



THE  
*Scout Leader*

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CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

# THE Scout Leader



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## PERSPECTIVE

**A SUCCESSFUL SCOUTMASTER RETIRED** recently and, in appreciation for the splendid service he had given over a good number of years, his Group held a testimonial dinner in his honour. It was quite a surprise for the Scouter. When he rose to thank his friends for their farewell gifts and to acknowledge their words of admiration, he said that he didn't think that he deserved such a tribute because, "I just did what I thought I should do". We believe that this is an up-to-date example of the wisdom of Shakespeare's admonition: "This above all, to thine own self be true".

**DOES A PATROL SECOND** automatically become a Patrol Leader? "The Case of the U.T. Seconds" in the last issue of *The Scout Leader* may have erroneously given some readers the impression that he does. In *The Troop Scouters Handbook* (pp. 37-38) it is clearly stated that the Patrol Leader is elected by the members of the Patrol while the Second is chosen by the Patrol Leader.

**"EDUCATION HAS TO BE DIRECTED** to meet what is needed today. And, more especially, what will be needed tomorrow. Too often have we been inclined to be content merely with improving our methods in comparison with past curricula." (Baden-Powell, *Scouting for Boys*)

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO:** Books and magazines were collected for a local hospital by the 1st Stewart, B.C. Pack and Troop—Rover Scouts of the 1st Sudbury, Ont. Crew assumed secretarial duties at the local Institute for the Blind and acted as guides when required—A report from New Brunswick told of the distribution of decorated Christmas trees to the aged and shut-ins by the 1st Grand Manan Troop—A competition in night tracking preceded a joint meeting of two Flin Flon, Man. Troops—B.-P. celebrated his 79th birthday. (from *The Scout Leader*, February 1936)

## OUR COVER PICTURE

"The Brotherhood of Scouting". Scout Chris Blades of the 81st St. Faith's Troop, Vancouver, B.C. admires the Scout badges on the hat of Taqi Mohsin, Pakistan Scout Leader. Taqi Mohsin stopped off in Vancouver during a round-the-world Scouting goodwill tour.

(Ken Oakes Photo)

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# THE SCOUT SPIRIT

The underlying feature is the spirit of the Movement, and the key that unlocks this spirit is the romance of Woodcraft and Nature Lore.

Where is there a boy, or for the matter of that a grown-up man, even in these materialistic times to whom the call of the wild and the open road does not appeal?

Maybe it is a primitive instinct—anyway it is there. With that key a great door may be unlocked, if it is only to admit fresh air and sunshine into lives that were otherwise grey.

But generally it can do more than this.

The heroes of the wild, the frontiersmen and explorers, the rovers of the sea, the airmen of the clouds are Pied Pipers to the boys.

Where they lead the boys will follow, and these will dance to their tune when it sings the song of manliness and pluck, of adventure and high endeavour, of efficiency and skill, of cheerful sacrifice of self for others.

There's meat in this for the boy; there's soul in it.

Watch that lad going down the street, his eyes are looking far out. Is his vision across the prairie or over the grey-backed seas? At any rate, it isn't here. Don't I know it!

Have you never seen the buffaloes roaming in Kensington Gardens? And can't you see the smoke from the Sioux Lodges under the shadow of the Albert Memorial? I have seen them there these many years.

Through Scouting the boy has now a chance to deck himself in a frontier kit as one of the great Brotherhood of Backwoodsmen. He can track and follow signs, he can signal, he can light his fire and build his shack and cook his grub. He can turn his hand to many things in pioneer- and camp-craft.

His unit is the natural gang of the boy, led by its own boy leader.

He may be one of a herd, but he has his own entity. He gets to know the joy of life through the out-of-doors.

*Aids to Scoutmastership, by Baden-Powell.*





# THIS WORLD BROTHERHOOD OF SCOUTS

by

L. F. JARRETT

Boy Scouts International Bureau

The story of Scouting's growth throughout the world is a never-ending source of inspiration to people whether or not they have ever been members of the Scout Movement.

Following his experience of training boys and young men in several different parts of the world, Baden-Powell held his first experimental Scout camp on Brownsea Island, off the south coast of England, in August 1907. At this camp he assembled boys from widely different social groups to camp and play together as teams, to learn new skills and to test their initiative and latent abilities. This was done through a process of having fun, learning by *doing*, rather than through formal, stereotyped educational methods.

During the following year, B.-P. published his book, *Scouting for Boys*. Today the Boy Scout Movement is almost universal with a world membership of over eight and a half million boys and leaders.

Scouting spread rapidly to many countries. It soon became clear that there was a need for contact between the various national Associations. Therefore, each country appointed its own International Scout Commissioner whose task it was to develop and maintain international contact. At this time, B.-P. explained some of his underlying purpose in these words:

**"The different foreign countries—some twelve there are—which have adopted Scouting for their boys are now forming a friendly alliance with us for interchange**

**of views, correspondence and visits, and thereby to promote a closer feeling of sympathy between the rising generations. International peace can only be built on one foundation, and that is the international desire for peace on the part of the peoples themselves in such strength as to guide their governments."**

In 1920 the first International Boy Scout Jamboree was held in England, when 10,000 boys of 23 countries camped together and demonstrated the effectiveness of their common link in Scouting for forming friendship.

As a result of this Jamboree the Boy Scouts International Committee was formed with a Bureau in London. In 1922 the International Conference of the Scout Movement was constituted in Paris, France. This Conference consisted of representatives from each country where there was a Boy Scout organization. In the years that followed it has grown until today there are sixty-nine member countries in the International Conference.

It has met regularly, (the Conference of 1955 was held at Niagara Falls at the time of the 8th World Jamboree in Canada) and the next meeting is scheduled to take place this year in Portugal during the month of September.

The Scout Movement recognizes no barrier of country, class, creed or colour. Each member is expected to be loyal to his own religious faith and to be tolerant towards others; to be a good citizen of his own country and a





friend to those of other lands. The Movement is strictly non-political, non-military and it is an essential feature that membership is voluntary.

Much of the Scout method of training is fundamental throughout the world—the uniform, the Promise and Law, the Patrol System, the daily Good Turn and the aim of training for service.

While retaining these basic features, the Movement has proved to be readily adaptable to different climates and conditions. In tropical countries the Scout hat is much the same pattern as elsewhere but it is woven of light-weight straw. In Burma the test for Second Class cooking requires a Scout to make savoury rice in a split bamboo tube. In the cold countries Scouts wear suitable warm clothing for outdoor activities during the winter.

Service projects vary enormously according to the needs of the local community—reforestation, health programmes, village improvement, mass education projects, and prompt help in all forms at times of emergency.

For the boy Scouting is FUN. The great World Jamborees are well-known but every year throughout the world scores of thousands of young people are getting to know each other. Even more important, because they are more personal, are the many small camps of mixed nationalities where the boys can get to know each other and work with each other as friends. Often these are followed by visits to private homes in the host country.

Scouts who go abroad carry an official letter of introduction so that they can quickly get in touch with other Scouts.

All this *personal* meeting and the sharing of common ideals and activities provides a firm basis for understanding. It is the intention of the Scout Movement to promote these interchanges to the utmost.

For those who are unable to travel, pen-pal correspondence is encouraged. This is often carried out between Patrols of different Troops or by the exchange of albums between Cub Packs. The teen-age boy can earn his World Friendship badge, which involves the active study of other lands, their customs, life and Scouting.

All this leads boys towards a wider horizon—not just a sense of toleration, but the making of real and lasting friendships based on a knowledge of other people's way of life.

The Boy Scouts International Bureau (the Secretariat of the International Conference) is now established in Ottawa. The Director of the Bureau, Major-General D. C. Spry, is a Canadian. There are branch offices and a small field team working in other regions of the world and a whole host of volunteer Scouters serving on committees and helping to develop Scouting in more countries. They provide increasingly for these new countries to carry out effective Scouting through the use of their own resources. In the past year the Scouts of Ghana, Laos, Madagascar and Nigeria have become full members of the International Conference.

