



THE
Scout Leader

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MARCH, 1958

THE

Scout Leader

VOLUME XXXV, NO. 7 MARCH, 1958

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

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

Chief Executive Commissioner
FRED J. FINLAY

Editor
G. N. BEERS

Secretary
JUDY HARWOOD

THIS MONTH

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Canadian Headquarters

306 METCALFE STREET . OTTAWA 4, ONT.



Scoutmaster Jack Young.

Dear Jack:

I was glad to hear that, at your last Court of Honour meeting, the subject of next summer's Troop camp was discussed and that tentative plans had been made for another fine summer.

You tell me that, in spite of an active programme and good food, you were bothered a little, last year, with homesickness among some of the younger boys, and you ask me if I have any specific suggestions to offer.

Homesickness is a very peculiar malady. While one may take every precaution against it, there is no assurance that it won't break out. However, there are certain things that can, and should, be done to minimize the possibility.

The first suggestion I would offer is to have Visitors' Day at the end of the camp, rather than at the beginning. To the boy who is inclined towards homesickness, the appearance of his parents can be a factor which, very often, tips the scales. The second suggestion is to look out for the boy who is inclined to wander off by himself. He is the boy who needs special attention, and it is important not only to get him into the Group activity but to find out the reason why he chose to go off on his own. He may be sensitive about something to which some of the other boys are drawing attention; he may have a physical defect, which is making him self-conscious, or he may have some imagined fear which is destroying his ability to enjoy himself. Usually, by chatting with the boy, these things can be brought into the open and the necessary steps taken to eliminate the cause of the trouble. Of course, it is most important that the boy's Patrol Leader should be brought into the picture, because he can be a vital factor in making sure that the boy is accepted as one of the gang and is kept busy as an active member of the Group. Make sure that they go to bed each night tired,

but not over-tired, so that they will not lie awake, conjuring up the imagined fears which come to some boys who have not camped before.

Lastly, my advice to the Leader is don't give in to homesickness by sending the boy home, until every attempt has been made to cure him. I think every leader should remember the old adage that, "The only thing to do, when you fall off a horse, is to get right back on"; the point being that, if you don't, you will probably never get on a horse again. The same thing, I think, holds true for homesickness at camp. Once a boy has been allowed to go home, because of homesickness, it is possible he will never return to camp.

I think we, as Leaders, should keep these thoughts before us when we are dealing with cases of homesickness in camp. This is a part of the growing-up process, and of the building of a mature individual. Don't let us admit failure too easily in order to avoid the obligation and responsibility of trying to eliminate a condition which, if not corrected, would be very detrimental.

With warmest regards,
Yours sincerely,

Chief Executive Commissioner.

Our cover picture

This photographic reproduction of the famous Scout picture, 'If I Were a Boy' by the English artist Carlos, was done by a Canadian Scouter, Fred Muscat, of St. Thomas, Ontario.

EMERGENCY CALL OUTS

By ASSISTANT SCOUTMASTER M. FERVEY, St. Eustache, Quebec

This excellent article on EMERGENCY CALL OUTS is taken from among the answers of a Part I Wood Badge Course. Not only is it of value to Scouters in their programming but it should prove a useful guide to Scouters writing their Part I Course.

At a recent Court of Honour meeting a method of rapid mobilization of the Troop was discussed and a plan decided upon. Since, in an emergency for which the Scout Troop may be mobilized, it is quite possible that the local telephone exchange would be out of action, the plan had to cater to such an event.

After some discussion, it was decided that the Troop area should be divided into four main "zones" and that the call-out should conform to a pattern based on the existence of these "zones". It was found impossible to relate a zone to a Patrol since the natural gangs in the Troop were not necessarily located in any particular part of the area. Therefore, the idea of Patrol turn-outs in an emergency was abandoned. Furthermore, such an emergency would require Troop services initially although there would be nothing to interfere with operations at a Patrol level once the actual turn-out had been effected.

Chain Reaction Call-out

The initial warning would be given to the Troop Leader who would call out two boys and then report to the rendezvous, and so on down the line until the whole Troop had been alerted. This would be done in accordance with the prearranged pattern which must, of course, be familiar to every boy so that, in the event of a boy not being available, the next in line would be called and told to carry out the duties of the absent boy. Thus the chain of command would not be broken. It is sometimes a good idea to make a chart of the key plan, illustrating the line of command.

It was agreed that the call-out instructions should be concise and to the point, containing only relevant information, i.e., dress, equipment, rendezvous and time of turn-out if not immediately. The nature of the emergency would not necessarily be revealed in the instructions. Such instructions might therefore read as follows:

"Turn out the Troop. Troop to report to Police Station immediately. Dress—warm clothing, rubber boots and Scout hat. Equipment—staves and flash lights."

The first trial turn-out was made almost two weeks after the plan had been presented to the Troop. It was made, without any previous warning, at 7.00 p.m. on a Monday evening and the instructions given to the Troop Leader were simply "Emergency turn-out practice—Troop report to Trinity Church hall immediately. Dress—uniform, warm outer clothing and rubber boots. Equipment—flashlights."

Poison Can 'Crisis'

Each boy was checked in at the rendezvous and told to report for further instructions at a control point about 300 yards away. There the Troop Leader gave them "the story", which was that an aircraft, flying over this area, had accidentally jettisoned a canister containing poison. The approximate course of the aircraft was given and also a full description of the canister. They were then told to sort themselves out into organized search parties and carry out a methodical search of the area covered by the aircraft's flight, which area they had to determine from the information given.

In spite of the fact that the night was dark and that the "canister" had "fallen" into a small tree, the wanted article was located in a surprisingly short time.

After recall to the rendezvous by a pre-arranged signal, the event was discussed and the following points were raised—three boys failed to turn out due to one boy forgetting his full duties. Judging by the reaction of these three boys when they heard about the scheme that they had missed, they won't be forgotten a second time!

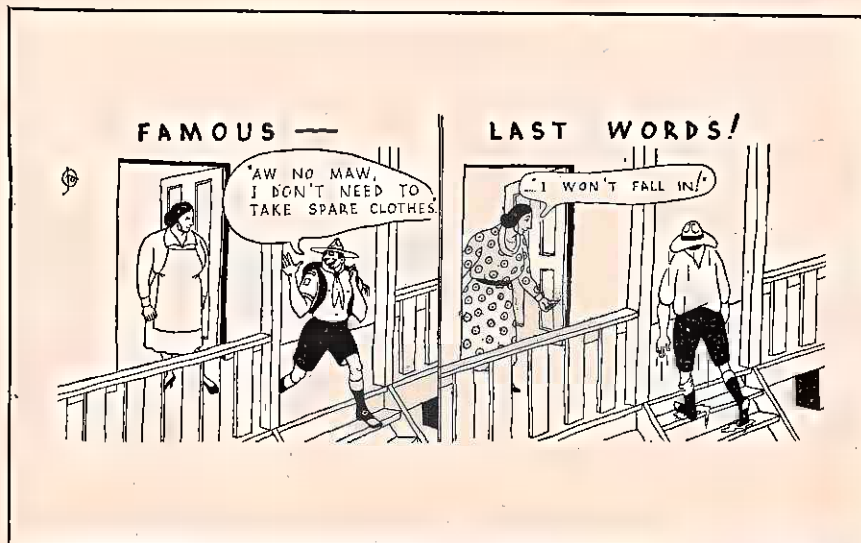
Some boys failed to bring the correct equipment because the message was not relayed clearly enough. It was therefore agreed that some practice in relaying messages was necessary and would be given in the near future.

Generally speaking, the turn-out was rapid and effective.

The "search" scheme was laid on purely to add interest to the exercise and that too worked very well.

Distinction Necessary

It is felt that a clear distinction should always be made between a practice and a genuine turn-out, otherwise the old maxim "familiarity breeds contempt" will almost certainly apply and may well have a serious effect in the rare event of a genuine emergency. For this reason, the word "practice" will always be included in the instructions whenever it is applicable. For similar reasons it is felt that the practical turn-out should not be staged too frequently.





Dear Editor:

I must confess that I was a little disappointed with the limited response I have received to my masterpiece, having received only three letters to date from other Scouters. All three of these Scouters agreed fully with my statements, without exception, and agreed that the points I raised should be given serious thought.

I have spoken to several of the local Scouters as well, and they too agree with my views. So far, I have yet to receive any criticism of my statements, although I'm sure there must be some who feel differently about the situation. I only wish more people, interested in Scouting would let me know their feelings on the matter. Could we pursue the subject a bit further through your publication.

G. S. Ireland, D.S.M.
(Victoria)

*** This is a summary of the letters received by Scouter Ireland as a result of his letter to the Editor in the January issue of *The Scout Leader*. We feel sure that more Scouters would like to consider this important subject and we encourage them to do so by sending along their comments to Mr. Ireland.**

Dear Editor:

I'd like to make some comments about your \$64,000 question published in the December issue of *The Scout Leader*, not because they have much value but they might make some readers angry enough to produce constructive thought.

Our Pack once had a first-rate Cubmaster who was also a Rover. Though he never had more than twenty boys in the circle, his Pack Concert was a real highlight; his programmes had excellent variety. But the key to it all was, that by keeping the Pack small, he was able to be a friend to each boy. That personal touch was the biggest secret, I think, in holding their loyalty. If that relationship could be built in the Pack and kept up in the Troop we'd have a bigger percentage going on to Rovers. But, it can only be done in comparatively small Packs and Troops.

It's a common practice to judge everything by size. The Pack with 48 members must seem, to the sponsor, twice as good as the one with 24, although the latter may be producing more Rovers in the long run. Then, turn-over is very difficult to measure and high membership means big and impressive badge records on which Scouters are sometimes judged.

None of your reasons for a boy leaving at fourteen seems to me half as important as the one which the boy often doesn't know—failure to give him responsibility through the Patrol System. It seems difficult to put this across to Scouters for we all have a healthy egotism which sometimes makes it difficult to let the boys have the limelight. Perhaps the Training Department could experiment with courses run completely on the Patrol System. This may be only one point, but by not emphasizing it enough we lose the boys and waste the other training.

As to uniform, I don't believe boys are opposed by nature to wearing shorts for they make a smart, serviceable and distinctive part of the uniform—one of the few really designed for boys' purposes. But in this country the shorts are the target of a lot of propaganda against doing anything different. If we don't do something to counter this—well, boys are as open to suggestion as anybody. However, when a boy comes into a Pack or Troop knowing that he's expected to wear the uniform and is given reasons for it and taught to take pride in it as a symbol of Scouting there just isn't any problem. There's a great tradition behind it if we take the trouble to find out and really sell it. This uniform has been worn by heroes, statesmen and fine fellows in all parts of the world; by donning it, the boy joins an honoured company.

Nine times out of ten the boy's attitude reflects that of his Scouter. A self-conscious or wishy-washy Leader is usually the source of any trouble. When, as happens now and then, a boy comes to Scouts in his newly bought uniform, full of pride in his appearance and is then told by his Scoutmaster that he really isn't expected to wear it—well,

what would you think of an outfit that treated you that way?

As a nation and as North Americans, we're a self-conscious lot—too much so for our own good. But if we can't overcome some of this in ourselves, what right have we to be in charge of character-building with other people's sons? This world needs, as never before, people with the strength of character to be different. Even in the face of jeers from blue-jeaned females we can train boys to have moral courage. The lad who's scared out of wearing shorts today may be scared or swayed from voting according to his convictions in the future.

Finally, I wonder how many Cubs recognize a Group Committee badge when they see one? Couldn't we have one buttonhole badge worn by all who have a hand in our great work as a symbol of the unity of the Movement? If Scouters and other interested adults wore the same badge that the boys do, I think it would mean much more to the boys. It would also be easier for the public to recognize.

Yours sincerely,
Don Mole,
Jack Head Harbour, Man.

Dear Sir:

The series of pictorial articles in *The Junior Leader* dealing with physical fitness appear at a time when there seems to be a general awakening to the need for more emphasis on physical education throughout the country.

This series of articles has aroused considerable interest among my boys with the result that I am inundated with questions to which I do not have the answers. It would help me greatly if you could supply me with the titles of any books dealing with general physical fitness, tumbling, gymnastics, etc., which might form the basis for future planning.

Kenneth N. Bacon,
1st Seven Islands Troop, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

Now that Canada seems to have moved up the population ladder of Scouting perhaps we should have our magazine scaled upward. Essentially it is a good little magazine. However, it seems to be "little" and contains no more than the essential.

I have seen Scout magazines from other countries and I feel that we could put out a fuller and more varied one with more features than we have had in the past. Oh, I know it would cost more but I don't think \$2.00 would be out of the way.

I would like to see:

1. A series of features on famous Canadians who were or are Scouts, e.g., L. B. Pearson or Pierre Berton.

2. More of those stories about little known Canadian oddities, i.e., the article on "O Canada" a year or two back.

3. A column of raw material for yarns as in "The Scouter".

4. More cartoons and jokes and what happened to "Famous Last Words"?

5. Articles on Scouting in other countries and their problems.

6. Let's hear from the International Bureau now that it is here.

7. Have a story competition or even just more stories for Leaders as well as Cubs and Scouts.

Since I've gone this far, I'll take the January 1958 copy and pull it apart.

