

THE Scout Leader

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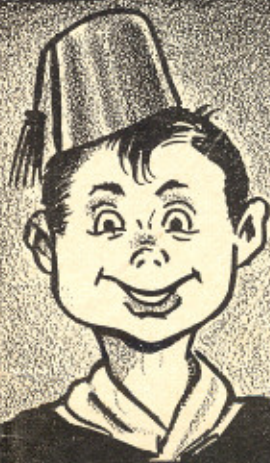
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1907

1957

Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell



JACK MAC
MILLER

THE SCOUT LEADER

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR
CANADIAN SCOUTERS

VOLUME XXXIV, NO. 9

JUNE, 1957

Chief Scout for Canada
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.

Deputy Chief Scout
JACKSON DODDS, C.B.E.

Chief Executive Commissioner
FRED J. FINLAY

Editor
G. N. BEERS

Secretary
JUDY HARWOOD



THIS MONTH

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CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

306 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa 4, Ont.



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

Dear Jack:

Thanks very much for your last letter. I was delighted to learn that you have one Scout from your Troop going to the World Jamboree at Sutton Coldfield and one going to the Fourth American Jamboree at Valley Forge. I am sure that both these lads are going with the full knowledge that they not only represent the Scouts of Shale Falls but the Scouts of Canada; in fact, they will be ambassadors of the Canadian people generally. This is quite a responsibility and I know they will measure up and will have a wonderful story to tell on their return. Please give them both my very best wishes and tell them that we shall expect them to share their experience, on their return, with their brother Scouts who were not fortunate enough to be able to go.

I was most interested to learn of your camping plans for this year and, now that your annual camp has become something of a tradition, I am sure that it does not present the headaches that it did in the earlier years, although of course I am fully aware of the great amount of detail work that must be done beforehand, if successful camp is to be held. However, Jack, I know that you have brought along some very good junior leaders who are able to share the load with you and I know that all of you are looking forward to a very happy camping experience.

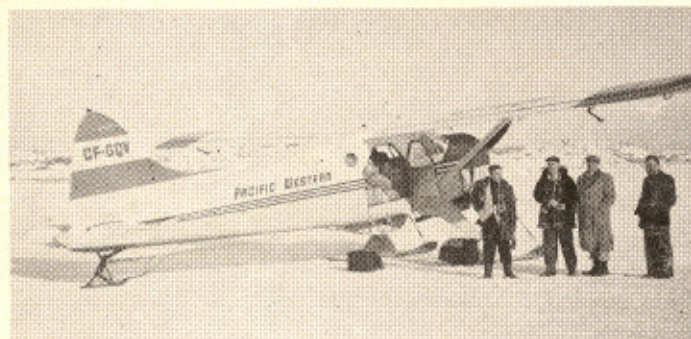
I was particularly glad to hear of the arrangements made by your Court of Honour for the maintenance, in a permanent form, of your Camp Logs. This is good. I was visiting with a Troop, not too long ago, where one of the prized possessions was a Troop Log-Book of the camps which had been held each year over a period of many years. This was complete with sketches and photographs and it gave one a thrill to hear the older lads reminiscing to the younger ones of the glamorous adventures of those past camps. To me, this all points up the importance of tradition in the life of a Troop. I do not think there is any doubt that tradition is one of the most important ingredients in the cement which binds the bricks of the Troop structure together. That you and your Court of Honour are fully alive to this is most reassuring.

Please give my warmest regards to Betty and the children. I would like to have got up to see you before going to the World Jamboree in England but I am afraid that pressure of other matters will make that impossible.

I do hope you have a good summer and that the weather is kind to you.

Yours sincerely,

Chief Executive Commissioner



Last March I had a most interesting and stimulating experience. Mr. Charles Matkin, Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Alberta, Mr. John D. Cairns, Assistant Superintendent of Schools for the Northwest Territories, and I, left for Fort Smith on March 16th, in a Beaver aircraft, for a two weeks' tour of the Northwest Territories. During that time we visited the Cub Packs and Scout Troops established in the Territories and laid the groundwork for the establishment of the Scout Programme in several places where it is not at present being used.

Our travels took us to such places as Yellowknife, Coppermine, Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk and to all the "Forts" on the mighty Mackenzie River. We saw Scouting in action among the Indian, Eskimo and white boys, and we had ample proof of the value of the Scout programme in supplementing the fine work being done in the Federal Day Schools and the Mission Schools in the Territories.

There are many dedicated people in the Territories, who are vitally interested in the welfare of the Indian, Eskimo and white boys living in this vast northern section of our great country. Included among these are missionaries, school teachers, Hudson's Bay Company employees, Royal Canadian Mounted Policemen, Army and Department of Transport personnel, and other Government officials, who are spending many hours of their leisure time as leaders, to bring the Cub and Scout pro-

gramme to the boys of the Territories, and who are actively sponsoring Scouting and acting on Group Committees.

It was apparent that many of these people are working under considerable handicap and are in great need of assistance in a variety of ways. Space does not permit me to tell you of the differing conditions which exist or of the many obstacles which must be overcome but, when we think of Scouting in the Northwest Territories, we must remember that the support which can be obtained locally is limited and that the resources of the boys concerned are, in most cases, almost negligible. Under these circumstances, many Groups are continuing to operate with little or no equipment, and no uniforms. It occurred to me, as I went around that, if these boys were all in uniform, it would make a tremendous difference to them in their sense of belonging and be a great help to the leaders in developing Group spirit. Here, I thought, was a tangible way in which many Groups, in other parts of Canada, could give expression to the fourth part of the Scout Law: "The Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout." It seemed to me, too, that this was a wonderful opportunity for Scouts to do a "Good Turn", which would have the effect of extending and enlarging the Scout Movement in our own country.

I, therefore, decided to issue an appeal and extend an invitation to

AN INVITATION

By FRED J. FINLAY
Chief Executive Commissioner
Canadian Headquarters

Having just returned from a thrilling trip to the Arctic, Mr. Finlay issues a challenge to Scouters and Groups.

Districts to take on the job of adopting a Group in the Northwest Territories. This adoption would involve supplying them with those parts of the uniform which they need and can use and supplying them with the necessary instructional and games material which they lack. It would also involve encouraging Scouts and Cubs of the District to correspond with the Cubs and Scouts in the Group of their adoption, and to maintain a friendly contact in order to make them feel they are definitely a part of the Great Brotherhood of Scouts.

I am suggesting that this job be undertaken by Districts because I feel that the adoption might very well be put on a yearly basis, so that all the Troops, Packs and Crews in the District might share in the "Good Turn".

Why not have this matter taken up at the next meeting of your District Council, and offer your Group's co-operation. The Districts will please write to the—
Provincial Executive Commissioner
10215-97th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta

(under whose Council, Groups in the Northwest Territories operate) asking for the name of a Group to be sponsored, as well as details of their requirements for uniforms and other supplies.

The number of Groups in the Northwest Territories, requiring sponsorship, is limited so I would suggest that, if you want to get in on this "Good Turn", you should act quickly.



Dear Sir:

I read with particular interest your recent article on Going-Up Ceremonies because our group was planning Going-Up Ceremonies for three Cubs. You and your readers may be interested in how it turned out, with the help of the advice in the article.

Cubs formed their circle and Scouts their horseshoe in the usual way. Then, acting on a suggestion given by an experienced Winnipeg Scoutmaster (Dr. Meredith) I had two Scouts place a bench between Cubs and Scouts. This represented a 'mountain'. As Scoutmaster I addressed both units briefly, explaining that just as Mowgli, when he grew up, left the wolf pack and went "over the mountain" to his own people, so the three Cubs were about to "go over the mountain". But instead of being greeted by hostile villagers, they would be helped down the mountain by boys who were going to be their best friends—the Patrol Leaders.

The rest amazed us. In each of the three ceremonies that followed, the Cub could hardly wait to say goodbye to his own Six, say his Cub Promise for the last time, and literally race for the "mountain". There he was greeted by the Patrol Leaders in their own natural way (no rules were laid down for the welcome), and, grinning broadly, was escorted triumphantly to his place in the horseshoe by the Patrol Leader who, at a previous Court of Honour session, had agreed to adopt him.