Scouting has come a long way since the days of Brownsea Island. The activities and details may vary with the years and the climate. But the original principles of Scouting continue to instil a high code of ethics in the lives of its members. Both are designed to develop character with the aim of forming good citizens—of their own community and of the world.★

# Brothers

## Under God

"The Worldwide Brotherhood of Scouting." We all consider ourselves members of that worldwide brotherhood, but does this have any real meaning for us?

When he was Minister of External Affairs, the Honourable Lester B. Pearson said, in a speech, "Most world problems would disappear if human activities were based on the recognition that all men are brothers under God." Surely for our Boy Scout Movement to have real meaning internationally it must be based on this recognition, and it seems to me that the imparting of the true meaning of brotherhood to the boys under our care is one of the important obligations of Scout leadership. This obligation means that we, as leaders, must be very careful to do much more than give lip service to the ideal of brotherhood. We must be careful to avoid any suggestion, by word or action, in our relationships with our fellow men, that we do not regard them as brothers. Racial or religious discrimination in any form is just not Scouting.

It can be said that when we choose our friends and associates we are practising a form of discrimination. This is a valid observation, but I think the important point we must keep in mind is that we do not reject people because of their race, colour or creed. It has been truly said that comparisons are odious, but is it not the case that in discussions concerning discrimination comparisons are invariably introduced, and as one writer on the subject put it, "the tendency is always for the best of ours to be compared to the worst of theirs".

On TV the other evening, I heard a Negro writer remark that the Negro problem would never be solved until the Negro was accepted as a person. Surely it is our job in Scouting to accept people as persons and be concerned with what a man *is* and not whether he is of this or that religion or this or that colour. As Robert Burns reminds us, "A man's a man for a' that". Let us teach these principles to our boys and in this way carry the world a step further towards peace and understanding.

★



Chief Executive Commissioner



*"Vigorous outdoor living is the key to the spirit of Scouting." B.-P.*

## AIDS TO SCOUTMASTERSHIP

*By Baden-Powell*

This 70-page guidebook on the principles of Scout training should be in the library of every Troop Scouter. B.-P.'s own drawings illustrate this excellent book.

Part I of AIDS TO SCOUTMASTERSHIP is devoted to How to Train the Boy and is discussed in terms of the Scouter, the Scout and the Movement itself. Part II, Scouting to Citizenship, outlines Scouting's part in character building of the boy.

*For just 45c, you can get your copy of*

## AIDS TO SCOUTMASTERSHIP

*from*

**Your local Distributor or the  
Stores Department, P.O. Box 3520  
Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario**

# FOR YOUR

### IZZY-DIZZY RELAY

Divide Troop or Pack into teams, each with an equal number of players.

First runner in each team runs up to a line, puts one finger on floor, and circles around finger seven times, then races back and touches off second Scout or Cub, and so on.

First team finished, of course, wins.

### "COME TELL ME!"

*Equipment:* One signal flag if you use Morse Code; two for Semaphore.

*Method:* Patrols line up in relay formation. At the other end of the room, a Scout who is thoroughly familiar with the signals stands in front of each Patrol. At signal, leaders send first word of a series of words decided upon in advance and known only to those sending and to the S.M. The first Scout runs to the sender and whispers to him word received. If correct, Scout remains behind sender and sender signals another word to next Scout. If incorrect, Scout returns to line and tries to receive next word correctly.

*Score:* First Patrol to get all its members to other end of room behind sender wins.

*Variation:* First word only sent by leader. After that, each Scout who receives a word correctly sends the next word to the next Scout in his Patrol.

### NATURE ART GALLERY

*Equipment:* Twenty pictures of trees, or birds, or flowers, each numbered but not named. Pencil and paper for each player.

*Method:* Fasten the pictures on the walls around the room. The boys move around room and try to recognize the pictures. Without consulting each other, they write down the number and name of each picture on their sheets. After a certain time limit, all sheets are turned in for judging. Be sure the boys put their own name on the sheets.

This may be scored individually or on a Patrol or Six basis by adding individuals' scores within each Patrol or Six.

*Variation—Nature Kim's Game:* Lay out pictures on floor and cover with cloth. Uncover for one minute, after which Patrols or Sixes go into a huddle and attempt to make a complete list of items. Team with largest number wins.

# GAMES FILE

Courtesy, Boy Scouts of America

## SIGNAL DO-THIS-DO-THAT

*Equipment:* One signal flag if you use Morse Code; two for Semaphore.

*Method:* One Scout, standing at a suitable distance in front of the Troop, sends words expressing actions which may be executed, e.g., SIT, HIT TOM, HOOT, HOP, SING, depending on number of letters learned in training session immediately preceding game.

*Score:* Patrol with all members first to execute action, earn 10 points. Continue sending letters to a possible score of 100 points.

## SIGNAL TOUCH

This is similar to Signal Do-This-Do-That, except that words are sent naming available objects. When word is finished, each boy who has read it runs and touches object mentioned. Build words of letters which all the boys have mastered, e.g., SHOE, ME, etc.

## LUCK RELAY

Divide Troop or Pack into teams, each with an equal number of players, one player from each team to stand facing his team with a coin in one hand.

First Cub or Scout runs up, guesses in which hand the coin is. If he is wrong, he continues running up until he guesses correctly, leader changing coin position each time if he wishes. If correct, he returns to his team and touches off next Scout. First team to finish, wins.

## KNOT HOOP RELAY

*Equipment:* One 6½-foot piece of rope for each Patrol.

*Method:* On the signal "Go", first Scout ties rope into a hoop with a square knot (or sheet-bend, or other joining knot, decided upon at beginning of relay) and passes it over his head and down around his body. He steps out of the hoop, unties knot and passes rope to next Scout, who repeats procedure, and so on down the line.

*Scoring:* First Patrol to finish wins. If there are different numbers of boys in the Patrols, announce a certain number of knots to be tied, such as ten. This will mean that one or more Scouts may have to tie 2 knots apiece.

*Variation:* Instead of rope, use pieces of wool yarn. If yarn hoop breaks, it must be tied again—making hoop smaller and therefore more difficult to get through. ★

Do you have your  
copy of

# WOLF CUBS

by Gilcraft?



**WOLF CUBS:** *an invaluable book by Gilcraft covering every aspect of Cubbing!*

**WOLF CUBS:** *a must for the new Pack Scouter!*

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# BIRD HOUSES

An interesting and worthwhile project for this time of year, and one which will continue to be of value long after it is completed, is to have your Scouts and Cubs build and provide feeding stations, shelters, bird houses, watering places and natural nesting spots for both song and game birds. These spots may be along fence-rows, in corners of yards, lots and parks, or take a trip through the nearby countryside—pasture, garden, field, and forest. Make a rough sketch and jot down on the sketch locations where you might develop fence row nesting places for the birds. Look for natural material such as old shocks of corn that may be used for both summer and winter as a natural shelter. Locate brush piles that might be used as shelters, instead of cleaning out the woodland so that birds and game find it impossible to obtain shelter. Cats and other predatory animals can easily find and destroy the eggs and young of birds when all shelter is removed.

A Scout will hardly need plans and specifications to build any of the pictured houses and shelters. You should know, however, the size of the opening for the particular type of bird which you desire to attract. There are many bird books available in book stores or at your local library—which will give this information. Rustic wood, odds and ends of boxwood, scrap lumber, old leather, rubber, tin, cocoanut shells, gourds, bark, certain grasses, vines and even roofing or tar paper may be transformed into attractive houses or shelters.

It is important to remember that the completed project must be weather-proof to withstand rain and storms. Paint may be used to accomplish this, but remember that bright colours may frighten tentative tenants, as may also the smell of fresh paint, so for painted houses, use soft colours that will blend with their surroundings, and be sure that the paint is thoroughly dry before setting out the house.

