



THE *Scout Leader*

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THE Scout Leader

Canadian Headquarters

306 METCALFE STREET . OTTAWA 4, ONT.



VOL. XXXVI, NO. 5 FEBRUARY, 1959

Chief Scout for Canada
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
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Deputy Chief Scout
JACKSON DODDS, C.B.E.

Chief Executive Commissioner
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Editor
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Secretary
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THIS MONTH

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Ottawa 4, Ontario.

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

Dear Jack:

In your last letter you told me of the interesting chat you had with a Scout Leader from the United States, who was visiting with some friends in Shale Falls, and of his telling you of the experience of one of his Eagle Scouts who had taken part in an international Scout exchange. You asked in your letter whether we have done anything of the kind in this country.

It so happens, Jack, that we entered this picture for the first time last year, with the exchange of an Eagle Scout from Hawaii and a Queen's Scout from Moncton, N.B. The reports, written to their respective headquarters, by these Scouts indicated that they had had a wonderful experience.

The basis on which the exchange is made is that the parents of the boys concerned pay their way to the country undertaking the exchange and, from then on, the boy becomes the guest of the Scout Association of the country he is visiting. That Association sets up an itinerary for him and arranges for his travel and accommodation. In the case of the Hawaiian Boy Scout who visited this country last year, he visited a number of cities, as well as travelling across country, and he was a guest in Scout homes wherever he went.

It is our earnest hope that this arrangement can be extended this year, and in the years to come. I can think of no more practical way in which world brotherhood can be promoted than through exchanges of this nature.

See what you can do, Jack, to get one of your senior boys and his parents interested in taking part in an international exchange this year. What a wonderful opportunity it would present for this boy to see something of the world, and learn how other people live,

and what a great thing it would be for your Troop to have him come back and tell of his experiences to his fellow Scouts!

I am reminded that we are soon to celebrate Brotherhood Week in this country. The purpose of this week is to focus public attention on developing an understanding between peoples, and the need for breaking down prejudices and pre-conceived notions regarding people of other races and other creeds. The more people are able to travel, and meet face to face those of other countries, the more people there will be to dissipate the prejudices which exist.

Our Movement is called the greatest brotherhood in the world. I suggest that it can only be worthy of that name if all of us in the Movement actually practice understanding and tolerance, which are the attributes of brotherhood.

With warmest regards to all the family.

Yours sincerely,

Chief Executive Commissioner



Our cover picture

During his visits to Canada the Founder showed great interest in the various Indian tribes. In this picture he is seen talking with the Chief of the Sarsi Indians during his last visit to Canada in 1935.

RABIES • SOME FACTS

(Reprinted from *Canadian Health and Welfare*)

One of the unpleasant things Canada has to face is the occasional outbreak of rabies. These epidemics are not frequent, fortunately, but when they do occur they are difficult to control, since the disease usually attacks wild animals, from which it spreads to domestic varieties. It is possible to vaccinate dogs against rabies and this should be done for the safety of the animal and the human family, especially dogs in rural areas and those taken to the country during the vacation periods.

There is an especially difficult problem among the borderline pets, that can be exceedingly dangerous as carriers. Most people who spend their summers or vacations in the country are thrilled by the small animals from the woods who have developed the art of pan-handling to the nth degree. Squirrels, raccoons and other wise little beasts have learned that the average human is a pushover for any show of confidence in him by a denizen of the wilds. The raccoon has discovered that the cheapest way to a good meal is to accept it from the paws of the big two-legged animals that live in a house. The squirrel who has discovered that such luxuries as peanuts and walnuts are free for the taking, isn't going to wear himself out dashing up and down trees, chased by blue jay robbers, when he can take all he wishes from a well filled hand whose owner is eager and dewy-eyed over the favour.

One rabid animal—a fox, perhaps,—can infect every other animal with which he comes in contact. The animal stricken by the disease becomes changed in personality to the extent that he will attack a human or other animal. A fox normally keeps well out of the way of man but if he becomes rabid he is quite likely to rush at and attack the creature which normally he would cunningly avoid. One of the symptoms of danger is abnormal behavior of a wild animal. In recent cases a fox attacked a man, biting through a thick leather boot; a baby otter attacked a woman before a member of her family shot it; a raccoon bit a dog but the latter had, fortunately, been vaccinated against the disease. All these wild animals were found to be rabid.

There is at present an outbreak centering around Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. It would be a good idea for the nature lover in these areas to go easy on his personal contacts with his woodland friends for a while. Feed them, if you wish, but make up a cafeteria far

enough away from your actual doors so that you can see them but don't touch them.

Don't let your dog or cat run loose in the surrounding bush. This is for your own protection as well as the animal's.

Don't touch or pet any wild animal, no matter how tame it may appear to be—lack of fear of humans in such animals as foxes is a bad sign, remember. If the animal is one you have petted in the past, just remember that his main idea has always been food, so give him his handout but don't touch him or allow him to touch you. You may have trouble with the children in the family over this, but depending upon their age, you will have to make them understand that for this summer at least, those cute squirrels, 'coons and any other members of the woods fraternity, may be watched but not fed by hand or touched, since they may be sick.

If during your wanderings in the bush, you notice an animal that appears to be sick, or behaves abnormally, showing ferociousness where it would usually show fear, notify your game warden. If it is necessary for you to kill the animal, the head should not be damaged. Don't pick up the body of the animal. If it should be necessary to transport it from where it is killed, make a noose of string or rope and tie it to a long stick. If you see a dead animal in the bush, notify the game warden if it appears to have died rather than to have been killed, or report it to your nearest Health of Animal's veterinarian of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, which is responsible for the control of rabies in Canada.

Rabies may not affect the part of the country in which you live or spend your summers, but at a time when there are reports of outbreaks in specific places, precautions should be taken against any chance of the disease striking where it could spread to your domestic animals—or family. The susceptibility of animals is remarkably widespread as to species—cows, small rodents, dogs, cats, the larger wild beasts such as moose and deer, even man himself may all become infected.

The disease is not one which immediately shows its symptoms a few hours or days after exposure or contact—the incubation period may take from one to six months—but once the disease is actually diagnosed, death may occur in from two to five days.

IT COULD HAPPEN TO YOU

Of course we hope it never happens but it is possible that your Section or Group could suffer loss of equipment or property through disaster (fire, flood, etc.).

If this happened to you it is comforting to know that the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund is available to assist your Group to get back on its feet and keep Scouting. It's a sort of mutual aid effort "all for one and one for all."

To be effective the Fund must be maintained through

donations from the Groups themselves. At the present time the Fund is at a low ebb and needs your financial assistance. Here are the figures:

Receipts at October 15, 1958—\$188.37

Balance as at October 15, 1958—\$648.00

Why not set aside a percentage of your next fund raising drive for the Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund? It is a venture worthy of your Section or Group's full support.



SCOUTING Digest

FOUR SCOUTS SAVE VAST ACREAGE OF REFORESTATION BY TIMELY ACTIONS

Hundreds of acres of trees on a private reforestation area were saved from destruction by four resourceful Markham Boy Scouts recently.

The Scouts—Patrol Leader Brian Crane, 17, Gerald Delaney, 13, Gunter Longhorst, 13, and Leslie Ham—were camped two miles east of the area when a wall of smoke started drifting towards them.

On investigation, they found flames racing through a five acre tract of small evergreens. Brian Crane climbed to the roof of an old schoolhouse, now a cottage, and rang the bell to attract attention.

Then he ran half a mile to turn in the alarm.

The other three boys dug a trench around the cottage to protect it from the fire. Then, joined by passing motorists, they used clothing, motor rugs, shovels and rolled paper, to beat out the flames.

Fifteen acres of trees were burned before the fire was brought under control. But hundreds of acres were saved.

The fire was out by the time the Stouffville fire brigade arrived on the scene.

* * *

PRIZE WINNING FLOAT

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Rossland, B.C., Groups combined to win 1st prize in the "Most Original Class" of their community Centennial Parade with a float whose theme was Prevention of Forest Fires.

As an extra Good Turn the groups then sent the prize money as a contribution towards the B.-P. Centennial Fund.