Only then did the Scoutmaster, standing in the open end of the horseshoe at the far end of the room, invite the Patrol Leader to bring his new recruit to meet the skipper. Skip welcomed him briefly, gave him a Scout handshake, and presented him with a lashing with instructions to whip the ends—"your Patrol Leader will show you how."

The triple ceremony ended with hats being tossed to the ceiling while wild cheers were given for the new recruits, the Cubs and the Scouts. Scouts and Cubs then joined in some lively games, which the youngest Cubs and the oldest Scouts appeared to enjoy as much as anyone.

The ceremonial was brief and relaxed yet meaningful and we Scouters felt that the whole event really was the "happy family party" your article advocated. The chance for action in "climbing the mountain" seemed to break the ice.

In dark contrast was another Going-Up ceremony I still remember with a shudder. It was carefully planned too, in talks between the Scoutmaster and the Akela, but somehow it did not work out so well. The Cub going-up was the first in his Pack to face the ordeal. He had to shake hands with every member of the large Pack and at the first handshake his mouth drooped, at the second it drooped more, and at the end he was almost in tears. We learned a lot from our mistakes that time.

Yours sincerely,
Ed Sprunt, Scoutmaster,
50th Winnipeg, Man., Troop.

Dear Sir:

The 24th Regina Group, sponsored by St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church is a Roman Catholic Group with a Pack of twenty-five Cubs and a Troop of eleven Scouts. One of our regular activities is a Communion Sunday every third Sunday of the month. Cubs, Scouts and Leaders attend Mass and receive Communion in full uniform, and the Mass is served by two boys in uniform.

On Sunday, March 17th, we had a Communion Sunday that I am certain the whole parish will long remember. Six Cubs and seven Scouts were to be invested, with Father Goski—Pastor of St. Anthony's and Chaplain of the 24th Regina Group—giving his permission for the ceremonies to take place in church. The Pack and Troop gathered in the Church hall and we then proceeded in procession into the church.

Neckerchiefs and badges were arranged on the Communion rail and these were blessed by our Chaplain. Then, speaking to the Cubs he explained the Cub law to them, lighting two candles and telling them to think of these two candles whenever they were tempted to do anything contrary to "The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf" or "The Cub does not give in to himself".

Our Chaplain then asked them to stand at the salute while the new chums made their Cub Promise—invested them with their neckerchiefs while I, their Akela, presented them with their badges. The Scouts were then invested, with ten candles lit for the ten Scout laws.

The candles were then placed on the Blessed Virgin's altar—by the Akela and Scoutmaster, and our Chaplain dedicated

the Pack and Troop to our Blessed Mother. Following the ceremonies Mass was celebrated with the Group receiving Communion in a body. As a sermon, Father Goski talked about Scouting and the Roman Catholic church and why the church approves of Scouting.

After Mass, a Communion breakfast was served to Cubs, Scouts and parents by the ladies of the Group Committee, at which Father Goski was guest speaker, and reports were given by the Scoutmaster and Akela.

The church ceremonies were very impressive and had a good effect on not only the Cubs and Scouts—but on the congregation as a whole. So many people have the wrong impressions of Cubbing and Scouting. They do not seem to realize that the Roman Catholic Church approves of it as it would any movement dedicated for the good of youth. I believe that if Chaplains of all Groups, regardless of what religious denomination they belonged to, arranged a Sunday such as this, it would benefit their Group a great deal.

And what an occasion it was for the Cubs and Scouts to receive their neckerchiefs at the foot of the Altar from their Chaplain, someone they respect, love and admire so deeply.

I thought I would pass along this little report on our Church ceremony investiture in the hope that other Groups would get an idea from it.

Yours truly,
Miss Vicki Goski, Cubmaster,
24th Regina, Sask., Cub Pack.

Dear Sir:

At the present time I am acting as Scouter in charge of both the 2nd and 3rd Aklavik Troops and I am sure I can add the 1st Aklavik Troop to this message of thanks. Your paper is very happily received by the lads up here and, if the dogeared state in which our copies end—some months after receipt—is any indication, well read and well received by all from Patrol Leaders to newest recruits; and certainly, too, both the instruction columns and the games columns get a very thorough going over. Games, be they for Cubs, Troop or Patrol usually get adapted—often toughened up a bit—but generally played with great gusto by all concerned.

Again, with our congratulations and sincere thanks to you for your very fine publications. I hope the names submitted for publication can find a place in some future 'Congratulations' column. Incidentally, all but one of these boys are of Eskimo and Indian descent.

Yours in Scouting,
J. P. Cooper, Acting Scoutmaster,
Aklavik, N.W.T.

★ Like reader Cooper, make sure that your Troop promotions are sent to the Editor of *The Junior Leader* for publication. We would also refer you back to the Invitation on page 207 of this issue.

Dear Sir:

We are interested in contacting people with Scouting and Leadership ability to serve on the staff of Camp Tamarack (the 59th Boy Scout Group). Is it possible to have this information published in *The Scout Leader*? Although I have read this publication regularly the past few years, I have not seen this type of advertisement in it. It is my hope that inserting an advertisement such as this would be part of your policy.

As this is the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Boy Scout Movement, 1957 should be an outstanding year for Scouting. We, of course, at Camp Tamarack build our programme around those ideals and principles laid down by our Founder. We are most anxious at all times, but this year more so, to obtain the services of those with high Scouting and Leadership calibre.

All inquiries are to be directed to myself to

Theodore Schwartz,
800 Vaughan Road, Apt. 50,
Toronto 10, Ontario,
RU 1-5873.

Should there be any charge involved for this service, please bill me to the above address.

Thanking you for anything you may be able to do along these lines, I remain,
Yours in Scouting,
Theodore Schwartz, D.S.M.,
Camp Director.

*** There is no charge for this type of announcement and we do hope that interested Scouters will apply for the openings mentioned in this letter.**

Dear Sir:

One night in the month of April, four Scouts from the 1st Guelph Troop requested our Badge Examiner to examine them for their Despatch Rider's Badge.

The head of the Traffic Department of our City Police has been picked as the Badge Examiner for this particular Badge, and I must say that he covered the requirements very thoroughly. The Scouts were given the verbal message of not less than forty words at the Police Station. They were to report in at the home of one of the Assistant District Commissioners and then proceed to a St. John Ambulance Course that was being run for Cub and Scout Leaders. The instructor of the Course had already been advised as to what to expect, and so had picked out four persons to act as casualties. One had a fractured thigh. One had been removed from the water in a drowning condition. One had a fractured collar bone, and the fourth a fractured knee cap.

The Scouts arrived at the Course, one at a time, at about five-minute intervals, and it created quite an impression on both the boys and the participants in the Course. The boys, in that they had a crowd watching them as they would should they really deal with an emergency on the street, and the Leaders themselves to see the boys treating injured persons. I might say that two of the Scouts were calm, cool and col-

lected and dealt with their emergency in a businesslike manner, while the other two were at a loss as to just what to do.

It is felt that the method drawn up by this police officer was unusual and exceptionally good, and I thought it might be worth passing on through your publication, to other leaders, this being a new badge.

Yours for good Scouting,
Ernest Atkin, District Commissioner,
Wellington District, Ontario,
Boy Scouts Association.

*** We are always happy to hear of ways to encourage more people to take part in Scouting. Most people are anxious to help but must be asked.**

Dear Sir:

I would like to make a few comments relative to the letters to the Editor in the March issue of *The Scout Leader*. Regarding a suggestion of one Group regarding selling Christmas cards, I would like to endorse this project fully. Our Scout Group has used this method of fund raising for the past five years and it has turned into our best financial project surpassing paper drives, apple day and basket collections, etc. Last year our sales of \$2,100 realized a profit of \$900, and over the past five years total sales were \$6,100 with a net profit of \$2,800. (We have 160 boys in our Group selling).