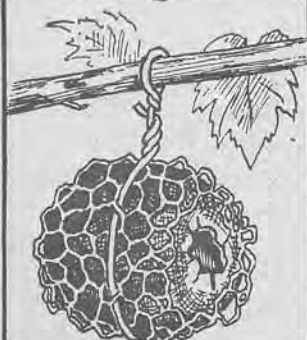
The ideas on this page are intended to help get you started. A project of this nature may encourage more of the boys to earn their Naturalist Badge or even their Stalker Badge. ★



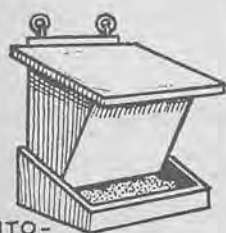
GOURD HOUSE



RUSTIC WREN HOUSE

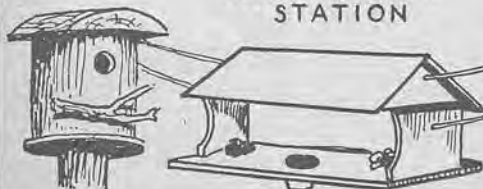


COCONUT-SHELL FEEDER

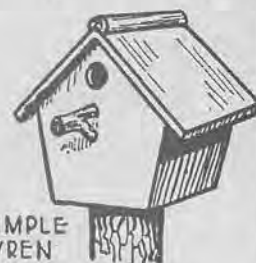


AUTO-MATIC FEEDER

AERIAL FEEDING STATION



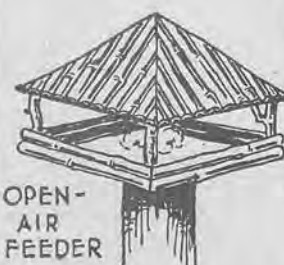
POST-TOP HOUSE



SIMPLE WREN HOUSE



RUSTIC FLICKER HOUSE



OPEN-AIR FEEDER



CORN FEEDER



CORN-SHOCK SHELTER & FEEDER



Rifle teams should register soon for the



# CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION 1961

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught's Challenge Shield Competition 1961 is under the control of the National Small-bore Rifle Association. Applications should be made direct to the National Small-bore Rifle Association, "Codrington House", 113 Southwark Street, London S.E. 1, England.

Entrance fee is 2s. 6d. (approx. 35c) per team (Senior and Junior Sections).

Rules of the Shoot are as follows:

## Prizes

*Senior Section:* Winning Team, Challenge Shield and 4 Silver Medals; Second Team, 4 Bronze Medals.

*Junior Section:* Winning Team, Challenge Shield and 4 Silver Medals; Second Team, 4 Bronze Medals.

## Conditions

Open to teams of four from any registered Group of Boy Scouts in the Commonwealth. A Group may enter any number of teams in each Section.

Each competitor must have been a bona-fide member of the Group which he is representing for at least one calendar month previous to the date of shooting. No competitor may shoot for more than one team.

Entries open on January 1st. Closing date for entries from Overseas is May 31st, and teams may shoot their cards on any day from the date of receipt to July 31st. Cards must be returned to the N.S.R.A. immediately after they are shot and must reach the N.S.R.A. not later than August 31st.

The shooting by the whole team must take place on the same range, and be completed within a period of two consecutive hours.

## Witnesses

Each of the cards must be shot in the presence of a witness, who will be responsible for the conditions of the competition being duly complied with, and who will certify same on the Certificate forwarded with the cards.

If possible, the cards should be witnessed by the Secretary or a member of the Committee of a rifle club affiliated to the N.S.R.A. or, if there is no club in the district, by either a Commissioner, Scoutmaster, or member of a local Association, other than one connected with the Group concerned. Particulars of local Rifle Clubs will be sent upon application to the N.S.R.A.

For teams from Overseas, the District Commissioner

shall appoint a qualified witness as above. The witness must sign and date each card after the shoot.

Teams of four Scouts or Rover Scouts, not holding warrant rank, and under the age of 24 years on day of shoot for the Senior Competition and under the age of 16 years on day of shoot for the Junior Competition.

*The name and date of birth of each competitor must be stated upon the cards.*

*Distance*—Either 15, 20 or 25 yards; to be measured from the front edge of the firing point used by the competitors to the cards.

*Number of Shots*—Twenty shots deliberate each competitor, 10 each at two cards.

*Targets*—N.S.R.A. 10 Bull Decimal Match cards; cards proportionate to the above distances will be sent. Each card has 10 targets and one shot must be fired at each target.

*Rifles*—Any single loading .22 breech-loading rifle. Magazine rifles may be used, but they must be loaded singly.

*Sights*—Any sights, including apertures, with or without wind-gauge, but not fitted with telescopes.

*Positions*—Prone. No artificial rest of any kind allowed.

*Slings*—Slings may be used.

*Trigger*—The trigger pull must not be less than 3 lbs. Triggers must be tested. Each team must provide a 3 lbs. certified dead weight tester for this purpose.

*Coaching and Spotting*—Coaching and spotting allowed; competitors may also use their own binoculars or telescopes.

*Time*—Ten minutes only will be allowed each competitor for firing 10 rounds. A competitor may practise before the shoot and between his two cards if he wishes.

Where not otherwise provided for, the shooting regulations of the National Small-bore Rifle Association will govern the competition.

Ties will be decided by the use of the graduated gauges.

Any protest regarding an infringement of the rules must be received by the Secretary of the N.S.R.A. within seven days of the last day for shooting.

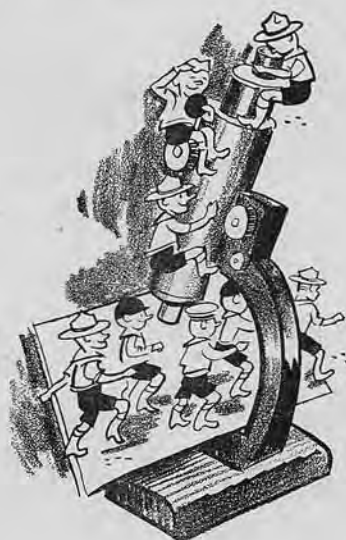
The last date for receiving entries from Overseas is May 31st, 1961.

The necessary cards and witness certificates will be sent to competing teams immediately upon entry. ★

*We're Looking at Ourselves —*

# OLD PRINCIPLES AND NEW ACTIVITIES

By DR. F. NEDÉE



The theme of the 3rd World Indaba held in Holland last year was "Scouting in a Changing World" and, in this connection, four major papers were presented for discussion. One of the most thought-provoking and best received was that presented by Dr. F. Nedée, President of the Belgian Royal Association of B.-P. Scouts and Guides. Dr. Nedée is a Deputy Camp Chief with a long association with the Movement. His paper, which will be reproduced in two parts exactly as presented, represents a personal viewpoint. It is hoped that it will stimulate as much thought and discussion amongst Canadian Scouters, as 'we look at ourselves', as it did at the Indaba.

It is a real pleasure and a great privilege to be given the opportunity to talk here today on old principles and new activities in Scouting.

Activities are to be understood in the largest sense of the word and I propose that we examine together what is to be modified in Scouting in a changing world, or in other words which are the constant and invariable principles in Scouting and what exactly are its temporal relative values.

Before we start budgeting, it is wise that we have a glance at the different items on last year's balance sheet. This is a very sound principle in bookkeeping and I believe it is going to be useful in our case, too. Before we start talking about changes in Scouting it will be well advised to investigate where we stand exactly.

I have to admit that my experience in this matter is limited geographically and that I am confined to what I see and perceive in my immediate surroundings. But I would like to check in how far our conclusions match.

On a balance sheet you find assets and liabilities. To my opinion Scouting has the following assets:

1. History has proved that in many respects B.-P.'s ideas had an advance in time of one or two generations. Here are a few examples:

- While individualism was in full swing B.-P. preached socialization and a mixing of social classes.
- To the aggressive nationalism of this time B.-P. countered with the idea of a world brotherhood.
- B.-P. stressed character building and believed in education through experience at a time (the end of the nineteenth century) when culture was extremely rationalistic and highly intellectual in its educational methods.

2. B.-P.'s educational methods have greatly influenced modern pedagogy. The so-called psychological education has become common practice.

3. Scouting has succeeded all over the world to attract a considerable number of boys, directly because they have become a Boy Scout, or indirectly because many youth organizations have borrowed from Scouting—and that is putting it mildly.

4. Scouting has built personalities for the community. Everybody here present most probably knows prominent individuals in his community who owe a lot to Scouting. And what is even more important, millions of young families enjoy a better living due to the training their parents were given by Scouting.

5. Scouting may have contributed to the improvement of good relations between the nations and certainly offered individuals and groups of different countries the opportunity to close friendship.

You can judge the assets on the balance sheet of Scouting are numerous and considerable. Unfortunately there are also liabilities.