* * *

CONSERVATION BOOKLETS

We have recently had the pleasure of reading two very interesting little publications from the Saskatchewan Natural History Society and we would highly recommend them as programme aids for Scouts, particularly in the development of Conservation Activities.

"A Guide to Saskatchewan Mammals" may be obtained for 50c a copy and the magazine "The Blue Jay" is available on a subscription rate for \$1.00 per year.

Both booklets should be ordered direct from Mr. G. F. Ledingham, Editor of *The Blue Jay*, 2335 Athol St., Regina, Sask.

FIRST AID COMPETITIONS

We have recently received a report that a Patrol of the 1st Wells, British Columbia Troop, captured first place honours in the Annual First Aid and Mine Rescue competition held under the auspices of the British Columbia Department of Mines at Hopewell, British Columbia. This Patrol entered in the finals against three of British Columbia's top first aid teams. All the boys are holders of the Ambulance Man Badge and Senior First Aid award.

BOY SCOUT TOUR

Thirty-six Windsor District Boy Scouts and seven leaders were taken on a two-day conservation tour recently by the Windsor Branch of the Essex County Sportsmen's Association.

The tour was conducted by Ron Marcotte of the Windsor Sportsmen's Club and he was assisted by several representatives of the Windsor District Boy Scouts Association.

It was planned to acquaint members of the various Scout Troops with progress being made on conservation projects in this section of the country.

At 7 a.m. Saturday morning the boys and leaders met at Essex, and at 7.30 a.m. they picked up the Windsor group at the Sportsmen's Clubhouse. During the morning they visited the Harrow Dominion Experimental Farm, the Kingsville Fish Hatchery, and were taken on a "nature trail" tour of Point Pelee National Park. After lunch along the way the group headed for Rondeau Provincial Park where they were taken on a tour of the Park and then set up their camp to stay overnight. After dinner the boys and leaders were treated to a series of pictures by Dick Ussher, Park Naturalist, then they held sing-songs until bed time.

Sunday morning the boys attended churches in Blenheim and then visited the Ontario Agricultural Farm at Woodslee before returning home late Sunday afternoon.

Speaking of the tour and conservation education, Bryce McDonald, President of the Windsor Club said: "Our need of learning is the foremost factor of conservation education. The only way we can do so is on such a trip that was presented to the Boy Scouts of our communities."

The Scouts were asked to take detailed notes on the tour and on the various conservation lectures that were given. They in turn will bring back this information to their respective Troops.

THIRD SCOUTERS' INDABA

Canadian Scouters who plan to attend the Third World Indaba to be held in the Netherlands in 1960 are encouraged to offer any suggestions they may have for discussion topics. Applications to attend and topic suggestions should be in the Administration Department, Canadian Headquarters, by April 1959.

REQUEST FOR LINK-UP

We have recently received a request from Victoria, Australia, for a Troop and Crew which would like to develop a correspondence link-up with a Canadian Troop and Crew.

Anyone interested in learning more about Scouting in Australia and undertaking a wonderful Scout Brotherhood Project should contact the Relationships Department, Canadian Headquarters, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont.

* * *

CHRISTMAS GOOD TURN

Over four hundred Cubs and Scouts presented individual gifts to the Salvation Army in Truro, Nova Scotia, for redistribution to children of needy families in the area.

This wonderful Christmas Good Turn ended with all the boys singing Christmas Carols accompanied by the Salvation Army Band.

* * *

CHRISTMAS CARDS

The Boy Scouts Association Headquarters received many lovely Christmas cards from all over the world. We would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who so kindly extended their good wishes to us during the Christmas season.

One of the most interesting cards received was that from Mr. Michiharu Mishima, Chief Scout of Japan, and his wife. The card depicts the unveiling ceremony, held August 31, 1958, of a memorial bronze plaque. The theme of this plaque is well-described in the following message from the card:

"A badly wounded American soldier was lying alone on a tiny South Sea island during World War II. When a Japanese soldier with fixed bayonet came, he thought he would be killed and everything went black. But just before he fainted, he gave the Scout Sign unconsciously.

"Many hours later he came back to his senses. He was still lying alone, but to his surprise he found that his wound had been treated, and a note was lying before him.

"I am the Japanese soldier who tried to kill you. But your Scout sign reminded me that I, too, had been a Scout in younger days. How could I kill you? I gave what first aid treatment I could. Good luck."

"The American soldier was later treated by American Medical Corps and regained his health.

"Hearing the story through the headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, we Japanese Scouts conducted an intensive search for the unknown Scout soldier but he was never located. We do not know the name of the American Scout soldier, probably because he preferred to remain anonymous.

"In an attempt to make the story everlasting, Japanese Scouts decided to build a monument in honour of the two Scout soldiers and every Scout made a donation for the purpose. Through the good offices of Dr. H. Kurushima, international commissioner, B.S.J., a memorial bronze plaque was completed. The picture shows a scene of the unveiling ceremony of the plaque, held on August 31, 1958.

Michiharu Mishima Chief Scout of Japan."

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NAMES

By FERAO

(From "THE SCOUT", November 29th, 1957)

Each of us has at least two names. Our surname, which is the same as the rest of the family into which we are born, and our Christian name, or names, which are chosen for us by our parents, and by which we are known in our family and in the bigger family to which we all belong, the Christian Church.

When parents choose a name for their child they do so for some special reason. They may call him after a relation of whom they are very fond or after some famous person whom they greatly admire. A girl may be called after a flower, as Daphne or Veronica; a precious stone, as Beryl or Ruby; or virtues like Felicity (which means happiness) or Joy; or even after a month of the year, as May or June. In any case children are called after people or things with which their parents have happy associations.

It is a good thing for each of us to learn what we can of the meaning of our name and about the famous people who have borne it before us and then try to follow their examples and thus to make our parents proud of the choice that they made for us.

Many of the names commonly given to boys are to be found in the Holy Bible and we can read there of the lives of those who bore them.

JOHN, which means "God is Gracious" is the name of two of the men mentioned in the New Testament, both Saints, who used their lives for the service of God and the good of men. IAN is the Scottish form of John, and IVOR and EVEN are Welsh forms of the same name.

PETER, meaning "Rock" was the name of one of Jesus' disciples who became the strong leader of the Church in its early days.

MICHAEL, meaning "Who is like God", is one of the Archangels, who are God's special messengers.

DAVID, meaning "Beloved", was the great Jewish King who did so much for the nation into which Jesus was to be born.

Other popular names that are to be found in the Bible include those of ANDREW (strong man), THOMAS (a twin) PHILIP (lover of horses), STEPHEN (a crown), and JAMES, which is a form of Jacob and means "a supplanter".

A number of other names are those of the early Saints of the Christian Church, about whom there are many wonderful stories. Among these are: CHRISTOPHER (Christ-Bearer), RICHARD (stern king), ANTHONY (praiseworthy or priceless), PATRICK (noble), MARTIN (belonging to Mars) and FRANCIS (free).

Still other names come from our own national history. GORDON was a surname only until General Gordon gave his life in the service of his Queen and Country after which many people called their boys by his name. Other surnames which are now used as Christian names include NEVILLE, RUSSELL, CLIVE AND SYDNEY. You have probably all heard of Clive of India and of Sir Philip Sydney.

There are also names which explain themselves like FRANK, VICTOR and NOEL (born at Christmas).

Surely the name that a Cub is especially proud to bear is that of our Founder, Lord Baden-Powell, that is ROBERT, and how truly he carried out in his life its meaning of "Bright Fame".



CITIZEN BADGE QUIZ

One of the aims of the Boy Scout Movement is to develop good citizenship in the boys. In line with this aim, and as a guide to those working towards the Citizen Proficiency Badge, we are here presenting Part I of a three-part *suggested* questionnaire designed to give some direction to such study. The answers will be found on Page 118.

THE QUIZ—PART I

1. What are the qualifications for voting in a Provincial election?
2. How does a citizen of France become a Canadian citizen?
3. How does a citizen of any other country in the Commonwealth acquire Canadian Citizenship?
4. Who is the Prime Minister of Canada?
5. Who is the Queen's representative in Canada?
6. Is Queen Elizabeth II queen of Canada?
7. Who is the Lieutenant-Governor of your Province?
8. What Political Party is in power in your Province?
9. What about the other Provinces?
10. What is a Minister without portfolio?

