


JUNE/JULY 1965 VOL 42 NO 10

VENTURE INTO

CAMPING

the SCOUT leader

Gilwell.
Fossils.
Water Safety.
Camping.
Equipment.
Fishing.
Games.
Adventure.



the way to happiness

The secret of happiness is in knowing this: that we live by the law of expenditure. We find the greatest joy, not in getting, but in expressing what we are. There are tides in the ocean of life and what comes in depends on what goes out. The currents flow inward only where there is an outlet. Nature does not give to those who will not spend; her gifts are not loaned to those who will not use them. Empty your lungs, and breathe. Run, climb, work, and laugh; the more you give out the more you will receive. Be exhausted, and you shall be fed. Men do not really live for honours or for pay; their gladness is not in the taking and holding, but in the doing, the striving, the building, the living. It is a higher joy to teach than to be taught. It is good to get justice, but better to do it; fun to have things, but more fun to make them. The happy man is he who lives the life of love not for the honours it may bring, but for the life itself. **Anon.**

the Scout Leader

THE IDEA MAGAZINE FOR ALL SCOUTERS AND ADULT LEADERS OF THE MOVEMENT

CHIEF SCOUT
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL
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MEASURE OF A PROGRAM

A fisherman may use a tape measure, a carpenter may use a rule and a salesman may carry a memo from his manager. Each man uses something different to measure his work. The important thing is that *he does measure it* and thereby knows what he has achieved. When he knows what he has achieved, then he is able to set a goal for his next step, his improved performance, or his higher achievement.

A restatement of the aim and method of Scouting can be used to measure the value of many competitions, service projects, ceremonies, games and even camp duties in Scouting: —

"The aim of the Boy Scout movement is to help boys to build their character by providing opportunities for their spiritual, social, mental and physical growth. This aim is pursued by admitting boys to a voluntary fellowship that is based on the Scout promise and law, and by providing opportunities for them to convert these ideals into activities that are consistent with their growing maturity."

If we bait our hook with fun and adventure, if we try to build better lives in the community, if we promote a healthy way of life for young people, we should take time to see how our results measure up. We think that this restatement is one of the best measurements to use.

Sometime during the afternoon of Friday, September 10th, heavily laden cars will start from many parts of Ontario on a journey which will culminate at Blue Springs, near Acton. All of the travellers will have one thing in common—they will be Scouters who have taken Wood Badge training and who wear the beige neckerchief with the MacLaren tartan on the point, denoting a Gilwell Scouter. The equipment carried by the station wagons and cars will vary somewhat from that taken when camping with the troop, pack or crew, for this is the holiday weekend looked forward to throughout the whole year by Gilwellians. The comforts they carry with them would make the experienced Scout blanch.

Saturday morning will see many more arrivals to swell the group to over 500 for the official opening of the 15th Ontario Gilwell Reunion at 10 a.m.

In 1950, forty Gilwellians got together for the first reunion and the numbers have swelled year by year until 490 attended last year. The dates for this year's reunion are September 10, 11 and 12. Those eligible to attend are those who hold the Wood Badge. It is not necessary to have taken Wood Badge training at Blue Springs, as many have, nor even that the applicant took his or her training in Ontario. It is a common sight to see Gilwellians from many other parts of Canada and the United States, while a few even visit from other lands. All who wear the Gilwell neckerchief are brothers and sisters here and the meetings and renewals of old friendships which take place during the weekend are a sight never to be forgotten.

The dizzying, rushing gait at which all moved during their Wood Badge training is forgotten here, and while there is always a well planned program laid on by the committee, the last few years have featured a generous allotment of time for renewing acquaintances.

The program provides inspiration and encouragement at a time when the packs, troops and crews are embarking on their new season and when the Scouters can best use this moral support. Included this year, as in other years, is a tour of Blue Springs as well as the election of the new Reunion Committee.

Of particular interest to pack Scouters will be a display of handicrafts by Scouters of Rochester, U.S.A., headed by Angelo Alfieri, who has attended many reunions in the past.

Highlight of the weekend's program will be the keynote address at 10.30 Saturday morning which will be delivered by Sister Mary Andrew Hartmann, of the Order of the Grey Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, from Pembroke. Sister Mary Andrew is a lecturer at the School of Psychology and Education, University of Ottawa, and school psychologist for the Ottawa Separate School Board. She knows and has a genuine liking for Scouting, having spoken at many conferences throughout the province. A witty and entertaining speaker of the highest calibre, Sister Mary Andrew is also a warm and understanding person who provides a keen insight into the character of boys in the age group covered by the Scout program. Many times Scouters have made known their desire to learn more about the psychology of the boys. This is sometimes difficult to arrange but the fact has to be granted that if we are to teach boys and help them form their character, even more important than skills is a knowledge of the boy himself. There is no doubt whatever that those listening to Sister Mary Andrew as she addresses the Reunion will learn a great deal. No one should miss this experience which will be long remembered by those fortunate enough to attend.

Blue Springs training camp consists of 100 acres of beautifully wooded country and is located one mile south of highway No. 7, midway between the towns of Acton and Rockwood. It derives its name from a body of water which is fed from a series of springs. This water remains



Gilwell Reunion

a constant 40° to 45° even during the hottest day of summer and is the source of drinking water for the camp. The soil beneath the springs is blue in color.

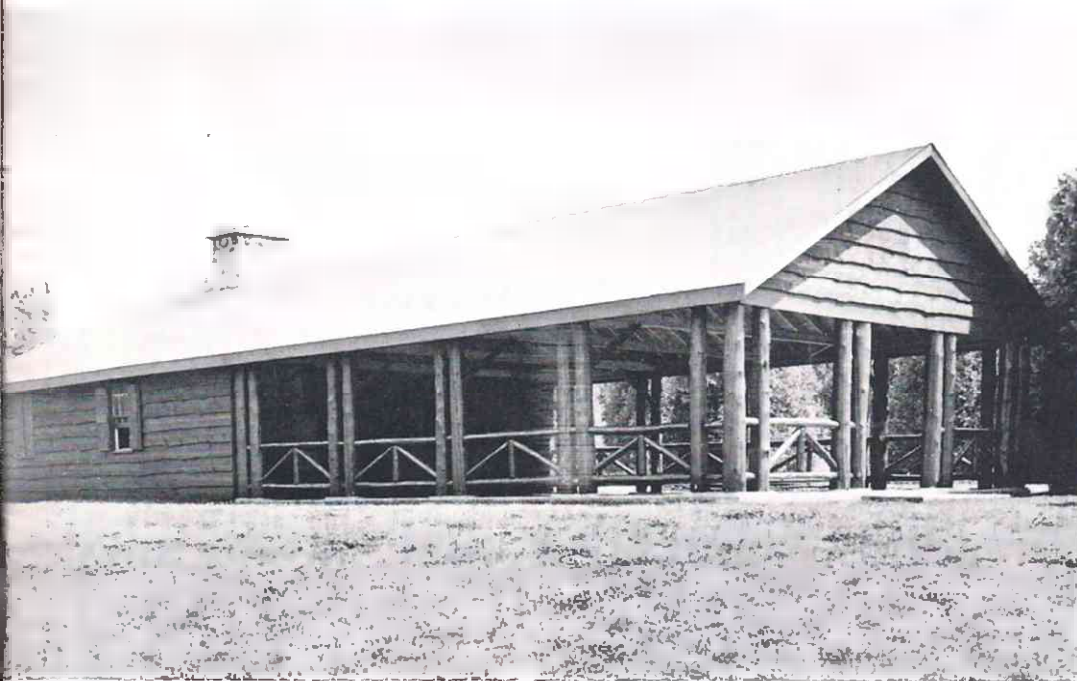
Space does not allow a full description of this beautiful camp with its modern facilities and buildings, its beautiful trees and secluded patrol camping sites. Suffice it to say that it is extremely beautiful and those who visit it can never erase its sights and sounds from their minds and hearts.

The first training course was held here in 1937. Since then the beautiful evergreens surrounding the main field have echoed to the voices of well over 3500 Scouters who have taken their Wood Badge training here.

Gilwellians have common standards of behaviour and Scout training, and when they meet around the council fires in the long evenings to sing together, or when they seat themselves quietly in the beautiful outdoor chapel on the hill to worship, they are renewed in body and in spirit. This feeling of comradeship in the greatest movement for boys in the world, this sense of dedication which they all have, is refurbished and renewed during this September



by
Jack A. Guest



weekend, and they return tired in body but with a great swelling pride of spirit to their homes, their packs, their troops and their crews, ready to carry on this wonderful work for another year with vigour and skill.

If you are a Gilwellian from any place on earth, find yourself a place on the ground at the council fire of the great Ontario Gilwell Reunion September 10 to 12. I'll see you there. ❀

1. The F. C. Irwin Memorial Chapel. 2. The main gate and the Block House. 3. The Ebor Park pavilion, newly erected building on the new troop site. 4. Sister Mary Andrew Hartmann

(1, 2, 3) photo Colin M. Clarke, R.S.L. (4) photo John Evans.

SOMETHING NEW IN SCOUTER TRAINING

by Frank Phripp

Significant changes are being introduced into Scouting, changes in age structure, in badge systems, in leadership techniques, in program and so on. What is the impact of these changes on Scouter training?

One of the most important changes in Scouting has been the introduction of a program section for boys in the age range 14-17 years. The natural consequence of this has been the development of a training course for Scouters working with this age group. The substance of this course is contained in a booklet entitled "Guide to a Basic Course for Scouters of Older Boy Sections" which is now available to trainers.

The New Emphasis

The period of intensive study and self-analysis in the Boy Scouts of Canada, extending over the past five years has indicated, among other things, a need for shifts in emphasis in some things we do and in the way we do them. Thus the new emphasis in training is designed to help leaders gain an appreciation of some things that have been taken for granted before, - things that are at the very core of successful execution of their leadership function - no matter what activity their fellows happen to be undertaking.

