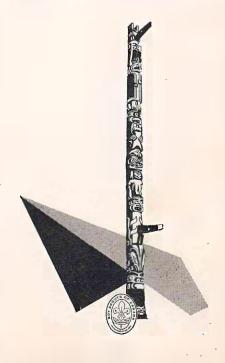
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To Educate . . . is to give intellectual and moral training. The emphasis is on equipping the individual not merely to acquire information, but to develop his own intellectual and moral powers, to acquire good taste and critical judgment, to apprehend those things which, in its striving for enlightenment and wisdom, mankind has found to be good, beautiful and true.

Hon. Dr. Sidney E. Smith, former Minister of External Affairs

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- Winter Activities
- Christmas Ideas



Volume 39, No. 3

November, 1961

the

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR

Chief Scout HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGES P. VANIER, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.

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scout leader

ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

PERSPECTIVE

"... THE SECRET OF SOUND EDUCATION is to get each pupil to learn for himself, instead of instructing him by driving knowledge into him on a stereotyped system. The method is to lead the boy on to tackle the objective of his training, and not to bore him with the preliminary steps at the outset."—Baden-Powell, January, 1912.

IN PLANNING OUR CHRISTMAS SCOUTING activities let us remember that they should be a part of our Sponsor's Christmas observance. Churches, Service Clubs, Veterans organizations, Schools and other Scout Group Sponsors will have special religious observances, programmes and Good Turn projects with which Cubs, Scouts and Rovers can assist. Is your Section prepared to take part with your Sponsor?

OTHER SCOUTERS WOULD LIKE TO KNOW about successful training activities that your Section has experienced, particularly if the activity seems to be unique. The Editors of *The Scout Leader* will be happy to help you share these successes with your fellow Scouters through the pages of this magazine. We invite you to drop us a line with your "idea story" along with drawings or photographs that will help put across your message. Why not do it today?

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO: During Fire Prevention Week, Guelph, Ont. Scouts assisted firemen by arranging window displays and stencilling sidewalks—Saskatoon, Sask. Troops sold tickets, helped handle crowds, put up and took down tents at a local Jubilee celebration—The 14th London, Ont. Troop staged a "1300-mile trip around Ontario" Patrol competition, with each point counting as one mile.

-from The Scout Leader, November 1936,

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the different Patrols, the P.L.s arranged their own afterbreakfast activities, which included setting snares, ice fishing, tracking and active games.

At 11.00 a.m., the camp split into two groups for a long snowshoe hike. Experienced snowshoers followed a route that led them over two portages from Lyons Lake to Camp Lake and then to Falcon. The less experienced Scouts snowshoed directly to Falcon. A trail lunch was eaten en route—nuts, raisins, chocolate bars, fruit cake, cheese, and even a few sandwiches. Games along the way helped break up the routine.

The Scouts who travelled directly to Falcon made preparations to defend the top of a hundred foot high

OPERATION SNOW SCOUT

The "out" is still in Scouting as one hundred and twenty-five Scouts and leaders from the metro Winnipeg area in Manitoba can enthusiastically testify. Last January a winter survival training course was climaxed by a two-night camping trip to Lyons Lake in the Whiteshell forest reserve. Seventy-five per cent of the Scouts participating had their first taste of sleeping in the open during the winter.

Preparations for the camp began in early December. Three training sessions were conducted by experienced winter camping leaders who covered all aspects of winter survival—clothing, equipment, bedding, shelters, first aid, meals and menus, packing and snowshoeing, survival, activities, etc. Following the sessions the course members took part in a preparatory hike for the principal purpose of checking the gear of each person planning to make the main expedition.

For the Lyons Lake trip, fourteen Patrols, each under an adult Patrol Leader, were formed, with six to eight boys in the Patrol. Two to three Patrols formed a unit with a unit leader who was responsible to the four-man headquarters staff.

On Friday evening, the Scouts were transported by bus to Lyons Lake where they were assisted by the R.C.M.P. The Forestry service had plowed out a road so that the gear could be unloaded away from the highway. The equipment was then loaded on toboggans for the half-mile hike across the lake.

Patrols selected their sites, then cleared away snow and cut pine boughs for the sleeping area. While no tents were used as they are impractical, some groups set up tarps as shelter from possible snow flurries; most used the stars-for a roof. A few Patrols brewed up some cocoa before bed but most were quite satisfied to turn in as soon as the basic campsite was set up.

Everyone must change clothes completely before turning in and many found it to be the most difficult operation since the ten below temperature made it a cool task.

Early Saturday morning, Patrols were out cutting firewood and getting water from the lake for breakfast. Because the meals were finished at a variety of times in hill against "attack" from the other group when they arrived. A furious battle took place and "lives" were lost if a glove was removed. The general of the defenders was killed during a particularly heavy skirmish and his forces were defeated. One rather large leader lost his balance at the top of the hill and tumbled madly head over heels down the hill, uprooting a small birch tree that chanced to be in the way, both of them finally coming to rest in the soft snow.

The hike back to camp was made in time to prepare supper. Hungry Scouts and Scouters eagerly wolfed down steak, mashed potatoes, corn, fruit cocktail, ice cream and cocoa, tea or coffee. One Patrol found its snare occupied by a rabbit which they skinned and cooked. Some of the Scouts used the pre-meal time to work on their First Class tracking test.

After supper the group played a few active games then held a massed campfire to which everyone contributed songs and stunts.

On Sunday morning a Scouts' Own was held out on the lake. Afterwards the Scouts had some free time and went out tobogganing, snowshoeing and ice fishing.

In the afternoon a variety of snowshoe races—a quarter-miler, a relay and an obstacle—occupied them until it was time to load the toboggans for the trip back across the lake where the busses were awaiting them for the trip home. *\psi\$



A SECOND LOOK

By J. BARRY CALE, National Training Committee; Programme & Uniform Sub-Committee

Under the heading of "We're Looking at Ourselves" an attempt has been made over the past few months to acquaint all of Scouting with just a few of the facts, factors and opinions that at least have had to be considered by the Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee in its present study.

The Sub-Committee does not necessarily agree with all of the views expressed, nor with some of the implications which might be drawn from the figures presented. However, it does recognize that in a democratic Movement such as Scouting, there will be a wide range of opinion on almost every aspect of our principles, methods, programme and age groupings, etc. These can't all be wrong, despite individual opinions, so that a culling of the wheat from the chaff is an inevitable part of the process.

Another purpose for these articles is to endeavour to get Scouters and others at all levels to do some serious thinking to ferret out what problems or weaknesses exist so that their correction may be included in whatever recommendations might be made concerning programme and uniform. Some of the articles have been purposely provocative in order to spark good, objective discussion to arrive at logical, soundly based conclusions.

The August-September issue of *The Scout Leader* suggested some "Topics for Discussion"—ideas for use at Fall Conferences, Scouters' Clubs, District Meetings and so on. It is sincerely hoped that this and future articles will be adopted by the field, so that we all may orient ourselves to what might be involved in keeping Scouting up-dated to meet contemporary influences.



Any well considered opinions coming from the discussion groups will be welcomed by the Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee for inclusion in its study. These opinions should be clearly stated and sent to National Headquarters, Programme Department.

In addition to the questions for discussion in the August-September Scout Leader, are the following from a recent conference of St. Lawrence Region in Ontario.