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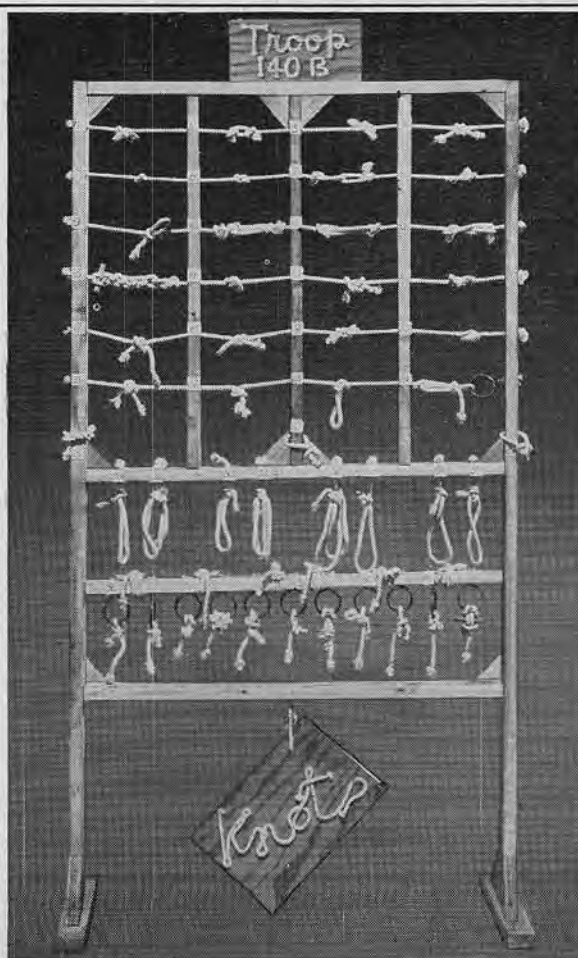
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B.-P. FUND SUMMARY

This is the last listing of contributions to the B.-P. Centenary Fund, which officially ended December 31st, 1958. The sum of \$13,637.85 has been raised by members of the Canadian Scouting Movement. This money has now been sent to the United Kingdom Headquarters and we, at Canadian Headquarters, wish to thank all those who contributed in this campaign.

Previous total	\$11,174.96	9th Nanaimo (Moose) Wolf Cub Pack, Nanaimo, B.C.	2.00	1st Gravenhurst Scout Troop, Gravenhurst, Ont.	5.00
Broadview Scout Troop and Wolseley Group, Sask.	23.19	York Summit District Ladies' Auxiliaries, Richmond Hill, Ont.	41.75	1st Englewood Group	25.00
Wellington District Church Parade of Scouts, Cubs, Guides, Brownies	63.00	1st Lansing Boy Scouts Ladies' Aux.	5.00	Mission District	6.11
Canoeman's Badge Course, Haliburton, Ont.	24.04	1st Etobicoke Sea Scouts Ladies' Aux.	10.00	Ocean Falls District	34.20
Special Scouts' Own, Scout House, Hamilton	41.50	2nd Weston Ladies' Aux.	10.00	2nd Chilliwack Group	5.00
1st Alderwood Ladies' Aux.	5.00	3rd Etobicoke Central "B" Pack	2.40	1st Erickson Pack	5.00
1st Long Branch Ladies' Aux.	10.00	3rd Newtonbrook Group Committee	10.00	Provincial Council for Alberta, The Boy Scouts Assoc.	500.00
3rd Long Branch "C" Pack	1.95	11th Scarborough West Ladies' Aux.	5.00	1st Bracebridge Boy Scout Troop, Bracebridge, Ont.	12.50
3rd Maple Leaf Cub Pack	4.80	12th Scarborough West Ladies' Aux.	5.00	Central United No. 7 Scout Troop, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	14.83
3rd Highland Creek Troop	1.60	13th Etobicoke Central Ladies' Aux.	3.00	Akela Preliminary Course, Trenton, Ont.	5.55
3rd Newtonbrook Scout Group	10.00	13th Scarborough West Ladies' Aux.	5.00	Anonymous, Ottawa	200.00
5th Willowdale Scout Group	10.00	27th Scarborough West Ladies' Aux.	5.00	Nelson & District Boy Scouts Assn., Nelson, B.C.	12.33
5th and 18th Scarboro West Ladies' Aux.	5.00	65th Toronto Ladies' Aux.	3.00	1st Shelburne Scout Troop, Shelburne, Ont.	15.00
23rd Toronto Ladies' Aux.	5.00	77th Toronto "B" Pack	4.90	Troop No. 10, Boy Scouts, Chatham, Ont.	25.00
68th Toronto Ladies' Aux.	5.00	169th Toronto Troop	1.80	Donations received in Office of Ontario Prov. Council, Toronto, Ont.	377.85
213th Toronto Men's Group Committee	25.00	198th Toronto Ladies' Aux.	2.00	Donations received in Office of Ontario Prov. Council, Toronto, Ont.	5.00
245th Toronto Mothers' Aux.	5.00	213th Men's Group Com.	10.00	Collection at Windsor Dist. International Camp Out	48.88
Mr. and Mrs. T. Schwartz	5.00	Boy Scouts, Scarboro West Area	6.25	Essex District Scouters and Guiders Association, (South Waterloo Dist.)	2.15
Fraternity of the Silver Arrowhead	50.00	Boy Scouts, Toronto East Area Exec. Board	25.00	Ladies' Aux., Edmonton	2.00
Group Committee, B.S.A., Goose Bay, Labrador	10.00	Mrs. A. Millen, 41 Monarch Park Ave., Toronto	55.00	Lethbridge Cub Basic Course	1.30
Oakville District, B.S.A.	15.50	Mrs. B. Fraser, East Willowdale Area	1.00	Hinton Cub Basic Course	3.05
72nd Winnipeg Rover Crew, Winnipeg, Man.	15.00	Mrs. W. Trombley, East Willowdale Area	1.00	1958 Gilwell Cub Course	1.50
Whitby Boy Scouts Local Assn., Whitby, Ont.	100.00	Mr. A. E. Paddon, Office, 1162 Bay St., Toronto	3.00	Sent in by London District Office (no details)	18.35
1st Yorkton Pack, Yorkton, Sask.	5.00	On behalf of the 1958 Handicapped Conference	14.04	2nd Arrowsmith Group, Alberni, B.C.	30.00
12th Port Colborne "A" Pack, Port Colborne, Ont.	5.00	Mr. C. O. Humphreys	2.00	1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Rossland, B.C., Groups	7.00
North Halton District Scouters' Club	25.00	7th Waterloo Group	10.00	Received in December, 1958	\$ 1,724.49
Akela Club Mtg., Hamilton Boy Scouts, Hamilton, Ont.	4.15	2nd Waterloo Pack	16.15	Previous total	11,913.36
Cub Preliminary Training Course, B.S.A., Hamilton, Ont.	4.82	19th Kitchener Pack	2.43	Total to Dec. 21, 1958	\$13,637.85
Brantford District Local Association: Group Committees, Church Parades, Ladies' Aux.	250.00	6th Kitchener "A" and "B" Pack	4.05		
Fredericton Dist. Council, Annual Meeting	8.85	1st Waterloo Pack	4.50		
Akela Leaders of Port Hope and Cobourg	11.00	Centreville Ladies' Aux.	2.00		
Ladies' Auxiliary, 1st Ancaster Troop, Ancaster, Ont.	5.00	Foremost Boy Scout Group Comm., Foremost, Alta.	10.00		
Oshawa Scouters' Club, Oshawa, Ont.	10.00	Mr. Hans Nielson, Vancouver	2.00		
		Cubs of Vancouver, Kitsilano-Fairview Dist.	16.00		
		Vancouver Fraser Dist.	35.62		



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Wood Badge Training Courses

The dates for some 1959 Part II Courses have been set and published so that Scouters will have plenty of time to plan their attendance. Additional courses will be listed as dates become available.