The Scout program is intended to be adapted to meet local needs. But to be able to adapt wisely, one must know the "whys" of program

as well as the "hows". Accordingly the new training course undertakes to make it clear to Scouters why each portion of material is important to them in their work with young men. If Scouters can genuinely appreciate the fundamental importance of what they are undertaking they will be more likely to adapt to the needs of their own boys in the way which will be most helpful to them.

Fundamentals of Leadership

Another factor emerging from our studies has been a greater awareness and appreciation of the implications in Scouting leadership of current understanding of human relationships, of human development and of the process of learning. Thus the emphasis of the new course is on skills in human relationships rather than on manual skills. Scouters will have opportunities to develop their understanding of how to work with boys - how to build the atmosphere in which boy members may grow in stature and independence, and in which they will come to look upon their Scouter as someone from whom they may seek sound and fair counsel as they go on about their business.

To provide opportunities for Scouter trainees to experience and practise some of these relationship skills, the course guide also suggests methods for handling sessions which encourage trainee participation. Telling people facts has little effect; they must learn them in situations

where their relevance is immediately seen or felt. Emphasis is therefore placed on techniques which involve the course members actively, including discussions, case studies and role playing.

Although the emphasis has shifted to leadership skills there is provision in the course for developing program ideas. In this area, appropriate activities may be discussed and the resources of the community, in terms of people and things, explored. As you know there is at present no formal program content for this age group. Older boy sections, where they are operating, are determining their own activities. The course staff planning a course for Scouters of these sections will therefore also determine the content and emphasis for this part of the course.

Boys in this section must play an active role in determining their activities and it is expected that the Scouter will see that they are real and challenging. Being the boys' own choices the activities will be widely varied. Clearly we are not going to teach Scouters how to do the many specialized activities which may be chosen. Rather, they must understand their group of boys and be able to provide the assistance which will marshal the community resources in a manner which will best meet the goals that the fellows have established. The new training course is intended to help in this way by developing understanding of people and how they work together - on anything!

For All Leaders

The new course is the first in Canadian Scouting to incorporate a direct extensive treatment of understanding people and the processes of leadership. Some districts have been using this type of material in their training on a trial basis during the last few years and they have found that it is applicable not only for Scouters who are working with older boys but for all Scouters, whether their boys are Cubs, Scouts or Rovers. Accord-

(continued on page 23)

"We bought him a drink, and..."

by Oliver O'Canaghan

He was dirty. And of course he needed a long, cool drink as soon as we reached town. He had been out in the hills all night and during the day it had been hot and dusty tramping along dim trails, so it was no wonder that he was possessed of a raging Okanagan thirst. But that was all he was possessed of. He didn't have a penny to his name, so I wasn't surprised when he put his pride in his pocket and put the "touch" on me for the price of a drink. I had already decided that I would make an exception in this case and give him what he wanted. There was that about him that seemed to trust us for help. And as you know, this is a thing most difficult to resist. So we financed his drink.

We did more than that. We took him home with us, ran a tub for him, urged him to get out of his dirty clothes and relax his tired limbs in a long, luxurious soak. While he was doing that, - and we were taking vicarious delight in the sounds of relief and contentment emanating

from the bathroom - we laid out fresh, clean clothes and prepared a hearty meal, so that nothing should be lacking in the adventurer's refreshment.

But the drink, the bath, the clean clothes, the hearty meal, culminated in an overpowering drowsiness that demanded and could not be denied, a soft bed in a quiet room, so this too must be provided. Shortly, all was quiet. My wife and I slipped into the room and he was fast asleep. Clothes scattered all over the floor, where he had cast them off. We picked up his knee pants, sweat shirt, red and blue neckerchief and his green cap. Our little Cub was home at last, from his first camp with the Pack!

Thank you, Leaders. Thank you very much. You took good care of him as he passed another milestone.

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By C. Walton Johnson

THE ORGANIZED summer camp is an institution designed to provide a growth experience for children and youth, in an outdoors setting in which the resources of nature and human personalities are used to enrich an unregimented program of fun, recreation, adventure and inspiration.

Organized camping has gone through several transitional periods since 1881 when Ernest Balch first conceived of the summer camp as a way of life for boys during the summer. Early camps were nature-oriented and child-centered. The need for an organized program was not apparent. Life in the woods, on a lake, close to nature, under good leadership, was considered program enough when camps were small.

A rapid increase in the number of camps and campers necessitated greatly expanded physical facilities. Varied and comprehensive programs replaced the informal, nature-oriented program of earlier days. There is today a great variety among summer camps — some are simple and rustic, others have fine buildings and elaborate equipment. Even so, four basic requirements for a good summer camp remain, unchanged: a wilderness setting, adequate shelter, good food and good leadership.

Camping, a comparatively new movement in the field of education and child guidance, is still in the process of developing a philosophy. Many of the more thoughtful and perceptive leaders of the camping movement agree that the summer

camp does have a unique and distinctive mission and the status of an educational service for children and youth.

The camping philosophy set forth in this article is based on the concept that a child's primary need is growth-as-a-person. The validity of this philosophy has been tested through the years and its effectiveness has been verified by the power of the better camps to change the lives of boys and girls and help them become finer men and women.

A basic tenet in this philosophy is that the summer camp, by virtue of its controlled environment and isolated location, and through its capacity to deal with the whole life of the child under the most favorable conditions, is peculiarly fitted to pro-

build a camping **AROUND EACH CHILD'S NEEDS**

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mote the growth of the camper as a person. This philosophy of camping prescribes for the summer camp a role that transcends providing recreation, amusement and the teaching of activity skills.

The camp that sets out to implement this growth-as-a-person philosophy will be confronted with some imperatives among which are:

The necessity of superior leadership. The character growth of campers cannot be expected to transcend the resources of character in counselors and directors.

Strong emphasis on personal counseling and guidance. It is evident that high quality leadership is a primary requisite for sound counseling and guidance.

Special attention to the personal

philosophy

interests and needs of the campers. Here again superior leadership is indispensable.

Directors who believe in this concept of the mission of the summer camp will adopt, as their first criterion of leadership, positive attractive personality and integrity of character. Activity skill in a counselor is important, but it is secondary to personality and character.

A director and his staff should also decide which they consider more important — the program or the camper as a person. Each director should ask himself: am I thinking primarily in terms of the camper and his needs as a person, or in terms of his needs as an athlete, or a swimmer, or a rider? Should the program and camp life be geared to acquiring activity skills or to the personal growth of the camper?

This philosophy of camping does not imply that the recreational and fun aspects of camping should be neglected, or even de-emphasized, nor should there be any less attention given to the teaching of activity skills. Indeed, this "plus quality" of the camping experience could not be achieved without a full and adequate provision for a varied activity program under wise guidance and strong, highly skilled leadership.

This philosophy of camping, however, does call for an unregimented camp life. Personal growth is best stimulated by the opportunity to think, to plan, to choose, to make decisions, and by the freedom to exercise initiative, which is not permitted under a regimented program. Conformity leads to the common deno-

minator of mediocrity, regimentation stifles initiative, creativity thrives only in an atmosphere of freedom. Good organization and definite scheduling of activities, however, are necessary for smooth operation.

It is not the program so much as the way the program is conducted. It is not just having a staff member for every four campers, as much as it is the concern, the commitment and the dedication of the staff. In a word, it is whether a director and his staff can see beyond activities, daily routines and schedules and think in terms of those intangibles that enrich personality and strengthen character. It is evident that such a staff must be composed of superior men and women. Herein lies the crux of the whole matter: this growth-as-a-person ob-

jective can be achieved only through the medium of men and women who have already achieved this growth in their own lives.

Growth as a person involves not only physical growth and physical skills, mental growth and intellectual achievements, but growth also in general maturity: i. e. social graces, good attitudes, self-confidence, self-reliance, resourcefulness, emotional stability, sense of values, moral convictions, religious faith and a sound philosophy of life. The true measure, then, of the value of a summer camp experience for a child is — How much has he grown as a person and how much will he continue to grow in the right direction as a result of that experience?

The true value of a camp experience is largely determined by the extent to which a camper has had a growth experience in the following areas:

Friendliness: Is he more friendly, more socially acceptable; does he make friends more easily? Is he a better child in the home, more thoughtful of parents, kinder to brothers and sisters?

Happiness: Is he happier? Does he have a brighter outlook on life, more zest for living?

Habits: Are his habits more constructive to his own health and welfare, and to the welfare and pleasure of those with whom he associates?

Self-confidence: Does he have a clearer sense of his own worth? Does he tackle a job with more self-assurance?

Self-reliance: Is he more self-re-

liant, more capable of taking care of himself, better able to take things in his stride?

Resourcefulness: Is he more resourceful, more creative, more capable of using his leisure time wisely, less subject to boredom and loneliness?

Sense of moral values: Does he have a clearer sense of moral values, of right and wrong? Is he more conscientious?

Responsiveness to religious worship: Do things spiritual seem to have more meaning for him; is he more interested in worship services; is he more reverent, more respectful of holy places and sacred things?

Let us think of this growth as the great business of youth. Moreover, let us think of this growth, which includes the awakening of spiritual responses, as a maturing process which does not end with adolescence. Growth, so understood, is the essence of a continuing life which increasingly transcends the material aspects of man's existence. Only a program and guidance which embraces the total life of the camper will encourage this kind of growth.

In our concern that youth *must* have a "good time," rate high in athletics and make high grades in school, have we not overlooked the fact that many of our youth, certainly those with the greatest promise, have higher goals for themselves? These young people are earnestly searching for answers to momentous questions such as:

How can I make a wise choice of a vocation? How can I plan for a successful marriage? Can I be honest in a society that condones dishonesty? What shall I do about premarital sex relations? How can I have a good time and be generally liked without compromising my sense of values?

