



THE  
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# THE SCOUT LEADER

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR  
CANADIAN SCOUTERS

VOLUME XXXIV, NO. 2 NOV., 1956

Chief Scout for Canada  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
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## WE MUST WORK TOGETHER

### THIS MONTH

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TO A Scouter, parents can be frustrating individuals who make him tear out his hair and grind his teeth; they can be a vacuum in the background or they can be a source of moral encouragement and physical assistance. Which of these characters they fall into is very largely due to the attitude of the Scouter. How often have you heard a Scouter say, "The parents don't seem to understand what we're trying to do." Has anyone ever tried to enlighten the parents? After all, the boy is their son and does belong to them—he is only lent to us. Would you trust your son to be a cog in the plans and activities of a man you know very little?

It is very necessary for the relationship between the parent and Scout leaders to be close and understanding and full of mutual respect. This can only be the case if Leaders will take the trouble to visit parents in their homes and encourage them to attend meetings, special ceremonies, parent's nights, etc. In this way, parents get to know the Scouters, discover what sort of men they are and see the sort of activities in which their sons participate. Thereby gaining an understanding of the programme and what Scouting is attempting to do for their son. The Scouter too gains from the meeting. He can see the boy against the background of his home and is therefore better able to guide him.

The visiting of parents can be quite a chore and consume a lot of time if it is not undertaken as soon as a recruit joins the Troop. If the Scouter waits until seven or eight boys have joined, he finds he then has a formidable list to work through and usually gives up the ghost before he starts.

No doubt, many Scouters fight shy of interviewing parents because of their own natural reserve or inexperience in the Movement. However, this usually wears off after the first two or three

visits when the leader discovers that parents are, after all, nice people. A good way to break the ice for introductions is for it to be customary for parents to attend Going-Up ceremonies. Akela can then introduce the Scoutmaster and he can arrange to visit them. In the case of a new recruit joining from outside, the Scouter should ring and make an appointment rather than spring a visit on a family and perhaps catch them at an inconvenient moment. This sort of introduction usually gets you off to a good start: "Hello, Mr. Smith. I'm John Jones, Peter's Scoutmaster. I should like very much to meet you and Mrs. Smith and I'm sure you must have lots of questions to ask about Scouting and the things that Peter will be doing. . ."

If you find it difficult to talk to people, use the pamphlet "Twelve Good Reasons" to help you introduce your subject and to provide talking material. Parents are naturally going to be interested in the cost of 'Peter' being in the Scouts, so take along a catalogue and talk over uniform prices and what the boy has to buy. From there it is an easy step to talk about your plans for the future in the way of programme; what is expected of 'Peter' and to let the parents know that they, too, are expected to participate and take a direct interest in Peter's progress. After this formal introduction, bring the family into contact with the Troop as quickly as possible. Perhaps it will be at 'Peter's' investiture or perhaps Dad will be asked to drive his patrol to a hike rendezvous.

Our job as Scouters and parents is to help boys to become healthy, balanced citizens. If we work together we can achieve this end more easily, more happily and the man that results is the more stable and confident because of the unity and accord among those who have trained him.



# CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4

Scoutmaster Jack Young,  
2nd Shale Falls Troop,  
Shale Falls, Ontario.

Dear Jack:

Thank you very much for your last letter. I was much interested to read your comments on the subject of discipline and the effects on home life of present day developments in almost every field of human endeavour. We are caught up in a generation seemingly devoted to automation.

In case you have not done so, I would suggest that you read an article entitled "What's Happening to the Soviet School Child", which was written by the well-known newspaper columnist, Dorothy Thompson, and published in a recent issue of *The Ladies' Home Journal*.

In this article Miss Thompson points out that Russian school children are the best behaved, in and out of school, of any children she had had the opportunity to observe on a journey through eight European countries. In seeking the reasons for this, she discovered that, while the authority of the

teacher was established at the outset, it was less the teacher's authority than the social pressures exercised by the pupils themselves over their school mates which was responsible for the uniformly good behaviour pattern. She found that the student government uses constant praise for achievement and censure, amounting to ridicule, for anti-social behaviour. Much of this may seem worthy of emulation until we come to look into the purpose behind the discipline and, in answering the question "What is the purpose of the Russian education?", Miss Thompson has this to say: "It is obviously to develop the child into an adult who is an effective and wholly obedient member of the community and state. It greatly encourages individual effort but it discourages individual thinking. It does not foster self-reliance but self-immolation. It is basically a system of training rather than of education, and it rests on blind obedience."

This is not to say that discipline does not have a place in our present society and we sometimes feel we have gone too far in the other direction on occasion in per-

mitting too much self-expression and self-determination on the part of the child. Too much freedom can be just as dangerous as too much discipline, and it seems to me that the safest road is the middle road. It is the middle road which we, in Scouting, are trying to follow.

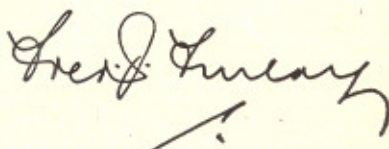
I am reminded of something I read the other day to the effect that beautiful flowers must be tended and cultivated. The only things which are left free to grow as they will are weeds.

It seems to me that the Scout way avoids the evils of a totalitarian system of rigid discipline on the one hand, and the evils of the system of complete self-expression on the other, by encouraging our young people to develop self-discipline in an environment of respect and appreciation of the democratic way of life.

Glad to know that your Fall season in the Troop got away to a good start and that you have a number of new boys from the Pack to keep you busy.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,



Chief Executive Commissioner

## Scout Brotherhood Fund

Balance at 3rd July, 1956	\$1,371.98	Dunbar-Point Grey District, B.C.	8.24
Akela Course, Blue Springs, Ont., 1954	4.70	1st Fairfield 'B' Pack, B.C.	5.00
2nd Ingersoll, Ont., Scout Troop	20.00	1st Gillam Wolf Cub Pack, Man.	1.00
Edmonton, Alta., District Canoe Adventure Camp	5.00	Winnipeg, Man., Scoutmaster's Specialization Course	2.80
Pack Scouters' Part II Wood Badge Course, Fruitdale, B.C.	1.76	8th Prairie Gilwell Pack Scouters' Course	30.00
1st B.C. Gilwell Reunion, Summerland, B.C.	10.54	1st Essex, Ont., Boy Scout Troop	1.90
Vancouver, B.C., South-East Dist. Boy Scouts Assn.	15.75	Duncan-Cremains Dist., B.C., Boy Scouts Assn.	11.55
Mr. Art Davies, Trenton, Ont.	2.20	Balance at 14th Sept., 1956	\$1,492.42

## Cover Picture

The happy looking minister on our cover this month is the Right Reverend D. B. Marsh, Anglican Bishop of the Arctic, and the toys in his arms are the product of Toy Shops in the City of Montreal.

Bishop Marsh will be distributing these toys to needy Indians and Eskimo families in his Diocese.

Our congratulations to the Montreal Toy Shops and all other Groups who take part in similar Good Turns at Christmas.





Dear Sir:

One of our Cub Leaders, some time prior to Christmas, ran a special series of Saturday mornings for her Pack which were devoted to working toward the Toymakers Badge. One of the Group Committeemen assisted and the toys made by the Cubs were sent to an Indian School, through the church.

Two things were accomplished: Cubs who were otherwise qualified and their toys satisfactory gained the Toymaker's Badge. Secondly, the toy shop idea was put across and the idea of doing a good turn for less fortunate children was achieved.

Wally Harper

■ We would be very interested in any other ideas Scouters use to put across this important seasonal Good Turn.

Dear Sir:

Thanks for your letters I received a few times ago.

Since I'm in the military service it's during some time longer before I can answer your letters.

I asked different older scouts if they did know anything about the Tulip presentation. My District Commissioner said this presentation happened each year, since he is in Scouting. Well he is a Scout since 1917.

A tulip grows out of a bulb, but the boys wear only the flower on their breast of course. Around the town, where St. George lived there were many red roses. They tell the presentation comes to remember the War of St. George. This is the red colour and his love for right. Because there are no roses on the 23rd April we give therefore a tulip. Perhaps you know my D.C. His name is A. Beckes, a tall man, he has been in Canada on the Jamboree last year. He is the Conservator of the Dutch Scout Museum.

Thank you very much for the beautiful newspapers from the Jamboree. I'm very glad with them.

When there are more questions you may of course write again, and I answer as soon as possible.

Mr. vander Steen,  
Holland

■ Perhaps there is an idea here for a Canadian Conservation Good Turn.

Dear Sir:

I thought you might be interested in hearing about our Troop's Winter Activities, so here goes!

Here on the west coast, conventional camping in the winter is impossible because of the rainfall, so we rent a ski cabin on Grouse Mountain. (The Scouts raise the rent money through bottle drives). I am enclosing a picture of the cabin taken in December when there wasn't much snow. At the present writing the snow level is even with the upstairs window, about twelve feet above the ground.

In the two years we have had the cabin many of the Scouts have become very proficient skiers and some have entered big races sponsored by the local ski clubs. I am hoping to have two of my Patrol Leaders competing in the Western Canadian Championships to be held here next weekend.

For the last two years we have sponsored an inter-troop ski race for all the North Vancouver Troops. It has proved very popular with the Scouts and it will probably continue to be an annual event. I don't want to sound as if I'm bragging but this year my boys took all the prizes, both individual and team. P.L. Chuck Bingham had the fastest time of 57 seconds over the quarter mile, 20 gate slalom-type course. P.L. L. Barescott was second and P.L. Bob George third. Of course, they have a decided advantage because I give them a lot of coaching between my regular ski school classes.

I am also enclosing a list for your promotion column.

Good Scouting,  
Gerry Reynolds,  
Scoutmaster,  
4th Alpine, B.C. Troop

■ Thank you very much for these interesting ideas. Perhaps other Scouters would like to tell us something of their winter activities.

We would also remind all Scouters to encourage their Courts of Honour to send in lists of Troop Leader, Patrol Leader, Queen's Scout, Bushman's Thong and Religion and Life Award for publication in the column "Congratulations on Your Promotion" in *The Junior Leader*.

Dear Sir:

I have just returned from Blue Springs Scout Reserve, having completed a Part 2 Wood Badge Course for Pack Scouters (July 15 to July 21) and would appreciate it very much if you would allow me some space in your excellent magazine to express my views.

First of all, I feel our Akela, Charlie Pilling, along with his Staff, is to be highly commended for the efficient manner in which all phases of the course were conducted. The discipline was excellent, the food was tops, the instruction enlightening and thought provoking and the morale of the class 100%. During the week I talked with many of the other members of the class and they shared my opinions as to the high standards of the course. I have just finished reading our Chief Executive Commissioner's article in the July-August issue of *The Scout Leader*, "Programme Survey", and note the alarming number of Cubs and Scouts leaving the Movement. While reading this article I couldn't help but wonder if the percentage of boys leaving the Movement wouldn't be greatly reduced if both Pack and Troop Scouters took advantage of the splendid training courses available such as the 74th Class of Pack Scouters just completed at Blue Springs. We worked hard gleaning invaluable information to take back to all corners of Ontario to pass along to our Packs, but we also had the time of our lives and made many lasting friendships. In closing I would like to again thank the Staff and all members of the 74th Class for their part in making the whole course one which I will long remember.