1. For Whom Are We in Business?

When one indulges in self-analysis, a fair question could always be 'what are we trying to do' and for a service organization the question should be 'whom are we trying to serve'.

A review of Scouting statistics shows an unmistakable trend towards a younger and younger organization—68% of our boy membership now being in the 8 to 11 years of age range. It appears that we must soon stop and decide whether operating a pre-adolescent age organization serves Scouting's aim and purpose; whether it means that Scouting is finding its proper age level; or whether strenuous thought and effort should not be put forth to get back to obtaining, interesting and serving the teenager.

Consider:

- (a) Is this change of ratio of Cubs to Scouts of any concern?
- (b) Or should we be satisfied with status quo and be content to serve only those who come to us?
- (c) To which age group should the core of our effort be beamed?

2. Recruitment

Obviously, according to our statistics, there is not a very great recruitment into boy membership beyond the initial joining age (somewhere between 8 and 9 years of age).

Consider:

- (a) Why is this?
- (b) What could or should be done to recruit at later stages?

3. Reasons for Leaving

We can't be of much help to boys unless they are in Scouting so that the accelerating rate of drop-out must be of concern to us. Being concerned, however, is not enough—what are the reasons?

In the chart below, under the column 'Order of Importance', rate for both Cubs and Scouts (1,2,3, etc.) by order of importance, the reasons for boys leaving Scouting.

Then under the column 'Percentage of Total Dropouts', show the percentage of total leavings attributable to each of the reasons suggested.

	CUBS		SCOUTS	
	Order of Importance	Percentage of Total Drop-Outs	Order of Importance	Percentage of Total Drop-Outs
a. Other organizations or activities				
b. Excessive school studies or homework c. "Too big" to be grouped				
with the smaller kids d. Too much repetitive				,
programme e. Not enough adventure				
or outdoor activities				
f. Dislike of uniform	1			



In the belief that the question of educational standards is one of the most vital facing us today, and in the further belief that the process of learning extends through a lifetime, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, in its Values in Education series, is offering leaflets ranging from 'Why Stay in School?' to 'Adult Education Today'. For the teen-ager planning his advanced education, for example, there are three leaflets that could prove of interest — 'The Value of a College Education', 'Why Study the Humanities?' and 'Scholarships and Bursaries'.

The leaflets extend beyond the realm of formal education. 'How to Get More Fun out of School' and 'Sports-Tips for Teen-Agers' should appeal to the youngsters and broaden the scope of their activities. 'Fit! Fat! Fad!' stresses the importance of physical fitness for the 12-20 year group and suggests various exercises to help them attain this ideal. For young people thinking of a trade, there is 'What About Technical and Trade Schools?' For those who wish to make the most of their retirement years, 'Educating Yourself for Retirement' and 'New Horizons for Leisure Time' should prove helpful.

All these leaflets, and others which will follow, are offered free of charge and without obligation. Bulk supplies are available for schools and other organizations.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA VALUES IN EDUCATION, ROOM 218, SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL



CARE OF PET TURTLES

By BARBARA FROOM, Editor,
Canadian Amphibian & Reptile Conservation Society

The small green turtles seen in pet shops are the kind most commonly sold as pets. They come from the southern United States and are known as "Sliders". They grow quite large and, when well cared for, can easily reach a shell length of 5 or 6 inches in several years. Therefore, it would be wise to buy a fairly large container for them right from the beginning.

A rectangular plastic dishpan makes a good container and is easily cleaned and handled. Fish aquariums require a little more care but can be most attractive. A rock or two at one end of the container allows the turtles to leave the water to sun themselves. The water should be deep enough to cover the top of the turtles' shells and preferably deep enough at one end to allow them to swim. Water should be changed every few days or when necessary. At the same time the pet's shell should be gently cleaned.

Turtles love to sun themselves and when direct sunshine is not available, a lamp will provide the warmth they enjoy. However, they must never become overheated. Only a gentle warmth should be felt on their bodies and the water should be only slightly warm. Part of the container should have a shady area. Likewise, turtles, especially those from the south, should not be exposed to cold. If kept at house temperature in the

winter, they will not hibernate. They will eat well at 73 degrees and over.

Turtles require a great variety in their diet and baby turtles have enormous appetites. They should be fed once every day, at least when they are young, as much as they will eat. Raw fish is an important food item. Freshwater fish-perch, bass, whitefish, is excellent but raw cod, halibut, etc. is also acceptable. Care must be taken that there are no bones in the fish. Raw meat other than pork or fatty meats is also good. Food should be in pieces small enough to be easily swallowed. Lettuce, aquatic plants, other greens and raw tomatoes definitely should form part of the pet's diet. Small snails, earthworms and even houseflies are excellent. Aquatic turtles must swallow with their heads under water. Once they become accustomed to captivity, they will take the food from your fingers and eat it in the water. The turtle food sold in stores contains little nourishment and should not be given. In fact, turtles fed on it entirely, eventually lose their eyesight and slowly starve to death.

Pet turtles should not be overhandled and it is wise not to let them crawl about the floor—they seem more content in their container. Turtles are noted for longevity and with good care, can be enjoyed for many years. *\pm\$

THE SCOUT BROTHERHOOD FUND

Should your Section or Group suffer loss of equipment or property through fire or similar disaster, 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.

Forward	\$3,605.03
Burnaby Mountain Dist., B.C.	52.78
6th Regina Group, Sask.	17.86
Dunbar Point Grey District	2.61
Burnaby West Dist., B.C.	
Burnaby Southview Dist., B.C.	28.11
Scout & Guide Church Parade, Fraser Dist., B.C.	
Portage la Prairie, Man., Dist. Scouters Basic	
"A" Course	8.40

D.D.D.D. C. C. D. D.C.	5.4 2
BP. Rally, Coquitlam Dist., B.C.	_ 5.42
2nd Yarmouth Pack, N.S.	_ 5.0ģ
W. B. Watson, Winnipeg, Man.	30.00
Cowichan Valley Dist., B.C.	_ 15.2 5
41st Vancouver Pack, B.C.	_ 4.50
1st Foremost Pack, Alta.	15.00
Pt. II Wood Badge Course Trp. Scouters, Sask	
Prot. Service at Wood Badge Course, Edmonton	
Alta. (Pack Scouters)	17.30
Prot. Service at Wood Badge Course, Edmonton	
Alta. (Troop Scouters)	
Matsqui-Sumas-Abbotsford Dist., B.C.	20.38
1st Man. Trp., 3rd Can. Jamboree (Sub Camp	
Mackenzie)	2.67
	\$3,900.90



Brooke Bond presents series No. 3

Wild Flowers

OF NORTH AMERICA





© 1960 National Wildlife Federation

Picture Cards



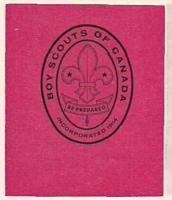
Buy your Collector's Albums for Wild Flower cards from your grocer, or send 25¢ for each album required with coupon below.

Now the wonderful world of wild flowers is captured in a new picture card series! Each of the 48 cards is a full-color reproduction of original National Wildlife Federation paintings selected by Roger Tory Peterson, who also wrote the descriptions on the backs of the cards. Wild Flower cards are packed 1 to 6 in Red Rose and Blue Ribbon teas and coffees, depending on size of package.