Many of these young people have found a new happiness and a deeper sense of security as they have worked out a sound philosophy of life with the help of guidance counselors. The camp setting approximates the ideal for dealing with such questions.

Life in a well run, unregimented summer camp is, for most children, the most natural, the most nearly normal and the most satisfying life they ever have. Such a life is an antidote for nerve tension, frustrations and emotional instability. Happy memories of fun-filled, care-free adventurous days in summer camp are a priceless legacy that adds joy to

(continued on page 23)

While this article appears to be about large camps, we believe that its message is vital to all those concerned with Cub and Scout camping. Editor, The Scout Leader.

fossil hunting

by A. J. Tasker

- 10 Exploring nature is an exciting, adventurous journey into the world of plants and animals, rocks and minerals.

In the area which surrounds Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, also the greater part of Lake Huron, there are a number of fossils of popular interest. If you live in one of these regions you will have little difficulty in obtaining specimens of one or more of the fossils to be mentioned.

Water percolating through rocks carries mineral matter such as silica and calcium carbonate in solution. When such water comes in contact with the remains of animals and plants in sand, clay or other rocks, out of contact with the air, it tends to bring about changes in them, sometimes replacing the remains, particle by particle with mineral matter. In other words the remains become petrified or turned into stone. Petrified shells, bones and other remains, especially if they represent extinct forms, are known as "fossils." Bones and shells are, however, frequently preserved in the rocks without having undergone much change. The name "fossil" is applied to them as well as to the petrified varieties. Originally the term fossil had a wider meaning and included minerals. It was applied to anything dug out of the earth!

Many animals extract calcium carbonate from water to form their hard parts. On the death of such organisms, these parts resist decay, and in the course of time by their accumulation large masses of shells

and other structures are formed. Such masses are classed as rocks. Since they are composed essentially of calcium carbonate, they are known as limestone.

Certain limestones are built up of shells and other calcareous remains loosely cemented together. Chemical changes are also brought about in such limestones through the action of water. Shells may be completely dissolved and replaced by other material from solution. Limestones are, however, a greater storehouse for fossils. Shells and other hard parts of animals are frequently preserved in such a way as to show all the delicate markings and structures of the original. From the character of the fossils enclosed in the rocks it can be proved that climates different from the present have existed in various regions.

Many farmers, quarrymen, and others can assist you in your search for fossils. They are frequently interested by the forms they find in the rocks, especially if these resemble living animals and plants. Visit quarries, clay banks and sand pits and see if you can find a few fossils. You will be able to get them in some of the boulders of fragmental rocks in your neighborhood, if you do not have access to quarries.

In examining clay banks or sand pits you will frequently find shells of snails, clams, and other small animals, and at times the bones or skeletons of larger animals. You may also find in clay banks or sand pits some curious masses or nodules, which are commonly called "concretions." Some of them may

prehistoric skeletons for cubs to discover

simulate shells or other animal remains. The more curious of them have been called "fairy stones."

The fossils which attract the greatest attention from quarrymen are known as "trilabites." These belong to an extinct group of animals allied to the horse-shoe crab and the cray-fish. Some of these fossils bear a resemblance to bull-frogs.

The "Crinoids" comprise the various so called "sea-lilies" formation now almost extinct. The crinoids are attached to the sea-floor by a comparatively long flexible stem. The flower-like top is much rarer in the fossil state than are fragments of the stem, which occur in great abundance in some rocks. Fragments of the stems of crinoids (stone lilies) have been used for beads.

Then there is a group of "Mollusca". Many of the members of this group resemble living forms, these are called "Brachiopods", "Gasteropods" and "Cephalopods." Some of these animals have straight and others coiled shells. There are other fossils which have long excited popular interest, but those mentioned will give an idea of the mistakes which are commonly made concerning the character of extinct animals.

In all districts there are exposures of clay, sand, gravel and limestone. Let us visit some of these deposits and thus make our study practical. It is hoped we will not confine our attention merely to reading these few comments when the great book of nature lies open before us.

Good luck and good hunting in your search for fossils. ❁

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As ships are known by their boats, so boats should be known by their ropes. This applies particularly to those fortunate enough to own motor boats and launches.

The following instructions and diagrams show how to make up bow and stern lines that will be a credit to the owners of the boats concerned.

The usual method for making up boats' lines is to splice an eye in one end and back splice the other. Of course, the ends work out in time and become untidy and unseamanlike.

Here is a method of producing an eye **without tucks running down the rope** and therefore no resulting ends to work free.

Unlay the rope for two full spans, and put on a four turn whipping (this will later be hidden in the work. Make up the ends of the strands into fine cones with cellulose tape as in Fig. 1. At the point in the standing part of the rope where you have decided to form the eye, carry the ends through the rope, producing a crow's foot, each strand coming out between two others equally as in Fig. 1a.

Now very carefully, and not too tightly, form a wall knot and crown it. Follow the strands through twice more and work all very tightly by using a pair of long-nosed pliers and anchoring the ends in a vise. Hammer down with a billet of wood, finishing up as in Fig. 2. Soak the rope overnight and then trim off the ends.

12 Where the rope works in the fairlead, stitch on a white canvas sleeve. Place a turkshead knot at the top and bottom, red on one side and green on the other (for port and starboard). The finished rope will appear as in Fig. 3.

The inboard end of the rope should be fitted with a white canvas cover (like a finger cot) stitched on neatly, with the appropriate coloured turkshead knot to complete it.

Of course, if you have spent a lot on **woven terelene** rope, you will be unable to complete the foregoing

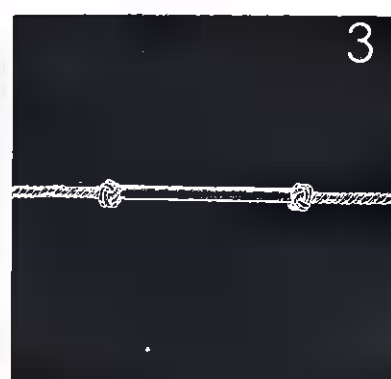
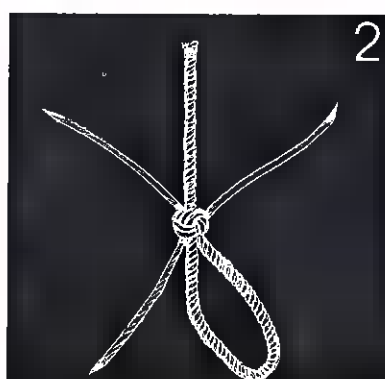
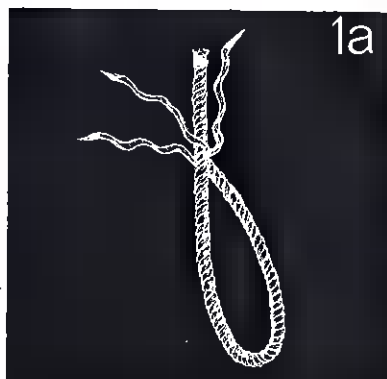
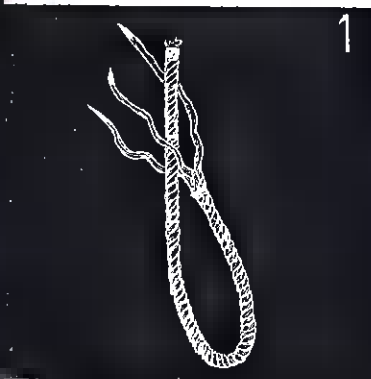


instructions, and the following instructions must be followed in making the eye.

Tease out the end of your woven rope to about six to nine inches. Fashion the eye to the size required and, making an opening in the standing part of the rope with a marlin-spike, carry a part of the teased out end through the opening. Continue doing this right down the rope, gradually tapering until all the ends are lost.

Clap on a good marlin or West Country whipping, serve strongly, and finish with one turkshead knot close to the joint and another lower down. ❀

fine lines



SCOUT SCOPE

The 1st Burlington, Ont., group will celebrate its 50th Anniversary this September.

Former members are asked to contact Mr. Geo. Johnson, 2041 Wellington St., Burlington, Ontario.

The British Columbia Gilwell Reunion will be at Camp Barnard on Vancouver Island, September 4-6, 1965. All Gilwellians are invited to attend. Registration (with \$5 fee) should be sent to Mrs. Kay Cleghorn, 550 View Royal Ave., Victoria, B. C., by July 19.

Scouts invited to adventure camps - The Ontario Government has invited older Boy Scouts to take part in a series of adventure camps in the far north. Purpose of the camps is to enable Indian

boys and non-Indian boys to work and live together and learn from one another; to prepare campsites and trails for tourists; and to locate good fishing spots. Each camp will be attended by five Indian boys from the far north, five from the south, plus five Indian Scouts and five non-Indian Scouts. Scouts will travel by train to Nakina in the Chapleau area, then by airlift to a camp in the Hudson Bay - James Bay area, where the rivers run "down north."

National Safety League of Canada provides boating course - There is a lot more to boating than steering and regulating speed, says Gay McLaren, general manager of the National Safety League of Canada. This year, the league is again offering a course in better boating to all organizations con-

cerned with Canadian boating. "These groups are now forming plans for their warm-weather activities and our course should be included in those plans."

The Better Boating Course, jointly sponsored by NSL and the Allied Boating Associations, with approval from the federal Department of Transport, features such topics as language of boating, laws, maximum load and horsepower recommendations, equipment, signalling, maneuvering, handling, navigation aids, safety tips for boat trailers, scuba diving, water skiing and others.

The course is available from provincial safety organizations, or write the National Safety League of Canada, 30 Driveway, Ottawa 4, Ont.

