. Also, parents show little interest and the moral climate on the reserve is not all that could be desired. Money is another problem. But all these things are mere obstacles to be overcome with determination and patience. Although nothing spectacular has been achieved, we have made a start and I am convinced that Scouting offers a great deal to the Indian boy in such a cut-off area. It can make his religion meaningful, prepare him for fuller citizenship, and give him the feeling of belonging to something outside his environment, this small piece of land where he has spent all his life. Perhaps he more than anyone else can benefit from our efforts. Let's not forget these Old Canadians and their special place in our heritage. The time has come to extend the hand of Scout Brotherhood into even these remote areas.

WHAT ABOUT YOU?

Have you ever wondered why the pages of your magazine, *The Scout Leader*, didn't contain the ideas and material that would be useful to you in the operation of your section? We hope that you have and, more important, we hope that you will continue to feel this way and then sit down and tell the Editor about what you want. This magazine is designed to help you and we can do a better job of helping if you

will just tell us what it is you would like to read about.

With the September-October issue of your magazine we start a new volume and we would like it to be marked as one in which there were more Scouters using its pages to share ideas and ask questions which can be answered. How about it Scouters, can we be of more assistance?

Is The Handicapped Group The Cinderella of Scouting

—From The Victorian Scout

A Question that calls for attention

A branch of Scouting of which very little is known throughout the Movement generally is the section for Handicapped Cubs and Scouts. Conferences have been held, and a certain amount of publicity has been attempted, but this group has for too long remained the Cinderella of Scouting. For those who have attended a conference or seen a Pack or Troop Meeting there comes a realization of what Scouting can mean to these boys.

The idea behind Handicapped Cubbing and Scouting is to bring a sense of liberty to boys restricted in some physical or mental degree. The Cub Jungle and Scout trail are open to all disabled boys of Cub or Scout age, provided they can understand within the limit of their capability the Law and Promise. They may be crippled, deaf, blind or in some degree mentally defective.

The aim today of those dealing with handicapped people is to give them the chance to lead as normal a life as possible. This, Scouting can do. All over the world in many different countries the outlook of these handicapped boys has been widened, so that they who may have started off with the wrong foot foremost find in this great game of the out-of-door a sense of growing dexterity and independence. The International Bureau has given its blessing to this Branch of the Movement and has urged that Scouters should spare for it some of the thought and attention which it has previously been denied.

In Victoria Handicapped Cubbing and Scouting have been established for some time. Miss D. Moore (Meeko), Assistant Headquarters Commissioner for Handicapped Cubs, has seen the joy it can bring to the many small disabled boys who are her friends. Pack meetings are, for instance, held regularly at Frankston Orthopaedic Hospital, at Yooralla, the Austin, and the Blind School in St. Kilda Road. It is hoped a Pack will be formed at Travancore.

In addition, letters are sent out from Headquarters on alternate weeks to Cubs in Hospital Packs and those at home unable to join a normal Pack. These letters are designed to help the boy and supplement the work he does

at Pack meetings. They are at present being revised, the aim being to present them in a simple illustrated form which will appeal to the boy of Cub age. The above procedure, with necessary adaptations, also applies to Handicapped Scouts.

Place in community

When a Cub or Scout leaves Hospital he is transferred to a normal Pack or Troop, if this is practicable with regard to his disability and the location of the nearest Scout Group. He thus learns to take his place in a normal community and join in the activities as far as he is able of a normal group. If he is unable to do this, he will continue his Cub or Scout work by correspondence with the help of his parents.

A set of alternative tests may be obtained by Scouters from Headquarters. These are regarded as confidential and may be used only where the boy cannot cope with ordinary tests. Any information or guidance which may be required, either in connection with a handicapped Group or an individual Cub or Scout, may be obtained through the Training Department at Headquarters which will at all times be ready to

answer enquiries or to hand them on to the appropriate quarters.

Explanatory, Preliminary and Wood Badge training may be undertaken by handicapped Scouters—including those in hospital.

