



**THE**  
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# THE SCOUT LEADER

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR  
CANADIAN SCOUTERS

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MAY, 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  
KATHLEEN BLACKLEDGE



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## BIRTHDAY ECHOES

By LEONARD L. JOHNSON, Executive Commissioner

What a birthday celebration! Across Canada, judging from a review of over 4,100 press clippings by the Public Relations Department at Canadian Scout Headquarters between January 1st and March 20th, there must have been over a thousand B.-P. Birthday Parties by Scout Groups to mark the centenary of the birth of Scouting's Founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell.

Coupled with the B.-P. Centenary the newspapers found plenty to report in connection with Scouting's 50th anniversary being celebrated this year, and highlighted by the Jubilee Jamboree-Indaba-Moot in Britain next August. Many editors wrote to C.H.Q. expressing appreciation for the Scouting Jubilee news sheet which gave them a supply of interesting Scouting historical matter.

While it had not been planned to supply newspapers with mats of the Scout and Guide personalities illustrated on the Jubilee news sheets, so many editors wrote asking for them that it was found necessary to make the mats available. These orders, along with orders for mats from editors who received our 1957 News Mat Proof Sheet, dedicated to the Jubilee-Anniversary theme, necessitated us re-ordering mats five times in order to meet demands. Since January 1st the P.R.

(Public  
Relations)  
Canadian  
Headquarters



Department has distributed a total of 3,279 mats to newspapers to illustrate Scouting stories in their columns, a new record.

Scouting has always had the whole-hearted support of the press of Canada, but 1957 bids fair to set a new record in that more and more Canadian editors are taking a practical interest and showing a desire and a willingness to help us "Tell the People" what Scouting is, and is doing for the boys of Canada.

No small share of credit for this gratifying development must go to the numerous Public Relations associates and local P.R. Committees now in action throughout the country. More and more Councils and Group Committees are following the ideas outlined in the P.R. Handbook "Tell the People" and, as a result, the Scouting story is getting told in a more forceful fashion across Canada than ever before.

If your Group has not yet got a copy of "Tell the People", we urge you to get one right away, from your district or provincial headquarters.

## B.-P. BLAZES THE TRAIL

"By 'doing good' I mean making yourself useful and doing small kindnesses to other people—whether they be friends or strangers. It is not a difficult matter, and the best way to set about it is to make up your mind to do at least one "good turn" to somebody every day, and you will soon get into the habit of doing good turns always. It does not matter how small the "good turn" may be—even if it is only to help an old woman across the street, or say a good word for somebody who is being badly spoken of. The great thing is to do something." July 1901.

"I have before me a guiding banner with its strange device in the shape of an envelope which some little lady addressed to me the other day with nothing more on it than the letters B.-P. But for me it has a hidden meaning. Would that everyone had such a reminder before them applicable

as it is to all circumstances whether of peace or of war, of life or death. Be Prepared."

—From a letter written in 1901.

"I was asked the other day how we managed in our organizations to have such good feeling in our work. I said I thought the answer was very simple. There were two points only. One was that we are a very elastic institution. If a Scoutmaster did not like the aims of the Movement he was perfectly at liberty to go and play somewhere else. The other point was that there was a spirit of brotherhood amongst us, and the spirit of playing the game, and each playing in his own place. I cannot commend that spirit too highly, because it is the essential of success in a Movement like this. I have seen many movements start and fail because many who were in them did not realize what was their share in playing the game."

Easter, 1914.



## CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

*306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4*

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

Dear Jack:

I am writing to you from Edmonton to which I have just returned after a two week's tour of the North West Territories. Charlie Matkin, the Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Alberta, who is in charge of the Territories, and John D. Cairns, the Assistant Superintendent of Schools for the Territories and a newly appointed Honorary Field Commissioner of The Boy Scouts Association, accompanied me. During the two weeks we were away, we flew a total of 4,000 miles in a Beaver aircraft under the capable guidance of pilot Pat Carey. What an interesting and stimulating experience it was! I only wish that I had the time to tell you of all that happened. Not only did we visit Yellowknife, and Coppermine, but also Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk, which is right on the Arctic Ocean, and most northerly point in the world where Boy Scouts are established. In addition to these places, we flew up and down the mighty MacKenzie River and crossed both the Great Bear and Great Slave Lakes, visiting Forts Rae, Franklin, Norman, Good Hope, MacPherson, Simpson, Providence and Resolution.

What romantic memories of the early pioneers these place names con-

jure in our minds! The Eskimos put on an Eskimo drum dance in our honour. This is something which has to be seen to be appreciated. We had a wonderful experience at Coppermine while there. The drum, which we saw being made in the morning by an Eskimo and his wife, is going over to the Jamboree to form a part of the Canadian Exhibit. We were also fortunate enough to acquire other Eskimo implements which we know will arouse tremendous interest in England.

The trip has left me with the conviction that Scouting will play a very important role in supplementing the Government's programme in the education of the native Eskimos and Indians of the region. The responsibility of the Federal school teachers extend far beyond the class room since they are also responsible in large measure for the general welfare of the children in the territory served by their school. The Scout programme is providing them with an extra curricular activity, which is inculcation of good habits and discipline, and directs the employment of leisure hours to useful purposes. Nowhere is the partnership of Scouting with the School and Church more necessary or more in evidence than in the North West Territories.

One of the drawbacks to the full use of the Scout programme is the lack of funds with which to provide uniforms and other necessary equipment. It occurred to me during the tour of the Territories that the provision of uniforms, flags, instructional and games equipment would greatly assist the body of willing workers in the Territories, which are carrying on the Scout programme. Incidentally, these include Missionaries, School teachers, Hudson

Bay Company employees, Mounted Policemen, Army Signals men, etc. As a means of meeting this need, I propose to issue an invitation to Districts, in the next issue of *The Scout Leader*, to adopt a group in the North West Territories with a view to supplying them with their Scouting needs. This would be a very practical demonstration of good citizenship.

Since my return, I have been asked more than once if the Indian and Eskimo boys like Scouting. They certainly do, and proof of that can be found in the fine Troops and Packs being operated in many places in the Territories.

I cannot close without telling you of a little incident which touched me deeply. I was talking to a class of small Eskimo boys and girls in Coppermine about Scouting—we made plans to start a Pack there), and in the few words that I spoke, I used the words "Boy Scouts". Following these words I heard a small Eskimo boy at the back of the room say to his neighbour "Wolf Cub". I asked his name and the teacher told me that he was Charlie Nigaklilik. I called him to the front and asked him if he had been a Wolf Cub—he said "Yes, in Aklavik". I said "How long ago were you a Wolf Cub, Charlie?" He said "About a year". I said "Do you know your Wolf Cub Promise?"—He said "Yes"—I said "Will you say it for me?". He thereupon repeated the Wolf Cub Promise without difficulty.

Goodbye for now. I hope everything goes well with you and yours, and that there will be a letter from you awaiting me on my return to Ottawa.

Chief Executive Commissioner

### OUR COVER PICTURE

This is another popular picture of the Founder taken in the late 1920's. We do not know the location where the photo was taken except that it was in England. As can be seen, this was before we had developed a definite Uniform pattern.



Dear Sir:

With regard to the letters in the March *Scout Leader* by Messrs. Hartog and Barret, I would like to make the following remarks under the following headings.

**Group Scoutmasters:** I personally believe that we, in Canada, need G.S.M.s or an equivalent officer, as it is my experience that Group Councils or Group Committees are usually overloaded or inactive. Whereas a good man could work more effectively and more reliably.

**Senior Scouts:** Having been a member of one of the two Senior Scout Troops to exist before they were officially banned in Canada, we were actually junior Rovers as to programme; ages 15-18. This Troop was a success. It is my opinion from this experience that the Rover programme should be revamped to include boys ages 15-21; a definite period of transition in a youth's life. At 21 he should move into a more adult and social group, with no more a specific aim than to live a clean and useful life; he could be a Scouter, Group Committee member, or just a member of our wonderful Movement. This would be a parallel to the British B.-P. Guild. I concur with Mr. Barret in that our Rover programme needs modernizing.

I hope this letter will be of value when correlated with comments from other Scouters.

P. A. Williams, A.S.M.,  
Montreal East, P.Q., Troop

**• We do hope that we may look forward to hearing from other Scouters on this question of the appointment of a Group Scoutmaster.**

Dear Sir:

If you will permit me the space, I should like to describe for the benefit of other leaders an exciting winter adventure:

During a Scouters' Meeting held some time ago the question of holding a winter wiener roast with games was proposed. You may well imagine the discussion that took place following this suggestion. However, a date was picked, and we all awaited the chosen day. The temperature fluctuated between 30 above and 40 below; slowly the weather moderated, and March 1st was a beautiful winter day with the temperature 25 above.

The turnout for this exceeded all our expectations—15 cars and 78 Cubs and Scouts met at the Scout Hall. We then drove approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles out of town, parked the cars and hiked the remainder of the distance of a mile to the campfire site, where three roaring fires and bundles of wiener sticks awaited us.

The snow was about 16 inches deep and ideal for snow balls. A snake dance and other outside games were quickly organized; this was followed by a grand snow ball contest with the Leaders' hats as the main target.

The boys by this time had worked up a good appetite and enjoyed wieners, buns and hot chocolate, followed by a short sing-song. Then to the waiting cars and home.

As the Cubs dispersed one heard the cry from all—"When are we going to have another wiener roast?"

Ellis A. Moore,  
Cubmaster, Ponoka, Alta.

**• Although the snow is gone now we are sure that other Cubmasters and Scoutmasters will welcome this idea from reader Moore and place it in their programme notebooks for next winter. Any method we can adopt to help promote more Good Turns is a worthwhile addition to the programme. What is your system of helping boys to understand the need for Good Turns.**

Dear Sir:

This is in reply to your request for ideas used to promote "Good Turns".

Last fall in our Cub Pack we used the idea of a score sheet for a period of 2 weeks to promote extra good turns with the thought that the boys would continue doing good turns after the two-week period. We found that the scheme produced very good results during the 2 week period and right up until the present. We intend to repeat the scheme once a year to keep promoting the Good Turn aspect of Scouting which sometimes is so badly neglected.

The boys were to have the score sheets with them at all times during the 2 week period, and when they did a good turn, they were to obtain the signature of the person they helped. Many boys had these

sheets filled and some had a second sheet filled also. From the sheets we decided which boy had put the most effort into the scheme, and he received an appropriate "award". In all some 400 special good turns were accomplished during the 2 week period, and we feel the boys are still extra conscious of their promise to do at least one special good turn every day.

Murray Fried,  
Kitchener, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Regarding the article "Across No Man's Land" (March *Scout Leader*). Although, as you note, the opinions expressed are only those of the author, he being John Thurman, they carry considerable weight. We were all aware of the Cub to Scout gap long ago, but Mr. Thurman is no person for pussyfooting when he sees a breakdown in the system, and once again he offers a practical solution for the "babes lost in the woods" of the Cub-Scout transition.

We have all seen these unfortunates wandering around in a mixture of Cub-Scout uniform, no neckerchief, divorced from the Pack, unknown by the Troop, truly in a no man's land! We fully concur with Mr. Thurman and hope his suggestions receive deserved attention.

Cubmaster,  
6th St. John's Wolf Cub Pack, Nfld.

Dear Sir:

I have read in past issues of *The Scout Leader* the comments of other Leaders on the Patrol System. I have this to say. If I worked on any other system this Troop would have folded long ago. My duties call for me to work nights every three weeks. The P.L.s either carry on with the Troop Meeting or have Patrol Meetings in their own homes. They also plan and run all meetings even when I am there.

Duncan R. Getty, Scoutmaster,  
2nd Chatham (RCAF) N.B. Troop

# GUEST EDITORIAL

By MR. J. L. VAN CAMP

General Manager of Canadian Forestry Association

During 1956, the Boy Scouts of Canada launched a national "Good Turn for Conservation". The same activity is being carried on this year, and will be reported at the year's end. Many practical conservation projects are being undertaken, including wild-life management, soil conservation, forestry, and improvement of recreational areas.

An impressive list of conservation books, bulletins, posters, and pictures is available to Cubs, Scouts, and their leaders. Additional teaching aid is available from fish, game, and conservation organizations.

Results in 1956 from rural areas were considered satisfactory by leaders, with less complacency over results in metropolitan areas. The lower performance by city groups may have resulted from reluctance of leaders to undertake programmes in which they felt insecure, or poorly informed. There is also the inherent difficulty of carrying out 'practical' natural resource activities within city boundaries.

All leaders should recognize that conservation and natural history subjects instinctively appeal to boys. They like birds, animals, fish and game, plants and outdoor recreation. Conservation can be more easily and entertainingly taught to youth groups than almost any other programme in Scouting.

I am convinced that many potential opportunities for conservation activities are ready to hand within city boundaries. More important still, opportunities to *learn* about conservation, are perhaps better in the city than in rural sections of the country.

As leaders, we must constantly emphasize that *knowledge* of Canada's renewable natural resources is as important as mere physical good turns for conservation. While planting trees or providing winter food for birds gives a certain sense of satisfaction, it is just as important to know *why* these actions are desirable in nature. By keeping this fact of education constantly in mind, we recognize that libraries, museums, universities, and club headquarters found in cities provide a ready source of conservation information.

It should be pointed out that the conservation programme is supported by provincial and district training teams, available in all parts of Canada. Leaders must take much greater interest and action on this training opportunity.

Our natural resources may be divided into four basic units: soils, waters, wildlife, and forests. Outdoor recreation might be considered a fifth topic. Good manners on picnic or camping trips is another natural conservation activity. Cubs and Scouts thus have at least a half dozen conservation units for enjoyment, study, and practice.

In Montreal, Winnipeg, or other large cities across Canada, the question might well be asked if Packs and Troops have taken full advantage of all the interesting opportunities to learn about conservation. For instance,

1. Have you taken a trip to your botanical gardens?
2. Have you visited the civic green houses?
3. Have you planned a trip to any of the museums of natural history?
4. Have you visited the aquarium or the zoo?
5. If there are forestry or agricultural colleges in your territory, you should visit their woodlots, or tree collections which are called 'arboreta'.
6. Has your Troop or Pack attended the illustrated lectures of the Audubon Society?
7. Have you taken all day field trips to nearby tree farms? Addresses may be obtained from Canadian Forestry Association offices.
8. Why not plan a longer trip to a provincial forest tree nursery, a provincial park, a bird sanctuary, or a government fish hatchery?

Some of these trips require travel, but could form the basis for pleasant week-end camping trips, activities which all too few Packs and Troops undertake.

Many non-Scout leaders are specialists on botany, forestry, bird study, fishing, game and animal information, agriculture, water conservation, arctic exploration, or photography. Why not

use their services? There are many fascinating industrial applications of the use of natural resources materials. You could visit and study the operation of commercial green houses or plant nurseries. Sugar, starch and flour mills, meat-packing plants, cold storage food warehouses, lumber yards, and similar manufacturing or processing plants welcome organized tours by youth groups. Secondary industries also provide good trip projects to see plywood plants, paper box and container factories, or the many dairies, markets and other places where food products are processed and distributed.

Cubs and Scouts like to make collections or develop scrap books on natural history subjects. Why not help your group begin the collection of wood samples, leaves, twigs or fruits of trees? Coloured illustrations of birds, plants, animals, mosses, ferns, mushrooms, and toadstools also offer interesting collection or study projects. The list could be extended to include rocks and minerals, seashells and other non-living natural objects.

Library facilities should be fully used including the public libraries, the departmental biology libraries, and those of the botanical gardens. Your Pack or Troop could develop a library of its own, with inexpensive books or booklets. The Golden Nature guide series, the Peterson field guides, Pocket and Penguin books, and government bulletins are available. The bulletins listed by your Conservation Committee last year were not fully used by all Troops.

Conservation education can be summed up by saying that the opportunities are endless. The interest of boys in nature subjects is ready made. Training for the leaders is freely offered. Under these circumstances, the Conservation Programme for 1957 should be one of your most interesting and productive activities, doing a 'good turn' for you and for every member of your Group, as well as for Canada's renewable natural resources.