The letters regarding Mr. Thurman's ideas of Cubs going into Scouts are also very interesting. Mr. Hartog states that there are twice as many Cubs as Scouts. This may be the case in most Groups but the *entire fault* lies with the Scout programme if all the Cubs do not advance to Scouts and stay with the Troop. We have two Cub Packs with a total of seventy-two boys and two Scout Troops with a total of sixty-five boys. If we could handle more than 32 in each of our Troops we could have just as many Scouts as Cubs which shows what can be done with the right method and programme. (The Rover Crew has 16 members). First of all, a Scout Group must have an active programme and high standards, and the main purpose of the Scout Troop must be summer camp and outdoors. At present our Cubs must have a second star and be twelve years old to enter the Troop. Boys must be eight or nine to join Cubs. Scouts must be sixteen and have Queen's Scout to enter the Rover Crew. The Cub Pack always has a waiting list and only boys from *our Cub Pack* can be taken into the Troop to avoid over-capacity. Every member of our Group is fully uniformed at every meeting all year round. Our Scouts are divided into two Troops known as Junior and Senior. The Junior Troop is boys who are twelve and thirteen working to get invested or working on Second Class. The Senior Troop is boys fourteen and fifteen who are working on First Class or Queen's Scout. The foregoing standards and methods have now been in operation for quite a few years. In fact we feel that they have now proven themselves as satisfactory methods as

shown by our success compared with many other Groups that we know.

An important part of our Scout programme is the combined summer camp trip of the Junior and Senior Troops. In the past five summers we have had five camping trips of one week duration, by charter bus. On these five trips we have covered 3,000 miles to Haliburton, Buffalo, Montreal, Adirondack Mountains, Algonquin Park, Detroit and Cleveland. This year we are taking fifty Scouts on a trip to the New York City camp. This trip each year certainly is a highlight for our Scouts who raise special funds to keep the camp fee low.

Enclosed is a letter which we send to our parents regarding camp. Last Monday camp applications were given out and today we have 57 in already.

Trusting the foregoing information will be of interest to readers of *The Scout Leader*. I should have mentioned that I think the age of 11½ for Cubs going up is good since it will generally make the Scout Troops stronger (as for us we are not sure where we will put the extra boys). Also the definite age of 16 for Scouts to enter Rovers should strengthen the Rovering programme.

Yours in Scouting,
Murray Fried,
11th Kitchener Scout Group

*** Have you any ideas on raising Group funds? If so, send them along to the Editor.**

Dear Sir:

I would like to say at this time that our Troop is planning a very active camp this summer, here in the Yukon.

We are constructing Patrol carts of steel frame and bicycle wheels and it is our intention to have a Journey Camp for six days in the mountains into country that is not often seen and the trail seldom used by humans. The trail is kept open mostly by the game in that area, as I'm told by one of our Game Guides here in Whitehorse.

As I will be taking a considerable amount of pictures on this trip, and it will be unusual for our Troop, would you be interested in receiving some of these pictures for *The Junior Leader* or *The Scout Leader*?

Our Group Committee has been very busy purchasing for us four complete units for this trip—tents, Patrol cooking units, grills, axes, etc., giving us three Patrol Units and one Headquarters Unit.

Best in Scouting,
Harry Conners, Scoutmaster,
3rd Whitehorse, Yukon, Troop.

*** We are always interested in pictures taken by Scouters of their camping activities. While it is not always possible to use this type of picture, we would appreciate having the opportunity of looking them over.**



Being the son of the Founder of Scouting, I have always found myself in a somewhat unique position, for I was able from my earliest childhood to see him probably from a different angle than could anyone else. What sort of a man was he, the man whom only my two sisters and I could address as 'Dad'? Even as a very small boy I subconsciously realized that he was a very famous man. Then, as the years passed and my own understanding grew, I gradually became aware of his greatness, and realized the true significance of the tremendous service he had rendered to mankind by the creation of the Scout and Guide Movements. I saw him, too, as a man truly humble, yet full of all those other fine qualities so often the attribute of great men.

Much has been written about my father by various people from time to time, so I want here simply to set down a few personal reminiscences which have never before been recorded.

I was born only a few months before the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war, during which I did not see much of him, as he was fully occupied with the general organization of the Boy Scouts under wartime conditions, and with running his Rest Hut at Etaples in France. From time to time he came home, first to Ewhurst Place in Sussex, where I was born, then later to Little Mynthurst Farm in Surrey. On one occasion at Mynthurst, I thought I saw him walking down the road so dashed out, arms waving wildly and with loud cries of "Daddy! Daddy!" But it was not my father at all, and I could have sunk through the earth

THE FATHER I KNEW

By LORD BADEN-POWELL of Gilwell

This fascinating story, written by the Founder's son, recently appeared in a publication devoted to the interests of the B.-P. Guild of Old Scouts.

with shame and disappointment. However, he did come home later, and so anxious was I to see him that I shoved my head well and truly out between the bars of our nursery window and became stuck fast! I yelled and screamed so much that my father's first act on entering the house was calmly to fetch a screwdriver and unfasten one of the bars to release me. Soon afterwards I celebrated my fifth birthday, and I can well remember the firm yet kindly way in which my father so typical of his understanding nature, once and for all cured my dislike of chocolate cake!

The war over, my parents set out on long cycle rides, exploring the countryside on house-hunting expeditions. On one such trip they found Blackacre House, which, renamed Pax Hill, was soon to be our home for so many happy years. We moved on 19th

January, 1919, my father chortling with happiness as we drove along the snow-covered roads in the old 'Big-Car'—the high, angular, brass-lamped car (No. BP 717) which had been presented to my parents in 1912 as a wedding present from the Scouts of the World. Entering thoroughly into the adventure of moving house, my father lit the first fire in the drawing-room. I did not then observe the Scout-like way in which he did so, with undoubtedly not more than two matches!

He often used to take us out in the car, or down to the river on fishing expeditions, or out on family picnics, and every trip, enjoyable in itself, was always an occasion for many true yarns, all drawn from his long and adventurous life. These stories, some already recounted in *Scouting for Boys* and elsewhere, could not help but arouse the interest and admiration of us youngsters. My imagination was always fired by my father's simple yet graphic description of his exploits in India, South Africa and many other parts of the world where he had seen military service. Little did I then realize that it was probably due to some of these thrilling incidents in his life that I found myself, years later, living and working in one of his favourite countries—Southern Rhodesia.

One particular event which stands out vividly in my mind was on the evening of my eighth birthday when my father himself enrolled me as a Wolf Cub, and in simple, kindly terms explained to me what it was all about. This inspired me greatly, and from that day to this I have been deeply immersed in Scouting.

Before and during my early school days, I often suffered much agony of mind when my parents went off on long tours abroad. These were always in



Many, many thanks for your kind thought for me
I am in excellent health and going on well!
Baden Powell

connection with Scouting and Guiding, though I was at first unable to grasp the significance of this. During their absence my father wrote me from time to time, and his letters—often in amusing verse—were generally illustrated with humorous thumb-nail sketches, drawn in his inimitable way.

Afterwards, during my later school holidays, I well remember making several trips alone with my father on the Continent and elsewhere, and it was largely during these journeys that I came to know him even better than hitherto. I was able to observe his love of his fellow-men, his kindness and tolerance to everyone. His keen sense of humour, his artistic merit and his sporting instincts were always to the fore.

When I was still in my early teens, my father wrote me a series of letters. He felt that he had not much longer to live, so wrote giving me fatherly advice. He instructed me to open the letters, one each year, on my birthday. Each envelope bore the appropriate date, corresponding to my slowly advancing years. This was typical of his deep understanding of the psychology of boyhood. The very wording of the letters showed how he had so cleverly attuned his thoughts to my growing teen-age intellect. Actually he lived longer than he thought he would, so I opened all the letters together some time before his death.

I saw him for the last time in his chalet home in Kenya early in 1940, when my wife and I with our son (another Robert Baden-Powell) flew up from Southern Rhodesia on a month's leave. Only some three weeks before my father's death, on 8th January, 1941, he learnt of the birth of our second son, David Michael. I feel sure he must have died happy in the knowledge that not only had he two grandsons to carry on the name of B.-P., but also that he had led such a full, active and useful life, and had, above all, created the finest youth movement the world has ever seen, a movement that grew far more during his own lifetime than he ever dreamed it would.

And nowadays, when I occasionally slip into Westminster Abbey and pause for a moment before that simple memorial stone surmounted by its crossed Scout and Guide flags, I offer up a short prayer in affectionate memory of "The Father I knew".

