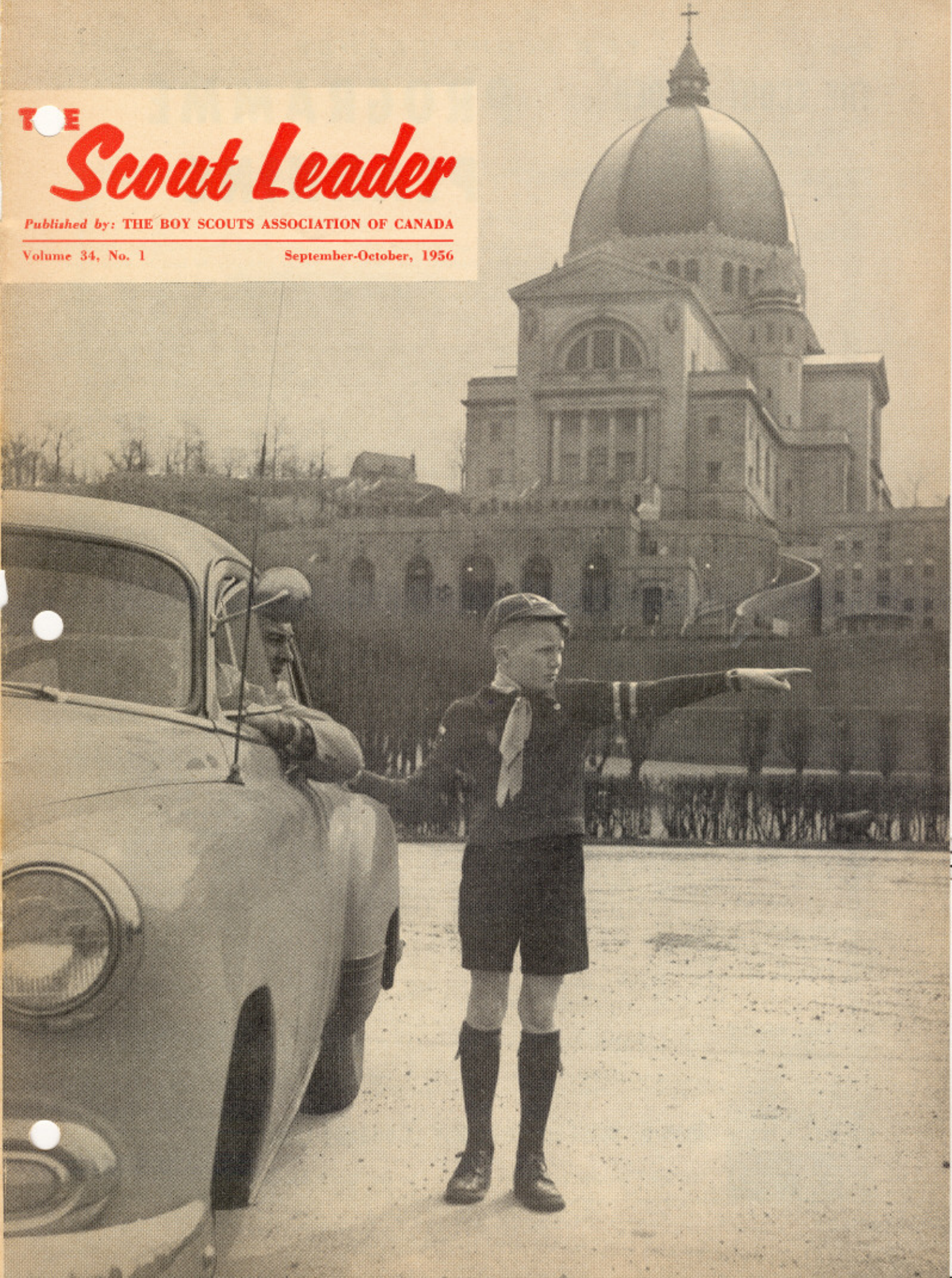


THE *Scout Leader*

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THE SCOUT LEADER

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR
CANADIAN SCOUTERS

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

EVERY leader of any activity involving children realizes that there is a definite need for planning programmes. In our Movement this planning is of the utmost importance if we are to be sure that every boy is making steady progress along the Scouting trail. This is not to suggest that we should make hard and fast detailed programmes for each meeting for three or four months in advance, or to follow a stereotyped form for a given number of meetings, but rather to make an overall plan of progressive training and do our best to stick with it. Experience has shown that it is often necessary to change a planned programme on the spot because of the mood of the boys or for a variety of other reasons including weather conditions. This is, of course, the exception which acts as a stimulant to the Scouters' imagination and proves the rule of the need for planning.

In the charts which appear on the following pages we would emphasize that they are only suggested outlines. It is not intended that they should be taken as is and used by any Section. What is suggested is that they may prove useful to you and your Assistants, Court of Honour, etc., as you plan your own activity for the coming season.

We would suggest that you take a large piece of paper and make the same headings as those appearing on the *Planning Guides*. Then, after looking over the suggestions given here, make your own plans and write them into the appropriate spaces in your own

chart. Apart from standing dates, it would probably be best to write your plans in pencil and then it will be less trouble to make changes as you go along. From his form you can paste a programme guide on the Section notice board as often as you think best and the boys will be able to see what lies ahead in their programmes. This often acts as an encouragement to Cubs and Scouts in particular to make their own personal plans to be ready for the adventures and instruction that lies ahead.

Throughout the year, *The Scout Leader*, *The Junior Leader* and *The Rover Rambler*, will contain further information and ideas on the suggestions contained in these charts. However if you have other plans and would like us to enlarge on any of them, please let us know and we will do our best to be of assistance to you. Obviously it would be impossible to cover all the subjects listed in the Planning Guides in any one issue of the magazines, but we will touch on some of them each month.

Reprints of these Planning Guides are available in pamphlet form for your convenience. If you would like a copy simply ask your District or Provincial Headquarters for one and they will be pleased to supply it free of charge.

Once you have read through the charts and compared them with your own plans, we would be happy to hear from you with any suggestions which we might incorporate into the next printing of such suggested material.



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EDITORIAL

HAVE you ever heard of a Scouter suffering from **Acathisia**, or **Anamastasia**, or **Kainothophobia** neurosis? All Greek to you, then do read on and you may be very surprised to recognize a friend or acquaintance. Don't let the words throw you, they are really very simple—according to Freud.

Acathisia—The inability to sit down. Many after-dinner speakers suffer from this but that is not the point. If a Scoutmaster is our victim you can spot it easily—he has little or no application of the Patrol System in his Troop. He runs the whole show all by himself.

Anamastasia—The inability to rise from a sitting position. The opposite to the above and often just as dangerous.

Drapetomania—The tendency to wander. Interpreted here to mean the Scouter who is not content to camp in the same old spot year after year, is not content to have every meeting follow the same pattern in the same place and so forth. We hope there will be many victims of this neurosis.

Xenophobia—A fear of strangers. Every boy is a different personality and bound to be a stranger at first. It is a wise man or woman who dispels this neurosis quickly in their unit.

Philoneism—Love on the part of a Scouter to see a new group established, to find another assistant or to see his group complete with Pack, Troop and Crew. Let's all cultivate Philoneism.

Chronophobia—Technically, this is a morbid dread of time and here we might interpret it in two ways. First the willingness to "throw away the clock" if necessary in order to get a job done. If you can put this across to your boys you are making a valuable contribution to their development. However don't be overcome by the little time to do so much. Make every minute of every meeting count by careful planning well in advance.

Kakorrhaphiophobia—Translated from the Greek means an exaggerated fear of failure. We all suffer from this

from time to time when working with boys and for many people it acts as a stimulus to planning and hard work. Don't let it lead you into the danger of—

Kainothophobia—A fear of change. Remember there is no growth or progress without change.

Catagelphobia—A fear of being ridiculed. Not many Scouters suffer from this and have learned to laugh with their critics. When we reach the stage in Scouting that we can't occasionally laugh at ourselves, we will have lost our Founder's touch.

Acalculia—This has been defined as the inability to count. Some of the Scouters of our oversized units seem to have developed this neurosis.

Echolalia—Which is a senseless repetition of words such as one might find in a dull, lifeless and poorly planned story or campfire yarn. In the Bible, Judges 15, it is written that Samson slew 1,000 Philistines with the jawbone of an ass, and these days thousands of valuable lessons for boys are killed every day with exactly the same weapon.

Tachylogia—Which means unusually rapid talk. As we all know this tends to leave boys wondering exactly what was said and usually they get nothing from a yarn delivered in this way because they get left behind half way through.

Alogia—The inability to talk at all on certain occasions. This can be a real virtue in a Scoutmaster who is anxious to have his Court of Honour really run the Troop. For a Rover Scout Leader it is an absolute must.

Aprosexia—The loss of the ability to maintain attention. Perhaps you are trying to do too much and not give enough responsibility to your Assistants. Or on the other hand, perhaps it is time for a training course or a refresher.

Aphronisia—Which simply means a lack of good common sense which every leader of boys must have if he is to do his job properly.

Aichmophobia—A fear of pointed objects such as knives, arrows, spears and, of course, their modern counterpart—the "needle". Boys are going to "needle" you so you might as well accept it and be prepared with the answers.

Amathophobia—An abnormal fear of dust. While this would probably be applied to an allergy we don't want to go that far. Let's interpret this one as applying to the Scouter who dislikes dusty basements and other indoor meeting places so much that he insists that his section regularly meet outdoors for real Scouting. This is a very desirable and necessary trait for all of us to develop especially in Troops.

Aerophobia—A fear of heights. Don't be afraid of this and determine now that you will continue to push to new heights of achievement for the boys in your charge. You might also interpret this personally and decide now that a trained leader usually does the best job. Remember we should never stop learning and seeking for knowledge.

Anaphia—None of us will ever suffer from this. It is a loss of the sense of pressure. We all know that our Movement is growing by leaps and bounds and that the demands on Scouting will continue to grow. With this knowledge we will be careful to treat each boy as an individual and consolidate our organization to be prepared to handle increasing numbers of boys in the same way.

Ours is a great challenge in this game of Scouting for Boys. While the Greeks may have had a word for it, we will finish with one final trait we suggest you develop and give it to you in English.

Planning—The ability to recognize that we have a unique programme and that every meeting should be carefully laid out to be steadily progressive so that every boy is moving onward and upward in his development as a worthwhile citizen of the world.

THIS IS AN INVITATION

Have you ever written a letter to the Editor? If not then you are missing an opportunity to have assistance on a subject or subjects in Scouting. If you write we will answer and do our best to be of service to you.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4

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

Dear Jack:

It is quite evident from your last letter that you have had a most successful summer of Scouting activities.

I was particularly interested to have your account of the assistance which your Troop rendered to the farmer on whose property you camped. The help you gave him in building a farm pond was a very Scoutlike way of saying "Thank you" for his hospitality. Nice work, Jack. I noticed, on a recent tour through the southern part of Ontario that many farmers are putting in farm ponds. These are certainly not only good Conservation projects but they add beauty to the countryside not to mention the possibility of a little additional fishing.

Well, here we are back again, thinking about the coming season's activities and I have no doubt that, by the time this letter reaches you, you will be busy planning with your Court of Honour just what your Troop is going to do during the coming Winter. I think this matter of planning is most important in the successful operation of a Scout Troop. At the meeting of our Executive, last April, our President, Mr. Rhys Sale, said that any business or enterprise, in order to be successful, had to do a great deal of long-range planning and, in this regard, I feel that Scouting is no different. We have to look ahead, at all times, to make sure that we are providing a proper stimulus to good Scouting and, while a Troop is operating in a much more limited

sphere than the national body, the need for planning is just as important.

With this in mind I feel you might like to know something of what is on the cards for next year. First of all, of course, is the Canadian participation in JIM, of which you have already had some notice. Since there is evidently going to be some competition for the places available on the Jamboree contingent, I hope your boys are working hard on their First Class and Queen's Scout, not to mention the Bushman's Thong, in order to make sure that the Second Shale Falls Troop will be represented. I hope, too, that some of your new Rovers will be able to take in the Moot and, while I know you have the obligations of a young family on your hands, I hope that you will be able to share in this once-in-a-lifetime experience by being a member of the Indaba contingent. I am sure that Betty would not want you to miss the opportunity.

While JIM will be the big event of the jubilee year, we are not forgetting celebrations at home and we hope that all Groups will take part in the special events to mark this historic occasion. We want to make the birthday party a truly national event by having every Group in the country follow the suggested programme which will shortly appear in pamphlet form and, ask our sister organization, the Girl Guides, to join with them. We must not forget that this is their jubilee too, and that they have equal reason to celebrate the centenary of the Founder's birth.

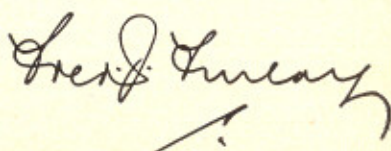
As I have mentioned to you before, the Conservation theme this year has certainly captured the imagination of Scout people right across the country and we are confident that it has done a great deal to further enhance the good name of Scouting in the minds of the public. Conservation, after all, is merely the practical application of good Scouting and, as such, we should not allow it to become just a one-year project, particularly since World Scouting, next year, is making Conservation a part of the centenary celebration. We hope that all of our Groups will continue their Conservation work into next year as a means of saying "Thank you" to the public for the support which Scouting has received.

There are some other interesting suggestions for celebrating the birth of our Founder and the Fiftieth Anniversary of Scouting next year, which have been incorporated in the pamphlet which I mentioned previously. I shall not go into further detail here but I would urge you, Jack, when you get copies of the pamphlet to discuss with your Court of Honour the suggestions which have been made.