I liked the Editorial, even more I liked Canadian Headquarters' 306 Metcalfe St.; this I feel is a real star in the magazine. The letters are a real pillar of opinions, I like them. I think that for the size of the magazine there is too much space given to

book reviews and while Scouting Digest is alright, it reads like a newspaper report. Here is a good place for these items,—not all through the magazine for it makes it appear cold and very impersonal. It certainly can not hold a candle to other Scout magazines which present some friendly personal reading.

Page 107—What connection does this title have to do with the article?

Page 110—The games are always valuable to an active Scouter.

Well perhaps you are used to this sort of griping and criticizing but I make the suggestions and comments because I feel you want to know what the response is among your readers.

I am enclosing \$1.00 for a renewal to my subscription to World Scouting which expired in December.

Yours sincerely,
John M. Eacott,
Box 583, Tillsonburg, Ont.

* This is a valuable comment which we very much appreciate receiving from the young man who was responsible for launching the sponsorship scheme to provide dollars to Scouts from other countries who wished to attend the World Jamboree held in Canada in 1955.

Here are the answers to some of his questions. The revenue from subscriptions is very small and would not affect an increase in the size one way or another.

1. The series of features on famous Canadians who were Scouts will be very closely investigated. We are not sure

about Pierre Burton but the Hon. L. B. Pearson, we have just discovered, was not a Scout.

2. We will do our best to dig out more Canadiana.

3. The idea for a yarn column is good and we have started to work on it.

4. Cartoons and jokes are difficult to obtain because of cost and inadequate source of supply. The "Famous Last Words" cartoonist has not been heard from and we don't know his new address.

5. This too is a good idea and we will see what we can do about obtaining information.

6. You will be hearing from the International Bureau.

7. Competitions do not seem to work, at least this has been our experience.

Dear Sir:

I am inquiring if you have or know if there are any tracking irons in Canada. The reason I'm asking is this: Mr. George Mallory, a former District Commissioner in England, and now settled in South Africa, has been searching for some. The entire Mallory family has worked so hard for the Scout and Guide Movements; his sister was my captain in England. I would appreciate it if you could find this information for me; it would be a nice gesture from Canada to South Africa.

Mr. Mallory's address is: Mr. George K. Mallory, P.O. Box 27, King Williams Town, C.P., South Africa.

Thank you,
Mrs. Gertrude Carey,
40 St. Matthews Ave.,
Hamilton, Ont.

N.B. JAMBOREE SHAPING UP

New Brunswick's first Scout Jamboree will be held next summer on a beautiful island in the middle of the Saint John River, commonly referred to as "The Rhine of North America". This famous Island Park, just outside Woodstock, is the agricultural centre of western New Brunswick and will be host to an expected 2,000 Scouts from July 5th to 12th inclusive.

A wonderfully varied programme is being planned for the Jamboree delegates and will include among other things, Council fires, band concerts, wild life displays, hikes, swimming, a Forest Service display, and a tour of New Brunswick's most recent power development Beechwood.



In addition to Scouts from the Maritime Provinces, Scouts from across Canada as well as from the United States are being urged to attend this Jamboree which, from all reports, promises to be of the best. In order to attend, a Scout must be at least Second Class as well as physically fit. As the deadline for applications is May 15th, 1958, Scouts are urged to obtain an application form as well as any additional details from their Provincial Headquarters. The medical form is to be completed just prior to the Jamboree.

Provincial Commissioner Eli Boyaner of Saint John has been selected as Camp Chief for this 1958 Jamboree.

EXCELLENT 1st CLASS HIKE REPORT

By SCOUTS LARRY GREGGAIN, MURRAY BECK, BARRY LANGDON
and BRUCE KRISLOCK

This interesting report by four Riverhurst, Saskatchewan, Scouts on their recent First Class Hike under winter conditions illustrates that Winter Camping can be loads of fun and also serves as an example of a well-planned 1st Class Journey.

We met at the legion hall at 2.00 p.m., January 2nd, 1958, with the equipment and rations which we had planned ourselves. Owing to snow conditions, we were advised to use a travois which we had lashed together by using a light pole and two staves; to this we secured a pup tent, sleeping bags, ground sheets and two of our pack sacks.

At 2.55 p.m. we left Riverhurst and carried out our verbal instructions to go West until we reached a pasture fence. The temperature was 20° above and there was a clear, southwest wind, 10 m.p.h. When we reached the fence at 3.25 p.m. we opened our sealed orders and found that we were to travel Southwest to a camp site marked on an enclosed map; we were also instructed to make a wild life survey during our hike.

After starting off we came to a big coulee—we had quite a time getting down and climbing up again with our gear. We finally got out and kept going until we hit No. 42 highway, that was 4.00 p.m. We then followed the highway to the top of the first hill when a rabbit darted across with Spotty, Murray's dog, in pursuit. From the highway we saw another jackrabbit and three pheasants, some sparrows and a magpie. Going down the second hill, Murray discovered his plastic bag of ice cubes had fallen off so he went back to search for it—we sure noticed the difference without him.

We left the highway at 5.10 p.m. and headed for the bushes where we were supposed to camp for the night. We reached the camp site at 5.30 p.m., unloaded and pitched our tent. We were surprised to find that we could drive steel stakes into the sandy soil. At 6.00 p.m. we began to cook supper: Barry had chuckwagon dinner; Murray had fish and chips; Larry had fried sausages and Bruce cooked rice and raisins. We all had cocoa to drink.

After supper we made our beds, cleaned up and then went for a run to warm up before turning in for the night. By 7.50 p.m. all of us were in bed as it was getting colder. We had quite a time squeezing into the tent especially Bruce who was last in. After talking for awhile our Scoutmaster came along at 8.00 p.m. with two committeemen

as well as our two Patrol Leaders; they left at 8.30 p.m. whereupon we must have sang for an hour before falling off to sleep.

We woke up to the tune of Spotty yapping in reply to a fox—this was about 3.00 a.m. At about 3.45 a.m. we got back to sleep, not waking up until 8.00 a.m. Larry got up and started the fire but we had to do our cooking on our Riverhurst grease lamps which we use when no wood is available. Barry cooked oatmeal porridge and bacon; Larry had fried bacon, cheese and Christmas pudding; Bruce cooked egg cubes, oatmeal and bacon and Murray had apple juice cubes, bacon and fried bread. Again we all had cocoa.

On Sunday morning the sky was clear, it was 3 below zero and there was very little wind from the Southwest. While we were cooking breakfast our Scoutmaster came along but he would only take our sleeping bags with him. He left in fifteen minutes.

We then cleaned up, packed our gear on the travois and started off Southwest at 9.45 a.m., towards the sand hills area where we arrived at 10.30 a.m. On

the way we saw one bush rabbit and while surveying the area until 11.30 a.m. we saw three sets of deer tracks and one set of coyote tracks. At twelve o'clock we cooked dinner. Bruce had hamburgers, carrots and potato chips; Murray cooked beef stew and peas; Barry had fish and chips and Larry raisins, a chocolate bar and cookies. We drank the melted milk cubes.

At 12.45 p.m. we started on the homeward trek, taking a different route back to the highway and on the way we spotted four flocks of Prairie chicken and a pair of pheasants. We followed the highway to the top of the hill, then struck East across the fields. Here we saw three flocks of partridges. The temperature was now up to 20° above and the Southwest wind was blowing at about 12 m.p.h. We crossed through the same big coulee, but you can bet that we found a better place to cross.

When we were in sight of the town, Murray said his feet were sore, but he wasn't getting a ride on that travois. We arrived back in town at 4.05 p.m. and we all agreed that, in spite of any hardships, we had a good time.



"It looks good on you Akela".

Saint George:

Patron Saint of England

The leaves of the calendar are being turned almost too quickly for it doesn't seem any time at all when we were spinning a yarn to our boys last year about one of the Patron Saints of the British Isles. Here is a rather abbreviated story about the adventurous legend of Saint George, the Patron Saint of England, Aragon and Portugal.

On April 23rd, 270 A.D., at Lydda, Palestine, St. George was born into a very distinguished family, his grandfather having been Governor of Cappadocia, and his father Governor of Mitylene. These events in Asia Minor were, of course, a far cry from the shores of the British Isles.

Soldier of Roman Empire

George, he was not St. George then, entered the military service of the Roman Empire and at 20 years of age had won for himself quite a reputation with the result that at 22, he was sent on an important mission to Britain. At that time the Roman Empire was divided—Diocletian was Emperor at Rome and Constantius at York, England. It was natural that George be sent to Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, for there was buried Joseph of Arimathea whom George numbered among his forebears. It is not clear whether George was already a Christian at this time or whether he was converted at Glastonbury, an ancient seat of Christianity; in any case, the important point is that he became closely linked with Glastonbury.

His mission was to aid the Emperor Constantius and his wife Helena and at their court he was indeed a welcome visitor for he was a close friend of their son Constantine who was also in the army. Both Constantius and Helena were English born.

Scarcely was George back in Lydda when Diocletian decreed that Christianity was to be destroyed. George went to Court to speak on behalf of his friends and fellow worshippers; for this 'good deed' he was tortured and put to death on Good Friday, April 23rd, 303 A.D. He was then buried at Lydda.

Again the legend does not make it clear whether George converted Helena to Christianity but it seems likely.

Many Churches Built

She, along with her Emperor husband, built a Church at Glastonbury, in memory of their friend George. Three years later their son became the sole Emperor—Constantine the Great. Twenty years later Helena set out on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem to seek for the True Cross, and there she built another church in memory of George the 'martyr'. She brought back to Glastonbury a fragment of the True Cross which is encased in the sceptre of King Edward the Confessor which is still used to crown the Kings and Queens of England.

At Lydda, Constantine the Great built the church of St. George as well as dedicating to his former friend a window in his Great Church of St. Sophia in Byzantium. He declared St. George the Patron Saint of his native land. In all, more than 20 churches were built in memory of St. George, the Christian.

Crusaders Adopted George as Patron Saint

England, however, did not yet know George as her Patron Saint nor did she take his favourite Red Rose for her emblem. It was not until the Crusades that the English became acquainted with the Saint. Although the paynims had destroyed St. George's Church at Lydda, powerful miracles were known to work in the immediate vicinity and in time English seamen who travelled the Eastern Mediterranean 'adopted' him and wore his red cross on their tunics. It is said that Richard Coeur de Lion himself, along with Geoffrey de Boulogne, witnessed some miracles and in their battles against the Saracens, one particular knight—a phantom St. George—led the charge. Richard then made 'St. George' his battle cry and upon recapturing Lydda rebuilt St. George's Church.

It was King Edward III who gave the Saint's name a new, and more formal significance. This king was romantically anxious to re-found the order of Chivalry after the pattern of the Round Table for he had been brought up on the stories of King Arthur and he recalled that these Knights had also been of the Brotherhood of St. George. He and his wife, Philippa, then made a pilgrimage to Glastonbury where King Arthur's tomb and the Church of St. George are situated. There he founded his Order which was to include women as well as men; on April 23rd, 1350, he and twenty-five Knights vowed at Windsor to dedicate their lives to God's service. Today this Order is better known by its less solemn name, the Order of the Garter. The principal jewel worn in the Order is called the George and it bears the cross of St. George.



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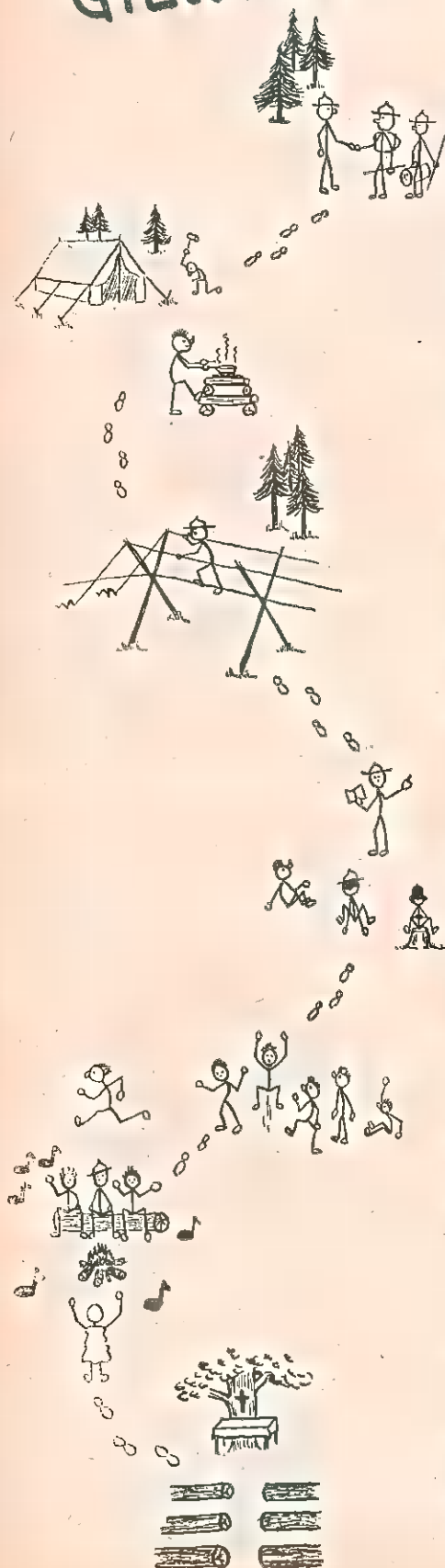


limited

Wood Badge Training Courses

All Part II Courses are open to Scouters in any part of Canada provided that the applications are submitted through District or Provincial Commissioners. Watch for further information in your Provincial or District bulletins.