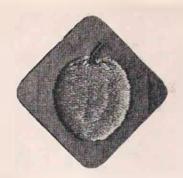
Also available is a 28-page illustrated album with spaces to mount all 48 cards. The album contains additional information by Dr. Peterson and is completely bilingual with French text by Rolland Dumais, Assistant Curator, Quebec Provincial Museum.

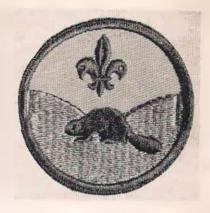
Again in this Series No. 3, as with the Songbird and Animal cards, Brooke Bond is indebted to the Canadian Audubon Society for its advice and assistance in selecting and preparing the subject matter.

Picture Card Department,
BROOKE BOND CANADA LIMITED,
4305 Cote de Liesse Rd.
Montreal 9, Que.









CANADA'S COLOURFUL DISTRICT BADGES

Left: Saskatchewan's Regina District badge symbolizes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who have their headquarters in Regina. The badge is brown, blue, gold and red on a yellow background with red lettering.

Centre: The badge of North Okanagan District in B.C. represents the McIntosb red apple which was introduced to the Vernon area by Lord Aberdeen of the Coldstream Ranch, which is one of the largest fruit ranches in the Commonwealth. The red apple is on a green field.

Right: The badge of the Beaver Valley District in Alberta shows a brown beaver in the green valley and overhead, a red fleur-de-lys on a yellow sky. Dark green trim is used around the border.



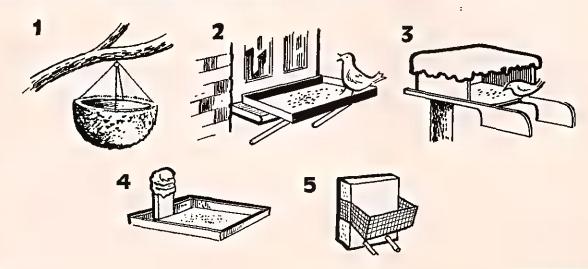
Part VIII

Please do not write to Scout Council offices requesting badges or mailing lists to be used in making a collection of badges.

DON'T FORGET TO FEED THE BIRDS!

With snow on the ground and ice covering the trees, the birds have a difficult time finding enough food to keep them alive. Here are some ideas for easy-to-make feeding arrangements. Use suet (very important), seeds, nuts, crumbs. (1) half coconut shell suspended from tree.

- (2) window tray. (3) covered feeding station on post.
- (4) suet stick on tray. (5) wire mesh, filled with suet, hardened kitchen fat or peanut butter, tacked to wooden block and nailed to tree.



Winter Camp Demonstration

By O. S. DAVIDGE, S.M., 1st Beaurepaire, Que. Photos by J. S. Cruden, D.C., Lake of Two Mountains, Que.

About 150 parents, Scouters and friends of Scouting attended a demonstration winter camp set up at Beaconsfield Memorial Park, Beaurepaire, Quebec by the three Beaurepaire Troops last February The demonstration included a two-man shelter and a Patrol shelter constructed of boughs and snow blocks, snow block shelters, a tent dug-in for winter use, a one-man survival shelter dug into a snowbank, and a tarpaulin lean-to shelter used as a cooking shelter. The various shelters were equipped with sleeping bags and other normal winter camping equipment and fires of various types. The cooking shelter was

various leanto shelters (but not buildings) since about four years ago when an initial winter camp was held for the Court of Honour of the 1st Beaurepaire Troop. Regular operating routine now includes a week-end camp each month through the winter. These camps were, of necessity, initially restricted—first to P.L.s, then to P.L.s and Seconds and, subsequently, to older Scouts. With the growth of a body of Scouts proficient in winter camping skills, it has become possible to extend the scope to include all members of the Troop. Now, not infrequently, the Scout's first taste of camping is winter camping. For



A well built shelter and reflector fire.

Camp was easily accessible for visitors,

in normal operation with coffee, hot rolls, and roast beef off the spit available to all comers.

The demonstration was set up by the Scouts during the morning and was open to the public from 1.30 to 4.30 in the afternoon. Since the park is not normally used during the winter, the town authorities plowed a path through the park to the lakefront and the various demonstrations were set up at intervals along this path. Attempts were also made to set up a demonstration of ice fishing but this was frustrated by the unusual (about five feet) depth of ice encountered.

Comments from visitors on the site definitely indicate that the camp produced a very favourable impression. Many parents were surprised at their sons' evident skills in constructing comfortable winter shelters, and the feeling that this represented valuable survival training was fairly well unanimous. Several parents also commented that, having seen what a winter camp was like, they would no longer object to their sons' attendance at week-end winter camps.

For the Scouts concerned, the setting up of the demonstration was a relatively routine matter. Scouts from Beaurepaire have been winter camping in tents and

this reason, it is quite possible to find reasonably experienced campers who have never camped except on snow-covered ground.

Beaurepaire has found winter camping to be an extremely valuable Scout activity. The immediate appeal to the Scout lies in the challenge and sense of adventure associated with the operation. This is heightened because the average citizen in this region "knows" very well that winter camping is impossible. The advantages to the Scouter of the availability of this adventuresome activity are obvious.

It may also be true that camping skills are much more effectively learned in winter camping than in summer camping. Almost anyone can "get by" in the summertime (although the skilled camper will no doubt have a more enjoyable experience). In the wintertime, however, the camper who does not know or chooses to disregard the "rules of the game" will inevitably be uncomfortable, perhaps highly so, and may, indeed, if not looked after by an experienced hand, be seriously endangered. As a result, basic skills and rules are learned quickly and thoroughly. \bigstar

SCOUTER DON

Rightly or wrongly, it's my impression that too many articles and books are written telling Scouters how to run things when what we really need to know is how not to run things. For a Scouter to run a Troop is a contradiction in terms, since Scouting is, by definition, a programme run by boys: Unfortunately, that definition is factual for a very small proportion of so-called Scout Troops.

A recent magazine article pointing out the need of adolescents for a chance to run things themselves, to make good or bad decisions on their own, named Scouting as a programme run by adults. This is our public image, and all too often a true one. This is what puts off the independent young fellows we need as Patrol Leaders, and eventually as Scouters. "The Patrol is the unit of Scouting", we prate, and then proceed to organize the private dictatorship of the Troop.

Take Patrol meetings. There are whole Districts where a Scout would give you a blank look if you asked him when his Patrol meets. There are other P.L.s who dimly remember having a Patrol meeting at some time in the past. Yet if the Scout programme has any meeting, Patrol meetings in some form are basic. I wonder if a single District Commissioner can write to The Scout Leader that every Patrol in his District is meeting at regular intervals. To achieve that ought to be a prime objective for anyone who wears a purple plume. It should be the first aim of every Troop Scouter.

Of course Patrol Leaders cannot run meetings unless they are trained for the job. Training them is our responsibility as Scouters. Why devote hours to teaching knotting and first aid and no time at all to teaching leadership? The Golden Arrow Training Handbook provides many helpful suggestions for training Patrol Leaders and our experience as Scouters should supply the rest.

It is not enough to teach leadership. There must be ample opportunity to practise. Let them practise giving orders or teaching signalling on their fellow P.L.s until they have ability and confidence. Give them responsibility.