## Growth of Wolf Cub and Boy Scout Membership 1921-1956

This graph shows the rate of growth of the Wolf Cub and Boy Scout membership from 1921 to 1956.

The black bars stand for Cubs, the gray for Scouts. The horizontal line is divided into individual years, the vertical into percent from 0 to 20. Growth is expressed as a percent of the eligible boy population. Eligible boy population includes all the boys in Canada, who, in any given year, were in the ages which made them eligible for membership. They are grouped in years 8 to 11 for Cubs and 12 to 17 for Scouts, all ages to last birthday.

The membership figures are taken from the Annual Report of the Association, and calculated as percent on the base of individual ages supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The graph suggests several things. Some may be struck by the disparate rates of growth between Cubs and Scouts, others by the different patterns of growth, nearly linear in the case of Cubs, with hardly a break since 1921, and nearly cyclical in the case of Scouts, growing slightly faster than necessary to hold their own.

It is sometimes assumed that the Scout Movement is chiefly intended to serve the adolescent boy. The graph, however, seems to show that the appeal has been and is largely to the pre-adolescents. This seems even more re-

markable, if it is generally true, that Cubbing has not been encouraged as much as Scouting.

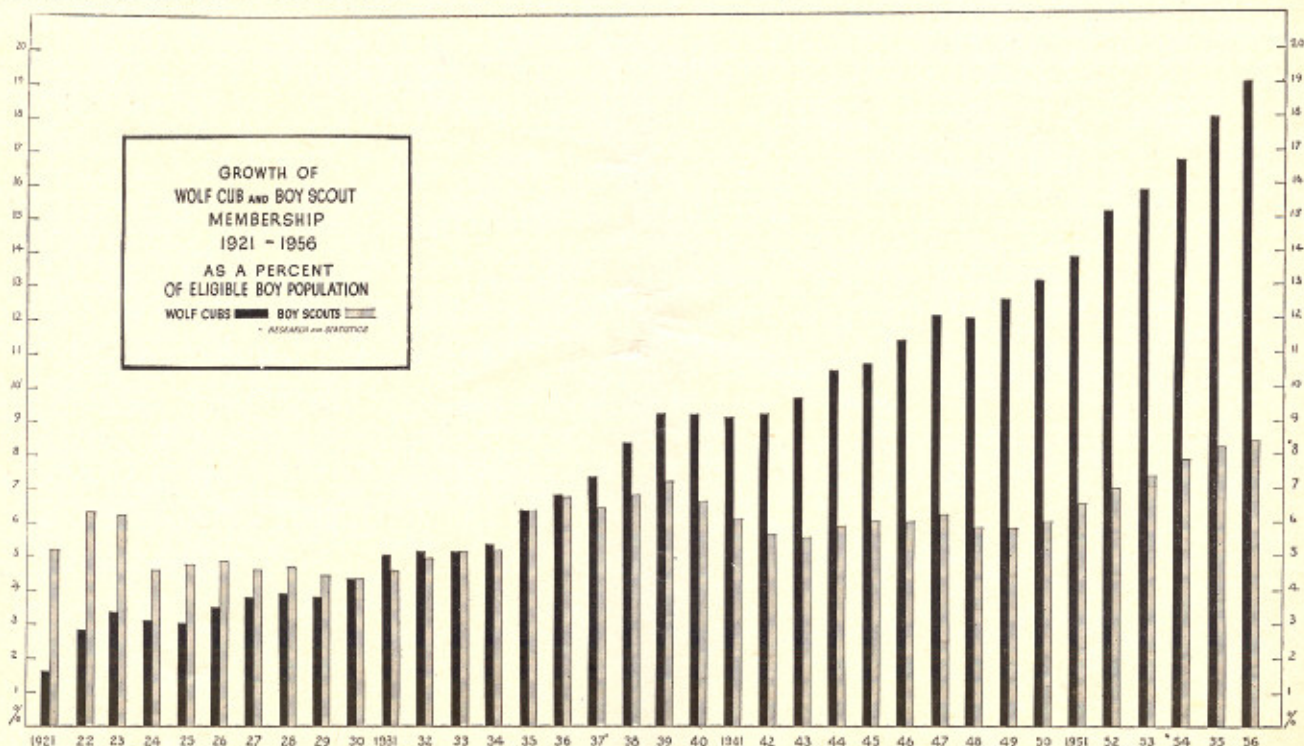
A second assumption is to the effect that the total Scout programme provides for a career which begins with the Cub, moving up through the Scouts to Rovering. This is not greatly evident from the pattern shown by the figures. The hiatus between Cub membership and Rover membership is so large that it was not found practicable to include the latter in the graph. Since membership is heaviest in the Cub years, we may at least assume also that membership in the Scouts may be concentrated in the individual years nearest the Cubs. Plans are going forward to find concentration of membership in individual ages. The results will have obvious implications for those concerned with planning, and thinking about the Movement. If the picture here of the Movement diverges somewhat from the expected, it tends to show what has been found true elsewhere. As organizations grow, they tend to take on a life of their own which is different in certain respects from the assumptions intended to direct it.

It should be noted that since 1948 both Cubs and Scouts are growing at a faster rate than the respective eligible populations. This rate of increase, however, is bound to fall off though it is

difficult to say when. At the present rate of Cub membership increase there would be no eligible boys in the late 60's.

It may be evident that presenting the data in a percentage graph has several advantages. Ordinarily we tend to take this year's membership figures and compare them with last year's, noting growth or loss as the case may be. Comparing yourself with yourself may be adequate for some purposes. It can also be very deceptive. It raises such question as: How large is a large gain or loss? Also we may be logging as a gain what actually may be a loss since our potential, the eligible boy population, varies independently. Or we may ascribe increases to a new programme or organizational change when it may be due simply to an arithmetical increase corresponding to such an increase in the eligible population. Using the actual boy population in any given period provides a yardstick for measuring changes in membership, effect of programme, leader requirements, and so forth.

The differences in the pattern of growth also suggest other lines of inquiry. One may assume that, to some extent, they reflect changes over a period of time in our economic, social, and cultural life and, thereby, in the character of childhood and adolescence.



# MAFEKING

Mafeking, où Baden-Powell s'installe, est une bourgade sans défenses naturelles, en plein vent, pays de savanes traversé par la petite rivière du Molopo: une poignée de maisons au toit en fer-blanc, une église, un essaim de huttes circulaires en pisé rouge, deux voies de chemin de fer. La population: 7,000 indigènes bons à pas grand-chose, et d'un loyalisme douteux; 1,800 blancs. Dans tout ça on peut recruter 1,200 hommes . . . à condition d'aller de 17 à 102 ans. . .

Dès septembre tous les renseignements confirment le danger: le meilleur général Boer. Cronje, à la tête de 9,000 hommes, se dirige sur Mafeking. . . Il ne va faire qu'une bouchée de ce trou de mulot.

Alors va commencer une partie étrange, presque extravagante, qui demeurera légendaire dans l'histoire du monde, non seulement parce qu'elle marquera, le triomphe de l'Angleterre, non seulement parce qu'elle sera pratiquement à l'origine du scoutisme mondial, mais traduira de manière définitive et éclatante, ce que peut l'intelligence d'un chef inventif, parce qu'elle audacieux, pétri d'humour et de hardiesse, pour tirer tout le parti possible d'une situation désastreuse et quasi désespérée.

Baden-Powell entraîne jour et nuit ses nouvelles recrues. D'une collection d'épiciers, de conducteurs de tramways, de gardiens de troupeaux, il fait des combattants . . . non pas en les bourrant de prescriptions réglementaires, d'exercices de manuel, mais en les conduisant par toutes petites escouades dans de vastes exercices de plein air, où la finesse, l'astuce, la débrouillardise, jouent un rôle bien plus décisif que la science militaire. Le 9 octobre, le service des renseignements lui fait tenir un télégramme: "Pluie abondante en perspective pour votre foin." En clair, cela voulait dire: préparez-vous à la bataille.

Un système de tranchées avec de petits forts venait juste d'être terminé autour de la ville. L'ennemi, qui s'attendrait à une promenade militaire, en reste éberlué. Cronje, avec ses 9,000 hommes amène son artillerie qui était sérieuse et commence à bombarder la ville. Certain d'avoir intimidé les Anglais, il envoie un émissaire demander la reddition. "Pourquoi?" est la seule réponse de Baden-Powell.

Quelque temps après, ayant reçu une

nouvelle délégation des Boers, l'officier anglais répond:

—Dites à votre général que je suis désolé que vous vous soyez dérangés, mais que je lui ferai moi-même tenir un message quand nous serons las de résister.

## John Goodyear et ses "Cadets"

Malgré tout, 1,200 hommes sans artillerie, contre 9,000 pourvus de moyens puissants, c'est un peu mince! Baden-Powell a une idée derrière la tête: il a remarqué que dans la ville se trouvent une centaine de gars de 13 à 16 ans qui brûlent de jouer aux petits soldats, fourrent leur nez partout où ils n'ont que faire, se moquent des bombardements, suivent les soldats dans les exercices en terrains variés, et se faufilent jusque dans les camps des Boers, pour le seul plaisir de ramener en ville des tuyaux sensationnels. . .

Il empoigne un beau jour un de ces gosses enragés, par le col de sa chemise, le traîne dans son bureau.

—Comment T'appelles-tu?

—John Goodyear, Sir.

—Tu as l'air d'avoir envie de te battre.

—Et comment Sir! . . . Oh! Sir . . . prenez-moi dans l'armée. Laissez-moi signer l'engagement.

—Pas question! Mais je vais te mettre à l'épreuve. Je peux avoir besoin

de jeunes garçons dégourdis, courageux, pour des tas de missions: espionner, porter des plis, faire le service d'ordre en ville . . . guetter l'ennemi. . .

—Oh! Sir . . . ce serait formidable, je suis votre homme.

—Reviens demain, à dix heures, on te donnera un uniforme, et puis amène-moi tous les types de plus de 12 ans, capables de faire quelque chose de bien et dont tu peux répondre.

—Yes, Sir . . .

Et ce jour, sur son peitt carnet, le colonel note:

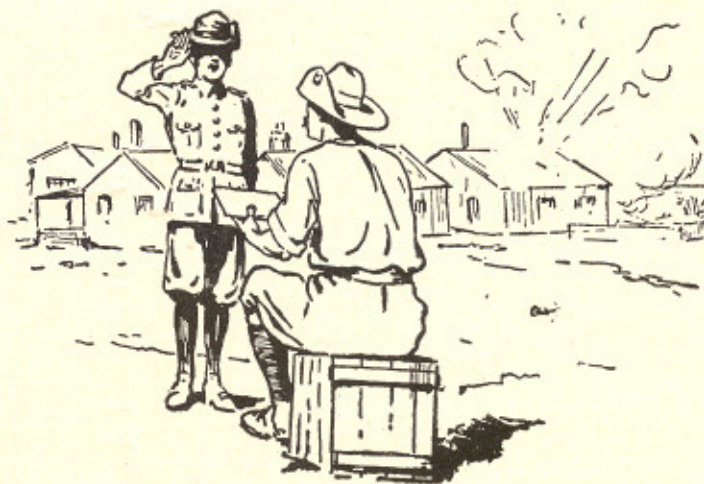
"Je suis sûr qu'on peut se fier aux garçons aussi bien qu'aux hommes, pourvu qu'on leur fasse confiance et qu'on les rende responsables de leurs actes."

Le lendemain, John Goodyear reparait, dans le magnifique costume de l'armée britannique que l'intendance lui a ajusté sur mesure. Il porte le grand chapeau crânement relevé sur le côté. Vingt-cinq jeunes garçons le suivent: le premier contingent des "Cadets" de Mafeking!

Baden-Powell rugit de plaisir.

—Bravo, Boy! Tu vas me désigner les deux ou trois types qui sont capables de commander et tu leur donneras à chacun six ou sept garçons à conduire. Toi, je te nomme sergent chef.

Rouge de bonheur, Goodyear va faire coudre ses galons sur sa manche.



# SCOUTING Digest

## Troop Brotherhood Project

The 21st London, Ontario, Boy Scouts Troop, sponsored by Cronyn Memorial Church, has had the privilege of taking part in a Brotherhood project at Chagrin Scout Reservation, Bentleyville, Ohio.

It all started back in 1953 when some members of the 250th Troop, Cleveland, Ohio, visited Canada for the Canadian Jamboree of that year. Interest in World Scouting became a year's project when each of the five Patrols of Troop 250 undertook to find out about Scouting in one of five countries. In addition, each Patrol was to learn the national anthem of the country selected, make its flag, look up its cooking, and secure other information. The countries chosen were Mexico, France, Italy, Norway, and Switzerland.

The following summer Troop 250 set up camp at the Chagrin Scout Reservation from June 24th to 26th, with the 21st Troop of London, Ontario, as guests and symbols of their interest in World Scouting. The camp was named the "Troop 250 Miniature World Jamboree", and plans were made to put into action the information gathered on World Scouting during the previous season.

The Canadian Scouts arrived in Cleveland early Friday morning and were given a civic reception and tour of the city before leaving for camp. Meanwhile, Patrol Leaders and Junior Staff of Troop 250 were busy setting up camp for the arrival of their own Scouts and the visitors. From supper time on Friday until they left for Canada on Sunday afternoon, the London Scouts enjoyed a thoroughly international good time, including cooking, songs, and other features. For example, each Patrol of the 250th Troop prepared a meal representing a typical dish of the country studied.

The 250th's report on a very successful "Jamboree" concludes with these words:

"We hope our brother Scouts from Canada and the members of Troop 250

will find in this Jamboree the renewals of friendships made a year ago, and the strengthening of relationships that, we hope, may carry through a life time . . . symbolical of the long and peaceful friendship that has existed between our two countries for better than a century." London Scouts of the 21st Troop are in hearty agreement.

## Group Newspaper

We have recently had the pleasure of reading a new Group Newspaper called "The St. Helen's Scout Family News" published by the 102nd Toronto, Ontario, Group. If any other Group would like to exchange papers with this Group we would suggest that you contact Scoutmaster Wilf Way, Hickory Drive, R.R. No. 2, Malton, Ont.

## Wolf Cub Play

From Scouter E. L. Bureton of Montreal we have received a Wolf Cub Play which, he tells us, his Cubs of the Montreal West "Red" Pack enjoyed putting on for their parents. Unfortunately, the play is too long to

be published in *The Scout Leader*, but we will be happy to send a copy of it to any Scouter who is in search of this kind of material.

## Father and Son Banquets

We have just finished reading an interesting and complete report on a Father and Son Banquet held by the 7th Glace Bay, N.S., Group. With a Pack of 29 boys and a Scout Troop of 24, boys led by very active Scouters and supported by an enthusiastic Group Committee, this Group enjoyed a well-rounded programme and a lovely hot meal served by Guides of the 5th Glace Bay Company.

We receive a great many reports on Father and Son Banquets and appreciate very much the thoughtfulness of Scouters in sending these stories along to us. Although it is not possible to publish each and every account of such events, we do want our readers to know that we recognize their importance to the individual Group and will publish as many reports on events as we possibly can.



Over 600 Wolf Cubs from 25 Packs in Toronto, Scarboro West district, contributed jointly to purchase the incubator illustrated above for premature babies at Scarboro General Hospital.



### A Scout's Duty

In 1909 one unknown Scout in London, doing a Good Turn, stimulated interest which led to the formation of the Boy Scouts of America. William D. Boyce, an American publisher became lost in a fog while on his way to keep an appointment. A boy approached him and offered assistance. When he was offered a tip for guiding Mr. Boyce to his destination, he refused, saying "A Scout does not accept tips for courtesies and Good Turns." He went on to tell Mr. Boyce about the newly organized Scout Movement in Britain, and took him to Lord Baden-Powell. Mr. Boyce was so impressed that, on his

return to America, he took steps to incorporate the Boy Scouts of America.

Last summer an unknown Canadian Scout, doing a Good Turn, inspired a similar letter from an admiring citizen of the U.S.A. who was visiting Nova Scotia. Scoutmaster D. J. Borang, Ellershouse R.R. No. 1, Hants Co., N.S., of the 1st Brooklyn Troop, Brooklyn, N.S. must have been the man who put across the idea of the Good Turn to the unknown Scout. Scoutmasters can be assured that, for every known Good Turn there are many unknown, inspired by the Scout ideals they teach so faithfully, week by week.

