



THE
Scout Leader

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AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

THE Scout Leader



306 METCALFE STREET

OTTAWA 4, ONT.

VOL. XXXVII, NO. 7 APRIL, 1960

Chief Scout for Canada
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JACKSON DODDS, C.B.E.

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this month

306 METCALFE STREET	158
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ADVENTURE	159
BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN	163
DRAFTSMAN'S BADGE	163
SCOUTING DIGEST	164
COOKING WITH CHARCOAL IS FUN	166
HONOURS AND AWARDS	168
HAND OF FRIENDSHIP	169
CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS— TRAINING DEPARTMENT	170
TIN CAN CRAFT	171
WOOD BADGE TRAINING COURSES	172
SCOUTING AND THE PRINTED WORD—II	173
ST. GEORGE'S DAY 1960	174
PROVINCIAL SCOUT BADGES	174
FRENCH SCOUTS VISIT-AIR DIVISION	175
SERVE BY CONSERVING	175
COME A SINGING!—V	176
BASIC ROLES FOR GOOD PHOTOGRAPHY	177
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	178

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

Thanks for your last letter. I am glad that you are starting to give some thought to the forthcoming Canadian Jamboree and I am only too happy to answer the questions you raise concerning it.

You ask first, why Ottawa for the Third Canadian Jamboree? This is a good question, particularly since the First and Second Jamborees were also held near Ottawa.

When the decision was reached to hold another national Jamboree, the Executive Committee of the Council discussed at some length the question of locale. Two important reasons prompted the Committee to reach the unanimous decision that the Jamboree should be held near Ottawa.

In the first place, the Committee felt that it is most desirable to have as many Scouts as possible become acquainted with the capital of their country and have the opportunity of visiting the Parliament of Canada and other Federal Government buildings. Secondly, they felt that by holding the Jamboree in close proximity to Canadian Headquarters, many administration problems would be lessened and the work load on the Staff here would be made less onerous than it would be if the Jamboree were held in another part of the country.

Your second question Jack, why back to Connaught Ranges?, can be

answered simply by telling you that there is no other site available within the vicinity of Ottawa which has the necessary water, washing and toilet facilities already installed. We recognize that in many respects Connaught Ranges is not an ideal site but the facilities are good and the amount of assistance we receive from the Department of National Defence through the use of the site means a great deal to the Association and what is most important, it is a great help in keeping the Jamboree fee down to a reasonable figure. I feel sure you will appreciate that to install water and other facilities for a camp of three thousand (the number we expect at the Jamboree) would be a very costly business. This would raise the fee to the point where many would be unable to attend.

We are starting our planning for the big event. We hope to develop a programme of participation by the boys which will make this Third Canadian Jamboree a memorable event in the Scouting lives of those who participate and it is our hope that they will return to their homes with a greater appreciation of the wonderful country of which we are all proud to be citizens.

It was nice to hear from you Jack.

Sincerely yours,

Chief Executive Commissioner.

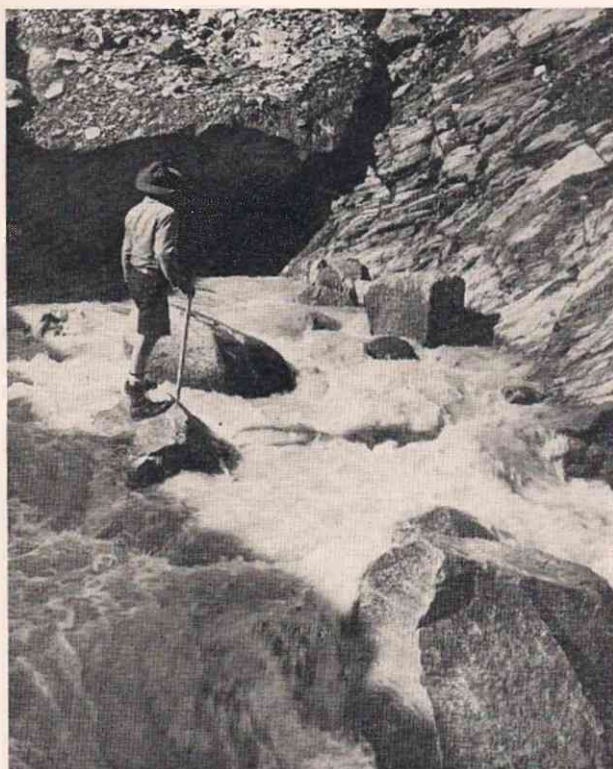
OUR COVER PICTURE

Spring is here and with it we hope that you will be planning many more outdoor programmes for your Pack, Troop or Crew. One activity that has always been popular with Scouts is the making of plaster casts of animal life. The two fellows on our cover were on a hike from Camp Tamaracouta, Quebec. Plan now to have more of your programmes outside with challenging objectives designed to appeal to boys.

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN ADVENTURE

Summary of the log kept by the 1st Penticton Scout Troop on their journey, with each day's report written by a different Scout.

Preparations

In December 1958, the 1st Penticton Scout Troop, B.C., began preparations for a cross-country walking trip the following August in Kootenay National Park, in the Rocky Mountains. A list of Troop, Patrol and individual equipment was drawn up. Using these lists as a basis of planning, Mr. Stocks (Trip Leader) corresponded with Mr. Gordon Gilroy, Chief Warden of Kootenay National Park, and slowly our plans evolved. Each member was to be at least fourteen years old and a Second Class Scout.

During May, four 10' x 14' "Element Cloth" shelters were ordered, and menu of lightweight foods was drawn up. By the end of July, four Patrols of four each had been established, transportation arrangements had been made, most of the food had been ordered, Patrol equipment had been secured and personal equipment rounded up. Summer jobs enabled the boys to raise the considerable amount of money necessary for the trip. Three boys from other Troops had accepted the invitation to fill the Patrols to the required strength. Two "conditioning" hikes were made during the summer — an overnighter to Aeneas Lake, May 17th, and a day hike to Divide Lake, August 9th. (David King)

The Start—Wednesday, August 19th

The party assembled at the Penticton Bus Depot. Then—off for Salmon Arm, which we reached at 8:15 p.m., where Mr. Gorse, District Commissioner of the Shuswap Lake District, was on hand to greet the party. Refreshments and accommodation for the night were provided at the Salmon Arm Scout Hall. Through the day the weather had been beautiful—sunny and warm, with hardly a cloud in the sky. (Bob Gibbard)

Train Trip—Thursday, August 20th

The day dawned clear and sunny at Salmon Arm. Packs were tidied up and lugged off to the station; then breakfast at a nearby cafe. At 9:00 a.m., the train started and as it rolled east, the mountains got steeper. At Revelstoke, the train stopped for twenty minutes, at which time the Scouts moved up to the Dome Car and managed to get quite a few seats together, which they had not been able to do before. The train continued on through Glacier National Park, paralleling in many places construction in progress of the Trans-Canada Highway. There were many glacier-capped mountains, small lakes and steep falling creeks. The train passed through Connaught Tunnel—eight miles in length and ten minutes to travel from end to end. There were also some high trestle bridges—especially Stoney Creek Bridge, the highest single arc span on the North American Continent. Shortly after, we crossed the Great Divide into Alberta. Just past Lake Louise, a wolf and some elk were spotted. Twenty tunnels mark the route to Castle Mountain Station where the party left the train. At Castle Mountain, where it was raining, several park officials were on hand to meet us, and to provide transportation to Hawk Creek. At this park campsite, uniforms were changed for camp clothes, shelters were set up and a hot supper was cooked. The rain still persisted when the group turned in for the night.

(John Gordon)

First Day's Hike—Friday, August 21st

By 7:00 a.m. camp was up, with a black bear spotted during breakfast. The rain had stopped but it was still foggy. After breakfast, packs were prepared for the first day on the trail, when Mr. Kurt Seel and Mr. Gordon

Gilroy arrived. Mr. Seel is Public Relations Officer for Kootenay National Park and Scoutmaster of the 1st Radium Troop. Mr. Gilroy is Chief Warden of the Park. Two Radium Scouts proceeded up the trail in advance. Just before leaving for Floe Lake, three more bears appeared; one was "treed" by Bob Gibbard. A marten was sighted just after the party got underway. By 11:00 a.m. six miles had been covered. The last 1½ miles were steep going, with twenty-three switchbacks! Floe Lake—turquoise in colour—was reached by 12:30 p.m. Sheer rock faces about the south and west sides of the lake. Using a packhorse, Mr. Seel and Mr. Gilroy had brought in some of the heavier equipment. Overcast skies, with rain and hail through the afternoon. H.Q. and the Buffalo Patrol took over the tent of the Park cabin-building crew stationed at the lake, while the Lynxes and Eagles set up the shelters. Around supper time the rain came down in torrents. Thirteen creeks came down the rock faces where previously there had been only three. With supper over, some set out for the south end of the lake and their first taste of moraines—huge rock piles pushed up by the glaciers. Then to bed at 9:00 p.m.