1. According to my restricted experience Scouting does not succeed in attracting brilliant men or in keeping them in its ranks.

2. As an extension of this first remark the question is whether Scouting today has a lot to offer to boys, let's say, older than fifteen years. If we think of the many boys leaving us when they are about sixteen and if we dare face the problem of Rovering, we have to admit that it is a problem.

3. A third item on the list of the liabilities is that in many regions Scouting remains stationary and reaches only a small percentage of youth.



4. It should be mentioned that the evolution of Scouting over the years was rather limited. In visiting Troops in 1960 you can sometimes find that they operate in exactly the same way as a Troop in 1930 would have done. This may be very detrimental.

5. As far as I can see Scouting has exerted only little influence on our society as such. Scouting has produced prominent individuals but has not created a Movement in our communities.

This is our position today after fifty years of existence. But in the meantime things have changed a lot.

I have to mention the tremendous impact technology has on our civilization. I have to point out that economic conditions have changed considerably and have their bearing on our social life. I have to stress that the social dimension of mankind has been rediscovered and that a process of levelling off is taking its course.

I shall not go into detail because that would lead us too far but there is one aspect which concerns Scouting directly. Every period seems to cherish a word of which the first letter is written big. "Reason" in the eighteenth century, "Nature" in the nineteenth and nowadays it is "Mankind" or "Humanism", although it is unlike the Greek or the idealizing humanism of the Renaissance.

Care and worry of man is what typifies the modern thinker. Therefore the central idea of modern philosophy is freedom, but a freedom conditioned by the state in which man is living today. This explains the importance of the historical and social dimensions.

Old values disappear and new ones come to the fore.

According to classical philosophy truth is the equality of our knowledge and reality, hence its interest in nature which contains truth. This conception of truth has been surpassed. Truth is no longer considered as a perception but as a construction and a constitution. Just think for a moment of the many examples in modern physics. Nature reveals itself as a reality which not only is to be perceived, but as a reality that grows and becomes real if we go out and discover. Artificiality and naturalness are mixed and influence each other.

Everywhere we are confronted with our inventions in the real sense of the word. This is also true as far as ethics are concerned.

Traditionally ethics are a "gift". God or a "logos" has a plan of my existence and I have to live up against it. Nowadays the problem is not so much that we have to make a choice of good and evil—in most cases they are not *that* evident—but to discover, to stimulate and to create what is good. Be it existentialism, Marxism or the Christian personalism of Mounier, it all boils down to the question of responsibility, not responsibility for the execution, but for the invention.

Our present civilization determines the adaptation of Scouting to our modern times. Scouting will have to go through a very difficult period because its founder conceived it in a climate which belongs much more to the old world than to the new one.

The perspective of Scouting was originally naturalistic. Baden-Powell's attitude towards our civilization was typically Anglo-Saxon. On one side there was society with its technology, administration and comfort; on the other side nature, perpetually young. Mankind could only rediscover itself by living in nature.

If the image of our culture as I have tried to outline it, is correct, Scouting will have to be adapted without delay. We do not have to delete the sense of nature but

we have to give it another meaning. Instead of keeping our boys away from the technical world and turning them into friendly but useless individuals we have to prepare them for their future tasks.

On the other hand I am convinced that Baden-Powell's Scouting has been conceived in function of the myth, such as for instance, the knight on a crusade. "If you are really chivalrous, there are things you won't do and others you will perform as automatically as a reflex."

Myth has always been one of the driving forces of history on which many forms of humanism have been based. There are, however, new factors that determine the thinking of our age: the critical mind which is inherent in modern technology undermines myth inevitably. It is true new myths arise but they are deleted at the moment of their inception.

In a world where myth prevailed the task of the educator was easy. It was sufficient to introduce the child into the world of myths which supported culture.

Even today it is possible to keep the child living in an atmosphere of myths. No need to say that these educational methods are very loose. As soon as the child leaves school or Scouting it will be confronted with a world of reality in which the myth is like a soap bubble; it will explode at the slightest touch.

For this reason Scouting should be adapted. Scouting should no longer be only a big game. We should have an open eye for reality. This does not mean that the spirit of adventure should be abandoned; on the contrary, wider horizons should be explored and reorganizing initiatives which typify as well the scientific as the aesthetical mind of today should be taken.

Therefore Scouting has to be adapted to the needs of this changing world. I am fully aware that some people will reproach me that I see the problems of Scouting through the eyes of a grown-up man and that I am estranged from the world of youth. You may also object that I am too serious, that I am forgetting the romantic beauty of my own boyhood and that I act as if I knew better than the founders of our great Scouting tradition.

Please, don't get me wrong. I do not agree at all with a group of alarmists who try to drown Scouting in a moor of vain philosophy. On the other hand it seems to me completely irresponsible to act as if there were no problems at all: the universe of 1960 is not the calm and cosy world of 1910.

I would like to give full consideration to the attitude of "asking the boy". If you question a boy of 1960 in all honesty and with due attention you will find out that his interests are completely different from those we had in our own youth.

Time has come to examine how present-day Scouting will be affected by the application of the outlined principles. I shall try to determine their influence on the ideology of Scouting, the methods and finally the position of Scouting in society.



Continued  
on  
Next Page

### The Ideology

Scouting as I see it, is the Movement which tries to build younger boys into social and religious people by means of free time activities. The ideal of this social and religious man is perfectly expressed in the Scout Law. The dynamic ideology of Scouting is governed by the idea of serving, serving God, the nation and the fellow man.

Whatever may change in this world, Scouting should never forsake or change one of these basic principles. If we did, we would forsake Scouting.

The principles themselves cannot be modified but their application can. In the world in which we are living, two elements of ideology may be needing adaptation: the oath and the idea of serving.

As far as the oath is concerned there is a tendency to give up the explicit reference to God or to make this optional. There would be several reasons for a change of the oath. The argument reads as follows.

Such a measure would be extremely opportune: it would facilitate the joining of several other associations. Furthermore, if we stick to the explicit reference to God it would be possible to create a situation in which God would only have a nominal importance for many Scouts—which very often is already the case.

A change of the oath however is undesirable. As Scouting wants to educate people in all respects our Movement cannot forego God. Scouting could not pretend to be a real education if it would not recognize an essential and objective truth. Therefore it would be impossible for Scouting to accept new associations which would not endorse explicitly our original oath.

On the other hand it may happen that some boys would not express their innate knowledge of God. Boys who do not believe in God can impossibly feel themselves liable towards Him. It would be desirable that Scouting be more open to unbelievers and that the oath should be interpreted as an obligation towards an objective conscience.

In short the oath should not be changed but room should be left for unbelievers.

Another problem is the adaptation of the idea of serving, which is one of the elements that makes Scouting what it is. If we were led to change it under pressure of the present times it would mean treason to Scouting itself.

Considering what has been said on myth and the need of a realistic education I wonder whether the idea of serving should not be rejuvenated. The good turn mentality retains its educational value for boys up to 14 years but it is too poor for older Scouts. The question arises whether we should not prepare our boys at an early stage for their task as grown-ups in society as well as in the family and in their profession and in all other social activities.

For this reason the idea of serving should be enlarged without betraying the good turn mentality.

Why couldn't we direct our boys towards certain vocations, make them choose their profession, change it or consider it as a service? Scouting offers enough elements to evaluate the possibilities of our boys and every country has enough problems to need people willing to serve.

The renewal and expansion of the idea of serving, for boys as of 15 years of age, is an urgent necessity of Scouting in a changing world. ★

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN MARCH)

## REUNION FIRE

Soft falls the swift-winged pall  
of night

In valley low, on mountain  
high;

Through holes new-cut comes  
twinkling light

In velvet pattern of the  
sky.



Then light the fire and let us sing

With Scouting friends united here;

Let gloom and care now both take wing;

We'll say farewell to ev'ry fear.

The fire is lit, come lift your voice;

Let song and skit beguile the hours.

The fire is lit, so let's rejoice;

Our hearts are gay, the night is ours.