"I shot an arrow in the air.

It fell to earth I know not where."

### Let's Have More Good Turns

One thing to which we give lip service too many times is the good turn. It would seem to us that Scouting in this district could be considered really virile when our boys are performing plenty of good turns and not just using Scouting purely for their own enjoyment. Perhaps this is not too well stated as there certainly is a tremendous enjoyment to the boys when they are performing a service to others. Boys really like doing things for others so we do not need to sell them on this. We do, however, need to organize sometimes for good turns, and it is helpful, also, to point out good turns which might be done by the boys.

Two recent good turns which have come to our attention:

The effort and assistance put forth by the 1st Oakville Group to a family in trouble and in need of help was reported in the newspapers and was very inspiring to all of us.

Coupled with the rescue from drowning of Luella May Adamson by Scout Donald Brookie of the 1st Oakville Sea Scout Troop; and Jimmy Burman by Scout Andre Rode of the 5th Oakville Troop, the work of Scouting, aside from its training aspect to the boys, is proving worthwhile in service to the community.

We cannot speak too highly of all these efforts.

### Meetings by Radio

This may be the beginning of unheard-of sales in amateur radio equipment, and the end of long, drawn-out Scouters' meetings.

In the Province of Saskatchewan, as in many other sections of the country, the problem of vast distances poses a definite obstacle in arranging District training week-ends for Scouters, and such other items as Scouters' Conferences. From R. M. Burnett, District Commissioner of the Eagle Creek District Council in Saskatchewan, comes one idea which has been used very successfully. One of the Scouters, a farmer, Mr. Roy McDonaghs of Zealandia has an amateur radio station. The District Commissioner and Scouter McDonaghs went on the air and contacted another Scouter, who is an amateur radio operator, and after two hours of discussion by amateur radio were able to set up a specialization training course in Camping for the Scouters in the District.

## May 17th — Canadian Citizenship Day

It is amazing how little we know about our country and how we take for granted all the privileges we have as citizens of Canada. There is room for a great deal more emphasis on the advantages of being a Canadian within our programme. Boys will hear of many of the statistics in school but should be shown the adventure of their history by reliving, in game or story form, some of these thrilling and inspiring events. Like many other things in our programme, it is necessary for the Scouter to first feel the importance of being a Canadian. We would therefore suggest that you re-read some of the history of Canada, this month and ask your librarian for any pamphlets or

other brief leaflets on some of the stories of our country. If you believe that Canada is a wonderful country already, then you will get the facts in CANADA—1956, which is available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa and costs \$1.50.

Citizenship is the most important part of our Aims and Principles. How can we teach this or put it across if we are not prepared to tell the story of our own country or encourage our boys to find out for themselves how wonderful it is to be a citizen of Canada. Let's make Canadian Citizenship Day a real celebration this year and set an example to our communities throughout the nation.



Cubs, Scouts, Rovers, Brownies, Guides and Rangers in the Greater Winnipeg, Manitoba District gathered together for a mass display in the Winnipeg auditorium during B.-P. week. An extremely smart showing by these boys and girls made this Jubilee event an outstanding success and something that will be long remembered in Winnipeg.

# Know Your Canadian Headquarters

## PART IV STORES DEPARTMENT

THE OPERATION OF THE STORES DEPARTMENT AT CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE MOVEMENT IN CANADA. WE HOPE THAT YOU WILL ENJOY THIS ARTICLE ON THE STORES DEPARTMENT AND WILL WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS OR ANY IDEAS THAT APPEAR IN THIS ARTICLE.

The Stores Department at Canadian Headquarters is responsible for the supply of uniforms and equipment, which contribute so much to the sense of participation in a country-wide and world-wide movement felt by every Cub and Scout. By continual checking and testing materials and prices the Assistant Commissioner (Stores) and his staff are able to provide high quality combined with efficiency and the lowest possible prices.

The policy of the Department is formulated by an Advisory Committee, consisting of keen, experienced business men with a wealth of knowledge at their command. The method of securing supplies is that normally adopted by business firms. Any firm capable of supplying Scout merchandise is asked for samples and prices. These are compared with items already stocked for quality and prices. Yard goods and articles of clothing are next sent to the

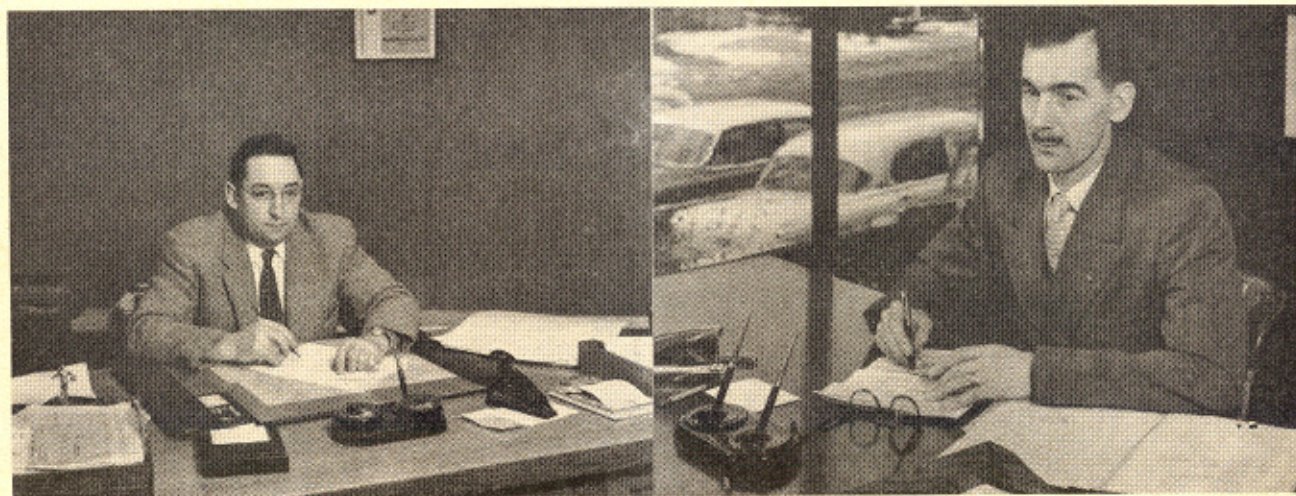
National Research Council or independent research firms. Materials are analysed and tested for color-fastness, surplus dye, shrinkage, and wearing qualities. Comparisons are made between new items and those already in stock, so that full advantage may be taken of new developments. Suggestions and complaints from the field are given careful consideration, as they may lead to further improvements.

Camping equipment and items other than clothing are tested thoroughly by the Training Department at Headquarters before being listed for sale, and comparisons are made between similar items offered for sale elsewhere to ensure the selection of the most efficient and economical supplies.

In addition the Stores Department also stocks badges and some 156 record and reference books. These books are those official publications of Canadian Headquarters and the Boy Scout

Movements in other countries, which are recommended by the Training Department, as well as some general books which may be useful to Scouts in Canada.

The distribution of supplies and equipment is handled through three channels. Provincial and District Offices handle badges and books, agents in the larger centres of Scouting handle other equipment, and mail order service directly from the Stores Department supplies Cubs and Scouts in more remote areas. Discounts to Provincial and District offices and to agents are set at a minimum, much lower than customary commercial discounts, in order to cover costs of distribution yet keep prices down. No postage is charged on mail orders, since the policy laid down is to make uniforms and equipment available to Cub or Scout in any part of the country at the same price. The Scout in Aklavik pays no more for



Mr. Stanton H. Cutler

Mr. H. R. C. Crouch

his uniform than the one in Ottawa, despite the necessarily high cost of transportation.

The supply of a current catalogue to every Scout and Cub, sent free in bulk to leaders, keeps each member and his parents posted on items available and prices. 175,000 copies went out last September to supply the demand of a growing membership.

Overhead costs are strictly controlled at Headquarters. The Stores Department is able to operate at a very modest profit of 7% instead of the much higher percentage common in business firms. Constant demand insures against the risk of a falling market, standardization of uniforms and supplies over a period of years reduces over-stocking due to changes in fashion, and careful handling eliminates waste, soiling or damage, so often the reason for "sales" in commercial firms. The small profit allows for flexibility in meeting unexpected expenses, such as a recent rise in mailing rates, and enables the Stores Department, after meeting all its operating expenses, to turn over to Canadian Headquarters, a reasonable profit to be used in the promotion and extension of Scouting in Canada.

The Mail Order Department processes between eighty and one hundred and thirty orders each day, and makes every effort to have them completed and despatched within 24 hours of receipt. However, during peak periods some delays are inevitable, and orders requiring special markings will of course, take a little longer.

More than eighty percent of the volume of business of the Stores Department is handled by local distributors, enabling purchasers in larger

centres to examine goods before buying. A survey is being prepared of the Scout population across Canada and it is hoped that the number of distributors will be increased as a result.

Heading the Stores Department is Stanton H. Cutler, Executive Commissioner (Stores), who was born and educated in Ottawa.

Mr. Cutler has been continuously employed by the Stores Department since 1939, when he started as a parcel boy, except for the four and a half years he spent overseas with the 1st Army Brigade Workshop in England, Sicily, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. On his discharge in 1945 he was appointed Assistant Executive Commissioner (Stores), and in October 1956 he became Executive Commissioner.

Mr. Cutler was first associated with Scouting as a Rover Scout and also served as Assistant Scoutmaster and Scoutmaster of the 26th St. Matthew's Group in Ottawa. On his return from Overseas he re-organized the 5th Ottawa Trinity Group and has served as Cubmaster, Scoutmaster, and Assistant Rover Scout Leader and is at present a member of the Group Committee. In 1937 he attended the Coronation of King George VI as a Canadian Rover Scout and in 1954 took his Cub Wood Badge. Mr. Cutler is married to the former Mary Fhy of Rhyl, North Wales, and has two sons, Richard and Allan.

Herbert Robert Charles Crouch, Assistant Executive Commissioner (Stores) was born in Surrey, England, and was employed for some years in the Public Health Department (Hospital Service) of the London County Council. He spent six years in the ser-

vices, serving in the North-West European theatre of operations. He reached the rank of A/Capt. in the R.A.S.C. and was Mentioned in Despatches.

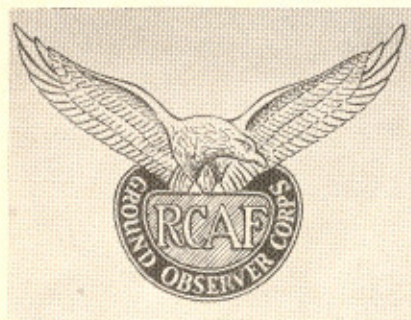
Mr. Crouch became interested in Scouting during the war when his son joined a Pack in England. He and his family came to Canada in 1948, settling in Brandon, Manitoba, where he owned and operated a grocereria for three and a half years. In 1949 he became Scoutmaster of the 2nd (St. Matthew's Troop) then for two years served as District Commissioner for Brandon. Mr. Crouch organized and served as Scoutmaster with the 4th (St. George's) Troop in Brandon until becoming Field Commissioner in South Saskatchewan in 1953. He served in this capacity for two and one half years, while living in Moose Jaw, Sask. In July, 1956 he was appointed Assistant Executive Commissioner (Stores) at Canadian Headquarters.

Mrs. Crouch served as President of the 1st Company, Girl Guide Committee in Brandon. Their son, Robert Arthur is at present serving as a Pilot with the R.C.A.F. in Europe. He was formerly a Cub, Scout, and Queen's Scout, and attended the Carribean Jamboree in 1952 as Brandon's representative. Their daughter, Evelyn, is a nurse-in-training.

Other staff in the Stores Department consists of seven in the office and nine in the warehouse. Four recent arrivals in Canada, a husband and wife team from England, Jack and Joan Deuters, a Scot, Mrs. Sheila McLachlan, and Miss Margaret Huber from Switzerland, lend an international flavour to the department.



On the left is shown one section of the Stores Department Warehouse. The picture was taken late in the afternoon when the staff is busily engaged preparing orders for the afternoon mail. In true Scout fashion the warehouse, of course, is completely cleaned at the end of each day. The picture on the right is of the Stores Department office staff.



## Scouting and the Ground Observer Corps

By A. F. C. WINSLOW

Assistant Provincial Commissioner (Civil Defence) Quebec

In this article Scoutmaster Winslow describes how the boys in this particular area have made use of the Air Observer Corps Organization to spark their programme activities. Here is a fascinating and very important public service which older boys should know more about and we would suggest that you obtain further information from the Ground Observer Corps Unit closest to your home.

Scouts and Rovers in the District of Pontiac, Quebec, on the eastern banks of the Ottawa River, have been taking part in a new, useful, and stimulating Civil Defence activity. As members of the Ground Observer Corps, a civilian group under the RCAF, they have been participating in an important national programme.

It all started when Scoutmaster A. F. C. Winslow, of Shawville, Que., was asked to become Regional Supervisor of the No. 7 Region of the Ground Observer Corps, about eight years ago. As the programme was outlined to him, he immediately realized how well it could be integrated into the Scout and Rover programme, and how useful these could be to the defence programme. From the Scout angle, being a member of the G.O.C. could give each group a definite programme with an award of Wings, a recognized Civil Defence Badge. From the point of view of the G.O.C., they could obtain thoroughly reliable and disciplined boys who could be depended upon to do a job when required. Scout work includes observation, and the records of what Scouts have done during both World Wars demonstrated their suitability for the work.

Scouts and Rovers, sixteen and up, entered into the programme with en-

thusiasm. Their part consisted of manning the Observation Posts, set up at regular intervals about ten miles apart, for assigned periods, and reporting to the Air Defence Filter Centre on planes sighted. Other Scouts, on duty there, traced plane routes on maps and forwarded information to the Interception Centre. A code method of gathering, correlating, and transmitting information, which is both simple and logical, had to be learned. Alert, accurate, and speedy transmission is essential in dealing with high-speed aircraft, and Pontiac Scouts met the challenge. There was no hesitation in going on duty in all kinds of weather, including a week's duty, 24 hours a day. To these boys were added adults who were interested and older girls belonging to the Girl Guides and C.G.I.T., but the Scouts and Rovers have continued to provide the major part of the volunteer workers needed. Today, 90% of the Rover Scouts have earned their "Wings".

Although the first object of the G.O.C. is to provide, in conjunction with the radar system, early warning in the event of an enemy air attack, the Pontiac Scouts have had numerous opportunities to help in search and rescue work made possible through their Ground Observer Corps activity. A C.F. 100 that exploded near Portage was quickly surrounded by G.O.C. members, before police arrived, and Scoutmaster McIntosh, commended by Air Command for the assistance given. Another RCAF plane in distress was assisted in landing during a snowstorm on an improvised landing field, using car headlights and gasoline flares to outline a runway. Other similar emergencies have been handled promptly and efficiently.

One Scout, undeterred by hip disease, climbed the ladder to his Observation Post while hauling his crutches, and was granted the Cornwell Scout Certificate for his work.

Scoutmaster A. F. C. Winslow recommends the Ground Observer Corps programme unreservedly to others seeking a purposeful programme for senior Scouts and Rovers. Following are the Provincial addresses to which further enquiries may be directed:

B.C.—CO 1 GOBc Unit, 1363 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

Ontario—CO 5 GOBc Unit, 110 Main St. W., North Bay, Ontario.