Scouts Explore an Indian Trail

During the early days of settlement in New England and New Brunswick, the French settlers of Acadia and their Indian allies of the Maliseet tribe, were frequently at war with their neighbours in what is now Maine. An Indian trail, linking settlements on the Saint John, Penobscot and Kennebec rivers, was a route much used for sorties.

On one attack in August, 1689, twelve-year-old John Gyles was captured at Pemaquid on the Maine coast. He was brought by his Indian captors to Fort Medoctec on the Saint John River via the overland route.

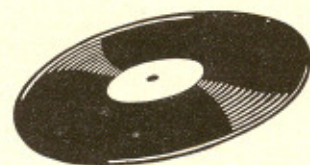
John Gyles spent nine years in captivity, six with the Indians and three with the French. They treated him kindly, and finally gave him his liberty. "Memoirs of Odd Adventures, Strange Deliverances, Etcetera . . . Written by Himself", was published in Boston after his release. It tells a thrilling story of his captivity, and valuable details of the manners and customs of the time.

The 5th Woodstock (St. Paul's) Sea Scout Troop has begun a conservation project based on this incident. They are tracing the now overgrown route taken by John Gyles and his captors, clearing and marking it as a Nature Trail. Ancient maps, as well as more recent ones, are being used to supplement the information in Gyles' book.

Beginning during the Easter holidays, the Troop started on foot from Fort Medoctec overland to the village of Benton on the Eel River. During a side trip to Hays Falls, ninety-five feet in height, they saw a large colony of beavers on the deadwater above the falls. After the spring freshets are over, the Troop will continue, on weekends and through the summer. They hope to complete what they estimate to be the fifty mile journey to the mouth of the Penobscot River in Maine by the fall. It will be necessary to go over each section of the trail several times, clearing it and marking it for future use. The result will be a distinctive camping trail of great natural and historic interest, to be named "The Maliseet Trail".

Scout

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SCOUTING Digest

Maritime Part II Troop Scouters' Wood Badge Course

We have just received a notice that the Troop Scouters' Wood Badge Course for the Maritimes will be held at Bucklaw, near Whycomagh, Cape Breton, from August 3rd to August 11th, 1957.

Buttonhole Badges and Pins

Did you know that there is a special buttonhole badge or class pin for members of Ladies' Auxiliaries and Group Committees. Unfortunately, we do not see too many men and women who are members of a Group Committee or a Ladies' Auxiliary wearing any distinguishing badge and we would encourage Scouters to make sure that their supporting committees realize that such badges do exist.

Many Groups have held Investiture Ceremonies or special Presentation Meetings where these badges are awarded to the Group Committee and Ladies' Auxiliary.

The badges are available direct from your District or Provincial Headquarters.

Scouter Pen-Pal Wanted

We have recently received a letter from Mrs. Gwen Armstrong of Australia, who has been a Cubmaster for five years in that country, asking for a Canadian correspondent.

If you would be interested in writing to this Lady Cubmaster please communicate directly with the Correspondence Secretary at Canadian Headquarters for full address and information.

Scouter's Handbooks

A year ago it was decided to produce a series of new Handbooks for Pack, Troop and Crew Scouters. The Pack and Troop Scouter's Handbooks are to replace the Cubmaster's First Year and Scoutmaster's First Year respectively, which have served a very useful purpose over the years, but which are now

out of print. The Crew Scouter's Handbook is to be a new production entirely.

It is recommended that Pack Scouters make greater use of "Wolf Cubs" and "How to Run a Pack" both by Gilcraft. Troop Scouters are advised to make greater use of "Aids to Scoutmastership" by B.-P. These three books, together with "The Wolf Cub's Handbook" and "Scouting for Boys" will suffice until the Canadian Publications are available. This also applies to all those writing Part I of the Wood Badge Course.

Scouters' Monthly Report

If we are to expect the full co-operation of Group Committees and Sponsors then it is important that we keep them informed on the activities of our Packs, Troops and Crews. Group Committees and Sponsors are entitled to request a report from Scouters at any time and it is important that records be kept up to date so that reports of this kind can be quickly compiled.

We have recently received from the Windsor District Council a set of report forms used by Scouters in reporting to their Group Committees. These are mimeographed report forms which any Group can prepare and it would then only take a Scouter a few moments to complete one for a Group Committee meeting. If you would like to see a copy of the Cubmaster, Scoutmaster and Rover Leader Report Forms we would suggest that you write direct to the Windsor District Council at 27 Riverside Drive, Windsor, Ont.

Jubilee Journal

I am able to offer two services with regard to the Jamboree Newspaper.

(a) At a cost of 7s. 6d. (\$1.10) the ten issues of the newspaper can be posted each day to any address in the world.

(b) Bound volumes of the newspaper, bound in dark green with gold lettering on the front, can be supplied within a reasonable time after the Jamboree for a cost of 16/- (\$2.24) post included.

Orders for these, accompanied by the requisite amount of money, should be sent to me at 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, England, as soon as possible and in any case not later than July 1st. Rex Hazlewood

From the Acorn—

From Mr. W. Noel Reakes, Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Lone Scouts in the Province of Quebec, we have received recently a report of the special ceremonies held by the Cherrier Wolf Cub Pack and Lone Scouts to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Scouting and the Centenary of the birth of the Founder.

The Wolf Cub Pack is the result of the work of Mr. E. B. Parkinson who started the boys off as Cubs and Lone Scouts in 1955. The Scouts are still Lone Scouts but the Pack now has thirteen Cubs and is under the leadership of Mrs. Parkinson.

Johnnie Flower Seed

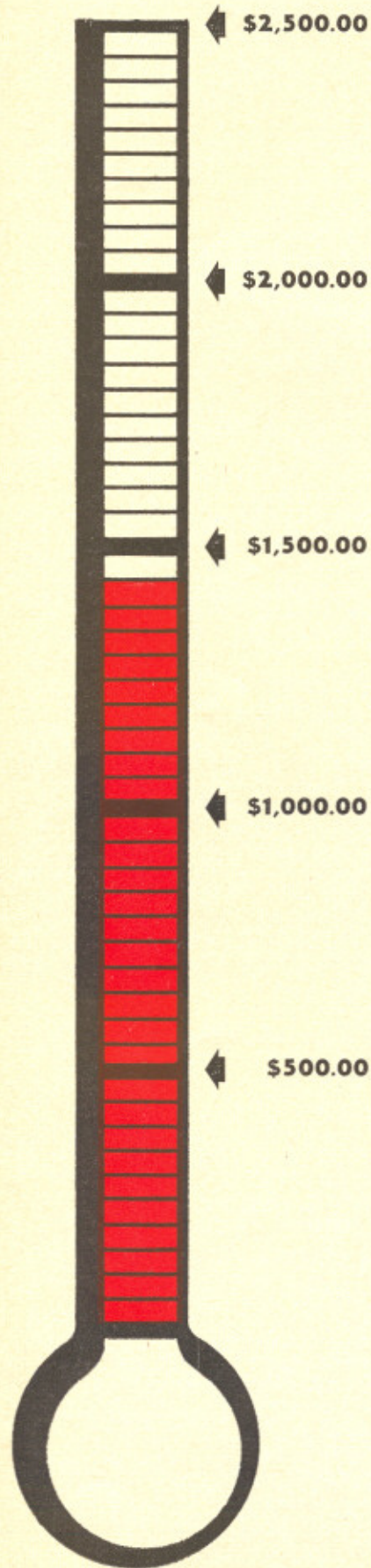
The 12th New Glasgow Cub Pack had a special project called "Johnnie Flower Seed". During the summer months each Cub carried in his pocket a package of flower seeds. Any outings with their parents they were to plant seeds along the countryside. Each Cub was to keep a record of his outings, we also used observation of birds, etc. The Cubs wrote a story and brought it in the fall. Each had their turn to read their story to the Pack as part of the programme for camp fire.

As Akela I found this project very successful.

6th Ontario Sea Scout Rendezvous

The 6th Annual Sea Scout Rendezvous for Ontario will be held this year at Lake Tanshawe near London, Ont., from June 29th to July 1st. Sea Scout Troops throughout Ontario are urged to send along their applications as quickly as possible to give the organizers adequate advance notice of how many to expect.