A German Student Remembers Scouting Experience - Hans-Gerd Kuxdorf, a twenty-one-year-old German student, who spent eleven months at the University of Waterloo on an exchange scholarship, recently wrote in an open letter to the university, "The highlight of my summer program was a . . . one-week canoe trip in Algonquin. I was invited to join a Kitchener (the 12th) Scout group . . . and we had a glorious time in the remoteness of the park, where nature is still unspoiled and in its original state. I will never forget those beautiful days and I only wish I could take Algonquin Park itself with me to Germany instead of only the slides I have made."

If there are students visiting in your area, will you invite them to share in some summer Scouting?

Hand-knit Boy Scout Sweater

It's new and it's authentic! **Authority for the use of the Boy Scout emblem has been given by Boy Scouts of Canada.* So quick to knit from big n' bulky Nordic Sportsman wool; showerproof, hard-wearing, ideally suited to the rigors of an active out-

door life! Comfortable, handsome. Each Kit contains English and French knitting instructions and graphs, zipper and wool. Sizes from 8 to 44. Ask for the *Authorized Boy Scout Sweater Kit wherever hand knitting wool is sold.



Lady Galt
by
NEWLANDS-HARDING

1. Aboard an aquascooter a sportsman circa 19?? zips past an underwater hotel in one scene of the General Motors Futurama ride at the New York World's Fair, 1964-65.—*U.S. Information Agency*. 2. The "Hadassah"—Hebrew University Medical Centre in Jerusalem.—*Embassy of Israel*. 3. The Parish Church, Bakewell, Derbyshire.—*U.K. Information Service*.

This Summer's Adventurers

The new Maple Leaf on white will be flying in the camps of Canadian Contingents to jamborees and 'Ramborees' in some foreign lands this summer. Troops and crews are planning some BIG outings across the deep waters—or just across our southern border.

The Derbyshire Ramboree, July 31–Aug. 7, has enlisted 56 Canadian participants. It is the Derby Ram Scout song, popular with scouts in Britain, that inspired the name 'Ramboree' for a rally in that county.

But with twice the air space to cross and four times the land space to cover, the contingent to the Israeli national jamboree will have a much more exciting trip. On their program is scheduled a visit to Paris and surrounding locations in France, an 'en route' to London via bus and

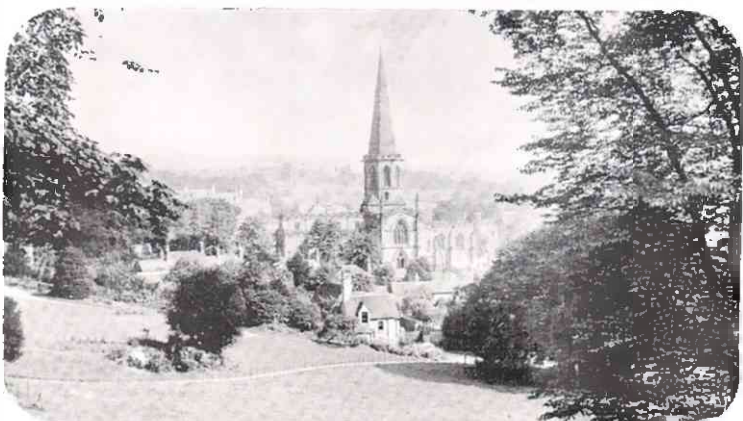
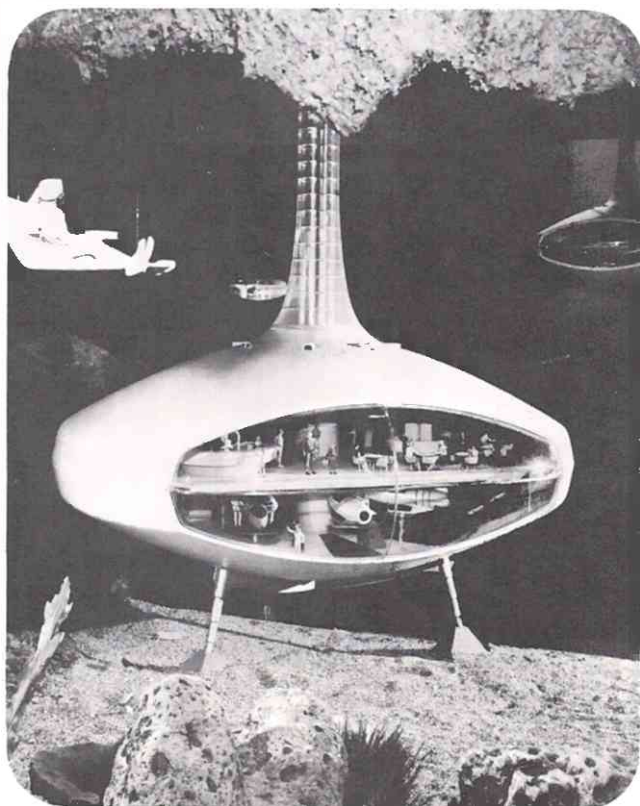
boat, and sightseeing around that city, and—most interesting—a tour of the Holy Land and Galilee. They will see what life is like in an Israeli Kibbutzim (collective farm) and will eye witness the unusual process of development and construction being done in that country. Also hikes, special performances and ceremonies, and folk dancing are included in the program. The campsite for this jamboree will be near Tel Aviv, from Aug. 9–13. For our Canadian Scouts the enterprise will mean the best part of a month of adventure.

The 17th Troop of Mt. Hamilton, Ont. is planning a three week trip to England in August. Twelve Scouts will be taking part. In England they will live for part of the time in the homes of the people and see how they

live. Then they will camp with an English troop in central England. Lastly they will be visiting the sights in London.

Other contingents have registered for: The Swedish national jamboree, July 30–Aug. 9, with nine members; the European rover moot to be held in Sweden, Aug. 3–20, 40 members; the Micro Moot, in Kandersteg, Switzerland July 18–Aug. 14, 32 members; and the New York World's Fair, July/Aug., 60 members. The contingent attending the N.Y. World's Fair will be in Service Patrols.

This is what some Scout adventurers are planning for the summer. And many more will undoubtedly be planning activities in closer to home settings, that are nevertheless exciting and worthwhile. ♣



LIVELY WATERS

Reprinted by request, from Tout Droit, Eclaireurs de France.

Here are a number of "patrol size" projects from the Boy Scouts of France.

The projects illustrated here can be fun to build and, as long as they are carefully and well-constructed, they can be used by many campers for several days or even weeks.

There is a valuable training experience for a patrol in planning, making diagrams, obtaining equipment and materials, examining the site, and building one or more of these objects.

Since these are related to waterfront activity, plans should be approved by your Water Safety Committee.

In this connection, patrols should be advised to use good quality rope, spars and planking. This is an important safety factor.

Before Camp

Each patrol should have a firm decision on the project that it plans to build.

If it is possible, the patrol should visit the camp in order to have an up-to-date idea of the conditions at the waterfront. This will also give the Scouts an opportunity to see what material is available on the site.

Permission to construct projects at the waterfront should be obtained from the owners of the site. If it is clear that plans are well made and that the projects will be valuable to the camp program, permission will be granted in most cases.

For one or several reasons, it may be wise to prefabricate some parts of the waterfront projects.

Before you leave for camp, make sure that all materials are either packed with the camp gear or will be available at the camp site.

At Camp

The waterfront projects should be installed early in the camp program in order that they will be available for maximum use during the entire camp period.

Water safety precautions must be observed at all times and the projects should be checked regularly to ensure that they are in safe operating condition.

When the camp period draws to a close, patrols should plan to dismantle their projects, dispose of the material and restore the waterfront area to a tidy natural condition.

Construction Hints

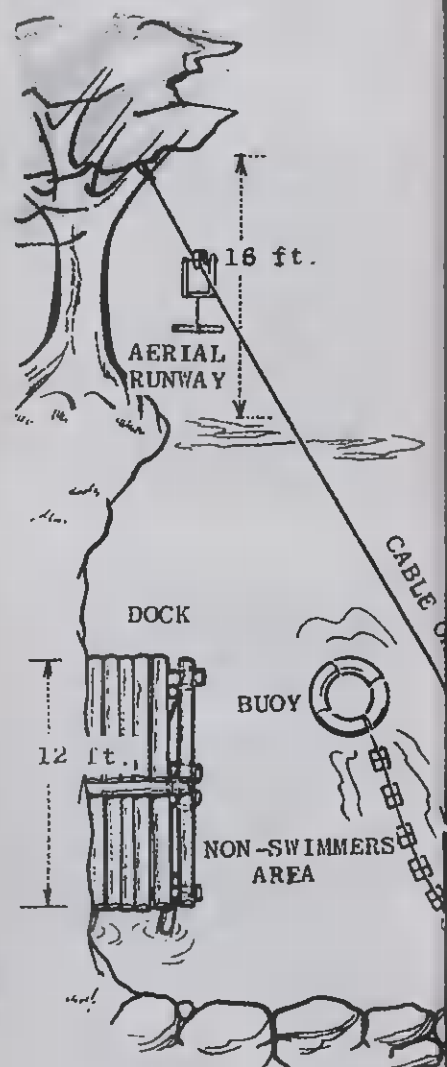
Spars should have the bark removed and they should be resilient, that is, capable of springing back if they are subject to stress. Avoid using woods that are brittle and crack easily such as willow and poplar.