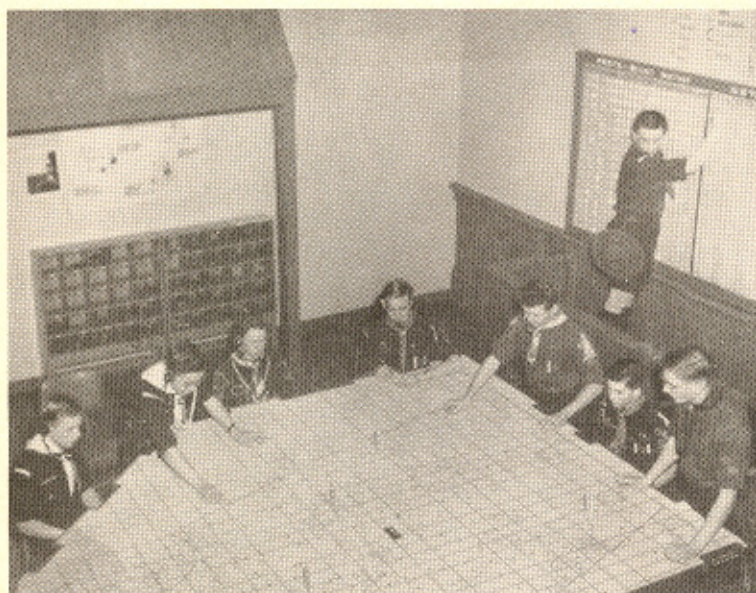
Quebec—CO 6 GOBc Unit, 865 Hart St., Trois Rivières, Que.

Maritimes and Newfoundland—CO 7 GOBc Unit, Maritime Group Headquarters, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Note: For information regarding the Northern Section, north of the 55th parallel, enquiries should be addressed to 5 GOBc Unit.



Here is one observation tower that was built by a Group of Ground Observer Corps workers. This would be a wonderful joint activity for Rovers and their fathers.



A group of Scouts who recently visited the filter centre in Brockville, Ontario to learn how the position of aircraft is plotted by the Ground Observer Corps.

## ME AND MY SPONSOR

By B. H. MORTLOCK, Executive Commissioner (Relationships) Canadian Headquarters

May we reiterate a point which has often been made but which needs constant repetition if the relationship between the Scout Group and the sponsoring institution is to rest on firm foundations. It is this—that The Boy Scouts Association operates no Wolf Cub Packs, Boy Scout Troops, or Rover Scout Crews. The 8,000 Scout Group Sections in Canada are all operated by sponsoring institutions — institutions which have adopted the Scout programme for one or more of a number of reasons.

The vast majority of these Groups are sponsored by Churches who in the main have adopted Scouting as a mid-week activity for their boys because: (a) they feel that the Scout programme appeals to boys; (b) it can be adapted to the work and teaching of the church; (c) it can strive as a part of the Religious Education programme of the church; (d) the Scout Movement has the facilities for training its leaders; and (e) the Movement is prepared to develop and distribute the uniforms and equipment necessary to the successful functioning of the Scout Group.

Other organizations such as service clubs, Home and School and Parent Teacher Associations, fraternal organizations and other civic bodies sponsor Scouting because they see in the pro-

gramme an opportunity to develop in boys those traits of citizenship which are so desirable, and which serve to expand the ideals for which they themselves are organized. They too accept Scouting because of the facilities already mentioned.

It is vital to the future of Scouting in Canada that the Boy Scouts Association, through its Scouters, develop the closest relationships between the sponsoring institutions and the Scout Groups.

Relationship has been described as the reciprocal connection or kinship which renders association with each other natural and harmonious. Thus it becomes the duty of every person accepting leadership in a Sponsored Scout Group to play a part in the development of this natural and harmonious relationship.

How best can this be done?

It can be done by a determination on the part of every Scouter to know and understand the principles and ideals for which the sponsoring institution stands, and to abide by them. For instance, the Scouter of a church sponsored section who insists on taking his boys away on some Scouting activity on one of the great festivals of the church is doing anything but helping to develop harmonious and natural relationships.

It can be done by example—by living sincerely and consistently the ideals for which the institution stands.

It can be done by seeing that the meeting facilities placed at their disposal by the sponsoring institution are properly cared for, and that any damage is promptly repaired and paid for.

It can be done by encouraging boys to participate in other activities of the sponsoring institution as the institution requires.

It can be done by the development of regular "Good Turns" for the institution, in recognition of what contribution the institution is making toward the life and progress of the Group.

It can be done by the leaders endeavouring through training courses available to them, better to fit themselves for the task of leading boys.

All these things will assist in developing that goodwill so necessary if Scouting is to expand and serve an ever-growing number of boys through a programme which time has tested, and which has been proved to make a significant contribution in the field of citizenship training.

In other words good relationships between the Scout Group and its sponsors is good business for the youth of Canada.

## WINDSOR'S JAMBOREE SELECTIONS

There were one hundred and seven replies to a call for applicants from the Windsor District for boys to fill our allocation of fifteen places on the Canadian contingent to the Jubilee Jamboree. Commissioner J. H. (Jim) Joyes met the problem by appointing a committee of experienced Scouters, not actively engaged in Troop leadership, to select the boys most worthy of the honour. A stipulation was that no boy would be denied the privilege because of lack of funds.

The committee decided to submit all the boys to the same tests, whether or not they had previous Jamboree experience. The minimum standard of First Class Scout, laid down by C.H.Q. was accepted, and achievements above that rank were not to be a determining factor in selection.

A series of meetings with the boys was planned to give the committee opportunity for evaluation. Scoring sheets were designed providing space for marks on the following points: attitude, initiative, leadership, sportsmanship, appearance, and cheerfulness. The boys were to draw numbers and all scoring would be made against the number

rather than a name. Full support of the Troop Scoutmasters was helpful in carrying out the programme.

At the first meeting it was explained that the committee would select the fifteen lucky boys to attend the Jamboree. Applicants were told the amount by which the Windsor District was prepared to subsidize them, that full attendance at all meetings was essential if they wished to remain eligible (unless ill) and that they were to attend meetings in full uniform less their Group neckerchief and Troop number. This last was done to minimize the chance of the committee members being influenced by knowing from which Troop a boy came.

Sixty-nine boys attended the second meeting, which was in the form of a regular Troop meeting. Thirty-eight boys had dropped out already, and the committee hoped that, by the time the meetings were finished, their problem would solve itself. But of those sixty-nine Scouts, sixty-seven completed the selection programme.

Written tests were next. The boys met in Scout hall, and wrote answers to a set of questions which were drawn

up to discover why they wanted to go to the Jamboree, and what they were doing to help make the trip possible. They were also given a "Personal Information Sheet" to be filled in at home and brought to the next meeting, along with references from their pastor and school principal. The sheet furnished the committee with such information as age, church, school, jobs held, sports, hobbies, etc. Before the meeting closed, the group was divided into Patrols each composed of boys from different Troops, and they were instructed to report at Ernwigle Scout camp at nine a.m. the following Saturday, fully equipped for a week-end camp.

The camp was a Scoutmaster's dream come true, but it did nothing to reduce the number of applicants, for of the sixty-seven boys attending, none failed a single test. The committee racked its collective brains trying to devise difficult problems, but from every experience the boys came up smiling and asked for more. At the conclusion of the camp, each boy was given a form on which he was asked to place his name, his number and the names of ten

a salute to the  
**BOY SCOUTS**  
of  
**CANADA**  
from  
**THE FLYING TIGER LINE**



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**WELCOME ABOARD OUR MODERN FLEET OF LOCKHEED SUPER CONSTELLATIONS**

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boys he would like to have with him if he were selected to attend the Jubilee Jamboree.

This was the final meeting of the series, and the committee met soon after to consolidate their findings. The unanimity of the results was surprising, and only minor variations appeared in the scoring of all four members of the committee. When the boys' selections were checked, it was found, in the main, that they agreed with the findings of the committee.

From the sixty-seven finishers, thirty boys were presented to a final selection committee composed of an equal number of executive committee members and Scouters. This committee interviewed and rated the group, and their scores were compared with those of the preliminary selection committee. The result was the reversal of the position of the preliminary committee's number one and two boys, and also number seven and eight.

Boys who were not included in the final group agreed that, while they were naturally disappointed at not being selected, it was a worth-while experience and an honour to have reached the finals.

## Friendship Weekend

We have recently received a very complete and interesting report from R.C.M.P. Constable C. Crepeault, Scoutmaster of the 1st Stanstead, Quebec, Troop. To celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Scouting, the 1st Stanstead Troop invited senior Scouts of the Weredale Troop of Montreal to visit them for a week-end. Everyone connected with Scouting in Stanstead enthusiastically co-operated to make the week-end arrangements a success, and this Group had such a wonderful time that they were anxious to write to *The Scout Leader* encouraging other Groups to consider similar ventures.

The programme included a wide game, a cross-country hike, a visit to a radio station in the United States during which they acted as disc jockeys and read the news bulletins, a visit to the Stanstead Granite Quarries, a Father and Son Banquet where they met Mr. James Wark, District Commissioner for Sherbrooke, Quebec, a film show, church parade, and a conducted car tour. We are sure that every boy who took part in this wonderful adventure will remember it for many years to come.

## Soldiers' Scouting Mark Birthday

Birthday parties, marking the 100th anniversary of the birth of Lord Baden-Powell and the 50th anniversary of the Boy Scout Movement, highlighted the week of February 22nd for Cubs and Scouts around the world. One of the most interesting of these gatherings was held in Soest, West Germany, when two hundred Canadian Scouts and Cubs joined in the celebrations.

At a special ceremony in the Soest community gymnasium, the Scouting sons of soldiers, serving with the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade Group, were presented with Troop and Pack flags contributed by officers and men of units stationed in that area.

Guest of honour, Major-General John M. Rockingham, CB, CBE, DSO, ED, General Officer Commanding, 1st Canadian Infantry Division, made the formal presentation of the flag to the first Scout Troop of the Red Patch Group, under its Scoutmaster, Cpl. Leslie Peate, of London, Ontario.

Pack flags were presented by Brig. Roger Rowley, DSO, ED, of Ottawa, Brigade Commander, Lt.-Col. Thomas R. McCoy, CD, of London, Lt.-Col. Robert C. Elliot of Hamilton, Major R. Edward Wills of Ottawa, and Major Harold McLaughlin of Toronto.

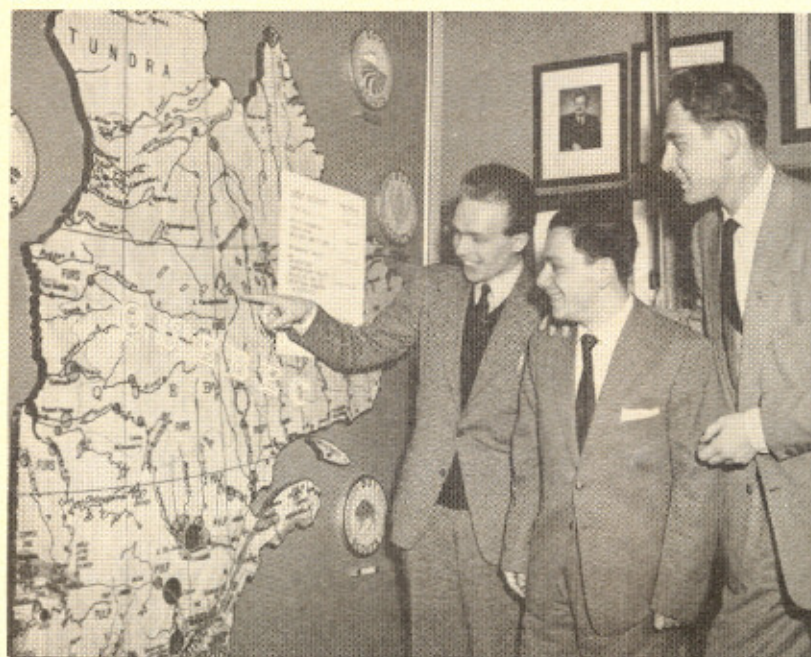
Receiving the Pack flags were Cubmasters S/Sgt. Richard Fairchild, Pte. James Fisher, Mrs. James Fisher, Cpl. Joseph A. Gravelle, and Cpl. Lewis A. Dowdell.

District Commissioner of Scouts in the Brigade area is Capt. Robert Black, and Lt. Lou Spencer is the Assistant Commissioner. Both are from Pembroke, Ont.

The Soest Group Committee is headed by Major Robert A. Kelly, and other members are Capt. John A. Carson, Capt. Raymond Shelley, and Capt. Russel O'Regan. An active Ladies' Auxiliary, headed by Mrs. Raymond Shelley, contributed poles, cord, mounts, and leather harness for the flags.

On the Sunday afternoon following, the Soest Scouts and Cubs joined with the Canadian Guides and Brownies in the district for church parades.

For both occasions the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Band provided music, assisted by the Corps of Drums of the 1st Battalion, RCR.



Scouting was outlawed in Hungary when the Communists took over that country but many young men like those above retained their love for Scouting and have become Scouts again after their arrival in this country and the United States of America. The three young men above are left to right, Ivan Feherdy, George Nenete and Frank Kunz. They are presently learning English and are seen here on a visit to Quebec Provincial Headquarters.

## Bike Hiking Through Three Provinces

By TED ATKINSON, Assistant Scoutmaster, Central Troop, Moncton, New Brunswick

Here is high adventure that we commend to the attention of every Scoutmaster.

Cycle-camping combines the skills of a camper and a cyclist, and is an experience every Scout will enjoy. In our Troop in Moncton, it has been the custom, for the past few years, to make a bicycle trip to P.E.I. Last year's trip was our most ambitious, extending over ten days and three provinces. A carefully planned route took us from Moncton to Caribou, Nova Scotia, then by ferry to P.E.I. in two days. After six days spent on the Island, the last two days of the trip were spent returning via Cape Tormentine to Moncton, New Brunswick. In all, about half our waking time was spent in covering some 260 miles, the rest in camping and sightseeing. Overnight camps were made at—Linden, N.S., August 15th; Caribou, N.S., August 16th; Charlottetown, P.E.I., August 17, 18, 19; Cavendish, P.E.I., August 20, 21 22; Cape Tormentine N.B., August 23; Moncton, N.B., August 24, home.

After the route was decided and the dates set, our bikes received a thorough overhauling. Equipment and supplies were selected and packed and on August 15th we arrived at our Troop H.Q. ready to leave. Besides myself, there were Bob Black, a Rover Squire from Saint John's Crew, and three Queen's Scouts, George Kay, Bob Eaton and John Wallace. George and Bob were from Wesley Memorial Troop and John from my Central Troop. The morning was cool and damp, with fog blowing in from the river.

Nevertheless, each hiker started out with an extra ration of enthusiasm and energy. We formed a long line along the highway which followed the hills of the Meramcook valley. As the hills became steeper we walked our bikes, finding it a pleasant change for our legs.

We had brought a box lunch from home, in order to save cooking time, and stopped for our first meal just outside of Sackville. After passing through the town we rested at the CBC Short Wave Transmitter and looked over the equipment. Before long we were travelling through the great Tantramar Marshes, then across the bridge which marks the boundary between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. At the border we stopped to leave our names with the Tourist In-



The boys who took part in this hike saw many beautiful sights but one of the most outstanding camping spots they encountered was in Cavendish Park, P.E.I.

formation office, in case any enquiries should be made for us, and headed for Amherst at top speed, for a storm was brewing. We made it, and spent twenty minutes under an awning until the heavy shower cleared. On our way again, we were held up by our first flat. After patching it up, we continued to Linden, where we bought supplies for supper and breakfast. Permission was obtained to camp in a nearby field, and we pitched our tents and cooked supper. In the evening all the equipment was taken off the bikes and put in a stores tent, while the bikes were covered with groundsheets.

Morning came bright and early, and after breakfast, dishes, and clean up we were on the road before nine. The pattern followed on the succeeding days was similar, with time allowed out for sightseeing, rainstorms, and flats. In Wallace, N.S. we stopped to examine a life size team of horses and a coach, carved from wood by a local craftsman. Charlottetown had many landmarks of historic interest, such as the Provincial buildings where Confederation was first discussed, and the old Fort. We were fortunate in having as our host and guide in Charlottetown Mr. Robert Parent, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm and Provincial Scout Commissioner. He gave us a camp site and helped us make the most of our visit. Sunday was spent there, and although the rain was too heavy to go to church, we held our own service of thought at camp and listened in to the church service on the radio at the farm.

Prince Edward Island National Park, Cavendish Division, provided not only excellent camping facilities and a beautiful beach, but the added interest of "Green Gables" the home of L. M. Montgomery's Anne stories.