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

WOOD BADGE PART II COURSES—1959 TROOP SCOUTERS

PROVINCE	PLACE	DATE	COURSE LEADER
BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON	Legge Farm, Haney	Four week-ends beginning May 8	E. P. Briba
	Kamloops Area	August 1st to 9th	Rev. H. P. Collins
SASKATCHEWAN (Prairie Gilwell)	At Prince Albert	June 20th to 28th	
ALBERTA & N.W.T.	Edmonton	Four week-ends commencing May 9th	G. R. Weir
	Sylvan Lake	July 4th to 12th	F. G. McCoy
NOVA SCOTIA	Central Nova Scotia	July 4th to 12th	D. E. Smith

WOOD BADGE PART II COURSES—1959 PACK SCOUTERS

BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON	Shawnigan Lake	June 13th to 20th	E. C. Oakley
	United Church Camp		
	Camp Tweedsmuir near Trail	August 15th to 22nd	G. W. Cairns
SASKATCHEWAN (Prairie Gilwell)	At Provincial Camp Site	July 11th to 17th	E. Bower Carty
ALBERTA & N.W.T.	Calgary	Four week-ends commencing May 30th	H. B. Holloway
	Sylvan Lake	July 13th to 19th	P. H. Dack
NOVA SCOTIA	Miller's Lake, Halifax Co.	June 22nd to 27th	W. A. Speed

WOOD BADGE PART II COURSES—1959 CREW SCOUTERS

ALBERTA & N.W.T.	Sylvan Lake	July 19th to 25th	John A. Hencher
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GAMES

The Grocer

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

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

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

Fuzz Stick Relay

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

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

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

This is a story game that would bring in the Star work, so that the Leader can observe and pass on some of the Star tests, and it also serves as a means of review to those who have already passed the tests. A story is prepared to set a background and the various tests brought into the story and done by various Cubs. Each boy in the Pack is given an opportunity to take part and if one boy misses the test a boy in another Six gets a chance to try it. Points are awarded for successful tests.

Luck Relay

Equipment: None.

Method: Patrols line up in relay formation, facing leaders. One leader for each Patrol stands 20-40 feet, in front of the Patrol. Each Leader has some object, such as a coin or neckerchief slide, concealed in his hand. On signal "go" first player from each Patrol runs up to leader, who has arms outstretched, and points to his right or left hand. If player points to hand with object in it he runs back and touches off second player who runs to leader and guesses which hand holds the object. If player guesses incorrectly he runs back and then runs up again to have another try, and so on until object is located. Meanwhile, leader may have shifted object to other hand. If Patrols are uneven one or two members may have to make two "runs".

Scoring: First Patrol having all its members locate hidden object, wins.

Flag Corners

Required—a number of cards (more than the number of players), each with a reference to, or illustration of, the Union Jack or Patron Saints, some of the references being correct and some incorrect. **GAME**—the corners of the room are indicated as: St. George, St. Andrew, St. Patrick and Union Jack respectively. The cards are laid out on the floor, backs up, and on a signal each player

picks up one card, and immediately proceeds to his appropriate corner. Those choosing cards with inaccuracies group themselves in the centre of the room. Once a player has taken up a position he may not change his mind and go elsewhere. The cards are examined and each player in the wrong place counts a minus mark against his Six team.

Compass Readings

Equipment: For each Patrol compass, pencil and list of 8 features of room (such as Troop flag, knot board, etc.), or of 8 landmarks, if outdoors (large tree, rock, etc.). Chalk for drawing circles or stick for scratching them.

Method: Relay formation. Opposite to each Patrol, at other end of room, is circle, just big enough for boy to stand in. Here lies compass, pencil, list of objects. First player runs up, stands in circle, takes reading to first object, writes it down. Runs back, touches off next, and so on, until all readings are made.

Scoring: (a) 10 points for readings within 10 degrees, 5 points for readings with error from 10 to 20 degrees; OR (b) Have a junior leader at each circle, keeping each boy until he has made a reading within 10 degrees of actual direction.

Compass Advance

Equipment: Prepared list of questions related to compass and its use.

Method: Patrols in relay formation. Games leader calls out a question, such as: "I'm facing azimuth 220. What is the azimuth at my right hand?" Or, "How many degrees variation in our locality?", etc. Lead-off man in each Patrol yells out answer. Patrol whose lead-off player gives first correct answer advances two steps, and lead player falls to end of Patrol line. All other players stand fast. New question is "popped", and first correct answer earns two steps toward goal line for that Patrol, and so on. Game points out Scouts in need of compass training and gives them many tries at several different questions.

Scoring: Patrol first to advance to opposite end of room, or given point, wins.

Variation: Use Compass Advance in teaching other Scout skills.

Fire Water Boiling Race

Fire Building

Patrol Teams

Equipment: A No. 10 tin can or same size pot for each Patrol. Tablespoon of soap powder for each spot.

Method: Patrols gather tinder, firewood, and three rocks large enough to rest pots on and allow for fire underneath. Pots are filled with water to 1" of top, and a tablespoon of soap powder is put into water. Patrols then select two representatives. At signal, two men from each team bring equipment to designated area, lay and start fire (without paper and using native wood), and compete to see who can make the water boil over first.

Scoring: First 50 points, second 25 points, third 10 points for their Patrol.

Variation: Have two-man teams start fires by flint and steel or by friction. One log is allowed per team, and wood for fires must be chopped from log during race. Award 10 extra points for first fire.



THE QUIZ ANSWERS

1. *British Columbia*—Manhood suffrage in 1876 (adult is described as 19 years of age since 1945). All adult British subjects resident in Canada for 12 months and 6 months in B.C. Confines franchise to adults of Canadian nationality, 1947. The following citizens are disqualified by provincial law: returning officers; those guilty of corrupt electoral practices; incarcerated felons; Doukhobors and those with an inadequate knowledge of the French or English language in British Columbia.

Alberta—Manhood suffrage for all adult Canadian and British subjects (19 years of age since 1944), 12 months' residence in the province and 2 months' residence in electoral district. Those persons disqualified are: judges; those guilty of corrupt electoral practices; incarcerated felons; institutionalized insane; Indians other than those who served in the armed forces of the two world wars.

Manitoba—Adult suffrage to Canadian citizens (21 years of age). All adult British subjects, 12 months in the province and 3 months in electoral district. Those persons disqualified are: judges; returning officers; those guilty of corrupt electoral practices; incarcerated felons; institutionalized insane.

Saskatchewan—Adult suffrage for adult Canadians (18 years of age since 1945). All adult British subjects, 6 months in Canada and 6 months in the province. Those persons disqualified are: judges; returning officers; those guilty of corrupt electoral practices; incarcerated felons; institutionalized insane; Indians other than those who served in the armed forces of the two world wars.

Ontario—All adults of Canadian nationality (21 years of age). All adult British subjects, 12 months in the province. Those persons disqualified are: judges; returning officers; those guilty of corrupt electoral practices; incarcerated felons; institutionalized insane; those in receipt of public charity; magistrates.

Quebec—Franchise confined to adults of Canadian nationality since 1945 (adult 21 years of age). Those persons disqualified are: judges; returning officers; those guilty of corrupt electoral practices; incarcerated felons; institutionalized insane; magistrates; Indians other than those who served in the two world wars.

New Brunswick—Manhood suffrage for all adult Canadians (21 years of age). All adult British subjects, 12 months in province. Those disqualified are: judges; returning officers; those guilty of corrupt electoral practices; incarcerated felons; institutionalized insane; those in receipt of public charity; magistrates; Indians other than those who served in the armed forces in the two world wars.

Nova Scotia—All adult Canadian citizens (21 years of age). All adult British subjects, 12 months in province and 2 months in electoral district. Those persons disqualified are: judges; returning officers; those guilty of corrupt electoral practices; persons in

receipt of public charity; Indians other than those who served in the two world wars.

Prince Edward Island—All adult Canadians (21 years of age). All adult British subjects, 12 months in province and 2 months in electoral district. Those persons disqualified are: returning officers; those guilty of corrupt electoral practices; Indians other than those who served in the armed forces in the two world wars.