Lord Rowallan's View

Of the value of Handicapped Cubbing and Scouting there can be no doubt. Lord Rowallan has said that by Scouting, handicapped boys may be given a realization that their handicap provides them with a great opportunity. Boys suffering from physical infirmity may be given a sense of belonging to the world-wide brotherhood of Scouts. They may be helped to develop those attributes of steadfastness, tenacity and courage which are such necessary props and stays in their fight against disability. Scouting should prove to be for them a new equipment for living.

A Grand Example

The story is told of one boy at Austin Hospital. As a Cub he gained 1st and 2nd star, using the alternative tests, and won several badges. His drawing, done with a pencil held between his teeth, was good. As a Scout he became Patrol Leader, and his in-



A great example of wonderful work is being done with Handicapped Groups throughout Canada. In the above photo is Mrs. Ruby Buesnel of Toronto with three boys from her handicapped Pack who have an outstanding record of progress in the Movement.

Our District

By A.D.C.

fluence and inspiration in the ward were outstanding. He was taken to Government House and there received an autographed envelope presented by Field Marshal Montgomery to the Boy Scout Association for "an outstanding Scout." This Scout became a Rover. He attempted matriculation, still with pencil held between his teeth. His ambition was to be a journalist.

His interests, it has been said, reached out beyond hospital life, yet he was content to wait for what might come. He died at the age of 19 years.

Most of his life had been spent in a respirator. He could have no greater remembrance than that quoted:

"No one who knew him could be untouched by that serene, brave spirit."

We hope that a new era in the field of Handicapped Scouting lies ahead. It is up to each individual Scouter — from County Commissioner to A.S.M. — to be prepared, whenever the need may arise, to extend his willing and helpful co-operation.

In your Group, District or County there may be a boy who desperately needs your help. If Scouting is his need and desire, it is up to you to help him.

YOUNG Conkleshill made a thorough nuisance of himself at the Executive meeting last night, and kept us all nattering until past ten o'clock, although the agenda had been so short that we had all hoped to be home early for once.

It was only ten to nine when we came to "other business", and we were knocking out our pipes and putting our spectacles away in their cases or making a note of the date of the next meeting in our diaries when our hopes were rudely dashed.

"I've got something I'd like to bring up," said young Conkleshill from his seat in an obscure corner of the room.

He is twenty-one, and took over the 34th from old Dedlock three months ago, having then just finished his two years in the R.A.F. A comparative newcomer to the neighbourhood, nobody knows much about him, and though he was co-opted to the Executive soon after he came, he has never before opened his mouth.

The Chairman sighed.

"Carry on," he said.

Conkleshill began nervously, but plucked up courage as he continued.

"I saw an article in the February *Scouter*," he said, "about an investigation they've been having in West Yorkshire by the A.C.C. Scouts into the way Troops are actually—not theoretically—being run. He found that 20 per cent of Scouters turned up in "civvies", a lot of Troops worked without any sort of programme, games lacked imagination, inspections were often slack, etc. To my mind it revealed a pretty awful state of affairs, and I think we ought to try the same sort of investigation round here. We've just got a new D.C., and if the County don't feel like tackling it, he could do it at District level."

Gulling, who runs a very good Troop, and knows it, interrupted.

"Personally," he said, "I've no faith in these mass investigations. Just a lot of peeping and prying that wastes everybody's time and leads nowhere. When this young man has been a Scouter for twenty years, as I have,

he'll realize that the more the Scoutmaster is left alone, the better. He's the man who does the job, after all."

There was a murmur of applause, and somebody was heard to whisper that it was cheek for a youngster who hadn't been in the District above five minutes to tell us how to manage our affairs.

Then old Hankin took his pipe out of his mouth.

"The D.C. isn't here tonight," he said, "but I propose that this meeting should request the A.D.C. to talk the matter over with him. Personally I think the idea is a good one."

We talked round and round the subject for an hour, and in the end the motion, or something like it, was carried. Hankin and I and young Conkleshill walked home together, and Conkleshill told us why he had brought the matter up.