—JACK A. GUEST

### *Next Month:*

- Your Ladies' Auxiliary: Its Purpose and Value
- Opening of the New Canadian Headquarters
- B.-P. Birthday Honours and Awards List
- Scout Brothers in New African States



# Scouters' Club Discussions

"Scouters' Club meetings are gatherings of Scouters for the purpose of mutual consultation, instruction, inspiration and improvement. These meetings are conducted under the auspices of the Commissioner Staff."

We would suggest that you read the section on Scouters' Club meetings in *The Handbook for the Commissioner and His Staff*. This section, although brief, is packed with vital information and ideas on what to do (and what not to do!) at Scouters' Club meetings.

Discussions of problems and ideas are very much a part of Scouters' Club activities and there are certain principles and techniques which can help make discussions more effective.

## The Discussion Leader

There should be one, of course, but he need not be an expert on the subject in hand. His main job is to introduce the topic, keep the discussion on the track and summarize the results.

## The Member

Prepare for the discussion, if at all possible, by reading something about the topic beforehand.

Your opinions and ideas are just as important as the next man's, but keep in mind that a discussion is basically informal and therefore no place for speechmaking.

When you speak, address your remarks to the entire group and stick to the subject. When someone else is speaking, listen carefully.

Don't lose sight of the original reasons for the discussion of a particular problem or plan.

## Getting Underway

The leader should briefly define the problem or topic, stating why a discussion of it is important. His introduction may include a short film or even a skit, if such a method seems helpful and appropriate.

If questions are used to get the discussion underway, be specific and word them so as to get opinions, not 'yes' and 'no' answers. Ask the whole group, not just one individual.

## Keep It Going

The leader is the key man in any discussion and it is up to him to keep the discussion going. At the same time, he must be as unobtrusive as possible. Here are a few guideposts.

1. Present the questions bearing on the discussion. Both sides of an argument must be presented. If only one side is represented in your group, get somebody to present the other side or present it yourself.

2. Encourage questions within the group but let other members answer them.

3. Separate fact from opinion and make sure of the accuracy of the facts presented.

4. When the discussion gets off the track, bring it back by summarizing the discussion to date.

5. Important information is sometimes presented at the wrong time. Make a note of it and postpone discussion of it to a later time.

6. Remain in the conversational background as much as possible.

7. Do not let any one member dominate the group. Encourage everyone to make some contribution.

8. Do not question individually unless all else fails. This method may be used, however, from time to time, in order to draw out those who have not been contributing to the discussion.

9. Do not let the group spend too much time on any one phase of the discussion.

10. When discussion bogs down, summarize, ask for additional opinions and move on to the next phase of discussion.

11. When there is a difference of opinion in your group, point up the difference and let the group work it out.

12. If you feel that the wording of a question is confusing, re-word it or frame a new question to suit the group.

## Finish It Off

Call a halt to the discussion after a reasonable length of time—preferably having been decided upon beforehand—by summing up. This calls for a re-statement of the problem and a summary of any conclusions reached.★

C.M. Beth Calder of Surrey and Wan Patch of Malaya look over names on the identification card board of the Metropolitan Vancouver Region Akela Club as Donald Phipps, Metro S.M. for Training, looks on. This is one of the most active Scouters' Clubs on the West Coast.





## Wood Badge Training Courses

All Part II Courses are open to Scouters in any part of Canada provided that applications are submitted through District or Provincial authorities. Watch for further information in your Provincial or District bulletins. Additional courses will be listed in these pages as dates become available.

PROVINCE	PLACE	DATES	COURSE LEADER
<b>PACK SCOUTERS</b>			
NOVA SCOTIA	Miller's Lake, near Halifax	June 26-July 1	B. W. Gibson
ONTARIO	Toronto	June 2-4, 9-11, 16-18	
	Blue Springs Scout Reserve	July 30-Aug. 5	
		Aug. 13-19	
ALBERTA	Edmonton	May 13-June 4	G. R. Weir
	Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake	July 22-29	J. Haliburton
BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON	Anglican Mission Camp, Sorrento	June 17-24	
	West Lake, near Prince George	Aug. 19-26	
	George Pringle United Church Camp, Shawnigan Lake, V.I.	Sept. 9-16	
NEW BRUNSWICK	Sussex	May 19-22; 26-29	
QUEBEC	Camp Tamaracouta	May 19-22; 26-29	
	Camp Jackson Dodds	Aug. 21-26	

### TROOP SCOUTERS

NOVA SCOTIA	Dickies Dam, near Truro	July 29-Aug. 6	F. M. Waller
ONTARIO	Toronto	May 5-7, 12-14, 19-21, 26-28	
	Blue Springs Scout Reserve	July 22-30	
		Aug. 5-13	
ALBERTA	Calgary	June 3-4	P. H. Dack
	Camp Woods, Sylvan Lake	July 29-Aug. 6	R. Gilson
BRITISH COLUMBIA & YUKON	Wells' Ranch, Chilliwack River	June 10-18	
	Jewel Lake, near Greenwood	Aug. 5-13	
NEW BRUNSWICK	Tracadie	Aug. 19-27 (bilingual)	
QUEBEC	to be announced	May 19-22; May 26-28;	
		June 2-4	
	Camp Tamaracouta	July 22-30	

### CREW SCOUTERS

ONTARIO	Toronto	Sept. 15-17, 22-24, 29-Oct. 1
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Baden-Powell stressed the importance of Scouting in the out-of-doors, for there a boy can experience real adventures. He can be a pioneer, or a frontiersman, an explorer or a backwoodsman. The Scouts of the 3rd Nelson Troop in British Columbia are such a pioneering Troop and the story of their journey to Kokanee Glacier is an interesting one.



Kaslo Lake

## ADVENTURE IN THE WILDS

A hike into the heart of glacier country—a trip to excite the imagination of any boy. Four Scouts and three Scouters did just that when they spent six days on a Pioneer Adventure Journey into Kokanee Park.

The four Scouts, Gary McCandlish, Gerry Koe, Terry Day and Doug McIntosh made the trek into the glacier from Sitkum Creek, via Sapphire and Kaslo lakes. They were accompanied by Scoutmaster Gordon Fleming and Assistant Scoutmasters Fred Westfall and Bob Jennejohn. They are all members of the 3rd Nelson Troop.

Their adventures were vividly recorded in a log kept by Scouter Fleming and much of the following is lifted word for word from the log.

The trekkers left Nelson Sunday, August 14th, traveling by car to Sitkum Creek. They started upwards at 6.45 a.m., spending the full day on the trail, with the Alpine Mill as their first goal.

They arrived at the mill about 3.30 p.m., finding most of the building crushed by snow. They pushed on up a steep road, reaching the Alpine Mine by 5.30 p.m. Here they ate supper and set up camp for the night. Early the next morning they were away again.

"From the Alpine Mine to here has been nice hiking, and the meadows are beautiful with many flowers. We saw a deer while we were resting. . .

"We started to cross the northwest face of the mountain between West Fork and Kokanee but soon reached impassable rock faces. Two members scouted above to see if we could reach the top of the mountain. We were only about fifty yards from the top when we were stopped by a sheer drop and an impossible climb.

"Spirits were a little low as we tried to plan our way out of this rather difficult situation. We could not return the way we came because of the danger of climbing back down the steep grassy slope we had had to climb to by-pass the first rock face. We decided to do down a wooded face of the mountain. This was very steep but we had trees to hold on to as we climbed down. We then descended a long rock slide and below the timber line, we trekked through wet snow brush alongside a creek. When we reached the base of the hill we crossed dense forest to reach Crazy Jane Creek.

"We got a fire going and shelters built. In the meantime Terry and Gerry climbed the hill to check on the

best route to take next morning. The sun came out at 4.30 . . . and we felt much better."

Tuesday morning found the adventurers climbing toward the western peak—Mount Sunset—once more sloshing through the rain. After a long, steady climb through an old burn, complete with windfalls, they reached a dense forest and decided to climb above it, rather than attempt to struggle through it.

The hikers passed the last and largest of the Sapphire Lakes and crossed Lemon Pass to the source of Griffin Creek, which flows into Kaslo Lake. From this point Sawtooth Ridge was visible.

The walk down Griffin Creek was described as the most beautiful part of the trip. . .

"The many little lakes and pools are a sight worth seeing. Soon we were on a ridge overlooking Kaslo Lake. We put down our packs and while some fished, others fulfilled their dream of walking around the beautiful peninsula."

