

THE
Scout Leader

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THE

Scout Leader

Canadian Headquarters

306 METCALFE STREET . OTTAWA 4, ONT.



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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
JOANNE CLARK

THIS MONTH

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Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Scoutmaster Jack Young,
Shale Falls, Ontario.

Dear Jack:

The events which your Group staged for the celebration of Scout Week have obviously done a great deal to further stimulate interest in Scouting in Shale Falls and this I think has been true, this year, throughout the country.

There was a variety of things done here in Ottawa, two of which I should like to mention particularly. The Ottawa District organized a tea on Sunday afternoon, to which all the local Scouters, Group Committeemen, District, Provincial and Canadian General Council members, friends of Scouting, and the staffs of the International Bureau and Canadian Headquarters were invited, together with their husbands and wives. The Mayor of Ottawa was there and spoke very fittingly in declaring Boy Scout Week open. Several hundred people spent a happy afternoon, meeting friends and exchanging Scouting experiences. I hope this tea becomes an annual event.

To mark the attainment of a membership of a quarter of a million, we had a new Wolf Cub, from out of town, come into Ottawa and present the Prime Minister with a Scout statuette, to which a plate had been affixed, engraved with the words: "Presented to the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, to mark the attainment of a quarter million membership in the Boy Scout Movement in Canada." Mr. Diefenbaker was delighted with the presentation and not only spoke in glowing terms of the Movement but reminisced of his early days in Scouting in Saskatoon.

I was glad to hear that the subject of the 3rd Canadian Rover Moot was raised at your last Group Committee meeting, and that your Rover Leader was hopeful that your Rover Crew would be represented by at least one Rover.

Having only recently returned from Calgary, I can tell you that the Alberta Rover Moot Committee is working hard on plans for the Moot, and it certainly promises to be a memorable gathering. The site chosen—Hillsdale Flats in Banff National Park—is ideal. The scenery is quite breath-taking, and I am sure that the Rovers from the East are going to be enthralled with the beauty of the site. A good programme for the Moot is in the making, including a day's tour of the scenic spots in the Park; a buffalo barbecue; mountain hikes; a variety of contests; camp fires; yarns and demonstrations.

The Rovers of Alberta are looking forward to greeting their brother Rovers from other parts of Canada, and I feel confident that every Rover Crew will make a special effort to be represented in Banff this August, at the 3rd Canadian Rover Moot.

I was delighted to hear that Bobby is going up this month into the Scout Troop. This may present some problems for you as a Scoutmaster and, in my next letter, I shall be glad to discuss the subject.

In the meantime, best regards and Good Scouting!

Yours sincerely,

Chief Executive Commissioner.

Our cover picture

Wolf Cub Bobby Kerr of Smiths Falls, Ont., was selected to present a Boy Scout statuette to Prime Minister Diefenbaker, to mark the quarter million mark in membership in the Association during 1958. The Prime Minister congratulated the Association through Bobby and then told the young Cub that he too had been a Scout in Saskatoon.

It's Sugaring Off Time!

Yes, it's sugaring-off time and the Boy Scouts Association of Montreal are making sure they get in on the fun. With the advice and assistance of the provincial Department of Lands and Forests, the Association has worked for a number of years on a long-term conservation project at Camp Tamaracouta. The camp is now a Certified Tree Farm and 1958 marked the start of a new undertaking—the production of maple syrup.

A shack and evaporator were set up and about 700 trees were tapped. A very high grade of syrup was produced—200 gallons in all—and sold in quart lots.

This project has enabled the Association to be more self-supporting within its own membership and resources and will no doubt become an annual affair. Perhaps other Associations in "maple syrup country" might think about a similar project.

According to legend, the Indians discovered the properties of maple sap when one of the squaws used it in place of water to boil venison.

Such a delightful addition to their diet was not to be ignored and they soon began to tap maple trees by cutting a slash in the trunk with their tomahawks and inserting a reed or concave piece of bark in the incision to carry the sap to a primitive container. The sap was condensed into a thick syrup by plunging hot stones into it until it reached the desired consistency. This syrup was dark in colour, strong and smoky in flavour and contained many impurities.

The earliest authentic record of Canadian maple syrup and sugar production is dated 1706.

Improvements in maple syrup production have brought it up to date, but in areas of heavy production, old-fashioned sugaring-off parties are still held each spring in the sugar camps.

Maple syrup, fresh from the sugarbush, is boiled to remove impurities. The hot clear liquid is then poured onto clean snow. It hardens quickly into a sweet and sticky mass, a treat enjoyed by young and old.

All native varieties of the maple produce sap from which maple syrup can be made, but the hard or sugar maple is considered the best source. Production is limited to Quebec and Ontario and some parts of the Maritime Provinces.



The three Scouts in the accompanying photographs are all members of St. Matthias Troop, Westmount: Troop Leader Robert Swift (glasses), Chris Bryant (light sweater) and Hugh Thompson (dark sweater).

SCOUTING AND THE ADOLESCENT

By OSWALD BELL

(Director of the Cambridge Institute of Education, D.C. Cambridge,
H.Q. Commissioner for Universities and Training Colleges)

Infancy and adolescence are perhaps the two most important periods of life: in different ways they are both times of weaning; the first, physical; the second, spiritual. Scouting is not concerned with infancy, but it has a real responsibility for adolescence. I would advance three propositions: that adolescents today—both boys and girls—need help urgently; that Scouting should be the ideal method of giving this help; and that, by and large, Scouting fails to give this help. Why?

First the need for help. This requires, surely, very little argument. The crime statistics, the waiting lists at guidance clinics, and the crowded wards in mental hospitals tell part of the story; the experience of parents, teachers, club leaders and all who have responsibility for young people piles up evidence of the difficulties and problems which they face today. Certainly they need help.

Should Scouting try to give it to them? In 1910 B.-P. said that Scouting "by its variety of attractions would appeal directly to the boys themselves—even to the worst, the hooligans"—or, as we say, the Teddy Boys. I remember, too, in a Chief Scout's Outlook, how he argued that the high-spirited mischievous boys who got into trouble with the police were just the ones we should encourage into our Troops. Today does Scouting appeal to the Teddy Boy—or even to the average adolescent? Do we even keep the ones we have got? The September *Scouter* has this table:

Loss of Scouts				Loss (%)	
	1957	1958	1958	1957	
13 years	52,002	14 years	38,064	26.8	27.4
14 years	35,764	15 years	23,279	34.9	32.6
15 years	21,504	16 years	13,302	38.1	36.4
16 years	12,558	17 years	7,096	43.5	40.7

Dreadful though the loss was last year, it is slightly worse this year. In my experience, too, the adolescents whom we keep are mostly grammar and public school boys who are, in a sense, those who need us least. Those who need us most are surely the failures, the naughty, the hooligans and the Teddy Boys. If we think of the worst and see how to attract them, perhaps we may find some clues towards attracting the ordinary boy—with whom we seem to fail equally. And let us not be afraid of changes, so long as we do not empty out the baby with the bath water. As B.-P. once said: "First I had an idea, then I saw an ideal: now we have a Movement and if some of you don't watch out, we shall end up with just an organization." Let us take these words to heart.

First, then, why do boys become Teddy Boys? For a number of reasons, but usually because the basic needs of healthy living have not been supplied. If a Scouter does not feel that his wife loves him, that his friends welcome him at the pub or that he can do his job reasonably well, then he ceases to be able to face up to life. If an adolescent—without a Scouter's faith and experience—feels that he is not loved or even wanted at home, if he feels that he has no friends and if he feels a failure at

school, then almost certainly he will hit back at life, which is making him so frustrated and unhappy. And if he can join a gang of Teddy Boys where there is comradeship and adventure, where the girls look up to him and he can have his way with them, no wonder that he finds life exciting and pleasurable as it has never been before. Our society, with its broken homes and lack of faith, is a breeding-ground of this insecurity, which begins the vicious circle of anxiety, aggression, guilt and insecurity again. The insecure and guilty boy is so often—or becomes so often—the unattractive, lonely and rejected boy; his lack of acceptance makes him more unhappy still. If he is also a stupid boy, the darkness is made more dense by school failure—academic, moral and social, for the academic challenge of so many schools is irrelevant to his needs and produces only this festering sense of failure. No wonder, then, that he finds razors and rape more exciting than second-class Scouting; sex, the false security of the gang, the fear he creates in others, the extra cash he gains illegally—all these represent an enjoyment and fulfillment he has never before experienced. And yet, poor boy, everything is wrong; evil has become his good, and too often when this stage is reached he is beyond help from Scouts or Scouters.

"A ragged urchin, aimless and alone,
Loitered about that vacancy, a bird
Flew up to safety from his well-aimed stone:
That girls are raped, that two boys knife a third,
Were axioms to him, who'd never heard
Of any world where promises are kept,
Or one could weep because another wept."

(Auden)

Should we therefore pass by on the other side? Or have we a duty to try to awaken him—or his younger brothers—to the existence of a world where promises are kept?

If so, what are his needs that we should try to meet? He has to find a world in which he can love and work (the signs, said Freud, of healthy living). First, his sense of failure must be compensated by some achievement—the more public and praised the better. But achievement comes only after effort, and effort must be awakened by desire—so we must devise a challenge which is meaningful to him. It's no good talking about Latin verse to those who cannot read and so many of the challenges we present to adolescents are almost as irrelevant as this. So, first, a meaningful challenge must be devised; if possible, exciting, tough, adventurous; leading to effort and then achievement—the healing, encouraging and stimulating experience of success.

Next, he needs acceptance by a group of well-liked contemporaries, so that comradeship, friendliness and the happiness that comes from friendship may irradiate his life and lead him on to enjoy the thrill and accept the obligation of service to other people.