We must also remember that there is no such thing as responsibility without authority. We must be prepared to back them up, even when we don't agree with them one hundred per cent. If Billy's P.L. punishes him by saying he can't go swimming, Billy should know that nobody will interfere with that decision. The fact that Billy happens to be your son or mine is beside the point. Whatever the justice of the case, missing a swim isn't going to ruin Billy's life and it might teach him respect

for authority. If the P.L. is wrong he should be told so, and why, but in private.

True, there are obstacles to Patrol meetings, such as time and space, but these can be overcome with thought and effort. If necessary, we should be prepared to dispense with Troop meetings—if that is the only way the boys can find-time for Patrol meetings. Hikes and various competitions could be used to bring the Patrols together frequently, and Scouters could devote themselves to the training of P.L.s and to building good relations with boys and families.

That is the way in which Scouters can have the most influence on the boys—indirectly but efficiently, through the Patrol Leaders and by getting to know each individual thoroughly. They still have the Troop Camp in which to get to know the fellows far better than they ever will in two hours a week.

Not running a Troop means staying out of the Court of Honour, since our presence is bound to inhibit and influence, if not dominate, the boys. How can they learn to make decisions if everything was decided last night by you and me? Scouts are to be trusted. We can give them ideas and influence them through our training sessions. As they say in education, "If the pupil hasn't learned, the teacher hasn't taught."

There are Scouters who speak of gradually changing over to Patrol System. Unfortunately, the process is always so gradual that it never reaches the goal. The reason is obvious. It's far easier to form new lines of dependence than to break established habits, routines, customs and traditions. If we don't trust our Scouts right now, we'll never learn to trust them. If we don't train them this year by giving them responsibilities, they won't be any better suited to them next year. In time they'll drop out of Scouting and the whole thing starts again.

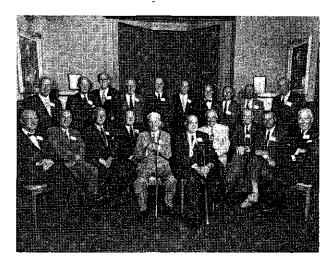
Not running campfires is another art we have to learn. It can be done. Campfire leading by P.L.s should be practised at training sessions, extended to Patrols, and gradually developed as a Troop custom. This doesn't mean Scouters don't take part but the emphasis should be on quality rather than quantity. It takes as much time and energy to prepare a good five minute talk as to run a whole programme, and the results can be even better.

To sum it up, it takes a good deal more time and effort to be an unleader than it does to be a leader, but that is what a Scouter is supposed to be—a coach, not a captain. It requires self-mastery, but not running a Troop is one of the most satisfying experiences there is.

HOW <u>NOT</u> TO RUN A TROOP

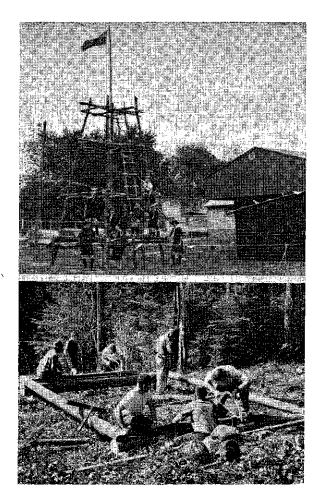
Top right: A watchtower erected by Welland District, Ont. Troops and Packs for their local Fall Fair. (Photo by Rainbow Studios)

Bottom right: A work party laying foundations for a permanent camp shelter at Fraser Valley District campsite in B.C. (Photo by Fraser Valley Record)



Members of the 1911 Coronation Contingent at their Jubilee Reunion. Seated at centre are two of the Scoutmasters, Capt. H. G. Hammond and Maclean Kirkwood.

(Photo by Andrews-Hunt)



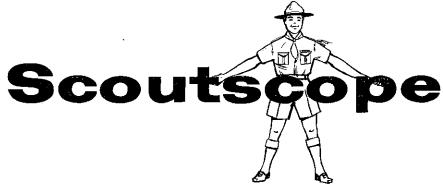
CORONATION SCOUTS GATHER

Twenty members of the 1911 Scout Contingent to the Coronation of King George V met in Ottawa in September to renew old friendships on the 50th anniversary of the Coronation trip. During their stay in the capital, the Contingent Scouts and two of their Scouters were interviewed and photographed by press, radio and TV, toured the city, were luncheon guests at N.H.Q. and enjoyed a reunion dinner at National Defence H.Q. Officers' Mess, where the chief speaker was Capt. H. G. Hammond, Toronto, one of the leaders of the original Contingent. F. J. Finlay, Chief Executive Commissioner, Boy Scouts of Canada, presided as Master of Ceremonies at the request of the Contingent members, who plan to meet again at Toronto in 1963, during Captain Hammond's 90th year.

11th WORLD JAMBOREE

The 11th World Jamboree will be held in 1963 in Greece. Organizing Commissioner for the Jamboree is Dr. Nestor Constantoulis, who is an experienced Scouter and was leader of the Greek contingent to the 10th World Jamboree. Dr. Constantoulis was also a visitor to the 3rd Canadian Jamboree.

The Chief Scout of Greece, H.R.H.



Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, broadcast the official invitation to the Scouts of the world on May 21st, 1961.

"FESTIVAL DAY"

Feature event of a two-week canoe trip in northern Manitoba, made by 13 Scouts and 3 leaders from Strathcona District, Manitoba, was a "festival day". Fourteen events were held, including a fish derby, tea boiling contest and bannock baking. There was also a fish queen contest in which each Patrol had its entry. The trip was undertaken to give the boys an opportunity to appreciate nature and learn how to live in the bush.

PLANNING A SKIT?

The Book of Knowledge, in its article on Cub Scout activities, suggests four simple rules for anyone aiming to write a successful skit; keep it short—keep it moving—give everyone a chance—end with a surprise.

KINSMEN BUY SCOUT CAMP

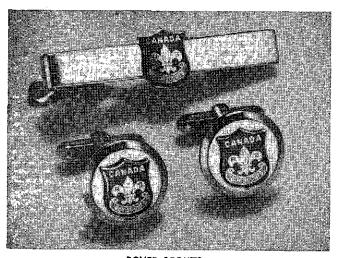
Kinsmen are buying a 95-acre campsite in the Muskoka District for the Tillsonburg, Ontario Scouts. The site has a river coursing through it, and a waterfall. Sounds like a wonderful place for pioneering projects.

These new Scout Sets and Buckles by **HICKOK**

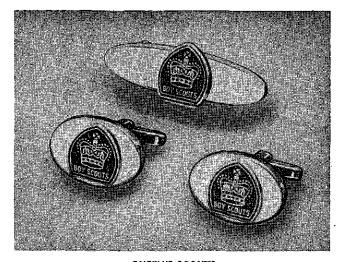
have your own insignia!

Whether you're a Wolf Cub, Boy Scout, Queen's Scout or Rover Scout, NOW you can own a belt, cuff links and bar inscribed with your own insignia in correct, official colours—something you'll be proud to own and wear! And remember—they're made for you by HICKOK, which means they're a distinctive, quality product.