Glad to hear that the family are all well and that they enjoyed their holiday at the lake.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,



Chief Executive Commissioner

A PLANNING GUIDE FOR PACK PROGRAMMES

MONTH	GROUP COMMITTEE AND GROUP COUNCIL	REGULAR ACTIVITIES	SPECIAL ACTIVITIES IN AND OUT-OF-DOORS	GOOD TURNS
SEPTEMBER 3rd—Labour Day	C.M. report to Group Committee Planning—New Assistants Going-Up Ceremony List of equipment	Planning—Going-Up Ceremony Welcome New Chums Reorganize Sixes Look over equipment	Special Outdoor Meeting "Games"	Good Turn to Sponsor; At home—clean up backyard.
OCTOBER 8th—Thanksgiving Day 24th—United Nations Day 7-13th—Fire Prevention Week	C.M. report to Group Committee Indaba plans Attend Conference Review Leadership Training Invite Cubs "Going-Up" to Patrol Meeting District Annual Meeting	Thanksgiving Day Service. Recruit and train Cub Instructors. Sixers' Council to discuss plans. P.L.s/Rovers visit Pack. Handicraft—paper bag mask, for Hallowe'en.	Going-Up Ceremony (outdoors) to end with a Group Weiner Roast, Hallowe'en Ramble or Party. Conservation Wind-Up programme. Visit Fire Station (yarn by Fire Chief).	Clean up War Memorial. Collect pocket books. At home—clean out fire hazards in shed and basement.
NOVEMBER 11th—Armistice Day 30th—St. Andrew's Day 10-15th—National 4-H Week 15th-22nd—Young Canada Book Week	C.M. report to Group Committee Review Conservation '57 plans Plan Group Fund-Raising project. Emphasis on "Completing the Group". Plan for Toy Shop-Carol singing Inter-section visits by Scouters.	Stories read/told to Pack. Inter-section visits by Scouters Handicrafts—simple toys, bird feeding stations. Story of St. Andrew.	Act out favourite stories. Group parley or Open House Visit Library (yarn by Librarian) Star-Gazing.	Toy shop—Carol singing Clean leaves off of Church lawns. At home—help to clean storm windows.
DECEMBER 25th—Christmas Day	C.M. report to Group Committee. Plan for B.P. birthday celebration. Plan for church attendance on B.S.-G.G. Sunday.	Tell Christmas Story. Record of Christmas Carol (Dickens). Holiday Ramble. Handicraft—make simple gift for Mom or Dad.	Christmas party (bring a friend). Visit Old Peoples and/or Children's Home, to sing Carols, play Games.	Encourage giving rather than receiving. Toy Shop—Carol singing At Home—make simple gift for Mom or Dad.
JANUARY 1st—New Year's Day 8th—B.P. died 1941	C.M. report to Group Committee. Plan for B.P. birthday celebration. Plan for Jubilee Year. Group Fund-Raising Project. Bring in names for Group Committee.	First Aider Badge Handicraft—make Christmas Card Scrap Book for distribution to Children's Home/Hospital.	Special "Handicraft Meeting" to make up Christmas Card Scrap Books for Children's Home/Hospital.	Feed Birds. At Home—give away extra to less fortunate.
FEBRUARY 14th—St. Valentine's Day 21st—B.P.'s Birthday Party 24th—B.S.-G.G.—Sunday	C.M. report to Group Committee. Church Attendance. Indaba deadline. Review Cubs "Going-Up" to Troop.	Visit or entertain another Pack. S.M./R.S.L. to yarn to Cubs. First Aider Badge Church Attendance Handicraft—Valentine cards for Mom.	Toboggan or ski ramble. Special Group B.P. Birthday Party. Link-up with Foreign Pack.	Feed Birds World Brotherhood Fund Handicapped Groups. At Home—make bird nesting boxes.
MARCH 1st—St. David's Day 6th—Ash Wednesday 17th—St. Patrick's Day	C.M. report to Group Committee. Annual Report to Sponsors. Visit by District Scouters. Review conservation '57 project.	Jungle Atmosphere—stories, props, dances and costumes. Guide Badge. Story of St. David/St. Patrick. Handicraft—costumes for Jungle Dances.	Special Pack Meeting, "Pack of 2000 B.C." Visit Museum.	Lenten Good Turn. At Home—place seeds in pots for garden. Put out nesting boxes.
APRIL 1st—Be careful 7th-13th—National Wildlife Week 13th—Good Friday 21st—Easter Sunday Queen's Birthday Passover 23rd—St. George's Day	C.M. report to Group Committee. Review plans for Holiday period. Group Committee Annual Meeting. Installation of new officers. Church Attendance.	Group Chaplain to yarn to Pack on their "Duty to God". Church attendance (group) Guide Badge. Handicraft—help Dad make gadgets for garden. Story of St. George.	Have P.L.s run part of Pack Meeting. Observer Badge Rambles Gardener Badge Special Pack Meeting "Treasure Island". Learn to swim campaign.	Special Easter offering from own allowance. At Home—help Dad on cleaning garden tools. Make gadgets.
MAY 13th—Mother's Day 17th—Mafeking Day Citizenship Day 20th—Victoria Day 12th-18th—National Clean-Up Week 18th-25th—Forest Fire Prevention Week	C.M. report to Group Committee. Review plans for Holiday Programme. Plan for Picnic outing and Field Day.	Road Safety emphasized. Observer Badge. Story of Siege of Mafeking. Handicrafts—gift for Mother's Day.	Mother and Son Banquet (served by Dads). Older Cubs visit Troop. Gardener and Observer Badges Learn to Swim Campaign. Picnic outing and Field Day.	Road Safety. Don't be a litter lout. At Home—make simple gifts for Mother for Mother's Day.
JUNE 5th—Shut-In's Day 16th—Father's Day 24th—St. Jean Baptiste	C.M. report to Group Committee. Conclude plans for Holiday Programme.	Stories of Cubs in other lands. Observer Badge. Handicraft—gift for Father's Day.	Learn to swim campaign. Special Pack Meeting "Cubs of Other Lands". Play-Acting. Gardener Badge.	Visit ill or lonely people. Adopt Pack in other land. At Home—make simple gift for Father for Father's Day.
JULY & AUGUST July 21st—Dominion Day Aug. 1st-12th—"I.I.M." World Day of Prayer	C.M. report to Group Committee. Transportation for Holiday Programme. Indaba. Plan Fall Round-Up.	Pack Holiday, Rambles, Summer Programme, Observer, Gardener and Swimmer Badges. Handicrafts—Nature Lore collections. Industrial Visits.	Older Cubs visit Troop Camp. Learn to Swim Campaign.	Good Turn to animals. Don't be a litter lout. At Home—look after the lawn-mowing.

A PLANNING GUIDE FOR TROOP PROGRAMMES

MONTH	ACTIVITIES OF PATROL LEADERS AND COURT OF HONOUR	PATROL ACTIVITIES	GENERAL ACTIVITIES	SCOUTERS GROUP AFFAIRS
SEPTEMBER 3rd—Labour Day	Court of Honour plan outline programme for Troop for year. Plan meetings and activities for next 3 months, allocating responsibility. P/L's round up boys, old and new. Check Troop equipment.	Patrol in Council to plan Patrol meetings until Christmas. Christmas Good Turn. Build, decorate or re-decorate Patrol den, corner or box. Patrol week-end camp.	1st Class Hikes. Patrol Hikes culminating in combined wide game. All Troop meetings outdoors on theme of Pioneering.	Meeting of Group Council to discuss Cubs going up and Scouts advancing to Rovers. Plan Group weiner roast. Group Committee meeting. Submit major events plan for year. Present Budget. Discuss fund-raising activities. Visit Pack to meet Cubs due to come up.
OCTOBER 8th—Thanksgiving Day 7th-13th—Fire Prevention Week 24th—United Nations Day 31st—Hallowe'en	Court of Honour plan winter camps. Plan Troop's part in weiner roast and Hallowe'en party. Select Cub Instructor to work with Pack. P/L's visit Pack to meet Cubs coming up.	Invite Cubs due to come up to Patrol Meetings. Start training them in Tenderfoot. Visit and inspect a campsite discovered by Rovers.	Visit Fire Station. Some to take Fireman's Badge Course. Waste paper drive during Fire Prevention Week. Going-Up Ceremony. Conservation wind-up. Hallowe'en Party with Guides.	Group Council meeting. Plan Jamboree and Indaba attendance. Group Committee meeting. Work out training requirements for leaders and sign up for courses. Attend District Annual General Meeting.
NOVEMBER 11th—Remembrance Day 10th-15th—National 4-H Week 15th-22nd—Young Canada Book Week 30th—St. Andrew's Day	Court of Honour vote new books for Troop Library. P/L's visit Rover Crew with other Scouts due to advance. Start Bronze Arrowhead Course for new P/L's and Seconds.	Election in Patrol to choose Leader to replace one gone to Rovers. Patrol Meeting based on St. Andrew's theme. Plan Christmas Good Turn.	Theme for Troop meetings—Ambulance Badge. Repair books in Troop Library. Visit Observatory or go star gazing. Remembrance Day Services. Build and put out birdfeeding stations. Advancement Ceremony to Rovers.	Make report on Conservation Good Turn. Group Council plan for Christmas carolling and good turn. Plan Conservation activity for 1957. Visit parents of recruits.
DECEMBER 25th—Christmas Day	Court of Honour plan outline meetings up to Easter and allocate responsibility. Discuss plans for J.I.M. attendance.	Make Pack frames with help from a Dad. Christmas Good Turn.	Street wide games run with assistance from Group Committee. Investiture of new recruits. Group carolling to Shut-ins.	Group Council outline plan for Jubilee Year and inform Group Committee. Allocate responsibility for organization of Church attendance for Scout-Guide Sunday. Plan details of B.-P. Centennial Party. Talk to recruits on Scout Law and Promise.
JANUARY 1st—New Years Day 8th—B.P. Died 1941	Court of Honour plan weekend camps and Summer Camp. Each Patrol to invite a non-Scout as a guest to Summer Camp. P/L's get instruction in care and use of snow shoes. Snow Shoe hike.	Each boy to make himself an emergency kit. Ski hike. Experiment with making cooking fires in snow.	Theme for Troop meetings—Winter Emergencies. Winter camp. Ice hockey match with another Troop. Outdoor meeting on tracking. Winter Sportsman's Badge. Group fund-raising activity.	Consult with and advise Sponsors on nominees for Group Committee prior to Annual meeting. Group Council finalize arrangements for B.-P. Centennial Party. Work with Camp Sub-Committee on Summer Camp arrangements.
FEBRUARY 14th—St. Valentine's Day. 22nd—100th Anniversary B.-P.'s birthday 24th—Boy Scout-Girl Guide Sunday	Court of Honour plan Easter hikes. Camp for Senior members of Troop. Plan Conservation activity. Discuss poor position of Troop funds. Suggest increase in dues payable monthly.	Snow shoe instruction and hike. Patrol work on Weatherman Badge—each boy to make instrument and keep records.	B.-P.'s Centennial Celebration and party. Winter camping. Special Church attendance on Scout Sunday. Troop meeting on ice. Contribution to World Brotherhood Fund.	Group Council plan for Leaders to attend Provincial Conference. Air problems. Review Scout advancement and Cubs going up.
MARCH 1st—St. David's Day 6th—Ash Wednesday 17th—St. Patrick's Day	Court of Honour plan Troop emergency call out system. Plan programme for Parent's night in May. P/L's joint Ramble with older Scouts and Rovers. Check camping gear and make list of requirements.	Plan Patrol emergency call out system. Make new patrol knotting and splicing board.	Sugaring off hike. Arrange for D.C. or D.S.M. etc. to visit Troop. Special Troop meeting on cooking.	Group Council review Conservation plan for 1957. Group Committee submit annual report to Sponsor. Discuss new camp equipment required. New Group Committee appointed.
APRIL 7th-13th—Wildlife Week 18th—Good Friday 21st—Easter Sunday 21st—Queen's Birthday 23rd—St. George's Day National Book Week	Plan Summer Period activities for Patrols and individuals. P/L's to run part of Cub Pack meeting.	Make Patrol advancement targets for the summer. Recruits who joined in Oct. to be 2nd Class by end of camp.	Troop Emergency Call Out scheme—Find two missing children. Group Chaplain to visit Troop meeting.	A.S.M. to take Preliminary Training Course. Group Council review summer plans of all sections. Group Committee Installation of officers, renewal of Charter, registration of boys.

A PLANNING GUIDE FOR TROOP PROGRAMMES—CONT'D.

MONTH	ACTIVITIES OF PATROL LEADERS AND COURT OF HONOUR	PATROL ACTIVITIES	GENERAL ACTIVITIES	SCOUTERS GROUP AFFAIRS
MAY 13th—Mother's Day 17th—Mafeking Day 12th-18th—Clean-Up Week 18th-25th—Forest Fire Prevention Week 20th—Victoria Day Citizenship Day	P/L's and Second's special training weekend of Pioneering. Court of Honour to finalize plans for Parents' Night. Plan special activities for week-end camp.	Special Patrol meeting on B.-P. and seige of Mafeking. Clean-up activity and good turn. Victoria Day Hike. Plan programme for Patrol week-end camp.	Spring clean Headquarters. Do painting and repairs as necessary. Good turn to Sponsoring Authorities. Area Camporee. Parents' Night.	Scouts asked to help with Pack Field Day on 21st. Group Committee approve special summer activities.
JUNE 5th—Shut-In's Day 16th—Father's Day 24th—St. Jean Baptiste	Court of Honour finalize arrangements for summer camp. Fix date for 1st Court of Honour, in September and plan outline for first Troop meeting. Review summer activity plans.	Patrol week-end camps. Instruction in swimming and life saving by a Dad. Axe and knife work. Stalking and tracking.	All outdoor troop meetings. Pioneering theme for activities. Work on Conservation projects.	Group Committee check final summer plans. Lay foundation for Fall round-up and activities.
JULY & AUGUST July 1st—Dominion Day Aug. 1st-12th—J.I.M.	Plan canoe trip for Leaders in early September.	Summer camp or cruise. Put summer activity plans into action. Look out for Scouts from other parts of the country and practice the 4th Scout Law.	Summer camp and cruise. Work on outdoor proficiency badges.	Group Committee check and follow up plans, etc.

SUGGESTED 12 MONTH CREW ACTIVITIES

MONTH	SPECIAL	OUT-OF-DOORS	SOCIAL AND CO-EDUCATIONAL	SERVICE	TRAINING AND PROGRESS	GROUP BUSINESS
SEPTEMBER Labour Day Schools re-open Colleges re-open	THEME; PLANNING CREW IN COUNCIL Round up of Crew Recruit new members. Bring down year's budget. Determine year's major events.	PLAN AHEAD TO NOV. 30 Rambles to find sites for Troop. Second Canadian Moot.	PLAN AHEAD TO NOV. 30 Splash party with girl friends.	PLAN AHEAD TO NOV. 30 Conservation Projects. Qualify for Rescuer Badge. Begin Toy Shop	PLAN AHEAD TO NOV. 30 Individuals enroll in night classes. Individuals present progress plans to Crew for approval.	Group Council; Plan weiner roast programme. Plan advancement of Scouts to Crew. Group Committee; Present Crew budget and list of major events for approval. Plan weiner roast.
OCTOBER Thanksgiving United Nations Day Hallowe'en Fire Prevention Week	THEME; PLANNING Strike Committees for year's major events. Help District with Boy Scout Apple Day.	Ramble to farms for Thanksgiving decorations. Group weiner roast.	Hallowe'en Masquerade Party	Decorate church for Thanksgiving Services. Toy Shop. Check Den for fire hazards.	Appoint Sponsors for recruits, Admission Ceremonies. Speaker and Study Groups about the U.N.	Group Council; Plan for November Theme. Group Committee; R.S.L.'s report. Review training status of Scouters. Plan for attendance at World Moot and Indaba. Attend District Annual Meeting.
NOVEMBER Remembrance Day. Book Week	THEME; THE SCOUT FAMILY CREW IN COUNCIL Complete Conservation report. Advancement Ceremony. Inter-Section visits.	PLAN AHEAD TO FEB. 28 Ramble to historical landmark. Assist with Bronze Arrow-head Course.	PLAN AHEAD TO FEB. 28 Girl friends dress dolls for Toy Shop.	PLAN AHEAD TO FEB. 28 Toy Shop. Assist at Remembrance Day Services. Repair Prayer Books and Hymnals at church.	PLAN AHEAD TO FEB. 28 Start study of literature reading, writing and appreciation. Visit Publishing House. Appoint Sponsors for Scouts advancing.	Group Council; Plan for Christmas Caroling and Good Turns. Group Committee; R.S.L.'s Report. Conservation review and Plans for 1957. Plan Group Fund Raising Project.
DECEMBER Christmas New Year's Eve	THEME; SERVICE WINTER SCOUTING Group Christmas carols for shut-ins.	Practice ice rescue.	New Year's Eve party.	Toy Shop. Christmas baskets made up. Post unsafe ice areas.	Continue study of literature. See Film "Ice Rescue".	Group Council; Plan demonstrations for B.-P. birthday party. Group Committee; R.S.L.'s Report. Plans for Jubilee Year. Review plans for attendance at World Moot. Plan church attendance for Scout-Guide Sunday.

SUGGESTED 12 MONTH CREW ACTIVITIES—CONT'D.