If you have sufficient space available please include the names of the rest of the staff: Mr. Jack Atkinson, Mr. Jim Musson, Mrs. Lydia Woodger and Mrs. Margaret Stephenson.

Thanks kindly and keep those *Scout Leaders* coming

Lloyd Heipel,  
A.D.C. Cubs,  
North Waterloo, Ont., District

■ This is just one of many letters received from Scouters who have taken the part II Wood Badge Courses.

Dear Sir:

Re Stamps for World Scouting! Here are the results of our part in the project: An inter-Six competition was carried on during the spring (16 weeks) and 36 Cubs turned in over 7,000 stamps. We explained that this was one way in which we could help our Brother Scouts in other parts of the World. Parents of the Cubs helped by saving used stamps at their places of business and we kept track of our progress by means of a chart on the wall of our Den indicating the number of stamps turned in weekly by each Six.

Yours sincerely,  
Ramona J. Aitken,  
Cubmaster,  
10th Galt, Ont., Pack

■ Has your Group sent a parcel to the "Stamps for World Scouting" Scheme?



Dear Sir:

A few weeks ago I suggested to the Scouts that they publish their own newspaper. This would serve as good public relations, as well as would give us funds. The boys agreed. They collected it, I edited it a little, and then the R.C.M.P. man typed with stencils. The R.M. allowed us to use their mimeograph. We sold the paper at 10c each copy.

For your information I am enclosing a copy of this little publication. It's our first effort. We plan to do a better job when we publish the paper again sometime around Christmas.

Yours sincerely,  
Morris Holota, S.M.,  
Hafford, Sask.

■ Perhaps those who are interested in producing a paper would like to write to Scoutmaster Holota for more ideas.

Dear Sir:

Yes, we certainly are getting too soft in Scouting.

The ideal Scout camp is the Troop Camp, in some remote place, where the boys must "rough it" and put to the test the Scouting they have learned through the previous winter. As far as possible they should "do it themselves", making cooking utensils, latrines, camp-tables, etc. But too often these days the trend is towards miniature jamboree camps, with too many boys, too many civilized amenities—and hired cooks fixing all the food! In fact the uniforms are all that indicate that it's a Scout Camp at all, and not a Cadet camp.

H. Richmond Stuart,  
Tatamagouche, N.S.

■ What do you think? Are we getting too soft?

Dear Sir:

I thought perhaps you would enjoy seeing a picture of a few of our Cubs that made the kite from the March issue of *The Scout Leader*.

Yours sincerely,  
Mrs. Jessie Johnson,  
S. Burnaby, B.C.

■ Unfortunately, the photo was not clear enough for reproduction but we do appreciate receiving pictures and especially those based on ideas published in *The Scout Leader*.

Dear Sir:

I take great pleasure in congratulating you for inserting two fairly well written texts in FRENCH in your Sept.-October edition.

You set an example to all young Canada, trying to live as real Canadians, in brotherhood with your neighbours, be they English, French or German. This really is according to the spirit of friendliness asked us by our Baden-Powell in Scouting.

I remain one of your many interested readers after twelve years in our Movement.

Yours sincerely,  
Hubert Potvin,  
La Patrie, Montreal, P.Q.

■ We are anxious to keep our French language section in *The Scout Leader* but, unfortunately, have had no contributions from French speaking Scouters to date.

Dear Sir:

Re "Conservation of Wildlife". The boys of this Troop recently (in April) found three fledgling owls (obviously lost), later identified as being the Great Horned Owls. These beautiful birds, two male and one female were cared for by the boys of the Troop and taught to fly. They were then released on July 1. These birds have been seen around the school on two or three occasions since then. I might add that it took the combined efforts of the whole Troop of 20 boys to catch sufficient fresh meat (rabbits, mice, etc.) to keep these birds fed! They have enormous appetites. I have photographs taken at the time of release, would you be interested in these?

H. W. Westwood, Scoutmaster,  
1st Gordon's (Anglican) Indian  
Residential School, Punnichy, Sask.

P.S. The boys named the owls as follows: Faith, Hope and Charity.

■ Thanks for the conservation idea. We do hope other Scouters will send in their conservation stunts.

Dear Sir:

I read with great pleasure Scouter Don's article on Indian Scouting. As a Scoutmaster who has spent more than three years (with a successful Troop) among Indian boys, I can, I think, with some authority, heartily endorse his remarks.

Scouting with Indian boys presents very special problems. And these problems have to be faced sooner or later. The Indian boy has characteristics that are somewhat different from the white boy. While he scores a lot of points over the white boy in some ways, he falls short in others. We must remember his environment. His home and community life are different, and a great number of Indian boys are educated in residential schools. Finally, the average Indian boy has to look forward to an entirely different kind of future to that of his white brother. These result in a slightly different temperament.

We must not forget, though, that he is still a boy, with all the fun, mischief, seriousness and desire for adventure that one finds in any boy worthy of the name.

A lot of adaptation is, therefore, necessary in applying the Scouting programme to Indian boys, but unless one is very careful, it is very easy to distort it to such an extent that it no longer becomes Scouting. I'm sure Scouter Don will agree with me in this.

It appears that most of us play a lone hand with our Indian Troops, with nobody engaged in similar work, within easy call, with whom to compare notes. Indeed, it is not often that one even meets another Scouter who can (and I say this with all respect to my brother Scouters) talk knowledgeably on the subject of Indian Scouts

It is quite often very necessary to modify various tests, both in badge work and Second Class, etc. This is because circumstances simply do not fit in with the book, and although I know that my Field Commissioner is sympathetic toward me in this respect, I cannot help but feel a pang of conscience when I do this, no matter how necessary the action. In this respect I would like to see some form of standardization.

Not long ago a very senior Scouter told me that there had not been much research in our field of Scouting. I can well understand that, as we must be very much in the minority, neither do we indulge (much to our shame) in any publicity, but I do believe that something could and should be done to further the aims of Scouting among Indian boys.

I venture to suggest that a get-together of interested Scouters be arranged. Surely there are not too many of us to meet together in camp somewhere? I suggest this, instead of a formal conference, for two reasons. First, no Indian group has money to spare, and camp would be inexpensive. Second, a camp is always an attraction, and something to look forward to. The exchange of ideas and general pooling of information, at such a gathering, could not help but sort out a lot of the troubles we now have.

We very often read articles, and hear pretty speeches on the hope that someday the Indian will take his rightful place among his white brethren in the world. Those of us who are close to the Indian cannot see this happening in our life-time. There are many obstacles to be overcome, which need not be discussed here but which, I must say, do not appear to be receiving much attention at the moment. However, a lot of these obstacles can be overcome in the proper training of the youngsters, especially the boys.

As a professional worker among Indian boys (I am Boys' Supervisor in one of our larger Indian Residential Schools) I know the value of Scouting. My experience has shown me that the average Indian boy wants Scouting and that generally he is a very good Scout. On the other hand, Scouting offers what the Indian boy needs; training in self-reliance, thrift, initiative, self-discipline, citizenship, and above all other things, as Scouter Don puts it, "to make his religion meaningful."

Scouting among Indian boys presents a challenge that cannot be ignored. We must think in terms not of today, nor of twenty years hence, but even further in the future than possibly our own lifetimes, for surely our Indian friends will in time take their rightful place, and Scouting today can do a lot towards hastening that time.

Yours in Scouting,  
H. W. Westwood, Scoutmaster,  
1st Gordon's (Anglican) Indian  
Residential School, Punnichy, Sask.

■ While we do not wish to enter into a lengthy controversy on Scouting with Indian boys, we would be interested in any letters from those qualified to discuss this specialized subject.



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Dear Sir:

I am a Scout leader and I am very interested in collecting Scout emblems of countries, cities and districts. In my collection, I have got only one from Canada and I hope I could enlarge it in the future. Would you be kind enough to make an announcement in your publication requesting any of the Scouts and Scout Leaders of your place, who are also having such a hobby, to exchange with me.

Thanking you for your kind assistance and hoping that I could hear from your Scouts soon.

Yours faithfully,  
Wilson S. C. Wu.,  
Hong Kong

■ Anyone wishing to exchange badges, please write to us for Mr. Wu's complete address.

Dear Sir:

To date, Conservation training in the 2nd Geraldton Scout Troop has been of primary importance because of the S.M.'s inclination and the A.S.M.'s occupation and the Troop's location. Being fortunate enough to be living in Ontario's northwest with its wonderful woods, lakes and streams, the boys have a natural interest in the wilds and are concerned with conserving the best of it.

Thus far, an overall programme has suffered to some extent because of business pressure on the leaders. Nevertheless, we are the proud possessors of one Forestry Conservationist, two Wildlife and two Water Conservation badges, and the boys say this is merely the beginning. The Forest Conservation Badge was awarded to T.L. Bobby Bell, who completed the practical part of the requirements by fighting a forest fire for four days, for the Chief Forest Ranger. Bob, at that time, was only 16, and I found out later that a fire-fighter must be at least 18. Imagine, it just did not occur to him to mention his age. After the fire Chief Ranger Anderson was not too disturbed; as a matter of fact he gave Bob a job at the base for the rest of the summer, but no more fires for Bobby.

P.L. Ron Hamilton and P.L. Calvin Westover both hold Wildlife and Water Conservation Badges. These were won by the boys after a three-day Lake Patrol with A.S.M. McKenzie, who is a Conservation Officer with the Department of Lands and Forests, and also my A.S.M. On this patrol the three completely covered Kenogamis Lake (22 miles end to end) by canoe and performed all duties of a Conservation Officer, i.e. checking anglers, seeking suspected illegal gill nets, checking beaver dams on the creeks and making wildlife observations for the records of a Government Department; also checking the amount of wild fowl feed. Two nights were spent under canvas, one at either end of the lake. On the morning of the second day the boys were given a small quantity of salt and told to have lunch ready by one o'clock???. The lads came through with

flying colours, boiling pickerel, lily roots, a salad of inner bark of birch and Labrador tea. It was edible, but supper (pork chops) was greatly appreciated especially by the A.S.M. In addition to this the boys had to be letter perfect on the answers to the required questions. The boys also built three dams at Magnet Creek.

Ron Hamilton and Calvin Westover will be qualifying for their Forest Badge in about 11 days.

During Patrol hike the emphasis is always on Conservation and at meetings there are lectures on identification of trees and general knowledge of the woods.

Ten days ago the Division of Reforestation, Department of Lands and Forests, asked if some of the Scouts were available to pick white spruce cones. Boys were detailed into crews and, under supervision of the A.S.M., went forth into the forests seeking the cones. A nursery is planned in the district and spruce cones are greatly needed. The boys went out one week-end and the goal was 100 bushels. This goal was not reached but 83 bushels were picked.

This work by the boys qualified them in part for their Forest Conservation Badge and it was this reason, rather than the \$6.00 per bushel they received for the work, that spurred them on. Some of the boys received a tidy sum and the bulk of the money is apparently going to be spent on school books and snow shoes.

There are other things that we do, so if other information is needed we will be only too glad to assist. We have a little on Winter Scouting and a few pictures.

Please find enclosed a picture that we had for a Conservation Display at a Tea and Bake Sale and which also was used at a Father and Son Banquet.

Scoutingly yours,  
K. Zroback,  
Geraldton, Ontario

■ We are sure Mr. Zroback would be happy to hear from other Scouters who would like further information on the schemes he has outlined in his letter.