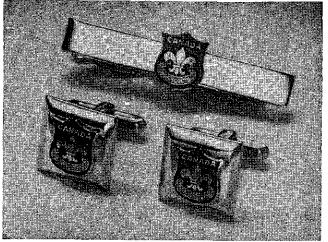
These smart sets are gold plated, with insignia in durable vitreous enamel:



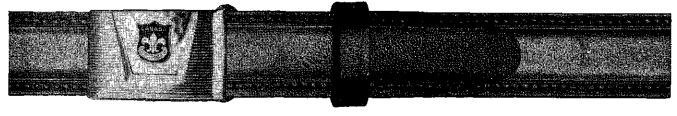
	KOVER SCOUTS	
Set		\$6.75
	Bar only	
Cuf	f Links only	\$4.50



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PO1 2CO012	
Set	\$6.7
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Cuff Links only	



Belt and Buckle \$3.95



buckles and insignia in durable vitreous enamel:

These HICKOK Cuff Link and Bar sets, and belt-buckle sets are sold through all Boy Scauts of Canada Official Outlets. Get yours today.



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GAMESGAMESGAMESGAMES

LOGGING

(a steam-off game for Cubs)

Cubs line up at the end of hall. The leader begins the game by calling out "Drive!" and all Cubs run to the centre of the hall making a swishing sound. From then on, various commands are given.

"Log Jam!"—Cubs lie on back, hands and feet in air. "Rapids!"—Cubs stand and jump up and down. "Boom!"—Cubs lie still on stomach. "Falls!"—Cubs run back to starting place.

The last Cub to act on any of these commands is out. He must walk up and down at the side of the hall keeping his eyes on the Logs (Cubs) who are in the water, as he is now a logger.

The logger can free himself, however, when the command "Falls!" or "Sawmill!" is given. If the call is "Falls!", all Cubs, including loggers, run back to starting point. The last Cub becomes a logger. The command "Sawmill!" ends the game. All Cubs run to the end of the hall opposite starting point. The first Cub to reach the wall gets a point for his Six.

FISH FAN RELAY

Give each Patrol a piece of tissue paper about 5" long, cut in the shape of a fish. Each boy in the Patrol will have a turn to fan the fish to the end of the room, using a piece of cardboard as a fan. The game can be made more difficult by calling for fanning of the fish into a chalk circle.

SIAMESE TWINS RELAY

Two boys at a time, with arms linked tightly back to back, No. 1 facing forward one way and No. 2 facing forward on the return.

LIONS AND TIGERS

Formation: Players seated in a circle.

Equipment: Two small objects.

Players sit in a circle. Two players, on opposite sides of the circle, hold small objects (stone, ball, etc.). One is called a "lion" and the other a "tiger". On a signal the players pass the objects to the right as quickly as they can. The fun is in trying to get one animal to overtake the other.

HORSEBACK RELAY

The smallest boy in each Patrol is the jockey. He mounts No. 1 who runs the course and returns to No. 2. Jockey must transfer from the back of No. 1 to No. 2 without touching the ground. If he does touch ground, the whole Patrol must start again from No. 1. Jockey must be transferred in turn to each member of Patrol.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RELAY

P.L. stands in centre of room in front of each Patrol. No. 2 runs up, goes between P.L.'s legs, circles him three times, runs to end of room, and does the same on the return. No. 3 then runs up.

DOUBLE CRAB RELAY

Arms linked as in Siamese Twins. Traverse course running sideways.

BOSTON

Formation: Players seated in a circle.

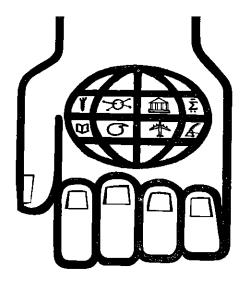
Equipment: None.

Players seated in a circle are numbered consecutively. It calls out two or more numbers. The players having those numbers must jump up and exchange seats during which time It tries to get one of the seats. On call of "Boston" everyone changes place and It tries to get an empty chair or space. The player left without a seat is It and calls out other numbers.

Variations: 1. Players are given names of cities. It is a postman and calls "I have a letter from Boston to Chicago". Players having those names must change places. "Grand Central Station" is the signal for a general change. 2. Players are given names of fruits. "Upset the Fruit Basket" is the signal for a general change.

UNCLE JOE'S TOOTHACHE

Strictly a fun game. Players form a circle around the leader. The leader starts the game by saying, "Uncle Joe's toothache looks like this," and demonstrates by puffing out his right cheek. Each player in turn repeats the words and the action, and no one is allowed to smile. To do so counts a player out of the game. On the second round the left cheek is puffed out, the third time both, etc. **



books

New Worlds Through the Microscope

By Robert Disraeli Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada Price \$4.50

The microscope has always held a wonderful fascination for young people and once they have been taught the elementary principles of its use, they are eager to see the wonderful new world which it reveals. Unfortunately, microscopes are not always readily available so this book would be a welcome addition to any group library. The author has prepared his work carefully and designed it for young people. The photomicrographs are excellent. There are many suggestions in the book to help Scouters put across nature lore to their boys and we therefore highly recommend this publication.

Storm on Kildony

By Meta Mayne Reid Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada Price \$2.75

This is a fast paced and interesting adventure story written carefully for young people by a skilled writer, whose two sons are her most ardent critics. The story is set in Northern Ireland and contains adventure that will appeal to any young reader.

Seeking a Faith of Your Own

By E. Jerry Walker Published by Abingdon Press Price \$2.00

In this scientific age, the probing mind of the teen-ager carries his doubts and enquiries into every realm, including religion. In so many cases his religious doubts result in his partial withdrawal from religious activity, and all too often he is either ashamed or afraid to take his problems to a minister for discussion. Why this should be so, we'll not hazard a guess, because most ministers understand this stage of a teen-ager's growing up—having been through this period of hesitant belief themselves.

Whether or not the teen-agers you know have this hesitancy about consulting a minister, in this stage they

will find this 100-page book, "Seeking a Faith of Your Own", a timely help.

Dr. E. Jerry Walker, the author is a well-known Methodist pastor in Chicago, but this is not in any way a treatise on the Methodist church or doctrine. It is a series of talks given to youth on such occasions as conferences, camps, assemblies, etc.

It deals with such topical subjects as temptations, purpose, faith, prayer, and others, eleven in all.

As Dr. Walker says in his preface, the book is intended for teen-agers "while they are in the greatest quest of their lives—the search for meaning".

Those of us who are concerned with teen-agers, either as Scouters or parents will find this little book an excellent guide to advising them on their problems in this particular field. It is not theological, not complicated, not cluttered up with a lot of high-sounding phrases and terms that a youngster doesn't understand.

It is just as useful for the teen-ager to read himself without adult supervision.

Animal Treasure

By Ivan T. Sanderson
Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada
Price \$1.69

This is one of a series, entitled VIKING EXPLORER books, which is being produced in inexpensive paper-covered format. Other books in this series are reviewed below. This particular book would make an excellent reference work for those creating animal stories and in particular, for Cub leaders who would like to expand on some of the Jungle stories. The author is an outstanding naturalist who writes convincingly.

Man-Made Sun

By J. D. Dukes Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada Price \$1.45

This is another VIKING EXPLORER book which is particularly suitable for Scouters and older boys. It would be an excellent book for study by a Rover Scout Crew, dealing as it does with the harnessing of nuclear fission for peaceful uses.

One, Two, Three . . . Infinity

By George Gamow

Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada

Price \$1.95

This book from the VIKING EXPLORER series deals with a great many facts and speculations of modern science. The book is liberally illustrated with photographs and line drawings and is highly recommended for Scouters who are required to cope with older boys' interest in and knowledge of present-day science.