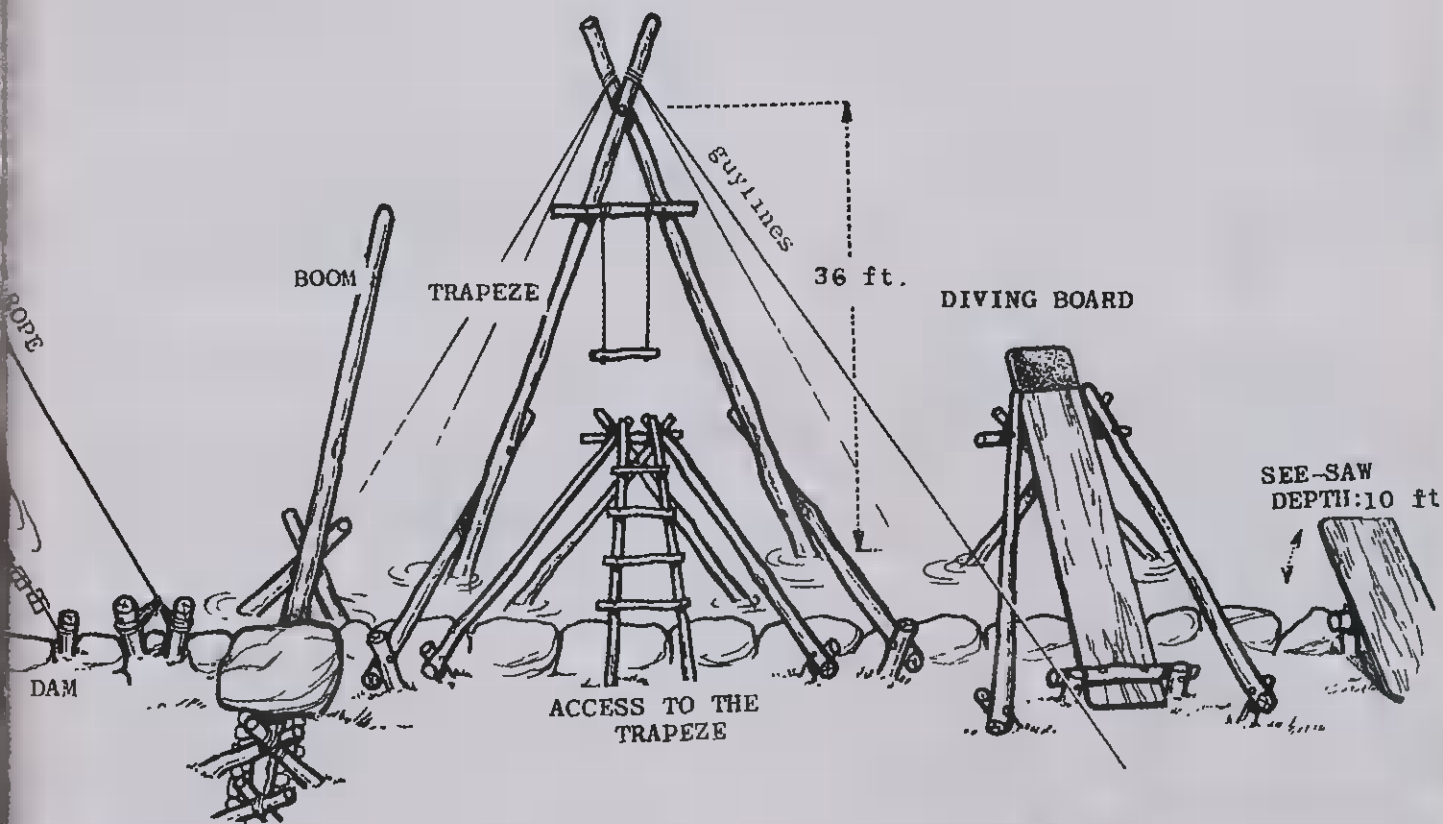
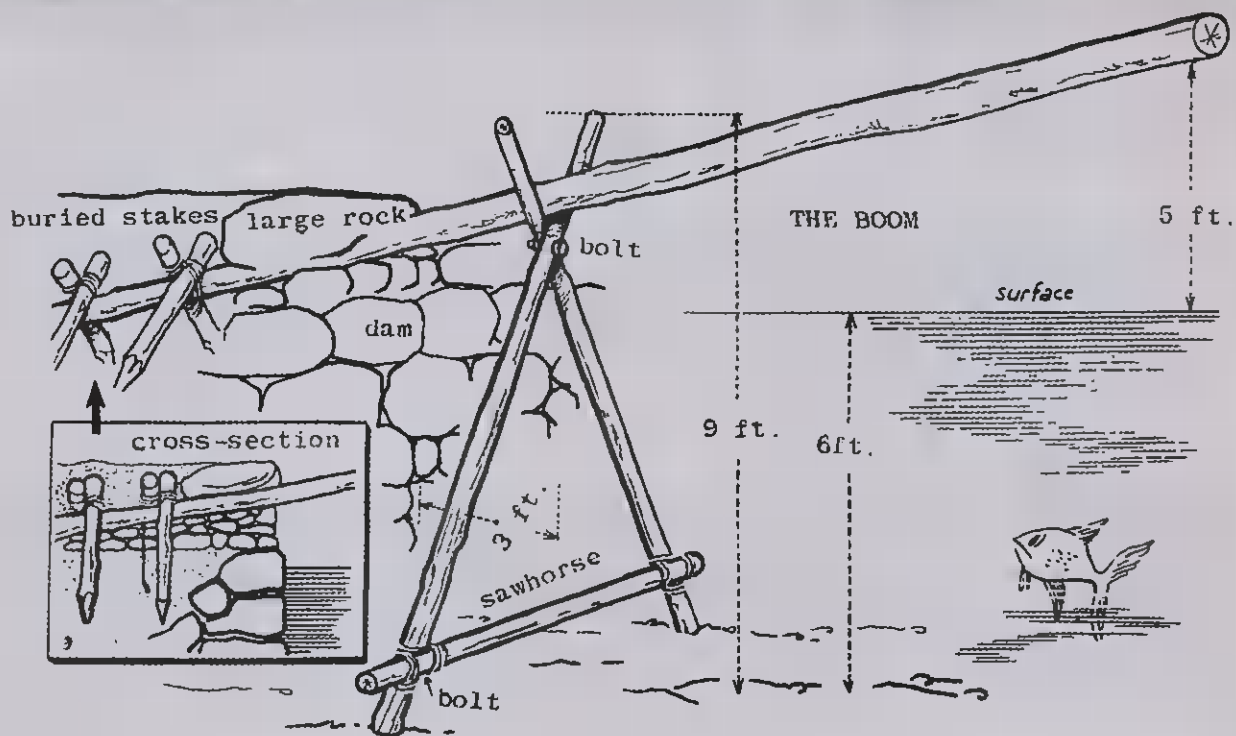
The bed of the waterfront should be examined carefully to determine what support it gives.

Eliminate sharp corners and edges that may be hazardous to swimmers; e.g. pad the end of the diving board.

Wood or plastic floats may be used instead of empty oil cans around the boundary of the non-swimmers area.

Check all lashings and anchoring points at least once a day. Changes in temperature, sustained stress, the effects of sun and water and use by campers will make it necessary to carry out periodic repairs if the projects are to remain in good working condition. ❀





Progress Report for 1964

The 1964 Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada was presented at the Annual Meeting, held in Ottawa, on May-7, 1965.

Events

The report contains brief accounts of the 4th National Sailing Regatta, Canadian participation in the Sixth National Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; the Ninth Scottish Jamborette at Blair Athol; the Explorer Delegate Conference at Lawrence, Kansas; and the Seventh Australian Jamboree. Jamborees held by provincial Scout councils for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Manitoba and Northwest Ontario are also noted.

National Headquarters

Summaries of the year's activities of the various services at National Headquarters - Administration, Information, Personnel, Program, Publications, Relationships, Research and Supply - are presented in the Annual Report by Chief Executive Fred J. Finlay.

Appreciations

Lieut.-Gen. Howard D. Graham, President of the National Council expresses appreciation to the following on behalf of the Executive Committee: Government House staff; the Government of Canada; provincial and civic governments; those who provided financial support; provincial, regional and district Scout councils; volunteer workers; the press; the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; the Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters; the Canadian Red Cross; the St. John Ambulance Association; the Royal Life Saving Society Canada; the Girl Guides of Canada; and the executive staff of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the National Council was held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario on Friday, May 7, 1965. Lieut.-Gen. Howard D. Graham was in the chair.

Lieut.-Gen. H. D. Graham, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., E.D., Q.C., of Oakville was re-elected president of the National Council; Mr. R. C. Stevenson, O.B.E., C.A., of Montreal and Mr. D. A. Thompson, Q.C., of Winnipeg were re-elected vice presidents.

Re-elected to office were A. J. Frost, F.C.A., Ottawa: Honorary Secretary; Fletcher W. Troop, Ottawa: Honorary Treasurer; John C. Osborne, Q.C., Ottawa, Honorary Counsel; and Earle T. Moore, Montreal: International Commissioner.

An audio-visual report of Canadian Scouting events of 1964 was given to the meeting by Chief Executive Fred J. Finlay.

From the President

In his address to the meeting, President Graham congratulated the Prince Edward Island Provincial Council for generously and efficiently acting as host to the Fourth National Sailing Regatta. He also commended the same council and the councils of Manitoba and Northwest Ontario, and New Brunswick for carrying out successful jamborees in 1964.

General Graham expressed the hope that the wide and enthusiastic acceptance of Canadian Boy magazine was the omen of an early solution to the magazine's financial problems.

Commending the co-operation between the Boy Scouts of Canada and the Canadian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association and the Royal Life Saving Society Canada, he said, "It should be our determination to bring to Scouts through similar co-operation with other agencies, the best possible knowledge and skills which will result in the enrichment of their own lives and the lives of those with whom they will associate."

Turning to problems that face Scouting, President Graham called for more thought and effort in the matter of recruitment because the movement is still growing at a declining rate. With regard to finances he pointed out that any increase in demands for service would cost money and that new sources of income might be required in the future.



A safety check by an R.C.M.P. Constable at the Capilano, British Columbia Bike Rodeo.