**Other letters for your attention**  
Dear Akela, Bagheera, Baloo and Kim:

A letter of thanks and heartfelt appreciation is in order, so I pen these lines to let you know how I enjoyed the Scouters Preliminary Course.

I feel quite superior to my husband (he is Akela and I his helper of the Seconee-Bronx Park Wolf Cub Pack). The reason for it is I have a mad scramble of notes, games, do's and don'ts in my notebook, and only I can decipher the mysterious scrawl.

I have received invaluable aid and so many helpful hints, and it's all due to the four of you with your unwavering patience and experience.

Now I can face the ring of 17 green caps and feel confident I can help them on the road to being good Scouts. I have a long way to go yet, but have a pleasant feeling that if I do my best we will have lots of hours of good Cubbing.

Congratulations and good luck to you all in the tremendous wonderful job you are all doing.

Sincerely,  
(Sgd.) Mrs. E. Strapps  
(Raksha)

Dear Sir:

We are forming a Scout Troop at our school, and I wondered if you could allow us, through the medium of your magazine, to make an appeal for gifts of Scout uniforms.

As you probably know, our boys are all Treaty Indians from the most Northern Reserves, and have no funds available for the purchase of the necessary items. Our Auxiliary resources are already strained to the limit in providing ordinary clothing for the 400 children in residence at the school.

I feel sure that there must be many families who have old uniforms that their boys have outgrown and who, perhaps, would be glad of the opportunity to find a further use for these uniforms and, at the same time, perform a very worthwhile good turn.

Any gift, no matter how small, would be greatly appreciated, and should be addressed to me at the address below.

Yours sincerely,  
John J. T. Johnstone,  
Vice-Principal,  
Prince Albert Indian  
Residential School,  
Prince Albert, Sask.



# GAMES FOR THE TROOP

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

## Knots

Pioneering Patrol Teams Relay

### Ladder Relay

Equipment: For each Patrol, six lashing ropes, two poles 6-10 ft. long, three sticks 2-3 ft. long (2-3" in diameter).

Method: Teams line up in relay formation, opposite equipment. On signal lead player runs up, lashes half of one rung onto pole to start team's ladder, runs back, touches off next man who runs up and lashes on other half to complete first rung, and so on until ladder is completed. Then all players run and hold ladder while one Scout climbs to top. If team has less than six players, one or more do two lashings.

Scoring: First to finish and test OK, wins.

Variation: Testing and Scoring. 20 points for first ladder lashed, 15 for 2nd, 10 for 3rd, 5 for 4th. Teams exchange places and each man climbs opponent's ladder to test lashings. Subtract 10 points if rung slips; 20 if lashing becomes undone.

Knotting Patrol Teams Facing Lines

### Bowline-Sheet Bend Draw

Equipment: One knotting rope, at least 6 feet long, for each Scout.

Method: Each Patrol forms two facing lines. Each player holds rope in right hand, raised above his head. At word "Go", each races to tie bowline around his waist, then join ropes together with sheet bend. Players lean backward with full weight to test knots.

Scoring: First Patrol to have all knots tied correctly and all Scouts leaning backward, wins.

Variation: Bowline Pull. Players in relay formation. Patrols face each other. Line is drawn down centre. Each man is then opposite a player from another Patrol on other side of line. At signal, each ties bowline around his opponent's waist and tries to pull him across line. When time is called Patrol wins that has most players on its side of line.

## Physical Fitness

Physical Fitness, Half-Troop Teams Facing Lines

## Horse and Rider

Equipment: None.

Method: Line up Troop according to size and count of 1, 2, 1-2 etc. "Ones" become a team and face "twos", about 25' apart. Teams line up again according to size and count off 1-2-3-4 etc. Leader calls two numbers, for example, 7 on 3. The two No. 7 players hop on No. 3's and ride out to battle foe. Object is to dethrone opponent by charging and pulling. Horses cannot touch each other.

Scoring: When any part of players' bodies touch ground, other than horses feet, score one point for opponents.

Variation—Horse and Rider Tug-O-War: Teams line up for Tug-O-War. Riders "mount" horses and join right hand with left hand of rider in front. At signal lead off riders of the two teams join hands, and teams start "tugging". Team loses when it breaks or is pulled over a given line.

Basic Scouting Patrol Corners

### Patrol Teams—Newspaper Study

Equipment: One issue of the same day's newspaper for each Patrol. Pencils.

Method: Patrols in Patrol corners, each with the same day's issue of a newspaper. On signal, Patrols start searching for articles of news items which illustrate some Scout Law. Items are torn or cut out of newspaper and Patrols write on the clipping the Scout Law involved along with their Patrol name.

Scoring: Clippings are collected by the Troop leaders and the Patrol with the most clippings in given time, wins.

Variation: Patrols cut out news items, illustrating Scout Laws broken and/or kept. First to find clippings for all twelve Scout Laws, wins.

Variation 2: Leaders select one of the more difficult laws to illustrate. First Patrol to find specified law, wins.

## Fun

### The Emperor's Throne

Equipment: None.

Method: Scouts sit in a half circle. Seats are numbered consecutively from

one end to the other. No. 1 is the Emperor's Throne. At the other end of the half circle is the Dunce's Seat, with the highest number. The Dunce starts game by calling the number of a seat. The Scout whose seat number has been called must immediately respond by calling another number. Any hesitation or error puts that Scout in the Dunce's Seat, and those with higher numbers than him move up one seat. Their numbers are changed to the numbers of the seats they sit on.

Object of game is to get to sit in the Emperor's Throne and to stay there. As the Scouts learn the game, speed it up. Continue as long as desired.

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# GAMES FOR THE PACK

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

## Action Games Follow the Leader

Akela makes some everyday action, say, combing hair. When he stops each Cub must do something in the same cycle, say, putting on hair-oil or brushing hair; e.g. Akela—wipe shoes on doormat; Cubs—shake hands in welcome, press bell, etc.

## Leader of the Band

Each Cub represents an instrument. Akela is the conductor and leads his band in a silent or noisy recital. When Akela begins to play an instrument, the Cub playing that instrument must jump up and take over the conducting until Akela changes back or takes over another instrument.

## Whirligigs

Cubs are divided into teams. At the word "Go" No. 1 in each team runs round his team. When he gets in front of each team again, No. 2 holds on to him, and they both run round team. This proceeds until all Cubs have joined on and raced round. They then all fall on the ground in same position in which they started, the winning team being the one down first.

## Compass

Name—Compass Points

Type—Instructional (Compass)

Equipment Required—None

Cubs in open formation. The four sides of the room are indicated as North, South, East, West. Whenever the umpire calls a direction the players immediately turn to face that point. When a Cub makes a first mistake, he places his hand on his head, second mistake two hands on head, third mistake he sits down.

## Relay

### Relay: Grim Grip

Relay formation. First Cub jumps both feet together with thin book gripped between knees and carrying small ball to end of lair and half-way back. From half-way line he throws ball to No. 2, who must catch and then do likewise.

## Relay: Test Pilot

Pilots must be able to keep clear head. An A.C.M. or instructor opposite each Six at far end of lair. First Cub balances book to half-way line where he leaves it and then runs to Instructor, jumps at him, clasps his legs around Instructor's waist, and bends over backwards until he touches the ground, supported by Instructor. Then Cub crawls between Instructor's legs, runs to half-way line, balances book back and hands to next Cub, and so on.

## Dressing Relay Race

Cubs fall in, in files. A coat and cap are given to first in each file. At given signal, they race to a stated point, at the same time putting on coat and cap. When they get back they take off coat and cap and hand them to No. 2, who proceeds in the same way. The winning team is the first one to have coat and cap placed on ground at starting point after each Cub has run.

N.B. Umpire must see that no boys undress until they are at a starting-point.

## Review

Name—True or False

Type—Instructional

Equipment Required—Set of Questions Game played as review on year's work. Questions asked and answered by Sixes, e.g.: Mother Wolf's name was Tabaqui—False. Rabsha was her name. Baloo bought Mowgli's life at the price of a bull? False. It was Bagheera.

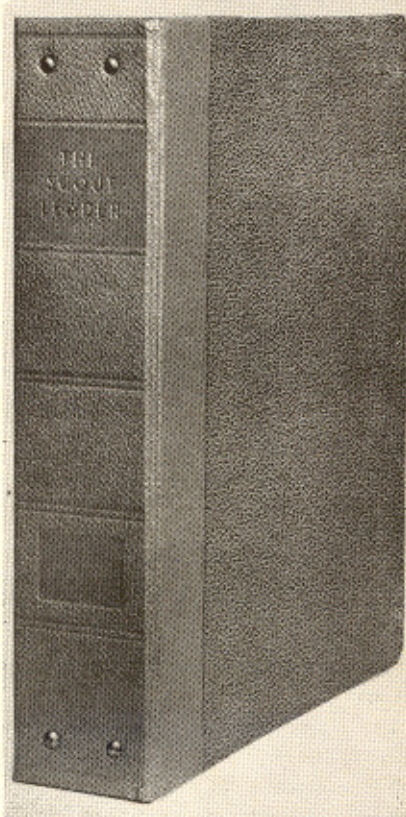
A boy may not join in the Grand Howl until after his Investiture? True. Until his investiture he is not a Cub, only a new chum, and may not take part in any Grand Howl.

## Sense Training

### Whispering a Message

Each Six stands in file behind the Sixer, with about two yards between each Cub. The Sixers are told a message by Akela which they must take back to their Sixes and whisper to the next Cub. The Cub repeats the message to the Cub behind him, and so on. The team which passes the message down to the end most correctly wins.

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## J.I.M. News Flashes

By the time you read this, there will be less than ten months before our Contingent will be on its way.

### Attendance:

A total of 67 countries have indicated their intentions of sending Contingents, totalling 31,075 Scouts to "J.I.M.", in 1957. The largest contingent is Germany with 2,600 and the smallest is Mauritius with 1. Canada is sending 1,400.

### Canadian "J.I.M." Committees:

The Canadian Contingent to "J.I.M." is the largest that has ever been sent abroad from this country. In order to handle the vast amount of organization that will be needed, committees must be set up at the District and Provincial level and, in some cases, at the Group level particularly where there is not a District.

The responsibilities of these Committees will be:

- The processing of all applications.
- The selection of personnel to attend "J.I.M."
- The registration of personnel selected.
- Where considered necessary, to arrange for transportation to move their section of the Contingent to the rendez-vous points in Canada and return.
- To keep the public informed about what is happening through a strong Public Relations organization.
- To give any other assistance.

### "J.I.M." Sub-Camps:

The Sub-Camps of Jubilee "J.I.M." are named after the previous eight World Jamborees:

Headquarters Camp, Olympia, 1920  
Jamboree Sub-Camps

Copenhagen, 1924  
Arrowe Park, 1929  
Godollo, 1933  
Vogelzang, 1937  
Moisson, 1947

Rover Moot, Bad Ischl, 1951  
Indaba, Niagara-on-the-Lake, 1955

### Passports:

Each member of the Contingent must have a valid passport. Application Forms may be obtained at any Post Office.

### Personal Equipment:

All personal equipment will be carried in a rucksack or similar pack. The total weight is limited to 44 lbs. of baggage per person.

Itemized equipment lists will be issued at a later date.

All Patrol and Troop equipment will be supplied by Canadian Headquarters.