I Sailed with Rasmussen

By Peter Freuchen

Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada

Price \$1.59

This is an exciting illustrated adventure story about the great Danish Arctic explorer. It would be an excellent book to recommend in connection with the Reader Badge.

Flowering Earth

By Donald Culross Peattie

Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada

Price \$1.69

This member of the VIKING EXPLORER series is a delightful story of the thrilling detail which can be enjoyed by watching the plant kingdom grow and develop from day to day. The book offers hundreds of ideas on ways to help boys develop a love and respect for their natural surroundings.

The Lands and People of East Africa

By M. A. Barker-Benfield

Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada

Price \$1.65

The author tells boys something of the history of the development of the peoples of East Africa who are forming new nations. It is imperative in our training pro-

gramme that we emphasize the World Brotherhood idea and encourage the boys we work with to seek a greater knowledge of other lands and peoples.

Peter's Moose

By Hughie Call

Published by The Macmillan Co. of Canada

Price \$3.25

This is a delightfully funny and wonderfully human story of how a young boy and a moose calf grew up together and became the very best of friends. If you are looking for a gift book for a boy, this one is highly recommended.

History's Mystery

By Marsh Jeanneret

Published by Longmans Green & Co., Toronto

Illustrated by J. L. Patterson

Price \$2.75

This book of 100 pages, 50 of which consist of illustrations, is a history of Canada from its beginnings to 1867. It is one of the freshest breezes to blow across the mound of Canadian history books for some time. The humourous approach of the author and illustrator is something every Canadian needs and we do hope that a large number of our readers will take advantage of the opportunity of looking through this excellent book. Similarly, we hope that the author and illustrator are planning a sequel to be published in 1967 telling of our first 100 years. As an example of the treatics of any one period in Canadian history, we would quote these extracts from their description of the War of 1812-14.

"Their hopes of conquering Canada The States refused to shelve. Their second try made history

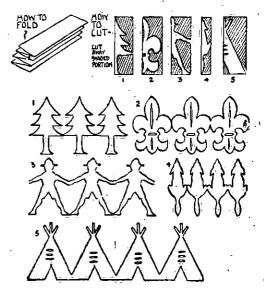
In the War of 1812."

"Two years of blundering forays by the young United States, won for their armies a series of embarrassing checkmates."

Here's a Decoration Idea!

Cutting out paper dolls needn't be the beginning of the end. It can be a very valuable pursuit. The designs shown here are suggestions which you might use—as table or wall decorations? as an unusual notice or invitation send-out? as a table runner?

Make them of crepe paper or foil or construction paper, even fabric.





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Members of Dominion Marksmen participate in nation-wide competitions. Former members have competed successfully in Olympic and world championships.

If you'd like to learn more about Dominion Marksmen and how you can join, write: Dominion Marksmen, P.O. Box 10, Montreal. You'll be finding out about a sport which will last you a lifetime.

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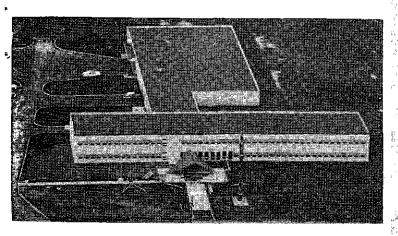
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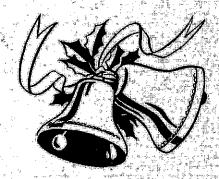
We acknowledge with grateful thanks, the following contributions to the National Headquarters Building Fund, received from within the Boy Scouts of Canada.

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·	\$12,903.39

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

All personal contributions to the Fund are deductible for income tax purposes and official receipts will be forwarded immediately upon receipt of your contribution. Cheques should be made payable to the Boy Scouts of Canada. *





Christmas Good Turns

Last Christmas the Trail-Rossland, B.C. Wolf Cub-Packs undertook Good Turns for others rather than exchanging gifts within the Packs. Perhaps one of their ideas might be just what your Pack of Troop has been looking for.

The 4th Trail Pack purchased a food hamper and delivered it to the home of a needy citizen.

The 5th A & B Packs put on a camplize as part of the programme at a party for handicapped children.

The Sunningdale B Pack visited the Senior Citizens Villa where they entertained with skits, Cub songs and carols and presented an electric kettle to the villa for use in the community room.

The money collected from the Warfield Cub Packs was turned over to the Children's Ward of the Trail Tadanac Hospital, who purchased a complete farm set for the playroom.

The 1st Rossland A Pack made decorations for the Rossland Senior Citizens Christmas tree and contributed to the purchase of mandarin oranges for their party. The B Pack donated the tree as well as candy.

The 2nd Rossland Pack gave gifts to two of the Semor Citizens.

The 3rd Rossland A & B Packs sang carols over the P.A. system at the Rossland Hospital and around the town for several shut-ins.



CHRISTMAS

Wondering what to do about Christmas handicrafts this year? Here is a variety of simple, inexpensive ideas for gifts and decorations, many of them so quick-and-easy to make that a number of items could be made at one meeting. The Editors of *The Scout Leader* would like to hear about craft ideas which you have tried with success. Pictures and/or diagrams are also welcome.

With Felt (old hats are useful)

Make: placemats decorated with holly or snowflake designs; card holder, piece 1 yd. long, 12" wide, fastened over a coat hanger decorated at top; hose or handkerchief holder, cut envelope style, decorated with tiny stars, beads, etc., dome on flap; circular tree skirts, decorated with Christmas symbols; pot holders, cut double in shape of Christmas ball or tree and decorated; telephone book covers, decorated with leaf design or other design of choice.

With Pine Cones

Make: turkey place card favours, pine cone body, pipe cleaner head and legs, paper muffin cup folded in half for tail fan; door swag, 3 large cones painted or shellacked, glitter added, 3 ribbons different lengths, mounted on evergreen branch; Christmas tree decorations, with loop of ribbon for hanging added; lapel decorations, painted, tipped with silver or glitter, etc. and combined with tiny Christmas balls, ribbon, holly, safety pin fastener.

With Paper (construction, foil, tissue, wallpaper, etc.)

Make: vases, using discarded metal or glass containers covered with multi-coloured snips of paper coated with shellac or clear varnish; miniature stained glass windows, using coloured acetate in cardboard frame and with each section outlined in India ink; papier-maché table figures, using shredded newspaper, flour and water moulded into shape and painted; party hats, using tissue paper, foil, etc. and decorated with stars, paper plumes, etc.; calendars or memo pads, using old Christmas cards and small pads



purchased from stationery store; Christmas cards, using old cards, magazine illustrations, etc.; place mats and place cards; tree decorations, e.g., cones, stars, chains, snowflakes.

Consider also the following materials as possibilities for gifts and decorations. Use your imagination and ingenuity and don't overlook the ideas which your Cubs or Scouts may have.

oilcloth tins berry boxes wire sugar sacks spools popsicle sticks pipe cleaners corks clothes pegs paper bags macaroni coat hangers cardboard boxes orange crates chicken wire wood scraps buttons wool and yarn scraps string and twine seeds claysponges screening shells drinking straws egg shells milk cartons





HANDICRAFTS

Some Special Techniques

Crayons

Odds and ends of wax crayons can be used in a number of interesting ways. Two ideas which are particularly suited to Christmas are described below.