MONTH	SPECIAL	OUT-OF-DOORS	SOCIAL AND CO-EDUCATIONAL	SERVICE	TRAINING AND PROGRESS	GROUP BUSINESS
JANUARY New Year's	THEME: WINTER SCOUTING Group Fund Raising Project.	Overnight hike on skis or snow shoes.	Girl friends invited to participate in First Aid Course.	Start First Aid course. "Adopt" aged couple and arrange to shovel snow for them.	Investitures. See film "Winter Scouting". Make Pack frames.	Group Council; Plan demonstrations for B.-P.'s birthday party. Group Committee; R.S.L.'s Report. R.S.L. suggests names for Group Committee. Plan B.-P.'s birthday party. Plan exchange visit.
FEBRUARY B.-P.'s Birthday St. Valentine's Day	THEME: WORLD SCOUTING CREW IN COUNCIL Group B.-P. birthday party.	PLAN AHEAD TO MAY 31 Exchange tour with Boy Scouts of America Explorer Post.	PLAN AHEAD TO MAY 31 St. Valentine's Dance.	PLAN AHEAD TO MAY 31 Continue First Aid course. Subscribe to World Brotherhood Fund.	PLAN AHEAD TO MAY 31 Start study of life in United Kingdom. Film about U.K.	Group Council; Review advancement plans for Scouts to Crew. Group Committee; R.S.L.'s Report. Plan for Scouters to attend conference. Announce participants at World Moot.
MARCH Lent Ash Wednesday	THEME: J.I.M. Visit by D.C. or D.R.S.L. Talk on J.I.M. Lenten Services.	Older Scouts and Rovers combined Ramble.	Visit to Radio and T.V. Station.	Project set by Sponsoring Institution.	Progress Thong Talks and demonstrations by Rovers.	Group Council; Review Conservation Project plans for 1957. Group Committee; Annual Report to Sponsors. New Group Committee appointed.
APRIL Lent Easter Day Good Friday St. George's Day	THEME: DUTY TO GOD. District St. George's Day Rover Banquet	Spring ramble for Edible wild plants.	Study of comparative religions.	Project set by D.C. Conservation Project.	Progress Thong Talks and demonstrations by Rovers. Individuals study history of their church and give talk to Crew.	Group Council; Review summer plans of sections and co-ordinate. Discuss camping equipment needs. Group Committee; Charter renewal and registration. Installation of officers.
MAY V.E. Day Mother's Day Colleges Close Citizens Day	THEME: CITIZENSHIP CREW IN COUNCIL Mothers' Supper — prepared and served by Crew.	PLAN AHEAD TO SEPT. 30 Rambler Badge Logs checked.	PLAN AHEAD TO SEPT. 30 Rambler Badge and Progress Thong Presentation Banquet. Visit to City Council.	PLAN AHEAD TO SEPT. 30 Help with Pack Field Day. Conservation Project.	PLAN AHEAD TO SEPT. 30 Progress Thong Talks and demonstrations by Rovers. Investitures.	Group Council; Review summer plans Group Committee; R.S.L.'s Report. Summer plans approved.
JUNE Father's Day Schools Close	THEME: SUMMER CAMPING Attend theatre, concert, etc. with Dads as guests.	Fishing expedition with Dads.	Tennis Tournament. Splash party.	Conservation Project.	Visit to civic filtration plant and/or waste disposal plant.	Group Council; Formulate plans for 1957-1958. Group Committee; R.S.L.'s Report. Final summer plans.
JULY & AUGUST Canada Day	THEME: PERSONAL TRAINING Plan Fall Round-up	Jubilee World Moot. Provincial Moots. Extensive motor trip: — know Canada's national parks.	Corn and weiner roast.	Personal service when opportunity presents itself.	Summer employment. Moot participants prepare talks and demonstrations for Fall programme.	Group Council; Plan Fall Round-up. Group Committee; R.S.L.'s Report. Report of summer plans.

SUGGESTED 12 MONTH PROGRAMME GUIDE FOR SCOUT GROUP SPONSORS

MONTH	SPECIAL	HEAD OF SPONSORING INSTITUTION	GROUP COMMITTEE
SEPTEMBER Labour Day Rosh Hashana	THEME; PLANNING Round-up of Group Committeemen	Invite Group Committee Chairman to report on year's plans for the Group. Interim appointment of men to Group Committee to fill vacancies. Visit to Pack.	Consider Section Plans for the year. Bring down year's consolidated Group Budget — expenses and income. Approve Section activities and help plan.
OCTOBER Thanksgiving Yom Kippur Sukkos	THEME; PLANNING Help District with Apple Day	Invite Group Committee to have boys assemble decorations for church for Thanksgiving and to check meeting place for fire hazards. Visit to Troop.	Consider Section reports and plans. Review training status of Scouters. Set objectives for attendance at J.I.M. Attend District Annual Meeting.
NOVEMBER Remembrance Day Book Week All Saints Day	THEME; THE SCOUT FAMILY Plan to "Complete the Group" i.e. add Pack, Troop or Crew.	Meeting of Group Committee Chairman and Scouters to discuss co-ordination of Sponsor's over-all youth program and Scouting. Religious training planned. Invite Crew to repair Prayer Books and Hymnals. Visit to Crew.	Consider Section reports and plans. Review of Conservation Projects and plan for 1957. Plan Group Fund Raising Project. Recruit additional leaders — 3 deep.
DECEMBER Christmas New Year's Eve Hanukkah	THEME; SERVICE, WINTER SCOUTING Extend Scouting to children with a handicap.	Give list of needy families to Group Committee for Toys and Christmas baskets. Discuss plans for Scout-Guide Sunday with Group Committee Chairman. Arrange for Church Choir Leader to help train boys for Carol singing. Attend Group Committee Meeting.	Consider Section reports and plans. Plan for Jubilee Year Celebrations. Review plans for attendance at J.I.M. Plan Group attendance at Church for Scout-Guide Sunday. Group Committee Social with wives, Scouters and wives guests.
JANUARY New Year's Youth Week	THEME; WINTER SCOUTING Group Fund Raising Project	Support Group Fund Raising Project. Attend meeting of Scout Mothers' Auxiliary. Give public recognition of work of Group Committee and Scouters. Consider nominations for future Group Committee.	Consider Section reports and plans. Plan B-P Birthday Party for Group. Work with District to plan District Financial Campaign. Transmit nominations for new Group Committeemen to Head of Sponsoring Institution.
FEBRUARY B.-P.'s Birthday Brotherhood Week St. Valentine's Day	THEME; WORLD SCOUTING Group B-P Birthday Party Scout-Guide Sunday	Scout-Guide Sunday Services. Attend B-P Birthday Party. Attend Rover Crew's St. Valentine's Dance. Support District's Financial Campaign. Invite District Commissioner or Scout Executive to meet to Review State of the Group.	Consider Section reports and plans. Work on District Financial Campaign. Run B-P Birthday Party. Announce names of those chosen for J.I.M. Plan for Scouters and Committee to attend Conference.
MARCH Lent Purim Ash Wednesday World Day of Prayer	THEME; J.I.M. Announce in Institution's Bulletin the names of those chosen for J.I.M.	Set a project for the Group to do for the Institution. Meeting with D.C. or Scout executive. Present Group's Annual Report to Executive Board of Institution. Appoint Group Committee for 1957-1958.	Review Conservation Project Plans for 1957. Section Scouters submit their Annual Reports. Prepare a Consolidated Group Annual Report for submission to Head of Sponsoring Institution.
APRIL Lent Easter Day Good Friday St. George's Day Passover Holy Week Palm Sunday	THEME; DUTY TO GOD St. George's Day Re-dedication Church Service	Initiate "Duty to God" training for Scouts. Assist Rovers with study of History of their Church. Install Group Committee.	Meeting with District President (or appointee) to Review Charter and Register Members of Group. Consider Section reports and plans.
MAY V. E. Day Mother's Day Citizens Day Ascension Thursday	THEME; CITIZENSHIP	Arrange for Religious Observances for Sections while in camp and meet with Scouters to discuss. Meet with Group Committee Chairman to review Summer plans.	Consider Section Reports and plans. Careful check of Health and Safety features of Summer Plans. Applications for permission to camp submitted to H.Q. Camping gear purchased.
JUNE Father's Day Pentecost Shavuot Whitesunday	THEME; SUMMER CAMPING	Visit each Section of the Group.	Consider Section reports and plans. Final Summer Plans considered.
JULY & AUGUST Canada Day Assumption	THEME; PERSONAL TRAINING Official Send-Off of J.I.M. participants	Visit camps.	Consider Section reports and plans. Special reports of Summer Activities. Camping gear checked and stored.

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I Had a Good Assistant But—

By THOMAS ALBION, Field Commissioner, London District Council

How often this sad refrain is sounded by a Cubmaster who is rushed off his feet. The Pack is running smoothly, attendance is good, the boys are making some progress but not as much, the Cubmaster will tell you, as they would if only I had some help. Then comes the same sad story, "I had a young fellow who was going to help me, a real nice chap, intelligent, enthusiastic, seemed to be just the type we were looking for. He came out for a few meetings then seemed to lose interest. I was surprised when he left because he had just been to a training course the month before.

Why does this happen and what can we do to prevent this continual loss of valuable leadership material? Leadership vitally needed for the continual expansion that our Movement enjoys. One reason for such losses is lack of proper training, but so often, as in the case mentioned above, the person has just started on a Training Programme.

This suggests that we must look further for the answer. How many of you, after being invited to play for a hockey team or baseball team, would continue to be enthusiastic about such an activity, if all you were required to do was to sell tickets at the gate? I think that we must recognize this fact, that people who volunteer their services to help us want to do something active. True they may be inexperienced and will require close supervision for a while, but give them responsibility even before you feel they are ready for it. If they are the type of people who refuse responsibility then they are not going to make leaders. The sooner you discover this the better. If on the other hand they are going to be a leader they will accept the challenge.

Now how to give these people the responsibilities they need. Here are a few suggestions:

1. As soon as possible invite them to sit in on one of your Leaders' Programme Planning meetings. Invite their comments and suggestions. Do give them a definite assignment and make it clear that you are depending on them. If it is a game, show them where to find the type of game that is wanted and assist them in the selection of one. If they are instructing take time to tell them what they are going to teach, give them a book and show them where to find what they need. Your understanding assistance will help them get a good start.

2. When you see that they are going to take hold and have gained a little experience, give them more responsibility. If you have more than one new assistant, pair them off and let them plan one or two meetings on their own. These meetings may not have the sparkle and variety that your meetings have but don't be too critical. Let them learn this for themselves. It could happen that their meetings are better than yours, then everyone learns and benefits.

3. Very soon you will find the new Scouter ready to assume an equal part with you in the leadership of the Pack. Encourage your boys to seek him out and share the thrill of putting across the Spirit of Scouting.

Regardless of what system you use let your assistants really play the Scout Game not just sit on the side lines. The training of an assistant requires careful self-training on our part in the fascinating subject of human relations.

World Scouting

We are all proud to be members of a great International Movement but just how much do we know about Scouting in other lands? Naturally we cannot all travel throughout the world but we can keep in touch with some of these countries through the pages of The International Scouting magazine—*World Scouting*. Subscriptions—at only \$1.00 per year—may be sent to—

The Publications Department—The Boy Scouts Association
306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Ontario

Don't Underestimate Value of Reading During Impressionable Young Years

PARENTS shouldn't underestimate the value of reading during the impressionable years of childhood, Mrs. N. J. Berrill, mother and author of children's books, told members of the Women's Art Society yesterday.

"A book must make a contribution of permanent value to a child's growth—both intellectual and spiritual. The impressions of childhood are lasting. Parents cannot afford to be indifferent to the impressions their children receive through their reading," said Mrs. Berrill.

The speaker who began writing children's stories to answer her children's questions on animal life, said: "What about the child who doesn't want to read? I think the best solution is this. Be a reader yourself. Have books and love them. And read as a family. I know in my family reading aloud has caught on. We all enjoy it."

It is the child's nature to grow in mind as well as in body—and reading develops their honesty and integrity", Mrs. Berrill said. "Reading which does not stir the imagination is a waste of time. A child who reads a good book grows a little. It adds to his stature as an individual. That's why I think writing for children is an art. A book should give the child something permanent which can never be taken away from him."

Mrs. Berrill, who says she writes for readers 'from eight to 80' listed the requirements for each age. "The preschool child likes picture books with good illustrations. The story is unimportant. But the pictures are very important."

The beginner wants large print, easy vocabulary, short books and also pictures. The third to sixth grader reads easily. He needs a wealth of material on social science studies, humor and nature family life, the speaker said.

"The child of this age is broadening his outlook on the world. He is exposed to good writing. And if exposed long enough, he will develop an appreciation of good literary style", Mrs. Berrill noted.

Teen-age girls enjoy vocational books and the boys prefer those of high adventure and sports. They both read hobby and nature books, the speaker added.

How do books help the child of six or seven years? the speaker asked. "At this age, they are looking for a way to discover what the world about them is like. They want to know what is expected of them . . . what is right and wrong. One of their favorites is "Little Toot". They like his disregard for elders, and his carefree attitudes. Books like "Puss in Boots" receive

fewer comments. It provides so few opportunities to clarify the problems they experience in everyday life."

Books are judged by different standards than in past, and the speaker warned parents against prompting their children to read literature they read in their youth. "There is no compromise today with fantasy. It must be the best. Illustrations have been influenced by modern art. Humor must be timely and of this generation."

There is a new trend towards books governing human relations, Mrs. Berrill noted. "The need for this kind of book is great today. To take one example, the problem of race understanding. Books which treat this subject with warmth give the child a true understanding of human beings and relationships."

Another new trend is towards authentic biographies—covering the field of great men and women in the past. The speaker added: "We cannot say why children like this book and do not like that kind of book. Some books have magic which eludes definition. A child clings to one book and rejects another. Their judgment is seldom analytical. Yet they defend their freedom of choice."

—*Montreal Gazette*, February 15, 1956.



Queen's Scouts from Blackville, N.B., shown left, above, arrived in Fredericton for the Queen's Scout Recognition ceremony in style. We hear that this Jeep does real service for this year-round outdoor Troop. On the right is a picture taken during the training session in fire



prevention and protection staged by the R.C.A.F. for their Group in Trenton. This is a most important subject which you should discuss with your local Fire Chief during September.

FIRE REGULATIONS

We can't be too careful about Fire Regulations in the buildings occupied by our Groups. It is also our duty to co-operate with other agencies in putting across this phase of Safety to the boys in our Sections. Plan an active Fire Prevention Programme during October (see suggested programme planning charts).

Fire Prevention and Protection

THE prevention of fire is of far more importance than fire-fighting and must be the first consideration of all members of the Association, charged with responsibility for buildings. Most fires could be prevented by the application of common sense and good fire prevention discipline.

The following sets out in some detail precautions that should be taken:

Untidiness

Tidiness and cleanliness are expected of all members of the Association not only in their persons but in their meeting places.

Untidy storage or disposal of packing cases, packing materials, waste paper, wood and other combustible substances must not be permitted.

Electricity

Electric wiring and fittings must be kept in good repair. Where chafing of wires, lack of insulation, overheating are observed, the necessary repairs must be made without delay.

On no account should fuses be changed for those of greater amperage than that called for.

Alterations to wires and fittings must be made by authorized persons only.

Looping of wires over nails and hooks is a dangerous practice and should not be permitted.

No electric wire should be run within 12 inches of a stove-pipe.

Illuminating Gas

A very common cause of fire is escaping gas. This can readily be detected by its odour. When so detected, it should be reported and the supply turned off at the main. No naked lights must be used and no electric switches operated until the area has been properly ventilated.

Gasoline

Gasoline is a very dangerous explosive. One gallon of gasoline has the explosive power of 82 pounds of dynamite.

The handling of gasoline near any naked light, flame, stove, fire or other source of heat that could cause fire must be prevented.

When filling vehicles, no smoking or the use of naked lights must be permitted within 30 feet of the vehicle.

Use of gasoline as a cleaning fluid is very dangerous and should not be permitted.

Oil Lamps and Kerosene

Carelessness in handling oil lamps is responsible for many serious fires, particularly in buildings of frame construction. Lamps should be inspected regularly, and whether in use or not placed in a position where they cannot be knocked over nor where they are close to combustible materials.

Paint, etc.

These products must not be stored near stoves or in hot places. Many of these products are as inflammable as gasoline and must be handled with similar care.

Open Fires

Open fires in buildings must be carefully watched. Red hot coals and ash must be prevented from falling on wooden flooring. When leaving the building, the fire, if still burning should be damped down.

Combustion Stoves

Where a building is heated by means of a combustion stove the following rules should be observed.

(a) Stoves without legs should be supported 4 inches from the ground on hollow concrete or masonry slabs so built as to allow free circulation of air through or underneath. The slab should extend 6 inches beyond the sides and back and at least 12 inches in front of the stove.