Identification insignia, neckerchiefs, etc. will be issued before the Contingent leaves Canada.

### Special Rations:

It is necessary, that all persons requiring special rations during "J.I.M.", due to religious faiths, make note of this on their application forms.

### Medical Examination:

Maintenance of good health within the Contingent is of the utmost importance. The following rules have been established:

- Every member of the Contingent must be medically examined by a medical doctor who must state that he considers the applicant fit to attend "J.I.M.". This ex-

amination is to take place just prior to leaving for "J.I.M."

- A Medical Form (JIM-M1) is provided and is to be completed in duplicate.
- Every member of the Contingent must produce evidence of successful vaccination against small pox within three years prior to August 1st, 1957. This is a Canadian Government requirement. As vaccinations can cause a great deal of discomfort during travel, it is suggested that any one needing to be vaccinated, do so at least three months prior to departure.
- It is strongly recommended that every member of the Contingent have TABT inoculations.

### Visitor Camping:

There will be NO visitor camping, either within the Canadian Contingent Camp Sites or within the "J.I.M." Site boundaries. Any person wishing to visit "J.I.M." is advised to make their reservations with hotels, inns, etc. now, through a local travel agency.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT THE INDABA

Here is your opportunity to discuss your problems with Scouters from all over the world.

There are to be three Conference sessions on the mornings of August 3rd, 5th, and 10th. We have been asked to suggest subjects for discussion.

If you have a subject that you think would be of general interest, put it down on paper with as much detail and background material as you can and send it to the Editor. Subjects will be submitted from all over the world and submission will not necessarily mean that your subject will be accepted. However, clarity of presentation will help the Programme Committee decide.

Submissions will be accepted up to January 31st, 1957.

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# Fourth American Jamboree, Valley Forge, Pa., U.S. July 12th - 19th, 1957

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Canada has been invited by Boy Scouts of America to send a Contingent to their Fourth National Jamboree. It is expected that this Contingent will number 530 Scouts and Scouters. Further details will be published in the next issue of this magazine.

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# Opportunity Knocks But Once!

The Canadian Contingents going to "J.I.M." and the 4th American Jamboree will be supplied with new equipment, specially designed for Patrol camping purposes.

The equipment will be used only at the Jamborees and after those events will be available for sale to the field at greatly reduced rates.

If your Group, District or Province is interested in this offer, advance orders for the equipment will be accepted *now*. Prepaid delivery to any point in Canada will take place after the Jamborees. A deposit of \$10.00 must accompany all orders.

The equipment will be sold in Troop and/or Patrol sets only. The following list shows the contents and prices of each set of equipment:

## Troop Equipment

(Complete Set)

1 Troop Equipment Box <sup>1</sup>	\$ 11.85
1 Cash Box	4.50
1 Food Box <sup>2</sup>	6.40
3 Tents (comp. w/poles & pegs)	180.00
1 Wooden Mallet (w/handle)	1.75
1 Bushmans Saw	7.50
1 Felling Axe (w/mask)	5.25
1 File (8")	1.00
1 Sharpening Stone (w/case)	1.00
1 Hammer	1.50
1 Camp Shovel, D-handle type	2.95
Assorted Rope	5.00
2 Hand Basins (12") @ .75	1.50
2 Canvas Water Buckets	3.90
6 Plastic Cups & Saucers	3.50
6 Teaspoons	.75
1 Milk Jug (1½ qt. enamel)	1.95
1 Tea Pot	3.00
1 Coffee Percolator (Comp.)	4.50
1 First Aid Kit	8.00
1 Holy Bible	2.00
1 Prayers for the Brotherhood of Scouts	.35
1 Canadian Ensign (for parade purposes)	7.50
1 Troop Flag	9.00
1 Canadian Ensign (pole type)	7.25
1 Green Flag Pole Cord	1.25
1 R.W.&B. Flag Pole Cord	1.25
1 Flag Pole (w/Scout Crest)	7.85
1 Flag Pole (w/Crown)	7.85
2 Flag Covers	4.70
2 Flag Pole Carriers	3.90
1 Flag Pole Pulley	.35
1 Tent Repair Kit	1.75

Miscellaneous	8.00
Retail Price	\$318.80
Sale Price	\$150.00

<sup>1</sup>Made of plywood—36" long, 20" wide and 20" deep—on a design approved by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

<sup>2</sup>Made of plywood—19" long, 12" wide and 12" deep—designed to fit into a corner of the Troop box.

N.B. There are only 50 Troop Equipment sets for sale.

## Patrol Equipment

(Complete Set)

1 Patrol Box <sup>1</sup>	\$ 11.85
1 Food Box <sup>2</sup>	6.40
1 Dining Shelter (w/poles and pegs)	37.50
1 Wooden Mallet (w/handle)	1.75
2 Tents (comp. w/poles & pegs)	75.00
1 Fire Grid	2.50
1 Felling Axe (w/mask)	5.25
1 Bushmans Saw	7.50
1 Camp Shovel, D-handle type	2.95
Assorted Rope	3.00
1 Camp Cooks Tool Kit	5.95
1 Potato Pot (w/lid, 3½ qt.)	3.65

3 Hand Basins (12" dia.)	2.25
2 Dish Pans (20" dia.)	4.30
1 Fry Pan (12" dia.)	3.95
2 Canvas Water Buckets	3.90
1 Camp Cooking and Eating Set	17.75
1 Water Dipper	.60
1 Milk Can (gal. size, w/lid)	2.50
1 Milk Jug (enamel, 1½ qt. size)	1.95
1 Mixing Bowl (10")	1.50
1 Butter Dish (Plastic w/lid)	4.20
1 Set Unbreakable Cannisters	
1 Set Plastic Food Bags	.55
1 Set Salt & Pepper Shakers	.35
1 Pr. Kitchen Mitts	1.00
Miscellaneous	8.00
Retail Price	\$216.10
Sale Price	\$110.00

<sup>1</sup>Made of plywood—36" long, 20" wide and 20" deep—on a design approved by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

<sup>2</sup>Made of plywood—19" long, 12" wide and 12" deep—designed to fit into a corner of the Patrol box.

N.B. There are only 200 Patrol Equipment sets for sale.

## Jamboree Equipment ORDER FORM

Please reserve

\_\_\_\_\_ sets of Troop Equipment  
\_\_\_\_\_ sets of Patrol Equipment  
for

\_\_\_\_\_ Group  
\_\_\_\_\_ District  
\_\_\_\_\_ Province  
\_\_\_\_\_ Other  
of the Boy Scouts Association

Equipment to be delivered to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Town/City \_\_\_\_\_  
Province \_\_\_\_\_  
Deposit of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is attached.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_



# AKELA'S DEN



## Putting across reading to Wolf Cubs

Here, in a few short words, is what one of Canada's most outstanding Librarians has to say about the reading requirements in the Wolf Cub Tests

November 15th to 22nd is Young Canada's Book Week and we urge all Scouters to introduce their boys to the fascination of reading.

REALIZING the great interest being shown throughout Canadian Scouting towards our Cub Reading Tests, we have recently been talking with Miss Elizabeth Homer Morton, the Executive Secretary of the Canadian Library Association who is wholeheartedly in favour of the methods through which Canadian Scouting is encouraging the reading habits of the youth of our country. Readers of this magazine will probably be greatly interested in her replies to the following key questions:

Q. At what age are Canadian boys most interested in reading?

A. It is probably the period of the "middle-aged child" . . . i.e. from 8 to 12. At this period the boy has just learned to read, has developed a taste for reading, and in fact, can't get enough material to satisfy his new interest. There is a rapid drop-off of interest in reading when the boy goes into High School. Time is cut, extra studies, involved subjects and dates, etc., all tend to discourage early teen-age reading.

Q. Have you any suggestions for parents to help the boy during this period?

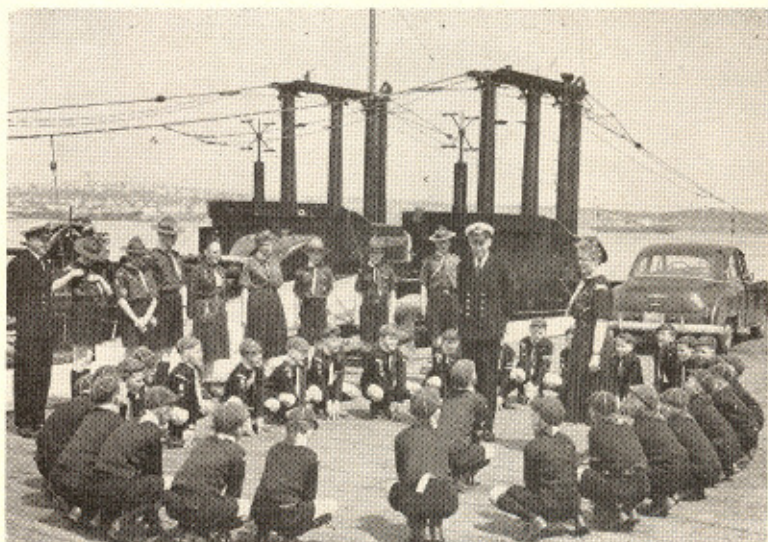
A. Parents can greatly encourage this new urge by supplying all sorts of books, which can be scattered casually around the home. Father will probably find his son peering over his Popular Science magazines, as at this age the youngster is vitally interested in how things are made, and what makes them work. Books such as Hunt's story of Mountaineering can capture the youngster's adventurous imagination. There is a vast amount of material on the market for this age group.

Q. What help are librarians able to

give Cubs on this Test?

A. Firstly, librarians can visit the Pack and tell a story and then show the Cubs the book from which the story was told, and then talk to the Cubs on how they can borrow the book, and others like it, from their library. Films too, could be used to great advantage, and a new series is now available, entitled "Picture Book Parade" which is proving to be of great use in encouraging boys to borrow the book which can particularly interest them. Packs may visit their local library and a successful visit might comprise of a tour

through the building finishing with a story from the Librarian. A practical Good Turn either by a District or an individual Pack, would be to present their library with a set of books on Cubbing and Scouting which would then in turn, be read by other boys. This of course would be a wonderful opportunity for a special Pack meeting. Don't forget too, that as well as helping and assisting the Cubs on handicraft work, the librarian can also help by showing them how to compile book lists and in fact many libraries have these on hand all the time.



It isn't every day that a Submarine Commander is saluted with a Wolf Cub Grand-howl. The boys here are from the First Chester, Nova Scotia Pack with Akela Betty Maning standing beside Lieutenant Commander Evan Petley-Jones, Officer Commanding H.M.S. Ambush. The Cubs by the way had a complete tour of H.M.C. Dockyards and the thrill of looking through a periscope, seeing torpedos and talking to many English and Canadian sailors. Later in the day they visited the famous ice-breaker H.M.C.S. Labrador where they were treated to ice cream and cookies and shown a movie of the Labrador's recent voyage.



## Books for Wolf Cubs

Q. Have you any suggestions to offer to our Scouters to guide them in encouraging the following boys on these tests:

- a) the slow boy.
- b) the sports minded boy.
- c) the active boy who seems too busy to read.