PROVINCE	DATE	PLACE	COURSE LEADER
TROOP SCOUTERS			
BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON	April 5-13	Park Ridge Camp near Oliver	C. MacNaughton
	Aug. 23-31	Camp Coldwell near Nanaimo	W. Lawrence
ALBERTA	May 10-11, 17-18-19, 24-25, 31, June 1	Camp Clem Gardner near Calgary	A. T. Jenkyns
MANITOBA (Prairie Course)	Aug. 9-17	Gimli	J. Spittlehouse
ONTARIO	May 3-4, 10-11, 17-18-19, 24-25	Camp of the Crooked Creek	George Jones
	July 12-20	Blue Springs	Fred Whiskin
	Aug. 9-17	Blue Springs	
QUEBEC	Sept. 6-13	Lovering Lake near Magog	William Bryce
NEW BRUNSWICK (Maritime Course)	July 19-27	Central New Brunswick	Eli Boyaner
CREW SCOUTERS			
ONTARIO	July 20-26		John Snow
PACK SCOUTERS			
BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON	June 21-28	Cariboo Camp	Don Schutz
	Aug. 16-23	Lac La Hache Camp Byng near Gibson	R. MacDonald
MANITOBA (Prairie Course)	Aug. 2-8	Gimli	W. Hardiman
ONTARIO	May 31-June 1 June 7-8, 14-15, 21-22	Camp of the Crooked Creek	D. Crombie
	July 6-12	Blue Springs	James Musson
	Aug. 17-23	Blue Springs	John Pace
QUEBEC	June 21-25	Camp Tamaracouta	
	Aug. 23-24, 30-31 Sept. 1	Camp Jackson Dodds	
NEW BRUNSWICK (Maritime Course)	July 13-18	Yoho Lake, near Fredericton	S. A. Hopper
NOVA SCOTIA	June 23-28	Miller's Lake	James Mackie



THE DANGERS OF THIN ICE

All across Canada old Jack Frost is starting to lose his grip. On rivers, lakes, ponds and creeks, ice that may have been safe yesterday is a potential killer today. With chilling regularity we will soon be reading of the many lives lost through ice accidents due to lack of knowledge and just plain foolishness.

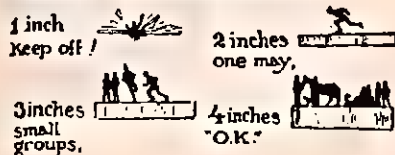
At this time of year it is important that we as Scouters impress on our boys the fact that ice on any body of water should be treated with great caution. In fact "KEEP OFF" should be our watchword during late February and all of March.

Now is the time for you and your Troop to train yourselves in the necessary precautions to be taken against ice accidents and dangers; at the same time be prepared to be of use to others who might get into trouble.

When Is Ice Safe?

The drawing below outlines clearly the safety factor in ice thickness.

RIME AND REASON



During Troop meetings and outdoor activities your Scouts should be constantly reminded of the dangers of thin ice. Do this and follow the suggestions outlined and your Scouts will not become central figures in thin ice tragedies that are so prevalent during early Spring.

Practising Ice Rescues

It would be well to devote an entire Troop meeting to explaining ice dangers and having your gang practise the methods of prevention and rescue. Games, yarns and showing of the "Ice Rescue" film available from the Training Department, Canadian Headquarters, could make a very interesting meeting.

Here are a few of the more accepted methods of ice rescue:—

(a) *Human Chain*—Each Scout grasps the feet of the chap in front of him and slowly pushes out over the ice to the victim. By pulling together they drag the victim to safety.

(b) *Pole or Rope*—The best method is from the shore with the use of a long

pole or lifeline. In this way no other lives will be endangered.

(c) *Head and Sled*—A toboggan or sleigh is pushed ahead of the rescuer and the victim grabs this and is again pulled to safety.



Illustrations redrawn from the Danish Ice Safety Book "Nar Isen Brister"

(d) *Ladder*—Of a similar nature is the use of a ladder pushed out over the ice. The victim can grab the rung of the ladder and pull himself out or if he is too weak a rescuer can crawl out and effect the rescue. A board, pole or even a hockey stick is useful in this type of rescue. It is a good idea to have a ladder handy at the location of a popular skating spot on any lake, river or stream. The point to remember here is that if you must venture out on the ice your weight should be spread over as much of the surface as possible. Legs and arms should be spread-eagled. Never walk upright. Move slowly and cautiously.

Shock and Fear

These are the two killers in ice accidents. Treat shock by keeping the patient warm—by wrapping him with warm coats and blankets. As soon as possible get him indoors and in front of a fire and into a dry set of clothes. A brisk rub down will restore blood circulation quickly. If the victim is unconscious nothing should be given him to drink; if conscious and able to swallow give him hot sweet tea, coffee, milk or a teaspoon of fresh Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia in a glass of water.

Fear and subsequent panic can turn an unpleasant dunking into a fatality. It is imperative that you reassure the victim by talking to him, telling him to "keep his head" and to show evidence that help is on the way. If you should be the unlucky one to break through the ice remember, don't panic. If the ice is thin do not attempt to climb back on it, but spread your arms over the surface, and wait for assistance.

Never skate alone. If, however, you find yourself in the "drink" with no

help, carefully break the ice further until you have a solid surface in front of you. With arms fully extended, and taking as much weight as possible roll out at full length, sideways. Now crawl ashore distributing your weight over as much of the ice surface as possible.

Remember ice rescue is similar to water rescue, if you can get the victim out without endangering yourself so much the better. If you have to go then take the precautions outlined.



A good rule to follow is: Reach—throw—go. Here are some ideas for the Troop meeting: 1, Organize an ice rescue team that has been drilled in the various methods. 2, Organize an ice patrol in your community. 3, Check potential danger spots and place warning signs where necessary and rescue equipment where possible. 4, Local police or fire department will co-operate. Invite a policeman or fireman to your next meeting for a yarn on ice rescue. 5, Practise ice rescues on land so that everyone knows what his job is in case of emergency. 6, Brush up on rescue knots and lifeline throwing. 7, Instruct your Scouts to warn younger members of their families of the dangers. 8, Have the Troop arrange a demonstration for the Pack, coupled with a short yarn on the danger at this time of year. 9, Organize an ice accident prevention poster competition. Finished products could be displayed on the Troop bulletin board, in the local library, school bulletin boards or any other spot in town where they will be seen and remembered.

Scouters across Canada will be doing a real service to their communities and certainly to their Scouts and families if they take time to point out the facts that have been outlined in this article. Prevention—Preparedness that should be your Troop when it comes to ice rescue.



SCOUTING Digest

Request for Bulletins

We recently received a request from Mr. W. J. Boshuisen who is Editor of the Netherlands' Scout magazine, "Dr. A. E. Hermanspost". Mr. Boshuisen is making a collection of Scout magazines of all shapes and sizes and now has over 200 different ones from around the World.

Mr. Boshuisen will gladly exchange a Dutch Scouting magazine with anyone sending him a Group District or Provincial Scout News Sheet.

Please send your magazines direct to Mr. W. J. Boshuisen, Editor "Dr. A. E. Hermanspost", van Berckstraat 67, Driebergen, Netherlands.

Good Turns

A Christmas 'Good Turn' brought smiles and happiness to a distraught Windsor, Ontario, family whose house had burned down last summer and who were further upset by the critical condition of the Mother who was then in the hospital after being knocked down by a car as she was stepping off a bus.

Two fourteen-year-old Scouts, Wayne Mazzali and Don Mangin, both of the 42nd Windsor Troop, on hearing of the family's misfortunes, wasted little time in organizing some Christmas cheer.

In a week they canvassed other members of the Troop, spoke to local store owners and told friends about it.

The result: Three bumper baskets of fruit, candy, games—and three frozen chickens.

Scout Mazzali remarked, "It was certainly worthwhile when we saw the faces of the five young children.

Scouts and Cubs of the 2nd Oakville, Ontario, Group successfully tried a very different Christmas 'good turn' when they carried the bulging grocery bags for shoppers at the local supermarket. The shopper in turn gave the boy a can of food—any kind; these cans were later sorted and handed over to the Salvation Army for distribution in Christmas hampers.

A cheque to assist in the work with mentally handicapped children was presented by the Saint John, New Brunswick, Rover Roundtable to Roy D. Cosman, executive director of the New Brunswick division, Canadian Mental Health Association.

The money was raised at a handicraft display; this is the third year the group has assisted the Mental Health Association.

New Badge for Porcupine Hills

The Porcupine Hills District in Alberta recently supplied themselves with a new and very decorative District Badge. Its design was decided upon by having a contest among the boys of the District—Scout Lynn Rice of the 3rd Claresholm Troop produced the winning artwork.

The predominantly blue and orange badge shows the Porcupine Hills and Willow Creek in the background and a large porcupine, several Prairie Roses, and the provincial flower of Alberta, in the foreground.

For the information of other Districts, the Narrow Fabric & Weaving Company of Galt, Ontario manufactured this District badge.

Calgary Scouts Take 'Learning to Live' Course

A forward step in encouraging Scouts to earn the Religion and Life Award has been taken by the 34th Troop at First Baptist Church in Calgary, Alberta. This church has produced in printed form, a most attractive booklet under the title "A Course of Christian Instruction for the 34th Calgary Boy Scout Troop".

The theme of the course is "Learning to Live" and it is worked out in six parts: "Learning to Form Character, Learning to Meet the Tests of Life, Learning to Become Useful, Learning to Overcome Difficulties, Learning to Make Great Decisions, and Learning to Live Like Christ".

The booklet was produced under the direction of Rev. J. Gordon Jones,

O.B.E., Ph.D., D.D., who has since left Calgary and is now Minister of First Baptist Church in Vancouver.

Help Eskimo Scouts!

Under the auspices of the Department of Northern Affairs, Educational Division, a new Scout Group has been organized at Baker Lake in the Northwest Territories. Baker Lake is in the Keewatin District nearly 300 miles north of Port Churchill.

Mr. R. Patterson, a former Saskatchewan Scouter is Cubmaster, Mr. Duncan Pryde of the Hudson's Bay Company is Scoutmaster and the Assistant Scoutmaster is Mr. Tagoona, an Eskimo who is probably the first Eskimo Scouter in Canada. He will take full charge of the Troop when Mr. Pryde is transferred in two years time.

Mr. Terrence Golding, the school teacher at Baker Lake informs us that there is need for help as these boys, 11 Cubs and 11 Scouts, have no opportunity to earn money.

Perhaps some Troop in another part of Canada would like to adopt the Baker Lake Group and assist them where possible with the purchase of books and other supplies.

Uniforms of course are badly needed and Troops and Packs are invited to send uniform parts, caps, hats, shirts, jerseys, etc., to the Relationships Department at Canadian Headquarters who will see that they are shipped to Baker Lake.

This appeal has the full support of the Chief Executive Commissioner and it is hoped that there will be a ready and generous response.

Free Jamboree Stamp

To introduce our complete line of 'Scout Stamp Approvals, we offer absolutely free one mint copy of the stamp issued by France in 1947 to commemorate the 6th World Jamboree. Send 10c in coin to cover mailing costs.

Topical Stamps — Box 732 — London, Canada

Canadian Boys and Girls Are Reading Good Literature

A recent press release from the Teen Age Book Club of Canada announces that over 130,000 books have been purchased by young people across the Dominion since February, 1957.

This is a heartening indication that young people *will* read, given the books proper to their interests.

Through T.A.B. Clubs operating in grades 7 to 12 teenagers may select from a list of 16 carefully chosen paper bound books each month during the school year. Books are priced at 30 cents to 40 cents, these books are reprints of classics, adventure stories, historical fiction and non-fiction, science fact and fiction, and other areas of particular interest to young people. More than 40,000 Dominion teenagers are enrolled in T.A.B.'s good reading programme.

If you would like further information regarding Teen Age Book Club of Canada write their offices at 462 Front Street, Toronto 2B, Ont.

Used Stamps for Scouting

There is a continuing need for used postage stamps which should be forwarded direct to the Boy Scouts International Bureau, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont. The revenue from the sale of these stamps is used to promote work with handicapped Scouts throughout the world. Tell your boys about this International Good Turn today.

Chicken Barbeque Earns \$110 For Quebec Scouts

We were very pleased to hear that Scouts from Bourlamaque Val d'Or, Quebec, raised \$110 by sponsoring a chicken barbeque early in December, 1957, at the local Kinsmen playground. 75 per cent of this total or \$85 was given to the local welfare centre.

Ontario Drivers Urged To Follow Scouts

The 'good deed once a day' slogan of our Movement is being held up as an example to Ontario's 2,000,000 motorists. W. B. G. Reynolds, Ontario highway safety commissioner, said that such a resolution if adopted by motorists could result in a positive habit of driving courtesy, "the only kind of habit

that has a really good chance of eliminating many of Ontario's 1,000-odd annual fatal accidents".