Most of all, perhaps, he needs the friendship and reassurance that only some admired adult outside the family can provide. Reassurance is the keynote of this relation-

ship—reassurance against the size, the indifference and the emptiness of the universe; reassurance that the world has a meaning and a purpose; reassurance that he himself has value and that his actions matter; reassurance against his own irrational fears and worries. This relationship is of vital importance to the adolescent; he or she requires the friendship of some person of integrity, emotionally mature, free from jealousy of the growing boy or the maturing girl, free from the bitterness of a continuing adolescence or the poignant regrets of an unhappy one, who can give the unpossessive, serene, cool affection which is the groundwork of the adolescent's security and is the living proof that value and purpose do exist. How often schoolmasters, parsons and Scouters could provide it—and how often they do not!

These needs are common to all adolescents and not merely to the Teddy Boys; Scouting could—and should—provide the answer. Why—by and large—does it fail?

There are a number of possible answers. One may well be that its myth is out of date; the story, the packaging, if you like, that sold Scouting in 1910 may be no longer an asset but a liability. What once attracted, may now repel. Consider the vexing question of shorts. In 1910 children wore dull, restricting and unattractive clothes—many of the poorer classes wore their parents' shabby clothes cut down, often trailing on the ground. To such children shorts—gay, free, invested with all the glamour of Mafeking and adventure in remote corners of the earth—were exciting and romantic, a real reason for enlisting in the Scouts. Not so now. The adolescent, if he can bring himself to wear them, covers them with long trousers as he cycles to the Troop meeting. He is ashamed of, not inspired by shorts. How much else of the Scouting myth should be refurbished and retold for 1958?

Another may be that Scouter training could be expanded and deepened. The Gilwell tradition succeeds brilliantly, but—is it perhaps possible?—on too narrow a front. There is always danger to a Movement when an orthodoxy becomes too formalized or too successful. In the field of Senior Scouting, where understanding of the needs of adolescents is a vital qualification for the Scouter, is it possible that we give too much attention to the technical Scout training of the Scouter himself and too little to his technique of handling and his imaginative understanding of the adolescents? In recent years we have learnt much about the psychology of adolescence; could we not do more to give Scouters a simple grounding in this knowledge?

The absence of an intellectual understanding of the needs and characteristics of the adolescent may help to explain the failure and sometimes the lack of sympathy with adolescents that some Scouters show. There are very fine men with Troops full of little boys, to whom they show sympathy, understanding and imagination. But this kindness seems to be chilled as the boy grows older: he is treated as an adult when he fails, but is expected to be a child when he wishes to assert his independence. Yet it requires knowledge as well as imagination to translate a boy's aggression into a plea for help—as one approved school headmaster said when he heard a boy cursing at a housemaster: "He's not really swearing: he's crying for Mum."

Our Scouters are part-time; they are amateurs; they sacrifice time and effort; often they run their Troops when they are physically tired or nervously exhausted. To such people adolescent boys can be quite maddening at times. Do we do enough to explain why they are maddening and what they need? And, if we do not, should we be surprised if we continue, as a Movement, to lose our adolescent boys?

Next, is there not some danger in Bob-a-Job weeks and even, sometimes, in Senior Scouting, as put over? The one certain appeal to the adolescent is to his generosity and his desire to help. Above all, he needs to be needed. But when we take the Senior away from his younger brothers in the Troop because the younger brothers spoil his fun, we are also taking him away from the place where his need to be needed is fully satisfied. Always in Cubs, Scouts, Seniors and Rovers we seem to be training—for what? Let us make the appeal to service before it is too late. Before boys have lost the generosity and unselfishness of youth let them experience the joy and the responsibility (and even the hardships and disappointments) of service for others. So, too, with Bob-a-Job. We have all heard of the woman who said "Oh yes—Scouts. They are the people who always want to be paid for anything they do!" How many of your Scouts go back, after Bob-a-Job week, to do a free good turn for those who paid during the week? We are frightened to appeal to generosity; we are forgetting that unselfish service is central in Scouting and that it appeals to adolescents.

Finally, sex. How we run away from sex in the Movement, although it is all-important to the adolescent. In the world of education sex has been accepted. Mixed schools, mixed colleges, mixed camping—all are now the rule rather than the exception. Only in Scouting do we remain satisfied with an embarrassed mumbling about the 10th Scout Law: our lead is negative, not positive. The time has really come when we—and the Guides—should give a positive lead in healthy happy friendship between the sexes in adolescence, in mixed activities, in co-operative service, even in mixed camping. Otherwise we hand over what is almost the most important field of life to those who may be much less scrupulous and much less competent than we: this is failure and failure through cowardice. It is co-operation, not combination, that I am suggesting; and co-operation with all necessary safeguards.

Do you agree? I hope you do not feel that I am attacking you, or discipline, or Gilwell or Scouting. To do so would be both stupid and ungrateful. Scouting, I believe sincerely, is the best youth Movement we have seen. It is tough, exciting and adventurous; it has, through badges, activities and responsibilities (i.e., Court of Honour) a challenge and an experience of success for all; in the Patrol System it gives friendly acceptance by a well-liked group; in the Scouter it provides the adult outside the family who inspires and reassures; in its code it gives an ideal that all can understand and follow; it offers the challenge of service and unselfishness. It is the ideal challenge to the adolescent. Yet it is just with him that it is failing—not with the Cub or the Boy Scout, but with the adolescent, who needs it most of all. Why? You tell me.

(From *The Scouter*, December 1958)

SCOUTING Digest

HANDICAPPED SCOUTING

Below are a few books that you may find helpful if you have a handicapped or hospital Troop or Pack. Some of them will be found in your local library; others may be ordered from the publisher.

GAMES FOR THE HANDICAPPED: Ursula Richardson; C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., London, England.

HANDBOOK OF HANDICAPPED SCOUTING: The Boy Scouts Association, Imperial Headquarters, London, England.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN: Lois Perrin; University of Iowa; 1944.

RECREATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED: Valerie Hunt; Prentice-Hall Inc.; New York.

SCOUTING WITH THE HANDICAPPED BOY: Boy Scouts International Bureau; 1955.

100 GAMES FOR CRIPPLE AND HOSPITAL PACKS: Betty Melville Smith and Elizabeth Connell; The Boy Scouts Association, Imperial Headquarters, London, England.

CANNON BALL FUNDS

Scouts of the 3rd Portchester Scout Group, Hampshire, England, have a novel way of raising funds for the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund. They are recovering old naval cannon balls from the mud in Portsmouth Harbour and selling them at 5s. a ball (all sizes!). The cannon balls are well over a hundred years old and a change of current has made them come to the surface.



Allan Ferguson, 26th Winnipeg Boy Scout Troop, receives his Second Class Badge from Scoutmaster A. R. Holt. Allan, who has been carrying on from a bed in St. Boniface Sanatorium, hopes to be back in action soon.

CENTRAL AFRICAN JAMBOREE

Ruwa Park, Africa, camping and training headquarters of the Mashonaland Province of Southern Rhodesia, 12 miles from Salisbury, the Federal capital, will be the site of a Jamboree on May 4-11, 1959. Over 1,000 Scouts of all races from Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be present and invitations have been extended to other Scout associations from Uganda to the Cape as well as to Britain.

Well-organized plans have been laid for the Jamboree which will include day trips to many nearby places of interest, sports, displays, films, exhibitions and plenty of time to make friends.

Some miles from Ruwa's more than 150 acres is Matopos. It was here that B.-P. scouted for the British forces and dreamt of a movement which could bring boys of all nations together in one brotherhood.

Africa is a young country, which claims, with justification, to be developing faster, proportionately, than any other part of the British Commonwealth. In this surge of development, Scouting has not lagged behind.

PARAMOUNT TO FILM LIFE OF B.-P.

The Boy Scouts Association has very great pleasure in announcing that the Paramount Film Company will make a film of the life of Robert Baden-Powell, Founder of the Boy Scout Movement.

The news of this eagerly awaited story of one of the greatest men of our time will give tremendous satisfaction to the eight million Scouts in over 100 different parts of the world, and to the millions of men who have been members of the Movement started by B.-P. just over fifty years ago.

After a meeting with Mr. Henry Wilcoxson, Lord Rowallan, the Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth, said:

"Such a film could be a disaster but our talks convinced me that the greatness of the man and his story are in safe hands. We have offered our full co-operation and support and Mr. Wilcoxson is anxious to receive it and be guided by our experience."

Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide, said:

"I have given my full approval to the project and have assured Mr. Wilcoxson of my wholehearted co-operation."

The film will take 2½-3 years to complete and will be filmed in colour and VistaVision by the same production team which produced the film "The Ten Commandments". Everyone is anxious to learn who will be playing the part of B.-P.; all we can say is that the part will be played by a famous English actor.

OPERATION BIRDHOUSE

There'll be no Birdland housing shortage in Calgary this spring. "Operation Birdhouse", a project sponsored by the Calgary Fish and Game Association, offered prizes for the best birdhouses to be built by Wolf Cubs. The judges were swamped with over three hundred entries!

Eliminations narrowed these to one hundred for the final judging. There were duplexes, split levels, bungalows and ranch styles, in colours and sizes to please the most discriminating of birds.

Each boy was asked, among other questions, to name the bird for which his house had been designed. First and second prizes were in cash, and third prize was a stuffed magpie!

These two were tops!



87th VANCOUVER GROUP

Cubmaster Beth Helverson of the 87th Vancouver Group and Troop (St. Margaret's Children's Village Preventorium) sent in the following encouraging report.

During the year eight boys were invested as Cubs, one as a Scout; three boys earned their 1st Star and one boy earned his Second Class Badge.

Various handicraft projects were successfully completed, such as freely-designed clay models and illustrations of stories. Wood fibre corsages were made for Mother's Day.

A worthy good turn was the making of wood fibre flower corsages and foil pictures for the CKNW Orphan's Christmas Fund Bazaar.

An indoor Field Day was held and the boys had a lot of fun with such activities as knots, time telling, book balancing and message relays, and skits.

EDUCATION WEEK

In 1935 the Canadian Teachers' Federation decided to hold an annual Education Week in Canada, for the purpose of focusing the attention of the public on educa-

tion's problems and progress. This year, sponsored by The Canadian Conference on Education, Education Week is being held during the week of March 1st to 7th.