"It wouldn't have been sporting to criticize my predecessor in front of his old friends," he said, "but I was brought up in a decent Troop, and to my mind the 34th when I took over wasn't a Troop at all. It was simply a gang, and a low-morale gang at that, and in my opinion it should have been closed down years ago. It was jolly decent of you, Mr. Hankin, to support me."

Hankin grunted.

"I'm not at all sure that any good will be done," he said, "but the way you spoke reminded me a bit of Tom Fowler. He was S.M. of the 19th in 1939. He wasn't satisfied with our standard of Scouting, and he was a thorough nuisance at all the meetings. He died in the Battle of Britain, and when he'd gone I realized that it wasn't just cocky pigheadedness that had made him try to stir us up. He'd got a vision, dim and incoherent, of a standard of Scouting we've never yet achieved. We old blokes get into a rut, but in our hearts we know Scouting could be something quite glorious . . . something it isn't yet. So for Tom Fowler's sake, I never squash a youngster with an idea, even if I'm far from sure he's right"

—From *The Scouter*, April, 1956

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What do the parents of your boys know about the Conservation Pledge their boys have taken. Why not ask them to help this summer by making them aware of our CONSERVATION theme for 1956.

HAS THE TIME COME?

"THE time has come, the Walrus said, to talk of many things; of sailing ships and sealing wax, of cabbages and kings". And so the time comes in the life of every Boy Scout when he wants to try many things, do many things, and talk about many things that are not normally in the regular Troop programme.

We must recognize the fact that sooner or later a boy grows up and therefore he will put away childish things, and progress to more manly activities. The confines of the normal Troop programme will no longer satisfy his desire for more and more knowledge covering the field of the weird and wonderful things which he will have to face up to for himself as he gradually breaks away from parental ties and takes his place as an individual in the adult world.

How can Scouting help the young man bridge this gap from boyhood to

manhood? Our answer is the Rover Scout programme.

Strange to say, it is our opinion that the success of a Rover Crew and of the Rover programme is more dependent upon the wise judgment and careful planning of the Scoutmaster than any other factor. Too often Scoutmasters tend to hold on to the services of older Scouts "because they are so helpful in the running of the Troop". This very statement indicates the need to send these fellows on to Rover Scouting. When a Scout becomes useful to his Scoutmaster then we have reached the point where the Scoutmaster has completed his training of that particular boy and there is not much more to offer him in the Troop. This is the time to send the Scout on to the Rover Crew where additional training in character and citizenship may be imparted through the Rovering programme. It is a mistake to wait

until a young man wants to go on; the secret is to encourage him when he is ready to move on. This requires some careful thought on the part of the Scoutmaster.

This year we saw hundreds of Canadian Scouts awarded the First Class Badge, Queen's Scout Award, and Bushman's Thong. Before this year is out the majority of these older Scouts will be of Rover age. Has the time come for them to move on to the Rover Crew? Let us take a close look at the make-up of each one of these lads and determine if we have much more to offer them in the Troop programme during the next year. If they are ready to move on to the Crew let us encourage them to do so, and if a Crew is not in existence in your group, then by all means have the Group Committee seriously consider the formation of this section within your group.

Perhaps the time has come!



In a colourful and impressive ceremony in the Assembly Chamber of the New Brunswick Provincial Legislative building in Fredericton, N.B., 150 Queen's Scouts received their certificates of recognition from the Lieutenant-

Governor, the Hon. D. L. MacLaren. The chief speaker for this great occasion was Superintendent W. O. Forrest, Officer Commanding "J" Division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who can be seen seated in the background.



2nd Canadian Rover Moot

Sussex, New Brunswick,

August 29th, to September 3rd, 1956

Reduced Fares — Rail Travel

Through the courtesy and co-operation of the Canadian Passenger Association we have been able to arrange for Convention rates on Canadian Lines for all those using rail travel for the journey to the Moot and return. The details are:

(1) *Conditions of Sale*

Persons travelling by rail to the Moot will be sold round-trip tickets to Sussex, N.B., upon presentation and surrender of an Identification Certificate.