Rovers and driving Scouts might well take to heart the suggested daily courtesies:

Hold back from blocking an intersection so other drivers can enter a stopped or slowly-moving traffic line.

Slow down or stop when pedestrians need a chance to cross a street.

Signal all intended speed or direction changes, turns or stops.

Leave ample space for vehicles needing to pass.

"Camping" for 11th Kitchener

We have recently received an interesting report from Assistant Scoutmaster Murray Fried, 11th Kitchener Ontario Group, telling of their 6th annual Scout "Camping Trip".

Previous camps have taken the Troop to Haliburton Ont., Buffalo N.Y., Montreal Que., the Adirondack Mountains, Algonquin Park Ont., Detroit Mich., Cleveland Ohio, and New York City. This year they plan to travel over 1,000 miles to the Boy Scouts of America 'Camp Belzer' near Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.

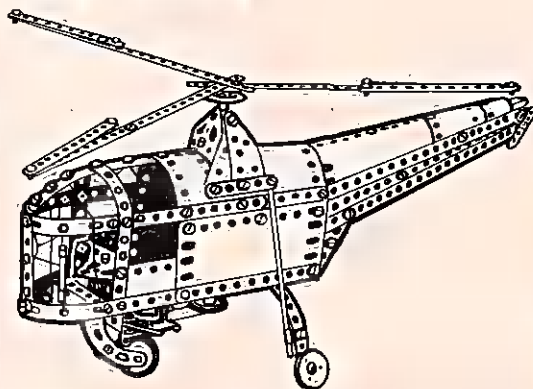


Cub Scouters . . .

FOR THAT SECOND STAR OR THE TOYMAKER'S
BADGE, SUGGEST A MECCANO MODEL.

You can spare yourself and the boys a lot of head-scratching by suggesting that they make a Meccano model for their Second Star. Acceptable models can be made from any set from the No. 2 outfit onwards, and older lads will appreciate being able to use their larger sets for models acceptable as part of the work towards their Toymaker's Badge.

Boys love working with Meccano—it's fun, but it's more than fun. And the boys like that part of it too. They love to show their ingenuity, display their skill, and exercise their talents in Meccano projects. Their parents appreciate their boys' interests being directed to Meccano, because Meccano provides such valuable training for technical careers.



Shown is a Meccano model that Cubmasters have found acceptable, the Helicopter from the No. 5 Set. Many more can be chosen from the Meccano manuals with the No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 sets.

MECCANO

L I M I T E D

675 King Street West, Toronto

— HONOURS AND AWARDS —

His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., Governor-General of Canada, in his capacity as Chief Scout for Canada, is pleased to announce the following Honours and Awards on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Founder of The Boy Scout Movement, February 22nd, 1958.

Silver Acorn—6

For Distinguished Service

Mr. J. Newell Stephenson, Gardenvale, Quebec.
Mr. John W. H. Miner, Granby, Quebec.
Mr. Herman R. Conley, Windsor, Quebec.
Colonel Russell P. Locke, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. George Samuel Audley, Edmonton, Alberta.
Mr. Charles V. Nunn, Toronto, Ontario.

Silver Cross—2

For Gallantry with Considerable Risk

Scout John Bateman, 15, 1st York Mills Troop, Willowdale, Ontario—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing two and a half year old Peggy Clarke, who was trapped in a runaway outboard motor boat. Scout Bateman deserves added credit as he continued with the rescue despite a badly lacerated foot caused by his foot being caught in the propeller.
Scout David Norton, 12, 14th First United Church Troop, St. Catharines, Ontario—For the extremely efficient manner in which he, assisted by two other men, completed the rescue of Bruce Moore, by bringing him to safety with the aid of a life preserver.

Gilt Cross—3

For Gallantry with Moderate Risk

Scout Gilles Bellefleur, 15, 4th Welland Troop, Welland, Ontario—For the extremely efficient manner in which he rescued Jacques Coulombe who had attempted and completed half of a hundred foot crossing.
Scout Douglas Cornell, 14, 1st Beaver Valley Troop, Thornbury, Ontario—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing eight year old Sheldon Rear after he had fallen through thin ice, by bringing him to safety with the aid of a long limb.
Scout Gregory Garrett, 14, 3rd Barrie Troop, Barrie, Ontario—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in launching a rowboat and rescuing Myrna Webster and Ronald Bouchard after their boat had over-turned in extremely rough water.

Medal for Meritorious Conduct—3

Scout Bruce Milton McGhan, 14, 1st Wye Troop, South Edmonton, Alberta—For the efficient manner in which he removed five children from their home, which was in danger of catching fire as it was twelve feet from a burning garage and the calm way in which he summoned adult help and successfully assisted in bringing the fire under control.
Scout William Mickethwaite, 13, 219th Troop, Toronto, Ontario—For his clear thinking and presence of mind in preventing Douglas Curren from receiving fatal burns when he was enveloped in flames due to a gasoline explosion.
Scout Allan Whicker, 16, 4th Winnipeg Troop, Winnipeg, Manitoba—For the calm and efficient manner in which he rescued and applied artificial respiration to three year old Valerie Moon after she had fallen from a boat dock into water 25 feet deep.

Cornwell Scout Certificate—1

Scout Robert Bruce Manning Bonefant, 13, 52nd Troop, Edmonton, Alberta—For his remarkable Scout-like determination and fortitude.

Certificate of Merit for Gallantry—3

Scout Wayne Boyd, 13, 1st Sayward Troop, Sayward P.O., British Columbia—For the efficient manner in which he, aided by a long piece of lumber, rescued Delwin Flesh when the ice on which he was skating gave way.
Scout Gerald Murphy, 12, 1st Southport Troop, Southport, Prince Edward Island—For the efficient manner in which he rescued Joseph Fay who was in danger of drowning when he was thrown in the water after his tricycle hit a protective log around the edge of a wharf.
Scout Donald Gordon Shannon, 15, 1st Riondel Troop, Riondel, British Columbia—For his presence of mind in rescuing Donald Andrusiak from drowning after he became weak and panicky and could swim no further.

Certificate of Meritorious Conduct—2

Scout Jeffrey Charles Kidd, 14, 7th South Burnaby Troop, Burnaby, British Columbia—For his clear thinking and presence of mind in applying a tourniquet to a woman's leg with considerable difficulty as she struggled continuously, successfully stopping the bleeding.
Scout Morley Richardson, 16, 1st Fergus Troop, Fergus, Ontario—For the efficient manner in which he, aided by two young men, rescued four adults after their plane crashed in Belwood Lake.

Letter of Commendation for Meritorious Conduct—4

Scoutmaster Charles Garceau, 32, St. Jean de Baptiste de Grandmere Troop, Grandmere, P.Q.—For the efficient manner in which he applied artificial respiration to two year old Michael Arnault after his mother had retrieved his limp body from an excavation full of water.
Scout Michael Malley, 12, Hudson Troop, Hudson, Quebec—For the efficient manner in which he assisted in the rescue of two small children who had fallen through the ice and were in danger of drowning.
Scout Gurdon Peck, 16, 1st Hainstock Troop, Olds, Alberta—For the efficient manner in which he released the arm of a sixty-nine year old man when it became wedged in the belt of a swather.
Assistant Cubmaster Frank Steele, 37th Ottawa Pack, Ottawa, Ontario—For the calm and efficient manner in which he, hearing the whistle of an approaching train and seeing a young child struggling to free a stroller with a baby in it which was wedged between the rails, leaped out of his car and pulled the stroller free, seconds before the train passed the crossing at a fast speed.

Certificate of Merit for Good Services to Scouting—2

Mr. Rodney F. Ancrum, Vice President, Western (Montreal) District Council, Montreal, Que.
Mr. A. C. Harold Rodgers, Treasurer, Western (Montreal) District Council, Montreal, Que.

Bar to the Medal of Merit—3

For Additional Good Services to Scouting

Mr. Robbert Hartog, Scoutmaster, 81st Toronto Sea Scout Troop, Toronto, Ontario.
Mr. John A. Snow, Deputy Area Commissioner, York Central Area, Willowdale, Ontario.
Mr. Jas. W. Glass, Assistant District Commissioner, Ottawa, Ontario.

Medal of Merit—30*For Good Services to Scouting*

Mrs. Reva Cheriton, Commissioner for Cubs, Hamilton, Ont.
 Miss Gladys Harton, Cubmaster, 47th Vancouver St. Mark's Group, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mrs. Annie Kate Bedford, Cubmaster, Montreal, Que.
 Miss Mary Katherine Johnson, Cubmaster, 27th "A" Pack; Assistant District Commissioner (Cubs), Fort Rouge District, Winnipeg, Man.
 Miss Dorothy Mabel Poole, Assistant Cubmaster, 1st Winnipeg; Assistant District Commissioner (Cubs), Assiniboia East District, St. James, Winnipeg, Man.
 Mr. Donald C. Boyd, District Commissioner, Toronto Riverdale District, Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. George F. Grinyer, Regional Commissioner, Greater Toronto Region, Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. Alfred Gummersall, Assistant Area Commissioner for Rover Scouts, Willowdale, Ont.
 Mr. Sidney T. Harvey, District Commissioner, University District, Toronto, Ont.
 Mr. Vernon William Pink, Cubmaster, 47th Winnipeg; District Cubmaster, Pembina District, Winnipeg, Man.
 Mrs. A. Louise Tasman, Cubmaster, 1st Sydney (Christ Church) Group; District Cubmaster, Sydney, N.S.
 Mr. Ian MacLachlan, District Commissioner, Kingston, Ont.
 Mr. Stanley Ploughman, Assistant Cubmaster, Port Perry, Ont.
 Mr. Douglas Wardel, Scoutmaster, 1st Oriole Troop, Willowdale, Ont.
 Mr. George W. T. Ashe, District Scoutmaster, Ottawa, Ont.
 Mr. Albert Bader, Member of Executive Committee, North Waterloo District, Kitchener, Ont.

Mr. William W. Hamilton, Assistant District Commissioner (Camping) North Waterloo District, Waterloo, Ont.
 Mr. Marcus B. Fennell, Cubmaster, Saskatoon, Sask.
 Mr. Leonard Sykes, Assistant District Commissioner for Wolf Cubs, Calgary, Alta.
 Mr. Wilfred C. Forsyth, Cubmaster, 3rd Flin Flon; District Cubmaster, Flin Flon District, Flin Flon, Man.
 Mr. Leslie F. Cashman, District Commissioner, Quesnel, B.C.
 Mr. Jack Burns, Chairman, Metropolitan Training Committee, Member, Metropolitan Executive Committee, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Alfred Foster Frogley, Scoutmaster, 51st Winnipeg; Scoutmaster 1st Winnipeg Crippled Children's, Winnipeg, Man.
 Mr. Harry H. Hamper, Member, Metropolitan Executive Committee and Chairman of Metropolitan Water Safety Committee, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Clarence Tibbatts, Scoutmaster, 1st Birtle Group, Birtle, Man.
 Mr. Cecil A. Reade, President, Kerrisdale District Council and Member of Metropolitan Committeeman Training Team, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. Frederick James Topping, President, Fraser District Council, Vancouver, B.C.
 Mr. George H. Adams, Cubmaster, 2nd Dauphin Pack, Dauphin, Man.
 Mr. Cyril Henry Maggs, Assistant District Commissioner, Montreal West, Montreal, Que.
 Mr. Gordon Alan Phillips, Assistant District Commissioner, Training, Brandon, Man.



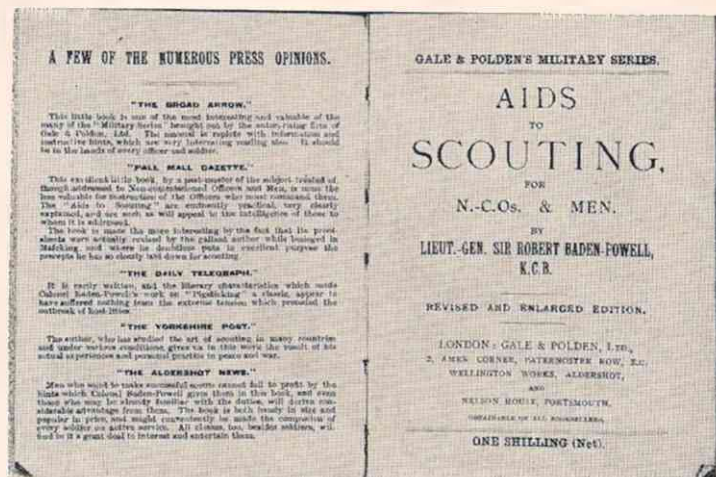
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Drink Coca-Cola and enjoy its sparkling quality: Over fifty-eight million times a day someone, somewhere enjoys Coca-Cola in over 100 countries.

HEADQUARTERS MUSEUM

This small book was donated by the late Deputy Chief, Executive Commissioner W. L. Currier. The book was written by B.-P. actually during the siege of Mafeking as a textbook to guide young soldiers in Scouting skills which he had evolved as a then new method of soldiering, in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Great was B.-P.'s astonishment, when he returned to England, to find his book was being used by schoolmasters for instructional purposes and that the boys themselves were learning the skills outlined in the publication. B.-P. after much persuasion decided to re-write the book, slanting it especially towards boys.