Throughout the trip breathtaking scenery both on land and sea lent variety, and the many quaint old settlements gave human interest. We met not only hospitable residents wherever we went but also tourists from all over the States and Canada who were enjoying the Cavendish Park. Friday morning, August 24th, when we awoke at our camp at Bayfield, four miles from Cape Tormentine, we were ready to pack up camp and head for home. It had rained during the night, but cleared in the morning so we set off on the last lap of our trip. Early in the afternoon we arrived home in Moncton, a tired patrol, but full of stories of a trip well enjoyed, and plans for another next year.

Here are some pointers for other Scouts planning a similar trip, learned from our experience:

1. This is a venture for the older Scouts, preferably over fifteen years old, with at least one summer's camping experience, his Cyclist Badge, and a number of short bike hikes to condition him.
2. The route should be well planned, allowing between 30 and 60 miles cycling a day, and time off for rainy weather, flat tires, etc. A National Park or some similar site should be chosen as a longer camping ground midway in the trip to allow for variety and rest. Historic landmarks, occasions



such as Fairs and local industries can be the focal point for your trip. The condition of the roads should be checked with your local Travel Bureau, so as to avoid detours and bad roads.

3. Bikes should be thoroughly checked for condition and equipment. All should be equipped with rear carriers so that saddle bags, panniers and bed rolls may be fastened securely without touching the wheel. A front basket carrier is also useful for holding supplies left over from meals and pieces of equipment used often such as jackets or rain coats. Wrenches, pump, patching kit, spare spokes, a tube and extra chain are a necessity, although everyone doesn't need to carry the complete set. Although after dark travelling is not desirable, good headlights and reflectors are necessary in case of emergencies. A rear view mirror is also useful. A cyclometer will help in calculating mileage for your log book. A load limit of 30 pounds should be set, with two-thirds carried over the rear axle and one-third over the front axle. A thorough lubrication job just before setting out ensures smooth travel. It is desirable that all the bikes be of approximately the same speed so that the group will be able to travel together.

4. Equipment should be kept to a minimum. We found a one burner gas-line stove quite satisfactory for camp cooking, and a timesaver. A Patrol Cooking Kit fits into a front carrier very

compactly and is not heavy. Our Troop was fortunate in having a number of silk tents which roll up very compactly with their aluminum pegs and telescopic poles, but any small tent which is easily packed and light can be used. Sleeping bags and blankets are both suitable as long as they can be rolled up compactly. Staples, such as salt and pepper, sugar, butter, and jam, used at more than one meal, may be packed for the trip, but other supplies should be bought en route for one or two meals at a time. Emergency rations should be carried but used only if it is not possible to buy food.

5. Personal clothing is kept to a minimum. After travelling in Scout uniform on a previous trip, we decided that it would be more comfortable to ride in cotton shorts, ankle socks and T-shirts, (preferably in dark colours). Scout uniforms were worn whenever we stopped to camp or make a tour. When packing clothes we used plastic bags, of the type used for vegetables. These kept out dampness and dust, and prevented wrinkling. A Scout hat press can be fastened to the rear-carrier and the hat covered with a plastic bag. A cotton cap, such as the Scout Field Cap, is a must for protection against the sun.

6. Keep records of your trip and its highlights—a log book, snapshots, maps, and souvenirs will be treasured by you and useful to others planning similar trips.



In the above picture the boys are shown beside their tents which were pitched close to the seashore in this beautiful National Park. Here you have salt water swimming and the temperature of the water is well over 60°. Full information on this park may be obtained from the Tourist Information Bureau of the province of Prince Edward Island.

## Scout Brotherhood Fund

Balance at 14th December, 1956 .....	\$1,585.88
<b>Manitoba Provincial Council: Founder's Day Scout and Guide Rally .....</b>	<b>89.22</b>
Greater Winnipeg Week-end Wood Badge Akela Course .....	8.67
North Waterloo, Ont., Dist. Bronze Arrowhead Course .....	3.00
Huron District Scout Group .....	15.00
Beek Division, London, Ont., Dist. Boy Scouts Assn. ....	5.00
31st Vancouver, B.C., Seconce Cub Pack .....	3.00
4th Trail, B.C., Wolf Cub Pack .....	3.40
1st Gillam, Man., Wolf Cub Pack .....	2.00
Mrs. Edna Cosgrave, Dundas, Ont. ....	.50
Masqui-Sumas-Abbotsford, P.Q., District Boy Scouts Association .....	22.50
Cubmaster Course, 7th Prairie Gilwell, Gimli, Man. ....	13.00
North Okanagan, B.C., Wolf Cubs .....	25.00
Mr. G. C. Thomson, Q.C., Swift Current, Sask. ....	10.00
Scout-Guide Service, St. Michaels and All Angels Anglican Church, Calgary, February 17th, 1957 .....	24.75
Scout-Guide Service held February 24th, 1957 by Groups 46 and 56, Montgomery, Alta. ....	8.54
Zone 2 Conservation Show, Windsor, Ont. ....	13.85
Zone 4 Bronze Arrowhead Course, Windsor, Ont. ....	1.00
Anonymous .....	20.00
Creston Valley, B.C., Boy Scouts Association .....	8.80
	<b>\$1,863.11</b>
Payment made to Hungarian Relief Fund .....	500.65
Balance at 15th April, 1957	<b>\$1,362.46</b>

## CONSERVATION—1957

THIS IS INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION YEAR. WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS TO PUT ACROSS THIS IMPORTANT PROGRAMME EMPHASIS? ASK YOUR GROUP COMMITTEE AND PARENTS OF BOYS FOR IDEAS AND ASSISTANCE.

## Pack Programme for a Rainy Day from British Columbia

For better camping, use

### BULLDOG METAL TENTPEGS

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

Note these special features:

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

- LIGHTWEIGHT
- COMPACT • DURABLE

The

### BULLDOG

"never lets you down"

Main Distributors  
TRANS-CANADA CAMPING SUPPLY CO.  
Dufferin Ave. at Aitkings  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

#### Pack Indoor Hike

Owing to the Pack being unable to go on a hike, this programme was planned to take its place. The Pack was told to come prepared for a hike—lunch and all.

P.M.

7.15 Pack assembled for Grand Howl.

7.20 Pack goes on "Street Car" Relay formation in hall. As fare is paid (dues) the Cub is given a ticket which is punched.

7.25 After getting off Street Car, Cubs line up in relay formation for hike. "Over hills and under trees".

7.30 Cross a River "Stepping Stones".

7.35 Cross through unexplored forest having a jump over fallen trees, etc. "Leapfrog".

7.40 Exploring a clearing remembering everything seen. "Kim's Game".

7.50 By Compass Direction find a long forgotten part of the forest where early explorers left Flags. Clues found by Akela are given out, and each Cub goes his own way. "Flag Test".

7.55 Collecting wood for Campfire "Circle Relay".

8.00 Sixers go in search of Bagheera who has wandered off. Bagheera comes running back saying that Sixers have been caught in a swamp. "Rescue".

8.10 Campfire—Lunch.

8.45 Closing.

The Cub "tickets" were punched every time they won a game, and the Six with the largest number of punches won a small prize at Campfire.

This programme was arranged by Miss Elsie Wardle, Cubmaster of the 166th Toronto Wolf Cub Pack.

#### Games

##### Over Hills and Under Trees

1. Floor marked out in four sections.

2. Pack in relay formation in first section.

3. Walk on toes with arms stretched over head through second section.

4. Walk with knees well bent and hands on hips through third section. In relay, Sixer picks up ball which has been given him, goes through the second and third sections as directed above, throws the ball back to the next Cub, and takes his place in relay formation in fourth section.

#### Stepping Stones

1. Mark floor with lines running parallel with each other about two feet apart.

2. Cubs must hop from one line to next.

In relay, Sixer runs to first line and hops to other side of river. Other Cubs follow at whistles from Bagheera.

#### Leap Frog

1. Sixer makes a "back" a few feet in front of Six. In relay Cubs leapfrog over Sixer and form up at other end of room.

#### Kim's Game

1. Ten objects are placed on benches, and in single file Cubs walk past, memorizing them as they pass. At campfire they tell Akela and Bagheera what they saw.

#### Flag Test

1. Clues are small pieces of paper with England, Snake, St. Andrew, Rose, etc., written on.

2. Flags of England, Scotland, Ireland are placed at different parts of the room. Cubs run and sit in front of the flag his clue is related to.

#### Circle Relay

1. In Sixes, forming one large circle.

2. Pile of wooden blocks in centre.

3. In relay each Cub runs around the outside to place, through to pick up a block and back to place.



It is always a great pleasure for us to welcome a new Pack or Troop in the pages of *The Scout Leader*. The boys illustrated above are from the 1st Kitimat, British Columbia Pack, which has recently been formed.

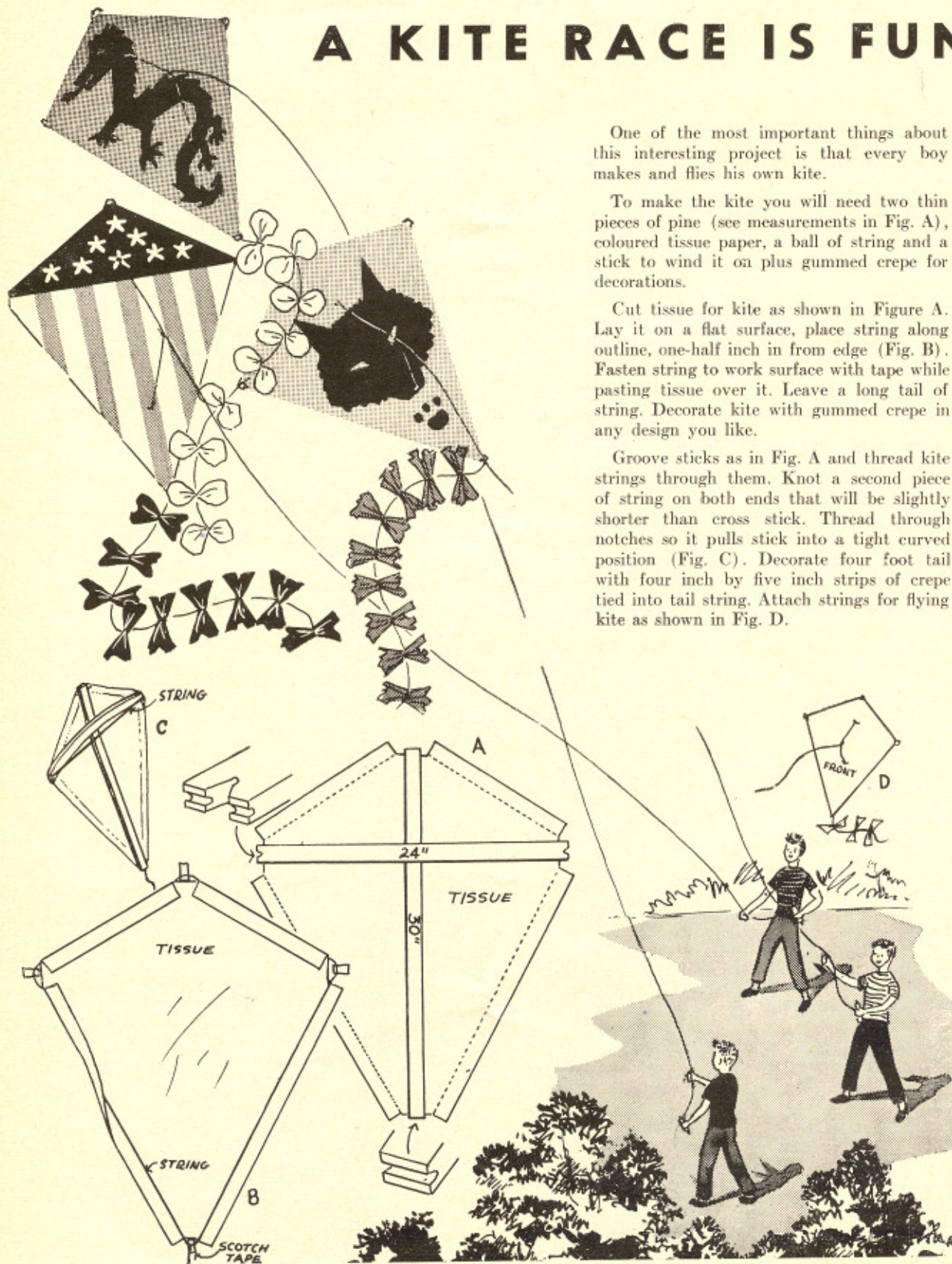
# A KITE RACE IS FUN

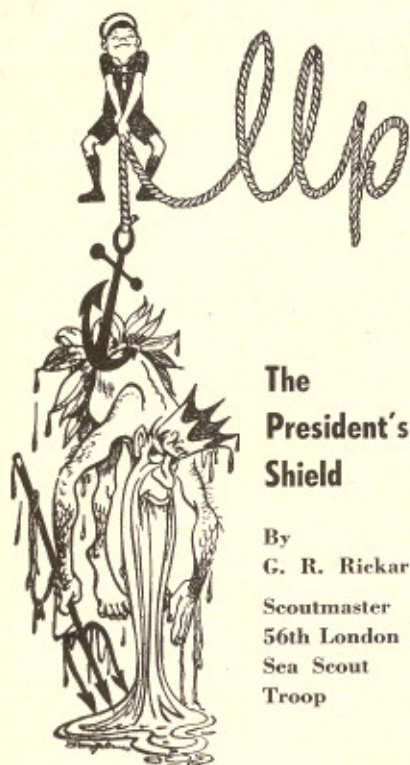
One of the most important things about this interesting project is that every boy makes and flies his own kite.

To make the kite you will need two thin pieces of pine (see measurements in Fig. A), coloured tissue paper, a ball of string and a stick to wind it on plus gummed crepe for decorations.

Cut tissue for kite as shown in Figure A. Lay it on a flat surface, place string along outline, one-half inch in from edge (Fig. B). Fasten string to work surface with tape while pasting tissue over it. Leave a long tail of string. Decorate kite with gummed crepe in any design you like.

Groove sticks as in Fig. A and thread kite strings through them. Knot a second piece of string on both ends that will be slightly shorter than cross stick. Thread through notches so it pulls stick into a tight curved position (Fig. C). Decorate four foot tail with four inch by five inch strips of crepe tied into tail string. Attach strings for flying kite as shown in Fig. D.





## The President's Shield

By  
G. R. Rickard  
Scoutmaster  
56th London  
Sea Scout  
Troop

"For enthusiastic and outstanding promotion of the Sea Scout programme, for the excellent contributions to the Conservation Good Turn, and for an outstanding programme of Leader Training".

This was the first indication that the 56th London Sea Scout Troop had won the President's Shield—one of the most coveted Scouting awards in the London District.

The presentation was made to Sea Scoutmaster George Rickard, on behalf of his Troop, at the annual meeting of the London District Boy Scouts Association, held at District Headquarters on Saturday, February 23rd, 1957.

The award was the result of a rather long and arduous programme dating back to the formation of the Troop in April, 1954.

At that time, the 56th Group consisted of only a Wolf Cub Pack with a senior six of Cubs actually too old to remain in the Pack. The absence of a Troop created a problem. Because the Group was in a new housing development outside the city, the chance of getting the boys into city Troops was not feasible. The only solution was the formation of a Troop, if a Leader could be found within the community. This task automatically fell on the shoulders of the Group Committee.

The "Skipper" was found in his garage assembling the frames of a sail-

ing boat. That's when it happened—a boat plus previous Scouting equals a Sea Scout Troop.

Two weeks later, after the approval of District Headquarters, the 56th London Troop became a reality. The first meeting was held in the garage with twelve boys in attendance, the majority having just come up from the Pack.

Dominion Day of that year saw one tired Leader and three weary Sea Scouts arriving at Sea Scout base "Rideau" at Ottawa, after a drive of nearly four hundred miles. This was the site of the third Ontario Sea Scout Rendezvous organized by the Ontario Committee on Sea Scouting, an Advisory Committee of the Provincial Council. It was our first contact with other Sea Scouts and Leaders of Ontario.

The friendship displayed and information received at this Rendezvous from other Sea Scouts and Leaders was invaluable. They are the chaps who helped greatly to make the presentation of the President's Shield possible.

Since the first Rendezvous in '54, the Troop has attended two other Rendezvous. The strength of the Troop has grown to twenty-three boys and four Leaders from eight boys and one

Leader in 1954.