Did you know that in the year 1957, Canadians spent 845 million dollars more on cars, 302 million dollars more on tobacco and alcoholic beverages than they did on education? *Which of these are most important to the future of Canada?*

It is estimated that the year 1959-60 will see a shortage of 45,000 qualified teachers—35,000 to replace unqualified teachers and 10,000 to relieve overcrowding. *More young Canadians must be encouraged to qualify as teachers!*

All elementary and secondary teachers should have senior matriculation plus two—preferably four—years of further training. Out of every 100 Canadian teachers in 1957, only 54 had senior matriculation and one year's training or more; only 23 held degrees. *Teaching must be made attractive to highly qualified people!*

Scholarships, loans and bursaries should be provided for post-secondary education to the extent of the student's ability and desire to profit from it. A year at university costs a Canadian student an average of \$1200.

On the average, \$90 of this amount comes from scholarships, bursaries, loans, etc.; \$390 from his family, and \$790 from his own earnings. Fees are scheduled to go up in many universities very shortly. *How many able students can afford a university education?*

More and wider facilities should be provided during non-working hours for those who have had to curtail their full-time schooling but wish to improve their educational qualifications. In 1956-57, 233,000 Canadians took advantage of School Board night courses, Business College night courses, and part-time university courses. Most of these facilities report capacity—and more—enrolments. *Are there enough opportunities for Canadians to improve their education?*

Canadians, and most certainly, Scouters, would do well to examine carefully the educational picture of today. They should be prepared to do something about it, either in the form of constructive criticism, or by more active participation, such as grants, entering the profession, or simply by making a concentrated effort in their own homes towards a more thorough knowledge of the role of education in Canada. Education is *everybody's* business!

To sow a dream and see it spread and grow,
To light a lamp and watch its brightness gleam,
This is a gift that is divine, I know,
To give a child a dream.

—Anne Campbell

B.-P. FUND

The B.-P. Fund was turned over to the Boy Scouts International Bureau and not to the United Kingdom Headquarters as previously stated. This money is being used to promote Scouting with the Handicapped throughout the world.

THIRD SCOUTERS' INDABA

Applications for the Third World Indaba will not close on April 1959 as previously noted, but we would like an indication from anyone who plans to attend the Indaba, which is being held in the Netherlands in 1960, to be filed with this office by April 1959. Suggestions for discussion topics are also invited.



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 2	E. P. Briba
	Kamloops Area	August 1st to 9th	Rev. H. P. Collins
ALBERTA & N.W.T.	Edmonton	Four week-ends commencing May 9th	G. R. Weir
SASKATCHEWAN (Prairie Gilwell)	At Prince Albert	June 20th to 28th	
	Sylvan Lake	July 4th to 12th	F. G. McCoy
NOVA SCOTIA	Central Nova Scotia	July 4th to 12th	D. E. Smith
QUEBEC	Camp Tamaracouta	May 16, 17, 18 and 23, 24, and 30, 31	L. C. Houldsworth
	Camp Tamaracouta	July 25-Aug. 1	W. Bryce
NEW BRUNSWICK	Near Fredericton	Aug. 1 to 9	Dr. S. A. Hopper

WOOD BADGE PART II COURSES—1959 PACK SCOUTERS

BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON	Shawnigan Lake	June 13th to 20th	R. A. MacDonald
	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
QUEBEC	Camp Tamaracouta	May 16, 17, 18 and 23, 24	Ralph Boright
	Camp Jackson Dodds	August 24-29	Kingsley Delo
NEW BRUNSWICK	Near Moncton	May 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 31	Dr. S. A. Hopper
NEW BRUNSWICK	Yoho Campsite	3 week-ends commencing June 6	Robert Watt

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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RG3
HIGHWAYMAN'S HITCH

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COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

ELECTROTYPERS

STEREOTYPERS

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Are you looking for some novel idea for one of your March or April programmes? The Scouters of the boys shown in the picture above, from Montreal, planned a bus trip to NOWHERE. Everything about the Saturday date was a mystery for the boys and ended up with a weiner roast. Photo by A. Stone, Montreal.



There is no doubt about it, the more parent participation we have in our programme the better. Plan now to have a Father & Son hike where the fathers can examine the cooking. These Scouts from Saskatoon tell us that the idea is great fun. Photo by Star-Phoenix, Saskatoon.



We do hope that you are planning to take part in a Part II Wood Badge course this summer. As you will see on the page opposite, there are a great many courses open and your application should be made now. The Scouters above were members of the Woodpecker Patrol at a Troop Scouters Part II Wood Badge Course held last May at Camp Clem Gardner, Calgary, Alta. Notice all the happy faces! Photo by E. W. Cadman

PART II CREW SCOUTERS' COURSE

(with a western flavour)

CONDUCTED BY ALBERTA PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

Dates

July 19th to 25th, 1959.

Location

Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake.

Camp Woods, the property of the Alberta Provincial Council, consists of 103 acres of wooded land on the shores of Sylvan Lake in central Alberta. The site is on a gravel road two miles north of Provincial Highway No. 11 from Red Deer to Rocky Mountain House, and seven miles from the town of Sylvan Lake.

Transportation

There is a good train service on the C.P.R. to Red Deer connecting with the main trans-continental C.P.R. trains from Calgary. Arrangements will be made to transport candidates travelling by train or bus.

Cost

The course fee will be \$20.00.

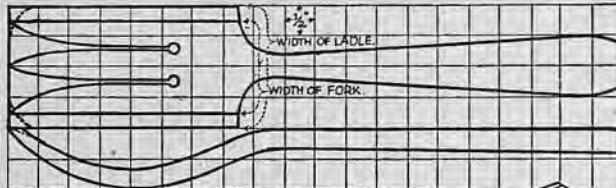
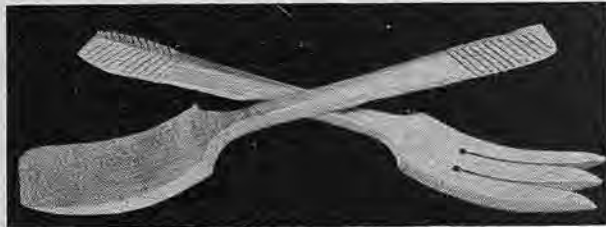
Course Leader

Mr. John Hencher, Deputy Camp Chief (Rovers), Assistant Provincial Commissioner (Training), Ontario.

Mr. Hencher is a resident of Hamilton, Ontario, and will travel out to Alberta to lead the course. Mr. Hencher has had a long and varied experience in the field of training. He has headed up many courses including a number of Part II Crew Scouters' Courses. Last year he was on loan to the International Bureau to head up a Crew Scouters' Part II Course in Mexico.

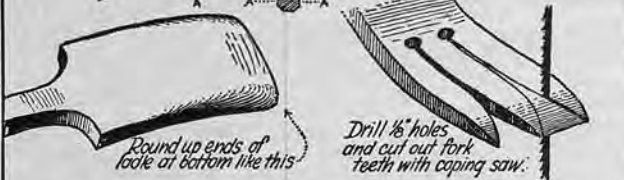
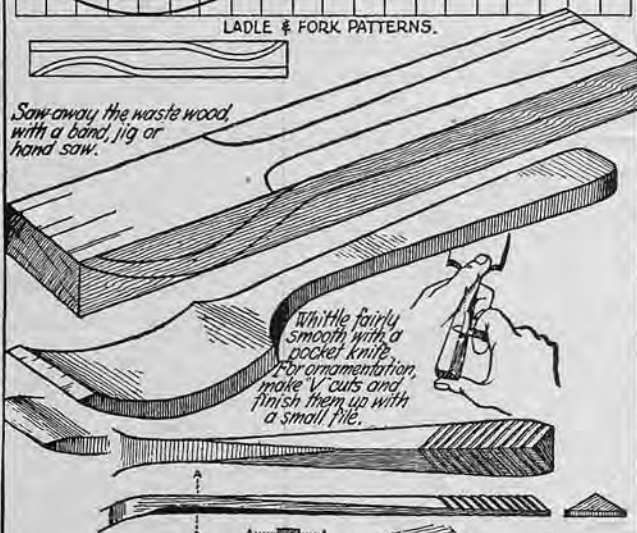
HANDICRAFT IDEAS FOR CUBS AND SCOUTS

To make this a workable gift, it should be made of maple or birch wood. After final sanding, give it a couple of coats of Bakelite varnish or several coats of sweet oil. Rub down with very fine sandpaper after each coat.

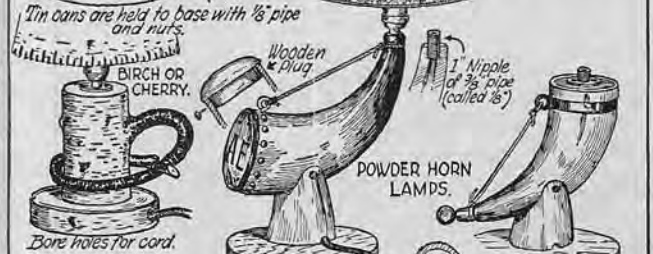


LADLE & FORK PATTERNS.

Saw away the waste wood with a band, jig or hand saw.



Acceptable gifts at all times, lamps can easily be made from an endless variety of material. Odd shaped bottles, tin cans, jugs, odd pieces of wood, can be converted into lamps with very little work. Keep your eyes open and surprise yourself with what you can do.



Light weight lamps and some bottle lamps require heavy bases or a sand or plaster-of-Paris ballast to make them stand firm. Use old shades for pattern of paper and for the wire frame. Pictures can be pasted on or designs can be painted with water colors. Old oil lamps can be wired with aid of adapters that screw into the original sockets. Adapters come in different sizes.



Revolt in the West

By Edward McCourt

Published by The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto.

Price \$2.00

For many years one of the most misrepresented incidents in Canadian history was the Riel Rebellion. Probably the reason for this was that much of the pertinent facts of this incident were not known or were passed over as being unimportant. However the trial of Louis Riel continues to be the basis for debate and discussion by students of the law, many of whom are not convinced of the justice of the verdict. This is a wonderful account of the early days of Canada's west and a welcome addition to the host of books that are seeking to tell us more about our thrilling history.