This plate was a donation by Miss Lillian Poltrick, Field Commissioner in the Province of Quebec, to whom it was given by a friend. A similar plate was found on display at the Neighbourhood Services in Ottawa. It was purchased by Mr. Alex Dayton of Ottawa and was presented by him to the Boy Scouts Association.

After the Relief of Mafeking all manner of souvenirs were produced, in china, tin, celluloid buttons, handkerchiefs, tablecloths, chair covers, etc. Each bore the likeness of B.-P., with wide-brimmed Stetson, later to be adopted as the now familiar Scout Hat.

This letter was written by B.-P. from Quebec when he was on a Trans-Canada Tour in 1910. It was in reply to Scout Samuel G. Nicholls who had written to B.-P. to tell him that he was a member of the Stag Patrol in a new Troop which had recently been organized in Toronto.

In donating this piece of memorabilia to the museum Mr. Nicholls wrote, saying "I had forgotten about the letter but when looking through an old trunk it turned up".

It is interesting to note the 1910 version of the Scout's Promise, it was somewhat similar to the present Cub Promise. B.-P. must have kept this in the back of his mind until he organized the Wolf Cub branch of the Movement in 1916, some six years later.

Quebec:

8. Sept 1910

I hope that each member of the
Stag Patrol of the St. Lukes
Toronto Troop will do his
best - not only now or next
week but for the rest of his life -
to carry out the Scouts promise:
To honour God as the King.
To know and obey the Scout Law.
To do a good turn to somebody
every day.
R. Baden-Powell - Chief Scout.

GAMES

Share your favourite games with other Scout Groups! We would like to see these or any variations on old themes which you might have developed. Constructive and learning-type games are an important part of our Scout programmes.

CUBS

(From a Training Course)

Whirling Wheels

Sixes fall in "wheel-spoke" formation. At the centre of the wheel is a heap of bean bags one for each competing Six. On the word "Go" each No. 6 player grabs a bean bag from the heap, runs round the wheel anticlockwise and back to the outside of his "spoke", then the bean bag is passed to player No. 5. No. 5 then runs round the wheel and returns to the end of his "spoke" and so on until all of the players have completed the course. The Six to regain its original formation first, with bean bag in the centre, wins.

Breezes

One Cub is chosen for the Dragon and has his home in one corner of the room. The other Cubs are the breezes and move gently about the room. No Cub may stand quite still. When Baloo calls "Breezes blow north", all Cubs rush to the north and touch the wall. The Dragon tries to catch as many as he can, and any Cub who is caught joins the Dragon and tries to catch the others when the next compass direction is called.

Monkeys

The Sixes line up as for a team race. Each Cub in turn must balance his cap lightly on his head upside down and caper to the end of the room on all fours, like a monkey. The first Six to finish and squat with caps all in place, wins. Points lost for caps dropped on the way.

Good Morning

Players are formed up in a circle with hands behind their backs and heads bowed so they cannot see what is happening. One player remains outside the circle. The player WALKS round the outside of the circle and touches the hand of one of the players. The player who has been touched WALKS round the circle in the opposite direction from his friend. At the point where they meet, they stop, salute, shake hands with the LEFT hand, say GOOD MORNING, and then walk on. The player back to the vacant place occupies it and the other walks round as before. No running is allowed in this game.

Finding the Watch and Penny

A watch (running) and a penny are hidden in the room. The Cubs are given 10 minutes to locate where they are hidden. Upon locating them they must quietly sit down giving no indication to the others where they are hidden.

Message Boys

Sixes are drawn up in Indian file, each leading player toeing the starting line, balancing three books on his head and holding a bean bag. At the other end of the room and facing each team is a small chalk circle in which reposes a bean bag. On the word "Go" each leading player proceeds to the chalk circle facing his team and exchanges the bean bags. He then returns to the starting line and transfers the books and bean bag to the next player.

SCOUTS

Bull in the Ring

Equipment: None.

Method: Each Patrol forms a circle by joining hands. A representative from another Patrol is the Bull, and goes to the centre of the ring. At signal, each Bull attempts to break out of the ring in any manner he may wish.

Scoring: The first Bull to break out of his ring, wins a point for his Patrol.

Variation: Each Patrol, in turn, acts as Bulls, with the rest of the Troop forming the ring. Time each Patrol. Patrol getting out in shortest time wins.

Variation: Knotting Bull in the Ring: Each Scout in the ring has a 6' rope. Object is to keep the Bull in, and at the same time tie all ropes into a circle, using square knots. If Patrol succeeds in tying the rope circle before Bull has broken out, Bull is permanently "corralled", and loses the battle.

I Saw

The playing of reviewing worthwhile things observed is much more interesting than the description would lead one to believe. It is very popular while resting, when on a hike, or when travelling in a train. One Scout starts the game, saying "I saw —," mentioning some interesting object actually observed on the trip. The next one names the object mentioned by No. 1 and adds his own observation. Each suc-

ceeding player mentions, in exact order, the objects named by preceding players and adds his own contribution. If a player fails to enumerate objects previously mentioned or can add nothing he drops out of the game. The player who remains in longest wins.

Touch Colours

Equipment: None.

Method: Patrols in single line formation. Leader calls out name of a colour, say green. Players race to touch anything in the room that is green—neckerchiefs, window shade, wall, etc., and then quickly get back into Patrol line formation and stand at attention. Game is then run again using a different colour.

Scoring: First Patrol to have all its members touch designated colour and then stand in formation at attention earns 1 point. Remember that Attention means each Scout is motionless and quiet!

Variation: Instead of touching colours, touch objects. Touch Colours can also be used to good advantage for signal training. Players cannot execute command until colour is completely signalled.

Boat Race

Equipment: None.

Method: Patrols line up in relay formation and "square off by size" in pairs. Buoy (leader or chair) is anchored 10-14 feet in front of each Patrol. Lead off pairs sit down facing each other. Each sits on his partner's feet, one having his knees together, the other having them apart. Players place their hands on partners' shoulders or grip partners' biceps. At signal "go" the fun begins. First "boat" from each Patrol "steams" out, races around buoy, and returns to touch off No. 2 boat, which does same, and so on. Progress is made by a backward and forward rocking motion accompanied by a slight drawing up and stretching of the knees.

Scoring: First Patrol having all its boats race course and return to starting line wins. Any infraction of rules the boat must return to starting line and start again.

Easter in Many Lands

(Reprinted from *The Young Soldier*, April 1957)

Easter is one of the most joyously celebrated religious days of the year. Beyond the deep religious observations, the spring festival observance has taken many forms in different lands as other people have developed their own customs over the ages.

The name Easter derives from Eostre, an ancient Teutonic Goddess of Spring. In other countries, France for example, Easter is called "Paques", derived from "pasch", meaning literally "he passes over" and alludes to the Jewish Pass-over.

As Christmas has been identified with the winter solstice during the early church—so Easter was celebrated in the spring in recognition of the rebirth of nature.

The Council of Christian Churches in 325 decided that Easter should be on the first Sunday following the Paschal Full Moon. The pilgrims making their way to the yearly Easter festival needed the light of the full moon to aid in their travels—which was the principal reason for so establishing the date of Easter.

Represents the Spring

Symbolically, the egg has been used in Ancient Easter rites to represent the spring season. Just when this originated is unknown—but the egg represents the revival of the fertility of the earth and is a symbol of the secret of life—and was so considered a fitting emblem for the spring season.

It is explained that the longing for the colourful flowers of spring following the long cold winter was the motivating force behind the custom of colouring Easter eggs in beautiful gay colours.

The symbolic Easter egg has been utilized in many ways—from egg rolling—egg "nicking" and many others. The most elaborate custom involving the Easter egg was developed by the White Russians.

Decorated Eggs Given

For many years exquisitely decorated eggs were given by them as presents. Late in the nineteenth century this practice changed from real eggs to delicately made eggs of great value—

many were made of pure gold with precious jewels and enamels decorating them.

The beloved Easter Bunny is of German origin. His association with Easter stems from the fact that he is a symbol of prolific reproduction of life—and not that he is supposed to lay eggs for the children.

There are many customs in many lands—but whatever the custom, and whatever the date—the one time meaning of Easter is the Risen Christ. Its deep religious significance transcends eggs, rabbits, flowers, fashions and customs, even as the sun transcends the little incidentals of our man-made ways.

MEXICO

As part of their Easter festival, effigies of Judas are filled with fireworks and hung on wires in the streets. At ten o'clock Easter morning the fireworks are lighted. The figures jump and twist and turn as the fireworks go off. Finally the figures explode with a loud "bang"—and everyone scrambles for the thirty pieces of silver hidden inside the traitorous Judas.

BRAZIL

Easter is celebrated in Brazil with huge gala carnivals. The participants all dress in gay coloured costumes. The playing of instruments, singing, shouting, and dancing adds to the hilarity. Part of the custom of the carnival is for citizens to pour scented water on the passers-by from the balconies above.

HOLLAND

Egg nicking is one of the more popular ancient customs among the children in Holland. Hard-boiled eggs are struck against each other, the one whose egg is broken first loses, and he forfeits his egg to the winner. Immediately the winner is pitted against another contestant with another egg. The last remaining egg in this game wins all the others. The grown-ups participate in an egg eating contest.

FRANCE

In Nice, France, provincials in native costumes hold gay folk dances in the

streets at Eastertime. Natives of southern France mingle with visitors from foreign lands to make this flower festival a period of singular beauty. One of the most colourful events of the fete is the procession in which many girls from the provinces, dressed in quaint garb, take part.

ITALY

In Florence, Italy, a strange and colourful custom preserved from the Middle Ages annually commemorates the passing of Lent and serves as an augury for the coming year. As thousands of natives and visitors watch in breathless silence, four white oxen draw a towering, ornamented cart filled with explosives which at the proper moment are set off by a flaming metal dove. If the fireworks explode, great rejoicing follows, for this is believed to foretell an excellent harvest.

ENGLAND

In certain parts of England, principally the rural areas of the north, one of the world's quaintest Easter customs has persisted for centuries. On Easter Sunday, the men have the privilege of "lifting" any woman they meet. Sometimes in a chair, sometimes on the clasped hands of the men, "victims" are lifted three times and must then buy their freedom with a kiss to each of the lifters. On the following day the women lift the men, who quite willingly pay the same ransom.

JERUSALEM

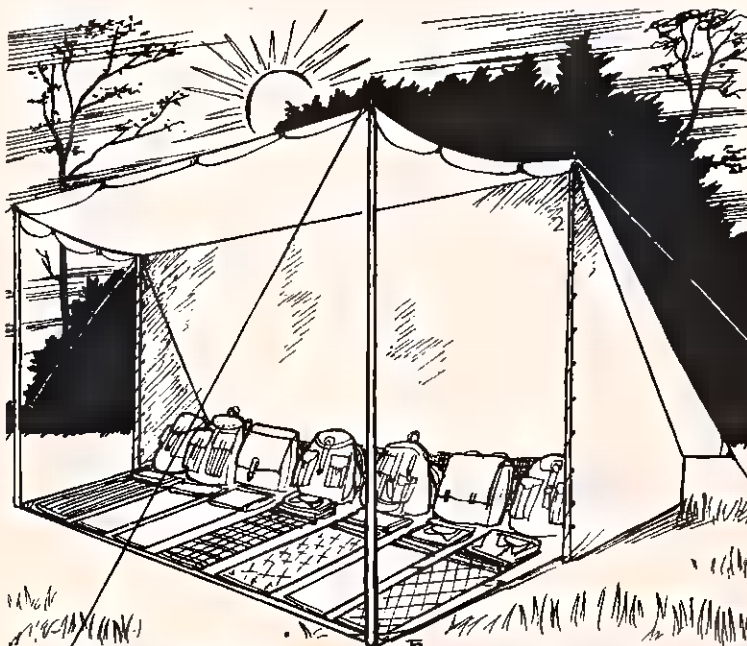
In Jerusalem, where the celebration of Easter is participated in by Christian sects from all the world, most dramatic of all ceremonies is the "miracle of the holy fire". In the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, containing the tomb of Christ, patriarchs of eastern sects light the holy fire. From this flame, swift runners light torches and race away to their respective sects.

PROGRAMME PLANNING IN THE TROOP

Boys want **ACTIVITY** from the time they join the Troop until the day they leave. They also want the activity to be challenging, different and above all fun. Here are a few ideas that others have tried in their programme planning.



Pioneering projects should begin with something simple like the Commando Bridge. This project requires only two stout ropes, burlap or some other material to protect the trees, and of course two trees (preferably over a brook or stream. This Scouter and Scout from New Brunswick found the project great fun.



Elaborate equipment for camping in the summer is not necessary. This simple shelter can be made by Scouts. Note the neat manner in which the gear is kept in the shelter. The drawing comes from our Scout brothers in France.