(David King)

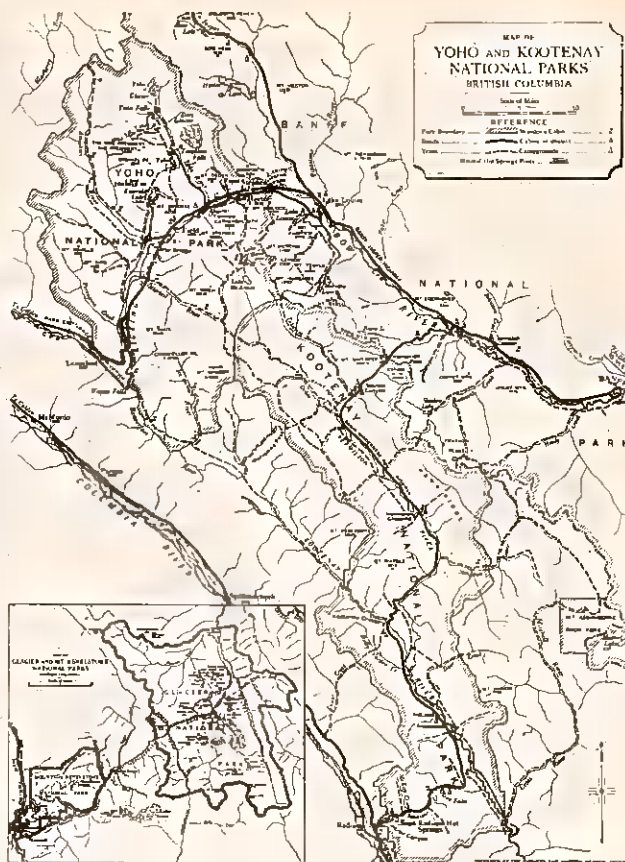
Day at Floe Lake—Saturday, August 22nd

Rouse was *very* early—after a night of rain. Fog descended over the mountains and the lake, then rolled in over the camp. After breakfast the sun shone briefly. Camp was cleaned up, then for a walk on the moraine across the lake. The rain continued as lunch preparations got underway. Fishing from the shore produced six cut-throat trout. The rain continued—with hail as well and most of the party took to the shelter of the tarps to eat their supper. An effort was made to try and "dry out" by sitting around the fires. When it came time to "hit the sack" it was still raining. This continued on through the night, mixed with hail. This particular bout of bad weather had a most devastating effect on the morale of the hikers—with spirits dropping to a pretty low ebb at this point.

(Bob Gibbard)

Floe Lake to Hanging Valley—Sunday, August 23rd

Camp was up at 6:30 a.m., with a good breakfast. Two Scouts from Radium Hot Springs joined us and we were off at 9:00 a.m. Weather was dry and packs lighter. Before long, the trail disappeared as ascent was made up a steep slope. With increasing altitude the wet snow got deeper. Finally, a high saddle was reached from which a good view of Floe Lake and the far side of Numa Valley unfolded. Good photos were taken from this point. The descent down the other side of the mountain was much easier—steep but steady going, with many switchbacks. Just before lunch, three waterfalls were sighted, shooting down a steep rock face. A campsite at Numa Creek provided a stopping place for a cooked lunch. During the morning the hike from the saddle at 7,360' had dropped to 4,780' at Numa Creek. Soon after lunch rain began to fall, as the journey continued up a very picturesque valley, with everybody quite wet from the steady rain and the dripping bushes. The bushes petered out and the trail continued up a steep gravelly slope. Some fog was encountered before a high, soggy, alpine meadow was reached. This was the "hanging valley". Fires were soon built and shelters erected with the reflectors from the fires throwing some



heat into the interiors. The rain continued throughout supper until about 7:00 p.m., when it turned into wet snow and hail. Turning in early, we soon realized that the shelters had been set up parallel to the wind, with snow blowing right through them. Cold, wet misery plummeted morale to a new low. There were rumblings of "turning back".

(John Gordon)

Bad Day on Black Rock (Moraines)— Monday, August 24th

"Hardly" (Mr. Hatfield) arose at 4:00 a.m. and got H.Q. fire going merrily—much to the amazement of some of the neighbours! The Camp roused at the "proper" hour of 6:30, greeted by falling snow. This soon ended, leaving one inch on the ground. Morale very low—some wishing they had never heard of the Rocky Mountains!

The sky cleared and soon there was sunshine on the trail, raising the spirits of all! Before setting off for Tumbling Creek, some put on shorts, as all other pants were soaking. From the summit just out of camp, the Tumbling Glacier came into view, with the trail coming to the head of a moraine. At this point the trail was lost, necessitating travel down the moraine to Tumbling Creek—reached at 11:45. Here Kurt Seel and Gordon Gilroy were on hand with the party's supply of food for the second half of the trip. They departed with the Radium Scouts, after pointing out that the trail that had been missed, by-passed the moraine completely. After a short hike Wolverine Pass was reached—at an elevation of 7,000'. From there it was possible to travel



South, East, North and West through a rare hole in the rock wall being followed. Over the pass the second moraine of the day was encountered, where again the trail was lost. In the distance lay a little glacial lake—proposed camp for the night. It appeared only a short distance, so it was off down the moraine again. Feet got sorer and sorer as the party walked and walked. The “short” distance took nearly two hours to cross. Too late we discovered that the trail had again by-passed the moraine! The flat selected for the camp was criss-crossed with many elk trails and smelled like a cattle pen. By now it was fairly dry, permitting clothes and boots to be dried out and a wash-up for all, with boughs to be collected for bed at 9:45.

(David King)

Down to Helmet Falls—Tuesday, August 25th

A beautiful morning, with crisp frost, greeted the camp when it rose at 7:00, but the weather became cloudy, and there was some indecision about moving on to the next camp. Finally, at 11:30, decision was made to move on. The altitude at this camp was 6,250'. En route to the next camp the trail proved to be fairly good and headed down to Helmet Creek where it came out on to a flat. As the result of a bad flood two years before, the trail disappeared at this point. Dave King located a cabin—the object of a continuing search en route. Camp was set up in the rain. A little later, some of the party retraced their steps back up the trail, re-blazing where it was poorly marked. On the cliffs above Helmet Falls five Mountain Goat were spotted.

(Bob Hibbard)

We Hike to Civilization—Wednesday, August 26th

With the camp roused at 7:00, breakfast consisted of porridge and fried hardtack. Equipment was packed in rain that had been continuous since the previous evening. Waiting for the rain to let up, the party sheltered on the cabin porch, playing “Geography”. However, the rain didn't let up, so a start was made down Helmet Creek, along a muddy trail. For a distance, the trail was non-existent. A stop was made for lunch beside Helmet Creek at a point close to where it joins Ochre

Creek. The rain thinned but was still as steady as ever. Following the lunch break, the hike continued down Ochre Creek, along a level path. Heavy rain belted down again, turning the path into a series of puddles. Fortunately, the level going made for good progress. The map we were using proved to be inaccurate. This provoked discussion as to just where the party was. This part of the journey was uneventful, barring the discovery of some red ochre, readily used by some to paint their faces. Earlier, it had been decided to camp at a site along the way. No suitable places could be found, because of closely-packed trees and with the rain steadily soaking into everything, we decided to plod on, coming out at Marble Canyon—a day ahead of schedule, after covering about fifteen miles since morning. After a long wait, the party was picked up in two loads and transported in the back of a truck to Hawk Creek. This trip was extremely windy, wet, cold and cramped. However, at Hawk Creek, a hut was provided in the construction camp, with enough beds and mattresses for all, plus two very welcome heaters. Clean, dry, spare clothes which had been stored in this camp in kit bags were distributed amongst the crew. To add to all these luxuries, supper was cooked in the construction camp cookhouse. Left-overs such as steak, corn, jelly and cookies were offered by the cook and joyously wolfed down! Morale soared to new heights! Everyone had a shower and washed a few clothes before turning in at 10:00. (John Gordon)

Down to Radium Hot Springs—Thursday, August 27th

The rain had continued all night but ceased in the morning. With rouse at 7:30, breakfast was cooked in the cookhouse. For the second time a big black bear was seen. In cars provided by the Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources, a start was made for Radium. One moose and four bears made their appearance along the highway. Just outside Radium, shelter was provided at Redrock Campsite. All made an immediate bee-line for the hot pools and a swim. After supper, Kurt Seel showed films, which were followed by a wiener snack, then to bed on a cement floor, blankets being supplied by the Park Wardens.

(David King)



Rock Climbing—Friday, August 28th

It rained again during the night.

A short hike was made to a rock cliff where Mr. Seel gave everyone a taste of rock climbing. After the "Rock School", lunch and several wide games, followed by a brisk run back to Radium Hot Springs for another enjoyable swim in the pool. With supper over, Mr. Seel showed more films. Once again it rained.

Hike to Stanley Glacier—Saturday, August 29th

On this day, to be ready to hike at 7:00, rouse was at 5:00 a.m. Following breakfast, everything was packed for the departure in a construction crew bus driven by Mr. Gilroy. Mr. and Mrs. Seel and some of the Radium Scouts turned out to join in the day's outing. Before reaching Hawk Creek Construction Camp, eight deer and two bears made their appearance. A brief stop was made to pick up gear left behind in the hut before proceeding north to a point a little past Marble Canyon. Here the party unloaded with equipment sufficient for the hike and a start was made along a trail. The path was good—first going up at a rather steep angle, then levelling off. From that point on the trail was flat. At timberline a stop was made for an early lunch of sandwiches. Then the party set off in groups up a large moraine, with Radium Scouts acting as guides. A large, thin waterfall tumbled down a high rock wall. Farther along, a sizeable cave was discovered with a thin waterfall issuing from its entrance. All along this moraine

many fossils were found, consisting of trilobites and shells.