Deep Sea Fishing

By J. M. Wright

Published by the Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto

Price \$1.75

This is certainly one of the most attractive presentations we have seen of this fascinating subject, in the printed form. Calculated to appeal to young readers who not only want to read but to see what they are reading about, this excellent book tells a very brief but complete story of one of Canada's most important industries. The book deals with deep sea fishing and also with the associated research and other industries allied to the fishing industry. It is highly recommended for both Cubs and Scouts.

Outdoor Rambles

By Stuart L. Thompson

Published by Longmans, Green & Co.
Price \$3.50

In this delightful book, Mr. Thompson, a native Torontonian still living in that city, reveals a wealth of fascinating stories concerning the lives of the varied creatures that surround us. He tells of the stinky caterpillar that protects itself as the skunk does; the plants

that eat insects; the spider's exquisite cunning. All this and more he recounts in the delightful conversational style that has won him devoted readers and radio listeners, and eager companions on his many nature rambles.

"Outdoor Rambles" is written with warmth and affection and will be read and re-read by those who love the outdoor life. To further add to its beauty and appeal, there are 60 line drawings by G. W. Goss.

Knights of the Air

By John Norman Harris

Published by The Macmillan Company of Canada Toronto.

Price \$2.00

Even in this age of jet aircraft and guided missiles with their fantastic speeds, one can not help but marvel at the exploits of the men who fought a world war in comparatively primitive aircraft. This is the story of the valiant few who took to the air during the 1914-18 war with very little training and in aircraft that, although well built, would look like relics to our airmen of today. It is an exciting story that will appeal to any young reader and recall many memories of other stories for their fathers.

Flying O'Flin

By Rosemary Grahame

Published by McClellan & Stewart Ltd., Toronto

Price \$3.00

This is definitely one of the most entertaining books we have had the pleasure of reviewing in this magazine this year. It has been said that "Perhaps the highest use of books is not its sources of information about nations, people, or foreign lands, but as friends." This delightful story about an Irish Washerwoman and her magic washing basket, will become one of the dearest friends of a great many readers both young and old. If you would like to take your own children or the children with whom you work on a flight into

fantasy, which is at the same time real, and give them one of the most fascinating reading memories they will ever have, then we would suggest that you introduce them to Mrs. O'Flin.

Serve By Conserving

By Jack Cox

Published by the Boy Scouts International Bureau

Price \$3.50

In 1850 the human population of the world was one thousand, one hundred millions, compared with three thousand millions today—just one hundred years later. Of these three thousand millions, over half are starving by North American standards, and yet we face an even greater increase in population in the coming hundred years. How and where is food to be found? Not only to feed all these people, but also to raise the nutritional standards of those presently doomed to starvation existence.

Man is a selfish creature. So long as he has enough today for his own requirements, he does not worry too much about tomorrow. For this reason it is particularly hard for us with all the apparent evidence of plenty around us to become concerned with conservation. If Scouting is to live up to its motto "Be Prepared" and if world-wide Brotherhood is to have real meaning, all Scouts must become well informed on good conservation practices and be aware of the need throughout the world. The conservation of wildlife and natural resources is no longer a national problem for any one country—it is a world problem of outstanding importance to all countries.

"Serve by Conserving" has been published by the Boy Scouts International Bureau with assistance from UNESCO with just this in mind. All Scouts and Scouters will gain a clear picture of what conservation means throughout the world. It is a rather frightening picture, but this book goes a long way to show what is being done and, in particular, the part that Scouts are playing to help their own countries. Apart from the world-wide aspect of the book, Canadian Scouters and Scouts will find particular assistance when working for Conservation Badges. The book lists the Canadian requirements for the four Conservation Badges, and follows these up with a considerable amount of related information.

The book is a good general reference on conservation practices and provides a host of ideas for Pack, Troop and Crew activities. A copy should certainly be on the shelves of every Group library.



CITIZEN BADGE QUIZ

Here is the second and final part of the quiz begun in the February issue. It continues the theme of Citizenship. Answers are on page 145.

11. How are judges of the Supreme Court of Canada selected?
12. What are the duties of a court clerk?
13. Name the principal courts of justice in Canada.
14. What are the main provisions of the constitution of Canada as embodied in the British North America Act of 1867 and its amendments?
15. How may the B.N.A. Act be amended?
16. How are jurymen selected?
17. What is an Order-in-Council and how is it passed?
18. Are men only eligible for election to municipal governments?
19. How is a by-law passed in a municipal government?
20. What level of government is responsible for education?

PLEASE NOTE AND CORRECT THIS ERROR IN THE FEBRUARY CITIZEN BADGE QUIZ

The answer to Question 7 in the Citizen Badge quiz which appeared in the February issue of *The Scout Leader* is incorrect. Recent appointments (1958) have been made for the following Provinces. Please change your copy.

Saskatchewan—The Honourable Frank Lindsay Bastedo, Q.C., LL.B.

Quebec—The Honourable Onesime Gagnon, P.C., Q.C.

New Brunswick—The Honourable J. Leonard O'Brien, LL.D.

Prince Edward Island—Major, The Honourable F. Walter Hyndman, E.D.

We regret any inconvenience caused by our using faulty reference sources.



An Important Notice

On the left is a recent picture of The Hon. Ellen Fairclough, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

In recognition of the importance of the Citizen Badge in citizenship training, Mrs. Fairclough has offered to write a personal letter to every Scout who earns the Citizen Badge.

Please send the names of Scouts qualifying, together with full addresses, to your District or Provincial Headquarters.

Photo by Capital Press Service

THE WORTH OF SCOUTING FOR BOYS

By DENNIS W. LEWIS, District Commissioner, St. Catharines District, Ontario

Did you ever feel like quitting? Ever feel like throwing in the whole thing and letting someone else worry about the Pack or Troop?

What was the cause? Have trouble with the Group Committee? Parents? District Headquarters?—Or maybe you wonder if all the trouble you go through is worth it, because the "Thank you's" are few and far between.

Well, you're not alone.

Many people in Scouting, from Leadership to the Executive level, probably have felt that way at one time or another. The strange thing is, they are still working away in Scouting. Only those who have expected something in return before they started have left; mainly, because they have failed to understand the worth of "Scouting for Boys".

Let's face it! If you are in Scouting for money or position, you are in the wrong outfit.

A team is set up to provide the "tools" of Scouting, in order that the proper programme and facilities may be brought to the "boy" through the capable hands of a Leader.

The team is organized under various headings, such as Sponsor, Group Committee, Ladies' Auxiliary, and District administration. It is obvious that if any part of the team is weak, the programme to the boy will suffer. It is just as important to have a strong, active Group Committee as it is to have a strong District administration.

However, no matter how you look at this problem, people tend to get so involved in a section that the main purpose of boy development is lost in the background and covered over by the haze of busy activity. This is true, not only from a non-uniform group, but sometimes at the leadership level.

It would be well for us, from time to time, to step back and reflect on the aims of Scouting, not only for our own benefit but also for the boys we lead.

B.-P. touched on this subject in "Scouting for Boys" when he wrote, "There lies a certain danger in inculcating

in the individual the ambition to win prizes and scholarships, and holding up to him as success, the securing of pay, position and power *unless* there is a corresponding instruction in service for others."

I would suggest we all get more *out* of Scouting than we put *in* to it.

Very seldom will a boy come forward and say "Thank you for all you have done for me", but they do have an outstanding talent for spotting a "phony" or branding someone a "square". They either "go" for you or they don't. A leader has to decide which it is and work from there.

The relationship between the leader and the boy, as an *individual*, is the important link with our inner "*self-satisfaction*". As B.-P. puts it, "The aim of Scout training is to replace self with service, to make the lads *individually* efficient, morally and physically, with the object of using that efficiency for the service of the community.

You and I, probably, will never ever know how much we have done for these boys. It is a continuous job and can only have a beneficial effect on their future lives. As John Wanamaker wrote, "Save a man, you save one person; save a boy, and you save a whole multiplication table."

As a Cub, I cannot recall ever thanking my Akela—

As a Scout, I cannot recall ever thanking my Scoutmaster—

As a Scoutmaster, I cannot recall very many "thank you's" I have received from the boys that passed through my hands.

But the next time I see my former Akela and Scoutmaster who had me when I was a boy, I am going to ask them if they ever stopped to realize the many boys they have helped, by helping me.

If you ever wonder if it is worth all the trouble,—the next time you are close to one of your boys, take a good long look, deep into his freckly face,—and there you will find the answer.

CONSERVATION IDEAS

Conservation should be a continuing project, winter and summer. The following list of ideas, many independent of seasons, is by no means exhaustive and you will doubtless think of others.

1. Learn to recognize native wild flowers. "Enjoy but do not destroy."
2. Prepare posters to be placed at entrances to woods, ravines, etc.
3. Plan and execute a public demonstration of proper campfire building and extinguishing.
4. Study effect of forests in the prevention of floods.
5. Observe pollution in nearby streams. Determine the sources. Can anything be done?
6. Learn, then educate others in the value of hawks and owls.
7. Learn to recognize neighbourhood trees by shape, leaves, flowers, fruit, bark.
8. Set up a nature walk. Place identification markers on trees, shrubs, etc.; post a map at entrance.
9. Visit a water purification plant.
10. Visit a fish hatchery and learn its importance.
11. Observe how the beaver helps in water conservation.
12. Prepare an illustrated chart of fishing seasons in your province, to be presented to each of the fathers.
13. Make a mineral collection.
14. Prepare a chart or booklet of edible plants in your neighbourhood.
15. Prepare a list of nearby beauty spots, with photographs if possible.