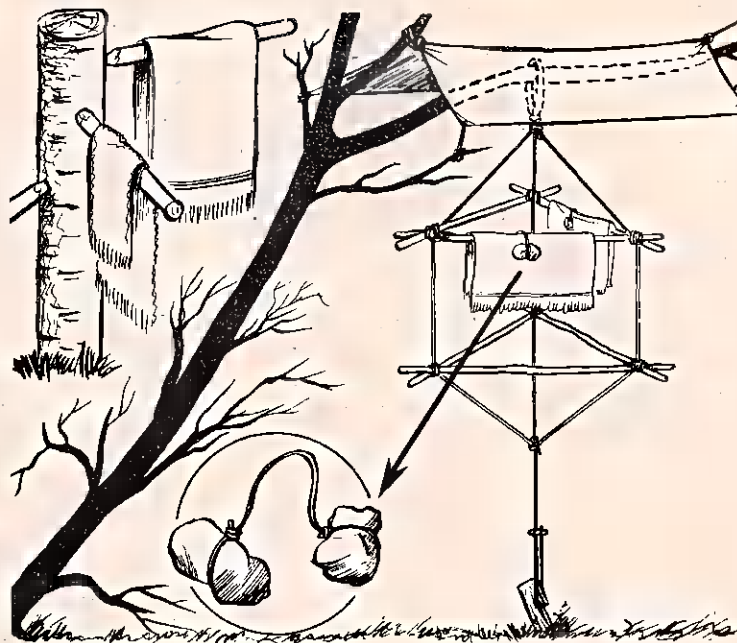
Every Scout should be given ample opportunity and encouragement to cook for himself and for others. Training can begin in the home (parent participation) and then be continued on hikes and week-end camps. This Scout is from Quebec and his campsite is Tamaracouta, the beautiful Montreal District camp.



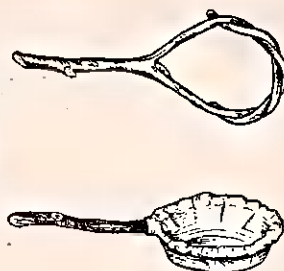
Tracking and the making of plaster casts of animal tracks is excellent training in observation. Boys enjoy this kind of activity where they can bring home proof of the good time they had on a hike or short term camp. Above all, do get outside and camp with your Scouts.



The newspaper caption for this picture began, "It is not as easy as it looks . . ." and then went on to tell of a reporter's impression of a District Preliminary Course. This course was held in the interior of British Columbia. We would suggest that every Scouter, trained or not, would do well to consider taking a District Preliminary this year—and as soon as possible. It is amazing how much you can learn in a short time on one of these courses.



Above is a series of gadgets for camp which we saw recently in a Scouting magazine from France. Try some of them on your next overnight hike. To the right is a simple gadget for cooking made from aluminum foil and a sapling. This idea came from a Scouting magazine from Holland.



Aircraft have a special appeal to almost every boy. Why not plan to visit an airfield close to your Headquarters and invite someone to show the boys about an aircraft. The fellows in this picture are in the cockpit of a transport plane in Prince Edward Island and you don't have to be told they are having fun.



Adventure was the keynote of this exercise held by Scouts and Rovers in London, Ont. The fellows in the bowlers are Rovers who took part in the wide game.

HOW IS YOUR COOKING?

Saturday rambles, week-end camps, summer camp—they're just around the calendar corner and if we are not going to be caught with 'our pants down' we'd better get busy on equipment repairs, brushing up on our knowledge of camping techniques, practising our cooking skills and the other hundred things which should be done. Here are a few recipes which every Scout should be able to 'whip up' with one hand.



Creamy Eggs—8 eggs, 8 tsp. butter, 2 cups milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. pepper, toast. Beat eggs slightly, add butter, milk and seasonings. Place in top of double boiler. As egg cooks, it coagulates around the sides and on the bottom, draw this away with a spoon until eggs are cooked. Serve on dry or buttered toast. Serve 4-6 hungry boys.

Fluffy Omelet—8 separated eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. pepper, 6 tbsp. milk, 3 tbsp. butter. Beat egg yolks, add salt, pepper and milk. Beat whites until stiff but not dry—fold into yolk mixture. Turn into a pan, greased with the melted butter and cook over low heat until omelet is set (firm but not hard). Then place in slow oven (325°F .) to brown slightly on top. Fold omelet in half and fill with cheese, jelly or just eat it plain with a garnish of parsley. This has to be served immediately.

Spanish Omelet—2 tbsp. shortening, 3 tbsp. chopped green pepper, 3 tbsp. chopped onion, 1 large tomato, 3 tbsp. chopped celery, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped mushrooms, $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. salt, and a few grains of cayenne pepper. Follow recipe mixture—melt shortening, add green pepper and onion and fry slowly until onion is browned. Peel tomato and cut in small pieces; add tomato, celery, mushrooms and seasonings to pan and cook over low heat until the tomato is tender. Place this hot mixture on one-half the omelet and fold omelet over. Garnish omelet with parsley and serve immediately. (This tomato sauce may be used with other dishes).

Baked Fish—Clean the fish, but do not scale; leave head, tail and fins intact. Put strip of bacon in each fish. Dig a hole (in the ground) large enough for the fish to lie in with several inches to spare. Build a fire in it and get a good hot bed of coals; rake out half of them and cover the remainder with an inch of grass. Place the fish on the grass; cover with more grass and pile the remaining hot coals on top. Cover the hole with a frying pan, flat stones, or earth. The fish may be wrapped in wet paper. Two hours are required to cook a small

fish in this way; three for a large fish under 5 lbs.

Fish in Batter—2 lbs. filleted fish, 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. pepper, 2 eggs, $\frac{2}{3}$ cup milk. Clean and dry fish. Mix flour, salt and pepper. Beat eggs; add milk to eggs and then gradually add this wet mixture to the flour and beat the batter until smooth. Divide fish into individual servings and dip into batter. Heat enough fat to cover the fish in a deep kettle until 350°F (or until a piece of white bread immediately browns when dropped into fat). Lower fish carefully into the fat and cook until it is a golden brown, 3-6 minutes. Remove and drain on unglazed paper. Serve at once. (Never cover kettle or deep pan while fat is hot).

Thick White Sauce—3 tbsp. butter, 3 tbsp. flour, $\frac{3}{4}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{16}$ tsp. pepper (dash), 1 cup milk. Melt butter in double boiler, add flour, salt and pepper and mix well until a smooth paste is formed. Slowly add milk, stirring constantly until sauce is smooth. This sauce is thick enough to be used in souffles, custards. If a sauce for fish, or vegetables is desired use 2 tbsp. butter and 2 tbsp. flour.

Doughnuts (Plain)— $\frac{1}{3}$ cup sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tbsp. fat, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk, 2 cups flour, 2 tsp. baking powder, $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. cinnamon, $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. cloves, $\frac{1}{16}$ tsp. mace, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt. Cream sugar and fat together. Add well-beaten egg and milk and mix well. Sift flour before measuring and then resift flour with baking powder, cinnamon, clove, mace and salt. Add this to the sugar and egg mixture and stir thoroughly. Turn out on slightly floured board and roll to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thickness. Cut with a doughnut cutter (the rim of a large glass can be used, but don't forget to cut out the centres), and fry in deep hot fat until a delicate brown. Drain on unglazed paper. Sprinkle with confectioners sugar before serving.

Baked Rice Pudding— $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups uncooked rice, 1 cup sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. nutmeg or cinnamon, 1 qt. milk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tsp salt, 1 lb. raisins. Wash rice well with cold

water; add rice and raisins to the salted boiling water; stir constantly. Cook for 20 min. Drain off all the water. Heat the milk with the other ingredients (use a very low temperature when cooking milk; it is always safest to use a double boiler) and then add the rice. Let this mixture set in a warm place (over or by a fire) for about 10 min. A reflector oven can be used—set here for 5 or 10 min.

Apple or Banana Fritters—1 cup flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder, 2 tbsp. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk, 1 egg, 5 or 6 tart apples or bananas. Mix and sift the flour, baking powder, sugar and salt. Add milk and beaten egg to this and mix well. Pare and core apples and cut in sections; if bananas are used, peel and cut into long strips, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. Dip each piece in the batter and fry in deep hot fat until brown. Drain on unglazed paper and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Roly-Poly Pudding—2 cups flour, 4 tsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, 5 tbsp. butter, 5 tart apples, sliced, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. nutmeg, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar (brown sugar is good), $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk. Mix and sift flour, baking powder and salt. Cut into this with either two knives or with finger tips 3 tbsp. butter. Add milk and mix to a soft, maleable dough (if dough is too wet and sticky, add a bit more flour). Turn dough out on floured board and pat into oblong shape, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Spread with remaining 2 tbsp. softened butter; cover with a layer of thinly sliced apples and sprinkle with cinnamon, nutmeg and sugar. Roll lengthwise like jelly roll and bake in moderate oven (350°F .) 30 to 40 min. Cut in slices and serve hot with lemon sauce.

Little Pig Potatoes—8 large and long potatoes, 8 sausages. Wash potatoes then cut a core out of the centre of each and stuff the hole with a sausage that has been partially cooked. Bake in moderate oven 40 to 45 min.



ATMOSPHERE

The jungle is the background for the Wolf Cub Programme. From "The Jungle Book", comes the following ideas for introducing jungle atmosphere into your Pack meetings.

- ① Stories—of Mowgli, the Indian boy, and the thrilling adventures he has with his wolf brothers.

- ② The Law—of the Pack was taught by Baloo. Develop obedience and self-control in the life of the Pack.

- ③ The Grand Howl—is the welcome to Akela and the chance for Cubs to let off steam.

- ④ Jungle Dances—teach self-control in an imaginative and enjoyable manner.

- ⑦ Play Acting—can follow the telling of the stories which appear in this fascinating book.

- ⑥ Jungle Games—can be adapted from the adventures of Mowgli in the jungle.

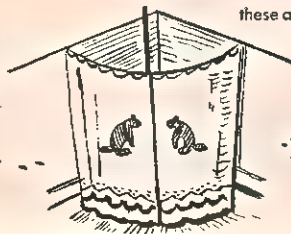
- ⑤ Jungle Names—such as Akela, Baloo, Bagheera, Kaa, are used for the Old Wolves or Pack Scouters.

John M. Maxted

TOTEM POLE

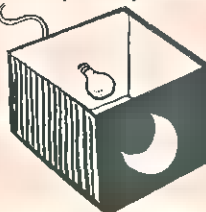


LAIRS

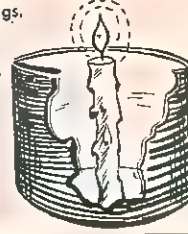


MOON

these add atmosphere to your Pack meetings.



CAMP FIRE



COUNCIL ROCK



Proficiency Badge Aids for the Boys in your Troop



Small booklets, like the one illustrated above, are available for the following Proficiency Badges:

RESCUER
WEATHERMAN
MISSIONER
PUBLIC HEALTHMAN
PHOTOGRAPHER

These booklets are designed to assist boys working for these badges and have been written by experts in the subjects.

They cost only 10c each and are available from your District, Provincial or Canadian Headquarters.

SAFE CYCLING IS THEME FOR SPECIAL MEETING

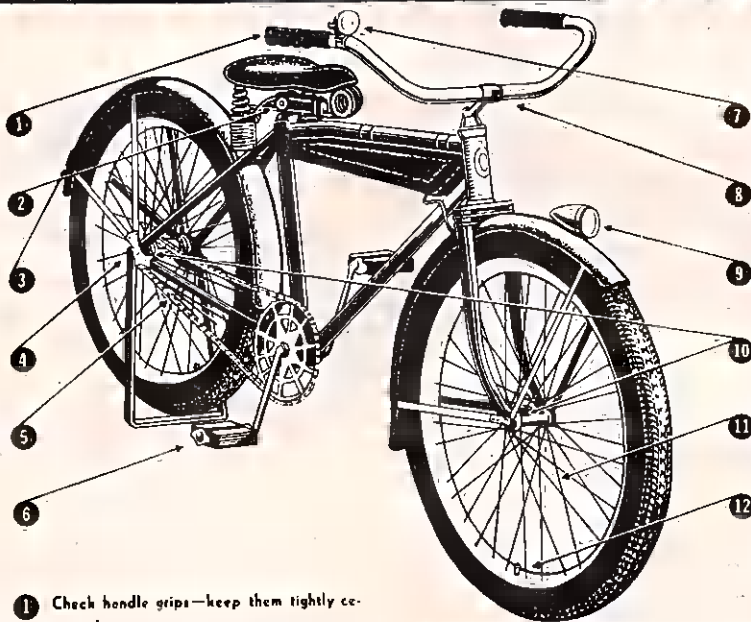
Bicycles are to the boy what cars are to the adult, a daily transportation device and in some cases a hobby. With the coming of Spring, now is the time to review with your Cubs and Scouts the meaning of 'safe cycling'. 'Safe cycling' like 'safe driving' is something we all must be continually aware of for, with the increased numbers of cars and bicycles on the road, we just can't take the chance of being haphazard on how we signal to turn, dart out into a busy street, stop and so forth. Annual cyclist accidents across Canada now number in the 1,000's.