From an alpine meadow above the moraine a good view was obtained of Stanley Glacier and Battleship Mountain. Some ptarmigan were seen on the meadow. A seven foot rock cairn was constructed by the group and photos were taken. The return down to the road was uneventful. Back at the highway, everyone loaded on the bus and the journey continued to Eisenhower Junction Campsite. Here the party bid farewell to Mr. Gilroy and Mr. Seel. Shelters were set up and supper prepared in a cookhouse. No rain today! (John Gordon)

Homeward Bound—Sunday, August 30th

Rouse was made at 6:45 and breakfast prepared. Some made lunches to eat on the train. Some friendly squirrels came around and were fed. The squirrels also devoured part of Mr. Stocks' knapsack! A change was then made into uniforms, followed by a hike to Castle Mountain—one mile away. The weather was really clear.

At 11:00 a.m. the train arrived and the return to Salmon Arm began. In a lake near the B.C.-Alberta border a moose was seen, majestically surveying the scene around it. At 8:40 p.m., we reached Salmon Arm, where parents waited. A quick transfer was made to the waiting cars and the last leg of the return journey began, Penticton being reached about midnight: so ended an unforgettable journey into the Rocky Mountains.

(David King)

Drink Coca-Cola and enjoy its sparkling quality. Remember—your friendly Bottler of Coca-Cola is prepared to assist you in providing refresh-

ments for all special Scout and Guide events. For serving booths, and coolers for Coca-Cola, phone and ask for our Special Affairs Dept.

Say "Coke" or "Coca-Cola"—both trade-marks mean the product of Coca-Cola Ltd.—the world's best-loved sparkling drink

BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN

"Let's help", said the 150 Wolf Cubs and Boy Scouts of the 1st Ontario Hospital School Scout Group at Smiths Falls recently, when they learned that a new Canadian Scout Headquarters is being built in Ottawa. By doing odd jobs around the hospital and grounds, shovelling snow, washing cars, cleaning windows, polishing shoes, and many other general chores, they have raised \$350.00 and are determined to continue their efforts until they have earned an even larger sum for the Scout Headquarters Building Fund.

Dr. H. F. Frank, Medical Superintendent at the Hospital School, was instrumental in having the Scouting programme introduced into the School in 1952 as a programme catering particularly to the mentally retarded boys there. Under the able leadership of a staff member, Arthur Rawes, the work has shown consistent growth until today there are three Cub Packs and two Scout Troops at the school. Eighteen staff members provide the leadership and there is an active Group Committee with Dr. Frank as its chairman. Mr. Rawes is Scout Co-ordinator at the Ontario Hospital School and Assistant District Commissioner for Training in the Rideau Lakes Scouting District.

We acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the following contributions received from within the Association.

Forward	\$4,720.03
High Park Dist. Ladies' Aux., Toronto, Ont.	5.00
1959 Akela Wood Badge Course, Comox, B.C.	4.00
Ian D. Macarthur, Toronto, Ont.	150.00
Melfort, Sask., Wolf Cub Pack	4.75
Harry B. Holloway, P.E.C., Alta.	100.00
Sale of Royal Visit Medallions	2,428.90
Frederick I. Ker, Dundas, Ont.	300.00
J. N. Stephenson, Gardenvale, P.Q.	25.00
Mrs. L. G. Parker, C.H.Q., Ottawa, Ont.	120.00
Mrs. Jean Eggleston, London, Ont.	5.00
S. H. Graham, S.M., 1st Avonmore Troop, Ont.	5.00
George Jones, Toronto Region H.Q., Ont.	10.00
First Wolf Cub Pack, City View, Ont., per T. J. Robertson, Ottawa, Ont.	40.88
Ralph Buttram, P.L. "Night Hawks", Dorion, P.Q.	5.00
Les Way, Vancouver, B.C.	2.00
First Anderson Park Group, Church Parade, per WO2 R. L. Johnston, Camp Borden, Ont.	8.00
	<u>\$7,933.56</u>

DRAFTSMAN'S BADGE

The new Draftsman's Proficiency Badge, requirements for which are given below, is effective immediately. The idea for this badge originated with Troop Leader Morley McManahan of the 2nd Fairview Troop, Halifax, Nova Scotia and was submitted to the National Training Committee by the Nova Scotia Provincial Executive Committee on June 18th, 1958.

The members of the National Training Committee, in consultation with experts in the architectural and drafting fields, evolved a proposed list of requirements and submitted them to the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council in January 1960, at which time the new badge was accepted for inclusion in P.O. & R.

1. Demonstrate the correct use and care of the following instruments:

T-Square	Set squares
Scale	French curve
Compass	Divider
Bows	Ruling pen
Lettering pen	Lettering guide
Protractor	

2. Draw a simple plate to illustrate:

(a) hatching for the following:

- Wood (Side and end)
- Brick (concrete, cast iron and steel)

(b) the following lines:

Outline of part	Hidden line
Centre line	Cutting a plane line
Dimension and extension lines	
Short break	Long break

The finished plate should be bordered and titled and each item suitably described in freehand printing.

3. Survey your Troop Meeting Room or room in church building, school, or home and make a rough sketch plan. From it make a finished, accurate scale floor plan and indicate by use of accepted conventional sym-

bols all openings, equipment, safety devices and fixtures, the drawing to be properly titled and finished.

4. Make a scale drawing in first angle, orthographic projection (three views) of a simple piece of machinery or machine part chosen by the examiner, the finished drawing to be bordered, titled, and all views to be suitably described in freehand lettering.

5. Make an ink tracing of one of the following:

- (a) drawing of an electrical circuit;
- (b) architectural drawing;
- (c) engineering drawing;

the item to be chosen in accordance with the interests of the candidate.

Discuss the process, respective merits and costs of blueprinting and one other method of reproduction of prints.

6. Describe what is meant by working drawing, scale drawing, assembly drawing, detail drawing, isometric and oblique drawing.

Draw one isometric or oblique of a simple article of regular shape (not involving curves) chosen by the examiner.



SCOUTING Digest



The 1st Port Colborne (Ont.) Pack are being given expert guidance in the proper way of caring for and selecting books by the librarian of the Port Colborne Library while their C.M., F. A. Ingram, looks on.

—Tribune Photo

BADEN-POWELL HOUSE

When Baden-Powell House in South Kensington, London, England is opened, Scouts will have a building to be proud of. When Lady Baden-Powell laid the foundation stone recently many prominent members of the Movement were present, including Sir Charles Maclean, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth.

Buried beneath the foundation stone is a collection of B.-P. relics, including a special edition of the Founder's handbook, *Scouting for Boys*, a copy of his last message to world Scouts, and the programme of the B.-P. memorial service in Westminster Abbey in 1957. There will also be a collection of today's coins of the realm, and an assortment of Scout badges.

GILWELL WOGGLES

The Training Department recently received from England a supply of Gilwell Woggles which have been treated with glue and which have been causing a great deal of grief. Unfortunately, some of these Woggles were sent out to Scouters in Canada before the glue had worked its way out of the leather and been discovered.

Any Scouter who may have received one of these Woggles is asked to return it to the Training Department at Canadian Headquarters for replacement.

DRAMA IN SCOUTING

The Hamilton 72nd Cub Pack has taken to dramatics with all the zest and enthusiasm of a young colt.

Charles Landell, genial Cubmaster of the Pack is passing the Cubs on some of their tests through the media of dramatics. The experiment was a complete success and the enthusiasm is growing with each demonstration.

The Pack has found that dramatics involves so much more than the memorizing of lines or the wearing of a wig and grease paint. It is more than just a hobby. It is training in poise, personality and character, in short—training for living.

It is well known that drama participation will enrich personality by contributing to its intellectual development. Dramatic experience can be a group effort whereby our youth can be stimulated.

Every player must call upon his imagination in portraying a character. It will enlarge his horizons by helping him select good plays and will train him to express his interpretations of life through pantomime, gesture and the spoken word.

Drama can play a vital role in Scouting. Have you tried it?



The colour party of the 16th Port Arthur (Ont.) Sea Scouts and Wolf Cubs of First Baptist Church show their new colours which were presented to them at a recent church service.

SELLING POLICY

Certain advertisements may appear in the magazines published by The Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association, presenting opportunities for individual Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts, Rover Scouts and Scouters to earn money to finance their own participation in programme activities and to purchase their uniforms and equipment, or for their Section's programmes. These selling opportunities "help a boy to pay his own way". The selling of any product shall be done on its merits and advertising will only be accepted from reputable firms. *Selling must not be done in uniform or in the name of Scouting*, as this would violate our policy of not permitting the Movement to be used for commercial purposes.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Canadian General Council of The Boy Scouts Association will hold its Annual General Meeting on Friday, May 6th, 1960, at 3.00 p.m. at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario.

A report by the Executive Committee on the work of the past year will be presented and the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held.

THRIFT

Twenty-one members of the First Sebringville, Ont. Pack were given a talk on "Thrift" by Akela Walter Olshier. Afterwards, each boy who had not already started a bank account was given a bank book with a deposit of \$1.00 and the others each received \$1.00 to add to their accounts from the Group Committee.