Marbleized gift wrap. Fill a flat pan with boiling water and shave thin slices of various coloured crayons over the surface. As soon as the crayons are melted, submerge a sheet of plain paper in one end of the pan and draw it through the water underneath the spots of melted crayons. They will adhere to the paper as it is drawn through and form a marble-like design.

Christmas cards, using crayon etchings. One way of making a crayon etching is to coat the surface of a sheet of white paper with crayon, all one colour or several colours in a pattern, no two colours on top of each other.

Build up the crayon by going over the paper lightly several times rather than once with heavy strokes. Cover the paper with a coat of India ink and let it dry. Scratch a design on the surface of the ink with any sharp-pointed instrument—nail, pen, etc. A coat of shellac or plastic spray will protect the picture from further scratches.

Mobiles

Mobiles—designs that hang in space—are fun to make and fun to look at. Some of them tell a story, some are purely decorative, and almost any available materials can be used to make mobiles.

The various elements of the mobile are fastened together and balanced by means of heavy thread or wire, so that when the mobile is hanging, the design will move with every shift in air current. Bells will provide sound as well.

Prints

Printing on a surface of cloth, paper, wood or metal provides a whole range of fascinating craft possibilities. You might like to use the method for Christmas cards, posters, serviette decoration, place mats, place cards, gift wrap, bookplates, bookmarks, curtains, handkerchiefs, etc.

Collect a variety of objects such as spools, sponges, corks, clothespins, shells, scouring pads, etc. Cut a potato or turnip in half and cut away bits of the potato until the desired design is left raised, and with a flat surface.

Use tempera paint for printing on paper. Use water as a mixer and cleaner.

Use oil colours for such things as wood and tin. Turpentine is the mixer and cleaner.

Textile paints are best for materials that will be washed. Follow instructions on the paint container. Extender is the mixer and cleaner.



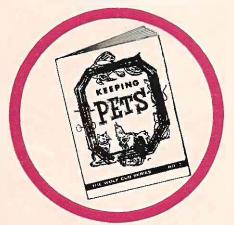
NOVEMBER 1961



THE CUB HOW-TO-DO-IT BOOK

Packed full of diagrams on how to make such things as Paper Masks, Boomerangs, Puzzles, Soap Carving, etc. 32 pages.

No. 20-231 Price 25c



KEEPING PETS



ROVER SCOUT RAMBLER BADGE BOOK

Describes the purpose of rambling, how to lay out the Log Book, mapping and what to put in the Log Book.

No. 20-706 Price 25c

THE CUB NATURE BOOK

All about trees, plants, birds, animals, gardening, stars, etc. Also provides a year 'round chart of seasonal activities.

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TAKE A LOOK AT THESE



COLLECTING

Covers a wide range of subjects such as stamps, coins, match folders, photographs, etc. Hints on mounting and storing collections.

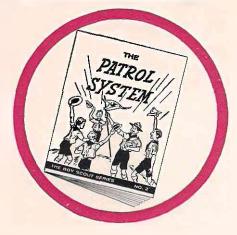
No. 20-234 (Available soon) Price____25c

Available from your Local Distributor,

THE PATROL SYSTEM

Describes all the important features: spirit, organization, meetings, Court of Honour, outdoor activities and the P.L.'s job.

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HANDY BOOKS!



COOKING

(Available mid-December) 32 illustrated pages dealing with fires, kitchen sanitation, recipes for all papular hike and camp menus.

No. 20-534 Price 25c

Scout Office or the Stores Dept., Ottawa



THE SCOUT IDEA BOOK

32 pages of projects such as camp stoves, Patrol boxes, pack frames, plaster casts and neckerchief slides, etc.

No. 20-531 Price.......25c



KNOTTING FOR SCOUTS

32 pages of clear text and diagrams on many knots including all those in Grade and Proficiency Badge requirements.

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ROVER SCOUTING

Deals with the principles, stages, badges, Vigil, Investiture. The clearest and most concise reference on Rover Scouting in Canada.

No. 20-707 Price 25c

Two articles in the May and June-July issues of *The Scout Leader* have led to a good many letters to the Editor, which we will find most helpful in our reconsideration of the Scout uniform.

Some points from the original report:

For many years Scout uniform has been a centre of controversy within the Movement.

Fundamentally the Scout uniform is a symbol of esprit de corps regardless of its appearance, but contingent upon acceptance. Any uniform can get its meaning from Scouting as it is. It cannot by itself give Scouting meaning.

May stress on uniform (and uniformity) not become an end in itself? Can symbolic values, "character" or "discipline", be created by exhortation or by external pressure? Are we trying to substitute such techniques for the kind of special training and co-operative action which are the real sources of such qualities and values?

Should unconsidered acceptance of the uniform be a measure or test of our commitment to Scouting?

The Scout uniform appears to lack adult content and is rarely, if ever, pictured as a symbol of manhood.

Complete official uniform is not worn by most Scouts most of the time.

At least three out of four Scouts feel that, for some ages, longs should be uniform. On the average they favour a change somewhere in the thirteenth year. It is even less acceptable in the eyes of parents.

Although the question of shorts and longs draws the greatest attention, other issues are involved and must be considered.

Scouting is the attributes of Frontiersmen, Backwoodsmen and Explorers, as B.-P. stated in Scouting for Boys. So let's get on with giving boys the activities which simulate the activities of the backwoodsman, the explorer, the frontiersman. Give them that and they won't care what they have to wear in order to participate.

If we are going to change our present uniform, let's keep it a little on the unusual side. Let's not make it easy to hide our light under a bushel. When a backwoodsman came to town with a six months' beard, fur cap, fringed jacket, beaded moccasins, etc., everyone knew, just by looking at him, that he was a self-reliant man, a self-sufficient man, a courageous man.

W. L. DEHARTE. A.D.C.

Hamilton, Ont.

The uniform is a symbol of the Promise, Law, Patrol System and the Court of Honour and it should be recognizable by Scouts everywhere. The purpose of a uniform is to identify membership in Scouting. To me,



this is more important than any other definition.

Arguments against our present uniform, especially the shorts, are conditioned by two points—practicability and difference from the normal. As the survey shows, the practical is taken care of by the boys themselves. They wear heavy underwear, longs, raincoats, ear muffs or anything else when it is sensible to do so. Boys are more practical than adults or infauts. There is nothing curious about the fact that one group were in favour of shorts but wore longs more often: (The Scout Leader, May 1961, p. 197).

Difference from the normal is the other argument. This results from self-consciousness and is really fear of ridicule. We shouldn't let this bother us because Scouting has such a good reputation universally. The people who ridicule Scouting because of its shorts will, if shorts are replaced by longs, find something else about Scouting to ridicule.

I doubt the wisdom of the Uniform Sub-Committee in producing findings from only two cities. This seems to be carrying "spot check" too far. Additionally, I don't think the opinions of parents and other adults carry too much weight. I am suspicious of anyone who is not registered [as a member of the Movement], and I would only really listen to Scouters and preferably Gilwellians.

I hope nothing will be done by the Movement in Canada [to change our uniform] without giving us all a chance to air our views

> GEORGE SMART, Regional Commissioner

Vancouver, B.C.

We Views may be aired by Scouters (including Committeemen and Council members), parents, other readers and other people interested in Scouting in Canada by writing to the Editors of The Scout Leader or by writing through the local and Provincial Councils to the Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee. Your letters are welcomed.—Ed.