Newfoundland—All adult Canadians (21 years of age). All adult British subjects subject to 2 years in Canada and 6 months in province. Those persons disqualified are: judges; returning officers; persons in receipt of public charity; Indians other than those who served in the armed forces in the two world wars.

2. A citizen of France who wishes to take out Canadian citizenship must follow this procedure:

- (1) He must be legally admitted to Canada for permanent residence. This is known as being "landed".

- (2) He must have had his place of domicile in Canada for at least five years after having been landed in Canada. There are three important exceptions however, to this requirement.

- (a) Under certain circumstances, a person who has served outside of Canada in the Canadian armed forces;

- (b) The wife of a Canadian citizen, provided she has been legally admitted to Canada for permanent residence;

- (c) A person who had a place of domicile in Canada for twenty years immediately before the first of January, 1947, and was not under an order of deportation on that date.

- (3) He must have lived in Canada for at least one year immediately before the date of his application. This period would count as part of the five years referred to in (2) above.

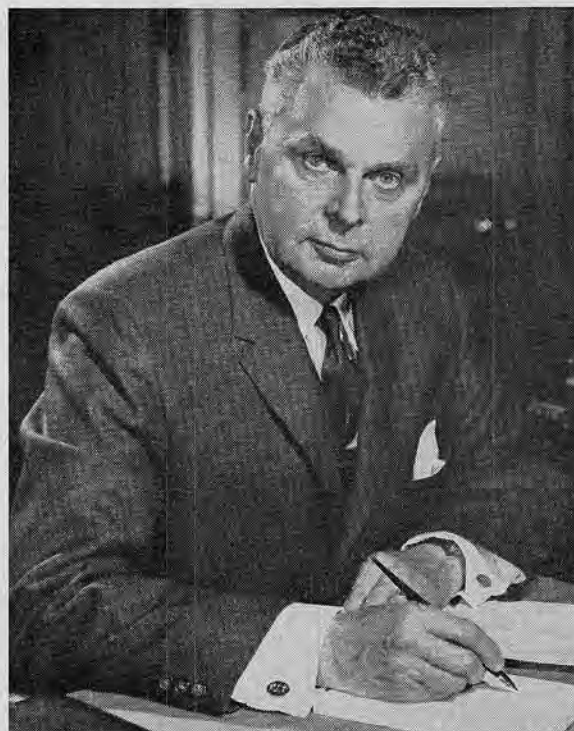
- (4) He must be at least 21 years of age; or the spouse of, and reside in Canada with, a Canadian citizen.

- (5) He must file an Application for Citizenship with the Clerk of the Court for the county or district in which he lives. If he lives more than fifty miles from a Court, he may file his application by mail with the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship, Ottawa.

It is important to note that the application may be filed three months before achieving the five years of domicile as outlined in (2) above. This enables the applicant to appear for Court examination as soon as the domicile period is completed.

- (6) He must appear for examination before the Court. At this examination the applicant must satisfy the Court that he is of good character; that he has an adequate knowledge of English or French; and that he has an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of Canadian citizenship.

3. Any person who is a British subject may apply for Canadian Citizenship by fulfilling the same requirements as are listed for question No. 2 with the following exceptions; His birth certificate and British passport must be submitted with his application form which is sent to the Registrar of Canadian Citizenship, Ottawa. Unless the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration so demands, a British subject is not required to appear for examination before the court.
4. The Prime Minister of Canada is The Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker.
5. The Governor General is the representative of the Queen or King in Canada, appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of Govt. of Canada. Present Governor General is His Excellency The Right Honourable Vincent Massey.
6. Following the coronation of Elizabeth II in 1953, the Royal style and title for Canadian use was proclaimed as: "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith."
7. The Lieutenant-Governors are:
 B.C.—The Hon. Frank Mackenzie Ross, C.M.G., M.C.
 Alta.—Hon. John James Bowlen
 Sask.—Hon. William John B Patterson
 Man.—Hon. John Stewart McDiarmid
 Ont.—Lt.-Col. The Hon. John Keiller Mackay, D.S.O., V.D., LL.D.
 Que.—The Hon. Gaspard Fauteux, P.C., LL.D., D.D.S., L.D.S.
 N.B.—Hon. David Lawrence MacLaren
 N.S.—The Hon. Major General Edward Chester Plow, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 P.E.I.—The Hon. T. William L. Prowse
 Nfld.—The Hon. Campbell Leonard MacPherson
- 8 & 9. Provincial Governments are formed by the following parties:
 B.C.—Social Credit



The Rt. Hon. John G. Diefenbaker

- | | |
|--|---|
| Alta.—Social Credit | 10. Occasionally a minister (a member of the Cabinet) |
| Sask.—Co-operative Commonwealth Federation | is not head of a department and he is then known as |
| Man.—Progressive Conservatives | a minister without portfolio. He usually holds a seat |
| Ont.—Progressive Conservatives | in the House of Commons. |
| Que.—Union Nationale Party | |
| N.B.—Progressive Conservatives | |
| N.S.—Progressive Conservatives | |
| P.E.I.—Liberals | |
| Nfld.—Liberals | |

(To Be Continued—Next Month)

WORDS by F. Leslie Sara.

A Toast to B.-P.

MUSIC by Sydney H. Nicholson

Our Founder's name is pledged tonight By every loyal Scout; Around the World a
 The worth of his far dream for youth, The world no longer doubts As every Scout be-

loving chain Toasts him with boyish Shout The Chief! The Chief! Beloved Chief! A
 comes a man and still remains a Scout.

toast to him we raise! May happiness and health be his For many sunny days!



E. Percy Brown, MBE, examines a souvenir scrapbook presented to him by 175 former Scouts in his Troops. Many well-known figures came to the dinner to honour this man, who for three generations had carried on Scouting in the Wolfville area and who himself holds the "Silver Wolf", Scouting's highest award.

Thanks, Percy Brown!

KENTVILLE—E. Percy Brown, MBE, Scoutmaster Emeritus, may well lay claim to Wolfville's most unforgettable man if the testimonial dinner accorded him Saturday night at New Minas, near here, is any indication of the feeling of great admiration, respect and love, in which he is held by his hundreds of "old Boys" and present and former citizens of the Wolfville area.

Attended by 175 former Scouts in his Troops, covering three generations, the function was held at the Glooscap ball room. Those present included young and middle aged business men, representing practically every profession. Forty came from Halifax and others from various provincial and Maritime points. Captain Charles Fenwick Middleton, of the Imperial Oil Tanker fleet, flew from

Toronto, and another of his former Troop members, George C. Nowlan, national revenue minister, came especially from Ottawa to pay his tribute. R. A. MacGregor, Nova Scotia Commissioner of Scouts, Halifax; R. Wendell Phinney, Kentville, district commissioner, were among the representatives of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association.

The First Troop, Wolfville Scouts, Dr. David Haley, Scoutmaster, and Assistant Scoutmaster Laurie Trites, formed a guard of honour. Glen Hancock, field representative Imperial Oil, Halifax, was master of ceremonies and read many congratulatory telegrams from across Canada, the United States, England, Germany, Barbados and even Hong Kong.

Looking many years younger than his 85 years, Mr. Brown, speaking in a firm clear voice, said he was overwhelmed by the honor accorded him and was tremendously proud of the boys, who had served in the Wolfville Troops down through the years and had carried on the principles of Scouting throughout their manhood.

A native of Halifax, Mr. Brown is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His mining engineer career was cut short by an injury and he moved to Wolfville in 1909 to take up farming. Two years later he organized a Boy Scout Troop, one of the first in Canada, and continued as Scoutmaster until 1940. He was made a Member of the British Empire by King George V in 1935, and holds the "Silver Wolf", Scouting's highest award.

Mr. Brown made presentations to various members of the Wolfville Troop for awards recently won and at the closing of the function led in the reciting of the Scouts' Promise.