50th ANNIVERSARY GREEK STAMP ISSUE

To commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Scouting in Greece, a new series of eight stamps, each honouring some aspect of Greek Scouting, will be issued on April 23rd, 1960 (St. George's Day). The total cost of the series will

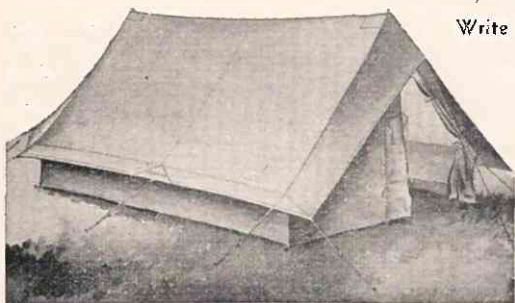


Education IS Valuable

As a public service, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada offers five helpful booklets in its Values in Education series. You may find one or more of this series helpful. All are available without charge or obligation. Just write to: VALUES IN EDUCATION, SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, 218 SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

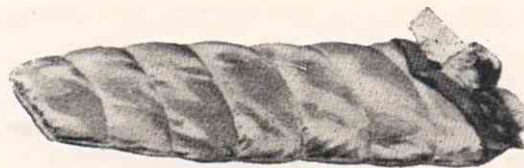
be forty cents. Covers or complete series, may be ordered through the Postmaster General, Philatelic Office, Odos Voulis 4, Athens, Greece. All orders should be accompanied by International Money Order and bulk orders will be sent at no extra cost. Orders for single First Day Covers (which will depict B.-P., with a view of the Brownsea Island camp in the background) or single mint series should be accompanied by International Reply Coupons to the amount covering registered postage.

Black's Famous LIGHTWEIGHT Camping Equipment



"NEW GUINEA" Tent—7'6" x 4'3" x 4' with 18" walls in Rot. and Waterproofed Egyptian Cloth. Deep protective hood and peg out doors. Including poles and pegs—Weight 6 lbs.

Write for FREE Catalogue



ICELANDIC Special Sleeping Robe
Outer Bag filled with pure down with full zipper. Weight 4½ lbs. Inner Bag with full zipper. Weight 2 lbs.

Order through the Stores Department, The Boy Scouts Association, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa or direct from—

THOMAS BLACK & SONS (CANADA) LTD.

222 STRATHCONA AVENUE
OTTAWA 1 ONTARIO

Cooking with Charcoal is Fun

Cooking with charcoal is by no means a modern art. In fact, the use of charcoal burners can be traced back to most of the ancient civilizations. Of recent years, charcoal cooking has been revived and with the accent on outdoor living, many families have an outdoor barbecue pit to prepare family meals during the fine weather.

Although charcoal cooking will never replace the type of backwoodsman cooking for which Scouts are trained, it is, nevertheless, an additional skill that older Scouts should learn to master. At Jamborees on the North American Continent, experience has proved that the use of charcoal for large gatherings of Scouts is more economical and tidy than using wood. Furthermore, with charcoal fires, fire prevention is much easier and accidents with axes are drastically reduced. From the boy's point of view the use of charcoal fires makes the preparation of meals extremely quick and easy, allowing more time to pursue other activities.

From experience it has been found that ten pounds of charcoal per day is sufficient for a Patrol. For training, it would be advisable to use this as a basis.

The principle of charcoal fires is quite different from that of wood fires. With wood you have a quick fire at first and a slow fire later as the fuel turns into glowing embers. In charcoal cooking you have a slow fire at first, and the heat may be increased by increasing draft. This is done by containing the charcoal within the walls of a small stove—a pail, a piece of stove pipe, square can, even a collar cut from a tin can—and causing the air to sweep through the charcoal.

To cook meals you must know how to produce three types of fires from charcoal.

1. An intense lasting fire for boiling.
2. A quick short fire for heating.
3. A slow steady fire for frying and broiling.

The Pail-and-Wash-Basin Charcoal Stove and Stove-Pipe Stove may be used as all purpose stoves.

Pail-and-Wash-Basin Stove

Cut a large draft-hole in the side of a 10-quart galvanized pail near the bottom. Top the pail with a 10-inch diameter tin wash basin, perforated with a large number of holes punched with a 20-D nail (4-inch) or larger. Three quarts of water will boil on it in 20 minutes leaving it alone, in 9 minutes with fanning—in both instances using one pound of charcoal. The water will continue boiling vigorously for more than an hour, without anyone touching the charcoal. Can't get any tin wash basins out your way? Use instead one of these: deep cake mould; French-frying basket (or other wire basket); colander; deep-rimmed pie can; or cut a circle of 24-gauge sheet metal; punch holes in it, cut five cuts into edge (see drawing), then rivet or bolt the cuts together so that you get a shallow pan. A scrap piece of perforated metal (radiator grill) makes a quicker job.

Stove-Pipe Stove

Get a commercial length of stove pipe (24 inches) and cut it in half to make two stoves. Cut a draft hole at the bottom. Make four small holes in the sides, 4 inches from the top (and other sets of four holes at various heights, if you want to be able to make further adjustments), and push in through the holes two pieces of wire on which you can rest a circle of ½-inch wire mesh. The pipe should be one inch wider than the diameter of the largest pot you will use.

By using your imagination other designs will readily come to mind. Take a good look at a tinsmith's or telephone linesman's stove. It would be most interesting to see what new designs you can invent.

Besides stoves for boiling it will also be necessary to be equipped with charcoal broilers. Almost any flat pan with holes in the bottom can become a base for a burner for frying and broiling. Place a wire grill over it in such a way that the distance between the grill and the surface of the burning charcoal can be changed at will, to control the heat for the type of cooking to be done. The charcoal broiler may also be used for broiling by using a converter ring.

You may be tempted to purchase a charcoal broiler. Better test it thoroughly for boiling, as most commercial broilers will not boil water without a converter ring to concentrate the heat and create enough draft to do the job. You may also have to remove the grill for frying and boiling, placing your pans directly on the burning charcoal. The illustration shows how an improvised Wash-Basin Broiler operates with a converter ring. The converter ring should be large enough to permit pots to sit directly on the burning charcoal.

A Patrol should be equipped with two all-purpose one-pot stoves and one broiler large enough for two pans, with two converter rings.

To start a charcoal fire some form of fire starter is necessary. Paper and kindling will do the job, but do not rely upon a supply being available. It should be unnecessary to state that kerosene, gasoline and other inflammable liquids are extremely dangerous, and must not be used. Paraffined cardboard milk containers make excellent fire starters by cutting them into strips, crumbling and placing them under the charcoal for lighting. Wax paper wrappers are also excellent.

A fire fan or bellows is a must, and should be part of your cooking equipment. Do not use your Scout hat as a fan. Let's keep our uniforms looking smart throughout this great adventure.

If the type of charcoal stove you devise has no base on it to catch embers as they fall through, an ash plate is necessary to protect the ground and to simplify ash removal.

In using the charcoal stove make certain that a few pieces of charcoal are well ignited before heaping too much charcoal upon them. When the fire is well started, gradually add almost a pound of charcoal upon it and leave it for about five minutes. As soon as greyish-white spots have appeared over the charcoal the fire is well started. Fanning from below will make the charcoal glow and if you have used an all-purpose stove or a converter ring the charcoal will glow of its own accord.

For boiling, place the pot directly on the coals. Stoves without good draft may need fanning from below, but the water should boil in ten to fifteen minutes. For heating, the pot may be kept warm over a small heap of burning charcoal placed to one side of the fire. For frying or broiling regulate the cooking heat by keeping the pan at a suitable distance from the fire.

In burning charcoal good coals may be re-claimed for use at another meal if the fire is put out immediately after the meal is finished. Dump the charcoal in a pan of water to extinguish it, drain it immediately and spread it out to dry.

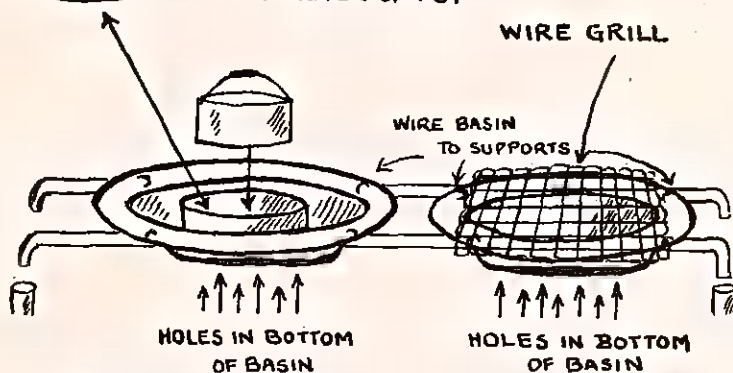
In cooking with charcoal, the Fire Man is a most important person in the Patrol organization. It is recommended that the Cook and Assistant Cook be relieved of this responsibility and some other Scout be delegated for the job.

Charcoal cooking is quite different from wood fires, but once you've got the hang of it, you will really enjoy it. Food is prepared quicker; there is less work involved in cleaning up, and there is more time for other activities at Camp.

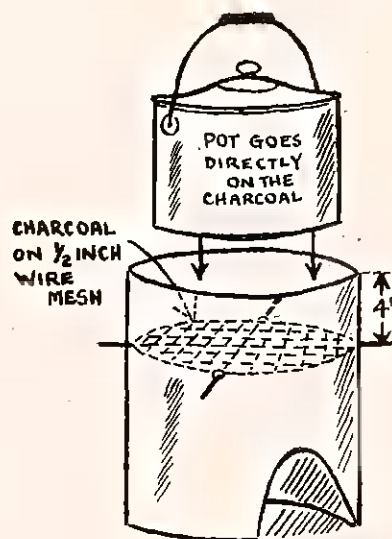
HERE ARE A FEW DIAGRAMS TO HELP YOU MAKE ONE TYPE OF CHARCOAL BURNER. THERE ARE MANY OTHER WAYS AND WE WOULD WELCOME YOUR DRAWINGS OR PICTURES OF THE TYPE OF BURNER YOU USE.