· A boy wants to "belong" and to a large extent he expresses his membership through the clothes he wears. This "uniform" may be sloppy jeans and a black jacket, or it may be a top hat and a stiff collar, or indeed a cassock and surplice such as I've often seen out playing ball in the school yard beside the church. When a boy becomes



a Scout he will wear the Scout uniform proudly, if he has given his loyalty.

As to shorts, why worry? It so happens that this year there has been an outbreak of shorts among teen-agers—bermudas, clamdiggers, long shorts, short shorts, and dual purpose bathing suits. They have all braved the elements and the insects to display manly beauty, so why worry about Scout shorts?

(REV.) J. M. N. JACKSON, M.A., B.S.A.,

Scoutmaster

Toronto, Ont.

Parents have not had anything to say about what tests for First or Second Class should be, so why should their opinions be so valuable as far as uniforms go?

In reference to a certain age group in shorts and another in longs, it would be anodd-looking Troop.

ALLAN L. VICKERS, Scoutmaster.

Newcastle, N.B.

As long as I may be in Scouting (and I hope that will be a long time) I shall never forget the feeling of freedom which came when I first put on the uniform.

It was as if somebody had said to me: You can now put aside the stiff clothes of your working day. You can become a more free and flexible person, ready to take part in all kinds of adventure with the boys.

The uniform is distinctive, flexible, colourful, practical and well worth preserving as a hallmark of the strength of Canadian Scouting.

ALLAN BERNFELD, Scoutmaster.

Montreal, Quebec.'

Let us beware of false sentiment and false pride in tradition. Between 1907 and 1941 B.-P. changed both the uniform and the programme in many details and he was certainly prepared to make many concessions in order to reach a satisfactory conclusion.

ANTHONY WM. HARDING

Ancaster, Ont.

Our Troop, the 3rd Nelson, is an outdoor Troop, and as well as having an annual summer camp for the whole Troop, we have an "Adventure Journey" for some of the senior Scouts. This involves a hike of five days through unfamiliar country, covering between 35 and 50 miles on foot. On these hikes we wear our Scout uniform, and find it to be very practical. We have usually had one or two days of rain on these trips and it is on these days that we see how well designed the uniform is. The Stetson gives good shelter from the rain and snow as well as protection for the face when travelling through dense brush. The serge shorts and wool socks prove their worth when going through wet brush. They shed the water rather than soaking it up like denims do. It is a known fact that wool has warmth even though it does get wet. We find that if our feet are dry and our upper body is properly clothed, we are warm in spite of bare knees.

GORDON A. FLEMING, Scoutmaster.

Nelson, B.C.

Scouts on Stamps

About ten years ago, a number of people organized the Scouts on Stamps Society International for the purpose of co-ordinating interest in postage stamps which have been issued in honour of the Boy Scout Movement.

The society is not related to any national Scout organization but most of its 960 members in 34 countries are in Scouting.

Forty-six countries have issued stamps honouring Scouting and each year sees new issues appear. In addition, many countries authorize special postmarks and cancellations to honour Scouting events.

Membership in the society is open to any interested individual upon payment of \$2.50 annual dues. Each member receives the monthly SOSSI Journal free of charge.

Readers of *The Scout Leader* are cordially invited to write for a specimen copy of the SOSSI Journal and to consider membership in the society.

W. ARTHUR McKINNEY, Editor.

18 Ryan Rd., Highland Park New Jersey, U.S.A.

Lady Scoutmasters, too?

I am sure you will find B.-P. and many others give their women folk considerable credit for their success. When women can and do become members of the United Nations, Members of Parliament, ministers, practise law and medicine or enter into practically every line of business, profession and occupation, and when they coach hockey teams and become Lady Cubmasters, why should they be kept out of Scouts? Where there is a shortage of male leaders and assistants, women should be allowed

to assist leaders in whatever way they can to keep the Troop functioning.

(MRS.) C. DICKIE, Cubmaster.

Creelman, Sask.

Junior and Senior Scouting

The age span and interests of our Boy Scouts are too diverse for effective coordinated programme planning to the satisfaction of every Scout.

I think that the Boy Scouts of Canada should be divided into two separate Troops of Junior and Senior Scouts. All boys 15 years and over would be formed into Senior Scout Troops, perhaps with a distinctive type of Canadian head-gear.

The proficiency badge system should be brought up-to-date to conform to the requirements of today. Possibly new subjects such as hot rod cars, outboard motors, house building, wiring, plumbing, etc., should be introduced. Special Senior badges should be created, based on the Junior equivalent but of a much higher academic and technical standard. The Junior badge would be worn until the Senior equivalent was earned.

Perhaps it might be to our advantage to group the Senior badges into collective groups somewhat similar to the system used by British Senior Scouts. They have one collective badge which represents a whole group of badges on a similar theme. A gold bar is added below the collective badge for every badge passed in this category. For example, a Senior Scout passing the Camper Badge would wear the Open Air Collective Badge on his right arm and the Camper Badge would be shown as passed when recorded on his record card. When the Hiker Badge is gained a gold bar would be worn underneath the Open Air Collective Badge and the Hiker Badge would be recorded on the Scout's record card. The same procedure would be followed with other Open Air badges such as Camp Warden, Tracker, etc. Other collective badges might well be Scientist, Craftsman, Backwoodsman, etc. These Senior Scout badges would be of a distinctive shape, colour and/or design, to distinguish them from the Junior badges.

The Senior Scouts would have special Patrol names, perhaps those of Canadian statesmen, explorers, scientists, etc.

The formation of Senior Scout Troops would require the addition of more Scouters but I believe that the challenge would be sufficient to bring forward men of a high calibre to meet the situation.

Another much needed change for older boys in the Movement is in the requirements for Queen's Scout. In my opinion, a Scout should earn the Bushman's Thong before he can wear the Queen's Scout Badge. In this way, all Scouts would have demonstrated their proficiency in field Scouting as well as in service to the public.

In view of the fact that Scouts can become Rover Scouts at age 16½, it might be a good idea to reduce the age limit for entrance to Senior Scouts to age 14. This would fit in with the school educational outlook as well.

The main thing is that Senior Scouts should be able to enjoy their Scouting to the full without interference from their Junior brothers.

ANDREW BROWN, Scoutmaster.

Courtenay, B.C.

For example

A flagrant disregard for the Scout Law and all that Canadian Scouting stands for was rudely shown in an incident in a trading post near Gravenhurst last summer.

A Troop, complete with Scouter, showed up wearing odd bits of uniform. They were dirtier than a two year old making mud pies with a bucket of soot, and the aroma was beyond description.

The fact that the group consisted of Scouts was advertised by the loud impatient voice of the Scouter as he made quite certain that he was given proper billing.

Tourists in the trading post were shocked and disgusted at this behaviour.

As a Scouter, I was filled with shame and embarrassment. My only solace was in the glassy stare of a Polar bear rug and in a quiet prayer that I said for Scouting.

This display of lazy Scouting left me with a sick feeling of despair for those who try to be good Scouts.

As we go out-of-doors and frequent many beautiful places throughout the country, can we not do so as good examples of Canadian Scouting?

Membership in Scouting is a privilege and we should have enough pride in our Movement and in ourselves to keep this privilege untarnished.

> HARRY PARKER, Sea Scoutmaster.

London, Ont.

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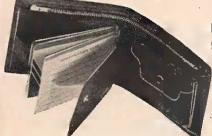
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