FLAG ETIQUETTE

By IAN DUDGEON

Assistant Scoutmaster, 3rd Galt, Ontario, Troop

At a recent Minor hockey game played in our city, two Scouts from our Troop were asked to be part of the colour party. Teams were visiting from Detroit and Buffalo and their parents were also in attendance. The colour party was to carry out the Canadian Red Ensign and the Star Spangled Banner. Previous to their entry, I went down near the ice surface to check on them. I found that they were prepared to carry out the Star Spangled Banner on the right hand side of the colour party. Evidently the gentleman in charge did not realize that, although the American boys' dressing rooms were on the right hand side of the arena, the Canadian flag should always be on the right of the party, if borne in Canada. It was also evident that the Scouts did not realize the same fact at first, but readily saw the mistake when I pointed it out to them.

This is an example of the knowledge—or lack of it—that a great many Canadian people have regarding the flag. A handy booklet, "Smartness in Scouting", is published by Canadian Headquarters, but very few Scouts, Scouters or Group Committeemen take the time to look through it thoroughly. If they had, they would know the honour that should be afforded the national flag, be it Ensign or Union Jack. It states very clearly in the booklet, "When two colours are paraded the National Colour *must* be carried on the right. . . ."

When the colour party marched on to the ice surface, one person, an American, rose; all Scouts in the arena saluted and one Scouter removed his hat. From this one can assume that the Canadian people have no knowledge regarding flag etiquette. It is partially our job to educate them but we can do that only through example. Are our

boys being taught flag etiquette? They salute the flag at the beginning of each Troop Meeting, but that is probably as far as their education goes in Scouting circles.

It is felt by many that Boy Scouts should know all that there is to know regarding the flag and the respect due it. But, this is not necessarily the case. Many boys are unaware of etiquette when it comes to the flag. True, we have no official national flag, but no doubt many of us Scouters use the Union Jack for parades and flag-breaks. At an international gathering such as the Jubilee-Jamboree-Indaba moot in 1957, Canadian Scouts wore the Red Ensign on their shirts and carried the Red Ensign. This was to avoid confusion with the British flag, the Union Jack.

If your Troop Library does not have a copy of "Smartness in Scouting", you can readily obtain one from your District Headquarters, or where none exists, your Provincial Headquarters. Get several copies and you could also stock the Patrol libraries. I feel that we should give instruction to the Tenderfeet on this subject of flag etiquette. We have just taken a boy into our Troop, a young American-born lad, who knows more about flag etiquette than any of our own Scouts. Either the boys don't want to learn it or they've never been taught.

But the time is fast approaching when Canada will be identified very closely with the United States. Let us have our boys trained in knowledge of the flag and its honour, so we can point with pride at our Scouts when they rise and salute at the entry of a colour party before a gathering of persons. But let us not forget that "Our teaching is mainly through example." (B.-P., January, 1924).



CUB GAMES

National Anthem (Instructional)

Akela has an envelope for each Six. In each envelope is a blank sheet of paper and a small number of slips. Each slip (sticky paper) has a single word of the National Anthem written on it. Sixer must paste the words, in their correct order, on the blank sheet of paper, completing two verses of the Anthem. The Six to finish first wins.

Clock Tick (Sense Training)

Seat the Cubs in teams, crosslegged and blindfolded, on the floor at one end of the room. Place a loud-ticking alarm clock on the floor at the other end of the room. On the word "Go!" the first Cub in each team jumps up and moves forward towards the sound of the clock. When he touches the clock, he returns to his team, touches the next boy who then tries his luck. When each member of the team has touched the clock and are once more seated in their places, have them fold their arms Indian-style. The first team to succeed are, of course, the victors.

Singing Chain (Singing)

The Pack forms a single long line. The first in the line is given an object that will rattle when he drops it. This leader holds the object up in the air and begins to sing any song, the team picking up the song and singing it with him. They all march around and after a few minutes, the leader drops the object. This is the signal for the Cubs to sit down. The last person to be seated must go to the front of the line and take the leader's place.

Dutch Football (Active)

Divide room into four equal sections with chalk. Divide Pack into four teams, each team to stand in a section with a large ball. On the word "Go!" all Cubs begin hopping. The object of the game is to keep all balls out of the section. This can be attempted only by kicking the ball with the foot on which the Cub is hopping. On the command "Pack!" all must come to a standstill where they are. Any section having no ball within it receives one point. Akela must be quick to notice where the balls are when the command "Pack!" is given as balls may roll into another section.

RABIES

DON'T BE ALARMED—BE PREPARED

The subject of rabies has been gaining more and more prominence in the news during recent years. This is because there is a very real rabies problem in some parts of the country.

In view of the hiking and camping done in Scouting, we believe that our membership should receive some education in the recognition of a rabid animal and the action to take if one is encountered. In order that an authoritative statement could be made to the field, we asked the Health of Animals Division of the Department of Agriculture to let us have some pertinent facts. This they were pleased to do and the article prepared is reproduced here for your information.

We further suggest that Provincial Offices contact their respective provincial Departments of Agriculture for a statement of local conditions. If the statement reveals that a problem exists then appropriate information should be passed along through provincial and district bulletins. Councils operating campsites should also consider educating campers, either by posting a notice on the camp notice board or by a brief yarn at the beginning of each period. Please keep in mind that, where a rabies problem exists, the whole aim should be to educate rather than to cause alarm.

Here then is the article prepared by the Department of Agriculture.

"Rabies is a fatal, infectious disease of animals, primarily affecting dogs, foxes, and wolves. It is caused by a virus and is transmissible to other animals, as well as humans, by the bite of an infected animal. The virus may be contained in the saliva and body secretions of an infected animal. All species of animals, however, are susceptible, including domestic animals as well as wild life.

Canada has experienced periodic outbreaks of rabies. The earlier outbreaks were attributed to imported dogs, and control measures have always been effective in successfully eradicating the disease from the country.

The current outbreak centred in Western Ontario

originated from infection being transmitted from the wild life in the Northwest Territories. A disease, "Arctic Fox Disease", is known to have existed in the fox and wolf population of the north for many years. In 1948, Arctic Fox Disease was proven to be rabies. The disease has gradually moved in a southerly direction into the more densely populated areas of our country.

Under the laws of Canada (the Animal Contagious Diseases Act), rabies is a reportable disease and any person suspecting that an animal is suffering from this disease is required to report it to the nearest Health of Animals veterinarian of the Canada Department of Agriculture. Veterinarians employed by the Canada Department of Agriculture are located across Canada and investigate all reported cases of rabies. The disease is controlled by establishing dog control measures. Dogs must be kept confined or on a leash at all times, and unowned, stray dogs eliminated. These measures prevent the infection overflowing from the reservoir in the fox to domestic animals and humans. In addition, the Canada Department of Agriculture supplies free rabies vaccine and all dogs in the infected areas are vaccinated by Health of Animals veterinarians.

Since the wild life (foxes, raccoons, skunks, squirrels) are affected with this disease, no person should handle a strange acting animal should he encounter it in the woods. Wild animals should not be touched nor handled no matter how tame they may appear. Dogs and cats should not be allowed loose in surrounding woods since they may in this manner become infected. Don't pick up the body of a dead animal. If it is necessary to handle it, wear gloves or protect your hands with a burlap bag and notify the nearest Health of Animals veterinarian of the Canada Department of Agriculture.

Rabies may not be present in the part of the country in which you live, but, since the disease can be fatal, precautions should be taken against the possibility of the disease spreading to the wild life or domestic animals in your community."

"A Scout is a Friend to All and a Brother to Every Other Scout"

We salute the boys of Oakville District, for they have shown us the true meaning of the Fourth Scout Law, "A Scout is a Friend to all and a Brother to every other Scout." They themselves have become more vitally aware of this Law, having shown real Brotherhood towards the 4th Whitehorse, Yukon Group.

The 4th Whitehorse, Yukon Group, is an Indian Group sponsored by the Baptist Mission. Ted Collins, District Scoutmaster and formerly Scoutmaster of the 2nd Oakville Scout Troop, is very proud of his enthusiastic boys. Because the Mission also conducts a Mission Church, a hostel, and a school for native children, funds for the Scouts are indeed limited; so much so, in fact, that in the spring of 1957 the Group was faced with the problem of finding money for uniforms.

Scoutmaster Collins wrote to Jack Guest, District Commissioner for Oakville, telling him of the problem and suggesting that a drive for discarded pieces of uniform could, perhaps, be carried out in the Oakville District.

The response far surpassed the hopes of Mr. Collins. As Mr. Guest stated: "I have another idea, which would be to supply new equipment through efforts put on by boys in our District. I would like very much to say our District as a whole will undertake some help for this Group as it teaches things which should be taught to our own boys in so doing."

The 4th Whitehorse managed to raise a little money in the meantime, but still lacked a considerable number of items to complete their uniforms, so a list of required apparel was sent to the Oakville District Commissioner. Donations from Cubs and Scouts began to arrive at the District office almost as soon as the "Oak Leaf" (District Bulletin) had introduced the campaign. The "Oak Leaf" proved most effective in promoting and reporting throughout the campaign.

By June the objective of \$110.00 had been reached; the necessary equipment was purchased and dispatched to Whitehorse. Formal presentation of the gifts was made in November and it is not difficult to picture the pleasure with which they were received, both by the boys and by Scoutmaster Collins, who ably expressed the gratitude of all concerned in his letter of thanks to the Oakville District. Indeed, he did more. He intimated the spirit of the Fourth Law through his words:

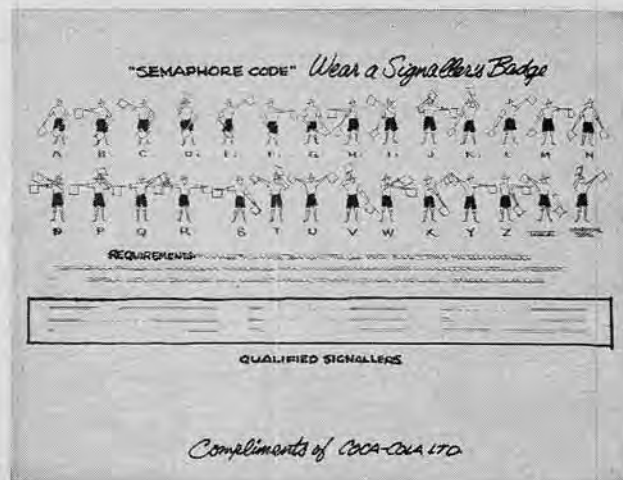
"It was with a great sense of pride that I told the history of the Oakville District, and how the boys of that District had put into practice the brotherhood theme of Scouting. . . . Good Turn has not only provided for a more smartly-turned out Troop, but, more important, it has served to show the boys of this native Troop what is really meant when we say that all Scouts everywhere, regardless of race, colour or creed, are brothers."