A. This is a position in which you will have to be very careful. Remember that your work is a complement to the instruction the boy is receiving from his school teacher. Be careful that we do not try to interfere with the mechanics of teaching. With the slow boy we can use the stepping stone approach by which he may be directed to a book that he can read and that he enjoys reading, even though it may be somewhat childish, and he can then gradually progress onwards in his reading adventures. For the active boy we can help to awaken his reading interests through the loan of such outdoor books as Seton's "Woodcraft", and Beard's "Shelter, Shack and Shanties", etc., and of course, for the sports minded boy the obvious approach would be through the many excellent books on sports, hockey, baseball, etc., of which Lee Allen's "100 Years of Baseball" is but one of hundreds of fine examples.

Q. How would you tie these new tests with the rest of the Cub work?

A. Well right away, I should point out how that it is necessary to read books for finding your knowledge on all your other test work. Then too, we should encourage the attitude of "Where does the reef knot originate, and let's find out more about St. George". Thus a guided enquiry on these lines will lead the Cub into more and more reading of the right type of stories

*Buckskin Brigadier* by E. A. McCourt. \$2.00—(Macmillan)

The story of the Alberta Field Force, organized to quell Indian uprisings.

*The Nor'westers* by M. W. Campbell. \$2.00—(Macmillan)

The creation and growth of the North West Fur Trading Company.

*The Five Chinese Brothers* by Claire H. Bishop. \$2.00—Coward (Longmans)

The amusing and eventful story of five Chinese brothers, each exactly like the other but each with his own particular gift.

*The Fables of Aesop* by Joseph Jacobs. \$2.25—(Macmillan)

Old moral tales retold by Joseph Jacobs in simple and sufficiently modernized language, yet retaining the terse form of the original.

*The Odyssey of Homer* by Alfred J. Church. \$2.25—(Macmillan)

One of the great stories of the world, the tale of the wanderings of Ulysses, in a simple retelling which retains the dignity of the original.

*Robin Hood* by Carola Oman. \$2.25 Dent (Hollinger House)

The lively exploits of Robin Hood and his merry band, related in a style unburdened by archaic language.

*The Story of Doctor Dolittle* by Hugh Lofting. \$2.50—Lippincott (Hollinger House)

A nonsense tale of the first order about Doctor John Dolittle and his animal friends who journey to Africa to cure "a terrible sickness among the monkeys".

*Robin Hood* by Ward Lock. \$1.00—(British Book Service) Age 7 to 10

The text of the famous Robin Hood stories has been specially written for the young reader, and the illustrations have the true flavour of Robin Hood and his Merry Men living gaily and dangerously in Sherwood Forest. (An all-colour picture book edition).

*The Blue Book of Saints*

*The Brown Book of Saints*

*The Red Book of Saints*

by Christine Chaudler. \$1.00 (Ryerson) Age 8 to 12

Each book contains eight or nine stories or legends, of famous saints. Illustrated in black and white.

*Dead Man's Cave* by Canon Fraser.

\$1.25—(Ryerson) Age 8 to 12

Adventure of four boys who are "spelunkers" or "pot-holers". Story full of mystery and excitement.

*Kidnapped and Treasure Island* by R. L. Stevenson. \$1.25—(British Book Service) Age 10 to 14

Two additional favourites at an inexpensive price.

*The Book of Pirates* by A. L. Hayward. \$1.50—(British Book Service) Age 10 to 14

The Pirates who appear in this book include such famous names as Sir Henry Morgan, Captain Ned Teach, and Captain Kidd. All the stories are true and have been retold from old books and records, jotted from the pirates' own records. This should satisfy the urge that young boys sometimes have to read about rogues and cut-throats, there are plenty of both here.



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# SCOUTING Digest

## The Governor-General Visits Aklavik

"Zero hour arrived and on the dot of four His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada entered All Saints Hospital, Aklavik. In the nurses' living room he met the staff. Eskimo and Indian ward aides, girls who worked in the kitchen, Mr. Willis, the engineer, the Eskimo male staff, and the nurses and other white workers, all were introduced just as they stood, even the humblest worker taking his or her place according to where he or she was standing at the time to meet the representative of the Queen. It seemed so typical of the present attitude of the staff of the hospital, where all work together so smoothly for the Kingdom of God.

"At All Saints School the playroom and school room open into one large room, and when the Governor-General walked in there were the Girl Guides, Scouts, Brownies and Cubs drawn up on parade. He met them as a Scout and was thrilled to find that there were only four children in the entire school who were not dressed as, or were members of one or other of the groups, and that only because they were too young. The snappy salute and the left hand-shake which each one received made them realize how much the simple and to-the-point talk which he gave them came from experience as a Scouter. One boy with shining eyes proudly spoke to him, for the Governor-General remembered meeting him at the Jamboree. His Excellency said that this school troop was the finest he had ever visited and added, 'I mean that.'

—From *The Arctic News*

## Scholastic Honours for Jamboree Scouts

We are sure that all readers of *The Scout Leader* will join with us in congratulating Queen's Scout Ian Gray of the 14th Halifax, who recently won the Union Carbide Scholarship valued at \$2,000 and the Canadian Mathe-

matical Congress Scholarship valued at \$400.00. Our hat is also off to Charles Downey of the 1st Armdale, who has been awarded the I.O.D.E. Scholarship valued at \$1,600 and a Carleton York Memorial Scholarship valued at \$200. Both of these Queen's Scouts were members of the Nova Scotia contingent to the 8th World Jamboree.

## An Exciting Tour

For anyone who is planning a trip to the United States on a joint exercise with Scouts of the Boy Scouts of America we would suggest you write to Scouter Angus Gilbert, 30 Ferguson Avenue, Capreol, Ontario. We have just received an interesting report on the 1st Capreol Troop's summer activities, telling of the wonderful time enjoyed by the boys of this Troop throughout such a tour.

## Group Good Turn

From Pointe Claire, Que., comes an interesting story on one Akela's contribution to highway traffic safety and good Scouting. This Scouter discovered that her community did not have a by-law requiring bicycles to carry a light when ridden at night. She was able to arouse the interest of the Kinsmen's Club and the Town Council, too, who after careful consideration, agreed that such a by-law should be passed in their municipality.

Perhaps other Scouters should enquire about similar by-laws in their communities.

## Unique Honour

Archdeacon Guy B. Gordon of Niagara Falls recently celebrated his 80th birthday. During his lifetime he has given outstanding service to the Boy Scouts Movement as well as to the Church. To honour him the parish of Christ Church is planning to install a three panel stained glass window showing a Cub, Scout and Soldier facing upward at the Crucifixion.

## Baby Sitters' Manual

The volunteer firemen of Richmond, B.C., printed 10,000 copies of the booklet "Baby Sitters' Manual". Through the co-operation of local schools, Scouts assisted with the distribution to these manuals to boys and girls who are prospective baby sitters.

## Conservation Project

Most of the Scout Troops in the city of Edmonton participated recently in the largest tree planting scheme ever scheduled. In the city working with the Parks Department over 7,500 were planted in one day.

## Interesting District Bulletin

We would like to congratulate the editorial staff of the Peel, Ontario, District Bulletin which they have named "The Peel Powder Horn". This is a very interesting District Bulletin which we feel sure other Scouters throughout Canada might like to see. If you would like a copy please write to Mrs. Mary Tedder, Box 429, Lorne Park, Ontario.

## Hamilton Scouts Save the Turkey

A novel Conservation story is a report from a farmer at Millgrove, Ontario, who tells how the Scout Troop from the 7th St. James' Church Group, Hamilton, were camping on his farm, when a severe storm hit the area, temporarily destroying his power supply. The heat and light in the turkey brooder failed and straightaway the very young turkey poult started crowding and piling up. Immediately the Scouts raced to their campsite through the torrential rain and returned with a number of flashlights which they placed around the brooder. This quickly calmed down the turkey poults and their lives were saved.

This practical good turn so impressed the farmer that he has written to the President of the Hamilton Boy Scouts assuring him that any Scout Troop is welcome to use his land.



## Order Your Scouting Christmas Cards Now



The Cards illustrated above are just the thing for sending your Christmas greetings to Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and other members of the Association or supporters.



Both cards come complete with envelopes and are packaged in lots of 1 dozen.

Price per dozen 85c



Order Direct From:

The Stores Department  
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# Veillée "Jungle"

Par SCOUT DE FRANCE

Pour le camp le Belhumeur, les louveteaux ont décidé de préparer une belle veillée jungle. Ce sera magnifique de revivre l'histoire de Mowgli à la tombée de la nuit, comme dans la vraie jungle. (Tu sais que les loups partent en chasse quand le soleil est couché).

Ils ont choisi la chasse de Kaa, parce que ce sera amusant à jouer; les louveteaux se rejouissent à l'idée de faire les bandar-logs.

—Moi, je ferai Chil, a dit François, et je parlerai à Mowgli du haut d'un arbre.

—Vous nous raconterez bien d'histoire, Akéla, pour qu'on n'oublie pas de détails... tous les maîtres-mots que Mowgli savait et disait à Bagheera... et tout ce que disait Baloo des Bandar-logs... et la visite de Baloo et Bagheera à Kaa quand ils ont su que Mowgli était aux grottes froides.

—Ne t'inquiète pas, Yves, je n'oublierai rien. Il faudra aussi prévoir un "bon campeur" pour entretenir le feu. —Que dirais-tu si l'on terminait la scène mimée par la danse de la faim de Kaa?

—Et si on faisait des masques, avant de partir? Avouez, chef, que ça serait

sensas! On demandera un truc à Bob.

Et voilà les masques réalisés par la meute: Baloo, Bagheera, Kaa, sur les conseils de Bob.

### Matériel:

—Du bristol blanc (le carton serait trop raide et cassant).

—Des agrafes et une agrafeuse de bureau; c'est beaucoup plus solide que la colle.

—Des ciseaux.

—De la peinture.

### Comment les réaliser:

Il faut que tu agrandisses les patrons de masques, suivant le système du carreau, pour être sûr que ce soit bien exact. Pour cela, tu dessines au crayon sur ton bristol des carrés de 4 cm. de côté. Puis tu refais le dessin du masque, le même trait (en plus grand, bien sûr) dans un grand carreau de ton bristol, que dans un petit carreau du dessin de Bob.

Une fois le dessin refait, tu découpes et tu assembles en plaçant le point A sur le point A'... clac! une agrafe; le point B sur le point B'... clac! une autre, etc. . . .

Et enfin, tu peins tes masques.

Et ta veillée sera belle, louveteau.

## DEBOUT, LOUVETEAUX



### 2<sup>e</sup> couplet

Debout sur le sol de notre race  
Debout pour saluer le passé  
L'honneur qu'un drapeau nous retrace  
C'est nos aïeux qui l'on amassé.



# The Age of Going Up

By JOHN THURMAN, Camp Chief, Gilwell Park,  
International Training Centre, England

As I told many of you when I toured through your country, Canada has a quite remarkably disproportionate number of Cubs to Scouts. I know this gives many of you very proper concern for it must mean that Scouting in the Troop is not sufficiently attractive to hold the interest of the boy, and it must also mean that a great many of the boys who join the Movement as Cubs never become Scouts. I ought perhaps to put that into focus and add that a far greater number of boys who join the Movement in Canada fail to become Scouts than happens in most other countries. This is not a matter of opinion but a definite trend indicated by your recent Programme Survey.