(b) No stove should be closer than 8 inches to any wall, partition or combustible trim. If placed within 18 inches, protection must be provided in the form of a shield of metal or asbestos. Such shield should extend 6 inches beyond the sides and top of the stove and to a point 2 inches from the floor. An air space of at least one inch should be allowed between shield and wall to allow free circulation of air.

(c) Where stove pipes pass through walls, floors and roofs they should be surrounded by metal sleeves of diameter fully 2 inches greater than that of the pipe. Spacers should be used within the sleeve to allow free circulation of air all round the pipe.

(d) Fuel bins should be at least 10 feet away from the stove.

(e) Overstoking is dangerous and should be prevented. If wood is being burned, vents should be kept closed.

Flues and Chimneys

Annual cleaning should be arranged.

Drying Clothes

If clothes are being dried or aired before open fires, stoves, electric heaters, etc., a fire guard should be inserted between clothes and fire or the clothes kept at such a distance that combustion is impossible.

Fire Orders

Fire Orders should be posted in prominent places in all buildings. They should be brought to the attention of all concerned at frequent intervals together with practice fire drills.

The following points should be covered in fire orders.

(a) Location of alarms, hydrants, fire fighting equipment.

(b) Location of fire escapes and routes of evacuation.

(c) Telephone numbers of local fire brigades.

(d) Action to be taken by members in the event of fire.

Fire Extinguishers

Chemical fire extinguishers should be inspected periodically but not less than once a year.

Closing Buildings

At the conclusion of meetings some one person should be appointed to inspect the premises after all others have gone to ensure that all lights are out, gas jets turned off, fires extinguished or damped down, etc. In case of fire the senior person present should inspect the building to ensure that evacuation has been completed.

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SCOUTING Digest

Lost Wood Badge

Have you ever lost or mislaid your Wood Badge? If you have you will probably appreciate this story which recently came to Canadian Headquarters from a Scouter in H.M.C.S. *Magnificent*.

"In 1953 I was serving in the Far East on the Destroyer 'Huron'. Late one dark and stormy night we suffered what is known as a 'battle accident' on a hostile coast. As a result we lost that portion of our ship which contained my personal effects (me too, almost!). The Boy Scouts Association is now represented at the bottom of the Yellow Sea by one Akela Wood Badge and a Gilwell Neckerchief."

As the Leader was able to send along his certificate number and because of the nature of the loss, Canadian Headquarters was able to replace Petty Officer Bromley's Wood Badge and Neckerchief.

"Trailblazers" Activity

From Windsor, Ontario, comes news of an active group of Scouters who took their Wood Badge Course together, last year. As a special project these Wood Badge holders are helping out new Leaders in their District and doing everything they can to take advantage of the many facilities that are offered in their District and Province. They plan to continue this type of activity in the future and it can only bring greater success and better Leadership in the Windsor District.

Film List

The Public Relations Service of Canadian Headquarters has produced a Film List which Scouters will find extremely useful in planning a Film Night or in selecting films for a Parents' Night. Copies of this list are available from your District or Provincial Headquarters free of charge.

Boating Rules

The importance of observing the Boating rules cannot be too strongly stressed. The following account of a drowning which reached Canadian headquarters recently may help to bring this point home to Scouters who contemplate water activity as part of their programme.

Names and places have been omitted but the details are on file at Canadian Headquarters.

"On May 14, 1956 at _____ three Scouts were canoeing on the pond, and in the process of passing a bottle of pop from one Scout to another, the canoe was capsized. Of the three ONE ONLY WAS A SWIMMER and by the time he had calmed the Scout who had been close by, there was no sign of the third Scout who had fallen over the opposite side. The accident occurred at a regular weekly meeting (outdoor).

Scout Brotherhood Fund

Balance at 9th May 1956 \$1,237.88


The Boy Scouts Assoc., Creston, B.C.	17.75
Fort Rouge Dist. Council, Man., St. George's Day Parade	2.60
"The Trailblazers" — Mem- bers of the Part II Course for Pack Scouters, Ern- wingle Scout Camp, 1955.	4.67
Lakeside Boy Scout Group, Montreal, P.Q.	14.00
Kerrisdale District Boy Scouts Assoc., Vancouver	27.93
10th New Westminster, B.C., Wolf Cub Pack	9.31
South Surrey, Vancouver, Dist., Boy Scouts Assoc.	7.25
Bronze Arrowhead Course, Kimberley, B.C., Boy Scouts Assoc.	8.00
C. C. Thomas, Swift Current, Sask.	10.00
Big Creek Dist., B.C., Boy Scouts Assoc., Annual Church Parade	32.59
Total at 3rd July, 1956	\$1,371.98

The R.C.M.P. in Scouting


We could easily fill the pages of this Magazine with wonderful stories of Leadership in Scouting by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Force. Throughout Canada these men are serving in ever increasing numbers as Scouters.

For example, we have just received a story on Constable Brookmyre of Kirkland Lake, Ontario, telling of the marvelous contribution he has made to Scouting in his community.

We would like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to all Scouters who are members of the R.C.M.P., and to wish them continued success.



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STORIES FOR CUBS

By SIOUX CHIEF BIG WHITE OWL

As told to the Cubs of the 1st Humber Heights, Ont., and 161st Toronto, Packs

The Red Indians' Sacred Bird

I BELIEVE that every man or boy who has seen the mighty Eagle soaring in great circles high in the sky should be willing to admit there is something wonderful and inexplicable about this mighty bird. Not only is the Eagle an interesting and picturesque feature of the landscape but he is the most majestic of all birds. He is a perfect symbol of alertness and strength. He is the monarch of the air. The birthplace of the Eagle is usually high up in the lofty pinnacles of a mountain. From there he bravely faces the raging elements. Sometimes he builds a nest of boughs for his mate on top of the tallest tree in the great forest. From there he looks out and watches—while above him roll the wind-swept clouds. He is ever cautious and ever careful, but he fears nothing and no one. He has learned his lessons of courage from the four winds. He is dignity itself in its first form. He is unquestionably a bird of peace, but will tolerate no aggressor. The Indians believed him to be in league with lightning and thunder. He is known to them as the Thunder Bird.

Truly the Eagle is a bird of superior grace and beauty. His powerful wings could easily bear him to faraway lands if he cared to go, but he stays on this continent because he loves the vast and remote stretches of the prairie lands, the mighty rocky mountains, the quiet but living forests, the glistening, shimmering great blue lakes, the lovely sunlit valleys and the grand canyons. He is as much a part of this country as the beaver, buffalo, the moose and caribou.

It is quite true the Eagle occasionally destroys the lesser strata of animal life, in order to live and feed its young . . . Does that condemn the bird? Should we destroy him for that?

Does not so-called intelligent man also destroy animal life even more recklessly than the Eagle? I believe, instead of seeking to destroy the Eagle, we should make every effort to protect and save him for our future generations.

The United States of America borrowed its Eagle crest from the North American Indian. Likewise, the Fathers of Confederation borrowed the name 'Canada' and its national emblem, the 'beaver' from the North American Indian.

To my people, the Eagle is a symbol of courage, dignity, power, poise, vision and wisdom. To my forefathers, the Eagle feather was a very sacred object, and only a very distinguished Chief could wear a Bonnet with many Eagle feathers.

I Have Spoken.

The Legend of the Red Man

ACCORDING to Indian mythology it seems that after the Great Spirit had formed and created the hills and mountains, the streams, rivers and lakes, flowers, herbs and trees, the animals and birds, and all other living and growing things, he next sought to fashion human beings good enough to live and move, enjoy and respect, such peaceful grandeur.

So it came to pass that He shaped clay with His creative hands and baked it in His Great Camp Fire. When He drew it forth it was pale and covered with small brown spots. It was not baked enough . . . thus came the first white man.

Then He modelled another form. This one He buried deep in the hot

ashes. When He drew it out it was blackened and much too crisp, so he tossed it to one side . . . thus came the first black man.

Once more the Great One modelled another form and placed it in the sacred fire and He put sticks of poplar wood around it. When He removed it from the fire it was shrivelled and tainted with yellow . . . thus came the first yellow man.

And the Great Manitou modelled yet another figure, even more carefully than before, packed red hot coals around it and covered it with twigs of red cedar. Lo, when He lifted it from the fire, it was of a reddish hue and sound and perfect in every way. Indeed it was good and beautiful to look upon. So the Great Manitou placed His new creation on the shore of the most bountiful of all lands and it lived and moved in the mighty hunting grounds of the plains and forests. Slowly but surely it multiplied its kind and became the happy and care-free tenant of the Great Spirit's own beautiful garden . . . And thus was born the child of nature—THE RED MAN.

I Have Spoken.



The 1st Gaspé, Que., Wolf Cub Pack held a very successful Hallowe'en Party last year. In the above photo you will see some of the wonderful costumes which were shown at the party. Each Cub invited a little girl and was required to escort her to and from the party, take care of her during the entire evening and make sure she was enjoying all of the programme. Another welcome idea was that the Scoutmaster and Cubmaster worked together on this project and the Mayor of Gaspé presented the prizes for the best costumes. Will your Pack have a Hallowe'en Party this year?

A Conservation Skit

By J. F. GAUDET, Scoutmaster, 1st Southport, P.E.I. Troop

THIS being conservation year, it is only fitting that a little be said on conservation. It was decided that the First Southport Troop being the junior Troop of this Association should contribute to the programme.

Due to last January's sleet storm, nearly every ornamental tree west of Charlottetown was damaged. It will take years before these trees will once again return to a thing of beauty, and they cannot by themselves. They need outside help. What greater work on conservation could be done by the Boy Scouts than in repairing these ornamental trees.

Our troop will now give a little verbal demonstration, with the aid of diagrams, in the care and pruning of damaged trees.

Q. Jimmie, what do you think is one of the first important things that should be done to damaged trees.

A. I think the most important factor in the care of damaged trees is the treating of wounds. A tree is somewhat like a human being. Germs, entering an open wound, infect the human body. An open wound in a tree can be attacked by spores of wood-rotting fungus. Therefore it is very important that all wounds be treated in such a way as to prevent any disease from entering the tree.

Q. Noel, would you please tell us a little of a tree trunk's make-up.

A. Some of us have learned in our nature study that if a tree's trunk or any of the branches were cut off three different areas would be found in the cross-section. On the outside is a layer called the bark. Next to this is a thin papery layer known as the cambium

layer and next to this is the wood. The cambium layer is the most important one because it is the means whereby the tree puts on a layer of wood and a layer of bark each year. By cutting through the bark to the wood all around the tree's trunk, or as some people call it, by girdling the tree, the tree will die.

Q. Now that we know a little of the tree's make-up would Richard tell us what is the first step in the treatment of tree wounds?

A. The first step is to form a protection for the cambium layer. It is very delicate and dies back if not treated at once. As soon as the limb is cut the area next to the bark should be shel-lacked. This prevents the cambium from drying out.

Q. Walter, what's the next step?

A. The second step would be disinfecting the wound. This kills any wood-rotting spores that may have come in contact with the wood. Creosote is the best and cheapest disinfecting agent.

Q. Herbie, the third and final step would be?

A. Sealing the surface of the wound so that nothing may enter. A number of sealers may be used such as a good grade of paint, liquid sealing wax and coal tar, but the best of all is liquid asphalt because it is not affected, to any great extent, by heat or cold.

Q. In starting the actual trimming of a damaged tree, what do you think should be done next, Noel?

A. All branches that are broken on the tree should be removed. This improves the appearance of the tree greatly, because when the leaves come

out no dead branches are visible. All wounds made by the cutting of branches should be treated.

Q. I notice that a great many people when removing a heavy limb from a tree will skin a lot of bark from it. Can this be avoided Richard?

A. Yes, quite easily. In this diagram of a limb to be cut off by first making an undercut partly through the limb about a foot away from the trunk, then by cutting an inch or so above the undercut on the top side of the limb the branch will come off without peeling the bark. The remaining stub should be cut off close to the trunk and the wound treated.

Q. Harvey, can a tree whose trunk has split down the centre be saved?

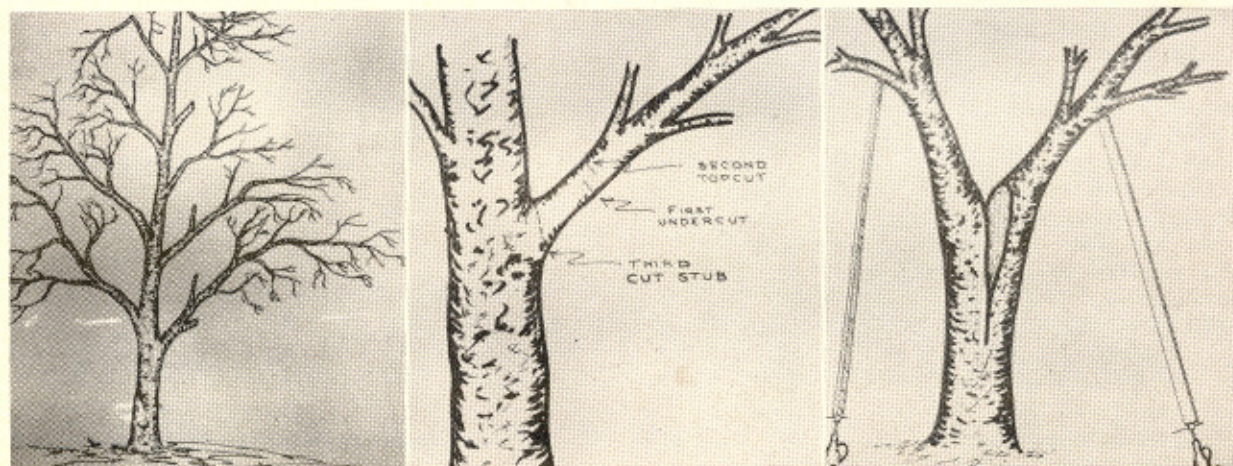
A. Yes. By jacking the two parts up until they are in their original position, then fastening them together. Many people make the mistake of wrapping wire or chain around the tree to hold it together. Never do this as the wire or chain chokes off the food supply to the branches.

Q. How would you hold these branches together Walter?

A. By boring a hole through each limb and inserting a bolt that has a large washer on each end. Tighten up on the nut and the tree is almost as good as ever. Be sure that the wound made by splitting is properly treated.

Q. In conclusion Herbie, could you add a little general information on the care of damaged trees?

A. Yes, make sure that all diseased and dead branches are removed from the tree as these only tend to weaken the tree. Remove all stubs because they are unsightly. Above all never remove bark from a tree willfully or otherwise, because once it is removed, wood starts to rot and the tree dies.



These are the charts prepared by the Southport, P.E.I. Troop to go along with this skit.

Post Scouting with the Handicapped in Holland

By SCOUTER YAN H. VANDER STEEN, Leiden, Holland

We know our Scouters working with Handicapped Groups will be interested in this story from Holland and hope others find yarn material and inspiration from the great work being done by Scouter vander Steen and brother Scouters.

Post Scouting (by Mail)

AT THE moment in Holland there are three post-Groups and one post-Rover Crew, each working in separate parts of the country.

This special branch of handicapped Scouting started in Holland about 1947.

When I write in future of an "ordinary" handicapped Group, I mean a group that has regular meetings. This type of group often is attached to a hospital or health resort.

Organization

The Netherlands is split into districts, with a District Commissioner and a number of Assistant D.C.'s, each with his own task, i.e., A.D.C. Cubs, A.D.C. Rovers, A.D.C. Handicapped Scouts, etc.

Large districts are divided into smaller districts led by an under-D.C.

Each post-group is joined to a district but its work isn't restricted within limits of the district. My group that has its work-ground in all of the counties of "Zuid-Holland" and "Zeeland" is joined to the district "The Hague", under-district "Wassenaar", because my Group Scoutmaster is living there.

The post-groups also have extra contacts with the Headquarters and with the Headquarters Commissioner for Handicapped Scouting.

Uniform

The uniform of the Dutch Scouts is just the same as the English one and also the system of badges, their character and the place where they are worn is the same.