BE PREPARED

to award more badges with this free signalling chart from Coca-Cola Ltd.

Yes, you can now obtain—ABSOLUTELY FREE—from Coca-Cola Ltd., a large signalling chart as illustrated above, with semaphore on one side and Morse Code on the other. Act now—supply limited! Send your request TODAY for your free Signalling Chart to: SIGNALLING, COCA-COLA LTD., 90 BROADVIEW AVE., TORONTO 8, ONTARIO.

And, remember—your friendly Bottler of Coca-Cola is also "Prepared" to assist you in providing refreshments for all special Scout and Guide events. For serving booths, and coolers for Coca-Cola, phone and ask for our Special Affairs Dept.



CITIZEN BADGE — QUIZ ANSWERS

Score 1 point for each correct answer. If you or any of your boys score from 18 to 20 it is outstanding; 15 to 18 is very good; 10 to 15, good; less than 10, poor.

11. The Chief Justice of Canada and the eight puisne judges, all sitting on the Supreme Court of Canada, are appointed by the Governor General in Council.

12. The duties of a court clerk vary from province to province; they are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council (Attorney General). The Court Clerk of the Carleton County Court, for example, does about 14 different jobs. He is, in general, responsible for the administration of a Court, which means keeping books and records, arranging dates of trials, making sure trials are held, taking care of documents, securing payment of fines, and administering various acts of the provincial legislature. He is also registrar of the circuit court and at times sits as an acting judge.

13. The System of Courts in Canada is as follows:

(a) *Federal level:*

(1) Judicial Committee of the U.K. Privy Council—until 1949 the court of final appeal for all but criminal cases. After 1949 only cases begun before that date could appeal to Committee.

(2) Supreme Court of Canada—the court of final appeal for Canada. Appeals are heard in certain cases from provincial courts and from the Exchequer Court. It also gives advisory opinions to federal government.

(3) Exchequer Court—a court of original jurisdiction for cases involving revenues of the Crown. It has exclusive jurisdiction over suits against the Crown in federal affairs.

(b) *Provincial level:* (Court structure varies from province to province.)

(1) Each province has a Supreme Court (Chief Justice and panel of judges appointed by Governor General in Council). In a large province like Ontario, this is split into Court of Appeal and High Court.

(2) Each province except Quebec has a system of County or District courts.

(3) There are a number of miscellaneous courts, not all functioning in all the provinces, and some under different titles: e.g., Surrogate Court; Bankruptcy Court; Division courts; magistrates' courts; juvenile courts; family courts.

14. Main provisions of the B.N.A. Act, 1867:

(a) Provided, under the Act of Union, for the Dominion of Canada, to be composed of the Province of Canada (Quebec and Ontario), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Provision made for admission of further colonies.

(b) Provided for the working framework of the Government—House of Commons, Senate, Executive authority vested in Sovereign, who to be advised by Governor General in Council.

(c) Provided for framework of provincial government—Lieutenant-Governor and one assembly (except for Quebec, which has two assemblies).

(d) *Main Powers of Parliament* (Section 91):
—Public Debt and Property

—Regulation of Trade and Commerce

—Unemployment Insurance (1940)

—Taxation (certain taxation privileges granted to provinces)

—Postal Service

—Census and Statistics

—Militia, Military and Naval Service and Defence

—Navigation and shipping

—Sea coast and inland fisheries

—Quarantine and establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals

—Currency and coinage, banking, bankruptcy and insolvency

—Weights and measures

—Patents of invention and discovery

—Copyrights

—Indians and lands reserved for the Indians

—Naturalization and aliens

—Marriage and divorce

—Criminal Law, except Constitution of Courts of Criminal jurisdiction, but including procedure of Criminal matters.

—Establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries

(e) *Powers of Provincial Legislatures* (Section 92)

—Direct taxation within province for provincial purposes

—Establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities, eleemosynary (charitable) institutions in and for the province

—Licences within and for province

—Local works and undertakings except in the case of transportation and communication where such work is to general advantage of Canada

—Solemnization of marriage

—Property and civil rights in the province

—Administration of justice in the province

(f) *Education:* See Quiz Answers, number 20.

(g) *Judicature:* The Governor General in Council appoints the judges of the Superior, District and County courts with the exception of Quebec, where they are selected by the bar of the province. This excludes judges of the courts of probate.

(h) Provided for the immediate construction of a railway connecting the River St. Lawrence with the city of Halifax, work to start within six months.

(i) *Main amendments:*

—Parliamentary representation (B.N.A. Act, 1915, a redistribution of seats to provide for Western provinces and Newfoundland)

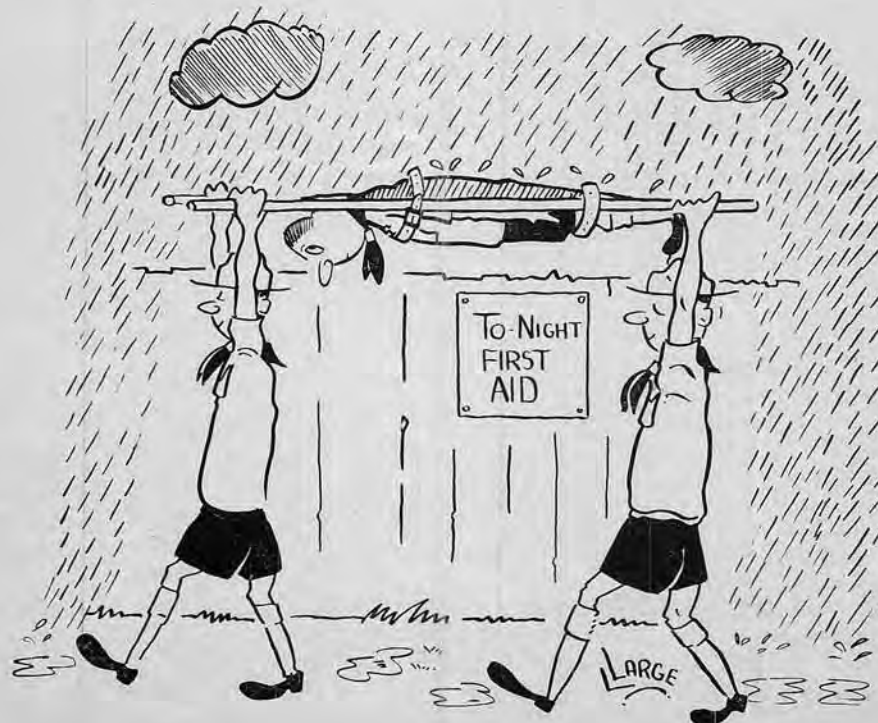
—Canadian Autonomy and Independent status (Statute of Westminster, 1931), restricting those laws to be passed by Britain as binding on Canada without her consent.

15. There are various amending procedures for various parts of the B.N.A. Act.

(a) Amendment of provincial constitutions by provincial legislatures—Except when concerning the office of Lieutenant-Governor, the provincial

legislature has the power to enact amendments within their constitutions by an ordinary statutory enactment.

- (b) "Formal" amendment of the B.N.A. Act—The Parliament of the U.K. remains the agency for "the repeal, amendment, or alteration" of the B.N.A. Act. Canada must initiate and consent to such an amendment (Statute of Westminster). The form of request used is an address of both Houses of Parliament. In matters affecting legislative powers of the provinces, all provinces must agree before a request for amendment proceeds, although there is no legal necessity for this.
- (c) Amendment by Parliament—The original powers of amendment of the Parliament of Canada regarding certain provisions of the B.N.A. Act have been extended to include all parts of the constitution save those parts relating to provincial rights, minority rights in education, and the French and English languages.
16. According to Sections 91 and 92 of the B.N.A. Act, the provinces are responsible for the constitution of juries of both civil and criminal jurisdiction. Qualifications and legislation regarding same vary from province to province. Normally every adult (usually 21 to 60 or 65 years of age) of sound mind is, unless exempted, qualified to serve on a jury. In some provinces there are property qualifications. In Quebec and Prince Edward Island, women are ineligible and in no province is jury service compulsory for women as for men. Those persons exempt in most provinces include: executive council of the province; members of the Senate and House of Commons and the provincial legislature; judges and magistrates; police officers; clergy; barristers and solicitors; surgeons and chemists; members of the armed forces; editors and publishers of newspapers or journals and employees of certain essential services. Jury lists are drawn up from the assessment rolls or voters' lists by court officials of the county or district. They are summoned by a sheriff. In certain districts of Quebec, half the jury must be English-speaking and half French-speaking.
17. An Order-in-Council is an act of the Executive, i.e., The Governor General in Council or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Council is the Cabinet, which by itself has no authority to give legal form to its decisions, except under the name of Governor General in Council. Such enactments are used for a variety of purposes, e.g., to authorize high appointments, to 'advise' the issue of proclamations and to make regulations. The regulation-making power is a limited power of legislation delegated to the executive by the legislature.
18. All those persons qualified to vote in a district may stand for election for a public office in that district, regardless of sex.
19. A by-law is a law passed by a municipal government. Extent of by-laws passed is governed by statutes of the various provincial constitutions. Municipalities adopt their own procedure of passing by-laws. Parliamentary procedure prevails and is recorded according to the number of 'yeas' and 'nays'—only rarely does one find the secret ballot used. Important legislation is passed as a by-law; less important legislation as a resolution.
20. The provincial governments are responsible for education within their boundaries. In charge of the schools locally, are boards of education, or rural boards, of which the members are nearly always elected.