Securing the lashing on a Sea Scout display in Vancouver.

Statement of Census as at December 31st 1964

PROVINCES	Wolf Cubs	Boy Scouts	Lone Scouts	Sea Scouts	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts	Grand Total Boy Members	Adult Leaders	1964 Total	1963 Total
O/SEAS ARMY	370	101	—	—	4	—	475	71	546	563
" AIRFORCE	509	217	—	—	19	—	745	116	861	861
POLAND	15						15	2	17	16
NFLD.	1,964	2,018	—	—	63	—	4,045	406	4,451	4,203
P.E.I.	1,095	542	—	—	—	—	1,637	211	1,848	1,695
N.S.	7,798	5,614	27	25	147	—	13,611	1,490	15,101	14,595
N.B.	5,276	3,647	7	74	153	—	9,157	899	10,056	10,602
QUE.	13,211	7,425	4	437	280	80	21,437	2,235	23,672	22,615
ONT	77,030	40,399	123	1,462	2,808	147	121,969	13,479	135,448	134,411
MAN.	11,927	5,753	47	45	163	—	17,935	1,975	19,910	19,423
SASK.	7,935	3,671	14	—	63	—	11,683	1,353	13,036	12,807
ALTA.	20,754	9,445	23	131	194	—	30,547	3,615	34,162	32,876
B C.	22,537	11,092	—	568	432	28	34,657	4,346	39,003	39,449
LA FED	6,588	9,669	—	—	1,670	—	17,927	3,147	21,074	21,074
TOTAL 1964	177,009	99,593	245	2,742	5,996	255	285,840	33,345	319,185	
TOTAL 1963	174,129	99,246	249	2,510	5,866	265	282,265	32,925		315,190
INCREASE	2,880	347		232	130		3,575	420	3,995	
DECREASE			4			10				
PERCENTAGE	1.6	.4	1.6	9.2	2.2	3.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	

Cub and Scout Membership Trends 1952 - 1964

Year	Cub Membership	Per Cent Change Over Preceding Year	Scout Membership	Per Cent Change Over Preceding Year	Total Cub and Scout Membership	Per Cent Change Over Preceding Year
1952	81,700	—	48,600	—	130,300	—
1953	89,000	8.9	51,900	6.7	140,900	8.2
1954	98,500	10.6	57,400	10.6	155,900	10.6
1955	111,300	13.0	63,300	10.3	174,600	12.0
1956	125,500	12.6	68,000	7.3	193,300	10.7
1957	135,700	8.1	73,500	8.0	209,200	8.1
1958**	143,300	5.6	84,000	14.2	227,300	8.6
1959	150,100	4.7	93,300	11.0	243,400	7.0
1960	157,000	4.6	101,000	8.2	258,000	6.0
1961	165,800	5.6	104,500	3.5	270,300	4.8
1962	171,500	3.4	105,300	.8	276,800	2.4
1963	174,100	1.5	102,000	-3.1	276,100	-.2
1964	177,000	1.6	102,600	.6	279,600	1.3

* Not including Rover Scouts

** Change in "going-up" age

The 7th jamboree-on-the-Air provided fun for all participants.

Tribute to Volunteers

Speaking to the Annual Meeting of the National Council, John W. H. Miner of Granby, Quebec paid "tribute to the dedicated leaders of packs, troops and crews, and the members of committees and councils who have given so generously of their time and talents to the youth of our country during the past year. I find that these people are embarrassed when thanked in public, for they do their Scouting, not for public acclaim, but because of their deep interest and faith in youth, and their real reward is in feeling they may have helped some boys develop their talents, and enter adult life imbued with the principles of our law and promise.

"To all of them across our country it is fitting that we here in annual meeting, extend our deep appreciation."



UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL PHOTO

Analysis of Groups

	OVERSEAS														TOTALS	
	Army	RCAF	Warsaw	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Quebec	Ontario	Man. N.W.O.	Sask.	Alta. Mack.	B.C. Yukon	La Fed.	1964	1963
GROUPS	3	8	1	81	40	293	191	365	2,242	338	237	586	788	464	5,637	5,583
PACKS	12	20	1	72	44	318	165	460	2,759	440	294	792	938	278	6,593	6,454
TROOPS	5	14	—	83	27	250	164	345	2,089	297	202	534	657	350	5,017	4,997
CREWS	1	3	—	4	0	21	18	46	376	19	10	25	60	94	677	652

SCOUT GROUP AFFILIATIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1964

Sponsoring Institutions	Over seas	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. N.W.O.	Sask.	Alta. MacK.	B.C. Yukon	La Fed.	Dec. 31 1964	Dec. 31 1963	Dec.	Inc.
CHURCH SPONSORS																
ANGLICAN		11	2	43	29	51	377	47	18	53	109		740	727		13
BAPTIST			1	29	26	3	74	10	6	21	19		189	178		11
JEWISH					1	14	14	2		2	1		34	37	3	
LATTER DAY SAINTS				1			25	1	2	48	13		90	83		7
LUTHERAN				2			30	13	10	26	18		99	91		8
PENTECOSTAL							11	6		6	4		27	24		3
PRESBYTERIAN		2	2	15	5	16	157	15	8	12	19		251	246		5
ROMAN CATHOLIC		22	3	44	25	41	234	18	19	51	42	464	963	960		3
SALVATION ARMY		17		4	3	5	59	2	1	9	12		112	116	4	
UNITED		14	3	68	32	36	464	72	40	83	130		942	938		4
OTHERS				1		1	6			8	2		18	17		1
JOINT CHURCHES				9		3	18	4	1	4	1		40	38		2
TOTALS		66	11	216	121	170	1,469	190	105	323	370	464	3,505	3,455		50
SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONAL SPONSORS																
H. & S. and P.T.A.			4	19	15	31	109	3	25	42	66		314	320	6	
SCHOOLS: PUBLIC						2	4			1	2		9	4		5
PRIVATE							2			1	2		5	4		1
TRAINING				2		2	2		1				7	8	1	
INDIAN							7	3	1	3	2		16	15		1
BLIND						1	1				1		3	2		1
DEAF							3	(1)	1	1			5(6)	5		
CRIPPLED	(1)						6	(1)					6(8)	8	2	
MENTALLY RETARDED							14	(1)		3	3		20(21)	22	2	
HOSPITALS					2		2	(1)		2	3		9(10)	7		2
UNIVERSITIES													0	1	1	
OTHERS (Emotionally Disturbed)						1							1	2	1	
TOTALS		(1)	4	21	17	37	150	6(10)	28	53	79		395	398	3	
ARMED SERVICES SPONSORS																
NAVY				5			1				1		7	7		
ARMY	3				3	3	8	1		4	2		24	25	1	
AIR FORCE	8		1	2	4	10	13	3	3	3	4		51	51		
JOINT SERVICES								1			1		2	4	2	
TOTALS	11		1	7	7	13	22	5	3	7	8		84	87	3	
SERVICE CLUB and CIVIC SPONSORS																
KINSMEN		2		1			18	6	4	8	15		54	51		3
KIWANIS				1	1	3	17	1	3	4	5		35	32		3
LIONS				4	2	3	78	6	4	17	10		124	123		1
OPTIMIST						1	19				1		21	23	2	
ROTARY					1	1	30	2	2	3	4		43	43		
CANADIAN LEGION	4	6	5	9	10		66	34	34	23	42		233	248	15	
CH. OF COMM. & BD. OF TRADE				2	1		6	2	5	5	5		26	27	1	
ELKS				1			1	3	5	18	6		34	36	2	
FIRE DEPARTMENTS			6	1			7	2			6		22	10		12
FORESTERS								1	2	1			4	5	1	
I.O.O.F. & C.O.F.				3			4	2	2	3	2		16	14		2
K. OF C. & C.W.L.			3	1	1	1		1	4	5	10		26	19		7
MASONIC LODGE	1			1				2	2	1			7	7		
MOOSE						1	2			3	4		10	9		1
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES			4	5	4		20	6		4	8		51	49		2
Y.M.C.A.			5				1						6	6		
OTHERS			2	2	1	4	13	1	7	13	50		93	96	3	
TOTALS	7	20	29	23	25	282	69	74	108	168			805	798		7
WARSAW DIPLOMATIC COMMUNITY TOTALS																
		1											1	1		
COMMUNITY SPONSORS TOTALS																
		8	4	20	23	120	319	68	27	95	163		847	844		3
TOTALS Dec. 31, 1964	12	81	40	293	191	365	2,242	338	237	586	788	464	5,637			
TOTALS Dec. 31, 1963	11	89	39	300	206	350	2,196	351	235	563	779	464		5,583		
INCREASES	1		1			15	46		2	23	9					54
DECREASES		8		7	15			13								

Figures in brackets are handicapped groups not included in the totals. In these cases the sponsor is given credit for the group.

SCOUTERS BOOKSHELF



Ask for these books at your favourite bookstore or library.

Adventures with Freshwater Animals, by Richard Headstrom. 217 pages. McClelland & Stewart Limited. \$5.25.

In the water-filled ditches, ponds and streams that little boys always seem to find when they are out hiking, there is a fascinating new world of miniature animals for them to discover.

From one-celled organisms like the amoeba to larger creatures like snails and turtles, this world is filled with animals of many shapes, colours and habits.

Older Cubs and Scouts will find the text interesting and easy to follow as it takes them through forty-seven different adventures or projects.

Boys who are working on their Observer or Naturalist badge will find the book very useful.

Prayers for Scouts by Walter Dudley Cavert. 110 pages. G. R. Welch Company. 50¢.

This is a breast-pocket size, paper covered booklet, containing prayers pertinent to every aspect and activity of a Scout's life. It is non-denominational. Prayers are by broad subject under which are listed the individual prayer headings, pointing to specific situations or requests; so the seeker of an appropriate prayer may readily find what he is looking for. A detailed index to the subject matter of each prayer is contained at the back of the booklet.