CONVERTER RING

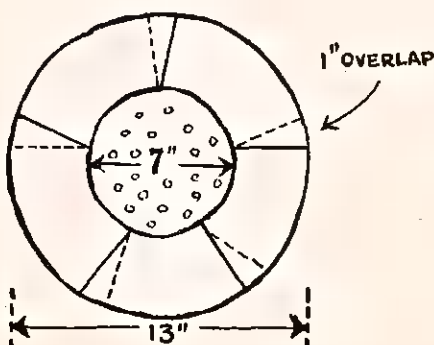
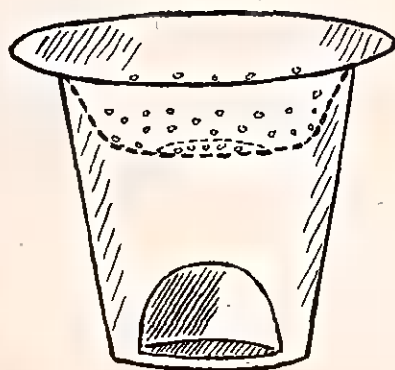
CUT FROM A COFFEE CAN, NO. 10 CAN, 8 OR 10 INCH STOVE PIPE OR MADE FROM 24 GAUGE GALVANIZED IRON RIVETED INTO CIRCLE. RING SHOULD BE 1 INCH WIDER THAN DIAMETER OF POT



Left **BOILING** Right **BROILING**



DIAMETER OF PIPE 1" MORE THAN POT



HONOURS AND AWARDS

His Excellency Major-General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor General of Canada, in his capacity as Chief Scout for Canada, is pleased to announce the following Honours and Awards on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Birthday of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Founder of the Boy Scout Movement—
February 22nd, 1960.

Silver Wolf—9

For Services of Exceptional Character to Scouting

- The Hon. Frank Ross, C.M.G., M.C.—Victoria, B.C.
Mr. Francis S. Fry—Calgary, Alta.
M. Le Chanoine Raoul Drouin—Montreal, P.Q.
Lt.-Col. Vincent A. Curmi, C.D., K.M.—Québec, P.Q.
His Excellency Mr. Paul Beaulieu—Beyrouth, Lebanon.
M. Louis Pronovost—Montreal, P.Q.
Mr. Paul McNicoll—Ottawa, Ont.
Mgr. Maurice Patry, P.D.—Shawinigan, P.Q.
R. P. Marie Alcantara Dion, O.F.M.—Three Rivers, P.Q.
(Posthumous).

Silver Acorn—6

For Specially Distinguished Services

- M. Jean-Louis Houle—Montreal, P.Q.
Mr. Alphonse Boyer—Montreal, P.Q.
Mgr. Origène Vel, P.D.—Magog, P.Q.
Mr. Jean-Paul Mercier—Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Mr. Geoffrey Storey—Vancouver 16, B.C.
Mr. Wilson E. Grant—Lacolle, P.Q.

Bronze Cross—1

For Gallantry with Special Heroism

- Scout Carl Nicholas Alexis, Vernon, B.C.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in aiding in the rescue of Mr. Chris Hermusis from drowning in Okanagan Lake.

Silver Cross—4

For Gallantry with Considerable Risk

- Scout Pierre Belhumeur, Joliette, P.Q.—For his heroic efforts in rescuing young Robert Malo from drowning in extremely cold water of the Assumption River.
Cub Edward Cook, Langley, B.C.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing Robert Mansell from drowning in McLean Lake.
Scout Byron Ferne Hoover, Nelson, B.C.—For his considerable risk in attempting to rescue Neil Bouey from drowning in deep water of Kootenay Lake.
Cub Phillip Bruce McLean, Langley, B.C.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing Robert Mansell from drowning in McLean Lake.

Gilt Cross—5

For Gallantry with Moderate Risk

- Cub Arthur Edward DeSaubjers, Grand Bay, N.B.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in attempting to rescue John Hutchinson from drowning in Grand Bay.
Cub David Marc Hebert, Stanbridge East, P.Q.—For his persistence and determination in rescuing Brian Gage from drowning in the Pike River.
Scout Denis Major, Ottawa, Ont.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in attempting to rescue Guy Lacourciere from drowning in Lac Deschênes.

- Scout Lowell George Scott, Brighton, Ont.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing Gordon Huddleston from drowning in the Otonabee River.
Queen's Scout David Wilson, Bath, Ont.—For the calm and efficient manner in which he undertook the rescue of three people from an overturned boat on Lake Ontario.

Certificate of Merit for Gallantry—2

- Cub Bruce McLean Campbell, Grand Bay, N.B.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing young John Hutchinson from drowning in Grand Bay.
Scout Robert Christie, Welland, Ont.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing a young boy from drowning in the Welland Canal.

Letter of Commendation for Gallantry—1

- Scout Bruce Gleig, Langley, B.C.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in rescuing Susan Ksinan from drowning in a Langley Gravel Pit.

Certificate of Meritorious Conduct—1

- Cub Angus Frederick Hay, Camrose, Alta.—For his quick thinking and presence of mind in extinguishing the flames that endangered his mother.

Letter of Commendation for Meritorious Conduct—2

- Scout Gordon Porter, Guelph, Ont.—For the calm and efficient manner in which he rescued Debora Craven from drowning in Lake Couchiching, and applying artificial respiration.
7th Willowdale Scout Troop, Willowdale, Ont.—For the efficient manner in which the Troop rendered first aid to young Thomas Sibbald who was accidentally shot.

Certificate of Merit for Good Services to Scouting—2

- Mr. Roland A. Michaud—District Commissioner and Assistant Provincial Commissioner (French-speaking area) Edmundston East, N.B.
Mr. George E. Rutter—Vice-President, Quebec Provincial Council, Chairman, Adult Training Committee, Montreal, P.Q.

Medal of Merit—24

For Good Services to Scouting

- Mr. Jack Samuel Adair, District Commissioner, North Burnaby, B.C.
Mr. George B. Adams, District Scoutmaster, Toronto 16, Ont.
Mr. Jack Watts Arnold, District Commissioner, Port Credit, Ont.
Mrs. Jean Cardinell, District Cubmaster, Guelph, Ont.
Mr. Ruben Cardinell, Asst. District Commissioner and Cubmaster, Guelph, Ont.
Mr. Walter John Charman, Asst. Provincial Commissioner, Cold Lake, Alta.

Mr. Richard A. Collins, District Commissioner, Toronto 15, Ont.

Mr. F. G. Carey Foster, Cubmaster, Westmount, P.Q.
Miss Margaret E. Fray, Asst. District Commissioner, Toronto 8, Ont.

Mr. H. Dane Gibson, Asst. District Commissioner, Toronto 13, Ont.

Mr. Roderick H. B. Grattan, Scoutmaster, Duncan, B.C.

Mr. Fred Greer, District Commissioner, Aldergrove, B.C.

Mr. Robert Hamel, Asst. to Provincial Commissioner, La Federation, Sillery, P.Q.

Mr. John Hencher, Asst. Provincial Commissioner for Training, Hamilton, Ont.

R. P. Lucien Labelle, O.F.M., ex-Chaplain of La Federation Headquarters, Three Rivers, P.Q.

Rev. Camille L. Leger, Scoutmaster, Cap Pele, N.B.

Mr. Paul Page, Responsible for Lone Patrols, Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. Louis Painchaud, Asst. Commissioner for Scouts, St. Lambert, P.Q.

M. Gni Papineau-Couture, Secretary to the Executive Committee, Windsor Mills, P.Q.

M. Henri Parizeau, President of the Diocesan Council of Scouts Catholiques de Montréal, Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. William James Park, President Pitt Meadows Group Committee, Pitt Meadows, B.C.

Mr. George Tcharos, Asst. District Commissioner, Quebec 6, P.Q.

Abbé Georges-Henri Tremblay, Diocesan Chaplain, Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Mr. Jack Young, President, Peel District, Port Credit, Ont.

HAND OF FRIENDSHIP

At the invitation of the 5th Saskatoon (Sask.) Troop, a New York City Boy Scout will be their special guest at the Fourth Saskatchewan Provincial Jamboree in July 1960.

The idea of inviting this Scout grew spontaneously out of the activities of the Troop. In 1958-59, they had as a goal the outfitting of the four Patrols for camping (exclusive of canvas). As the money for this project (over \$100) was comparatively easily earned by means of entirely Troop run activities—bottle collections, a Boy Scout Tea and various other projects—it was decided by the Court of Honour that the Troop would undertake a project of greater scope during 1959-60. They wanted the project to have a service aspect, and accordingly, at a September meeting, the suggestion was put forth that the Troop try to earn enough money to bring a fellow Scout from the City of New York to camp with the Troop at the Provincial Jamboree. It was felt that from a city the size of New York, they would be most likely to find a Scout who had had little or no opportunities to travel outside the city, not to mention outside the country or to a Jamboree.

The Troop, which at that time had twenty-one boys ranging in age from eleven and a half to fourteen, first obtained the necessary permission from Canadian Headquarters, through their District and Provincial Councils. Then a letter was sent to Scout Headquarters in New York City.