INVESTITURE OF A TENDERPAD

Procedure

Pack is called to the Parade Circle (below). Akela and the Totem (if any) are in the centre of the circle.

Cubmaster gives a short yarn on the significance of the Ceremony and its special importance to the boy to be invested.

The New Chum is called into the Parade Circle. His cap, neckerchief and Tenderpad cloth and buttonhole badges are readily available, being held by an assistant standing outside the circle.

Cubmaster: "Do you know the Law and Promise of the Wolf Cub Pack, the Grand Howl and the Salute?"

New Chum: "Yes, Akela, I do."

Cubmaster: "What is the Law?"

New Chum: "The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf. The Cub does not give in to himself."

Cubmaster: "Are you ready to make the solemn Promise of the Wolf Cubs?"

New Chum: "Yes, Akela, I am."

The Pack is called to the Alert and salute during the making of the Promise. The Cubmaster and Assistants use the Cub salute.

Cubmaster: "Repeat after me."

Cub repeats line for line—

"I promise to do my best,
To do my duty to God,
And the Queen,
To keep the Law of the Wolf Cub Pack,
And to do a good turn to somebody every day."

Cubmaster: "I trust you to do your best to keep this Promise. You are now a Wolf Cub and one of the World-Wide Brotherhood of Scouts."

He then pins on the Tenderpad badge, hands the new Cub the buttonhole badge, and gives him a firm left hand shake.

The neckerchief is then placed on the boy to make him an official member of the Pack. This may be done by an Assistant. In some Packs it is the custom for New Chums to wear a white neckerchief. In such cases the white neckerchief is replaced by the Group neckerchief.

The Cub cap is handed to the boy, who puts it on. (The boy will put it on in a more natural way than the Leader). The Cubmaster and Cub then salute each other. The Cub turns about and salutes the Pack. He pauses for a moment at the "Alert", while the Pack salutes in return to welcome him to their ranks.

The Cub then joins his Six.

The Ceremony ends with the Grand Howl, in which the new Tenderpad is now able to enter for the first time.

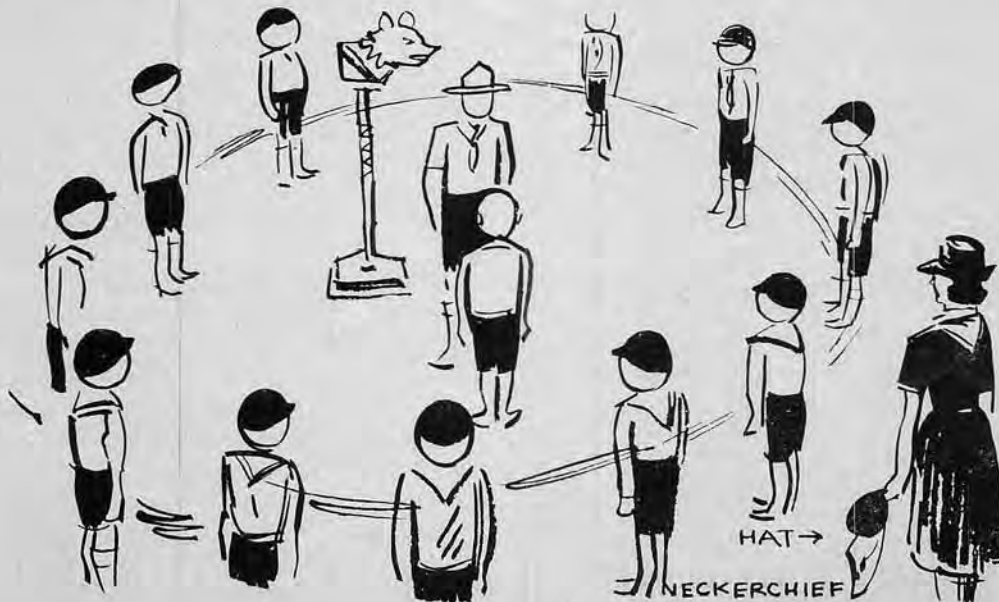
Note:

1. Give insignia such as Shoulder Badge, Provincial Badge and Six Patch at some time other than during the Ceremony.
2. Neither the Pack Flag nor the National Flag is used during the Ceremony.
3. During the Ceremony other New Chums will be with their Sixes in the Parade Circle and will simply come to the Alert during the making of the Promise and during the Grand Howl.

NUMBER TO BE INVESTED

The desirability of investing one boy at a time is to be emphasized but it must be faced that often there will be more than one boy ready at any one time. This will apply particularly in the Fall when new boys flock to join the Pack.

The ideal is to invest each boy separately. When this is not possible the maximum number invested at any one ceremony should not exceed two and must not exceed four. When two or more are to be invested, they are all called to the centre of the circle and stand in a line abreast, two paces in front of C.M. Each boy has made his Promise and received his Tenderpad badge from the C.M., the presentation of neckerchief and cap and the rest of the ceremony can be performed jointly.



PATROL COMPETITION and the PRIZE

By SID HASLAM

Scoutmaster, 1st Fort Churchill Troop, Manitoba

In our Troop we run three Patrol competitions a year, terminating at the end of December, March and June. We shy away from trophies, compasses, etc., and give the winning Patrol some special treat of an outdoor Scouting nature instead. The prize is, of course, kept secret throughout the competition.

Last December 27th, the winners of our current competition were taken by dog teams to Prince of Wales's Fort, which is situated at the mouth of the Churchill River on Hudson Bay, about three miles from the town of Churchill.

Five dog teams met our lads—eight Scouts and three Leaders—at 10.00 a.m. The trip to the fort took about thirty minutes, the first part of the route being very rough from the early fall freeze and break-up of the shore ice. Expert guidance on the part of each driver was required to prevent the sleds from tipping over. The balance of the trip was over frozen windswept ice.

Prince of Wales's Fort, constructed by the English between 1730 and 1760, is magnificently located, affording ample gun emplacements in all directions. The outer walls have deteriorated over the years, but since 1932 the Dominion Government, using original blueprints, has slowly rebuilt the outer walls, carefully replacing blocks in which, over two hundred years ago, workers had scribbled their names, trade and the date. Almost all the old cannons are again in place. Inside the fortification are the remains of a blockhouse, and future plans call for the reconstruction of this blockhouse as a museum, at which time the old muskets, dishes, clothing, etc., now being stored in Churchill, will be housed in it.

As we were ready to return, an exciting event took place between four huskies on one of the teams. When teams stop, they are always separated from one another and the sled is turned over to prevent the team from wandering away. This particular team nudged one another until "dog tempers" frayed, and the fight was on. For a few seconds, all you could see was a flash of fur, blood, snow and fangs. Since the driver is the only person the dogs will obey, he alone can control them, so our driver quickly put an end to the fighting in a frenzy of flying fists and feet and dogs.

The driver's disciplinary action began with the lead dog, which was severely pounded, as were each of the other dogs on the string. Although this seems cruel, it is well to remember that these huskies are semi-wild and part wolf; without masterful guidance, they would soon become masters of the driver. When the driver is master, one word from him to the lead dog is sufficient to bring him back on the trail.

We concluded the morning with a grand feed of beans and hot chocolate. It would have been more in the Scouting tradition to eat on the trail, but storms blow up so suddenly in this area that it was considered inadvisable.

It isn't every Scout Troop that can treat their winning Patrol to a husky dog sled ride, but every Troop can, with a little imagination and thought, bring the Patrol competition to a close with an outing just a little different than usual. Such a prize does wonders in creating a better understanding of our Patrol system. Best in Scouting to you all.

A SCOUTMASTER IN ACTION

(This article was originally reproduced in "Scouting")

For several weeks Troop 13 had been engaged in expectant preparation for their parents' night programme. Everything was in order. The walls were filled with displays, the Scouts with enthusiasm, and the tables with good things to eat.

The toastmaster was well under way. The crowd sang with that respectably restrained enthusiasm which typifies a parents' night programme.

Jimmie Davidson arose to give his oration. This was the moment to which he had looked forward for many weeks. He caught a glimpse of the beaming face of his mother, and of his father's stolid, assured countenance as he began.

Jimmie started in a great burst of enthusiasm. He waxed more eloquent, conscious that his hearers were paying the eloquent tribute careful attention.

Then something happened. The world seemed to swim before him. He slowed down—faltered—stopped. His face flushed, and in desperation he looked toward his Scoutmaster.

Fully prepared, having heard that boyish masterpiece rehearsed again and again, the boy's leader supplied the missing words and Jimmie went on. But somehow it was different. The masterpiece had been marred.

Jimmie paused again—and again his Scoutmaster prompted him. And for the remaining two minutes the speech seemed more the Scoutmaster's than the boy's.

But Jimmie finished it. In the heart of the boy, as he sat down, feeling that he had failed, there was a heavy weight. There was chagrin on the face of his mother, and his father's grim face indicated a pained consciousness of shame.

The audience applauded in a perfunctory way, sorry for the boy who they thought had failed.

But the Scoutmaster was on his feet. His quiet eyes were brighter than usual. All listened quietly, for he did not talk loudly. What was he saying?

"I am more happy than any of you can possibly understand because of what has just happened. You have seen a boy make a glorious victory out of what might have been a miserable failure.

"Jimmie had his chance to quit. He had several chances. To have quit would have been easy. But to finish the job even in the face of two hundred people required the highest kind of bravery and courage I know.

"You may some day hear a better oratorical effort, but I am confident that you will never see a finer demonstration of the spirit of our Troop—to play the game even under difficulties—than Jimmie has just given you."

The people thundered their applause now. Jimmie's mother sat straight and proud. The old look of assurance was back on his father's face. The entire group was enthusiastic again. And Jimmie, with a lump in his throat, said something to a Scout beside him that sounded like:

"Gee, if I could ever be a Scoutmaster like him!"



FIRST

The first Canadian Rover Moot was held at the beautiful Wood Badge training centre for Ontario, Blue Springs Scout Reserve, near Acton, Ont. Rovers and their Scouters were enthusiastic about this Canadian Moot and asked that another be planned. New Brunswick Rovers offered to be hosts for the next Canadian Moot.