NB Anyone attending the Moot and wishing to take advantage of the convention rate should indicate this on their Moot application form. Certificate will be forwarded from Provincial Headquarters New Brunswick directly to the person concerned.

(2) *Fares—Round Trip Fare will be:*

(a) *Going and returning same route.*

One and one-half times the adult normal one-way first class or coach class fare applying via route used plus 25 cents.

(b) *Diverse Routes.*

Three-quarters of the one-way first class or coach

class fare as the case may be, applying from starting point to destination via route travelled on going trip plus three-quarters of the one-way fare of the same class applying from starting point to destination via route travelled on return trip plus 25 cents. Sufficient will be added when necessary to make fare end in 0 or 5. Minimum round trip fare \$1.40.

(3) *Authorized Travel Dates—Going Trip*

From Stations on Western lines—all points west of Fort William and Armstrong, Ontario—Aug. 23rd to 30th, 1956 inclusive.

From Stations on Eastern lines—Fort William, Armstrong and all points east thereof except Newfoundland—Aug. 23th to Sept. 1st, 1956 inclusive.

From stations in Newfoundland—Aug. 23rd to 30th, 1956 inclusive.

(4) *Return Limit*

Thirty days after the date on which the ticket is valid to start the going journey. Return trip may commence on any date within final return limit and passenger must reach original starting point not later than midnight of final return limit.