B.-P. CENTENARY FUND



Brought forward	\$791.17
1st Cayuga Scout Troop, Cayuga, Ont.	5.00
1st St. Mary's Scout Troop, St. John, Nfld.	8.17
Mr. Walter H. Gibson, Regional Commissioner, Tillsonburg, Ont.	25.00
2nd Dundas Scout Group, Dundas, Ont.	22.00
Mr. Jackson Dodds, Westmount, P.Q.	25.00
1st Hawkesbury Wolf Cub Pack, Hawkesbury, Ont.	4.00
Anonymous, Calgary, Alta.	.40
1st Blairmore Lions Troop, Blairmore, Alta.	5.00
1st St. Peter's Rover Crew, Cobourg, Ont.	1.25
194th Scout Troop Ladies' Auxiliary (St. David's Church)	2.75
Mr. Clark Locke, R.R. No. 1, Todmorden, Ont.	5.00
Kingston Local Association, Kingston, Ont.	100.00
1st Freelon Cubs and Scouts, Freelon, P.O., Ont.	8.00
10th Hamilton Rover Crew	3.00
73rd Cub Pack, Hamilton	1.65
Col. Simmons, C.H.Q.	5.00
Mr. C. A. Foran, Riverside, Ont.	1.00
Windsor District, Cub Preliminary Course	14.42
Cub Preliminary Course (Akela Mrs. Irene Hodgkinson, Windsor Dist.)	13.30
Dist. Insp., Dept. Travel and Publicity, Kitchener	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Don Kearns, Westhill, Ont.	2.00
Mr. Edgar C. Woolsey, Ottawa, Ont.	10.00
4th Rover-Ranger Annual Conference at Camp Tamaracouta (Montreal)	38.50
526th Boy Scouts Ladies' Auxiliary, Toronto	5.00
Executive Board of Ladies' Auxiliaries, Toronto Dist.	2.80
83rd Vancouver Group	25.00
R. G. Miller, Vancouver	25.00
M. J. Foley, Vancouver	25.00
Stuart Keate, Victoria	25.00
1st Burnaby Centre "Onaway" Park Group	7.00
Cubs and Scouts of Carlton District	20.00
Fraser District, Vancouver	33.44
North Surrey-Delta Dist., B.C.	74.50
Rev. G. Parrot, Vancouver	2.50

E. T. Moore, Montreal, P.Q.	5.00
F. S. Fry, Calgary, Alta.	5.00
Dr. A. M. A. McLean, Black's Harbour, N.B.	10.00
Capt. B. German, Ottawa, Ont.	5.00
C. M. Pitts, Ottawa, Ont.	5.00
G. Levine, Edmonton, Alta.	5.00
G. Robley Mackay, Montreal, P.Q.	5.00
Hon. J. O. Renaud, Montreal, P.Q.	5.00
Gerard Corbeil, Montreal, P.Q.	5.00
Jean-Marie Poitras, Quebec, P.Q.	5.00
Dr. D. F. Kidd, Vancouver, B.C.	5.00
Fev. Father Bernadine, Verville, Que.	5.00
Miscellaneous	.25
105th Ladies' Auxiliary	1.36
58th Scout Auxiliary	2.00
Toronto North West Area	13.00
Mrs. A. Roweliff	1.00
1st Humber Summit Troop	9.00
3rd Rexdale Group Comm.	5.00
Regional Exec. Comm.	5.55
	<u>\$1,440.01</u>

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Games from a Specialization Training Course

Obstacle Race

Equipment—Two ropes, each long enough to stretch across room—for each Six, three chairs, 1 knotting rope and three cones or bobbins such as are used for twine.

Purpose—Physical development, speed and fun.

Cubs in relay formation with equipment arranged as follows:

- Three chairs about two feet apart immediately in front of each Six.
- Farther on, according to length of room, have one rope stretched across, high enough for Cubs to jump over.
- Farther on again, stretch other rope across room, low down for Cubs to scoot under.
- At far end of room, have knotting rope tied to form a "girdle" in front of each Six.
- A yard or so farther on, have three bobbins standing on end in front of each Six.

Action—On word "go" first Cubs weave through chairs—forward and backward—then run and jump over high rope, scoot under low rope, pass "girdle" over body from head to foot, then stand three bobbins on opposite ends.

Returning, put on girdle, scoot under low rope, jump over high rope, weave in and out of chairs and touch off next Cub.

First Six completing course and standing at alert wins.

Knotting

Equipment—Two chairs and two handkerchiefs of different colours.

Purpose—Knotting skill, alertness and speed.

One chair at each end of room with handkerchief tied in reef knot around one rung.

Cubs in two teams facing each other about 15 feet apart, numbered consecutively. Designate one of the handkerchiefs for each team.

Akela calls a number and two Cubs so numbered each run to his team's handkerchief, unties it, runs and ties it to chair at opposite end of room, using reef knot.

First Cub to complete sequence correctly and return to place in line wins point for his team.

Shopping

Equipment—Sufficient small cards or pieces of paper with names of articles to be purchased at each store written on them.

Purpose—Memory and mental alertness.

Sixers are designated as shopkeepers in den corners and are given a supply of cards, each marked with the name of the article sold by his store; for instance Shoe Store cards marked "Shoes" and so on. Cubs do not know what different kinds of stores there are.

On signal, Cubs go from store to store trying to find out the kind of store by asking for an article. He must ask for only one article and then must pass on to other stores. If he guesses correctly, storekeeper gives him a card and he need not call at that store again. If he does not guess correctly, he cannot come back until all other stores have been visited.

After sufficient time, line Cubs up in Sixes and count cards.

Flash

Equipment—Bobbins or cones (same as used for twine) one for each Six.

Purpose—Alertness and speed.

Cubs in relay formation, equal distance from each end of room. Number of Cubs in each Six consecutively.

Chalk a small circle at end of room back and front of each Six.

Place bobbin in chalk circle, alternately, in front of one Six back of next Six on so on.

When number called, all Cubs bearing that number run to their respective bobbin (either front or rear) pick it up and take it to circle at opposite end of room, then return to place in Six.

First Cub to complete routine wins point for Six.

Shoe Hunt

Equipment—Blindfolds.

Purpose—Train sense of touch and alertness.

Cubs in large circle.

Six in centre of circle, shoes removed and blindfolded. Shoes scattered inside circle. On signal, blindfolded Cubs feel for own shoes which they must find, put on and lace up while blindfolded. Meanwhile, rest of Pack counts aloud, slowly up to 50. Cub getting shoes on in lowest count wins point for Six. If no Cub gets shoes before count of 50, choose six more Cubs and repeat.

Notes for Your Camp Programme Notebook

Pictures

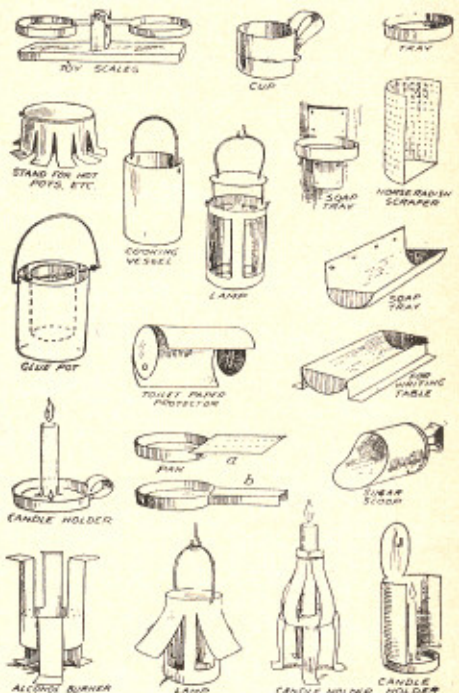
We are always looking for good black and white camping pictures.



Plan to take a camera to camp and encourage your boys by holding a photo competition.



Remember, Conservation is still our theme and every effort should be made to promote it this summer.



Tin Can Craft

Be prepared for that rainy day in camp by having a supply of tin cans for Tin Can craft as illustrated above.

B.-P. HOMME DE CARACTÈRE

Par LOUIS PRONOVOST, Quebec, P.Q.