Apparently District Headquarters was satisfied with the new Sea Scout programme, and so in the summer of 1956, the 55th London Troop became the second Sea Scout Troop in London District. This Troop, under the capable leadership of Skipper Harry Parker, was also formed because of the necessity of a Troop in that Group.

In September of 1956, the Leaders of both Troops combined to conduct the first Sea Scout Bronze Arrowhead course, which proved most successful and beneficial.

Because all five Sea Scout Leaders in London District hold Sea Scout Wood Badge awards, it was possible to set up a standard programme as suggested at the Wood Badge course. The regular Scout programme is followed, with just enough nautical atmosphere added to make the programme interesting and still not to go too much "Navy".

Conservation Good Turns have consisted of tree planting, bird house construction, paper drives, etc., and the clean-up in the area of a sadly neglected Historical Monument on the banks of the Thames River.

This year the 55th and 56th London Sea Scout Troops will be hosts to the Sea Scouts, Sea Rovers, and Leaders at the Sixth Ontario Sea Scout Rendezvous.

To the Sea Scouts and Leaders, to our Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Sea Scouts, Kenneth Jakins, and our own London District Executive Commissioner Ray Bryson, the sincere thanks and appreciation of the 56th London Sea Scout Troop.



In the picture above Scoutmaster Rickard is shown receiving the President's Shield from a representative of the London District Council. On the right is Mr. Stewart Stevens, District Commissioner for London.

# GAMES FOR THE PACK & TROOP

## Game

A competitive steam-off game that also teaches proficiency in recognizing knots. May be adapted to teaching knot tying, flag recognition, compass points, etc.

Pack in a circle, number in fives and remember their numbers. It is desirable to have the Pack exactly divisible by five, but not absolutely necessary. Could be numbered in fours or sixes if thought more desirable.

Four different knots are placed in the centre, reef knot, sheet bend, bowline, and a clove hitch on a small stick.

Leader on outside of the circle calls out name of a knot, then a number between one and five. Boys, whose number is called, run around outside circle (all in one direction) and back through their own spot and grab the knot called.

The boy, who gets the right knot first, wins a point.

## Who Am I?

Equipment: Card or piece of paper, 2" square, or larger, for each player. Print on card names of famous people, local or comic characters—Dick Tracy, Joe Louis, Queen of England, Columbus, Truman, etc.

Method: Each player has name-card pinned on his back, but does not know what name is. Players circulate and ask questions that can be answered by "yes" or "no"—such as, "Am I dead?", "Am I in this room?" Only two questions may be asked of one person. When player learns his identity, he may stop or get another name and start afresh.

## Elephant Hunt

Type—Instructional (Knots)

Equipment Required—One rope per boy.

Pack in relay with chair opposite each team, which represents a wild elephant roaming through the jungle. On the word "go" each Sixer runs to his elephant and ties one of its legs with a "clove hitch". Realizing that his rope is not long enough he calls for help and the next comes up and ties the reef and the next the reef until all are tied. Then they drag the elephant back to their Sixes. The Six to finish with correct knot tied wins. If any knot is incorrectly tied the "Elephant" is supposed to have escaped.

## Compass

### Find the North

Each Scout has a stick or stave. Instructor calls out a compass point and boys lay their stave in that direction.

### Compass Treasure Hunt

Equipment: For each Patrol a compass and a list of instructions. Also a "treasure" box of peanuts (or the like) hidden by leaders laying the course.

Method: Each Patrol receives a sealed envelope with instructions. Patrols are sent off five minutes apart. Instructions read along this line: "Proceed 260 degrees for 340 yards to large hemlock. From here, strike out at 196 degrees until you hit brook. Follow brook upstream to bridge. From bridge continue at 105 degrees for 550 yards to abandoned house. Go 325 degrees about 300 yards to old well. Dig 100 feet from well at 090 degrees." (For other Patrols, make last degree reading 180, 270 and 360 respectively, to prevent conflict).

Scoring: Each Patrol finding its own treasure is a winner.

### Search Him

The boys in one Patrol have messages hidden on their person, written in signal code. They go out and hide, the rest have to search for them, overpower them, and look for the messages, and decipher them in a given time.

### Capture the Signaller

Line up players across open field or road. Station signaller 25 yards in front. Signaller sends letter, pauses, then calls it out. All who got it step one pace forward. Next he sends two letter word. Those who get it take 2 paces forward. Similarly three and four letter words. When fourth jump is completed, everybody breaks and runs after signaller. One who captures him, takes his place.

### Signalling Sentences

(Contain all letters of alphabet)

Sympathizing would fix Quaker objectives. A squirrel jumped into view but the black fox only gazed. Mixing a few jet black lazy cats provoked the quarrel. Gaze in extreme joy at quaint books filled with very curious pages. A frowning big vice consul quickly punished many jailed ex-citizens. The brave woman joyfully coaxed the quizzing pickets.

## Nature

### MM! U See 'um (Museum)

Equipment: Collection of nature specimens that every Scout should know, such as: pine cone, wood and leaf specimens, wasp nest, insects, etc. Set of cards (file size is good) numbered from one to number of specimens collected. Paper and pencils.

Method: Troop's nature expert collects samples of many different things. Each item is placed on or attached to a numbered card. Collection is placed before Troop. Each Patrol is given sheet of paper numbered from one to number of items displayed. Patrols write down items they are able to identify.

Scoring: Lists are turned over to judge, who gives one point to each correct answer.

Variation: Nature collection is viewed for designated time and each Scout matches numbers to nature specimens he can identify. Papers are handed in and each correct answer earns 1 point. Total points divided with number of boys in the Patrol gives each Patrol standing.

### Ball Over

Equipment: Ball about basketball size.

Method: Line is drawn across centre of room or cleared space. One team on either side of line. Players take positions at various points on their side of line. Players cannot cross over line. One Scout with a whistle is blindfolded, or stationed where he cannot see players. When whistle blows, leader puts ball into play. Object of game is to keep the ball in opposing team's territory.

Scoring: One point is counted against the side which has the ball when whistle is sounded. At end of game lowest score wins.

Variation 1: Have four or five players touch ball before it can be thrown to opponents.

Variation 2: Create "no man's-land" along dividing line. Teams in getting ball over must bounce it in "land". If whistle blows while this is being done 2 points are counted against team.



This is the plane that took these Scouts into their campsite in the Monashee Mountains of British Columbia.

## Mountain Camping by Plane

By SCOUT DAVID DOBSON, 1st Coldstream B.C. Troop

My Dad, who is our Scoutmaster, hiked into Peter's Lake with four of the older Scouts of our Troop three years ago, to see if it would be possible to take our whole Troop in there for a summer camp. They realized that the backpacking method would not be suitable for the upward climb, and found that pack-horses were unobtainable. The final decision of the Court of Honour was to fly in and hike out.

Now we all knew that you can't fly anywhere for nothing, and the best way to get money is to earn it. So for two years we had a Scout Work Week in our community and raised all the funds necessary to make this camp possible.

Peter's Lake is small and located in the Monashee Mountains of British Columbia, about fifty miles east of Vernon, and on the Divide between the Columbia and Fraser basins. It is about 5,700 feet above sea level in the centre of a plateau that is dandy for hiking and camping. Through the South Caribou Pass is Fraser Mountain, 9,000 feet high, and other peaks to test our skill at mountaineering.

On Saturday, August 25th, we loaded our kits and supplies into trucks and cars and set off for Sugar Lake, the jumping-off place. There were nineteen boys and four adults including Dad and my Mother, our Akela. After spending the night at Sugar Lake we packed up to await the plane, which was to fly us in to Peter's Lake. It finally arrived after lunch, a three passenger Cessna, and I wondered how

long it would take to get all of us and our supplies in.

The skies had clouded over, making it too low for our flight, at first, but after an hour or so of waiting the first load took off. Each trip took a little over half an hour, and it wasn't long before I went in on the fourth trip. I had never been up in a plane before, nor had most of the boys. It seemed no time at all as we rose to the mountains at the head of the valley, and ducked under the clouds to land on Peter's Lake.

We were kept busy hauling supplies from the shore to the campsite between flights, and it was nearly dark when the last flight came in, so the pilot had to spend the night with us.

We had an assortment of camping gear, which included trail tents, pup tents, and light-weight balloon silk tents as well as a polythene sheet, 10-12. Our first campsite proved a mistake, since we camped on ground which was soft and springy from fallen fir, spruce needles, and branchlets. When it rained on our first night this springy bed became a sponge, and we awoke to find ourselves sleeping in puddles. We spent a busy morning moving camp and drying out.

Our food was nearly all dehydrated for lightness. Dried vegetables and fruit, soup, rolled oats, rice, macaroni, and beans formed the staples. Canned meat and Klim, bacon and fresh eggs (none of us liked dried eggs), cheese were important, and ingredients for

camp bread and pancakes were included. Steaks, chocolate, and other luxuries lent variety from time to time. It was a good thing we didn't count on fish since few were caught. We found it better to do Troop cooking, since a minimum of cooking utensils was required.

On our first day in camp we hiked to Margie Lake, about four miles east of camp and saw a doe mule deer, and twin fawns, winding their way through the trees. Next day we set out on a more ambitious expedition, to climb Fraser Mountain. We took lunch and extra sweaters, and covered the first part of the climb easily. As we began to climb up South Caribou Pass it started getting tougher. We saw many mountain flowers and stopped to take pictures of some of them. We liked that as it was an excuse to take a rest. Soon we came to snow, first dirty then clean, with red patches on it, at the top of South Caribou Pass. We sat down here for a breather, at 8,000 feet and looked below us. On one side we could see water that flowed to the Fraser River from Peters Lake and on the other the Upper Arrow Lake, which is part of the Columbia River system. We were just above the timber line, and as we started off again saw two ptarmigan who were quite unafraid. After lunch we continued to the top where we could see an even wider view.

Boy, you could sure see a long way from the Fraser Mountain Cairn. Away down below us, more than three thousand feet, was our camp, and we could see two of the white tents. Away off to the east was Margie Lake, where we had been yesterday, and down the other way we could see Sugar Lake. We could even see the top of the hill back home, forty miles away, where we ski each winter. To the north was a sea of mountains going up way past Revelstoke, to the east Kootenay Lake and the mountains beyond, and to the west the Okanagan valley.

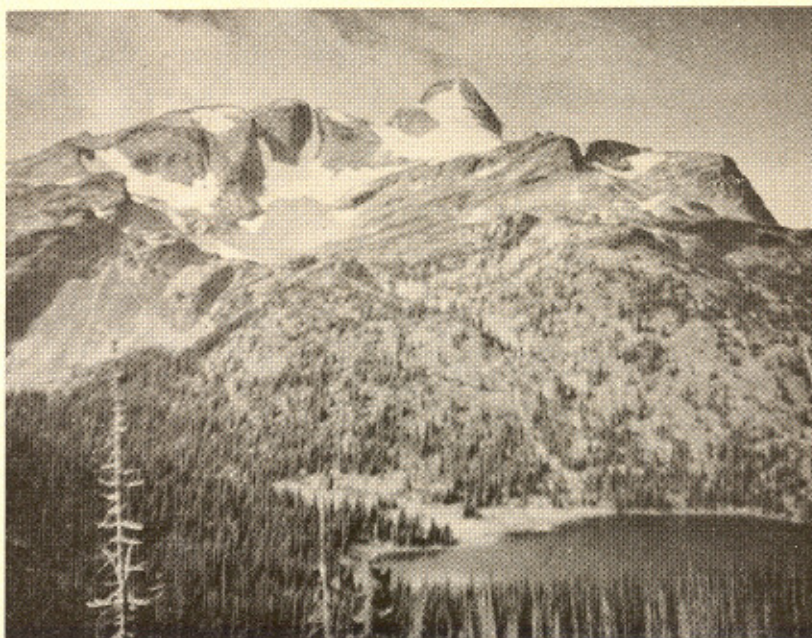
Climbing down we followed the other side of Fraser Mountain until we came to a steep narrow slope. Dad and some of the older boys led the way, sliding down, some standing and some on the seats of their pants. I took my turn, and it was fun once you got going. When we landed on a flat snowfield we were already almost half way back to camp. As it started to drizzle we pushed on, arriving pretty tired after a wonderful day.

Although we had our share of rain during the days that followed we enjoyed trips to Paint Lake and Gates

Ledge, and saw Mount Odin and its glacier. Lighting fires with wet wood, drying out (and sometimes scorching) clothing and equipment, and camping chores consumed a good deal of time. Rock collectors were busy, and we all enjoyed the wild life we met—a young caribou, which reminded me of Walt Disney's Pluto, more ptarmigan, rock rabbits or conies and a grizzly bear.

Most of the country we saw was very wild—I wouldn't want to get lost in it. On our way back down we came to a pool of clear water with a huge rock on the other side so we all climbed up to have our pictures taken by Dad. There was a big rock on top of the bigger one, and we found that we could move it. We shouted to Dad to take a picture of it as it hit the water. Did he ever get a bath! We couldn't help laughing as he looked so funny. He didn't get very cross since it was a nice warm day, and soon both he and his camera dried out.

The first group to start out on the way back home left just after lunch on Saturday, September 1st. These were the "cripples" and the fishermen. The cripples were those with blisters, a boy with a weak knee, another with a boil, and a fourth unfortunately who had burned his boots. The fishermen wanted to try their luck in Rainbow Lake on the way out. The rest of us cleaned up the campsite, baked a final batch of bread, and made camp for the last night. We had everything ready for the trip by Sunday noon and then climbed into our packs. Mine was about thirty-five pounds, my Dad's was about sixty-five, and the others



As the Scouts flew into their campsite this is the kind of view they had from the window of the aircraft.

graduated in between. This was where the Court of Honour's planning got its test, because we had to carry all our tentage, as well as cooking utensils, bedding, extra clothing, and left-over food.

At first the trail out was pretty steep then down hill to little Peters Lake, where a snow slide last spring had cleaned out everything. We scrambled over broken trees, piles of snow and sticks, and through gooey mud to get to the other side, about a quarter of a mile. Then we had to "bushwack" across a steep hillside to find the trail. I had the eggs in a billy tied onto my

pack when I started, but when we got to Deer Creek only four were left.

We didn't take long to set up camp and get supper. Four of the older boys and my Dad went ahead with axes to clear out the trail to be covered on the next day, as far as they could.

We reached the edge of Sugar Lake about 4.30 p.m. on Monday, and found our Group Committee Chairman, Mr. Peters, waiting for us with the boats to take us two miles down the lake to our transport. That was the end of our camp, and we were all sorry that it was over.



Pictured together following the completion of "Prescott I", the first exercise of the recently organized Prescott, Ont., Civil Defence Organization, are members of the Boy Scout Troops and Girl Guide Companies who acted as runners during the afternoon. Left to right are Shirley Salmon, Alex McMillan, R. W. Arthur, Civil Defence Co-Ordinator; Bruce Woods, Beverley Young, Ian Somerville and Carole Armstrong.

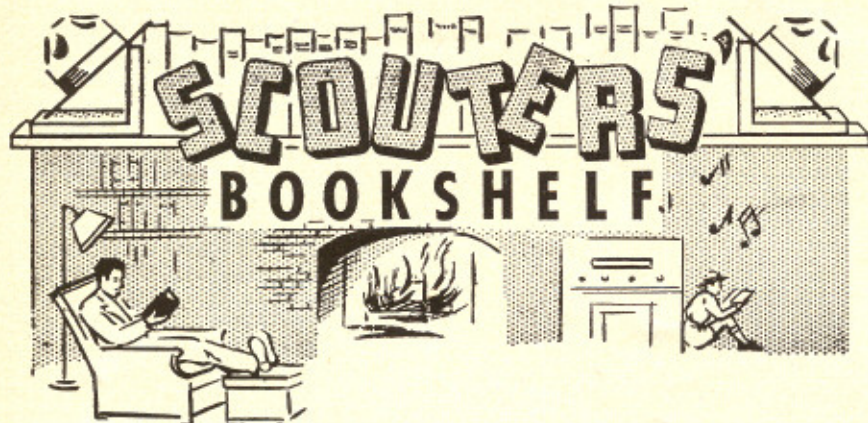
—Prescott Journal Photo

### What About Your Troop Camp?

Although it is not possible for us to publish most of the reports on Troop Camps that we receive, we do hope that you will tell us of some of the adventures your boys enjoy. In particular, if you have discovered a particular (not new necessarily) twist at a camp, then do take time to pass it along to other Scouters. Also, we are most anxious to see good black and white pictures which you have taken in camp.