Congratulations Extended

Telegrams of congratulation were read by Chairman Hancock from many, including Prime Minister John Diefenbaker; Lord Rowallan, Chief World Scout; Major General Dan Spry, D.S.O., Director, International Bureau Boy Scouts; Jackson Dodds, Deputy Chief Scout, Ottawa; Premier Robert L. Stanfield; Eric Balcom, M.L.A., now visiting in the United States; L. E. Shaw, Halifax, past president Wolfville Scouts, and former Scouts including "Ted" Stackhouse, Morrestown, N.J., who at one time played with Toronto St. Pats in the National Hockey League; Leon Shaw, now a New York actor; Everett Crowell and others now serving with the Canadian army in Germany; Ralph Creighton, bank manager, Bridgetown, Barbados; Vincent Schofield, West Roxbury, Mass., and others, including Mr. Brown's son Arthur, now Chief of Division of Aviation, Columbus, Ohio, and last year winner of the U.S. Aviation Safety Award.

Included among those present from the Valley were former Scouts Jack Williams, principal Windsor schools, and Wallace Barteaux, principal Kentville schools and Angus A. Alderkin, former M.P. Digby-Annapolis-Kings.

The program included an address by Porter Dakin, New Minas, on Mr. Brown's life and the activities of his Scouting career, and Mr. Nowlan's speech on his associations with his first Scoutmaster, dating back to 1915.

Mr. Nowlan, introduced by S. C. Gordon, said he felt he was expressing the feeling in the hearts and minds of those present and other "old boys" for the imprint he had made on their lives, by his kindness, influence and leadership.

Mayor Dr. R. S. Longley, Wolfville, expressed the appreciation of Mr. Brown as a citizen and for the long service he had rendered, and extended a key to the freedom of the town expressing the grateful thanks for the many good things he had accomplished in teaching good citizenship.

Percy Watson, retired Scoutmaster, and for 35 years in the Scout Movement, presented Mr. Brown, on behalf of the gathering, with a large scrapbook. This contains the names, addresses and occupations of all the hundreds of Scouts who have served under him, also old photographs and clippings, as well as several cartoons by Robert Chambers who at the age of twelve on one of the Scouts demonstration shows, drew a cartoon of the first Scout camp. A large picture of Mr. Brown drawn by "Bob" held the place of honor back of the head table.

Present were two of the first members of the Wolfville Troop, Alfred Lake and Dennis Lake. Both were Boy Scouts when they arrived in Wolfville from England in 1910. Fred Johnson, retired Greenwich farmer, a Patrol Leader of the first Troop was also present.

Dean E. A. Collins, Acadia University, was at the piano. The Committee in charge of the event and who had worked for nine months were Mr. Hancock, Mr. Dakin, Don Spicer, Kentville; Henry Watson and S. C. Gordon, Wolfville.

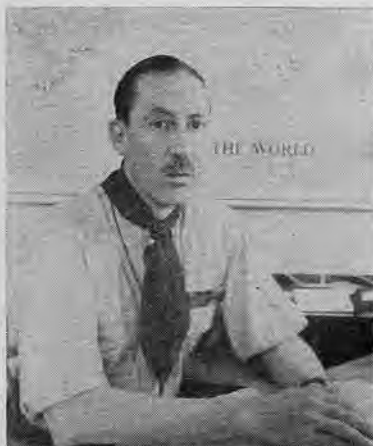
B.-P.'S BIRTHDAY MESSAGE

One hundred and two years ago on the 22nd February the Founder of our Movement, Lord Baden-Powell, was born. On this anniversary I send you Greetings from the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

B.-P. lived long enough to see the first part of the Second World War but he was spared the advent of atomic bombs, intercontinental missiles and space rockets. We may wonder what he might have thought of these new powers which fill us with disquiet. I think B.-P. would not have despaired. He was an optimist with Faith.

Today, B.-P.'s ideas of service to others and of a brotherhood of youth of all the nations are more valid than ever before—and more important.

Let's do our best to put these ideas into practice.



D. C. Spry

Director Boy Scouts International Bureau

THE FOUR LEPRECHAUNS

A ST. PATRICK'S DAY MIME FOR CUBS

Characters

Robert Baden-Powell—Founder of the Scout and Cub Movement. A grey haired man with a moustache, dressed in Scout uniform.

Denis O'Flaherty—A leprechaun, dressed in green costume, pointed hat, and with the letter "D" embroidered on the front of his tunic.

Yiam Flanagan—The second leprechaun, dressed as Denis, but with the letter Y on his tunic.

Bernard Shaw—The third leprechaun, dressed as the others but with a B on the front of his tunic. This leprechaun also has a white wispy beard.

Owen O'Kelly—The fourth leprechaun. Dressed as the others but with the letter O on his tunic.

About twelve Cubs, dressed in normal Cub uniform.

Scene: A forest clearing in County Cork, Eire. The back of the stage is lined with bushes; on stage left is a large tree.

Time: About the year 1910.

Narrative

Many years ago, at the beginning of the twentieth century, a sad, middle-aged man, returned to England from South Africa. The Boer War had been fought and, like almost all wars, no good had been achieved. Sick of the senselessness which he had seen, the man, Robert Baden-Powell, was determined to try to turn some of the lessons which he had seen on the battlefields of South Africa to the good of boys and girls.

Had he not seen camp fires built, tents erected, first aid rendered, wild-life studied? All these things could be turned to good use, if they were taught to boys and girls as part of the 'growing-up' process.

Most important, was the need to completely interest boys in the thrills of scouting. Everything that could be done, must be done to give complete enjoyment in the life of the Boy Scout and, more important still, the younger group, the Cubs. Completely engrossed with the problem, Baden-Powell decided to cross the Irish sea and spend a few weeks in Ireland thinking things over.

CURTAIN OPEN

Our story begins on a sunny summer's day in County Cork. Baden-Powell had been walking all the morning through the beautiful countryside. At last, he decided to rest and eat his lunch. Underneath a large tree, Baden-Powell sat down and started to eat his sandwiches. . . . He finished his sandwiches, drank from his water bottle and, as the warm sun shone down, he became drowsy and fell asleep.

As he slept, there was a rustle in the bushes nearby. From out of the bushes appeared a funny little face. It looked curiously at the sleeping figure and, after looking this way and that, very, very, cautiously crept out of the bushes. . . . he was one of the little folk which can only be found in Ireland—a leprechaun. Dressed in green, with a large "D" on the front of his tunic, with a

little pointed green cap he had rosy cheeks and a sparkle in his eyes. Softly, he tiptoed over to the sleeping figure.

Curiously, he looked at Baden-Powell from his feet to his head. He bent down and looked straight into the face of the sleeping man. Puzzled, he turned and shrugged his shoulders? Who was this man? What was he doing there? What did he want?

The leprechaun, whose name was Denis O'Flaherty, scratched his head and squatted down on the ground facing Baden-Powell. As he sat there, two more leprechauns crept out of the bushes and joined Denis. They were dressed exactly as Denis, except one tunic was embroidered with the letter Y and the other with the letter B. Their names were Yiam Flanagan and Bernard Shaw. Bernard had a little white beard which he constantly stroked. The three leprechauns sat in a row facing the sleeping Baden-Powell.

After a while, Baden-Powell stirred. In a flash the three leprechauns leapt to their feet and fled into the bushes. As they did so, Baden-Powell jumped to his feet. He rubbed his eyes. He thought that he had seen three little figures. Had he been mistaken? As he stood there another little figure peered round the tree behind him. This one, too, was exactly the same as the others, except his name was Owen O'Kelly and he had an O on the front of his tunic.

Softly little Owen crept up behind Baden-Powell, prodded him gently in the back and ran off laughing at the top of his voice.

Quickly Baden-Powell turned round. What on earth did all this mean? He peered behind the tree and, as he did so, four little faces peered out from the bushes. They chuckled loudly.

Completely bewildered, Baden-Powell spun round but, by the time he had seen where the sound came from, the four little faces had disappeared.

Sadly shaking his head, Baden-Powell gathered up the remains of his lunch and prepared to depart. As he did so, the sound of a bugle was heard. Baden-Powell stopped and listened. As he listened, he smiled. As he was standing there, four Cubs marched on smartly in line. They saw Baden-Powell and saluted smartly. He returned the salute.