In addition to the requirement that the Scout would not have travelled extensively before, the letter to New York Headquarters also contained the following paragraph:

"In asking for the Scout from New York, the Troop does not wish a Scout who will be chosen with the hope that he will exemplify everything great and good in American Scouting. That is to say, we do not wish to receive someone with numerous proficiency badges, countless awards and a meteoric rise through the ranks of his Troop and District. Instead, we insist on a lad from the rank and file of the Troop up to a Patrol Second rank and who tries to live by the Scout laws. So that he is

eligible to attend the Jamboree, the boy must be a Second Class Scout. It is felt, too, that to better fit in with the Troop, the Scout coming out should be 13½ to 14½ years old."

The proposed trip will include accommodated stopovers in various Canadian cities, a week in camp at the Jamboree and at least a week visiting in and around the City of Saskatoon after the Jamboree. It is hoped that the boy will be able to visit Ottawa, Fort William and Winnipeg at least, staying at all times, if possible, in the homes of Scouts.

Fund-raising is well under way at this point. We were pleased to note that the Group Committee unanimously voted to underwrite this project of the Troop, although it could well be entirely unnecessary in the light of the boys' efforts to do it all themselves. The estimated cost is about \$185.00, but they have set two hundred dollars as their goal in case of unforeseen incidentals. Funds to date have been acquired by bottle and jug collections, a Bake Sale of Scouts' baking, (now, there's an idea!), a Variety Show (attended by 145 people), a Whist Drive and a Boy Scout Tea. In addition, it is hoped that the Patrols will undertake small projects of their own.

The Troop, by the way, plan to supply the visiting Scout with sufficient pin money and incidental money as well as his travelling expenses, Jamboree registration, meals, etc.

Although all of the details are not completed as yet, the boys of the Troop have received a letter from the Greater New York Council of the Boy Scouts of America giving some information on the boy chosen.

He is Charles Arthur Hohl, fourteen, a First Class Scout with Troop 630, Manhattan, New York City. The farthest Charles has travelled is to Washington, D.C., a five hour trip and then only for one day. He has never been to a Jamboree.

We know the Scouts of the 5th Saskatoon Troop are enjoying this project and will give Scout Hohl some wonderful Canadian hospitality while he is in our country. This is, indeed, Brotherhood in action.

YOUR CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS - III

THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT

This is the third article in a series designed to show how the various Departments at Your Canadian Headquarters directly affect the programme you are putting across to the boys.

The Training Department is mainly concerned with those aspects of Scouting which directly affect the boy membership in terms of the activities they enjoy as Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts and Rover Scouts—in other words, the training programme.

The Department is staffed by an Executive Commissioner, three Assistant Executive Commissioners, two secretaries and two clerk-typists. The Executive Commissioner is responsible to the Chief Executive Commissioner for directing, supervising and co-ordinating the operation of the Training Department within the total operation of Canadian Headquarters.

Apart from its day-to-day responsibilities in giving leadership to the Movement's boy and adult training programme within established policies, its most important function is in its role of secretariat to the National Training Committee. This committee is comprised of a chairman and the ten Assistant Provincial Commissioners, Training. The Chairman is appointed by the Executive Committee of the Canadian General Council. The Executive Committee also sets out the terms of reference by which the National Training Committee operates.

The National Training Committee meets at least once a year to consider subjects related to its term of reference which have been placed before it for study. Decisions which do not affect policy can be made and implemented by the Training Committee. Those which do affect policy must be submitted to the Executive Committee. Preparation of the agenda and physical arrangements for a meeting of the Training Committee is the responsibility of the Training Department, subject to the approval of the Chairman.

Those areas of the training programme which receive attention by the National Training Committee and the Training Department include, Volunteer Leadership Training, Wolf Cub Programme, Boy Scout Programme, Rover Scout Programme, Training Aids and Camping. To describe in detail precisely what is involved under each of these headings would take more space than is available to us. For the purpose of this article, perhaps the following brief outline will suffice.

Volunteer Leadership Training involves the preparation of training course handbooks and other training literature for distribution to members of the Training Team and Councils across the country. At the present time there are some 330 Scouters in Canada holding Honourable Charges as members of the Training Team. In addition, there are 173 Scouters, all volunteers, who serve as Readers of Part I Wood Badge Course.

The Training Department conducts a special kind of training course, usually two each year, designed to train Scouters who have been invited to serve on the Training Team. These courses are conducted on a national basis and those attending are selected and invited by their provincial authorities.

Wolf Cub, Boy Scout and Rover Scout Programmes require constant surveillance in order that the purpose, principles and methods may be kept before and understood by the Association's adult membership in particular and the public in general. This is extremely important in our present day society which seems to bring changes in values, living habits and needs almost daily. It has already been announced that a special sub-committee of the National Training Committee has been appointed to study our entire boy programme and uniform. Two members of the Training Department are serving on this sub-committee and are acting as its secretariat.

Training Aids include the preparation of programme planning guides, special programme articles for *The Scout Leader* and *The Junior Leader*, visual-audio aids and all the programme material contained in the handbooks, booklets and pamphlets produced by the Canadian General Council.

Camping is reputed to be synonymous with Scouting and is considered to be Scouting's major programme activity. The National Training Committee and the Department are expected to give leadership and guidance in all aspects of the Association's camping policy. One member of the Training Department represents Canadian Headquarters in the Canadian Camping Association.

In addition to these specific subjects, the Training Department must also devote some of its time to maintaining liaison with Scout Groups on Canadian military bases in Europe, other youth organizations, health and safety organizations, citizenship organizations, the field of formal education and so on. A continuing relationship is maintained with the Training Department of the Boy Scouts International Bureau, and with Gilwell Park as the world centre for Wood Badge training.

The Department is responsible for conducting a training course, of six weeks duration, once a year for new members of the Executive Staff. Then, of course, there are "those duties which may be assigned from time to time by the Chief Executive Commissioner". These include such things as national or international Jamborees, conferences, other special events and field visits.

SCOUTING AND THE PRINTED WORD - II

By JACK A. GUEST, District Commissioner, Oakville District, Ont.

Last month's article on the Newspaper Story and the Newspaper Scout Column, and the following article on District Bulletins have been culled from the original paper presented by Mr. Guest at a Regional Conference last fall.

An invaluable aid in keeping your leaders, committeemen, ladies' auxiliaries and local Association members well informed as to what is current and what is required is through your own District Bulletin. Through it announcements can be made, training of leaders and committeemen can be encouraged, ideals and ideas can be propagated, and a great deal of live information and news disseminated.

Such a publication will usually be mimeographed and a spirit machine will be the least costly of the different machines producing this type of work. You may have access to one, or you may wish to purchase your own. A good machine, properly taken care of, can last a lifetime and should you decide to purchase one, you can also duplicate tickets, announcements, receipt forms for your Scout office, etc. This type of duplicator allows the use of line drawings or artwork.

In most cases, two colours will suffice and it is wise to bear in mind that purple will stand up for the longest runs. It is possible with a little skill in handling a good machine to obtain up to 600 copies from one master, all very readable.

A paper stock which has the necessary surface to obtain a good print and yet is opaque enough to allow printing on two sides satisfactorily, is 70 lb. offset book — obtainable only from wholesale paper suppliers or through your local printer. It will give you a bulletin of continuous pages rather than one with one printed and one blank page throughout. While the paper will cost you more than regular duplicating paper, you will only be using half as much paper. A hint: when you gather the sheets from delivery on the machine do not jog and straighten them up. Just let them lie in a heap until they are thoroughly dry. In this way you will be more likely to avoid back-printing them.

While different colours of paper may attract you, remember the reader. He wants the easiest-reading product possible. For best results use purple type with red drawings, etc., on white paper.

Your bulletin can be made very interesting and alive if it has a few drawings and properly hand-drawn headings throughout. You can, if you wish, have your bulletin carry some departments which will be found in each issue, such as "Letters to the Editor", "Scout Calendar", etc.

As in a good Scout newspaper column, you should make separate stories with headings for each piece of news, rather than just grouping it all together. Arrange each page completely by itself, and do not be afraid to spend some time on this. Try to have a drawing or box or something to enliven each page. Do not overlook a single page.

Your bulletin could very well have a cover on it which would vary from issue to issue.

When you position your printing on the sheet, make

sure you have a generous margin all round, and when the position is determined maintain it on all pages.

Do not make the common mistake of supposing that a colour makes a thing stand out. It cannot stand out as much as your dark purple and anything in lighter colour will be thrown into the background. So use your second colour for the drawings, the column rules, etc. and not for the type.

No writer of a news story, a Scout column or a district bulletin will be worth much to Scouting if he forgets that his district is just a small part of The Boy Scouts Association. If he conducts a bulletin, it is automatically copyrighted by The Boy Scouts Association. He must, therefore, be very careful of what he teaches in the bulletin. Every word of an instructional nature must be in accordance with those policies and teachings which the Association approves, or he will do a lot of harm to the Movement.

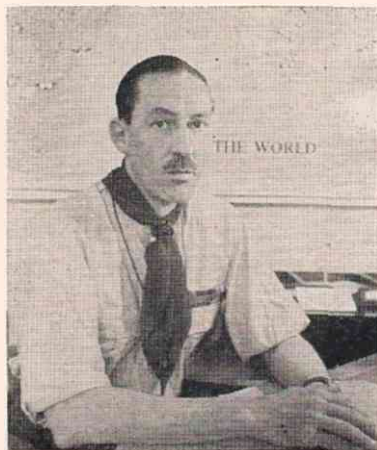
If he is writing anything which will be read by the general public, he must not say things which will reflect in an adverse manner on Scouting as a whole. If he has a "peeve" or a dislike of some rules or other facets of Scouting, this is no place to mention them. Words of criticism are the most easily misunderstood by the reader. It is a trust to be allowed to write a Scout column or bulletin and we must be careful to use it to bring credit to the Movement.