The Founder was greatly amused to hear the story of the small Cub who, on being asked about B.-P., said that "he was one of the Jungle Animals".

As time goes on, it is of increasing importance that Old Wolves keep the life of B.-P. before their Packs. There are three special books on the market to help Pack Scouters on this matter.

The first, and for younger Cubs possibly the best of the three, is "B.-P.'s Life in Pictures". The special centenary issue has an attractive souvenir cover that will appeal to the boys. The picture sketches are well done and the text, although somewhat extensive, is easy-to-read. The book covers the milestones in B.-P.'s life and is a good buy for 75c.

Written more in a real-life manner than in a biographical manner is "The Baden-Powell Story", by Geoffrey Bond. In this book Mr. Bond takes us from B.-P.'s schooldays at Charterhouse (and the fights between the school boys and the town boys) to his death at Nyeri (where his grave is tended by an African Troop). The 15 chapters of the book contain lively

adventures as B.-P. lived them. Of pertinent interest to Scouters and older Cubs is the chapter on Ashantiland of the Gold Coast—now Ghana, the newest member of the Commonwealth. This book sells for \$1.00.

Because of the popularity of "The Baden-Powell Story" and to commemorate the centenary of the birth of the Founder, Mr. Bond wrote "The Adventures of Baden-Powell". This book is set in large type and each of the 24 chapters, deals with more of the thrilling adventurous and amusing situations and incidents of B.-P.'s life. The book sells for \$1.25.

Scouters could use the books as a source for yarns to tell the Cubs; or they could encourage their boys to read the books themselves and, in turn, have the boys tell the stories to other Cubs.

As a special Good Turn, the Pack or Group may wish to present a set of the books to the children's library, or hospital, or orphanage, and thereby let other boys—and girls too—have the opportunity to learn of the life of B.-P.

All three books are obtainable from your local Scout distributor.

**Make Your Own Sails.** By R. M. Bowker and S. A. Budd. The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited. \$2.00.

For Sea Scouts and Sea Scouters this book will be a valuable edition to individual or section libraries. The language of the book is simple enough for the most amateur beginner and yet contains many ideas which those of more experience will find extremely interesting and useful. Of course, Sea Scouts are not the only ones who are concerned with sailing and for these other individuals and groups we would highly recommend this fascinating little book.

Experienced sailors will tell you that there is nothing more thrilling than to feel the power of the wind whisking your craft along knowing that it is powered by sails you have made yourself.

**The Heroes.** By Charles Kingsley. The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited. \$2.00.

This famous classic of old Greek fairy tales was dedicated by the author to his children. It is written in beautiful, and fascinating prose. We follow brave Perseus through his gory adventures with the Gorgons and his heroic deeds thereafter. We read of Jason and his long, exciting and often weary search for the Golden Fleece. Our last hero is Theseus who after years of trying, rolls away a huge stone at eighteen to finally prove his strength, and, with the bronze sword and golden sandals found underneath, sets out on many daring adventures.

These are stories that never grow old, and this delightful book should grace every boy's bookshelf.

**Young Farmers in Scotland.** By Nancy Martin. The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited. \$1.50.

Sandy Macdonald, who has completed his service with the Armed Forces, returns to his home in Scotland filled with a driving ambition to find and work an abandoned hill farm. Despite the protests of his father, who had hoped his elder son would help him run his successful dairy farm, Sandy and his friends, Owen, Gary, and Heather, members of the Young Farmers' Club, solve his problem with some interesting and exciting adventure.

The reader is treated to a Highland show, visits to cattle and dairy farms, and a scenic tour of the Highlands of Scotland. Although farming methods differ in many ways from Canada because of the terrain and climate, this



Cubs of the 1st Prescott Pack were given a hand in passing their Reading Test when their Cubmaster, Mrs. T. G. Kincaid, brought them to the library during Young Canada Book Week. Shown here are several Cubs signing cards to become members of the Prescott Public Library, with Mrs. Kincaid on the left and Librarians Mrs. Gladys Scobie and Miss K. Mallon on the right.

book should have wide appeal to all Scouts who love animals and the outdoors, and perhaps dream as Sandy did of running a farm of his own.

**Famous Doctors.** By Viola Whitney Pratt. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$2.50.

This story of three great Canadian doctors, Osler, Banting, and Penfield covers more than a century in time, and the achievements recorded should be a source of pride and inspiration to all who read it. Mrs. Pratt has written intensely absorbing stories about these three illustrious men.

We remember Sir William Osler, the beloved physician for his research on typhoid, fever, pneumonia, and tuberculosis, and his text books which are still required medical reading. Sir Frederick Banting will always be remembered for his great research, with his co-worker, Dr. Charles Best, in isolating insulin which brought life to countless diabetics.

We know of Dr. Wilder Penfield's spectacular work with the brain in the Montreal Neurological Institute. Added to the detailed account of the achievements of these great men is a warm absorbing story of the personal life and family of each. Despite extremely demanding careers each found

time for hobbies and a close, happy life within the family circle. Highly recommended reading for Scouts and leaders.

**Under My Wings.** By Basil L. Rowe. McClelland & Stewart Limited, Toronto. \$4.50.

The story of the continuing growth of aviation from "crates" to the present day jet-powered super liners is one of the greatest and most thrilling adventures of our generation. The author of this book is a captain of a modern air liner who has experienced an adventure packed career from the earliest days of flight by man. The book is full of amazing and sometimes suspense-filled events which will capture the imagination of most readers. Although this reviewer feels sure that the last word Captain Rowe would like to have applied to the early pioneers and present pilots and other men who keep the aircraft in the air is 'heroic', there can be no doubt that the story of aviation, as recounted in this book, is full of great and heroic action.

This is not a book for boys but rather for adult readers and we would suggest that there are many thrilling yarns here for "The Scouter's Five Minutes".

**Stars By Clock and Fist.** By Henry M. Neeley. The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto. \$4.50.

This is one of the most fascinating and easy-to-read books that we have had the pleasure of reviewing in a long time. We would suggest that it will probably become the most sought-after work on stars by leaders of young people throughout Canada and the United States. It was in 1912 when Mr. Neeley was a Scoutmaster in Philadelphia that he discovered the lack of reference material for teaching Scouts about the wonders of the stars. As a result Mr. Neeley conducted a personal study and came up with this clock and fist method which is simple yet reasonably accurate. The author is now a Lecturer at the American Museum, Hayden Planetarium in New York, and has conducted several groups of young people through the Planetarium and, we feel sure, inspired them with a desire to learn more about the stars. For all those Scouters who are anxious to put across the Starman Badge, an important Bushman's Thong Badge, we would highly recommend that this book be added to your personal or Troop library.

## We Salute the Canadian Contingent to the World Jamboree, Indaba and Rover Moot

It will be a great pleasure for our airline to carry Canada's delegation to this outstanding Scouting event in 1957.

We are proud to have been selected as a carrier and assure you of the very best of service during your flight to and from England.

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

# Conservation for the Cub Pack

By T. R. YAEGER, Cubmaster, Blue Pack, 2nd Comox (R.C.A.F.) B.C.

Conservation as the 1956 theme for Scouting seemed a good opportunity to get our Pack out of doors on worthwhile projects. It offered a whole new scope of interesting things for Cubs to see and do. In our case we could hardly overlook the challenge presented to us situated as we are in the Comox Valley of Vancouver Island.

For a Pack in open country such as ours we have many opportunities close at hand, but a study of the need by each Cub Pack, especially those in cities, will show where they can do their part in the Good Turn.

When the Conservation literature was received from Provincial Headquarters the hand book was passed among the leaders, and further copies for each leader were ordered.

The leaders met and made a list from the handbook and the report form of all Conservation activities that we could turn our hand to as well as some, which might be difficult for Cubs. There were a number of items on this list we didn't attempt, but each was an idea to build on.

From this list we planned our activities which spread over the seven months of the Good Turn.

Literature and charts recommended by the handbook were ordered including the set of wildlife Conservation books by R. W. Eschmeyer, which have proved good reading for leaders and Cubs. These books are now loaned to Cubs for their reading tests.

To start the Good Turn we told the Pack of the Canada-wide need for Conservation and that we should do our bit. If we did our quota we would be eligible for the Conservation Pennant. At the end of the seven months we had exceeded the hours required and looked back at a pleasant and interesting period.

Each Cub was given a notice in April which listed our aim to make the parents aware of what the Pack wanted to do. On this notice was printed the Conservation Pledge, which each Cub had to learn and repeat to a leader before he received his button and had his name put on a report card. Repeating the Pledge by the whole Pack would not ensure that each Cub knew what the Pledge meant.

The record cards were kept by Akela on a file made from a piece of plywood with tapes tacked on to form pockets.

Behind each card was the Cub's name which showed when cards were out. In this way the cards were available to check on progress, and Cubs had their Conservation time put down at a meeting or by calling at Akela's home. For Pack events the time was marked down by Akela from a list of the Cubs present.

At Pack meetings the record cards evoked attention with the Cubs comparing their times.

Regular outdoor meetings were held during the summer, either as a conservation project or a Pack meeting, with announcement of the next step in conservation.

A car pool of parents was organized to assist in transporting the Pack.

A six competition for the most conservation time was organized and for the 3 individual Cubs with the most hours. This competition was run from April till the first meeting in September when 8 Cubs left to form a new Pack.

Here are some of our activities. They may prove of interest to leaders planning for this year.

## Soil and Water Conservation

1 Pack visited Sewage Disposal Plant and saw raw sewage processed and disposed of as water safe for humans and wildlife. The whole process was explained by the technician.

2 Pack visited Beaver Meadows Farm. Ten years ago this farm was vast beaver swamp. Drained by Mr. E. Smith land now produces bumper crops. Cubs saw rye and oats 6' high and were also shown over barn and livestock.

## Forestry

1 Forestry talk by former forest ranger. Covered types of trees, fire precautions in woods, what to do if lost.

2 Nature ramble at overnight camp. Trees, shrubs, etc., about camp pointed out.

3 Nature ramble about local area.

4 Visited fire hall with demonstration of equipment.

5 Fire posters designed by Cubs.

6 Check of fire hazards by Cubs in homes.

## Fish and Wildlife Conservation

1 Pack visit to fish hatchery.

2 28 bird houses made.

3 9 bird feeding stations made.

## Outdoor Manners

1 Gun safety demonstration.

2 Boat and water safety demonstration.

3 Holger-Neilson Artificial Respiration instruction and practice.

4 Cubs drew up picnic rules.

5 Cubs cleaned up public parks and picnic sites.

## Waste Paper

1 6 tons collected.

2 Newspaper rolled for sale to moving company.

For assistance in our activities we called on the Game, Fisheries, Forestry, and other government agencies which gave their utmost co-operation. It cannot be stressed too strongly that these agencies be contacted as they provide suggestions as well as assistance.

For the Cubmaster contemplating Conservation for 1957 I should like to recommend the following steps that we found helpful.

## 1 Planning

(a) Make a list of everything that might have prospects in your area. Make it a large list.

(b) Discuss each item among the leaders for ideas.

(c) Plan each visit or project.

## 2 Motivate the Pack

(a) Explain the Conservation opportunity.

(b) Have the Cubs learn the Pledge and repeat it individually. If they repeat it as a group do they know what it means?

(c) Arrange a competition.

## 3 Records

(a) Keep control of the record cards.

(b) List Cubs on each activity and record in cards.

(c) Record your progress.

Now that is how we went about our Conservation Good Turn. We took some big bites that didn't come off, but we learned a lot and had a lot of fun. We have just received our pennant and we are after one for 1957.

With the Conservation pennant came a feeling of satisfaction for the leaders and pride in the eyes of each Cub.

It was our opportunity as a small section in Scouting to do our best on a Canada Wide Good Turn which made us look wide out-of-doors.

# An Old Wolf Speaks

By MRS. R. C. PARENT, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Now this is the law of the Jungle—  
As old and as true as the sky;  
And the Wolf that shall keep it may prosper,  
But the Wolf that shall break it must die.

When Baden-Powell started Cubbing, he planned a programme distinctly different from that of Scouting. He recognized the fact that small boys were fond of make believe, and loved animals. His friend Rudyard Kipling had written the Jungle Stories. These appealed greatly to Baden-Powell, and he realized from his own knowledge of the jungle that there was a definite type of discipline among the jungle animals, and this could be applied in the training of small boys, if it were made an adventurous game.

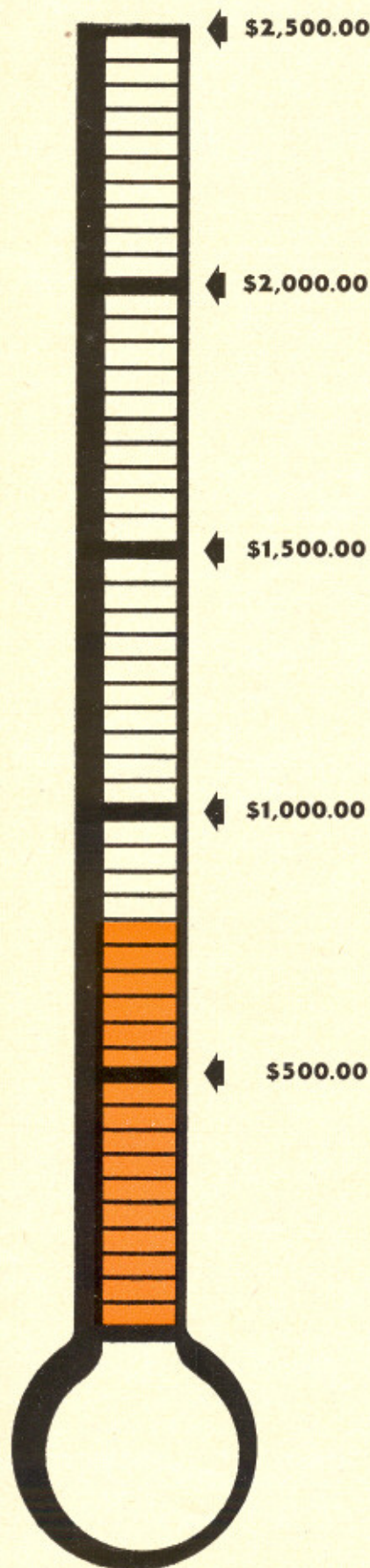
Cubbing is based on the Jungle Stories and to start right, we must never forget this. We must read the Jungle Stories over and over again, starting with Mowgli's Brothers and then put our imagination to work. It is difficult, at first, to grasp the significance of these stories, but everything we need in Cubbing for teaching love, loyalty, honour, and discipline is there.

Baden-Powell chose the wolves as a pattern as they were the most disci-

plined of all the jungle animals. We find Akela, the lone wolf, who led the Pack by strength and cunning; Mowgli, the lost man-child, who was taken into the Pack and trained to keep the Law of the Jungle; Baloo, the bear, said "There is no harm in a man-cub, I myself will teach him"; Bagheera, the black panther, offered to pay for the life of Mowgli at a price; Bagheera had been born in a zoo and was showing his appreciation of the kindness received from the hands of man; the Jackals were despised by the wolves because they were mischief makers; the Monkeys (Banderlog) had no order or discipline and were simply ignored by the other jungle animals. (No Wolf Cub desires to be like the Monkeys); Shere Khan, the Tiger, did not keep the Law of the Jungle, and was a persistent trouble-maker, who came to an ignoble end.

When the Wolf Cubs and Leaders know and appreciate the good and bad in these animals in the Jungle Stories, jungle atmosphere has been established.

No one, who has tried it, has ever failed, because Cubbing is then being practised as it was intended to be by our Founder, Lord Robert Baden-Powell of Gilwell.