A post-group Scout's uniform isn't distinct from any other Scout except for his Troop name-tape.

We don't wear a special badge like our brother Scouts in Belgium use.

Our aim is to let the handicapped boy play the game of Scouting the same as any other boy does, within his limitations, as B.-P. intended.

As a case in point let me mention that, by a recent change in our uniform, a Scout may wear a beret, just like in England, but before that time the Stetson only might be worn and our Headquarters was against other headgear for land Scouts.

Headquarters offered the Handicapped Scouts the opportunity to wear a beret, but the Scouters of these groups didn't want to do so, because a handicapped Scout, especially at a meeting with other Scouts, feels he stands out with his handicap and this feeling of being different would only be encouraged should he be wearing different headgear.

Which Boys?

Our Cubs are 8-11 years; Scouts 11-17 (in Holland we don't use the system of Senior Scouts), and Rover Scouts 17-25 (the Rover Crew is a national one).

In a post-group we have the quite bedridden boys, boys who are quite handicapped (paralysed and large amputations), and boys who normally would be members of an ordinary handicapped Scout Troop, but who cannot be because in their dwelling-place there is no Troop or Pack.

Our handicapped boys often are not as advanced scholastically as their brothers of the same age, and this becomes obvious when a Cub goes up to the Troop and when a Scout advances to Rovering.

Publications

The most important is the handwritten "round-send letter". At least once each month such a letter starts circulation: each boy keeps the letter three days and then sends it to the next Scout.

The nature of this letter is more personal than any other circular letter, but it takes a long time before each boy receives the letter and so it's im-

possible to write dates in it. Also it's a pity a boy never can look back through the old issues when he wants to read again something of interest to him.

For special occasions, such as St. George's Day, Easter, Christmas, etc., we have stencilled letters. This, too, is when the boys receive their red tulip by mail. Like any other Dutch Scout he gets that flower at the Morning Flagbreak.

These two sorts of letters are written as an ordinary Troop meeting for any Scout Troop. We start with Flagbreak and reading of the law, then a talk from the Scoutmaster followed by some games and instructions and stories of or from Scouts.

At the back of the first (handwritten) letter there's a letter box containing the answers to the instructions, games, etc.

To the handwritten letter often is added a Patrol letter. This is a letter with just as many pages as there are boys in the Patrol. On the pages the names of the boys of the Patrol are written and each one writes some on his own page. When a Scouter has to write something to a Scout, that the other members of the Patrol may know too, he can write this in the Patrol letter.

These letters, of course, are different for Scouts and Cubs, but they both receive the Group Newspaper. This journal is also sent to the Commissioners of H.Q. and District and to supporters of the group.

In this are found reports of activities and special columns for swapping



Handicapped Dutch Scouts at a Troop camp. They do their own cooking and most of the other camp duties.

(stamps, sugar covers, etc.) and a list of the anniversaries. Sometimes we have special competitions.

Instruction for Tenderfoot, Second and First Class is given by special letters.

A boy who wants to pass a test asks the letter about this test and sends it back.

Visits

As much as possible the Scouters visit the boys, so the dwelling-place of the Scouters is very important. During the visit we sign their test cards when tests are passed, and help in any difficulty. There is also time for small talk and just good fun during these visits.

Some years ago we tried a system of Troops and Packs adopting a Scout or Cub but this didn't give satisfaction. It is true the Troops visiting allowed the handicapped boy to see more boys of his own age, but often the Troop wasn't active enough and after an enthusiastic start they forgot the boy.

Other Troops were too active so they tried to bring the boy to their meetings and too frequently this was an error. Everyone made a fuss over him and it wasn't good for the boy nor for the other members of the Group. When playing games they were always adapted to the boy's handicap. The boy would get a feeling of inferiority, the whole group's attention would centre around this boy and so the other members of the Group would be restricted in playing the game.

Meetings

When possible we take the mobile boys to a group-show of an ordinary Group, and by the investiture of a boy we also try to gather some boys.

These meetings cannot be visited by the boys from hospitals, etc.

Camping

The boys who take part in the meetings also go to camp.

In the past few years there has been one camp, each year, or the three post-groups together, because there aren't enough boys in one Group who can go to camp.

The three Groups together make a camp of 4 Patrols, about 24 boys, just like an ordinary Group.

A camp of a post-group requires much special preparation like transport, medical assistance and control. From Scout Troops and our Rover Crew we ask for Rovers and older Scouts as "runners".

They are part of a Patrol to help when necessary but the handicapped boy often is lazy and you have to know each boy very well to help him *only*

with the most necessary things, and to let him do as much as possible by himself.

We strive to have a camp just like any other Scout Camp.

Special Requirements

When any requirement for Proficiency Badges cannot be done by a boy, because of his handicap, his Scouter has to change that requirement with another.

In Holland there are no special books like in England the "Handbook of Handicapped Scouting", and a list of alternate requirements.

Scouters

In my group there are more leaders than in the average ordinary Scout Group.

For the Scouters it's possible to have, besides their post-group, full power in a regular Group.

Most of the Assistant Leaders (even me) have two full jobs.

Unit Leaders have too much to do, to work in two Groups, but for the Assistants it is very good, because when man only writes about meetings he is bound to forget how the meetings really are today.

When you are in a Troop or Pack each week you stay nearer to the game and so the letters aren't only built on your memories and theories.

It's recommended that a post-group leader have been in Scouting three years for when he hasn't it's very diffi-

cult to put the Scout Spirit into a letter. Also, when he visits it's easier to answer questions.

I myself have been in Scouting since 1945, just after the war, and have been Cub, Scout and Rover. At the moment I'm A.C.M. and A.S.M.

Each month the leaders of the Group come together to speak about the new month-programme and to give reports about visits.

Finances

The costs (postage, paper, trips, etc.), are paid with the subscription of the members.

This isn't enough, of course, and so we've supporters who pay per month or year; further, we have a subsidy from our National Headquarters each year.

I enclose some photos of the 1954 Summer Camp of the three groups at "Markelo". Photos 1 and 2 show boys on the first post-group (East) named "Luctor et Emergo", on one side of their orange scarf there's a green frog (from the story of the two frogs in *Scouting for Boys*).

Photo 1 shows the kitchen; on the long table in the middle of it the meal can be prepared and on the background you just can see the cook-fire, also on that table, so each boy can work from out his car.

I'm happy to have written this for you and if you wish further information or help please let me know.

saving

is a good habit

and hard to break as any!

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Emergency Training

By W. P. JOHNSTON, Scoutmaster, 1st Valleyview Troop, Calais, Alberta

At our Court of Honour meetings we had often discussed various schemes for mobilizing the troop for a state of emergency in our small country town. It was our intention to stage a mock emergency one evening to see how efficiently the troop could be brought together and organized to be of service to the community. As our scouts are mostly scattered around a wide farming area, with no telephone communication except in town, we were in doubt as to how efficiently and quickly such a scheme could be carried out.

By an unfortunate coincidence an event took place which necessitated "the state of emergency" being called without any previous rehearsal.

The Scoutmaster is manager of a trading post in an Indian reservation ten miles from the town where the troop hold their meetings. One evening he was informed that the two year old child of a trapper had gone amissing and was feared lost in the bush, or drowned in a creek which flowed alongside the cabin where his parents lived. The child had been missing for over five hours, and his parents and some local Indians had looked all over for him without success.

On arrival at the child's home, the S.M. accompanied by his eighteen year old son, and the post clerk (who is also acting Cubmaster) found that very

little had been done in the way of organized searching. A search was made in the immediate vicinity of the cabin in the hope that the child had crawled in to the bush and fallen asleep, and meanwhile a message was forwarded to the nearest detachment of R.C.M. Police sixty miles distant.

Two constables of the "Mounties" arrived by car about midnight with information that a police dog was on its way from another detachment. One of the policemen took over as search master and plans were drawn up for an all out search. We are in a neighbourhood which is in the midst of an oil boom, and knowing that one of the shifts came off work at midnight, we along with the police went out to bush roads used by their transportation units and managed to collect about thirty men.

Word was sent to our Troop Leader by jeep to organize for an emergency as we had discussed at our Court of Honour. He was told to also bring out the troop camp kitchen outfit, a tent, sandwiches and coffee sufficient to feed a number of men for an undetermined period. Considering that the search was fourteen miles from his home, he proved that he was living up to our motto of "Be Prepared" by being in contact with the S.M. with all necessary equipment, two patrol leaders and eight scouts in less than an hour. He

even remembered to bring two very important items for bush work—a good supply of mosquito repellent and extra flash light batteries. Before the day was over the searchers certainly appreciated the foresight of the Troop Leader in bringing along the mosquito dope.

The tent was erected in short time, and a fire started to supply coffee to the men who had been awaiting daylight to commence searching. It was decided that the scouts would look after refreshments at the base camp, and also act as messengers to the police. Two fires were kept going with five gallon dioxies on each—one dixie was always ready with coffee while the other was being prepared. Paper cups were used and in this way we were able to supply hot drinks to each search party as they came out of the bush. Thirty Indians were also recruited for the search by the local Indian agent, and before the hunt was over we had dispensed coffee and sandwiches to everyone, and made over forty gallons of coffee.

Our first aid kit was used to bandage up scratches and cuts obtained going through the dense bush. The scouts also kept a number of searchers swimming in the creek supplied with hot drinks.

The child was found by the searching team in the water about 8 a.m. the following morning. Once again the



During "OPERATION LIFESAVER" in Calgary, Alberta, Scouts turned out to perform valuable service to Civil Defence Authorities. In the picture on the left, above, a Scout stands by to carry news of welfare services from the Mobile Control Centre used during the exercise. On the right, other Scouts assist in the Main Control Centre



by carrying messages throughout the centre and into the news information room located in an adjoining Golf Course Club House. Mayor D. H. Mackay of Calgary and Col. G. O. Bell, Director of Civil Defence for the City, were high in their praise of the contribution made by the well trained Scouts of Calgary.

troop was ready for an emergency by having a small tarpaulin available to cover the body while arrangements were made for its disposal.

The scouts waited until the last man had been recalled from the bush, and then the tent and equipment were neatly packed away; grounds around the base camp cleared of rubbish—paper cups, etc. burned and fires extinguished. The R.C.M. Police gave the troop high praise and they were also commended for their efficiency in a news item from a local radio station.

The S.M. was especially proud of his boys, by the smart and efficient manner in which they had responded to the call of duty. It is little things like this that make one feel that all the time and effort expended in leading a troop are well worthwhile. It should be mentioned that all the boys found time to appear in full uniform!

Merry Christmas



TODAY is a good time to start thinking about Christmas gifts! We would like to suggest that many of your friends would like to know what is going on in the greatest Boy Movement in the world and what better way to keep them informed than by sending them a subscription to your magazine—

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GAMES FOR THE TROOP

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

Campcraft

Fire-Making Treasure Hunt

Equipment: Fire-by-friction set, axe, tinder, some string, and a treasure per Patrol.

Method: For each Patrol, a string is suspended from two posts 12" from ground. One end is tied to stake. Other end passes over a branch, and part way down to the ground, but still out of reach. On this end is tied a stone "treasure". Each Patrol selects its two best fire-makers. Patrols in relay formation for start. At signal "go", fire-maker and his assistant make fire-by-friction. Rest of Patrol scouts around for kindling wood. Fire is laid under string. When string burns through, the "treasure" falls to the ground. Patrol cleans up its area, and runs with the treasure to the game leader.

Scoring: First Patrol with clean area to bring in the treasure wins.

Fuzz Stick Relay

Equipment: For each Patrol, one sharp knife and one stick of dry, soft wood about $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 1" x 9".

Method: Each Patrol lines up in relay formation opposite equipment. On signal Scout No. 1 runs up and cuts one sliver on stick, lays knife down and runs back to touch off No. 2 Scout, who runs up—and so on. Slivers should be at least 3" long. 20 slivers, all attached, complete the fuzz stick.

Scoring: First Patrol to finish, scores 10 points. Best fuzz stick scores 30 points, next best 15.

Variation: Instead of having each player cut one sliver, players cut 3 or 4 slivers. To vary scoring, take off 5 points for each sliver that is cut off the fuzz stick and see how many Patrols end up in the "red".

Wood Chopping Relay

Equipment: For each Patrol one 3' log, 6"-8" in diameter, 4 stakes and 1 three-quarter axe.

Method: Patrols line up in relay formation with one log about 15' directly in front of each Patrol. Each log is held firmly in position on the ground by four stakes. At signal, Scout No. 1 runs

up to log and takes six strokes in an effort to chop log in half. He sticks axe in log, runs back and touches off No. 2 who runs up, takes six strokes and so on.

Scoring: First team to chop log in half scores 50 points; second 25 points. All teams halving log earn 10 points.

Variation: Peg Relay: Using half of cut log for a chopping block, run game in similar manner to see which Patrol can split other half of log into most sections suitable for tent pegs.

Flapjack Flapping

Equipment: For each Patrol, a frying pan and a linoleum "flapjack". Paint a white "X" on one side of the flapjack.

Method: Patrols line up in relay formation. Pans and flapjacks are at a line twenty feet in front of the Patrols. At the signal to go, first Scout runs up to line, flaps his flapjack. Runs back, touches off the second Scout. And so on until all have run.

Scoring: One point is awarded for each flapjack thrown into the air, turned over and caught properly. One point off if the flapjack hits the side of the pan, falls on the floor, or does not turn over. Five points for the first Patrol to finish with the flapjacks correctly flapped.

Variation: Advanced Flapping. At the line, suspend a string three feet above the floor. Scout must flap the flapjack over the string.

The Grocer

Equipment: One bag and several packages representing each item in your favourite camp menu.

Method: Place packages in a bag. Scouts group around leader (cook), who reaches into bag and picks out packages one at a time, naming each package as it is shown. After all packages have been brought out of cook's bag, Patrols go to corners, make a list of the ingredients from memory, and figure out the menu.

Scoring: First Patrol to determine what the real meal is, receives 25 points. Award 1 point each package

correctly listed from memory.

Variation: Each Patrol "cooks" up a new recipe and tries it out on the Troop. Most practical and popular recipe earns 25 points for the originators.

Campcraft

Camp Layouts: Each Patrol is given a large number of pegs which are stuck in the ground to represent various things in camp i.e. tents, latrines, kitchens and so on. Camp gadgets could also be made.

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GAMES FOR THE PACK

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Lifeboat

All Cubs walk around in a circle and sing. When Akela whistles the whole "crew" have to get into the lifeboats. At the same time Akela puts up two, three or any number of fingers. The Cubs have now to gather in groups of the same numbers as Akela has put up fingers. Whoever is not in a boat with the correct number of passengers drops out.

In variation Akela can first of all give an order, for example, eight hops or tie a reef knot, and not until they have done this can the shipwrecked sailors take to the rowing boats in the required number.

Who Is Going to be the Redskin Chief?

One of the Cubs is to be chosen as Indian Chief, and he has got to be very nippy and fast. The Pack forms a big circle. In the middle there are placed five bottles. The Chief goes into the middle and his job is to keep the bottles standing upright while the other Cub tries to knock them over by throwing a football at them. Whoever manages to keep the bottles standing for a given time is quick enough to be "Indian Chief".

Cubs Pack Hockey

This is an uproarious game. The Pack are divided into halves and each half sits close against the two long sides of the H.Q. as close to the wall as they can. Each side is then numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. In the middle of the two remaining sides hockey goal mouths are chalked (or otherwise indicated). A tennis ball and two chair legs (or two "quarters" of a Scout staff) are in the middle of the room. When Akela calls a number (e.g. 9) the two "nines" rush out, each grabs a "stick", and tries to put the ball into his opponent's goal. They can race after it anywhere, e.g. get it from underneath the sitting (and usually by this time screaming-with-excitement) Cubs. There are no rules, except that deliberate kicking of the ball is not allowed. Akela's decision as to goals is final.