Three Scouts remained on the shores of the sparkling mountain lake to fish while the rest followed the trail to the Slocan Chief cabin.

Thursday morning found the boys on their way down. They crossed Kokanee Pass, leaving behind the Kaslo, Garland and Keen lakes.

"Kokanee Lake and the nearby meadows are spectacular sights . . . the colour of Kokanee Lake in the sunlight is a view worth the trip."

Down the trail to the Molly Gibson Mill they passed the trail to Esmeralda Peak and later, the trail to the Molly Gibson Mine and the old aerial tramway. The afternoon hike was down a steep trail and they encamped Thursday night at the mill site.

The last morning of the week-long expedition dawned fine and clear and the campers started down the road at 9.30 a.m., reaching the highway at 2.30 p.m.

The diary of the Third Nelson Scout Troop Pioneer Adventure Journey closes with the note that "this adventure was very successful in many ways. It taught us the value of our Scout training and showed us some of Nature's wonders right in our own back yard."

Has *your* Troop looked in its "back yard" recently? Adventures of many kinds are waiting for Scouts with pioneering spirit. ★

## CANADA'S COLOURFUL DISTRICT BADGES

Here is Part II of a new series, based on photos and information gathered by Provincial Field Commissioner Denny May of Camrose, Alberta, describing the symbolic emblems worn by Scouts in various Districts throughout Canada.



British Columbia's South Surrey District, situated near the international border, has chosen the International Peace Arch to appear on its badge. An inscription above the two iron gates inside the walls reads, "May these gates never be closed", a sentiment which is very much a part of the Scout ideal of brotherhood.



The Pioneers' Memorial Tower, located near Doon, is shown in the centre of the South Waterloo (Ont.) District badge—a reminder of the spirit and courage of the early settlers. In the background are pictured industry and agriculture, both important in the district, symbols of the challenge to today's young pioneers.



Eagle Creek District, Saskatchewan, as well as the river and hills of the district, derive their name from the many eagles to be found here during the summer. The badge depicts Eaglehills Creek (light blue) and Eagle Hills (green) surmounted by a white eagle. The name is green on an orange background.

## CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS BUILDING FUND

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

Forward	\$ 9,818.43
Greater Hamilton International Jamboree Fund, per Bohdan Mykolyn	30.00
37th "D" Pack, Ottawa, per Frank Whyte	20.00
Monarch Park Dist. Ladies' Aux., per Mrs. L. Mallory	25.00
Burlington Dist. Scouters' Club, per Mrs. Sally Hamilton	10.00
4th Kitimat Scout Group, per Mr. H. de Boer	2.30
1st York Downs Cub & Scout Ladies' Aux., per V. Desmond	5.00
Mr. Albert Bader, Kitchener	2.00
1st Grande Prairie Wolf Cub Pack, per R. B. May	7.92
7th York Downsview—Ladies' Auxiliary	10.00
Group Committee	10.00
Scout Troop	5.00

"A" Pack, Cubs	5.00
"B" Pack, Cubs	5.00
3rd Ottawa—Group Committee	25.00
"A" Troop	5.00
"B" Troop	5.00
"A" Pack	5.00
"B" Pack	5.00
"C" Pack	5.00
Employees, Greater Toronto Region, per D. S. MacLaughlin	79.27
	<u>\$10,084.92</u>

If you or your Group wishes to make a contribution to the Canadian Headquarters Building Fund Campaign, you may do so simply by addressing your contribution to the Canadian Headquarters Building Fund Campaign, P.O. Box 3520, Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario. ★



# CAMPOREE

## COMPETITIONS



It's not too soon to start planning for your annual Camporee. The five competitions below may help you get started with those plans. These events were included in the Boy Scout Olympiad of a recent Australian Jamboree and they could be used as given here or adapted to suit your own needs.

### Firelighting Race

*Team:* 2 boys

*Equipment:* 1 clasp knife  
1 handaxe  
2 pieces wood, one soft, one hard  
2 matches in match box  
1 large tin can, holding  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of water containing soap

*Method:* Each team will prepare and light a fire and boil the water. When the water is boiling, both boys in the team will stand at the alert, with axe raised overhead.

### Flagpole Raising Race

*Team:* 5 boys

*Equipment:* 4 Scout staves, 5 ft. long, 1" to 2" in diameter  
6 short lashing ropes  
Rope for three or four guy lines  
3 or 4 pegs, 1 mallet, pulley with length of heavy twine for lashing to top pole, flag halyard, flag.

*Method:* Each team will lash four poles together with not more than 18 inches overlap, and with two round lashings at each join, to form a pole not less than 15 feet high.

The pulley is to be lashed to the top of the top staff—within 3 inches of top—pole to be erected and supported by 3 or 4 guy lines secured by round turn and two half hitches to separate pegs. Team to fall in at alert, while leader reports to Scouter to receive a flag. Team to roll flag, hoist, and break at the mast head.

A flag breaking before it reaches the top is to be hauled down, re-rolled and re-hoisted.

On signal, all teams will remove gear rapidly.

### Hike Tent Pitching Race

*Team:* 2 boys

*Equipment:* Hike tent (any two man type), any pegs and poles required. (Note: use of metal or telescopic poles are permitted, but tent must be pitched so as to stand up to a reasonable blow.)  
Separate packs or rucksacs  
Two pairs of pyjamas  
1 mallet

*Method:* Teams stand at alert, 10 yards from rucksacs and gear. At given signal, teams run to gear, pick up and

put on properly, run back to starting point and pitch tent.

When tent is pitched, both boys to get into tent—either singly or together—with packs, and put on pyjamas over uniform. Leave packs in tent, lace up both doors, and run ten yards to position originally occupied by the gear.

Referee is to be satisfied that tent is pitched to take a reasonable blow.

On signal, all teams will dismantle equipment and remove from site as quickly as possible.

### Chariot Race

*Team:* 5 boys

*Equipment:* 6 five-foot Scout staves, 1" to 2" in diameter  
9 lashing ropes  
Rope for jockey to use as reins  
1 drag rope, at least 15 feet long

*Method:* At given signal, teams will build a simple trestle. Reins are to be attached to end of transom. Drag rope is to be attached in any manner selected by the team. One member, as jockey, to stand on ledge, holding reins. Other members of the team to drag the trestle (with jockey) a distance of 20 yards.

To complete course:

(a) No member of team holds on to trestle once the "chariot" starts racing.

(b) Jockey must stay on for full distance. If he falls off, team must return to starting point and try again.

(c) All lashings must be intact at end of course. If a lashing slips or fails, the chariot must return to the starting point for repairs, then try again.

### Stretcher Building Race

*Team:* 5 boys (one to act as patient)

*Equipment:* Each boy to be in full uniform and carrying a Scout staff. No extras (including rope) to be allowed. A simulated "electrified" fence will be erected by officials. The fence will be 5 feet high, with the bottom strand 1 foot above ground and intermediate strands 1 foot apart.

*Method:* All patients will be placed 10 yards from fence, on the far side. Teams at alert, 10 yards from fence, on near side. On signal, teams to get under fence, build stretcher, place patient gently on stretcher, carry to fence, pass patient and stretcher over fence and carry to start line. Any boy touching a wire to drop out immediately. Team disqualified if patient, or two of team touch wire. ★

# WINTER SCOUTING QUIZ

Please note that the quiz on *The Scouter's Camping Guide* (*The Scout Leader*, December 1960) included the following two questions, which we would suggest you keep in mind while studying the *Winter Scouting Handbook*: (1) What qualifications should be considered essential for Scouts participating in winter camps?; and (2) What should an emergency kit contain?