Now I must say early in this short article that I am a great believer in Cubbing and I do not want you to improve the relationship between the number of Cubs and Scouts by reducing the number of Cubs, except perhaps in one respect:—

Your rules provide quite clearly for a boy to go up from the Pack to the Troop as soon as he reaches his eleventh birthday, and yet the practice has grown up—so far as I could gather, universally throughout Canada—that a majority of Cubs are kept until they are twelve years of age and, in fact, many until after they are twelve. The practice in most countries of the world is to get them into the Troop as soon after their eleventh birthday as possible. Obviously, if you keep Cubs a year longer you are bound to have more Cubs: the point is, are you wise to do this?

It is no disrespect to Cubbing to say that the Cub programme has its limitations: I think it is a wonderful thing for the boy between eight and eleven years but I doubt if it has very much to offer the boy between eleven and twelve who has been a Cub for three years. If you look at the figures (not nationally, but in your Packs) you will be amazed to find the number of Cubs who are drifting away between the ages of ten and a half and twelve. The simple reason for this drift is that you are trying to do something that is unnecessarily difficult. You are trying to hold too many boys in a section for too long after that section has ceased to be appropriate to their age and development. It may be that thirty years ago

we could get away with it. I often hear it said that the nature of the boy does not change but that is one of those dangerous half-truths we need to be careful about. There is no real doubt that the boy of eleven in 1956 is more sophisticated, more mature, and more of a realist than I and my contemporaries were when we were eleven.

I believe you would do well to consider getting the eleven year old into the realistic programme of the Scout Troop and away from the romantically-based programme of the Cub Pack which serves him well as a small boy but often repels him at the age I am talking about.

There are other things I would suggest for your consideration:—

I believe you need a much closer relationship between the Scouters of the Pack and of the Troop. Packs and Troops are not rival organizations but part of a family in which it should be natural and normal for a boy to pass from one stage to another. 'Going-up' will never be achieved successfully unless the Scouters of the section are working in harmony and in the interests of each individual boy.

I wonder how many Troop Scouters in Canada regularly visit the Cub Pack? I wonder how many Cubmasters really brief the Troop Scouter about what sort of chap Johnny Cub is? I wonder, in fact, how many Group Councils in Canada ever meet at all? I can only tell you that I made a host of enquiries and I received some startling answers.


When a boy joins the Pack he becomes a Cub in the world-wide Brotherhood of Scouts. What a pity it is if that is all he ever becomes, and what a pride we ought to take in trying to ensure that after his Cub days are over he becomes a Scout in that same World Brotherhood. But there it is! If we keep him in the Pack too long the edge of his enthusiasm is blunted and he never goes near the Troop or, even if he does, the Troop is so ill-prepared to receive him that he leaves within a few months of joining.

There is so much in Canadian Scouting that is commendable that I do hope you will look seriously at what appears to me to be a major problem. It is no use saying that this is a temporary



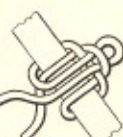
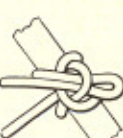
situation, although I hope it proves to be that. The disproportionate number of Cubs to Scouts has remained constant and universal over the whole country during the last ten years. There is no use in quoting figures about an inflated birth rate in particular years as this is common to the rest of the civilized world, but in this matter of keeping Cubbing and Troop Scouting in balance Canada does less well than almost every other country in the world. I am convinced that you could do a lot better and my advice, for what it is worth, is under the two heads mentioned above, namely:

Get your boys into the Troop as soon as they are eleven years of age, in accordance with your Policy, Organisation, and Rules.

Get the Group Councils into action and focus the attention of Scouters on training and retaining the individual boy in the Movement.



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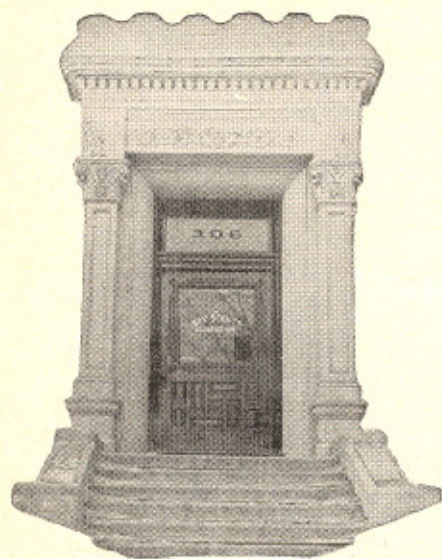
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Visitors to Canadian Scout Headquarters nearly always notice a display of panels or some other form of Scouting exhibit as they enter the building. This is because the Public Relations Department believes in practicing what it preaches, "Tell the People" about Scouting.

In fact, a member of the Public Relations Department staff is usually the first to greet visitors or telephone callers. A directional arrow labelled "Information" hangs from the mantelpiece of the fireplace in the main lobby of C.H.Q. and directs visitors to the receptionist who makes callers feel welcome.

Each Department at Canadian Headquarters has an Advisory Committee which is appointed annually by the Canadian General Council. The members of this committee represent every Province and a wide range of Public Relations or associated vocations. Each member of the committee is skilled in at least one particular field of Public Relations. For example, there is the Managing Director of the Canadian Good Roads Association, the Vice-President of Crawley Films Association, the Managing Director of the Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, and the Chief Secretary of the Department of National Defence. The Advisory Committee assists the Executive Staff in research and development of ideas in their respective departments.

Paramount in the minds of the Public Relations Department personnel is service to the field. The Department provides, through Provincial Councils, an ever increasing variety of Public Rela-

tions Aids including a Public Relations Handbook, "Tell the People", now in its fifth edition; a list of films for Scout Groups; a loan display panel service; a free mat service featuring Scouting illustrations for use by newspapers; Gets a print stencils for illustrating mimeographed Scouting bulletins; and a number of recordings. A monthly news bulletin, titled "What's Cooking in Canadian Scouting", goes to practically all newspapers, radio and television stations in Canada and to key people on Scout Councils called Public Relations Associates whose sole purpose is to make Scouting better known in their areas.

The Department subscribes to a national Press Clipping agency and in the year 1955 alone, received 15,961 cuttings on Scouting which had appeared in Canadian newspapers. These cuttings are circulated throughout the various departments of Canadian Headquarters and finally are sent to the Provincial Office in the Province from which they originated.

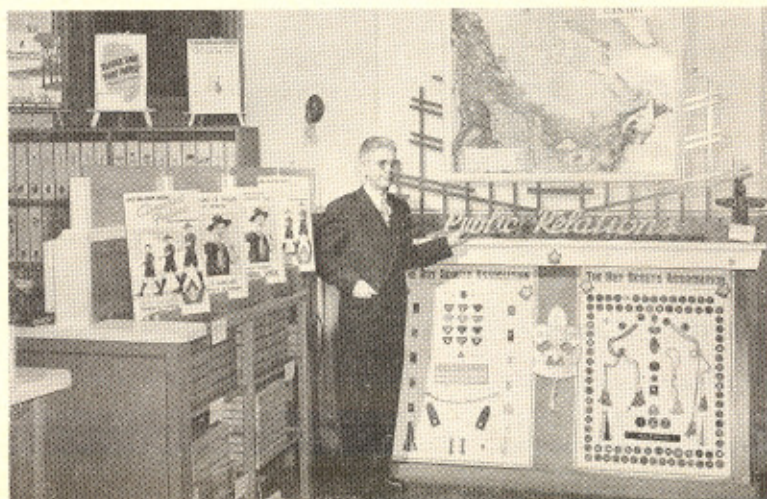
Public Relations Aids for financial campaigns are also provided. These include posters, campaign organization kits, radio scripts, television slides and film trailers for theatre and television use and associated items. Conservation display panels, tape recordings and TV

slides are also part of the many services provided by this busy department.

### The Executive Commissioner for Public Relations

Actively associated with the Boy Scout Movement since 1916, Leonard L. Johnson is Executive Commissioner for Public Relations. He began his Scouting at the age of twelve in Saint John, N.B. After being a Scout and Rover he served as Cubmaster, Scoutmaster, Rover Scout Leader, District Commissioner and Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Rovers in New Brunswick. For seven years he was a journalist in Saint John. He left newspaper work to enter the administrative services of the City of Saint John. In 1941 he entered the Royal Canadian Navy. Upon discharge he joined the Staff of Canadian Headquarters as an Associate Editor in the Publications Department. In 1946, when the Public Relations Department was instituted, he became its first Executive Commissioner.

In common with the other members of the Canadian Headquarters Staff, he is on call as a speaker available to the Provinces and proof of his popularity and success in this role is the large number of trips that he has made throughout the Dominion visiting the various Provincial Councils.





# The Simple Way — With Joy in your Heart

By THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT, CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

THE kind of Scouting a boy receives depends, to a large extent, on the Scoutmaster he has. The Scoutmaster is the greatest single force affecting all of Scouting. As the Scoutmaster succeeds, our whole Movement succeeds. His enthusiasm and energy and personal example are the driving powers.

Over and over again the Founder said: "The Scoutmaster is the Patrol Leader of his Patrol Leaders." Are you the leader of yours? Do you have Patrol meetings with your P.L.'s to train them for their job, to give them ideas and gimmicks to pass on to their Patrols and to teach them Scouting skills so that they too may advance with grade and proficiency badges? How well the Patrol Method functions in your Troop depends almost entirely on the efficiency of your Patrol Leaders. You train them and they train their Patrols. In *Scouting for Boys*, Baden-Powell said: "I want you Patrol Leaders to go on and train your Patrols entirely yourselves, because it is possible for you to get hold of each boy in your Patrol and make a good fellow of him. It is no use having one or two brilliant boys and the rest no good at all. You should try to make them all fairly good."

"The most important step to this is your own example, because what you do yourselves, your Scouts will do also."

"Show them that you can obey orders whether they are given by word of mouth or are printed or written rules, and that you carry them out whether your Scoutmaster is present or not. Show them that you can earn badges for proficiency, and your boys will follow with very little persuasion. But remember that you must give them the lead and not the push."

So Scouter, your first job is to train your Patrol Leaders to run their Patrols and their Troop. To help you with this, there is a Junior Leaders Training Course called Bronze Arrowhead Training. Details of this course are set out in the Bronze Arrowhead Training booklet issued by Canadian Headquarters. This booklet may be obtained from your Provincial Headquarters—price 35 cents.

To give you some idea of the course we cannot do better than quote from the forward in the booklet: "This Course is designed primarily for the guidance of the individual Scoutmaster

in the training of his Patrol Leaders. It may, however, be adapted to the use of Districts where Scoutmasters desire to unite in giving such training."

"The syllabus and notes contained herein are to be regarded as suggestions only and those using them will be expected to make such changes as they may consider necessary to meet the conditions existing in their own particular localities."

"Results up to to date would seem to indicate that this type of training is best given in the early Fall just after the Troop re-opens, or in the Spring just prior to that season's hiking and camping activities."