Finally, use an ordinary office stapler and put two staples down the side so that the bulletin will open like a book. For this to work satisfactorily when reading the bulletin, your margins must be generous so that the staple will not obscure any of the printing.

Some bulletins are folded in three, a staple put through them and are then addressed right on the outside and a stamp placed on them and mailed. They will stand up better and look better if they are mailed flat in a 9" x 12" Kraft envelope stamped with a rubber stamp "Printed Matter". If you wish to come under the cheaper mailing rate, the envelope must not be sealed with the flap gum.

The cost of publishing a bulletin of the above standards with a run of around 200, including all typing costs by a stenographer, mailing, etc., will average about \$50.00 per issue, so you must decide how often to publish throughout the year, bearing this in mind. The cost of each issue will, of course, vary according to the number of pages printed. If you have 18 pages, for instance, the cost will likely be around \$65.00. Costs such as mailing, paper, envelopes, masters, etc. are fairly uniform. You can save by having a competent volunteer do the typing.

In deciding on the frequency of the publication, remember that your bulletin will have little value as a news periodical if it is not published often enough to do the job of news coverage efficiently.



ST. GEORGE'S DAY 1960

The Knights' Code

The laws of the knights were these:

"Be Always Ready, with your armour on, except when you are taking your rest at night.

At whatever you are working try to win honour and a name for honesty.

Defend the poor and weak.

Help them that cannot defend themselves.

Do nothing to hurt or offend anyone else.

Work for honour rather than profit.

Never break your promise.

Maintain the honour of your country with your life.

Rather die honest than live shamelessly.

Chivalry requireth that youth should be trained to perform the most laborious and humble offices with cheerfulness and grace; and to do good unto others."

The knights and heroes of old lived according to a code of honour, chivalry and courage. So must we, as

Scouts, strive always to uphold our Promise and follow our Scout law in all that we do.

It is not enough occasionally to recite the words. In our everyday actions we must put them into practice so that we, too, follow the path of true chivalry, conscience and service to others.

Let us keep our eyes wide open and seek real opportunities of helping those in need. There are so many if we look around us—the refugees, the sick or handicapped, those who are unhappy or in distress. May we all resolve to seek out these dragons of neglect or want or misery in our modern world and to tackle them bravely and cheerfully.

D. C. Spring

Director,

Boy Scouts International Bureau.

PROVINCIAL SCOUT BADGES



BRITISH COLUMBIA

All uniformed members of The Boy Scouts Association in British Columbia and the Yukon wear the B.C. Provincial Scout Emblem.

Suggested designs for this emblem were sought from anyone interested in the Movement within British Columbia and the Yukon. At the first Commissioners' Conference held in British Columbia in 1947, some forty designs were submitted to the Provincial Council. One of these designs was selected. A slight alteration was made in the original submission before the present badge was finally adopted that year.

The badge is worn over the right breast on the Boy Scout and Rover Scout shirt and Wolf Cub sweater, level with the Tenderfoot or Tenderpad badge.

The symbolism of the British Columbia emblem is very appropriate to the most westerly of our Provinces. The prancing lion denotes "British"; the wave "Columbia" (after the Columbia River—one of the mighty rivers of the world). The setting sun also appears on the Provincial Coat of Arms.

FRENCH SCOUTS VISIT AIR DIVISION

Scouts from the 1st Maple Leaf Troop in Metz, France, augmented by members of the 2nd Maple Leaf Troop, Grostenquin, France, recently entertained more than 30 members of the 4th Metz French Boy Scout Troop in a day-long programme which consisted of church services, dinner, and an afternoon of outdoor activities.

The French Scouts arrived at Air Division Headquarters on a Sunday morning and were taken to the picturesque St. Jean Baptiste R.C. chapel—built in 1626—where Mass was celebrated by Flight Lieutenant Jean Philippe, the R.C. Chaplain.

Following dinner at the base, the Canadian and French Scouts were briefed on the afternoon programme, Operation "Lapin Blanc".

This outdoor game was a re-enactment from the Operation White Rabbit that was conducted during the Second World War, in which Wing Commander Yeothomas of the Royal Air Force parachuted into occupied France to organize the Maquis or French Underground. Fifteen Canadian and fifteen French Scouts were paired into groups of two, to represent the crews of aircraft that had been shot down in enemy territory. The purpose of the game was for the "aircrew" to contact the Maquis (the Canadian and French Scoutmasters) or to make their way directly to the Headquarters of the Lapin Blanc or Chief of the Underground.

Equipped with maps only, the "evading" Scouts moved steadily through lightly falling rain across the three miles that separated them from safety. Sometimes

walking, but more often crawling to avoid detection by the remaining French and Canadian Scouts acting the part of the "enemy" army looking for them, the Scouts pressed on. As dusk began to fall, the "evaders" succeeded in contacting the Maquis. The enemy suffered the loss of half their forces by the "evaders" (by removal of the enemies' armband) while the "Lapin Blanc" was able to spirit 90% of the evaders out of enemy territory, to successfully complete Operation "Lapin Blanc".

Commenting on the exercise, Flight Lieutenant Ted Millar of Saskatoon, Sask., the co-ordinator, said the operation was an outstanding success.

He pointed out that the French Senior Scouts, "Le Raider", as they are called, are highly trained Scouts, skilled in pioneering and the art of self-defence. They must possess the Orange Belt in Judo before they can qualify for membership in the Raider Troop. He also stated that the French Scouts are highly esteemed in France for the role they played in the French Underground in the last war.

"We enjoyed the company of the French Scouts," said F/L Millar, "and we will certainly be happy to have them visit us any time."

The invitation to the French Scouts was in line with the plan of Canadian Scouts in Europe to learn as much as possible about Scouting on the Continent.

Last summer, members of the Maple Leaf Troops camped at Ebeltoft, Denmark, with Scouts from eleven different countries. In the near future, the Canadians will be guests of the French Raider Troop in Metz.

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Within the well



- 2 Within the well there came a fly. (bis)
Ah hum!
She gulped so much. it made her die.
- 3 Within the well there was a tick. (bis)
She ate so much it made her sick.
- 4 Within the well there was a frog.
She brought with her a jug of grog.
- 5 Within the well there was a snail.
He had the bagpipes on his tail.
- 6 Within the well there was a bee.
She played the fiddle on her knee.
- 7 Within the well there was a girl.
Her pretty head was all acurl.
- 8 Within the well came her sweetheart.
From her white arms he'd never part.
- 9 Within the well there fell a bull.
It was so big the well was full.
- 10 Within the well there dropped, alack,
The straw that broke the camel's back.
- 11 Within the well there fell a ram.
The occupants were in a jam.
- 12 Within the well the waters rise,
And all float out with sputtering sighs.
- 13 Within the well the water fell.
Good-night! There's nothing more to tell.

WE APOLOGIZE!

The Stores Department wishes to express its sincere apologies for the delay in completing shipments during January, February and March.

We received orders far faster than we could handle them and at times were four to five days behind in making shipments. Under normal conditions we would have taken on extra temporary staff but our present warehouse and office facilities are so overcrowded that we had no room to place any extra helpers.

The Stores Department,
The Boy Scouts Association.

BASIC RULES FOR GOOD PHOTOGRAPHY

By GUY GILBERT for Canadian Kodak

It is important to realize right at the start that the most important part of your camera is *you*. A camera is a piece of machinery and like any machinery can be made to do what you want it to do.

The basic rules of photography can be learned through a simple step-by-step technique. The following rules apply primarily to the box camera fan, but the advanced amateur cannot afford to forget them either. Here is how an experienced camera fan would handle a simple situation such as a small child receiving a new doll from her father at the front door of their home:

1. Define the picture idea.

First, he defines the picture idea. That is, what he wants the picture to say. In this case it probably would be the child's happiness over receiving the gift.

2. Limit the subject matter.

Now he decides what physical items he wants in the snapshot. In this case they should be the father presenting the gift and the girl receiving it, with a simple home background. He wants the picture story to stand out clearly, so anything more would detract from it.

3. Choose a location.

Next he plans where to snap the picture from. He checks the sun's angle, but observes that he can't take the picture from the sidewalk because trees and bushes would make a confused background. However, he notices that the doorway is shaded while the sun fills the front step with plenty of light. The shaded doorway will make a plain but significant backdrop, and the sunny step a well-illuminated place for father and daughter.

4. Check the distance.

He checks his distance from the subjects, making certain the picture will not be all house with small figures lost against it. He gets close—even box cameras allow getting within six feet—because he wants his subjects to fill the picture.

5. Decide on camera elevation.

Finally he figures out his camera elevation, that is, he decides whether the picture will look best taken straight on, looking down on the subjects, or looking up at them. At the same time he checks the angle, moving from side to side as necessary.

By following this brief step-by-step method, many beginners will see picture ideas they did not realize existed. Run back over our five points and imagine the variety of photographs available—father walking towards his child, another of the child waiting expectantly, father hiding the doll behind his back, father presenting the doll to the child, the child's happy face, a thank-you kiss, the two taking a careful look at the doll. Here you have the whole picture story. Use these simple rules when photographing any subject and you can't go far wrong.