Minefields

Each Six becomes a Liner, blindfolded by a fog (and a scarf) and crossing a minefield. The Sixer is Radar, left on the coast from which the ship is about to sail. Radar may call "Port", "Starboard", "Ahead" and "Astern". Squatting Cubs form the mines and must be stationary. If touched, however, they explode, and the whole liner sinks and becomes dangerous wreckage. Two, three or four liners may sail at once from different coasts, each endeavouring to reach the coast opposite. In the event of a collision they both sink.

In the Pond

Cubs form a circle round an Old Wolf just outside a chalk line. When the Old Wolf gives the order "In the Pond", all jump in. On the order "On the Bank", all jump out. If the order "In the Pond" is given when all are inside the circle, none must move, and none must move if when you are on the bank the order "On the Bank" is given. Such orders as "On the Pond" or "In the Bank" must be ignored, as they are traps. The Cub with the least mistakes wins.

The Naval Raid

An open door represents the harbour entrance, two blindfolded Cubs, one on each side, the British cruisers. The other Cubs—the enemy vessels—try to enter the harbour one by one through the door so quietly as not to be caught by the sentinels.

Folding Clothes

Name—Fire

Type—Instructional (Folding Clothes)
Equipment Required—None

Boys remove jerseys and shoes, and fold up neatly in a pile close by. All prepare for sleep. Lights out. Suddenly Akela calls "Fire". Everybody must, without confusion, in the dark, dress and squat outside their own lair. First Six finished is winner.

The Arrows Game

(So called because the questions represent the arrows with which the Cubs get wounded). The Cubs sit around in a ring, while the Cubmaster then asks questions round on the knots, flag test,

etc. If a boy fails to answer the first question put to him, he folds one arm, as if it were in a sling. If he fails to answer the second, he folds the other. When he fails a third time he kneels, and at the fourth he lies down and is "dead".

Observation Tramp

Take the Pack for a ramble through town or country and assign points for certain objects noticed on the way. As an instance:—

Horse going lame, 8 points

Crow, 3 points

Flock of seven birds, 3 points

Pebble shaped like a bird's egg, 3 points

Oak tree, 1 point and so on.

Each boy seeing an object that counts will report to the Old Wolf in a whisper, and the marks due will be recorded against his name.

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Black and
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Snapshots

Relation Chef Parent

Les relations chefs-parents sont à mon avis trop superficielles. Quand il nous faut rencontrer les parents, c'est la plupart du temps à l'approche du camp, soit pour les convaincre que leur fils doit venir au camp, ou dans la majeure partie des cas, pour régler un problème d'ordre financier. Je veux essayer, sans prétendre toutefois imposer mes avis, de discuter avec toi, frère chef, de ce problème auquel tu n'es pas étranger. Je veux en même temps essayer de te dire comment à la troupe, nous réussissons à résoudre le problème.

T'es-t-il déjà arrivé de convoquer une réunion de parents? Sans doute tu répondras dans l'affirmatif. Combien de parents y assistaient? Si tu diriges une troupe de paroisse de classe moyenne, la réponse est qu'il y en avait très peu. Si tu diriges une troupe de collège, il n'y a pas de problème les parents y venant plus nombreux.

Il y a deux raisons qui semblent justifier ces absences aux réunions de parents: la première c'est que la mère du garçon ne veut pas se montrer quand sa toilette n'est pas parfaite et le père est souvent indifférent; la second, c'est que la plupart du temps à ces réunions on parle d'argent et que certains se sentent mal à l'aise. Comment contourner ces difficultés? C'est là la question. Comment réussir à faire comprendre aux parents que la présence du garçon est nécessaire au camp et leur faire avouer que la raison apportée pour refuser à leur fils l'accès au camp n'est au fond qu'une question d'argent.

Une partie du problème trouve sa solution si on a soin au début de l'année de documenter les parents sur le programme d'une année scout et la nécessité de mettre à l'épreuve l'enseignement technique au camp. L'éternelle question se pose aux parents de modestes con-

ditions. (C'est en effet dans la classe des travailleurs que le scoutisme prend la majeure partie de ses recrues, c'est la que B.-P. l'a voulu, c'est la aussi que le scoutisme doit avant tout exister.) NDLR: B.-P. a pensé en particulier aux milieux urbains.) Le scoutisme coûte bien cher? Ceci n'est pas tout à fait faux et quand les parents ne savent pas avant le mois de mai que le camp se prépare et qu'il leur faudra déboursier encore une quinzaine de dollars, ils trouvent dur d'amasser cette somme en deux mois.

Les parents apportent des objections que le chef pourra tant bien que mal contourner. Que fait le scout de son chapeau; demandent-ils? Il le porte à peine deux mois par année! Et pourtant on ne peut nier cette affirmation. Le béret basque peut se porter en hiver; le chapeau, non; en été le chapeau se porte à l'insection du matin au camp et à la messe. Combien d'objections de ce genre sont faites par les parents?

Il faut les comprendre et nous dire qu'ils ont un peu raison. Leur état financier les pousse à chercher un côté pratique à toute chose. Ceci est naturel. Le premier coup de matraque est donné lors de la promesse: \$20.00 pour l'uniforme. Le second coup va les frapper, et les parents ne sont pas prévenus: \$15.00 pour le camp. Voilà, frère chef, se font sentir de façon plus aiguës nos responsabilités.

Priverons-nous un garçon de la formation scout parce qu'il ne peut se payer un uniforme? Le laisserons-nous en ville parce qu'il ne peut payer son camp? Ces questions ne doivent pas entrer en ligne de compte. Le garçon veut être scout, à nous de l'aider même si ses moyens financiers sont insuffisants. Notre camp accusera un déficit, soit, mais nous aurions pu le prévenir. Nous ne pouvons ren-

contrer les parents aux réunions! Nous voulons les prévenir que l'uniforme et le camp coûte cher! Un seul moyen: une lettre. Quand l'envoyer? Au début de l'année. Son contenu? Faire savoir aux parents que le scoutisme est avant tout une école de formation pour le garçon et que son but est de le seconder dans la formation de leur fils. Leur dire franchement que ceci entraîne certains déboursés et que le garçon lui-même doit les aider. Plusieurs garçons ont quelque argent à leur disposition: soit qu'un travail comme "passeur de journaux" ou qu'un travail de commissionnaire le leur procure. Combien reçoivent une petite somme pour aller au cinéma, à la salle paroissale ou encore pour un autre usage. A nous de profiter de ceci pour accoutumer le garçon de déposer cinquante sous par quinze jours. S'il ne peut se procurer son uniforme d'un seul coup, qu'il se le procure par morceau. C'est beau, dans les livres, une troupe dont les scouts portent l'uniforme complet dès la première sortie. Soyons concrets.

Prévenons les parents que la question d'argent n'est que secondaire quand il s'agit de donner une formation scout. S'il arrive de rencontrer des cas problèmes, à nous de rendre visite personnellement aux parents et s'il le faut de payer une partie du coût de l'uniforme et du camp, tout en demandant au garçon de s'aider un peu; en effet l'expérience prouve que si le garçon n'apporte lui-même aucune coopération soit dans l'achat de son uniforme ou soit en apportant une légère somme pour payer son camp, il se désintéresse vite et au camp il est souvent celui qui porte les critiques les plus désobligeantes et en même temps refuse ou gaspille la nourriture servie à table. Que voulez-vous, ceux sur qui l'on doit travailler sont ainsi faits; le scou-

tisme vient précisément pour leur donner le sens des valeurs.

En conclusion, le problème des relations chefs-parents avant le camp ne doit pas exister. On a vu

qu'on devrait plutôt chercher à le résoudre dès le début de l'année scout. Tout n'est pas dit sur le sujet! On peut traiter la question sous bien des angles. Envoie ton

opinion à *Scout Leader*, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.

JACQUES FRANCOEUR,
Lièvre Affable—S.M.
III—Quebec.

Le Violoniste Du Feu

Feu par Friction

C'est un moyen original d'obtenir souvent de la fumée, parfois de la braise, quelquefois du feu.

Certes, le champion du monde du feu par friction n'a mis que cinq secondes à parvenir au résultat, mais il faut supposer qu'il avait, outre son expérience, son matériel tout prêt.

Mais décider soudainement d'allumer son feu par friction à partir des éléments de la nature vaut une heure à 90 minutes d'efforts, et il faut bien faire attention que la sueur ne tombe pas sur les braises.

Le principe est d'enflammer du bois en lui communiquant de la

chaleur par friction, puis de transmettre à un combustible facile, le feu, et d'obtenir une flamme.

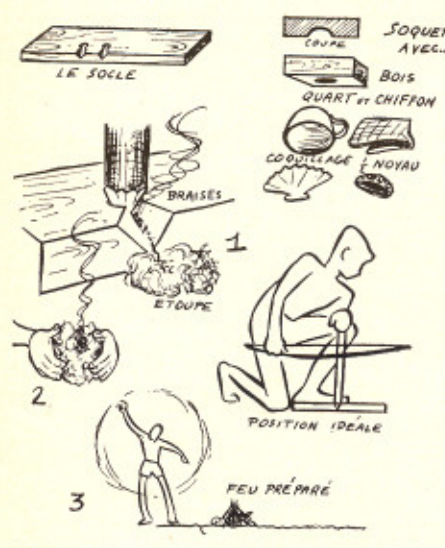
Il faut tout d'abord construire un socle immobile: une planche d'orme, de tilleul, d'érable, encochée d'un trou conique avec une rigole évidemment vers l'extérieur. Dans le trou conique s'appuie un pivot en lierre de préférence: 3 cm de diamètre, 40 cm de long, grossièrement arrondi. Le pivot est maintenu à sa partie supérieure par une poignée, ou soquet, où le frottement sera faible: un caillou bien graissé, un fond de quart enveloppé d'un chiffon (chaleur intolérable),

un coquillage, un demi-noyau de pêche, toujours graissé ou savonné. Du plomb est le meilleur. En un mot maximum de frottement sur le socle, minimum à la poignée.

Les meilleurs bois pour socle et pivot sont le lierre, l'orme, l'érable et le tilleul. Préférez les vieilles racines sèches.

Fabriquez maintenant un archet de 60 à 70 cm, en tilleul léger et rigide, légèrement arqué de naissance ou par séchage sous tension. Sur cet archet tendre une courroie ou un lacet de cuir qui s'enroule deux ou trois fois autour du pivot.

—Des Scouts de France



Mode d'Emploi

Point de départ comme la position repos de judo: genou droit au sol, pied gauche près du genou droit, stable. Maintenir le socle avec la plante du pied gauche.

Préparer de l'étoupe: soit des vieux champignons séchés au four, soit de la corde de chanvre effilochée, à la rigueur de l'herbe et des lichens secs. Placer l'étoupe sous la rigole où bientôt s'écoulera la braise. Graisser le soquet, tendre la courroie de l'archet, maintenir solidement le soquet dans la main gauche, l'avant-bras appuyé sur le genou.

Et maintenant avec le geste élégant du violoniste, faire tourner le pivot qui, soumis à la pression du soquet, noircit, fume, et parfois s'embrase.

Le succès de cette méthode est de ne pas s'arrêter au moment où on aperçoit la fumée. C'est à ce moment qu'il faut redoubler d'énergie et accélérer la marche de

l'archet d'un geste plus fort. Lorsque quelques braises brillent aux rebords de l'encoche, abandonnez rapidement le pivot et, d'un coup sec, faire tomber la braise sur l'étoupe. Avec des gestes doux enfoncez ensuite l'étoupe sur la braise et provoquer l'enflammement en faisant un moulinet, la poignée d'étoupe au creux de la main, d'abord lentement puis progressivement plus vite. L'étoupe enflammé se glisse ensuite au fond du foyer préparé.

Il y a deux passages délicats: le moment d'apparition de la fumée où les efforts doivent redoubler alors qu'on a tendance à ralentir et la transmission de la flamme à l'étoupe après l'obtention des braises.

De la fumée, tout le monde peut en faire, mais seuls les scouts patients parviennent à allumer le feu.

Pour réussir:

—Conserver l'immobilité absolue du socle.

—Porter le maximum de frottement du pivot sur le socle.

—Maintenir l'adhérence de la courroie sur le pivot par la tension et la rugosité de bois de pivot.

—Enfin mouvoir l'archet avec souplesse et énergie.

What about Jamborees?

By H. C. DELL, Field Commissioner, Alberta Provincial Council

THIS is a question you may be asked any time now that the 9th World Jamboree is but a few months away. You will be expected to know the answer, and be ready to answer many questions about Jamborees.

In Canada, a boy must be a First Class Scout to be eligible to attend. First Class status for most boys, is in itself a high standard to reach, and when this badge is gained, the Scout must feel that he has reached this point due entirely to his own effort.

Now he has a good chance of being chosen to go to a Jamboree. The time comes round, and he finds that he has been selected as a member of the Canadian contingent, what a proud boy he must be. He realizes what is expected of him, and will do his best to live up to that. The great day arrives and he is placed in a Troop with 32 other boys, most of whom he is meeting for the first time. He will be expected to eat, sleep and live with these fellows for the duration of the Jamboree.

In this first change the Jamboree Scout will allow his thoughts, feelings and general good nature, to guide him as a member of a top notch Patrol in a well selected Troop of First Class Scouts. At a pre-Jamboree Training Camp he meets other Troops that are representing his province and once again his vision of Scouting is broadened. At the Jamboree he meets brother Scouts from all over Canada as well as other countries, and he is beginning to get a wider international outlook in his Scouting.

It is very likely that he will meet and perhaps talk to the Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, the Deputy Chief Scout of Canada, and many well-known Scout Leaders from other parts of the world. This is indeed something to look

forward to, and what a wonderful memory he will have to pass on to members of his Troop at home.

He will form friendships with overseas Scouts, that may quite easily last a lifetime by keeping in constant touch with these friends through correspondence, and thus gaining further knowledge of Scouting in other lands.

Yes, I definitely think that a Scout who has attended a Jamboree gains something, even if he only returns with the feeling that he belongs to the greatest brotherhood in the world.

The boy selected to attend a Jamboree may be at the age where he will soon be too old to remain with the Troop. Very likely, on leaving the Troop, he will not be lost to the Movement, but with that wonderful Jamboree memory he should be encouraged to become a Rover Scout or Scouter, and stay in the game.

What of the boy that still has a year or more of Scouting before him? He will, on returning from the Jamboree, probably be asked out to various functions to give a short talk on his impressions of a Jamboree. By so doing, he will gain confidence as a speaker, thus enabling him to feel a great deal more comfortable when meeting people, particularly older people.

When that Scout returns to his own Troop with all his Jamboree stories he may so enthuse the other members of the Troop that they, in turn, may all wish to gain the First Class Badge, with the hope that they will be chosen for the next Jamboree.

I feel that a Scout gains so much from attending a Jamboree that I would like to see every boy of First Class status attend at least one Jamboree during his stay in the Troop.

Conservation—1956

Don't overlook the opportunity to encourage your Scouts to qualify for the four new Conservation Proficiency Badges listed below. Check the requirements and then look for examiners and instructors in these important subjects.



Forest Conservationist



Soil Conservationist



Wildlife Conservationist

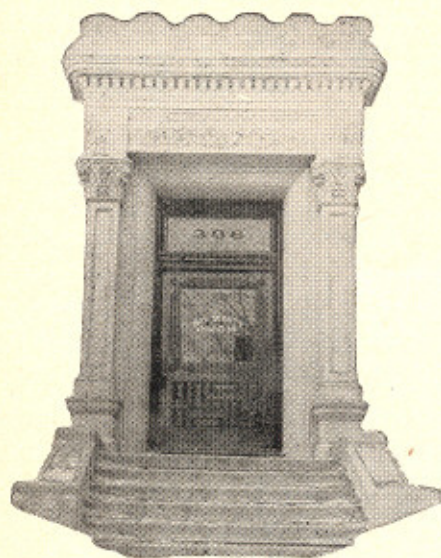


Water Conservationist



WORLD JAMBOREE, INDABA AND MOOT—ENGLAND, 1957

- Application Forms and other information available from your Provincial Headquarters.
- Check now on the closing date for applications with your District and Provincial Headquarters.
- Approximate cost for those in Saskatchewan and East—\$400. For those in Alberta and B.C.—\$570 plus return transportation to and from enplaning point. Further details on this from your Provincial Headquarters.
- Contingent of 1,040 to the Jamboree.