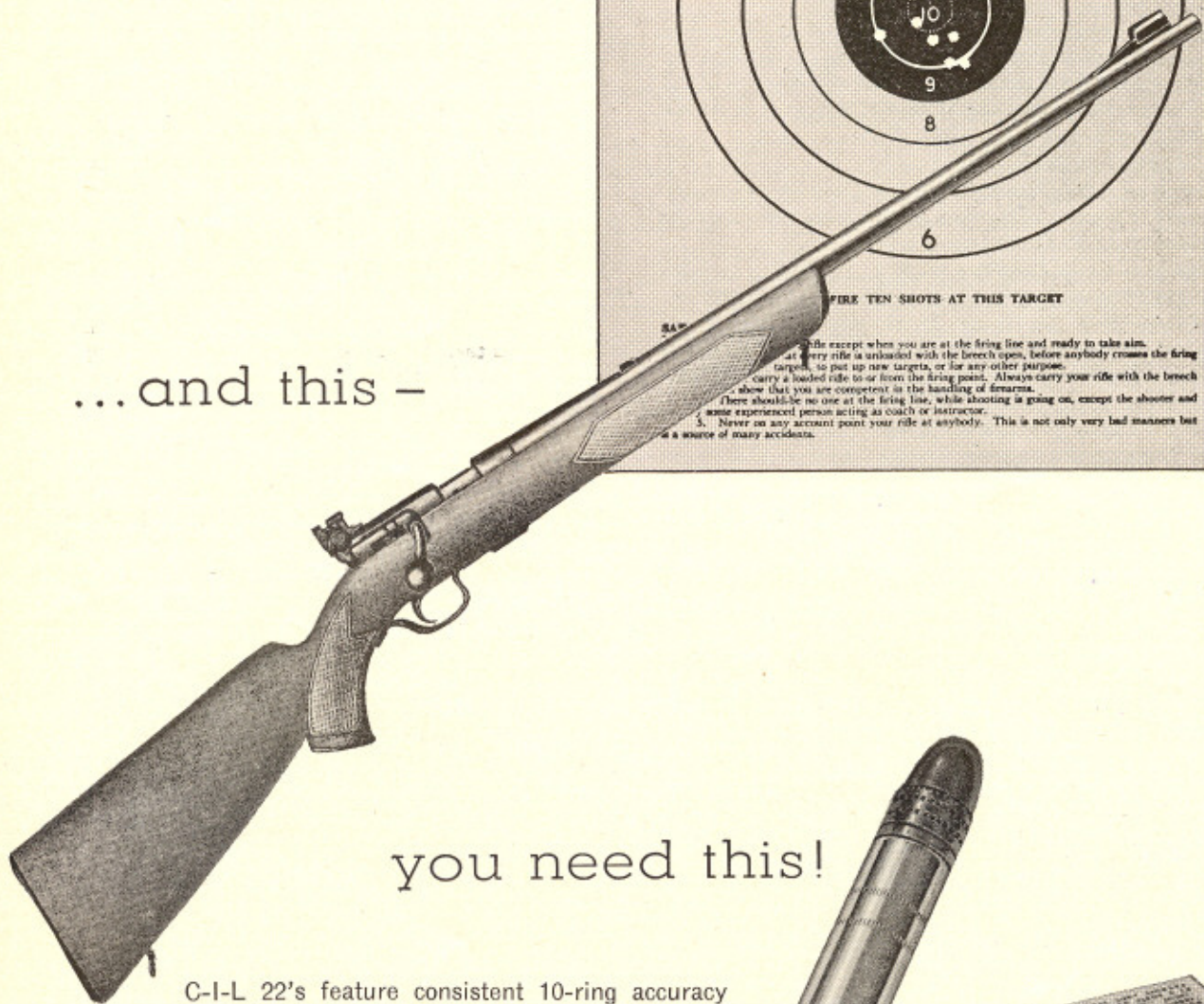
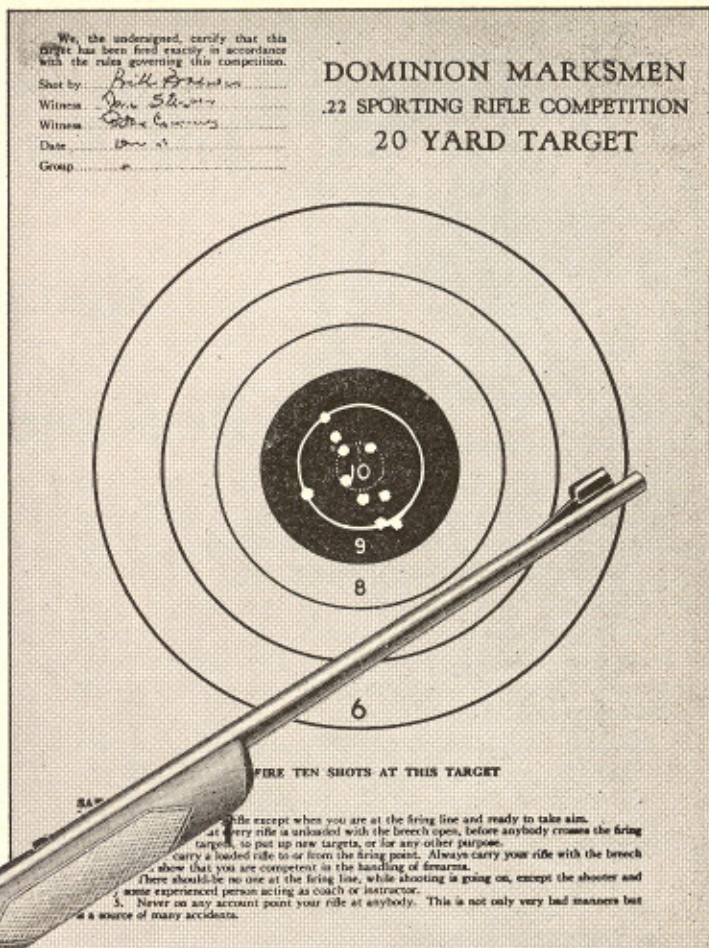


One of the special features of the New Brunswick Queen's Scout Recognition Ceremony this year was the presence of a real Indian Chief. Chief H. Soulis of the Maliseet Reservation in Victoria County, N.B., is seen with two

boys of the Maliseet Troop who were presented to the Lieutenant-Governor as Queen's Scouts. On the left of the Chief is Darriel Nicholas, his grandson and on the right is Donald Perley, son of the Chief's niece.

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