Check Your Errors

All this is fine, the beginner might say, but now he would like to know just what was wrong with those snapshots he took last week. A few turned out satisfactorily but others were poor. What was wrong with them? Let's take a look at some of the common camera mistakes

and how to avoid them. Also, let's use the previous idea of father, child and doll as photographic examples.

Under Exposure

The subjects may be in deep shade under a tree. When there is not enough light, details are not clearly defined. A light meter can be of great assistance to any photographer.

Camera Movement

The entire picture may be blurred because the shutter button was "punched", jarring the camera. When you take a picture, always hold the camera steady, using a solid support if possible, and press the button gently. This is probably the most common error made by the beginner.

Double Exposure

Two pictures might accidentally be taken on one film. This won't happen if you wind the film immediately after taking each snapshot. This error is becoming less common, however, because most modern box cameras have automatic devices to prevent double exposure.

Tilted Camera

This happens when the photographer takes his eye from the viewfinder just before taking the picture and the camera tilts without his knowledge. Always look at your subject through the viewfinder until after the shutter release is pressed.

Background

Before you take a picture, always look beyond the subject for anything in the background that might detract from the subject.

Lens Obscured

Be careful how you hold your camera, making certain that your finger or some other object is not in front of the lens.

A Good Picture

It's clear, it tells a story, the lighting is good, the background is simple and the viewer's eye is drawn to the subject.





Dear Sir:

I have read with interest two separate items in the January issue of *The Scout Leader*, both of which bear on the same problem—bridging the gap between the Group Committee and the various Sections of the Group. I would like to offer a few comments in the light of some twenty-four years in the Movement, even though only some three of these have been in Canadian Scouting.

B.-P., in his wisdom, suggested a *partial* solution to this problem by creating the rank of Group Scoutmaster (GSM). This rank of course, no longer exists in Canada, probably for good and sufficient reasons. It is, however, worth spending a few moments considering how the GSM, when he exists, fills the need so eloquently explained by East Scarborough in their article on the Group Council, and by E. Dempster in his Letter to the Editor.

In the article about the Group Council, the first point made is that a Chairman should be appointed. Preferably, says the article, he should be a member of the Group Committee, so that the plans of the Committee and the Council could be explained to each other by a knowledgeable person who was a member of both. Mr. Dempster, in his letter, complains that the Committee, quite naturally, often knows little about the basic tenets of Scouting and is therefore unable to help the Council as it should. Mr. Dempster's solution is that an active Scouter should retire in order to provide the leaven needed in the Group Committee.

I submit that the old rank of GSM, still used in many parts of the Commonwealth, is designed precisely to this end. He is a man of at least thirty years of age, usually with many years of Scouting experience. He need not be, and preferably is not, the leader of any one Section of the Group, but acts as the co-ordinator who oversees the whole activities of the Group. His sole aim is to provide a smooth transition from Cub to Scout to Rover—and on to warranted rank where possible. His main work is done in the Group Council, which he chairs. It is here that he can help the various leaders to see the long view of their immediate work, and can relieve them of the (to the boys) irrelevant paper work. He assures that camping permits are issued, health requirements met, insurance and registration kept up to date. He is the

liaison officer who keeps the District Staff up to scratch in the matter of badge examiners, special tests and activities. When needed, he helps out with the summer camp or the Troop show. Finally, but by no means least important, he is an *ex officio* member of the Group Committee.

It is here that he fills the bill as far as Mr. Dempster is concerned. Without him, no Group Committee meeting is complete. He is the man who provides the *knowledgeable continuity* from year to year. He brings to the Committee the suggestions of the Group Council, and can carry back their whole-hearted support to the next Council meeting. He can help the Committee in its task of finding, and judging the merits of, eager aspirants to the exalted position of ASM—surely a most essential task. He can advise against dubious methods of fund-raising, and suggest more suitable alternatives. He bears the brunt of the Committee's wrath when things go wrong, and so ensures that the leaders of the boys, and the boys themselves, do not suffer due to a storm in a tea-cup. Where the storm has more serious origin, it is up to him to use both the Committee and the Council to find a solution.

He can do all these things without being a demi-god. He needs merely to be a man of integrity, and experience, able to work with people of varied interests. He should have sufficient spare time, and a sufficiently successful place in society, to be able to devote several hours a week to his duties of making friends and influencing people. This, surely, is merely a description of a man, successful in business or profession, who has come up through the ranks of Scouting, but no longer wishes to devote his whole efforts to one Section of a Group to the exclusion of everything else. A very large minority of all Scouts and Scouters fit this description, and are at present lost to the Movement because "they have no time to run a Troop".

Finally, to add fuel to the controversy, may I suggest that of all the many excellent rules in P.O. & R. for Canada, one rule is a glaring error. I refer to Rule 64 (iii) which states that no Scouter can be a member of the Group Committee. Why in the name of Gilwell should he not be?

Nowadays one frequently comes across the phrase (sometimes jocularly) that the Group Committee—or perhaps the District

Staff—employs the Scouter to bring Scouting to the boy.

Let us always remember that Scouting was started by *boys*, inspired by a great man. The *boys* employed the first Scoutmasters, and in turn the Scoutmasters organized the first Parents' Committees. What a pity that name has changed to Group Committee.

Yours sincerely,

G. H. S. Jones,

Ralston, Alta.

Dear Sir:

Knowing just how a friendly chat can often turn what could be a dull day into one a little bit brighter, I am taking this opportunity of writing you about some of our phraseology which, I feel, bears looking into.

One of these phrases is, "Scouting is a Game". I do not know when this saying came into being, but I seem to have heard it again and again, away back to our early years and I believe it was coined to emphasize the game method of teaching. Unfortunately, far, far too often, I find this is not the modern interpretation and it is now expressed as an excuse for not doing, or not doing well, what has to be done. Let's not take things too seriously, seems to be the general attitude, which, to my thinking, is very detrimental to the job we are all endeavouring to do, and do well.

The second one I have in mind is equally as old: "P.O. & R. is Only a Guide". Looking back, I can again visualize Scouting in its early years—feeling its way, not too sure of itself, hesitating about mistakes—hence, the word *only*.

Today when I think of all the fine people from all stations who have studied and revised P.O. & R., I feel that the time is overdue for us to show complete confidence in the work.

As it stands now, it is an invitation to ignore P.O. & R. altogether, or deviate from its path and go our own way, which, I am sorry to say, is being done and too often leads to poor Scouting, eventually requiring the services of a "trouble shooter". I feel that the expression, "A Guide to Better Scouting" is much more appropriate.

I am bringing these two phrases to your attention as I feel they are definitely a hindrance rather than a help and only confuse the young leaders. Perhaps there are other similar phrases to which we should give some thought.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Rogerson,

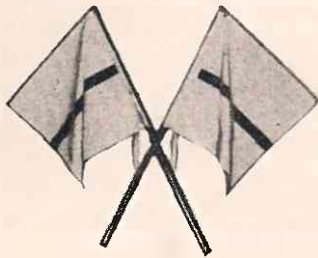
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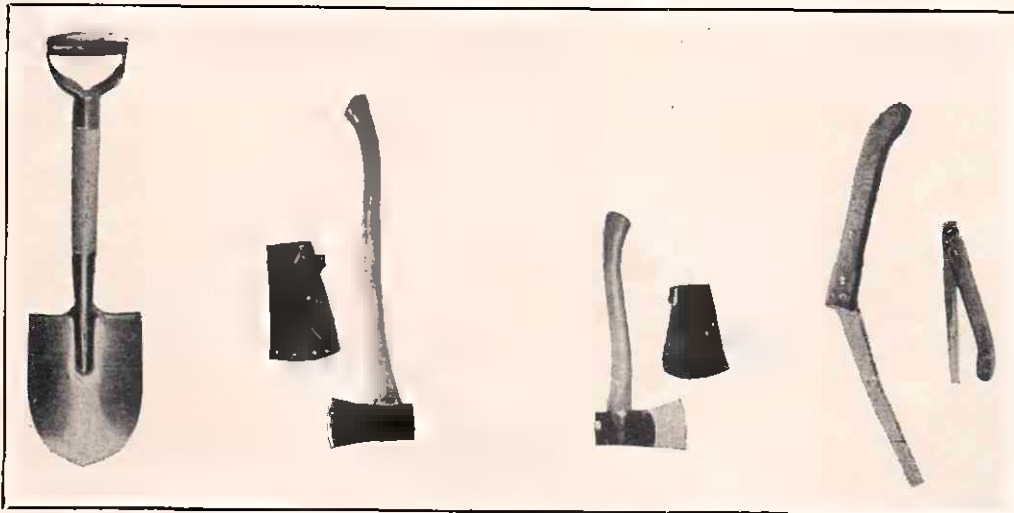
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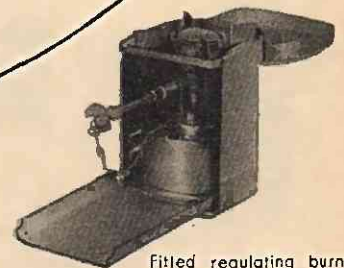
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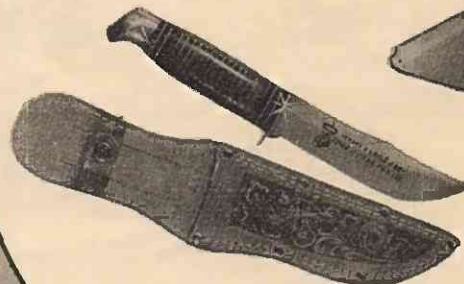


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