Know Your Canadian Headquarters

THIS IS THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF ARTICLES TO TELL YOU SOMETHING ABOUT YOUR CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS AND THE PEOPLE WHO WORK IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THIS HEADQUARTERS. WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT YOU WILL FIND THIS INFORMATION INTERESTING AND USEFUL. YOUR COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS ON ANY PART OF THE SERIES IS INVITED.

CANADIAN Headquarters exists to carry out the policy of the Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association, and to issue to Provincial Councils the instructions necessary for implementing this policy. Through study and research this Headquarters collects and disseminates information essential to the operation of the Association's activities. It maintains relationships with other organizations and government departments. It co-ordinates the work of the Association throughout Canada. Through the International Bureau it maintains contact with recognized Scout organizations throughout the world. In brief, Canadian Headquarters exists to assist Provincial and Local Councils to provide the opportunity for Canadian boys to play the Game of Scouting, and for Canadian Scouts to associate their activities with those of Scouts in all parts of the world.

At the top of this article you will see the front door of Canadian Headquarters which is located at 306 Met-



The entrance hall at Canadian Headquarters.

calfe Street in the centre of the City of Ottawa. It is an old building built originally as a residence for a prominent Ottawa family. Later it became, for a time, the Japanese Embassy. Canadian Headquarters has been in this building since 1931. It is a very attractive building which has been steadily converted to more efficient office space although it can be readily understood that it is possible to go only so far in this type of conversion. In 1953 an addition was made to the building to provide additional office space and warehouse facilities for the expanding demands of our Stores Department. Some idea of the beauty of the building can be seen from the picture shown here of the entrance hall. To the right is the Reception Desk and the Public Relations Department. To the left is the Relationships Department. Going straight through you come to the Stores Department. The stairway on the right leads to the other offices in the Headquarters. In addition there is a large storage department in the basement of the building.



The Chief Executive Commissioner

The affairs of the Canadian General Council and the management of Canadian Headquarters between meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council, are the responsibility of the Chief Executive Commissioner who is appointed by the Executive Committee. Mr. F. J. Finlay, our present Chief Executive Commissioner, was appointed to his position on January 1st, 1954. He has had a wide variety of experience in the Movement as a Scouter,

holding the post of Cubmaster, Scoutmaster and more recently the position of Metropolitan Commissioner for the City of Toronto. Prior to his appointment as Chief Executive Commissioner, Mr. Finlay was Secretary of The Bank of Nova Scotia. Although his duties are very demanding, our Chief Executive Commissioner is most anxious to welcome all visitors to Canadian Headquarters and arrange for them to visit the various Departments.

Scouting in the Old Days

By A. C. F. WINSLOW, District Commissioner, Pontiac, Que.

To remember back to 1908, when I first became what has now been called a "Lone Scout", is a somewhat difficult job. I was a Lone Scout because there were no others anywhere near me. It was my job to weigh the coal waggons on the scales—my Dad had a coal business—and between loads I enjoyed reading a copy of the Boys' Own Annual. This was simply a year's issue of the Boys' Own paper bound in one volume and contained stories for boys and advertising. One store in London, Eng., where this paper was published, contained an ad by Selfridges or Gammidges advertising a new book called *Scouting for Boys* by Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The price I believe was one shilling. The word Scouting intrigued me to the extent I bought a P.O. order for this amount and in due course the book arrived.

I read this book avidly and tried to follow out what it taught but kept it a deep secret until I came to the signalling end of it and then, after swearing in my chum, I told him about Scouting. He was as enthusiastic as I and it was not long before we would never think of talking to each other, we would signal, even though we were only ten feet apart. We learned both Semaphore and Morse and rigged up a buzzer system between his house and ours. As we could not use a buzzer in school, we would use a ruler or a pencil; two taps was a dot and one a dash. It worked until teacher caught on to what we were doing, and then we used our face as a dial with our fingers to indicate spots for semaphore.

For our cooking we borrowed an old frying pan and sauce pan and nothing tasted so good as those half charcoal—half raw potatoes we rescued from the coals of our fires. Woodash on a piece of steak just added to its flavour. I'll never forget the time when my chum undertook to cook rice. He started out with two cups of rice and enough water to cover; before he got through, he was taking out cups of rice from the pot to prevent it from flowing over. We had enough rice for a Troop. We even tried cooking in clay and while we managed to cook potatoes and eggs, it did not always work out. *Scouting for Boys* told us we could

take a hen, wrap it in clay, put it in a hole in the fire, cover with coals and when it was done, the feathers would come off with the clay. They did alright and the outside looked a whole lot better than what our mothers cooked, but we forgot to clean the chicken first. We buried that bird. However, before too long we could make ourselves a meal without getting burnt ourselves but liked making pancakes and a damper. At times this was pretty sticky, but improved with practice.

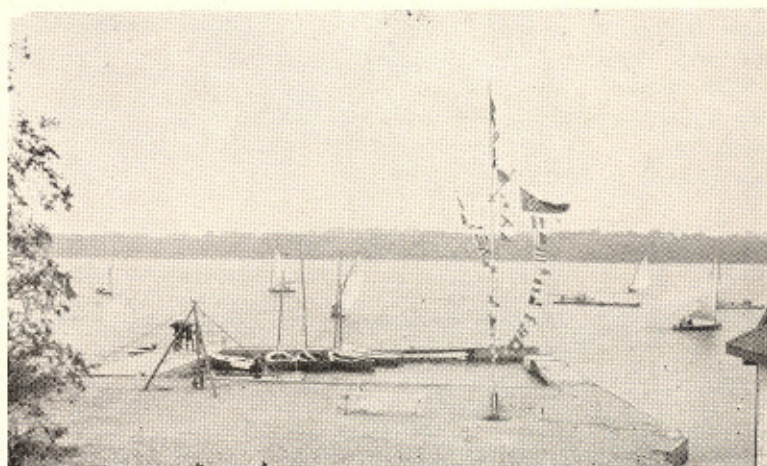
Both my chum and I were members of a baseball team and the rest of the gang were getting a bit peeved at our "snootiness" so, after talking it over we decided to let them in on our secret and formed a Patrol. I was made P.L., because I owned the book, I guess, and my chum, Corporal as it was called in those days. We did not know it then but we followed out the Patrol System with everyone having a particular job to do. We had our own Patrol Box to keep our stuff in as it was acquired from home, the key was kept by the Quartermaster who was very zealous of his job. One chap was an excellent swimmer and diver and he taught us some of the tricks of swimming and pulling a chap out, which, incidentally

came in handy at a later date. One of the Scouts, Alvin Grey, pulled a chap out of the "Deep Hole" and was granted a Certificate of Merit, a record of which I last saw in Scout Provincial Headquarters a few years ago.

Our Patrol was called the Wolf Patrol and one of the things B.-P. told us to do was to be able to imitate the animal or bird after which the Patrol was called. There not being any wolves around Millbrook, we had to more or less guess what the howl of a wolf was like. We used the call to call out one of our Patrol by howling under his window at night. We were quite proud of our howl, but the elderfolk were not so happy about it and somewhat dampened our ardor by tossing a pailful of cold water over one of the Scouts who was trying to call another out one night. From then on we followed the habits of the wolf by howling from someplace of safety.

All this time we had no direction other than my copy of *Scouting for Boys* since Scouting was not organized as yet in Canada.

One of the things we were particular about was to get the second knot out of our ties. B.-P. had told us a good way to remember about the Good Turn we were supposed to do every day, was



Reports from the Part II (Camp) Wood Badge courses held throughout Canada this year tell of thrilling adventures enjoyed by Scouters determined to train themselves for the important job of leading boys. At Lakefield, Ontario, Sea Scoutmasters from Ontario enjoyed a Part II Wood Badge Course with a nautical flavour. In the above photo is the quarterdeck of the landship showing the course taking part in dingy races under the watchful eye of the course leaders. The landship was "dressed" for the photographer.

to put a second knot in our ties. We were all very keen about this and faithfully followed it out even if our mothers objected to the extra wrinkles. When we had done something, out came that knot, and we each felt better and did not have to hunt around to carry a parcel for someone or help an old lady across a street—in a small country village and its relative traffic!

During the winter we arranged to keep the walks of houses shovelled out where there was no man to do it. We would try and sneak up and do it without being caught and would leave a mark in the shape of a Swastika in the snow. I don't know whether our Rector became suspicious of us or not for apparently having turned over a new leaf, or was just interested in Scouting, but he asked us to come as a body to his Church some Sunday, which we did. This worked two ways, however, and we had to make similar parades to the Presbyterian and the Methodist Church since we had some boys in the Patrol from each of these. We had to keep things even. Anyway, we had lots of fun in our Patrol.

The following spring, 1909, some of the other fellows wanted to be in on this Scouting business, and after going into a huddle about it, we decided we had no right to keep it to ourselves. We gradually filled up until we had four Patrols of nine boys each and formed the 1st Millbrook Troop. I don't know if this was the first Troop in Canada or not, but it was one of the first. I think about this time there was an organization in Toronto where a Mr. H. G. Hammond was the Secretary and he had his office over a bank at the corner of Church and Bloor streets. I think this was the beginning of the official organizing in Canada. I know I called upon him, after writing him and telling him about our gang, but he said I was too young to be the Scoutmaster but would be considered as an A.S.M. This I took back to our Troop, and we were faced with getting someone old enough to take charge.

The Chief of Police, who was a South African War Veteran, said he would do the job for us. He was an ex-Sergeant Major in the Imperials,

and I will say that he certainly taught us how to march and drill. His idea of a hike was to have a parade down Main Street. There was no doubt about it, we were a snappy bunch, but when it came to going for a hike or a game in the country and cooking our supper over a fire, he was not interested. As we liked this part the better, he gradually lost interest and, although he remained officially the Scoutmaster, he did very little about it, but returned our salutes punctiliously and insisted on us saying Sir to him.

This drill stood us in good standing though, because that fall the whole Troop was given a free pass to the annual Fall Fair where we were inspected by Lt.-Col. John Hughes, who opened the Fair. We marched in column of Patrols, wheeled and finally came up in review order like old troops. The town being military minded, we were considered to be just tops. After we had been inspected and received the congratulations of Col. Hughes, we went for a good swim, which suited us a lot better.

We had had considerable difficulty in obtaining uniforms but the T. Eaton Co. who do not miss any bets, had got in some. B.-P. had told us that we should look after ourselves and by doing chores and taking on small jobs we gradually got a bit at a time. I remember how proud I was when I had my shirt and hat. I don't remember whether or not it was that year or the following year that B.-P. had his first Rally at the Toronto Exhibition grounds but I do know I was there and with a full uniform by this time. When I think of it, there is quite a difference between the two thousand odd Scouts who were at it and the World Jamboree held in Niagara-on-the-Lake recently. There was no Group Committee to help us out and any money we wanted to use, we had to do it ourselves. It did us good and taught us to appreciate what we had to buy for ourselves. But we did look enviously at the various equipment that was becoming available.

There is one event that is outstanding in my mind and that is the time we paraded as a Troop under my charge to the Anglican Church in Millbrook where Canon Allen conducted a Mem-

orial Service for the late King Edward VII who had just died. As we did not all have uniforms, we paraded in mufti but each Scout wore a black armband and had his Patrol Colours on his coat. We did make quite a showing and this service and our attendance is recorded in the books of the Church. I am not sure whether I was a King's Scout then or not, but I did wear the white shoulder knot of a Scoutmaster, even if I was not old enough. It is actually from this parade that I trace my early days in Scouting as this was quite a long time ago.

I don't know whether it was the fall of 1909 or 1910 that the Troop conceived the idea of doing something about Hallowe'en. We knew that on that night certain goblins and witches were abroad to do damage, so we thought it would be a swell idea if we followed up these night raiders and straightened up any mischief that had been done. The idea was fine but we found it was a lot harder to put a gate back than to take it off. In one instance we followed a gang who had taken off a gate and put it up in a tree. We waited until they had gone and all was quiet. One of us climbed up and got the gate and handed it back down, and we were in the act of replacing it on its hinges when the owner of the house caught us. Did we get a tongue lashing and nothing we could say would prove that we had been only trying to replace it. Other Patrols got into trouble too, and it was not until the Town Council next met, that we were publicly thanked for what we were doing. Until that happened, Scouting was pretty much in the cellar in Millbrook.

I remained in charge of this Troop until March, 1912 and during that time we continued to make progress in one way and another. It was very interesting to hear from another Old Boy who went to school with me and who is now in B.C. Many of these chaps are now gone, some giving their lives during the World Wars, and others are still alive but I don't know where. I would certainly like nothing better than an Old Scout Reunion, even to cook another chicken in clay. This time it would be cleaned.

WHAT ABOUT YOUR ASSISTANTS?

Are your Assistants receiving *The Scout Leader*? If not we would suggest that the Group Committee might like to provide them with a subscription. The cost is only \$1.00 per year.



The Singing Wilderness. By Sigurd Olsen. Published by McClelland & Stewart Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Price \$4.50.

As one reads this book with a thought of telling others about it, the familiar line of Rudyard Kipling's, "Who hath smelt woodsmoke, who is quick to read the noises of the night . . ." runs through the mind. For this is a truly great outdoorsman telling us about his exciting life in a wilderness made anything but lonely by all sorts of creatures and events. Author Olsen is the kind of man any one of us would like to have in the stern of our canoe, quite content to have him direct our course for many days. As an example here is just a little of what he has to say about silence, to which he has devoted an entire chapter in this book. "It was before dawn, that period of hush before the birds had begun to sing. The lake was breathing softly as in sleep; rising and falling, it seemed to me to absorb like a great sponge all the sounds of the earth. It was a time of quiet—no wind rustling the leaves, no lapping of the water, no calling of animals or birds. But I listened just the same, straining with all my faculties toward something—I knew not what—trying to catch the meanings that were there in that moment before the lifting of the dark." There is a great deal more like this and even much better from a gifted man who is writing with utter sincerity of the outdoors he loves. To this add outstanding illustrations by Francis Lee Jacques and you have a marvellous book which we feel sure most Scouters would enjoy.

There is also material for yarns around the campfire in this enthralling book of discovery. The singing by the way, has to do with the calling of the loons in the land lying northwest of Lake Superior.

Canoe Trip Camping. By Ronald H. Perry, M.A. Illustrated by Carter B. Storr, M.A., Ph.D. Published by J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

It should be said at the beginning that this book carries the recommendation of the Canadian Camping Association and is one of the Canadian Camping Series. This excellent little book goes into every phase of that wonderful type of adventure, camping with a canoe. There is information in this book which every Scoutmaster, whether he is interested in canoeing or not, will find invaluable. Mr. Perry is an experienced camper and the hints he has given have, in many instances, been given added zest by Dr. Storr's illustrations. If you are planning to introduce your boys to Canoe Trip Camping then this book should almost be a must. If you are looking for something to suggest as a programme item for a Rover Crew, then get a copy of this book for the Mate and let him take it from there. If you are an old hand at camping, you will probably learn several new tricks in this book as you do every time you go into the outdoors. Finally it is an excellent prize item for Patrol competition. Canoeing is a real Canadian sport and we can certainly say there is more room for those who might be showing an interest in this fascinating sport.

The Boys' Book of Secret Agents

Lt.-Col. Oreste Pinto, the author of this fascinating book, had had close to 40 years experience in intelligence work. The book was recently serialized in "The Scout" under the title of "So You Want To Be A Secret Agent".

For the Pack Scouter it will supply a source of yarns to tell your Cubs and would be grand gifts for the older Cubs. For the Troop Scouter it supplies as well a number of ideas for observation practices and other activities such as wide games.