Le style d'un homme, c'est-à-dire sa façon d'exprimer sa pensée par le geste ou la parole, de manifester ses goûts ou sa répugnance, ou d'exercer une action quelconque, est le reflet profond de sa personnalité. Or, si nous appliquons ce principe à la personnalité de Baden-Powell, nous en arrivons forcément à la conclusion qu'il fut essentiellement un homme de caractère.

C'est là une dominante que met en relief toute son oeuvre écrite. Quand il parle de l'homme, une qualité lui paraît d'une importance primordiale chez celui-ci: le caractère. D'autre part, comme citoyen anglais, et plus tard comme éducateur, une couple de constatations le bouleversent: d'abord l'impuissance de l'école et des programmes scolaires traditionnels à donner autre chose qu'un mince vernis d'instruction, une faible ouverture à l'intelligence, et, ensuite, la pénurie alarmante et sans cesse grandissante, au sein du peuple anglais, d'hommes de caractère. D'héritiers de cette grande lignée de marins et d'aventuriers intrépides, qui firent jadis la renommée de l'Angleterre. Aussi revient-il souvent dans la plupart de ses ouvrages, du moins ceux qui nous sont les plus familiers ("Eclaireurs", "La Route du Succès", "Le Guide de Chef Eclaireur", "A l'École de la Vie") sur ce qu'il considère comme la tâche essentielle de tout éducateur et de tout système d'éducation: la formation du caractère.

Il va même jusqu'à suggérer que l'on n'hésite pas à mettre de côté l'instruction traditionnelle, que l'on a jusque là considérée comme de l'éducation, pour lui substituer enfin l'éducation véritable. L'on devrait, affirme-t-il, introduire l'éducation du caractère dans les écoles primaires et secondaires, puisque c'est là la qualité essentielle que doit posséder un homme pour faire son chemin, ou un peuple pour maintenir son rang au milieu de la concurrence d'où dépend sa prospérité. En second lieu l'on devrait introduire les travaux manuels dans les écoles du jour, pas seulement dans l'unique pensée de faire de l'enfant un bon ouvrier, mais comme un moyen d'inculquer l'énergie, l'application, l'esprit de ressource et d'invention, l'aptitude à faire des projets et d'autres qualités encore qui aident à développer l'intelligence et le caractère".

Eduquer le caractère, selon Baden-Powell, c'est travailler à développer chez un sujet éduicable celles de ses dispositions naturelles (le fameux cinq pour cent de bon) qui favorisent chez lui l'épanouissement du sentiment de l'honneur, de l'esprit de discipline, du courage, de la persévérance, du savoir-faire, du sens des valeurs et de sa responsabilité sociale; qualités qui mettront au service de son intelligence une personnalité équilibrée, des moyens d'action indispensables. Car l'homme véritable ne peut être qu'un cerveau en ébullition, incapable de produire autre chose que des raisonnements abstraits. "L'on ne peut dire d'un homme qu'il est éduqué, s'il n'a pas la volonté, le désir et aussi la capacité technique de faire sa part dans le travail mondial".

La vie même de Baden-Powell est également un témoignage éclatant de ce qu'il fut: un grand caractère!

Homme d'une grande lucidité et d'une parfaite intégrité il fut, sa vie durant, le prototype de ce qu'il considérait le citoyen modèle de notre temps. Appartenant à une famille pauvre de sept enfants, élevé par une mère devenue veuve alors qu'il n'avait que trois ans, il apprit tôt à faire son chemin dans la vie à force de volonté, et à suppléer par son ardeur au travail et sa ténacité, à l'insuffisance de ses ressources pécuniaires. Un autre se fut résigné à végéter au hasard des emplois sans avenir, ou à mener au jour le jour l'existence terne et monotone des petites gens sans ambition.

Le fait est qu'il entra dans l'Armée pratiquement par hasard, à la suite d'un concours passé brillamment bien qu'il n'entretient aucun espoir sérieux quand à ses chances de réussite. Mais une fois enrôlé, il conquiert ses gallons l'un après l'autre, à un rythme qui lui permet d'accéder aux plus hauts postes encore relativement jeune. Bien qu'il dût travailler ferme et ne compter pour avancer que sur son seul mérite, les obligations professionnelles ne l'empêchèrent jamais d'être avant tout un homme soucieux de son épanouissement personnel, du bien-être de ses semblables et de la renommée de son pays. Et malgré les exigences de son service, il parvint à s'adonner à une foule d'activités, allant du métier de comédien amateur à celui d'espion, en passant



par la gamme des sports les plus passionnants en même temps que les plus dangereux: polo, descente en canot des grandes rivières, chasse aux fauves, et à pratiquer le plein air sous tous les climats et selon les modalités les plus diverses.

Puis, à un âge où d'autres chaussent les pantoufles et se résignent à vieillir, en racontant leurs exploits à la jeunesse, il lança ce mouvement magnifique qu'est le Scoutisme, afin de permettre à d'autres de profiter de son expérience personnelle. Et grâce à cette école par excellence du plein air et de l'aventure, des millions de jeunes garçons et de jeunes filles, de toutes races et de toutes croyances, apprennent à jouer en plénitude le grand jeu de leur vie.

"Dès le début d'un camp, il est nécessaire d'avoir un certain nombre de règles connues de tous et que l'on peut compléter à l'occasion. Il y a lieu de les expliquer avec soin aux chefs de patrouilles en rendant ceux-ci responsables de la façon dont leurs scouts les observeront." (B.-P.)

DO WE PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST?

By REV. WILBUR K. HOWARD

This article is reprinted by kind permission of the magazine of the Canadian Camping Association. There are many thoughts here for Scouters planning camps.



A successful camp depends upon the discovery of what is first in camping and then upon putting it first. This sounds trite but it's right. A little more difficult is how to determine just what does come first in camping.

There are some confusing contrasts in the field of camping. Some say that camp should offer the camper adventure, spiced with the sting of danger and the thrill of risk. Others say that camp should offer security. Some point to camp as an opportunity to get out of doors. Others, meanwhile, are building deluxe dining halls and comfortable cabins. Some belong to the rough-it-school, the let-the-rain-beat-in-your-face school. Others press hard for greater safety, better sanitation—keep your feet dry. Some tell us that camp is important because it is a complete change from school. Others are equally vocal in asserting that camp is the most significant twentieth century educational technique. Some contend that camp should offer campers a permissive atmosphere—freedom from supervision. Others are busy defining the responsibilities of camp directors, programme directors, sectional directors, unit directors, counsellors, assistant counsellors, counsellors in training, campers in training, for counsellors in training. Some have maintained that camping is simple living in the outdoors. Others have avowed that camping is the adjustment of the individual in a highly complex community which involves the adaptive social function of anxiety, the professional services of such experts as psychologists, psychiatrists, group workers, case workers, dietitians, doctors, nurses, and counsellors who can fill in form 249D8. There are those who tell us that camping means getting away from the city. On the other hand, there are those who say: "Straighten those trails!" "Prune those trees!" "Let's go into town for a spree!" Some maintain that camp should present to the camper the joys of rest, sleep and leisurely living. Others are firm in the belief that camp should give the camper hills to climb, stiff swimming tests, back-breaking portages, trails that are crooked, callouses on the palms. And then there are those who hold out that

camp should take the camper away from the strains and stresses of civilization only to be completely frustrated by those who contend that camping must save the world.

However, in spite of confusing contrast and conflicting opinions, there is one important common factor in the field of camping—human personality. The end product in camping is not a tin of tomato soup, a plastic bowl or a frigidaire. It is human personality. It would seem reasonable to suggest, then, that what we put first in camping is the highest development of human personality.

Putting the highest development of human personality first puts camping in line with the greatest purposes and ultimate achievements of mankind. It gives camping a purpose that money can't buy or rules can't force. It gives camping a purpose that is bigger than camping itself.

What does putting the highest development of human personality first mean for camp leadership? It means that the camp owner, like the school teacher, the social worker or the minister, must be motivated by a desire to render unselfish service through helping his fellow man.

What does putting the highest development of human personality first mean for camp leadership? It means that in approaching a potential camp leader your primary concern will not be, has he had any camping experience, but rather, how does he stack up in the business of living?—has he got the ability to influence significantly the attitudes and behaviour of other persons? It will mean not only a careful examination of written references but a knowledge of the ability of the persons who gave the references. It will mean the follow-up of written references with personal conversation. It is surprising the things that people know that they would never think of writing down. It will mean securing references that will tell you something about the total personality of the potential leader, not just one or two outstanding things in which he excels.