1. What clothing and bedding is required for comfortable winter camping? Why?
2. Describe five methods of transporting equipment in winter.
3. How do you cope with special winter conditions such as wind, etc., when you set up shelters?
4. How do you make a fire in the winter? What types of fires are best? Why?
5. Why are foods with high fat or sugar content essential? What foods contain these elements?
6. What factors, other than those mentioned in question (5) above, should be kept in mind when planning menus for winter camps?
7. What are the necessary sanitary precautions and practices for winter camping?
8. How should the following be dealt with? (a) frostbite; (b) snow blindness; (c) chilling; (d) carbon monoxide poisoning; (e) freezing; (f) blisters; (g) breaking through the ice.
9. Bearing in mind that summer landmarks often disappear or become obscured and distorted in winter, how can you prepare your Scouts in the principles of winter navigation? What instructions should they be given to protect them should they become lost?
10. What activities can be included in your programme to make winter camping an enjoyable experience for the Scouts? ★





## SCOUTER'S BOOKS—III

## THE SCOUTER'S FIVE MINUTES

This is the third of a series devoted to outlining the valuable contents of a number of idea-packed Canadian Scouting books. Each month one book will be discussed. In the succeeding issue of *The Scout Leader*, a quiz, designed to help you test your knowledge of this book, will be published. We suggest that this material could be used as a discussion topic at your Scouters' Club.



"The Scoutmaster's 'Five Minutes' at the end of the Troop Meeting, in the strangely mystic atmosphere of the indoor campfire, or in the thoughtful quiet of the council fire at the end of a day in camp, provides one of the most effective opportunities for planting a character-building thought in the young Scout's mind and memory."

This statement appears in the Foreword of the book, *The Scouter's Five Minutes* by Frank E. L. Coombs. The book provides a collection of sixty-one short story-talks based on the Scout Promise and Law and other related subjects such as Courage, Sportsmanship, Reverence, Perseverance and Woodcraft. They are written in clear "boy language" and may be easily committed to memory for re-telling.

The Foreword explains how a short story can be "memorized" through the use of headings and key words. This system is illustrated in the first story, where the key words appear in bold face type. At the end of the story a Final Key Outline is given. This is particularly valuable to the Scouter who may not be an accomplished "yarn spinner".

At the end of this 190-page pocket-size book there is a series of useful Bible references in addition to the "Code of King Arthur's Knights".

The book is economically priced at only 50 cents and may be obtained from your Local Stores Distributor or from the Stores Department at Canadian Headquarters.★

## THE SCOUT BROTHERHOOD FUND

Should your Section or Group suffer loss of equipment or property through fire or similar disaster (although we hope it never happens!), the Scout Brotherhood Fund is available to help you replace the loss.

To be effective, the Fund must be maintained through donations from the Groups themselves.

Balance on hand, September 30, 1960.....	\$3,166.22	Pack & Troop Scouters' Extension Courses, Neepawa District, Manitoba .....	7.25
Onawee Pack, 6th Richmond Group, B.C. ....	5.00	"Those taking part in a Basic Training Course", per Mrs. L. G. Heslop, Westview, B.C. ....	1.00
Anonymous .....	.35	3rd Powell River (Westview) Cub Pack, B.C. ....	5.75
Wilfred H. Gibson, Victoria, B.C. ....	.75	Secoonee 6th Richmond Wolf Cub Pack, B.C. ....	5.00
16th London Wolf Cub Pack, London, Ont. ....	1.62	20th "A" Wolf Cub Pack, Hamilton, Ont. ....	5.00
1st Port Dalhousie Group Committee, Ont. ....	22.21	1st Edgerton Group, Alta. ....	4.45
Burnaby West District, B.C., B.S.A. ....	17.09	Part II Pack Wood Badge Course, Alta., through B.S.A. Alberta H.Q. ....	35.56
Oilfields District, Alta., B.S.A., per J. Wegelin, D.C., Okotoks, Alta. ....	6.25	Pack Scouters' Basic Course, Vermilion, Alta. ....	5.00
		North East Alberta Conference .....	36.91
			\$3,325.41
		Paid to 9th Niagara Falls, Ont. Group, a/c fire loss ..	46.88
			\$3,278.53

## **NEW BOOKS**

# ADVENTURES IN READING

Through the medium of good books, a boy is able to take part in wonderful adventures in many lands—past, present, and even future. He may be, and often is, channeled into a lifetime career or hobby because of some book he has read. Youngsters and adults alike read for both pleasure and information and an interest in reading should be developed and encouraged at an early age. The main idea behind the reading requirement for Wolf Cubs is, indeed, to get the boy to read good books. This is not a job for the Scout leader alone, but should be one of participation and co-operation with parents, teachers and librarians. We heartily endorse the use of books as presentation items and for recommendation to parents as gift items. As B.P. once stated: "If you can hand on something of the love of books to your Scouts, you will be giving them friends which will never fail them".

### **Tunnels**

By Fon W. Boardman, Jr.

Published by Oxford University Press, Toronto.

Price \$3.75.

Boys of all ages have always been interested in engineering feats inasmuch as they represent man's ability to creatively adapt himself to his environment and society. One of the most fascinating things for boys and their fathers has been the construction of tunnels—whether they be man-made or man-adapted. *Tunnels* is a story about a wide variety of tunnels built by men down through the years and constructed in many ways. This is an exciting book and might even suggest some programme idea material for Scout Troops.

### **Half Hours with Geology**

By Herbert McKay

Published by Oxford University Press, Toronto

Price \$1.75

This is one of a new series entitled "New Playbooks for Science", designed and written to appeal to young readers. It is not the kind of book which should be read through at one sitting but is more of a reference type work for presenting, in clear, easy-to-understand language, many scientific explanations for natural phenomena.

It is recommended for boys in the intermediate or high school grades and within the Scout Troop and Rover Crew.

### **Grasses**

By Imengarde Eberle

Published by Oxford University Press, Toronto

Price \$2.75

Conservation is an integral part of the Scout Movement in all its Sections and continues to receive wide emphasis in the programme of the Movement. This interesting book deals with a subject which is of vital importance to anyone who is in the least way concerned with conservation. There are few other things in the world as important to as many people as are our grasses, those which men grow and cultivate, and those which grow wild. For example, the author deals, in an easy-to-read fashion, with such man-grown grasses as hay, corn, wheat, rice, sugar cane, bamboo, etc.

This is an excellent little book which is particularly well written for boys of Cub age and is printed in large type and is well illustrated by Ezra Tekes.





### The Romance of Weights and Measures

By Keith Gordon Irwin, illustrated by Johannes Troyer  
Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd.  
Price \$3.95

The director of Canada's National Research Council, one of the world authorities on this subject, has recently pointed out that we are wasting immeasurable amounts of time and a great deal of money due to our antiquated and ill-founded bases for weighing and measuring. Canadian scientists have been playing a leading role in a world-wide study of this subject and, as it affects all of us in many ways, we should be conscious of what is being done. This book is not a treatment of the Canadian participation but is an interesting background on how the present system came into being.

We would highly recommend that this book be read, then would suggest that interested readers might contact the National Research Council at Ottawa asking for information on the studies recently conducted by our Canadian scientists.

### Stirring Stories for Boys

Edited by Eric Duthie  
Published by Nelson, Foster & Scott Ltd., 81 John St.,  
Toronto  
Price \$2.15

This is a collection of English stories for boys, the book originally being published in England. It contains a very fine cross-section of adventure stories designed to appeal to boys of all ages and contains excellent material for Cubmasters' yarns and camp stories.

### William Blake

By James Daugherty  
Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd.  
Price \$4.50

In a recent conversation with two members of the staff of the National Gallery, this reviewer was pleasantly surprised to find that there is an increasing number of young people visiting our National Art Gallery. Similarly, one of the largest boy magazines in the world, recently published a four-page article on fine art and we understand that it has been very well received by their young leaders. Therefore, original hesitancy at recommending this interesting study of one of the world's great painters has been dissolved and we are happy to recommend Mr. Daugherty's interpretation and appreciation of this fine artist.

### The Boy's Book of Things to Make and Do

Published by Nelson, Foster & Scott Ltd., Toronto  
Price \$2.75

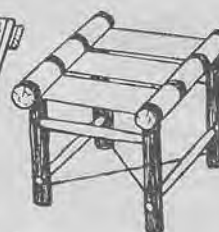
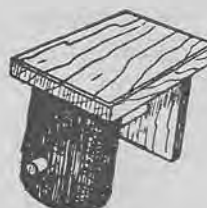
This is also an English book and while some of the pastimes and hobbies suggested may not appeal to Canadian boys, the majority certainly do. There is a very interesting chapter on camps and camping which, although requiring adaptation, would be interesting and informative reference reading. There are chapters on collecting, making a model yacht, flying kites, working with wood, making bows and arrows, map reading, and map making and several other interesting hobbies and crafts for boys.★

## FURNITURE PROJECTS

The Patrol Den or Troop headquarters usually reflects the "personality" of its members. Making and maintaining useful equipment is good Scoutcraft that not only provides many hours of enjoyable work, but also presents valuable opportunities through which experience may be gained in the use of raw materials and tools.