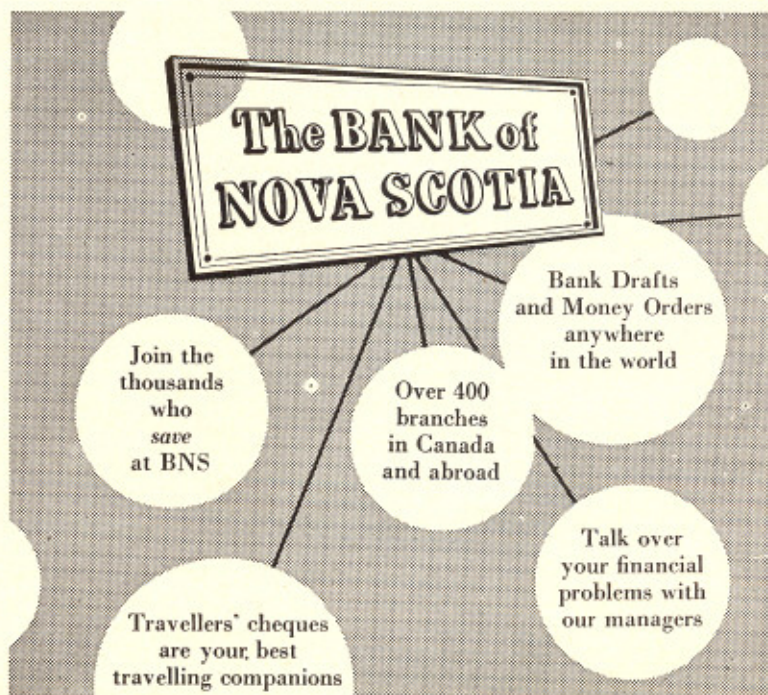
With this, even the most inexperienced Scouter will find all the help and information he needs to guide his Patrol Leaders on the right path. Here are some of the items which the Training booklet covers: Patrol Spirit, Patrol Organization, Patrol Meetings, Patrol and the Troop, Rope Work, Signalling, Compass, Patrol Hikes and Weekend Camps, Fires and Fuels, Games. As you will see from reading the foregoing, the course is very elastic and allows you to put emphasis in the places where it will do most good. There is no exacting formula laid down for sessions although

it is strongly recommended that part of the course be conducted during a weekend in camp.

When a boy has successfully completed the training to the satisfaction of the Scouter in charge, it should be reported to the Provincial Council who will issue a special certificate. The boy is then eligible to wear the Bronze Arrowhead Badge.

How about it Scouter? Are you going to run a Bronze Arrowhead Course for your Patrol Leaders and Seconds? Talk it over with your Assistants and make sure that each one of them has a prominent part to play in the course. After the successful completion of such a course, you will find that new life is flowing into your Troop and that your job has not only become a lot easier but a lot more enjoyable. However, this is the beginning of Patrol Leader training, not the end. The job of training Patrol Leaders is continuous and applies not only directly to the Patrol Leaders but by inference and example to the Scouts who are following them.

As a Scoutmaster you have a great responsibility—but it is a responsibility that is easy to carry if you go about it the simple way with joy in your heart.





### Idea for Conservation from Part I Wood Badge Course

A Scouting practice that we introduced to our Troop for the Conservation Good Turn in 1956 turned out to be a very good one. Early in the year we made up a Conservation display. One end of it was headed Conservation Corner—Ideas to help you with your Forest, Soil, Wildlife and Water Conservationist Badges. The other end of the display was a Conservation bulletin board. On the Conservation Corner end of the display we displayed booklets, articles, etc., on the different aspects of Conservation. The bulletin board we posted with current articles on Conservation, bird migration dates, etc. At several meetings we held a Kim's Game, using this Conservation display for our questions and giving each Patrol three minutes to concentrate on the display. After all the Patrols had completed their 'look' we folded up the display and handed out questions, giving them five minutes to complete the answers. The questions were very simple, such as, "How many animals were pictured in the plate displayed under 'Learn about Animals', or, 'Give the title of an article appearing under 'Learn about Insects.'" The Scouts enjoyed this new form of Kim's Game besides learning something about Conservation.

### New Brunswick Scouts Beautify Plot

A Conservation Good Turn of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Scouts has been the landscaping of a small plot of land in front of a former Customs House at the city's main business corner.

The plot of land, formerly an eyesore of scuffed grass and bare earth, was enclosed earlier in the year by a chain fence and walkways built by the Public Works Department and now the Scouts are placing two rows of rocks along the side of the pathways and planting some 1000 tulip bulbs between the rocks. They are also outlining the Boy Scout Crest in coloured rocks on the lawn and in future years will have this crest depicted with coloured flowers. Rocks, loam and other materials have been donated by construction companies and individuals in the area.

### Conservation at a Winter Camporee

Some two hundred Boy Scouts from Windsor, Ontario, took Conservation as the theme for their 1956 Winter Cam-

poree, which is an annual event in that District. Present with the Scouts at Ernwigle Scout Camp were two representatives from the Department of Lands and Forests who discussed the various aspects of Conservation with the Scouts and showed them how they could help both at woodlands and campsites and in the conserving of all natural resources.

During the Camporee the Scouts began to see Conservation from a new angle which was brought home to them in their winter setting. Here they realized that wild life lack food during the cold months when the ground is covered with snow, and many of them saw for the first time, that Lake Erie, which borders the campsite is completely frozen over during the winter and that the frost penetrating into the ground brought an extra hardship to lakeshore residents in that it prevented them from getting water which normally filtered through the sand.

Conservation of heat was well brought home during the evening when the temperatures sank to 20 degrees above zero and the Scouts, many of whom were attending their first Winter Camporee found that the new knowledge that they had been learning, really helped to keep them warm during the night.

The Camporee proved to be a great success and everyone learned a great deal more about the importance of Conservation.

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Over four hundred Cubs, Scouts and Guides planted more than two thousand five hundred trees in the Don Valley near Toronto recently. The entire exercise was under the direction of the Don Valley Conservation authority. In the picture above is Mr. Robert Speakman of the Don Valley Conservation authority shown with Guide Pauline Morrison and Cub Peter Herman of Toronto.





## Stamps Galore

By L. F. JARRETT, Executive Commissioner — Administration,  
The Boy Scouts International Bureau

Here is a brief story on the Stamps for Scouts Scheme which is currently being supported by all member countries of the International Conference. If your Group is not already participating in this International Good Turn we urge you to give some consideration to joining the thousands of others in this worthwhile contribution.

A FAMILIAR sight in Ebury Street, London, England, is the mailman staggering under the weight of parcels to be delivered to the Boy Scouts International Bureau at number 132. Sometimes the weight and number of parcels is too much for the normal man, and then a special delivery van draws up outside the door.

Many of our neighbours must wonder what goes on at 132, so let's follow the parcels in one morning, through the small entrance hall and up to the first floor. There we find the office of the Executive Commissioner for Administration, who, with his secretary, is responsible for opening up all these packets and parcels, and there the secret is revealed. Each and every box, packet and envelope, of sizes ranging from the normal business envelope to large boxes measuring 2 ft. cube, contain STAMPS. Stamps of every value and size, from practically every country west of the Iron Curtain, and all of them collected by Scouts throughout the world, from Canada to Australia, from Argentina to Sweden. Stamps by the hundred, the thousand, and the million, all helping the Movement to carry Scouting still further afield. One day there might be a parcel from one of our regular contributors, a leper Troop in the Cameroons for example, another day it might be only a few British stamps from an old lady of 92 who has heard of the scheme from her great-great-grandson, who has just joined his local Cub Pack. Whatever the country, whatever the quantity, all are very gratefully received. The Bureau makes every effort to acknowledge each contribution, but sometimes we can't do so, because the sender makes no mention of his or her address. But whenever possible either a personal letter or a 'thank-you' card is despatched the same day. To all those who have

sent packets anonymously we take this opportunity of saying 'thank you' and —please carry on the good work.

After acknowledgment, all the packets, parcels and envelopes are gathered together and the stamps sorted into two large cases, one for British stamps, the other for stamps of other countries, the reason being that they are sold to different dealers. Once a week, or sometimes more often, when the boxes are full, a van calls at the door and whisks them off to the dealer concerned. The British stamps are bought by weight, and do not therefore bring in very much money, but the others are carefully sorted and valued individually, so that the Bureau receives their full value, without, let me add, any expense whatsoever, except that of acknowledgments.

In 1955, the Bureau reported the receipt of a total of just over £300 from the sale of stamps. When you

consider that the scheme only really began to 'catch on' in the middle of the year, this was a very satisfactory result. Of course, in 1956, we hope to do very, very much better, and present indications are that we shall, as, for one thing, the number of Scout Associations taking part has risen from four to forty-six, in just over fifteen months. Of course, some of these are quite small in number, in fact one or two have a total membership of only 900, but big or small, all are playing their part in this world-wide attempt of the Scout Movement to help its brothers, by letting them, too, have the opportunity of taking part in the fun and adventure of Scouting.

So there you are, that stamp you contribute today will help a Scout of tomorrow. So carry on the good work and from all of us at the International Bureau, a hearty left handshake, and 'Thanks'.



We sincerely hope your Section and Group will be taking part in the Stamps for Scouts Good Turn. In the picture at the top of this article you will see a familiar sight of an English Postman laden with parcels of used stamps for delivery to the International Bureau Headquarters. Above, left, Mr. L. F. Jarrett, Executive Commissioner (Administration) at Boy Scout International Bureau dictating one of many letters of thanks to a contributor to the Stamp Scheme. On the right Mr. William Allen of the world famous Stamp Dealers House of Stanley Gibbons in London, England who purchase from our International Bureau all the used stamps.



## "A Scout is a Friend to All"

SCOUTS, Scouters and the general public in the West Restigouche New Brunswick District recently demonstrated what the Scout Law "A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout" means to them. Scout Roger St. Laurent of the 3rd Campbellton Troop was seriously injured when his bicycle came into collision with a heavy truck. He was rushed to the hospital and after a careful examination the doctors reported that he should be transported to Montreal immediately where he could obtain proper treatment in the Montreal Neurological Institute. Gordon Regan, Scoutmaster of the 3rd Campbellton Troop heard of all this and immediately thought of the expenses involved; doctors, nurses, hospital, transportation and a number of other things. He decided Roger's brother Scouts and Scouters would want to do something to help in such an emergency.

After discussing it with the president of the District Council, Scouters of the district were called and in a few hours even the local radio station outlined the case and invited anyone who

wished to contribute to a fund to help pay the expenses of this major operation. It was in a matter of hours members of the Scouting family and generous citizens all over Campbellton as well as many from out of town who were living in the local hotels phoned in to say they had a contribution for this fund. Scouts of the 3rd Campbellton Troop arranged to go to the homes of those making contributions to collect them and give receipts. In less than twenty-four hours a Fund of over \$400.00 was realized.

The president of the District Council made a short address over the local radio station thanking everyone and arranged to have a similar thank you notice published in the local newspaper.

Roger St. Laurent underwent three major operations in the Montreal Neurological Institute and his condition is reported much improved.

We feel all our readers will join in sending our congratulations to the West Restigouche District for the fine spirit and brotherhood they have shown in this good turn.

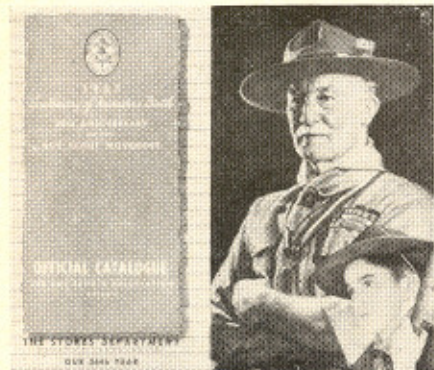


LORD BADEN-POWELL OF GILWELL  
Founder of The Boy Scouts Association  
Feb. 22, 1857 — Jan. 8, 1941

### THE SCOUT CALENDAR—1957

This calendar is published to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell and the fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Scout Movement. It is available for 50c per copy from: The Boy Scouts Association, 1523 Bishop St., Montreal, Que.