Being concerned first about the highest development of human personality

will mean a new status for the counsellor. It is in the small tent or cabin groups that campers are most influenced. The counsellor in his field must be just as much an expert as the riding instructor, the swimming instructor or the camp nurse. The counsellor must understand the campers with whom he works. He must have a genuine liking for his campers. This will be indicated not only in the way he acts when he is with his campers, but also the way he talks about his campers when he lets down his hair in front of his fellow counsellors. The counsellor must have the necessary know-how regarding the philosophy of camping, group work, the techniques of leadership. If the counsellor is expected to keep neat and accurate records, he must be given adequate facilities to do so efficiently. Help in regard to records is indicated if the records take so much time that the counsellor is forced to be away from his cabin group when the group needs him. This paper curtain between counsellor and cabin group must be done away with. It may mean introducing better and quicker ways of doing records such as the use of dictaphones, wire recorders, stenographic help.

What does this primary concern for the highest development of human personality mean for the camper? It means that the campers have a real share in the running of the camp. Wilbur C. Hallenbeck, of Teachers College, Columbia University, has said: "One of the things most devastating to human personality is that characteristic of our modern world which has deprived individuals of their right to have something to say about what happens to them." Housman said the same thing in another way—

"I am alone and afraid

In a world I never made."

This concern about human person-

ality means that every camper will be recognized as a unique individual. It has been said that nature never makes the same mistake twice—she made each one of us different. The camp programme, therefore, will be tailored to fit, and all individuals will not be forced into a common pattern.

In a camp where the highest development of human personality is put first, there is increased responsibility placed on the individual. Within sensible limits of health and safety, the camper is given opportunity for making decisions and choices. This is not done for him by rules and regulations imposed from above or rigid traditions and observances imposed by past history. In the facing of personal problems, ready-made solutions are not handed to him but rather he is helped to help himself.

While this putting of the highest development of the human personality first seems like a fairly obvious thing to do, it is not so easy as it seems. Like the fact that there is plenty of room at the rear of a crowded street-car, it is sometimes easier seen by an outsider. Then, too, under pressure from immediate things around you, it is not always possible to put into practice right away the course of action that you know to be best. In addition, we are living in a modern world where human personality is often crushed by economic exploitation, poverty, greed, racial prejudice, wars.

Nevertheless, difficulties to the contrary, human personality is the most valuable thing there is. Dr. Arnold Gesell has been quoted as saying that the future of civilization depends upon the recognition of the dignity and worth of man. As camping people it is our privilege and challenge to work with human personality—"the strongest, most creative force now present in the world."



Plan to include something out of the ordinary in cooking this year at camp. Every Scout should learn how to cook with a reflector oven and there is just no taste to compare with your first batch of biscuits!



Boys expect real adventure when they go to Scout camp. Ideas, like the one illustrated above, are well worth the planning that is required on the part of the Scouters. Have your Scouts try to build outrigger canoes.

An Important Message from the Water Safety Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society

Dear Editor:

A knowledge of water safety will save lives and the Canadian Red Cross Society is going to make a determined bid this summer to cut Canada's drowning toll.

Throughout the summer there are many tragic stories of the careless Canadians of all ages who fail to return home from vacations and outings because they ignored a few simple facts about water safety.

We are asking your help and cooperation to tell the citizens of Canada of the need for safety in, near or on the water. The Canadian Red Cross will be most grateful if you will consider allocating some space this summer to articles, editorials or cartoons about water safety.

A nation-wide campaign is being planned for the months of June, July and August and for the first time a National Water Safety Week will be observed in all provinces during the week of June 16-22. It is our hope to support the week with publicity in all media.

We sincerely trust that you will give consideration to our request and will be most anxious to supply any information on water safety you may require.

Yours very truly,
Richard H. Gluns,
National Director of
Public Relations

★ We urge all Scouters to contact their local Red Cross Water Safety Committees for assistance in putting across this most important programme item. Invite Red Cross people to visit your camp and you will find they can be of great assistance.

CAMP CASTAWAY

By SCOUTER A. A. MACINNES

An adventure that may give you a few ideas for your Troop camp or for a week-end experience your Scouts will never forget.

Here, on Vancouver Island, which abounds in excellent, easily accessible campsites, camping, as such, is no novelty. Hence the problem is to make Scout camp something more than sleeping under canvas, cooking the meals and general camp chores. Baden-Powell's words "for want of Adventure the boy enters Scouting, for lack of Adventure he leaves it" are a challenge to Scouters. With this in mind the Camp Committee of the Duncan-Chemainas District planned a built-in adventure programme.

At this point it should be stated that this was to be a District Camp. The number of Leaders available would not allow the 1 to 10 ratio we find desirable. By pooling the resources of Troop leadership, together with Group and District officials, we were able to meet our requirements on a District basis, although Troop camps would not have been possible.

Troop camps are, of course, infinitely more desirable. The only merit of a District camp is that it enables boys to attend who would otherwise be denied the adventure.

The usual preliminary survey and preparation disclosed a grassy field campsite, surrounded by woods and near the sea, a sheltered lagoon and small islands offshore. We set our wits to work on a theme. Borrowing from favourites like Robinson Crusoe, Swiss Family Robinson and Coral Island, we came up with a plan to incorporate adventures suggested by our locale. Being castaway after shipwreck, exploring the jungle for food and shelter, attack by natives and a dramatic rescue in the nick of time, became part of our camp experience.

Upon arrival on the first day, the Camp Chief outlined the situation to the group. They had been cast away on a desert island, fortunately without loss of life. After giving thanks for their safe deliverance, they must make the best of their surroundings in true castaway fashion.

Patrols were sent off to forage for food, and discovered eggs buried in the sand, evidently by sea turtles, and breadfruit hanging from the trees. Other items were found, disposed in as nearly fitting a manner as the ingenuity

of the advance party of Service Scouts could devise.

The Patrols proceeded to pitch camp and prepare the first meal. During this activity a report was brought in of scantily clad humans on one of the offshore inlets. It was proposed that a scouting party be despatched to reconnoitre. However, the realization that we were weaponless suggested caution. A watch was arranged to guard against possible attack.

That evening a Council was held around the fire to discuss plans and the possibility of our rescue. Lights were seen on a large island some miles away, and rescue appeared certain if communication could be established. After the evening hymn, all retired for the night, leaving a guard to keep watch for savages.

Early swimmers, next morning, reported quantities of tinned oysters at the bottom of the lagoon, so we breakfasted royally with the help of can-openers. The day was spent exploring our domain, making maps and improvising weapons to take care of the savages. Meanwhile, our guard was on the alert, reporting every move of the creatures on the islet. Descriptions of their appearance left no doubt that they were to be reckoned with. Although we hardly credited their height as nine feet, we agreed we must keep a sharp watch.

That evening, a party journeyed along the coast to a headland, to signal the large island in hopes of rescue. To our delight, our signals were answered, and our request went forth by Morse.

In the middle of the message, screams were heard coming from the main camp, where two Scouts had been left to prepare food. Now, fearing for their safety, we hastened with all speed back to camp. Here a terrible sight met our eyes. There were signs of a fierce struggle, broken weapons, a pool of what looked like blood and marks of bodies dragged to the water's edge. A triumphant chorus drifted across the water from the islet, confirming our worst doubts—our chums were in savage hands!

The Camp Chief reminded us that it was customary for natives of these

parts to fatten their prisoners before slaying them. We, therefore, could wait until morning before planning our revenge. A watch was set, and we all bedded down.

Next day, after a Council of War, weapons were overhauled, rations and ropes issued, and compass bearings taken on the islet. The plan was to cross the tide-flats by darkness. We would surround the savages, and, at a signal, attack their camp and rescue our companions. When night fell, all was ready, and a small band was picked for their courage and ability to swim. They set forth, making their way by compass across the flats. Scouts sent out to reconnoitre confirmed our fears—the captives were sighted, trussed and helpless in the midst of the savage camp.