Weeds of Canada and the Northern U. S. by F. H. Montgomery. 226 pages. The Ryerson Press. \$4.95. This work was compiled to be a tool for identifying weeds. Each weed named is described in great detail and illustrated by a meticulous line drawing, in scale, prepared from a live specimen or photograph. In this manner descriptions of the com-

mon weeds from each province, and some in Northern U. S., are given and keyed for identification.

Because a good basic knowledge of botany is prerequisite to the easy reading of the book, and because of its strict adherence to the specialty of the subject, it might be said to serve one who has more intense interest in weeds than the hiker or camper would ordinarily have.

Insects on Parade by Clarence J. Hylander. 208 pages. Collier-Macmillan Canada Ltd. \$4.75.

This is an account of the insect world around us. Starting with an explanation which defines and differentiates the insects from their close resembling relatives, the author goes on to show how the peculiar characteristics which are the means of their survival and propagation are put into action. Then he takes us into the private life and special accomplishments of each of the most common representatives in the different groups; as for example, the *Milkweed Butterfly*, the *Ground Beetle*, the *Honey Ant*; describing briefly their appearance, habits, movements, peculiarities and functions. He does that in a very simple language that requires no effort to follow and with particular fluency wherever there is action and movement in progress.

The book is printed in easy-on-the-eye type and is amply and excellently illustrated with photos and drawings. The photos are interesting and very artistic; the drawings (done by the author himself) show detail in well defined lines.

North American Canoe Country by Calvin Rutstrum. 216 pages. Collier-Macmillan Canada Ltd. \$8.35.

Here is a fine book for Scouts and Scout leaders who like canoeing and

who may be thinking of taking advantage of some of Canada's countless canoe routes.

Each chapter deals masterfully with a different aspect of canoeing including canoe design, selecting a route and planning the trip. The art of canoeing, portaging, and finding the way is explained, and canoe trip equipment complete with kit and provision lists is discussed thoroughly. A chapter about early canoe voyages brings to life some early history of our country and makes very exciting reading.

This study of the art of canoeing, prepared by one of North America's most widely read authorities, is well-illustrated with very fine black and white drawings. We recommend it for both technical knowledge and as a first class, enjoyable, reading experience.

Cardboard Crafting by Inga Granit. 96 pages. **Making Mosaics** by Edmond Arvois. 88 pages. Saunders of Toronto. Each \$5.25.

For young adults (and their older friends, too) who have an urge to create objects of simple construction yet great beauty and use, here are two excellent books that will give many weeks of enjoyment.

Using a few simple tools and some interesting materials you can make photograph albums, desk top equipment, attractive portfolios and trinket boxes. There are photographs, diagrams and clear, brief instructions for each of the thirty-nine projects in *Cardboard Crafting*.

The mosaic, a very old art form is gaining in popularity and it is a craft that even the youngest Cubs may explore. Again, good photos and diagrams with clear, simple instructions make the second book a useful program aid.

Both of these books are heartily recommended to all who like handicrafts of high quality.

This month a new periodic feature of the *Scouters Bookshelf* makes its first appearance through the co-operation of the Subcommittee on Adult Leader Training.

Books reviewed are of special interest in the field of human relations and leadership skills.

Developmental Tasks and Education by Robert J. Havighurst. 98 pages. The Musson Book Co., 1962 (2nd Ed.) \$1.55. Reviewed by Peter Brister and Jim Wright.

The book relates the tasks or accomplishments an individual needs to learn through life in order to become assimilated in our North American society. A developmental task is midway between an individual need and a social demand—it partakes of the nature of both. It is a concept of education which lies between two opposed theories, i.e. the theory of freedom—that a child will develop best if left as free as possible, and the theory of constraint—that a child must learn to become a responsible adult through restraints imposed by society.

The author develops the theory that at some time in the process of growth comes the ideal time to teach an individual—either child or adult—a new skill or concept. The book describes six age periods from infancy to late maturity, and deals with from six to ten developmental tasks for each age group. Where applicable, the biological, psychological, and cultural basis is considered along with the educational implications of each task.

It is a very easy-to-read book and one of its greatest values is the direct and concise treatment of material pertinent to Scouting. The application to Scouting of the theory outlined is manifold. While it will be primarily useful for trainers as background material for sessions on "Understanding Boys" and "The Learning Process", it will also be of value to district staff and section Scouters who desire to increase their understanding of youth.

Something New (continued from page 9)

ingly, it is planned soon to incorporate some of this subject matter in the training provided for all Scouters. In the meantime, Cub, Scout and Rover Scouters who simply can't wait, may find some benefit from attending a Basic Course for Scouters of Older Boy Sections.

Thus our new basic training course for Scouters of Older Boy Sections is designed to deal with the primary or fundamental aspects of leadership. It does not deal with detailed operation in the way that many might expect. It may not yet be sufficient training for Scouters who undertake this new adventure, but this much is surely necessary and it will certainly be challenging new training to both Scouters and trainers.

It is hoped and expected that the wisdom gained from shared and accumulated experiences on these courses will benefit not only adult leader training but also the development of a strong and vital older boy program. The leaders of early groups of fellows in this age range have not only the thrill of finding their own way with the benefit of limited guidance—they also have an obligation to those coming after them to pass back the lessons their experience gives them. They are true pioneers. ✿

Build A Camping Philosophy (continued from page 6)

the younger years and strength and poise when the going gets tough during the adult years.

Within the framework of this philosophy, priority can be given to helping youth acquire skill in the *fine art of living*. The primary concern is what the boy is to become as a person. When his life is viewed as a citizen and as an adult, his skill as an athlete, swimmer or rider is of secondary importance.

Parents who are primarily concerned with the acquisition of activity skills through a regimented program are asking less than what can and should be expected from a good summer camp. When activity skills are the major concern of either parent or director there is a limited vision of the full potentialities of a camping experience.

This interpretation of camping places the summer camp in a category which distinguishes it from all other child-serving agencies. No other institution, except the home, deals so completely with the whole life of the child. The summer camp provides a *living situation*, even with daily chores and self-care responsibilities. The small living unit approximates family life in the home more nearly than

any other living situation a child can have. No teacher, scoutmaster or club leader can ever serve *in loco parentis* quite so fully as does a cabin counselor who lives in the same cabin, presides at the head of the table, instructs, disciplines, guards health, prays for and with his campers and serves as leader and guide in their daily life.

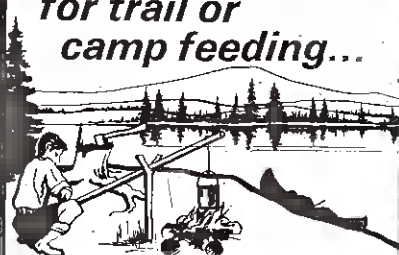
The Total Life of the Camper

The school must be primarily concerned with mental growth and intellectual achievement. The various athletic organizations are primarily concerned with physical development and athletic skills. The church's first concern is with religious training. Even the best of recreational and entertainment programs do not deal with the whole child as a person and these programs have only a very superficial impact on the life of a child. Only the summer camp has the child—body, mind, and soul—24 hours a day over an extended period of time, under conditions which make a child very susceptible to character influences.

For this very reason, the summer camp has not only a superb opportunity for dealing with the total life of the camper, but also an obligation to safeguard and improve every aspect of the camper's life.

Growth is personality and character is a slow process, but even a small achievement in this realm of a child's life is priceless. The camp director who has a true concept of camping will accept no less a mission. The truly discriminating parent will settle for no less an achievement.

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In the good old scouting summer time...

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by Larry Wilcox

Hikes, camps, community visits and other special activities may take the place of regular troop and patrol meetings during July and August. Highlight the summer months for Scouts in your troop with regular activities of an appealing and adventurous nature. Here are summer program ideas to assist you in planning "Summer '65":

Water Olympics

Games, contests and plenty of individual and team competition will make a water olympics a popular activity in your troop.

Here is a list of activities that may be included: water tug-of-war in shallow water; water dodge ball; diving; relays; free-style races; retrieving objects from the bottom; canoe-tilting; log-rolling; climbing a greased pole over the water; and water leap-frog.

Every scout a swimmer

Scouts should be encouraged to earn the stage of the new multiple-stage Swimming Badge appropriate to their interest and ability—every Scout a swimmer in 1965.

Fish Derby

Announce a starting and finishing time. Scouts may fish, using any legal method, between the times set. Give awards to the Scout with the most fish, the heaviest fish, the longest fish, the largest variety of species, the lightest legal fish and the shortest legal

fish. Hold a troop fish-fry following the event.

This is one activity in which a number of fathers should be interested in assisting with—ask them to come along and help "first-timers" learn something of fishing.

Boating

A variety of boating activities will provide the opportunity for the very newest as well as the oldest Scout to get on the water. Canoe tripping, Kayak building, sailing and motor boating, pilot, boatman and anchor badges; all have a place in the troop's summer program. Highlight boating activity with a troop regatta.

Fitness

Emphasize physical fitness through camp and hike programs. See "Leaders' Information Kit on Fitness Through Scouting."

Activities Galore

Night hikes; raft races; pioneering; rope swings; beeline hikes; visits to fish hatcheries, weather stations, city water supply, game refuge, natural history museum, dairy farm, hydroelectric plant, tree nursery—all or any can take place in your summer program.

Smorgasbord

Looking for a new approach to encourage cooking skills? Have each patrol prepare part of the dinner meal for the whole troop. At dinner hour, patrols bring their food to a central point for serving and dining. Try difficult and unique recipes for this activity. ❁



by William Eckersley

When our Cubs were on a ramble some time ago, they showed quite an interest in fishing. As a result we decided to harness their enthusiasm and arrange for them to get some instruction. Besides, our program plans called for a surprise visit in the near future to a private fish hatchery where each of the boys would be permitted to catch a fish.