SECOND

Success followed success as the second Canadian Rover Moot was held at a campsite near Sussex, New Brunswick. The theme for this Moot was Conservation and Service. Hundreds of Rovers from east and west enjoyed 5 days of fellowship, discussion, hiking, camping, competitions, and a never to be forgotten lobster feast.

AND NOW

THE 3rd CANADIAN ROVER MOOT

"THE MOOT IN THE MOUNTAINS"

CAMPSITE

In the heart of the Rockies, Hillsdale—in Banff National Park, Alberta.



MOOT DATES

Thursday, August 27th, to Tuesday, September 1st, 1959.

It is hoped that every Rover Scout Crew in Canada will be represented at this Adventure of the year. Applications must be in by May 31st, 1959 so now is the time to complete your plans and obtain an application form from your Provincial Headquarters.

The Moot fee has been reduced to **\$5.00** and this includes crests, pennants, a thrilling tour to such internationally famous attractions as Lake Louise, Yoho Valley, Moraine Lake, Takakkaw Falls and Johnsons Canyon.

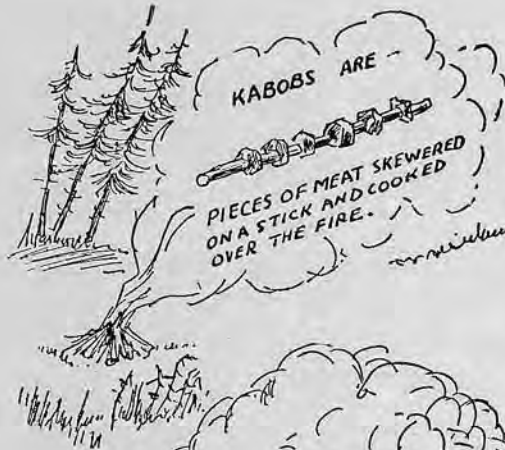
As a special highlight of the Moot, all Rovers and Scouters will be the guests of The Alberta Provincial Government at a **BUFFALO BARBEQUE**.

WRITE NOW FOR YOUR APPLICATION AND MEDICAL FORM AND PLAN TO SEE ALBERTA IN 1959

TRAINING FOR TROOP AND PATROL CAMPS

Every hike from now until the summer should have a definite object of putting across some aspect of campcraft. Illustrated below are a number of ideas to discuss with the Court of Honour. Then ask them to set the programme of what is to be included in each hike or meeting to ensure that every Scout learns some of the

tricks of good camping. This isn't the kind of thing that can be learned in a stuffy hall, so do get your boys out into the open and let them learn by doing. By the way, we are always looking for good pictures which you may take on your hikes, so please remember us when you have had your pictures finished.



KABOBS ARE
PIECES OF MEAT SKEWERED
ON A STICK AND COOKED
OVER THE FIRE.



HUNTER'S STEW

MEAT AND
POTATOES
AND MIXED
VEGETABLES
COOKED
TOGETHER.



A HAYBOX COOKER
IS USEFUL FOR THINGS
LIKE PORRIDGE. IT WILL
ALSO KEEP FOOD HOT
WHILE YOU ARE OUT OF
CAMP.



THE OLD CAMPAIGNER HAD
HIS THREE RATION BAGS
WHICH HE MADE HIMSELF.



YOU SHOULD BE
ABLE TO COOK THE
THREE "B's" - BANNOCKS,
BEANS AND BACON.

BEANS

CLEANLINESS IS
ESSENTIAL IN CAMP



ALL COOKING AND
EATING UTENSILS
SHOULD BE SPOTLESS

AND YOU MUST HAVE
A PROPER PIT FOR
REFUSE.





Dear Sir:

How many Scouters have talked with someone who expressed their desire to have been a Scout but who had never felt they could afford the luxury? The reply might have been, that had they really wanted to be a Scout, they would have found a way, because Scouting is not that expensive. This is but half the answer, for we tend to ignore the fact that there was little to excite this person's interest, particularly if he came from a low-income area.

Let us take the story of "Peter" as an example. Peter comes from a low-income, although not a destitute, family. Home conditions are not really bad for Peter, yet they are wanting in many respects. Secretly Peter would like to be a Scout. Realistically, he knows the cost of uniforms, of camp, of dues, of projects. Perhaps in his town, these details are taken into consideration and allowances made. Peter either is unaware of this or his pride prevents acceptance. To him, the game is only for the HAVES.

Scouting groups tend to be formed by close friends and acquaintances, rather than from various groups of boys. Scouts of Peter's acquaintance do not feel he is interested or would be able to attend, so they do not ask him. Most of his close friends are in his economic area and no attempt has been made to bring these boys to Scouting. A church in his neighbourhood has a Troop but chooses, probably inadvertently, to ignore the boy who does not attend Sunday school. Would you have become a Scout in these circumstances?

Our expanding enrolment figures indicate growth. Look at the world picture to see where Scouting flourishes best. It is always in areas of high living standards. Even within these areas the trend is followed. A survey in the U.S.—a country of high living standards—indicated that, of several activities listed for lower-income families, Scouting was the least appealing. Boys' Clubs and Y.M.C.A. were far more popular. Does this not make Scouting appear a luxury?

Can we feel pleased that our Movement is scored for being a major force in the development of good citizenship, formation of character and other desirable traits of mental and physical well-being in boys who have had a head start, an edge on those who do not come from a conducive environment for these ideals? Are we chiselling the rock or just polishing the surface? IS Scouting operated for the HAVES? Yours sincerely,
John M. Eacott,
London, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I am sending along some winter recipes which I hope you may use in your magazine.

Woodsman's Mulligan

To a quart of stock liquor from boiled meats add three medium sized potatoes diced coarse, two onions, sliced, one-quarter teaspoon salt, pinch of pepper. Boil until the vegetables are done and put in the dumplings made of: one-half cup of flour, pinch of salt, one-quarter teaspoon soda, one-half teaspoon cream of tartar, water enough to make a stiff batter. Drop into mulligan with a teaspoon. If this does not thicken mulligan enough to suit you, make a paste of flour and water and add to the pot.

Michigan Twist

Rise up some dough to make a twist. Put on a sweet stick a slice of beefsteak, then a slice of onion, then beefsteak, then onion, etc., until it takes up a space about five inches long. Wrap the twist dough around this and roast slowly over a fire, turning often until it is a dark brown. Then pull the stick out of the twist, pour in a little soy sauce and eat.

Cold Weather Dish

Fry two slices of fat salt pork. Remove the pork and add to the fat three tablespoons of sugar. Stir until thoroughly mixed. Lay slices of bread into the fat and fry until brown. The sugar in the hot fat makes a sort of candied paste and is very good in cold weather.

Woodsman's Tea

To four cups of cold water add two tablespoons good tea (or two tea bags). Place over the fire and let come to a boil. Let simmer from two to three minutes and serve.

Sincerely,
Bob LeMessurier,
St. John's, Nfld.

Dear Sir:

I noted with interest your article on Handicapped Scouting in a recent *Scout Leader*.

You might be interested in hearing about our handicapped T.B. Scout Troop in this district. We are known as the 6th Moncton Troop and our meetings are held in the children's ward at the hospital. There is also a very active Cub Pack, of which the leaders are members of the hospital staff.

Our meetings are as close to a regular Scout meeting as possible but, owing to the nature of the boys' illness, deviations are necessary to carry on Scouting.

The boys are mostly bedridden under very strict supervision. Since these boys are continuing their schooling under these conditions, our Scouting time consists of one hour a week. However, tests are passed and Scouting is the medical treatment for this hour. When the boys are considered healthy, they return to their homes and henceforth to a normal Troop. For these reasons we like to keep our Troop as nearly standard as possible.

In closing, I would like to mention that we are sponsored by the Moncton Rotary Club, and as our advisor, we are indeed very fortunate in having Dr. S. A. Hopper, M.D., who is not only an active member of the Rotary Club, but also is one of the leading Scouters in the Province of New Brunswick.

Yours in Scouting,
D. MacKenzie, S.M.,
76 Haws Avenue,
Moncton, N.B.

Free Jamboree Stamp

To introduce our complete line of Scout Stamp Approvals, we offer absolutely free one 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

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Go Right - Go Light

THIS QUALITY OF LIGHTWEIGHT EQUIPMENT LETS YOU GO

RIGHT - LIGHT!

Rovers, Scouts, Scouters - whether you are attending the 3rd Canadian Rover Moot, looking forward to those overnights, camporees and the Troop Camp, this equipment is made to order for YOU. Get ready for the big season ahead. **Order NOW.**



CAMPER'S SLEEPING ROBE

An excellent sleeping robe for the Cub or Scout at a moderate price. Has a thick wool bat insulation, fine cotton drill cover, lining is strong, long wearing, soft brushed cotton. Full zipper opening side and bottom. Size 34" by 72".

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Price..... \$45.75



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Size 7' x 5' with 15" walls. 4 piece alloy upright pole, alloy pegs

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Combination knife, fork and spoon set that clip together. Of aluminum construction with stainless steel blade

Price..... .85



Clean stainless aluminum, light in weight and about one quart capacity with cover and carrying strap as illustrated.

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TRAIL COOK KIT \$11.95



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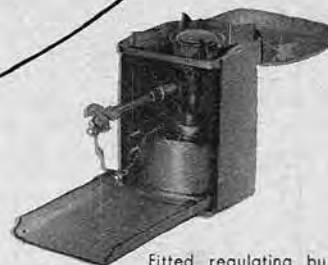
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WOODCRAFT KNIFE

Blade is 4" in length and has a convenient finger guard. Knife comes complete with leather sheath for attaching to belt.

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Fitted regulating burner and safety valve. Burning time 1 1/2 hour. Boils 1 pint water in 3 1/2 mins. Size of box 3 5/8 ins. x 3 5/8 ins. x 5 7/8 ins. Weight 19 ozs.

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