The time had come. Our little party, in single file and moving quietly, surrounded the firelit clearing where the savages lay. An owl hooted. It was the signal. Yelling at the tops of our voices we plunged down the slope and attacked the outnumbered and bewildered savages. One by one, fighting to the last, they were cut down and the rescue was complete.

Shortly after, rescuers and savages, by now recognizable as Service Scouts, were discussing the encounter over a cup of hot cocoa. Before long, all were sleeping peacefully in the "savage" encampment.

At daybreak, a signal party advised the watchers at the main camp of the battle's outcome. All hands set to work building rafts of driftwood and logs. Soon a triumphant flotilla paddled and sang its way over the waves to our base.

So camp went on, each day bringing new adventures. Dozens of tests were passed with a minimum of regimentation and mass instruction, and a maximum of fun. A little imagination, some familiarity with books of adventure, and cooperation from another Scout camp on the big island all helped. Most important, an understanding that Scouting is Fun gave us all a camp to remember with delight.

FIRST AID FOR CAMP AILMENTS

We asked Dr. Allan Hopper of Moncton, N.B., an active Wood Badge Scouter and the Canadian Red Cross Society to draft the following information for Section E of the Ambulance Badge. The causes and first aid outlined are authentic and up-to-date.

(e) *Know the causes of and how to treat the following ailments—Indigestion, Chills and Colds, Headaches, Rashes, Sore Throat, Constipation, Diarrhoea.*

Indigestion—In camp is usually caused by eating too much, either of ordinary, or highly spiced foods. Greasy foods and foods poorly prepared will also cause indigestion. Uncontrolled buying of chocolate bars and pop, food boxes in the tents and physical activity immediately after dinner, especially on a very hot day should be avoided.

For treatment have the Scout lie down in a cool place. One teaspoonful of sodium bicarbonate and one half glass of warm water may help to settle the stomach. Give nothing by mouth for a few hours except perhaps sips of ginger ale. Next try a fat-free soup, dry crackers, orange juice or hot chocolate. A breakfast cereal, poached egg, toast, jello and a milk pudding may next be added.

Do not give a laxative on account of the danger of appendicitis. Enforce the noon hour rest period.

Chills and Colds—Prevent as far as possible by having a change of dry clothing on wet days, wearing enough clothing after swimming period and in the evening especially around the camp fire and having an adequate supply of blankets and a proper ground sheet.

If a boy has a cold or chill, put him to bed with extra blankets and give an aspirin tablet (five grains) every three hours. A good rub down with a coarse towel may help. If the boy runs more than one degree of fever it will be wise to consult a doctor.

For a head cold use one per cent ephedrine aqueous nose drops. Use two to three drops in each nostril three to four times daily.

Headaches—Headaches may be caused by over-exposure to the sun, insufficient rest, fatigue, emotional upsets or it may be the start of an acute illness.

Place the boy in bed and give him an aspirin tablet every two hours, if necessary. If other symptoms show up and the boy runs a fever, get a doctor.

Rashes—Rashes may be the beginning of an acute illness such as measles or scarlet fever. Unless the cause is known, such as poison ivy or hives, isolate the boy from other Scouts and see a doctor.

Sore Throat—A sore throat may be a part of an ordinary cold or the beginning of an acute illness.

If the sore throat is mild and the boy is running no fever, give an aspirin tablet every three hours, a hot salt and water gargle four or five times daily, and keep isolated in bed in a hospital tent.

If the Scout should run a fever, isolate from the other Scouts and get a doctor. Aspirin and gargles may be given as above.

Constipation—Constipation in camp is usually acute and is caused by lack of regularity, nervousness, lack of fluid intake and improper diet.

The best treatment is prevention. Adequate time should be allowed between breakfast and inspection in the camp programme so that each Scout has time to do his regular duties and go to the latrine. The natural urge to have a bowel movement should not be put off. The latrine should be well screened to ensure privacy. This should be done in any case but is especially important for the nervous boy. Fluid

intake should be close to two quarts a day, especially in hot weather when fluid loss by perspiration is great. Diet should contain fruit juices, fruits such as prunes and apricots, figs, and apple sauce, green vegetables such as spinach, beet greens, lettuce and green beans. Cereals such as oatmeal help in constipation.

For specific treatment two teaspoonfuls of milk of magnesia, 20 to 30 drops of fluid extract of cascara sagrada in a glass of water after one or more meals or cascara tablets may be used. Castor oil and magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salts) as laxatives have no place in camp.

Diarrhoea—An acute diarrhoea in camp will usually stop within 12 to 48 hours and will seldom require extensive treatment. Prevention again is most important such as using pasteurized milk, tested water, proper care of food, both fresh and left-overs, and the control of flies.

For the first 12 to 18 hours, give nothing but fluids such as water, gingerale, and tea. Toast, a poached egg, rice and a cereal may be added. Milk will not be tolerated by all boys, but some will be able to take it. Avoid all fatty foods for from three to four days.

Bismuth and kaolin mixtures have a limited value but may be given for four to five doses.



The Vancouver, B.C. District recently held a competition to see which Group could come up with the best Scouting display. Store windows, theatre lobbies and a variety of other places were generous in making available space and the boys and Scouters did the rest. The result was many excellent displays featuring Scouting equipment and telling the story of Scouting to many thousands of people who paused to look. The photo above was taken in an Automotive showroom. What about your District showing more people what you can do?

Remarks During Estimates Dealing with Civil Defence in the Manitoba Legislature February 25th, 1957

Mr. Chairman:

There is one observation on the matter of civil defence that I would like to make, and it arises from what happened yesterday. The Premier, the First Minister, has talked about many groups and many people that are engaged in civil defence. The effort of the persons in the group that I make mention of now may be small individually, but combined I think the effort is gigantic. I refer to the valuable contribution that the Scout and Guide Movement can and do make in this civil defence, not only in evacuation by the higher age group, but in casualty treatment as well. And, as the Premier spoke just now, my mind went back to the gathering in the Arena yesterday, a very awe-inspiring gathering indeed, at which, amongst other things, demonstrations of evacuation and first aid and casualty treatment were given. I think it only right, then, that at this time some consideration of their effort should be given. Especially because yesterday, Winnipeg marked and solemnized the hundredth anniversary of Lord Baden-Powell, and the fiftieth anniversary of Scouting and with it the Guide and the Cub and Brownie Movement in the World. I believe that this group is prepared to do a tremendous job, and I think that the work of the organization should be acknowledged and that tribute should be paid at this time to the Founder of the Movement.

F. L. Jobin

Minister of Industry and Commerce

Good Turns

We should all consider Good Turns the lifeblood of our Movement. Here are a few ideas from one Cub Pack and we would appreciate hearing about your Good Turns.

(1) Specific

Cub leader found in advance that Jim was sick a week with the measles. She took paper and colored pencils (boys of Cub age seem to prefer colored pencils to crayons) to Pack meeting and every Cub present used his own imagination and wit to offer a Get "Well Soon".

(These can be 30 separate little notes or one from each Six with the best artist in the Six drawing the picture and the rest adding their bits of greeting.)

(2) On one ramble in a local public park, the Pack pitched in and cleaned up an unsightly litter of corn cobs and paper left by another picnic.

(3) We are sponsored by a school group and hold our meetings in the gym. Recently our school principal had a perplexing problem of twenty or so dogs congregating in the school yard every day, much to the consternation of the smallest children. Every Cub in our Pack promised to do his very best to keep his own dog in his own yard and to tell his friends to do the same.

(4) The long delayed polio vaccine finally arrived and rather hasty notices were posted advising of a clinic to be held in the gym for pre-schoolers. Our Sixer's Council happened to be meeting in time to tell the Sixers to make a special point of "spreading the word" to those families who otherwise might not have heard of the clinic.

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NECKERCHIEF SLIDE CONTEST

There are many wonderful prizes being offered to Scouts in the Neckerchief Slide contest which has been recently announced in *The Junior Leader*.



Make sure that your boys enter this contest and that they receive their copies of *The Junior Leader* promptly so that they may keep up to date on developments in the contest.



Remember any Scout may subscribe to *The Junior Leader* for only 50c per year. Subscriptions should be addressed to: The Publications Department, The Boy Scouts Association, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont.

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