The four Cubs continued marching in a circle round Baden-Powell. As the Cubs passed the bushes, the leprechaun Denis slipped out and joined in the march behind the four Cubs.

Baden-Powell watched in amazement, especially as the marching line was joined by the leprechaun Yiam, and then by Bernard.

By this time, the four Cubs realized that something had happened and, looking round, they saw the three leprechauns who, by this time, were standing in a line with their backs to the bushes, the letters on their tunics spelling D Y B.

One of the Cubs walked over to them. "Do you speak our language?" he asked.

Sadly the three leprechauns shook their heads.

"Do you know what we are?" asked the Cub.

Again the leprechauns shook their heads.

"What does it all mean?" asked Baden-Powell looking first at the Cubs and then at the three leprechauns.

"The letters on their tunics don't mean anything. Whoever heard of a word called Dyb?" Sadly, he shook his head.

At this point, the leprechaun Denis danced out in front of the line. Vigorously, he pointed to the D on his tunic and then to the Y on Yiam's tunic and, lastly, to the B on Bernard's tunic.

"I really think that he's trying to tell us something", said Baden-Powell. The four Cubs all nodded. One of them went over to Denis and tried to persuade him to do it again.

Again Denis pointed vigorously at the D, then the Y and then the B.

Baden-Powell scratched his head. "What on earth is he trying to say?"

"He's trying to tell us to do something, Sir", said one of the Cubs.

Denis danced up and down nodding his head.

As he did so, he traced out the word "Do" with his finger.

"He's saying 'do'," cried the Cub.

Together, all the Cubs cried "Do".

The leprechaun Yiam then stepped out of line and pointed to the Y on his tunic. He traced out the word "Your" with his finger.

"Your", cried all the Cubs.

Bernard stepped out and traced the word "Best" with his finger.

"Best", cried all the Cubs.

"Dyb, dyb, dyb," cried all the Cubs dancing round in a circle.

"Means Do your best", cried Baden-Powell.

At that moment, the leprechaun Owen took the place of Yiam.

"Dob?" cried the Cubs, "what does that mean?"

"Why that must mean DO OUR BEST", cried Baden-Powell.

Again the Cubs danced round. "We'll do our best", they all cried.

As they did this, the four leprechauns let up a great howl of delight and all the Cubs stopped and gazed at them.

Baden-Powell stepped into the middle of the Cubs. "From now on," he said, "the lesson taught to us by these little people (and he pointed to the four leprechauns) will always be a part of our Cub lore. Whenever a Cub Pack meets, the Pack leader will tell you to Dyb, Dyb, Dyb, and the Pack will answer "We'll Dob, Dob, Dob, Dob" and when that answer is given, the Cubs will give the same howl of delight that these little people gave. That will be known as the Grand Howl. Now come, let's try it."

As he said this, more Cubs marched on and the four little leprechauns crouched down in front of them.

"DYB, DYB, DYB, DYB", cried Baden-Powell.

"We'll DOB, DOB, DOB, DOB", replied all the Cubs and the leprechauns.

And with a mighty spring into the air, they all gave the Wolf Cub howl.

And ever since that day in County Cork, every Cub meet in every part of the world has closed its meeting with the cries and advice of the four little leprechauns, Denis, Yiam, Bernard, and Owen.



This Scout of the 1st Happy Valley Troop, Labrador, pauses from a rugged day's hike to catch some dinner in winter fashion—through the ice. A tree branch distributes his weight on the ice and at the same time provides a warm spot to kneel.

It would add fun to any week-end expedition to plan in part to "live off the country." Although there is more scope for such an undertaking in the summer, it is possible to snare rabbits (provincial game laws permitting) and fish through the ice in the winter.

Lacking ordinary bait for fishing, a strip of red flannel or a small piece of bright metal foil may be used. Weight with a sinker, and tie the line to a stout stick laid across the hole. It will increase chances if the bait is kept in motion by raising and lowering two or three feet.



Boy Scouts Lend Valuable Public Service During the Recent Revolution in Cuba

When President Fulgencio Batista and his Cuban government were forced into exile on New Year's Eve of 1958, Cuba was left in an extremely unstable condition while Fidel Castro's revolutionary army gradually assumed control. During this period, the Cuban Boy Scouts did a magnificent job of public service.

Preparation

Several months earlier and on account of the severe political conditions which were present in Cuba, members of the Executive Committee of the Scouts de Cuba organized Operation "Be Prepared", a plan for rapid national mobilization of Scouts with specific instructions for the rendering of public services in case of emergency.

A booklet was mimeographed describing mobilization arrangements, special equipment necessary, preliminary training recommended and specific situations where Scouts might help and it was distributed to all Commissioners and Scouters.

It was clearly specified that the Scouts were to do a strictly civilian job, avoiding any situation where their actions might be misconstrued as having political ends. This principle was maintained in all cases and the Movement was recognized in its rightful place as a strictly non-political organization.

All District Commissioners were briefed on the plan and several local rehearsals took place in preparation. Specific posts and tasks were assigned to Scout Troops and Rover Clans all over the country.

An Opportunity for Service

In the morning of January 1st, 1959, broadcasts informed the public that the leaders of the deposed regime, including Batista, had fled. The moments that followed were extremely perilous. Jubilant crowds roamed the streets while riots began all over the cities. Unscrupulous

OPERATION "BE PREPARED"

The following story has been forwarded to us by The Boy Scouts International Bureau and is a summary of the complete report of the Scouts de Cuba submitted by Mr. Kenneth Symington, Executive Commissioner for Cuba.

crowds invaded and sacked the homes of certain notorious members of the fleeing government.

The Executive Committee of the Scouts gave the signal for the start of Operation "Be Prepared" at noon on January 1st, and immediately, Scouts all over Cuba reported to their pre-assigned posts to carry out their duties. At all times the Scouts acted with the permission and active approval of the public authorities in control of the situation.

Hospitals and First Aid Stations

Immediately Patrols of Scouts were sent to all the hospitals, first aid stations and Red Cross offices, where they distributed rations, kept order, and served as messengers and cleaned the premises.

In many hospitals, Scouts carried on with their valuable work while fighting and shooting were still going on around them and in the streets between the revolutionary army and groups of soldiers of the ousted regime.

In Havana, a medical station was set up by Scouts next to the headquarters of the Scout Association with the help of the Red Cross. This station was operated by certified doctors as well as stretcher-carriers, nurses and auxiliary personnel. The station handled a large number of wounded, mainly members of the revolutionary army which entered the city, but several cases of persons wounded in street incidents also were attended to.

The services performed by Scouts in these hospitals were doubly important since in most cases the normal personnel operating them were absent because of the interruption of all public transport services and other disorganized circumstances which prevented them from reporting to work.

Communications

All instructions issued by Scout headquarters regarding the conduct of Operation "Be Prepared" were broadcast through the main radio and television stations, which from the earliest moments were in the hands of the

revolutionary army. The latter co-operated in all respects with the Scouts and the facilities of the national radio network were placed at the disposal of the Scouts for the issuance of bulletins and instructions. A total of twelve bulletins were issued. As a result, Scouts all over the country acted as a unified and co-ordinated organization.



Traffic Control

In the absence of the police or of any other official agency, traffic lights were left unmanned and Scouts took over the job of handling and directing traffic all over Havana, as well as in the other principal cities.

The Scouts did a magnificent job on this project, closing down certain streets, re-directing traffic, manning the manual traffic lights and orienting drivers. This service was continued for five consecutive days by Scouts alone, until they were relieved by personnel appointed by the new government.

Other Services

With several Scouters who had had experience in electrical repairs, important services were given in the repair of interruptions of power systems in hospitals. Patrols of Scouts were sent to all Fire Department Stations. Transportation services consisting of Scouters who voluntarily offered their automobiles were also formed and they carried food and provisions to isolated families during the first days of the revolution when no means of transportation were available anywhere. They also

carried wounded civilians to first aid stations, delivered special medicines to sick persons, and served as messengers for vital services.