Patrol boxes, notice boards, storage compartments for camping equipment and other supplies are required for good Scout-like housekeeping.

Rustic furniture adds an imaginative touch to any well-kept den or headquarters. Illustrated below are some examples of this furniture that could be made as individual or Patrol projects. ★



# KNOW YOUR Snow Shoes

**3** favourite styles usually made from...  
✓ BIRCH ✓ MAPLE ✓ ASH



*The most popular style Available from your distributor*



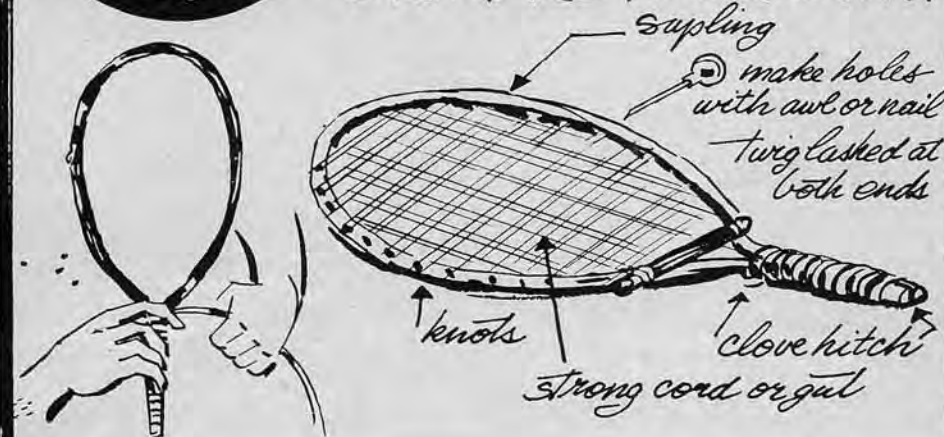
*For use in heavy woods Used by Trappers*



*Another popular Snow Shoe*



**"OR MAKE YOUR OWN!"**



**EVERY PACK SHOULD CONTAIN**



**CARE OF SNOW SHOES** - Keep Gut shellacked yearly. Store in dry place. Treat wood with linseed oil and wipe dry! Use - caution when standing near fire. When not in use stand in Snow.



# 97 ACTIVITY IDEAS

1. Acting.
2. Animal tracks.
3. Animals: recognition and habits.
4. Aquarium.
5. Axemanship.
6. Bee-keeping.
7. Birds: recognition and habits.
8. Birds: shelters and winter feeding.
9. Boating.
10. Bridge-building.
11. Camping.
12. Camp beds, making.
13. Canal cruising.
14. Carpentry.
15. Choruses and yells.
16. Civil Defence.
17. Climbing trees and walls.
18. Clothing repairs.
19. Codes.
20. Collections—flowers, minerals, etc.
21. Compass.
22. Cooking—foil, charcoal, etc.
23. Debating.
24. Disguises.
25. Distances: estimations.



26. Exercises.
27. Exploring.
28. Fire-bucket chain.
29. Fire-fighting.
30. Fire-lighting.
31. Firewood chopping.
32. First aid.
33. Fishing.
34. Flags.
35. Flag-breaking.
36. Gadgets—Patrol, camp, etc.

37. Gardening.
38. Good Turns.
39. Government, Study of.
40. Handyman Jobs.
41. Heights: estimations.
42. Hiking.



43. Indian Lore.
44. Kayak-making.
45. Kim's game.
46. Knotting.
47. Ladders, improvising.
48. Lashings.
49. Leaf impressions.
50. Lifeline throwing.
51. Lifesaving.
52. Lifebuoy throwing.
53. Link-ups and pen pals.
54. Mantracks.
55. Map-making.
56. Map using.
57. Mock trials.
58. Model-making.
59. Morse.
60. Mountaineering.
61. Nature log.
62. Night journeys.
63. Night Scouting.
64. Numbers: estimations.



65. Observation.
66. Pathfinding.
67. Patrol calls.
68. Photography.
69. Plants: recognition and uses.
70. Plaster casts.
71. Raft-making.



72. Records of physical development.
73. Sand track problems.
74. Scout staff, uses and making of.
75. Scout's pace.
76. Semaphore.
77. Shelters.
78. Signal fires.
79. Sound signals.
80. Staff drill.
81. Stalking.
82. Stars.
83. Stretchers, improvising.
84. Surprise incidents.
85. Swimming and diving.
86. Tent pitching.
87. Terrarium.
88. Toy-making and mending.
89. Trailing.
90. Tree-felling.
91. Trees: recognition.
92. Trekking.
93. Visiting factories, etc.
94. Walking- and thumb-sticks.
95. Weather lore.
96. Weights: estimations.
97. Whipping rope.

## Free Jamboree Stamp

To introduce our complete line of Scout Stamp Approvals, we offer absolutely free one copy of a genuine Boy Scout World Jamboree Commemorative issue. Send 10c in coin to cover mailing costs.

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## CANOE TRIPS: ALGONQUIN PARK, ONT.

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OUTFITTERS ↑ HUNTSVILLE, ONT.

# SCOUTING Digest

## BOY SCOUT WEEK PUBLICITY

From Winnipeg, Manitoba comes an interesting suggestion which we feel is well worth passing along. Our thanks to its unknown author.

"Where a community is served by more than one newspaper, it is often impossible to get the same feature story in all, except as a paid advertisement. This is part of healthy newspaper rivalry; editors want exclusives.

"One solution is to prepare an entirely different feature story for each paper and let the editor know that no other newspaper has received the same story. One story, for instance, might be on Winter Camping, another on the significance of the Queen's Scout Badge, another on Public Service or on Prominent Local Men who have been Scouts. In this way, many aspects of Scouting could be covered and each newspaper would have its 'scoop'."

## PRESENT CHEQUE FOR RESUSCITATOR

A summer's work by the Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs of Wasaga Beach, Ontario really paid off for their community. The boys raised over \$630.00 to purchase a resuscitator for the Wasaga Beach Fire Department.

## BOY SCOUTS "ON THE TRAIL"

In Brandon, Manitoba, volunteer Boy Scouts are to take part in "operation lost person". This is to be the practice run for a scheme in which forty or fifty Scouts will be trained to co-operate with the city in an emergency.

Under the scheme, when a widespread search for a missing person is needed, Boy Scouts will be split up into groups of three and sent out under leaders briefed by city police. The idea was suggested by Laurie V. Smith, District Scout President, who heard about a similar scheme in Calgary.

## A SCOUT'S HONOUR IS TO BE TRUSTED

Scout Robin McKellar of the 3rd North Bay Calvin Presbyterian Church Troop set a noteworthy example of trustworthiness when he found a wallet containing \$117. He promptly returned the wallet and its contents to a student at North Bay Teachers' College who had unknowingly suffered the loss.

## TORONTO SCOUTS HELP TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Boy Scouts were used to distribute cards listing crosswalk "do's" and "don'ts" to 300,000 homes in Metropolitan Toronto in an all-out education campaign to teach proper use of crosswalks to pedestrians and motorists.

"People don't just take the cards and throw them away," Traffic Director Sam Cass said. "The Scouts make personal contact with each householder."

## JAMBOREE 1961, THE PHILIPPINES

The Second National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of the Philippines will be held at Pasonanca Park, Zamboanga City on May 2nd to 8th, 1961. The theme of the Jamboree will be "Conservation" and an invitation to take part in the Jamboree has been extended to Canadian Scouts and Scouters.

For further information, contact, through your District Commissioner, the Administration Department, The Boy Scouts Association, P.O. Box 3520, Station "C", Ottawa 3, Ontario.



The crew of H.M.C.S. Cape Breton recently played host to Wolf Cubs of the 6th Arbutus (St. Paul's) Pack, Nova Scotia.