We, as Scout Leaders, have an opportunity to talk about and instruct in cycling. Do your boys know your city's traffic rules? Are they confident and capable riders? Are their bicycles kept in top riding condition? When riding under heavy traffic conditions, do they remain calm and what are the odds of their becoming panicky in case of an emergency situation? These are just some of the items that should be brought up at a 'safe cycling' meeting.

Make sure that all the cyclists in your Group give their 'bikes' a thorough check-up as illustrated.

SAFE BIKES FOR SAFE RIDERS

PARTS THAT NEED REGULAR ATTENTION TO
KEEP A BICYCLE IN SAFE RIDING CONDITION



- 1 Check handle grips—keep them tightly cemented.
- 2 Adjust saddle and tighten lock nut.
- 3 Check adjustment and condition of reflector.
- 4 Check coaster and other brakes—keep them in good working order.
- 5 Replace weak links in chain and adjust for proper "slack."
- 6 Replace worn pedal treads.
- 7 Keep warning device—bell or horn—in good working order.
- 8 Adjust handle bars and tighten lock nut.
- 9 Keep headlight in good working order.
- 10 Check to see that all wheel nuts are tight.
- 11 Replace broken spokes.
- 12 Inspect and inflate tires to correct air pressure.

Regularly lubricate all moving parts... Have your bicycle serviced at least once a year.

read

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Satellites and Scouting

As I write this, man-made satellites are racing around the earth several hundred miles up in space, and there's talk (scientific now, not comic book) of rockets reaching the moon, of manned rockets being launched into outer space.

Overnight a whole new dimension has been added to our life. One that sometimes makes us wonder about the value of some of the things we do.

How about our Scout programme? Do our activities make sense in this new world of spaceships?

When you get ready for a Troop hike today, for example, do you possibly say to yourself something like this: "Isn't it kind of silly to keep on teaching boys these camping skills that were important a hundred years ago, but which seem to have little value in a world of satellites and rockets?"

It's a normal question to ask. But as you think it through, you realize that we don't take boys camping just to learn how to cook a somewhat edible meal, or to sleep all night reasonably comfortably. You know that that isn't the purpose of all the effort that goes into a camping trip. You know why you're willing to go out and sleep on ground that seems to get harder every year. It's because it's out there that your boys can best learn the habits of living that they will need in a day of spaceships, more than men like Daniel Boone ever needed them; good dependable habits like self-reliance and stick-to-it-iveness; forward-looking habits like initiative and creative imagination; habits like cooperation, working with others.

These habits and attitudes start early in boyhood and develop through all the formative years, and stand one in good stead in adult life—in scientific research, in executive responsibility, in working with others to find a workable peace pattern for a fast changing world.

So when we keep on camping and doing the many simple, enjoyable things we do in Scouting, it's not because we are unaware of the Sputniks and all their implications, but because we believe ours is a good way to help to develop men who can live worthily in the world that Sputnik and its kind forecast.

LES R. LUCAS

Taken from *Scouting*, January 1958.

Second Caribbean Jamboree

Canadian Scouting has received an invitation to attend the 2nd Caribbean Jamboree being held in Cuba from December 28th, 1958 to January 5th, 1959.

No further information is available at this time but any Scouts or Scouters

interested in taking part in this event are asked to write direct to the Administration Department, The Boy Scouts Association, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont., through local headquarters.

TAKE THE "PINE" O

By S. YOUNG, Canadian Headquarters

Pioneering should not be just the passing of tests. It should be active construction which catches the interest of all who participate. Plan ahead, follow the rules of the game and learn by doing!

"Pioneers", says Mr. Concise Oxford on page 1239, "are MEN who go ahead to open up a way or to prepare for those coming after them".

"They could", adds another authority, "turn a wilderness into a dwelling place of reasonable comfort with a minimum of equipment".

This is all good and let's hope that some pioneer Scouts will measure up to the gentlemen's expectations. For our purpose, *Pioneering is Construction*. You have to follow, of course, the rules of the game—no power saws, bulldozers, no hammers, no squares (including the District Commissioner). Natural materials augmented by axes, knives, rope and cord are usually considered the limit. A special cheer and a round of applause to you if you make life a little easier with a jazzy, altar cooking fire or if you save 800 steps by building a bridge.

It's the Scoutmaster's job to teach (not demonstrate) Pioneering to his Scouts. But before the boys can make like Daniel Boone they have to know a little bit about using the tools of the trade—axes, knives, rope. These things may be all new to them so keep your review fairly elementary and make it fun. Special instruction is individual instruction.

Instruction! It had better be good. No formal lectures or classroom stuff. Here are a few things to watch when you are spreading your pearls of wisdom, although you will have many others of your own to add to the list.

1. **MAKE IT FUN**—A Scout is in Scouting to have a "ball"—You are a Leader to teach them; so compromise. Teach them SCOUTING, but make it adventurous: use games, competitions, adventures.

2. **LEARN BY DOING**—Don't just tell them or show them, have them Do It.

3. **ASK DON'T TELL**—A question starts people thinking. Thinking is learning. A statement of fact may or may not register. Don't say, "We use the square lashing in this case". Instead ask, "what kind of lashing will we use here?", and if they are dumb and don't answer, follow up with, "Why do we use a square lashing?"

4. **ALL MEN ARE BORN EQUAL**—In rights that is, but there the equality

stops. Intelligence and ability will vary with the age groups and the individual. Keep this in mind in all your work.

The Scout who isn't bright needs to be given the easier tasks and needs a lot of encouragement. The "child wiz" should be challenged with more difficult things. You will keep the former happy and the latter out of mischief.

The Leader in Pioneering

What should you, the Scouter, know about pioneering? You should have the knowledge of a First Class Scout. Take a look at "Tenderfoot to Queen's Scout" and start reviewing, paying particular attention to the tests on rope work, axes and knives. These are the things that your Scouts will have to know before they can Pioneer successfully.

One of your Assistants or yourself should be a "Specialist".

Teaching the Scout

The Scout wants to know about axes, knives, ropes, etc., so that he may adventurously pioneer as well as pass some tests. He will pick up a fair amount of knowledge informally (leadership) and some of it in a more formal way (Troop programme). For example:

INFORMAL—A morning inspection at a weekend camp. An axe is sunk into the ground. Don't pick it up and bury

it in a log with a look of "wait until I get you alone." Say instead, "why shouldn't it be there? What will happen?" If there is a spare moment afterwards, show them how to sharpen the axe they have damaged.

Scout—"Look! Only 3 oranges for breakfast. Let's string up the quartermaster to the nearest tree."

Scouter—"Now come boys. That wouldn't be Scouting. Let's construct a gallows!"

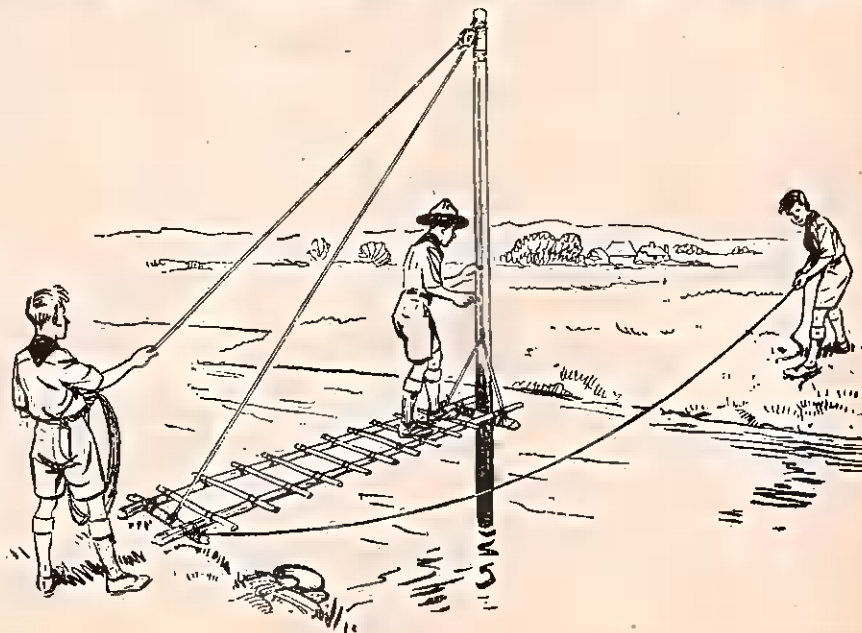
FORMAL—Teach—Chopping with a Felling Axe. Include safety rules, different types of axes. Have a few of the Scouts try it. Have the Scouts criticize one another.

Do—Have the P.L.'s take their Patrols and practice. Leaders should wander about keeping an eye on the proceedings.

GAME—Competition—Which Patrol can cut through the log the quickest—which one has the best "form"?

Troop Programme and Pioneering

There will be opportunities galore to do Pioneering with your Troop, on overnights, day hikes and summer camp, by making gadgets for the Patrol site and kitchen, passing the tests that have already been mentioned, by building a dock, a bridge or a tower, by cutting down that dead tree that is



UT OF PIONEERING

dangerous, by individual work on the Pioneer Badge. Why not make sketches of gadgets on the Troop bulletin board as well as making use of other such visual aids which stimulate interest.

ALL pioneering projects, from making a simple gadget that holds knives and forks to the building of a signalling tower, usually follow these three general stages—

1. Planning.
2. Gathering material,
3. Construction.

Remember don't *dammit* — *plannit*! Or, as the Scouter said when building a bridge, "It's a case of THINK or THWIM".

Let's say you are going to build a Signalling Tower. Before you start you have to be sure of what you are doing, but don't forget you are not a building Superintendant so. . . .

Gather your Troop around you. Show them a picture of a tower. Tell them that the general idea is to get a platform up in the air. Ask them why the four supporting poles are slanted. Get across the idea of diagonals and cross pieces for support. Point out that the diagonals on the upper sections are slanted in opposite directions.

Make a list of timbers you are going to need, then lay out a pattern on the ground using cord and pegs.

Now you are about ready for the next step. Plan it so all will have a chance to participate.

Let's go and don't forget your compass, axes and rope because when you once set off to get material you may have to go quite a distance. Here is your chance to teach axemanship. Put in a plug for conservation. Don't cut that tree, it's stopping corrosion. How can we make sure that this tree is not going to land on those new evergreens? Show them how to parbuckle so that they can move that heavy log, don't forget the Timber Hitch for dragging those timbers, point out the dead twigs on evergreen trees, they are good for starting fires. All these pearls of wisdom can be dropped en route and while at the cutting site. Meanwhile back at the Ranch . . . and after they have enjoyed the many rigours of felling trees on their Skippers, the construction begins. Start the inquisition again. "What lashings will be used? Where? Will we do a square lashing here? How do you know how much rope you will need? What do you do with the "tail" of the

rope? Notice how neat he is doing the lashings. How do you "pre-stretch" a piece of rope so that it won't loosen later?"

Set them to work. Then wander about, teaching, encouraging.

Get the *Thing* into the air. Have an opening ceremony. Let them climb all over it. Use it. Take pictures. Signalling, night games, what have you.

So take the 'pine' out of pioneering. Start right now to give 'em he man, adventuring through pioneering.

The following books on the subject are available at your local Scout Distributor or from the Stores Department in Ottawa:—

Pioneering—Gilcraft.

Pioneering Projects—Thurman.

Gadgets & Dodges.

How to do it.

Scouting for Boys

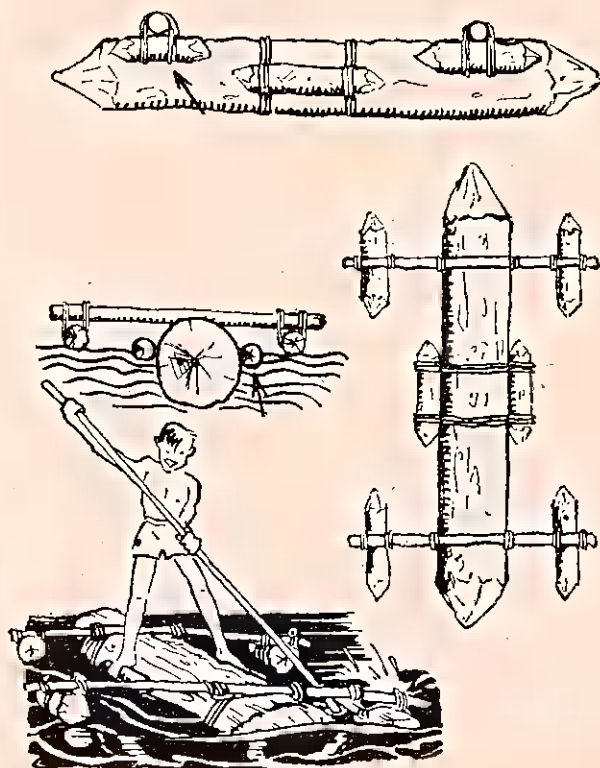
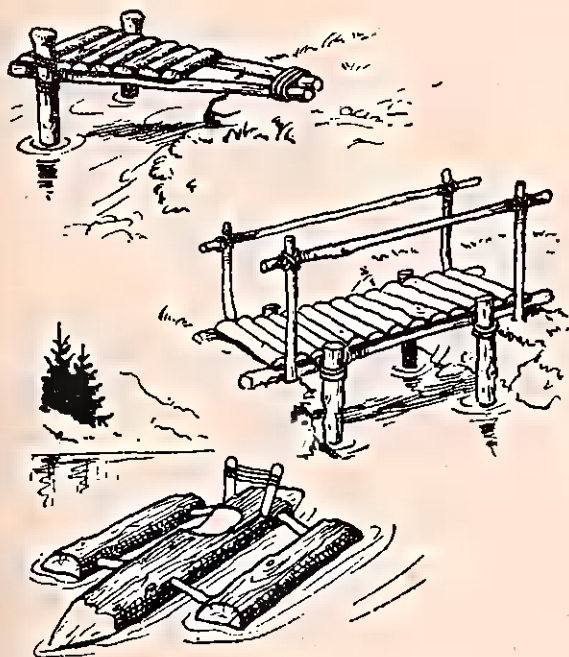
Scout Field Book—Boy Scouts of America.