## B.-P. Centennial Fund

Brought forward .....	\$569.00
76th (Binkley United) Wolf Cub Packs, Hamilton, Ont. ....	3.00
Mr. G. Woodworth for the 1st Middleton Scout Troop, Middleton, N.S. ....	4.00
Castlegar, Kinnaird and Robson Groups .....	16.00
2nd Duncan (St. John) Pack .....	5.00
Dr. D. F. Kidd .....	25.00
1st Pleasantside Pack .....	10.00
80th Vancouver "B" Pack .....	5.00
Mr. Earl Briba .....	10.00
9th and 19th Vancouver Groups .....	13.86
62nd Vancouver Pack .....	1.25
1st Salmo Pack .....	7.06
1st Corbyville Scout Troop, Belleville .....	5.00
Mr. L. C. Way .....	1.00
1st Ioco Group .....	5.00
Coquitlam District Group .....	10.00
East Vancouver District .....	43.50
Ernest Atkin (Collection, combined Church parade) .....	57.50
	<u>\$222.17</u>
	\$791.17



Deputy Chief Scout Jackson Dodds, T. Moore, President of the Montreal Metropolitan District Council, and a group of Cubs and Scouts listen to Dr. Barbeau's Indian chants.

Dr. Marius Barbeau, Ethnologist and Folklorist of the National Museum of Canada, today unveiled Montreal's only outdoor Totem Pole. The pole was erected in front of Boy Scout Headquarters in Montreal in commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the birthday of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Founder of the Scout Movement.

Dr. Barbeau, unveiled this authentic Totem Pole 15½ feet in height, and weighing over 350 pounds. The pole was given to the Boy Scouts by a Montrealer, Mrs. Garnet Strong, a number of years ago.

The pole itself was carved by an Indian of the Haida tribe of the Queen Charlotte Islands in British Columbia, and is of red cedar. Dr. Barbeau considers that the actual carver was an Indian Chief named Charlie Edenshaw.

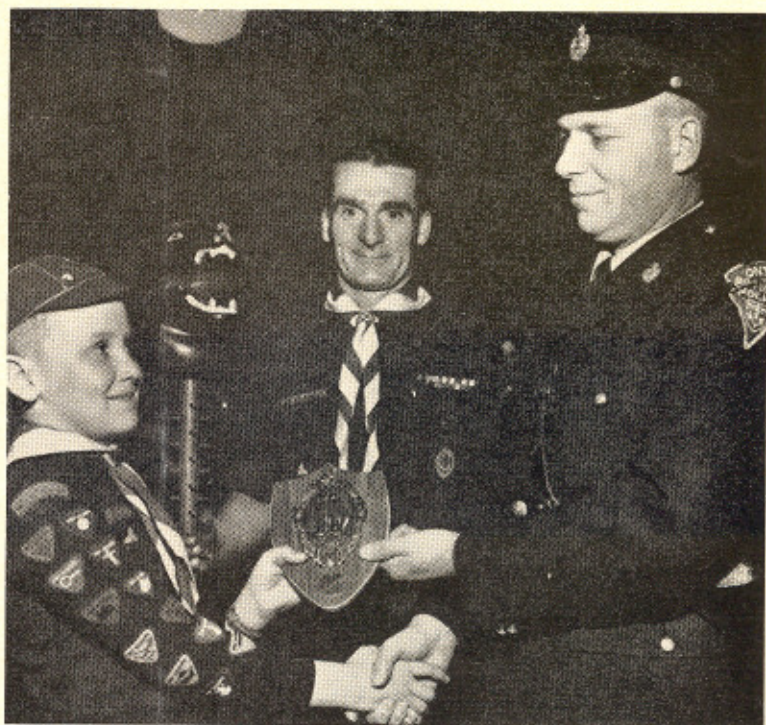
The totem pole is basically a grizzly bear totem, but woven into it is the raven legend. At the top of the pole there is a small sea flounder representative of one of the sub-crests and typical of youth. Immediately beneath this there is a grizzly bear at rest. He is resting on killer-whale, which is significant in that it speaks of the warlike tendencies of the Haida people in the past. The killer-whale is superimposed on adult and youth. The adult man is holding the smaller figure which is known to the Haida Indians as the magic man, whose powers of skill and culture are passed through him to the people of the Islands. Beneath the magic man we find the beginning of

## TOTEM POLE FOR MONTREAL HEADQUARTERS

another legend, that of the raven. Two ravens are superimposed, one upon the other, and hold in their mouth the inverted frog, which is especially typical of the southern Haida group. These all rest on the great black fish, who in turn is encompassing the grizzly bear crest; but not essentially the grizzly bear itself. One of the interesting features of this totem pole is the fact that there are no frogs in the Queen Charlotte Islands, nor are there any grizzly bears, and yet the power of mythology and tradition has passed on these symbols to be used as crests and as totems by these ancient tribes. The frog totem was probably passed on to the Haida Indians by their contacts with oriental nomads who wandered from Asia to the northern parts of Canada.

Dr. Barbeau, using authentic costumes and musical instruments which were gathered from the National

Museum, carried out a ceremony which represented the death of a Chief of the Hochelago tribe of Montreal, and the inauguration of a new Hochelago Chief by a Chief of the Ottawa tribe to which Dr. Barbeau belongs. An authentic Indian drum and drumstick, two authentic rattles, a headdress of a Chief and a large cape representing the status of a new Chief, were used in the ceremony. At the same time Dr. Barbeau chanted two dirges commemorating the death of the old Chief, and a song of joy commemorating the inauguration of the new Chief. These were authentic chants of the Haida Indian tribe. Also present at the ceremony were officials of The Boy Scouts Association of Montreal, in addition Mr. Gordon Reed, President of the Quebec Division, Canadian Handicrafts Guild, and Miss Alice Lighthall, Specialist in Indian Handicrafts of the same Guild.



Brian Heaton, of the 1st Brockville (Trinity) Cub Pack, is presented with a plaque by Constable Norman McLean, O.P.P., who gave him his final test on the highway code and Cyclist Badge. In the centre is Cubmaster Jack Shepherd.

## Crippled Cubs Become Scouts

The February 15 "Going-Up" ceremony for five boys of the First Winnipeg Kinsmen Club Pack may have lacked the precision normally witnessed at such events, but it's a safe bet that the Cubs' display of humour, enthusiasm and courage ranked with the best traditions of Cubbing and Scouting as they proudly went through their paces. Even the symbolic white wolf's head on the Pack's Totem Pole seemed to smile and sense the special accomplishment of the Cubs who made their way to the centre of a large oval formed by their fellow Cubs and the older boys of the 51st RCAF Scout Group.

Because they are physically handicapped, it took more than normal effort by the boys to get about. Two of them eased into position with deft manoeuvres of the wheelchairs to which they are confined. The remaining three made their way with awkward determination on legs held firm with steel braces.

The First Winnipeg Kinsmen Cub Pack is unique in that it is composed entirely of crippled boys. At present the membership stands at about 15

with any physically handicapped boy in the greater Winnipeg area being a potential recruit and assured of a sincere welcome.

The five Cubs who went-up to Scouts at the recent gathering were the first to be so honoured in the Pack. They are: David Koper, 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Koper; Allan Manning, 11, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Manning; Paul Tremblay, son of Flight Sergeant and Mrs. L. G. H. Tremblay; Allan Muir, 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Muir; and Joseph Girardeau, 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Girardeau. All are from the Winnipeg area.

Alf Frogley, an airman with the RCAF at Winnipeg, was instrumental in the organization of the unusual group. His own son, Bruce, wears a brace on his leg, and while a resident of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Alf first put his plan to work and he began what he believes to be the first Canadian crippled children's Cub Pack outside of those organized by hospitals. Then when the Frogley family moved to Winnipeg the idea came with them.

Working in close touch with the Crippled Children's Society of Winni-



Scoutmaster Alf Frogley, who was with the 51st RCAF Scout Troop until the formation of the First Winnipeg Scout Troop, greets Tom Miller, chairman of the Kinsmen Club Scout Committee, at a recent "Going-Up" ceremony at RCAF Station Winnipeg. Five Cubs of the First Winnipeg Kinsmen Cub Pack became Scouts at the event. The Kinsmen sponsor the new Scout Troop as well as the Cub Pack.

*National Defence Photo*

peg and the Provincial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association, he started the ball rolling. The St. Boniface-Norwood-St. Vital Kinsmen Club caught the spirit of the enterprise and they offered to sponsor the Cub Pack. The Kinsmen supply the boys with uniforms, transportation and even a serving of ice cream at the meetings.

With the "Going-Up" of the five Cubs to Scouts, a new Scout Troop was formed—the First Winnipeg Scout Troop—and Alf Frogley became Scoutmaster.

Leader of the Cub Pack is Les Riskin, a civilian employee at RCAF Station Winnipeg. He has been active in Scouting for more than 12 years.

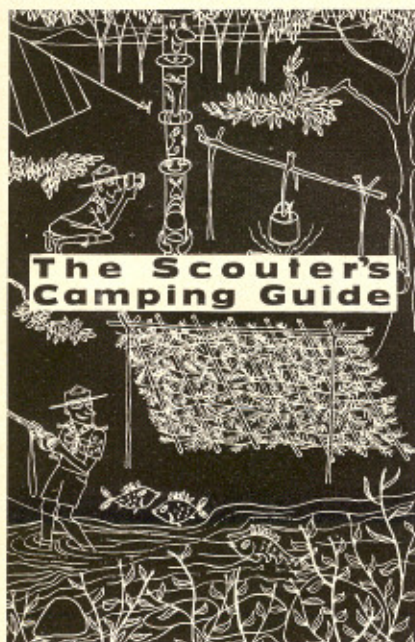
The designation "first" as applied to the Cub Pack and new Scout Troop is an honorary title given to Groups of unusual note—in this case in recognition of the boys' courage in overcoming their handicaps. With such inspiration, the Kinsmen Club has extended their sponsorship to include the new Scout Troop.

Those sponsoring the Cubs and Scouts and working with them will testify that the experience is rewarding. This is particularly so when they hear the gleeful "hip, hip, hooray!" of a throng of Scouts on the occasion of five crippled boys joining their ranks.



Even the white wolf seems to smile and sense the accomplishment of Cub David Koper, 13, who was one of five physically handicapped boys who became Scouts at a "Going-Up" ceremony at RCAF Station, Winnipeg, recently. Les Riskin, left, is Cubmaster of the First Winnipeg Kinsmen Cub Pack which is composed of about 15 crippled boys. Alf Frogley, right, an airman with the RCAF, was instrumental in forming the unique Pack. *National Defence Photo*

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This new Scout Windbreaker Jacket has been specially designed to meet the demand for an all purpose jacket. It is made of good quality gabardine in Green with a bright red flannel lining and yellow crest.

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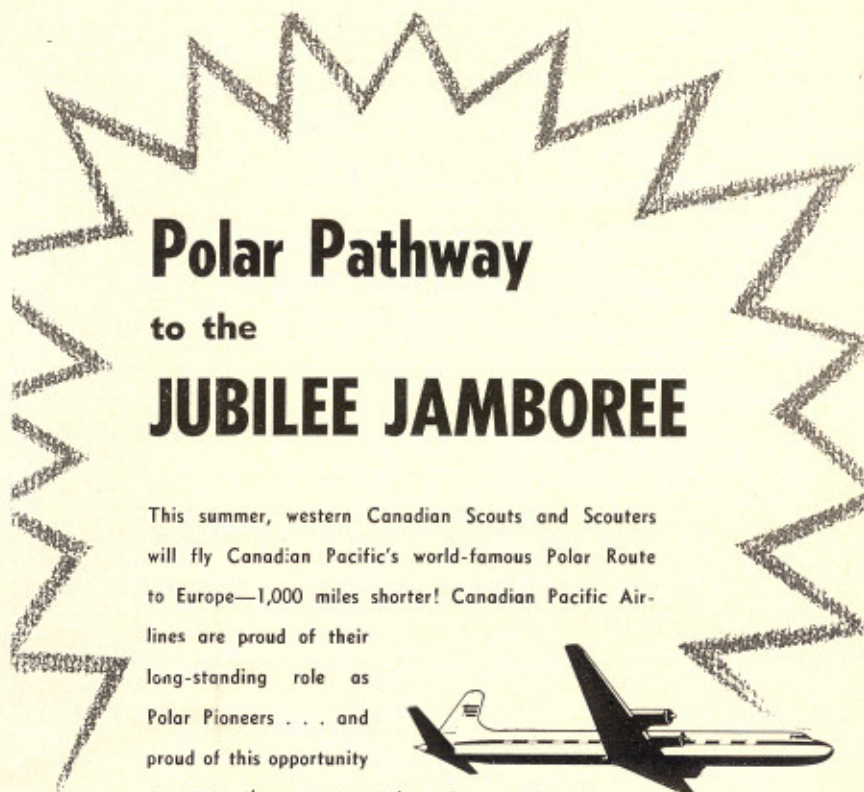
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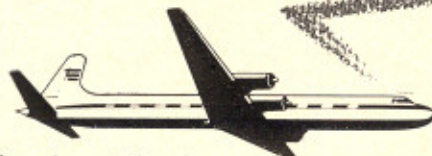
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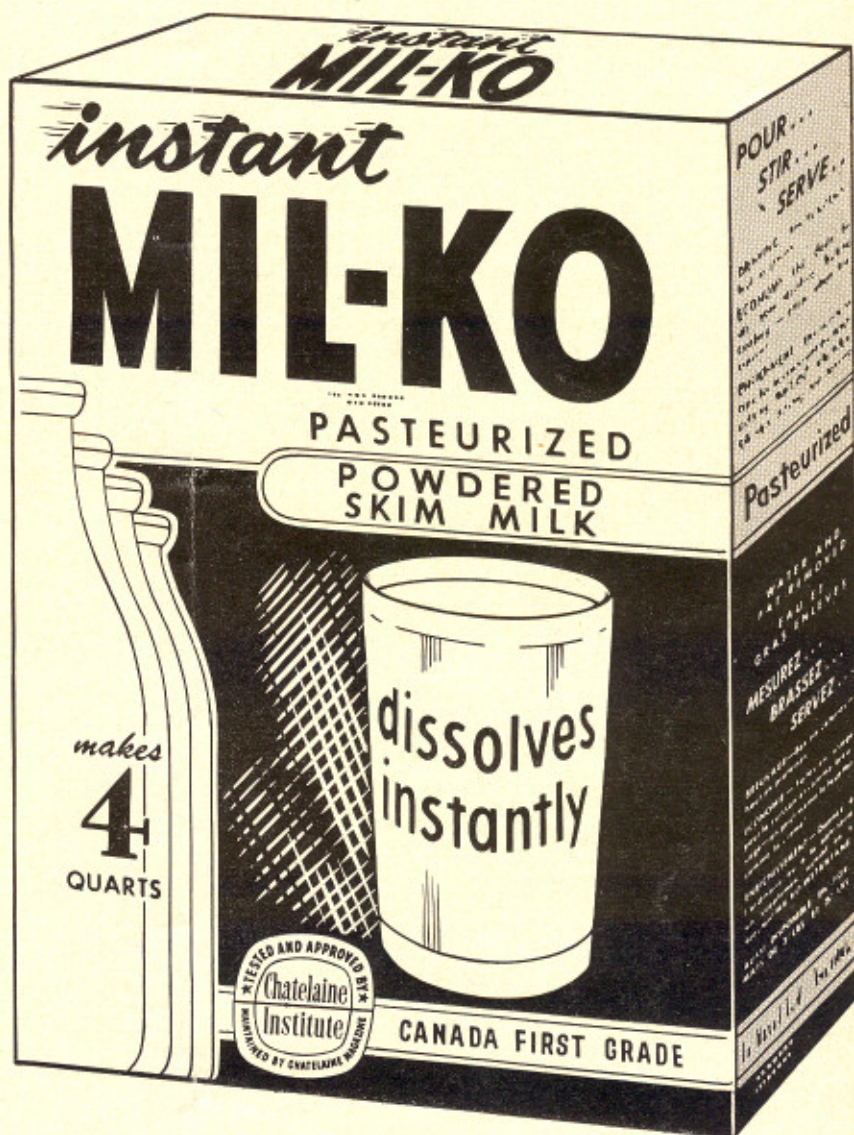
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