For all Scouters it is wonderful reading and will develop your imagination in introducing signalling to your boys through the use of codes. For example, did you know that if you write in acetic acid on the shell of an egg and boil the egg after the acid has dried on, the writing will be absorbed through the shell on to the white of the egg, leaving no trace on the outside of the shell. Also that aspirin tablets mixed with alcohol and/or water forms a liquid that, when dry, becomes invisible. By pressing a hot iron against the paper, the message appears. Lemon juice can also be used.

Simple practical activities are listed throughout the book that could be adapted for use by Scouts. Observing fellow passengers in a train or bus without being noticed and later trying to recall their faces and appearances, would appear to be more an appealing Kim's Game than observing 12 mixed articles. Chapter 11 lists many such activities that would appeal to Scouts—Can I make myself look 10 years older? Can I change my way of walking? Can I hold my breath for thirty seconds? etc. This chapter also gives a series of situations to test the power of observation and a list of physical activities that could form the basis for an obstacle course at a Scout Camp.

"The Boys' Book of Secret Agents" is sold for \$1.75 through the British Book Service (Canada) Limited of Toronto.

OUR THEME FOR 1956—CONSERVATION

During the Fall we have a wonderful opportunity to get our boys outside and really put Conservation into Action. Make your plans now and don't overlook the chance of assistance from parents who should know about our Theme for this year. We would like to hear about your Conservation activities, so do write a letter to the Editor and send along any pictures taken of your boys.



HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor-General of Canada, in his capacity as Chief Scout for Canada, is pleased to announce the following Honours and Awards on the occasion of Dominion Day, July 1st, 1956.

Cornwell Scout Badge—1

An exceptional award in respect of pre-eminently high character and devotion to duty, together with great courage, endurance or gallantry.

Scout Gordon Eugene Foster, 15, 30th Regina Troop, Regina, Saskatchewan—For his remarkable Scout-like determination and fortitude.

Silver Fox—1

To non-residents of Canada for Services of Exceptional Character to Scouting.

Sir Ian Bolton, O.B.E., Bt.—West Pleau, Stirling, Scotland.

Silver Wolf—3

For Services of Exceptional Character

Mr. George Ferguson—Ottawa, Ontario.

Dr. H. T. James, Ph.D.—Vancouver, British Columbia.

Lt.-Col. T. H. Mundy—Toronto, Ontario.

Silver Acorn—4

For Distinguished Service

Mr M. T. Bancroft—Sillery, Quebec.

Lt.-Col. P. D. Holt—Ottawa, Ontario.

Mr. H. Raymond Mountney—Montreal, Quebec.

Mr. Andrew Blyth White—Victoria, British Columbia.

Bronze Cross—1

For Gallantry With Special Heroism

Scout Richard Charles Evoy, 13, 38th Troop, Ottawa, Ontario—For his bravery and presence of mind in effecting the rescue of Mrs. Olive L. Edgecomb, a non-swimmer, from the Ottawa River despite grave danger to his own life.

Silver Cross—4

For Gallantry With Considerable Risk

Cub Stewart Symmes, 9, 2nd Port Moody Pack, Port Moody, British Columbia—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing Katherine Draney, aged four, who was in danger of drowning after falling from a float into five feet of water.

Scout William Docherty, 16, South Kensington Troop, St. Hubert, Quebec—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in removing two oil drums from a burning house, with the help of another Scout, and also for his gallant attempt to save two children who were caught inside.

Scout Ronald Gordon, 14, South Kensington Troop, St. Hubert, Quebec—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in removing two oil drums from a burning house, with the help of another Scout, and also for his gallant attempt to save two children who were caught inside.

Scout Kirt Woolf, 12, Glenwood Troop, Glenwoodville, Alberta—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing Douglas Nelson and Kelvin Archibald after their small boat tipped and they were in danger of drowning in water 10 to 18 feet deep.

Gilt Cross—1

For Gallantry with Moderate Risk

Cub Jack Donavon Rudd, 9, 1st Huttonville Pack, Hutton-

ville, Ontario—For his presence of mind in rescuing Raymond Jopp from drowning after he had fallen through very thin ice in the Credit River.

Medal for Meritorious Conduct—1

Queen's Scout Leon D. Stovern, 17, Lone Scouts, Wadena, Saskatchewan—For the calm and efficient way in which he led in the rescue of four young boys who, exhausted from severe cold and exposure, were in danger of freezing to death.

Certificate of Merit for Gallantry—2

Cub Brent Bezley, 8, 33rd Alderwood "B" Pack, Toronto, Ontario—For his presence of mind in rescuing his sister, Darlene Bezley, after she had slipped down an embankment into the Etobicoke River and was in danger of drowning.

Scout George Raymond MacLean, 13, 7th Charlottetown Troop, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—For his presence of mind in rescuing William Ralph Hambly after he had fallen through thin ice on which he was skating and was in danger of drowning.

Letter of Commendation for Meritorious Conduct—4

Cub Terrance Golder, 9, 17th Pack, Edmonton, Alberta—For his extremely courageous behaviour in encouraging his father and their pilot to carry on under very adverse conditions after their plane had been forced to land due to strong winds and blinding snow.

Scout Bruce Burrus, 12, Beaverton Scout Troop, Beaverton, Ontario—For the calm and efficient manner in which he rescued James Gillespie from drowning by pulling him to safety with a rope.

Scout Dennis Harley Hydorn, 13, 4th Edmonton Troop, Edmonton, Alberta—For the calm and efficient manner in which he, with the help of another Scout, rescued three youths who were in danger of drowning after their boat drifted away.

Scout David Rodger, 14, 4th Edmonton Troop, Edmonton, Alberta—For the calm and efficient manner in which he, with the help of another Scout, rescued three youths who were in danger of drowning after their boat drifted away. It must be borne in mind that the ages shown are the ages of recipients at the time of the occurrence.

Certificate of Merit for Good Services to Scouting—2

Mrs. Mary Provost—District Cubmaster, Montreal, Quebec. For her good services to Scouting in Montreal, Quebec.

Mr. William A. Gillon—Member of the 89th Vancouver (Southlands) Group Committee, Vancouver, British Columbia. For his good services to Scouting in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Bar to the Medal of Merit—3

For Additional Good Services to Scouting

Mr. Philip R. Cowan—District Cubmaster (Training), Ottawa, Ontario.

Major Hugh Blackburn Hunter, D.S.O.—Honorary District Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

Mr. Arthur Thomas Jenkyns—Assistant Provincial Commissioner (Training), Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.

Medal of Merit—15*For Good Services to Scouting*

Mr. Cecil B. Bean—Area Cubmaster, West Vancouver.
 Mr. Frederick Curtis—Rover Leader, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.
 Mr. Arthur Davies—District Scoutmaster, Trenton, Ontario.
 Mr. John Henry Dixon—District Scoutmaster, Vancouver, British Columbia.
 Mr. Arthur Gilbert Gulley—Cubmaster, Calgary, Alberta.
 Mr. Clarence Haddock—District Commissioner, Maitland District, Palmerston, Ontario.
 Mr. Robert Martin—Honorary Chairman, 1st Newmarket Group Committee, Newmarket, Ontario.
 Mr. Alex W. Massie—Cubmaster, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Mr. Charles C. Middlebro', Q.C.—Regional Commissioner, Owen Sound, Ontario.
 Mr. Robert David McMurray—Assistant District Commissioner, Burnaby, B.C.
 Mr. Elgin Frank McPhail—Assistant Provincial Commissioner (Lone Scouts), Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
 Mr. R. G. Nelles—District Commissioner for Essex District, Leamington, Ontario.
 Mr. George A. Newport—District Commissioner, Niagara Falls, Ontario.
 Mr. Richard E. Warner—Assistant District Commissioner for Rovers, Victoria, British Columbia.
 Mr. Norman W. West—District Commissioner, West Vancouver, British Columbia.



Mr. Stanton Cutler



Mr. B. H. Mortlock



Mr. Robert Crouch



Mr. G. N. Beers

Staff Changes at Canadian Headquarters

There have been a number of changes in Executive Staff appointments at Canadian Headquarters which we feel will be of interest to our readers. In the July-August, 1956 issue of this magazine we announced the retirement of Mr. George Ferguson. Mr. Stanton Cutler has been appointed Executive Commissioner (Stores). Mr. Cutler has had long experience in the Stores Department as Assistant Executive Commissioner. Mr. Robert Crouch, formerly Field Commissioner in Saskatchewan, has been appointed Assistant Executive Commissioner (Stores). These two appointments will take effect on October 1st, 1956.

Mr. B. H. Mortlock, who has been with the Publications Department since joining the Executive Staff in 1942, has now been appointed Executive Commissioner (Relationships). This is a new Department at Canadian Headquarters.

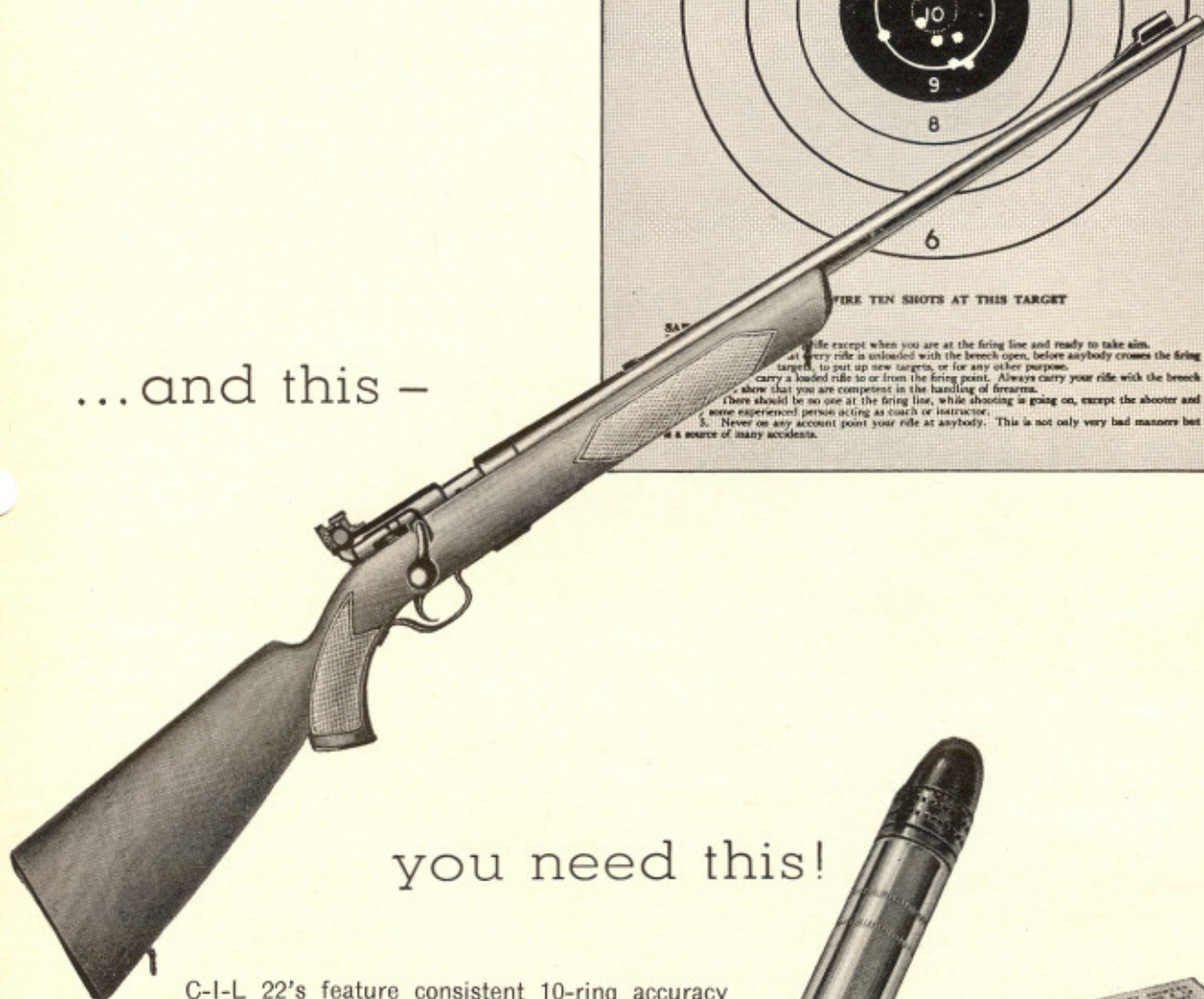
Mr. G. N. Beers, appointed Editor of this magazine in 1950, has now been appointed Executive Commissioner (Publications). He will remain Editor of both *The Scout Leader* and *The Junior Leader*.

The duties of the above mentioned members of Canadian Headquarters Staff, and those in other departments will be covered in the series of articles on Canadian Headquarters which started in this issue.



Between this...

...and this -



you need this!

C-I-L 22's feature consistent 10-ring accuracy for target shooting. The "Super-Clean" brand for all round shooting is a favourite because of its accuracy and dependability. "Central V's" are specially manufactured to meet exacting match conditions at ranges up to 200 yards. For all small game, you'll like "Whiz-Bang" High Velocity 22's with a choice of standard or mushroom bullet or "Bisley" for long range pest shooting.



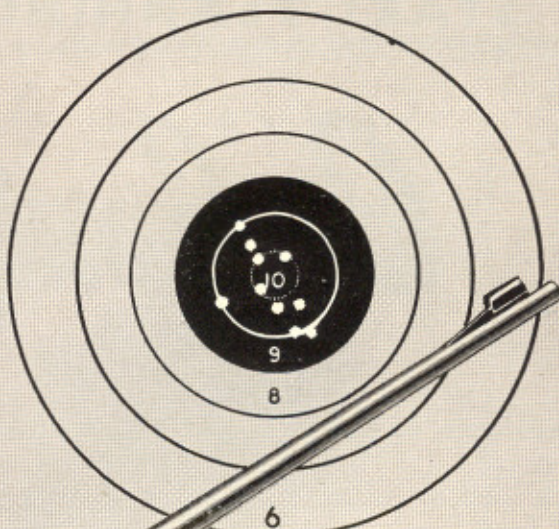
"Always Dependable"



AMMUNITION

We, the undersigned, certify that this target has been fired exactly in accordance with the rules governing this competition.
Shot by: Bill Brown
Witness: John Wilson
Witness: John Greening
Date: 19th Nov 53
Group: 1

DOMINION MARKSMEN 22 SPORTING RIFLE COMPETITION 20 YARD TARGET



FIRE TEN SHOTS AT THIS TARGET

1. While except when you are at the firing line and ready to take aim.
2. Every rifle is unloaded with the breech open, before anybody crosses the firing line, to put up new targets, or for any other purpose.
3. Carry a loaded rifle to or from the firing point. Always carry your rifle with the breech open, so that you are competent in the handling of firearms.
4. There should be no one at the firing line, while shooting is going on, except the shooter and some experienced person acting as coach or instructor.
5. Never on any account point your rifle at anybody. This is not only very bad manners but is a source of many accidents.

START PLANNING *Now* FOR YOUR—



The success, or otherwise, of a Boy Scout Apple Day depends on—

CAREFUL PLANNING

GOOD ADVERTISING

POLITE SALESMAN

SMARTLY UNIFORMED CUBS AND SCOUTS

We urge you to start planning your Apple Day campaign NOW so as to reap the full benefit of good organization — Profits from the sale of apples to help you finance for the future.

ORDER THESE ADVERTISING AIDS WELL AHEAD OF YOUR CAMPAIGN

WINDOW DISPLAY CARDS

A generous display of these cards in local store windows, well ahead of your Apple Day, will help to bring your campaign to the notice of the public—your prospective customers.

Attractive two colour design printed on heavy cardboard with space provided for insertion of day and date of campaign. Size 22 x 14 inches.

\$1.25
per dozen

APPLE DAY TAGS

These official customer tags are of circular design made especially for presenting to purchasers of apples, and are strung ready to adjust on lapel of coat.

The use of these tags avoids people being unfairly accosted a second time, and the wearing of them by purchasers of apples is an incentive for others to buy. Attractive two colour design with a "Thank You" message on reverse.

\$2.45
per thousand

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THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

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