Tenderfoot to Queen's Scout

Knots and How to Tie them.

Knotting for Scouts.

More Knotting for Scouts.



Notes for Scouters:**APPENDIX—"SCOUTING FOR BOYS"**

Scouting started with a book, *Scouting for Boys* to be exact, and it is a good idea for Scouters to look through this book now and then for programme material. We are reproducing here the leads for leaders which appears as an Appendix in the Brotherhood edition.

Our Remedy and Its Application

These difficulties seemed to be remedied in some particulars, and induced me to suggest a scheme of self-education under the name of "Scouting for Boys" as a step to meeting them, since being applicable to all these societies it might, by its common adoption, form a bond between them; by reason of its practical and sporting tendency and absence of red tape it might appeal to a wider field of possible instructors; and, above all, by its variety of attractions it would appeal directly to the boys themselves—even to the worst, the "hooligans."

Scoutercraft includes the qualities of frontiersmen, such as resourcefulness, endurance, pluck, trustworthiness, etc., plus the chivalry of the knights: these attributes, both moral and physical, are held up by the boys, in a practicable form, for imitation and daily practice.

We look at the training from the boys' point of view and shape it accordingly: and the organization is framed to meet the instructor's wants as far as possible by decentralizing authority, and giving local support without irritating supervision, red tape, or expense.

Training

The key to successful education is not so much to teach the pupil as to get him to learn for himself. The subject to be instilled must be made to appeal, and you must lure your fish with a succulent worm, not with a bit of hard, dry biscuit.

Our system for developing the boys is to lead them on to pass tests in various qualifications, handicrafts, etc., such as are likely to be of value to them in their future careers. Thus we have badges for electricians, horsemen, farmers, gardeners, musicians, carpenters, and so on, in addition to the actual Scouts' badges of first and second class, testifying to their capabilities in swimming, pioneering, cooking, woodmanship, boat management and other points of manliness and handiness. We encourage personal responsibility in the boy for his own physical development and health: and we trust in his honour and expect him to do a good turn to someone every day.

Our training is non-military: even the ordinary drill employed by so many boys' leagues being reduced to the lowest necessary limits, since drill tends to destroy individuality, and one of our main aims is to develop the personal individual character.

As regards religion we are inter-denominational: we do not assume or interfere with the prerogative of parents or pastors by giving religious instruction, but we insist on the observance and practice of whatever form of religion the boy professes, and the main duty impressed upon him is the daily practice of chivalry and of helpfulness to others.

The fact that members of the Society of Friends can recognize the Boy Scout Movement as non-military in its policy is a great step, and a great encouragement.

We are also non-political. Nor do we recognize any difference in class.

Method

The Wolf Cub training was started with the idea of meeting the smaller boys' enthusiasm for Scouting, for catching him at the most moldable age, and of giving him a good grounding in Scout ideas before sending him up to the Scout Troop. This scheme, when handled with understanding, has fully met its intention. One part of "understanding", however, is to realize that if you make it too full of Scout practices you have no novelty or ulterior attraction to draw the boy on, when he comes to Scout age, to go on and join the Troop.

The Boy Scout training to be fully successful must be progressive through the successive stages of Cub, Scout, and Rover.

It is difficult to say which is the more important stage, but that of the Rover completes the series and makes the citizen by giving Service as the point to his efficiency gained in the first two stages.

And this while helping the country also helps the movement by building up for it a supply of Scoutmasters.

Thus, then, in each stage we have the same principle, adapted in each to the changed psychology of the pupil, i.e. in each stage we develop his

Character and Intelligence,
Handicraft and Skill,
Health and Strength,
Service for others.

So much for the principle.

The detail of our method of training has been well summarized in the five following steps:—

Preparation—by having programme and apparatus ready.

Demonstration—showing the action and its results.

Explanation—stating how it is done, in detail.

Imitation—the pupil doing it for himself.

Interrogation—questions by the instructor to the pupil or vice versa.

Organization

For playing a great game successfully a definite organization and clear rules are essential.

Our organization is found to work successfully and the rules are to be found in "Policy, Organization and Rules".

How to Catch Our Boys

I do not in these "Hints" propose to teach my grandmother to suck eggs; and, therefore, I only address them to those who have had no previous practice in teaching boys, or who wish for explanations with which to meet criticisms or inquiries into our scheme. They are merely a few notes from my own small experience in that line, and tend to explain some of the arrangements of details.

When you are trying to get boys to come under good influence I have likened you to a fisherman wishful to catch fish.

If you bait your hook with the kind of food that you like yourself it is probable that you will not catch many—certainly not the shy, game kind of fish. You therefore use as bait the food that the fish likes.

So with boys; if you try to preach to them what you consider elevating matter, you won't catch them. Any obvious "goody-goody" will scare away the more spirited among them, and these are the ones you want to get hold of. The only way is to hold out something that

really attracts and interests them. And I think you will find that Scouting does this.

You can afterwards season it with what you want them to have.

To get a hold on your boys you must be their friend; but don't be in too great a hurry at first to gain this footing until they have got over their shyness of you. Mr. F. D. How, in his "Book of the Child", sums up the right course in the following story:—

"A man whose daily walk led him down a certain dingy street saw a tiny boy with a grimy face and badly developed limbs playing with a banana-skin in the gutter. The man nodded to him—the boy shrank away in terror. Next day the man nodded again. The boy decided there was nothing to be afraid of, and spat at the man. Next day the little fellow only stared. The day after he shouted 'Hi!' as the man went on. In time the little fellow smiled back at the greeting which he now began to expect. Finally the triumph was complete when the boy—a tiny chap—was waiting at the corner and seized the man's fingers in his dirty little fist. It was a dismal street, but it became one of the very brightest spots in all that man's life."

The Patrol System

The sure way to make a failure of your effort is to begin with too many boys at first. I recommend about eight to begin with, as a nucleus of your Troop.

The next step is for the boys to select the best to be leaders of the different Patrols, and then to give them a special training in their Scout work, and duties.

The dividing of the boys into permanent Patrols of from six to eight and training them as separate units each under its own responsible leader is the key to success with a Troop.

The Scout section should not contain more than between thirty or forty boys, otherwise the Scoutmaster would have to be superhuman to give each boy the required individual attention.

Through emulation and competition between Patrols you produce a Patrol spirit which is eminently satisfactory, since it raises the tone among the boys and develops a higher standard of efficiency all round.

The value of the Patrol System and the Court of Honour for training boys was perhaps too lightly dealt with in early editions of this book.

But Scoutmasters have gradually grasped its inner meaning and have de-

veloped its use in their troops. It is the one essential feature in which our training differs from that of all other organizations, and where the system is properly applied it is absolutely bound to bring success. It cannot help itself!

The Patrol is the unit of Scouting whether for work or for play; for discipline or for duty.

An invaluable step in character-training is to put responsibility on to the individual. This is immediately gained in appointing a Patrol Leader to responsible command of his Patrol. It is up to him to take hold of and to develop the qualities of each boy in his Patrol. It sounds a big order, but in practice it works. With proper emulation established between the different Patrols a Patrol esprit-de-corps is developed and each boy in that Patrol realizes that he is in himself a responsible unit and that the honour of his group depends in some degree on his own efficiency in playing the game.

We have now excellent handbooks on the subject.

The Court of Honour

The Patrol Leaders form the "Court of Honour", which manages the internal affairs of the Troop. Its institution is the best guarantee for permanent vitality and success for the Troop. It takes a great deal of minor routine work off the shoulders of the Scoutmaster, and at the same time gives to the boys a real responsibility and a serious outlook on the affairs of their Troop. It has been mainly thanks to the Patrol Leaders and to the Courts of Honour that very many of our Troops were able to continue their existence and to carry on useful work even though their Scoutmasters had gone away on the service of the country.

The Group Council

It is very useful to have some kind of regular meeting between representatives of the Cub, Scout and Rover sections of the Group. This ensures co-operation between the different branches of the Group and is of great assistance in deciding the general policy and activities of the whole. This is called the Group Council.

"Be Prepared"

The first essential for carrying out this training is to put yourself in the boy's place, look at it from his point of view—present your subject to him as he would like to have it, and so get him to teach himself without your having to hammer it into him.

Then remember that your own character soon reflects itself in your boys. If you are impatient they too become impatient and all goes awry.

But as you come to teach these things you will very soon find (unless you are a ready-made angel) that you are acquiring them yourself all the time.

You must "Be Prepared" for disappointments at first, though you will as often as not find them outweighed by unexpected successes.

You must from the first "Be Prepared" for the prevailing want of concentration of mind on the part of boys, and if you then frame your teaching accordingly, I think you will have very few disappointments. Do not expect boys to pay great attention to any one subject for very long, until you have educated them to do so. You must meet them half-way, and not give them too long a dose of one drink. A short, pleasing sip of one kind, and then off to another, gradually lengthening the sips till they become steady draughts.

Thus a formal lecture on the subject which you want to practise very soon falls on them, their thoughts begin to wander, and they get bored because they have not learnt the art of switching their mind where they want it to be, and holding it there.

This making the mind amenable to the will is one of the important inner points in our training.

For this reason it is well to think out beforehand each day what you want to say on your subject, and then bring it out a bit at a time as opportunity offers—at the camp fire, or in intervals of play and practice, not in one long set address.

You will find this Handbook broken up into sections for this purpose.

Frequent practical demonstrations and practices should be sandwiched in between the sections of the talks to hold the attention of the boys and to drive home your theory.

A Scoutmaster has a free hand given him to train his boys in his own way within the framework of the rules. The proficiency badges give scope and variety for useful training, and though many a Scoutmaster may feel different about his power personally to give such varied instruction, he can generally obtain the temporary service of a friend or expert to help.

(Continued next issue)

JAMBOREE-ON-THE-AIR

All amateur radio operators in Scouting should plan to participate in this new and exciting venture. Better start making your plans now.

We are all familiar with Jamborees—World, National and local. Some of them located in mountains, others on the edge of oceans or near lakes and rivers. Here's one with a completely new twist—A Jamboree-on-the-Air.

Last year at the Jubilee Jamboree at Sutton Coldfield, England an international gathering of radio amateurs came up with a unique suggestion. Why not set aside a certain period in the year and have all amateur radio operators interested in Scouting get together on the AIR?

A committee was formed and plans for The Boy Scout International Jamboree-on-the-Air were made. The details are simple:

1. The Jamboree will take place on Saturday and Sunday 10th and 11th of May 1958 (local time). Stations may operate at any time between midnight Friday and midnight Sunday.
2. Amateurs wishing to take part must have a present or past con-

nection with the Scout Movement. They may simply join the event by calling "C Q JAMBOREE". They will then be answered only by other amateurs taking part in the Jamboree.

3. Operations may take place on any amateur band.
4. Any equipment consistent with license regulations may be used.
5. All amateurs participating are reminded that they must strictly observe their license conditions.

The committee hopes that apart from individual participation Scouts and amateurs will make personal contact locally by the operation of stations from Troop or District Headquarters or better still that week-end camps will be arranged for the event. Here, many members of the Association will be able to participate and have the thrill of talking with brother Scouts throughout the World. To this end local Radio Clubs and Societies should be con-

tacted and asked to assist where possible.

Jamboree-on-the-Air is not a contest and there are no prizes for the operation making the most contacts or who have you. It is specifically organized to encourage and promote 'phone communications between amateurs interested in the Scout Movement throughout the World.

It has recently been confirmed that a station will operate from historic Gilwell Park with a call sign in the GB3—series. More details on this aspect of the Air Jamboree later.

Well here is something new under the Sun—a Jamboree-on-the-Air. Why not see what you can do to take part?

Questions and suggestions go to

The Honorary Organizer,
The Boy Scouts Jamboree-on-the-Air,

965 Oxford Road,
Tilehurst-on-Thames,
Reading, Berkshire,
England.



The game has been devised to appeal especially to all who are interested in Scouting. Chosen with the co-operation and guidance of the Boy Scouts Association. Complete rules with each set.

AS LISTED IN THE STORES DEPT.
CATALOGUE ON PAGE 29



Now is the time to get into the swing of things with your ham radio as this Scout is doing. This Jamboree-on-the-Air gives all those Scouts and Scouters who have not been able to attend past Jamborees a chance to make contact with brother Scouts around the world. Inform all the other Scout 'bams' in your District and plan now, as a group, to participate in this 'round the world event.