## Now



**OUR AIM:** One for every Cub, Scout and Rover.

**YOUR ACTION:** Each Leader to make sure that every member has a copy.

**THE TARGET:** Shoot for a fully uniformed group by Christmas.

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THE STORES DEPARTMENT, BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA  
OTTAWA 4, ONTARIO





## The Second Canadian Rover Moot

By M. D. ROBERTS  
Field Commissioner, Canadian Headquarters

IMAGINE the sight of a display table groaning under the weight of 36 whole lobsters, representing every grade in existence, surrounded by piles of dulce and crowned by an entire salmon, and you see the setting of Opening Day at the Second Canadian Rover Moot held near the sleepy New Brunswick town of Sussex, from August 29th to September 3rd.

Beneath the towering hills, above the site, gathered close to 500 Rover Scouts and Leaders representing the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and La Federation des Scouts Catholiques de la Province de Quebec, together with representatives from Prince Edward Island, Alberta and the Boy Scouts of America.

Following the opening ceremonies, a banquet sufficient to satisfy the needs of even the greatest gourmet was presented through the courtesy of the New Brunswick Provincial Government. Following tasty sardine fingers came 170 lbs. of cold pack lobsters together with 60 lbs. of whole baked salmon decorated with lemon points, sweet gherkin pickles and mayonnaise and accompanied by sliced tomatoes, cucumbers, celery and potato chips, and then individually wrapped small cakes and cold soft drinks or tea.

The day prior to the opening had seen the Rovers visiting the Fundy National Park, one of Canada's most enhancing beauty sights, and on the following Sunday came an impressive moment when the Rovers paraded through the town of Sussex, noticeable for their smartness of uniform, following attendance at the various churches in the town. At the end of the parade trees were planted in the town both as a reminder in years to come of the Moot, and also as an active remembrance of the Moot's slogan of "Conservation through Service".

On Monday, September 3rd, Rovers were taken on a tour of various parts

of the Province, including the famous Reversing Falls at St. John and culminating with a fascinating boat trip on the Bay of Fundy, arranged by Dr. McLean, a member of our Canadian General Council. Much to the amazement of landlubbers, schools of porpoises and whales put in their appearance round the boat to present a never to be forgotten sight to many Rovers who had never before had the opportunity for seeing the sea.

Another highlight of the Moot was the competitions. They included paintings, sketching, photography, Ramblers' Log, orienteering (in which sad to say several Rovers were not found until many hours later!), backwoods cooking, knotting, cross-country run, stone throw, life line throwing, hindu crinoline, log sawing both with a pulp saw and a cross-cut saw, rope spinning and light weight packing.

As shadows deepened each evening Rovers gathered at individual camp fires and the standard both of singing

and original stunts was one of the many factors contributing towards the success of the Moot.

Over three hundred Rovers attended the Forum where the following subjects were discussed: Duty to God, the Functions of a Rover Scout Leader, The Application of Service, The Promotion of Rovering and the Formation of New Crews, and Co-educational Training. Application of Service was also presented in the French language at a separate discussion group.

Amongst Moot services was an efficient Trading Post which was well patronized by the Rovers and Leaders, as were the canteens and soft drink centres and a bi-lingual daily Moot paper "The Rover Rambler" recorded the details of daily happenings of the Moot. This paper will appear in a bound edition for the price of fifty cents and may be ordered from the Publications Department of Canadian Headquarters.

Both Dr. Alan Hopper the Moot Chief, the New Brunswick Provincial Council, its Moot Committee and New Brunswick Rovering are to be congratulated on the fine job they did on this outstanding event in the history of Canadian Rovering.

Details were announced at the closing of the Moot of plans for Canada's Third Moot which will be held at Banff, Alberta in 1960. Four years may seem a long way away today, but time passes quickly. Now is the time for your Crew to accept the challenge and start planning to make sure that every section of Canada will be represented at the next Moot.



Rover Scouts attending the Second Canadian Moot enjoyed a conducted tour of one of Canada's most beautiful National Parks on the Bay of Fundy. In the picture above are Rovers from Ottawa, Moncton and Hamilton.



## Advancement and Acceptance Ceremony (Scout Troop to Rover Scout Crew)

1. Troop is in horseshoe and the Crew is in line across the open end of the Troop formation. If there are sufficient Rovers it may be desirable for the Crew to form a horseshoe with the open ends of the Troop and Crew horseshoes facing each other.

2. The Scoutmaster is at the open end of the Troop formation and the Rover Scout Leader is two steps ahead of the Crew line, or in the open end of the Crew horseshoe.

3. The Scoutmaster opens the proceedings by explaining the purpose of the gathering. Mention should be made of the fact that it is every Scout's aim to advance to the Rover Scout Crew.

4. The Scoutmaster calls Scout X forward.

5. The Scoutmaster reviews the record of Scout X.

6. Scout X reaffirms his Scout Promise.

7. The Scoutmaster introduces Scout X to the Rover Scout Leader and advances the Scout to the Crew. The Scoutmaster retires.

8. The R.S.L. welcomes Scout X.

9. The Rover Scout Leader says:

"As you know, Rover Scouts are expected to adopt certain principles which will guide them along the Rover trail. These principles are:—

(a) Your promise to do your Duty to God, by developing your own

spiritual life and by practicing your own religion.

(b) Your promise to do your Duty to the Queen by preparing yourself to become a good citizen of Canada.

(c) Your promise to do your Duty to your Neighbour by training yourself for Service to others, and by preparing yourself for useful employment.

(d) Your promise to obey the Scout Law, remembering that you must now look upon it from a man's viewpoint.

Are you willing to adopt these principles?"

10. Scout X says "Yes, Sir, I am."

11. R.S.L. says: "Then welcome to our Crew and to Rover Scouting which is a Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service."

12. R.S.L. pins on Squire's Shoulder Knot.

13. Rover Scout Leader says: "I now turn you over to your two Sponsors who will supervise your Rover Squire Training in preparation for your Investiture as a Rover Scout."

14. Sponsors are formally introduced and take charge of the new Rover Squire. Members of Crew congratulate new member.

15. Ceremony closes with Troop and Crew yells or songs.

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## 'Space Night' Meeting from the 1st Ganges, B.C., Pack

*Space Men* (Cubs) adjust Space helmets and board space ship (boys lined up in their Sixes in double file).

*Baloo* becomes co-pilot and *Nushka* becomes navigator. They collect the fares (weekly dues) and give the passengers a ticket (previously typed) for a trip to outer space. They also check that everyone is on board (mark attendance) and the space helmets are properly adjusted (inspection). Each passenger is given a length of rope (for knot tying) which he loops through his belt.

*Akela* becomes pilot and boys imitate motors on the ship, and take off into space.

*Land on Mars*—play game—CAPTURE THE PLANET—Cubs in relay formation in their Sixes at one end of the room; a chair placed in front of each Six at opposite end of room. On the word 'Go' each Sixer runs to the chair in front of him, ties his rope on the back of the chair (reef knot) signals next Cub on his team, who runs up and ties his rope to the end of Sixer's rope; signals next Cub who runs up and ties his rope to second rope and so on until all the team have had a turn, each one staying by the chair till last one is finished; then all the team holds the rope and race back to their place dragging the planet (chair).

Board ship again and take off into space, then land on Jupiter.

*Game*—'CIRCLE JUPITER'—Cubs in relay formation at one end of the room, with Sixers toeing the line. A chair is placed in front of each Six at the other end of the room. On the word 'Go' the first Cub from each file runs around the planet (chair) then back and touches the next Cub, who repeats and so on until all have had a turn. Each Cub on returning to his Six goes to the back of his file. The Six to win is first one standing best and in correct order.

*Board ship* and take off into space, then land on Jupiter.

*Game*—SPACE CHASE—form single line, first Cub crouches down on hands and knees, the rest straddle him in turn and as each Cub goes over him he crouches down, and so on till all are crouched down and last Cub has straddled all the others.

By this time they have arrived near Earth, so they land, disembark, and remove space helmets.

We just have time for a little lunch before dismissal.

Ben Greenough will take pictures during the meeting.

### Run for Your Lives

Each Cub given three pieces of paper, definite size, shape and color. These are called "lives". Each Cub can lose three lives and then he is out. Cubs put points of their neckerchiefs inside shorts at back so that the two ends hang out. Neckerchief should be about half way in. Cubs must try to get another's neckerchief or "scalp". If a boy loses his "scalp" he must forfeit one piece of paper to his aggressor in order to get his neckerchief back and play again. The more lives he gains the more chance he has to stay alive. If he loses his three "lives" he is out unless one of his Six can spare him a piece of paper or "life", then he can play again. *Rules*—Cub does not attack his own Six. He cannot attack from behind. Only one person against one at a time. The game must have a time limit. When time is up count the number of lives each Six has awarding points at own discretion.

### Crossing the Red River

Cubs in teams.

*Equipment*: Knotting ropes, Costumes—3 pieces for each Six.

Each Cub is given a rope. The three costume items are behind the Six. Game starts at a signal. Each Cub ties his rope in a reef knot (at the very ends of the rope so it makes it into a circle) runs up to a marked distance, puts his rope down (makes a circle). Next Cub does the same, putting his rope circle a foot closer to his team line. When all the Cubs in the Six have placed their ropes (like stepping stones), the Sixer runs to the pile of costume items, puts them on, walks through the rope circles to the end of his line, runs back to his team, takes off the costume and gives it to the next in line. Game continues till all have run the course. The team finishing first wins. Purpose of the game—teaches knots, balancing, and remembering directions and is fun.

## The Tailless One

A STORY FOR WOLF CUBS

By J. Birt, Winnipeg, Man.

Once there was a great gathering of wolves, quite like the Seeonee Pack, only they didn't live in India; they roamed about right here in Manitoba, up north of Lac Du Bonnet around the Pointe de Bois district.

Now this pack had an Akela; a very wise old wolf. It had a Baloo; a very fat and jolly young bear, but no Bagheera as there are no Panthers in this country, and a Raksha who took care of the smaller Cubs. There was also an assortment of Red Fangs, Silver Tips, Tawny Furs and other young Cubs who had earned a name for themselves.

There was also one other young Cub who stood out from the rest, but not for anything great, in fact the opposite. He stood out because he was so mean and nasty tempered.

Akela tried to teach him manners. Baloo tried to teach him to be a sport, but he wouldn't listen. He didn't really want to be mean and nasty. I don't think anyone really does, but it was a way to be different and stand out from the rest. He did so want to stand out in the Pack. When the other Cubs got angry because he spoiled the fun he just snarled and snapped at their tails, so everyone avoided him.

One day, he was loping along through the woods feeling meaner and nastier than ever. As he circled around a tree, he noticed a big bushy tail, right in front of his nose. "Ah", he thought, "just waiting to be bit. I'll teach him to get too close to me". With this he took a ferocious big bite out of it. He let out a yelp that could be heard clear through the woods and leaped a good three feet into the air. It was his own tail he had bitten, and he bit it clean off. So he, too, finally earned a name for himself—The Tailless One. A very silly name and he stood out even more from the rest, but not in the way he wanted. You see, when you go around hurting everyone, you actually are doing a lot more damage to yourself than you are to them.