Scouts also served as lift operators in hotels and offices, collected, in co-operation with several other civic organizations, food and clothing to be sent to areas devastated in the recent fighting, and cleared the streets of broken glass and debris.

When the revolutionary army entered Havana on January 8th, thousands lined the streets to cheer the entrance of the ten-mile long armoured caravan, and never were the Scouts' services valued more highly, as when they held back the people and kept open the way for the advancing trucks and tanks.

Public Reaction

At all times the public followed the instructions issued by Scouts and helped them to carry out their jobs in every possible way. It was common to see a 14-year-old Scout in complete control of traffic at the intersection of two six-lane boulevards in downtown Havana. The authorities of the revolutionary government and the Cuban people as a whole have fully recognized and congratulated the Scouts for their behaviour and initiative in these difficult moments. Commander Aldo Vera, new Chief of the National Police, addressed a personal letter to the President of the Scouts de Cuba expressing his "sincere and heartfelt congratulations for the behaviour and discipline of the Cuban Boy Scouts in the past few days."

WORLD FRIENDSHIP BADGE

We would suggest that this is an excellent month to draw attention to the World Friendship Badge and encourage your Scouts to develop an interest in the subjects it covers. Here are the requirements:

1. Have a general knowledge of the geography and history of at least three foreign countries, of the British Commonwealth as a whole, and of the United Nations Organization.
2. Have corresponded with an overseas or foreign Scout for not less than a year, writing and receiving replies to three letters.

—OR—

Have corresponded for at least one year, writing and receiving replies to two letters, and have camped with an overseas or foreign Scout for at least three days, and in either case have a general knowledge of the geography, customs, and characteristics of the country concerned, and the communications with it.

3. Have some knowledge of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide International organizations.
4. Be able to identify flags of twenty other nations.





Canoe Trip Camp

When you stop to think of the many things that have to be done in the planning and execution of a successful Troop Camp, it is not hard to realize that now is the time when a good deal of the planning should be reaching very formative, if not final stages. This was the routine that was followed in one of the Troops we know.

By the middle of January, right after having completed a Winter week-end camp, the Court of Honour and Scouters of the Group decided that they would like to have a Canoe Trip Camp some time during the summer. Each Patrol Leader immediately undertook the responsibility of talking about this type of camp to his Patrol, encouraging them to discuss it with their parents. At the same time various members of the Court of Honour decided that something about Canoe Trip Camping should be included in every Troop programme from the first of February until the end of their formal meetings in June.

As this particular Troop has at least one outdoor meeting a month, that left only ten meetings or a maximum of 200 minutes of instruction. The outdoor meetings and some of the special meetings which could be called, would be used for instruction work in the canoes.

The Scouters and Court of Honour having decided upon a route and the dates for the camp, then approached the Group Committee to solicit their assistance in obtaining canoes and helping to finance the entire venture.

A letter outlining the details of the planned Troop Canoe Camp was sent to every parent with a tear-off slip on which they could indicate whether they wished their boy to take part in this camp or not and if they would be prepared to assist by way of helping with instruction, providing transportation, etc.

It was then decided that instruction work could be divided into three sections—Troop, Patrol and Personal. During the month of February the entire Troop, by Patrols, spent some time during each meeting considering what Troop gear was required and how the Troop would be organized for a Canoe Trip Camp. During the month of March a check was made of Patrol equipment and of the ways and means by which the Patrol would carry out its responsibilities during the Troop camp. During this month all of the Patrol Meetings devoted at least one half hour to the discussion or work on things in preparation for the Troop camp. During April each individual, working in co-operation with his Patrol Leader and Scouters, checked his own personal camping equipment and set for himself a programme designed to make him better prepared for a worthwhile camping experience. The aim, set in January by the Court of Honour, was that, by the end of April, every Scout in the Troop should have completed at least all of the outdoor requirements up to Second Class Grade.

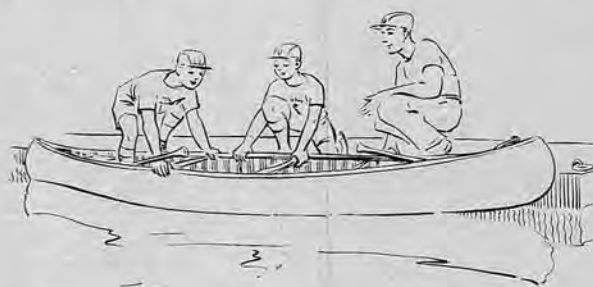
During the month of May the Troop rented canoes on several occasions and spent two of their regular meetings and four special meetings held on Saturdays, learning how to paddle a canoe, safety precautions, swimming instruction, portaging and general canoemanship. Several parents worked with the Scouters as instructors in this important phase of the Troop camp preparation.

The deadline for applications for the camp was set at May 15th and by that time eighteen boys of a Troop of twenty-eight planned to take part in the camp. After some very fast talking to the wives concerned, all three Scouters joined the party.

By the end of May the entire Troop had been divided into paddling partners—two to a canoe—with one canoe having an extra passenger; the menus had been drawn up by one Patrol working with one of the Assistant Scoutmasters; an Application for Permission to Camp had been filed through the District Headquarters; every boy had been issued a kit list which was drawn up by the Court of Honour; contact had been made by the Scouters and Group Committee, by letter and personal contact, with the many people on whose land it was anticipated that the Troop would camp during the trip; a programme built around the Canoeing, Rescuer, Swimmer Badges and 1st Class Requirements had been drawn up and a copy given to each Patrol Leader along with his Duty Patrol outline; Medical Examination Forms had been sent to the parents of each boy taking part in the camp, along with a letter summarizing the progress and planning to date; and it appeared that everything had been completed as far as it could go until the June examination period was over. The boys were encouraged to take part in as many paddling exercises as possible during the month of June and the Scouters placed themselves at the disposal of the Patrol Leaders for instruction purposes during this month. The Group Committee had completed the necessary arrangements to rent enough canoes for the party and had agreed to pay for this rental plus an additional vote of \$50.00 for extra Troop equipment. After checking the menus carefully with current food prices it was decided that the ten day camp would cost each boy approximately \$17.00 and therefore a camp fee of \$20.00 was decided upon by the Court of Honour.

During the first week of July, when regular meetings had been suspended, the Canoe Trip Campers held their special meeting to which parents were invited for a final summary of the entire venture and a check of personal kit lists, etc.

The Troop left for camp by canoe on July 15th to enjoy a thrilling experience that had been planned by boys, Scouters, Group Committee and parents. It would take many pages to outline the details of the programme and the fun they had but you can be sure that many of them came back very close to First Class Grade and entitled to wear the Canoeing, Swimmer and perhaps, even the Rescuer Proficiency Badges. What is more important, they returned home better Scouts. They had been introduced to the thrilling experience of Canoe Trip Camping—a real Canadian adventure and, as a result, they have again planned a similar type of Troop Camp and many week-end Canoe Trip Camps.



BOY SCOUT WEEK MESSAGE — LORD ROWALLAN

"Boy Scout Week in Canada is the great opportunity in the year for showing the public what Scouts are and what they are doing. The people who came before you through the Movement have done a wonderful job, as I found on my trip to Canada. I don't think there is any place in the world where the public have a higher opinion of Scouting than in your great country. But you have got to keep that opinion not only just as high as it is now, but make it even higher by your conduct, and by the way you have learned to be Leaders, and the way that you keep the Scout Laws and the Scout Promise. Not only just during Scout Week, but at all times of the year.

Every time you go out in the street in your uniform, somebody is going to look at you. Are you as smart as you could be, or are you one of these fellows who thinks because it isn't Boy Scout Week it doesn't really matter very much? I hope that you do realize the tremendous responsibility you have. Your country is growing and growing and there will be other increasing numbers of boys passing through the Scouts. It is for you to help them to be not only as smart as you are, but in every way to be true Scouts. Good luck to you. Good Scouting and good camping."



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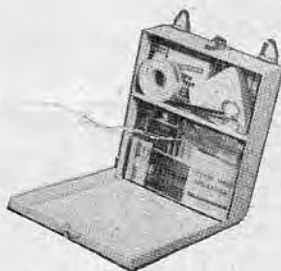
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