Six men from the local fish and game club, pleased at the opportunity to help our budding sportsmen, accepted the invitation to come and instruct the boys. A week before the event, the boys were asked to bring a casting rod and line to the next meeting.

When the big night arrived and the special session started, two of the instructors went with each six boys. Then the three groups moved outside to separate locations, far enough away from each other and the surrounding trees to cast and practice in safety.

While the fish and game club members gave their demonstration (three boys to each member) the leaders of the Cub pack tied bolts for weights on the boys' lines for casting. Following the instruction and practical demonstration period, the Cubs spent the rest of the time receiving pointers as they actually practiced casting.

The boys became so engrossed in what was going on and in what they were doing that the need for the Scouters to maintain discipline was at an all time low. By inviting experienced instructors on the subject no fishhooks were embedded, no lines were snarled, no one was injured.

This was one way of not only whetting the boys' appetite for the fascinating game of fishing, but also increasing their enjoyment of Cubbing.

What was it that Baden-Powell said about baiting the hook? *

GAMES AND FUN FOR SUMMER TRIPS

by Lewis Wesley

In the water, around the camp fire, on the playing field, yes, even on the way to and from camp there are games to play. Here is a collection of them gathered from around the country and around the world.

If you cut along the dotted line around the instructions below and punch a hole in the six circles down the left side of the games, you will have a handy page to place right in your leader's pocket record book.

Guess the Distance

Play this one if you are driving along where you can see for many miles ahead. The idea of the game is to see how accurately each player can guess at the distance ahead to some distinctive object or geographical point.

Everyone makes his guess and then the driver measures the actual distance by the car's speedometer.

Identification Contests

These may include the various makes of cars, the year of model and the provinces and states that are named by the licence plates. Each player keeps a list and tries to accumulate a greater variety of names than other players.

Mental Gymnastics

Here are some that keep the eyes, ears and mind in action. Spot things along the road in alphabetical order. Each player names an object and the next player must point out the next object as something whose name starts with the next letter of the alphabet.

Variations include using names of cities and towns, animals, brand names, and even television personalities.

Water Games

Use or adapt some of the activities described on page 9 of The Scout Leader for May 1965. Here are a few more:

Scramble

Grease a watermelon or similar object that will float. Set out a playing area in the water with goals marked. Teams attempt to score by getting the melon between the opposing team's goal posts or floats.

water safety

There is nothing more enjoyable in late spring, summer and early fall than a day or an afternoon in and on the water—be it a lake, river or the sea. And there is nothing quite so tragic as an accidental drowning caused by carelessness or lack of knowledge of what to do under unusual circumstances.

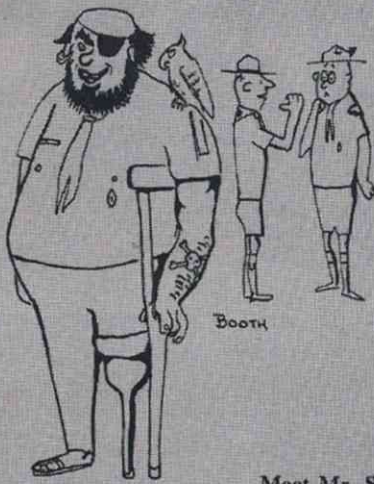
More people are taking advantage of more leisure time to spend near the water and there has been a tremendous increase in the use of special equipment for fun and adventure on, in and under water. The fantastic increase in power boating of all kinds during the past ten years is well known. So, really, the small increase in total drownings represents a remarkable achievement, and is the result of active educational work carried on by the Canadian Red Cross Society and many other individuals and organizations who have relentlessly pursued a program of teaching good habits of water recreation behaviour, particularly to young people.

By far, the greatest percentage of drowning accidents come under the general categories of swimming, poor swimmers wading, falling overboard or from wharves and unsupervised children 12 years of age and under. Statistically, July is the worst month, with June, August, May, October and September following in that order; and approximately 85 percent of the fatal drownings occur during these months of the year.

Preventive programs use all means of communication, but perhaps in no other field does the motion picture perform such an outstanding job of preparing the student or group member to learn by imitation and practice the relatively few simple principles of safety in water and in boats. Carefully produced, with special attention to dramatizing the important safety features, and using visual examples of good behaviour, the coloured motion picture conveys the need for care and attention in strong enough terms to secure and retain the interest of the group, particularly of young people.

Two such films are now available in colour, 16 mm., produced for the Canadian Red Cross Society by Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. One, "Be Water Wise", deals with personal safety on, in and near the water, with special emphasis on care, training and common sense when swimming and in water rescue. The other, "Boating and Good Sense" covers boating behaviour, good and bad, and demonstrates safety in operating small power craft and in water skiing.

A written request to your Provincial Red Cross headquarters or to your nearest National Film Board office will start a print on its way for your group or school showing. In addition, prints may be purchased from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada by writing to Water Safety Films, Sun Life of Canada, P.O. Box 6075, Montreal. ❀



Meet Mr. Silver,
our new Sea Scoutmaster yet?

Water Tug-of-War

Players form up in two teams on shore (or at poolside). Two referees hold a long rope and tread water at a depth slightly over their heads. On signal, both teams take to the water, grab their end of the rope and try to pull the other team into a designated goal area.

Water Relay

Wear bathing suits for this one and line up in relay formation. Large flat pans of cold water are given to the first player in each team. On the signal, "go", the pans are passed back over the heads of the other players. The man at the rear of the line then brings the pan to the front. Continue until everyone has run from the rear to the front. Better have extra water on hand, too!

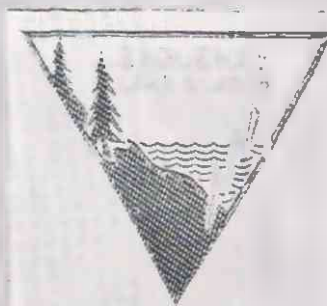
Bubble Gum Art

Give each boy a piece of bubble gum to chew. After a few minutes hand each player a large card (about 8" by 10") and allow a 20 minute period during which players make an outline of a single animal, building, bird or flower.

Nsikwi

Two players or teams sit facing each other about ten feet apart. In front of each player is a piece of corncob about three inches high. Each player has a ball and on signal, "go", sends it across the ground toward his opponent, trying to knock down the corncob. Each hit scores a point.

If you don't have corncobs, use milk cartons, bottles, plastic detergent bottles, etc.



Canada's colourful district badges

part 39

left: The badge of Pictou County District, Nova Scotia, shows all the main features of the area. The ship is the *Hector* which brought the first settlers to this part of the Maritimes; a blacksmith represents steelworking; the boat, boatbuilding; the coal car, mining.

centre: The triangular shape of the badge represents the three counties of Saguenay, Lake St. John District: Chicou-

timi, Saguenay and Lake St. John. The green hills symbolize the Laurentide Mountains with their rich growth of pulpwood, the blue waters and the lightening the water and hydro energy.

right: The Medicine Hat District Badge shows the clay cliffs and the South Saskatchewan River; a rattlesnake and prickly pear, both common to the district.

Do not write to any Scout office about badges or mailing lists to be used in making a collection of badges because they are unable to handle such requests.

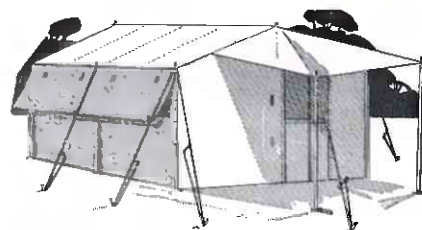
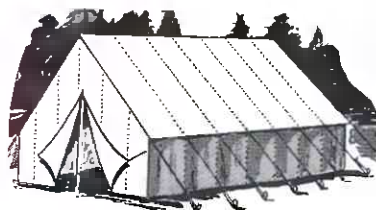
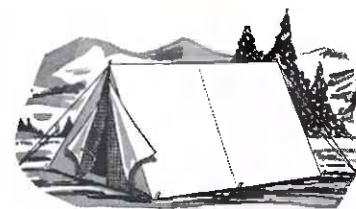
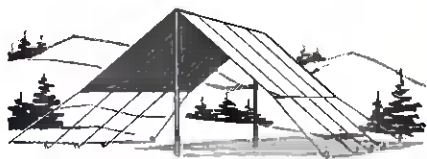
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Always in the public service Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada offers, free and without obligation, 16 leaflets in a series entitled 'Values in Education'. Popular among educators, parents and students, the millions of leaflets which have been requested examine such topics as THE VALUE OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION, WHAT ABOUT TECHNICAL AND TRADE SCHOOLS, HOW TO GET HIGHER MARKS, and THE PRE-SCHOOLER. You are invited to write for a complete set of these leaflets. Simply address your request to: Values in Education, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, 218 Sun Life Building, Montreal, or to any Sun Life office throughout Canada.

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CARE FOR YOUR TENT!



by John R. Woods

Today tents are made in duck, drill, twill, and sateen material with different types of finishes. The most common, and the one we're concerned with in this article, is the high quality drill because of its very close weave which has taken the place of 8 oz. and 10 oz. duck - or, to put it simply, a regular cotton tent.

When you have decided on the tent you want to buy, make sure it is large enough to accommodate all the people who will be using it. All too often, a customer buys a tent only to return it a week later when he finds he needs a larger model.

Another important point: I think it essential that the tent has a nylon or vinyl coated nylon mosquito netting door and windows and, if possible, a substantial floor which is sewn to the wall of the tent.

As soon as you buy your new tent, take it home and set it up in your back yard. Make sure that all the component parts are in order and that you are missing nothing. A manufacturer turns out thousands of tents a year and once in a while a piece or two is bound to be missing. If you check this as soon as you get the tent, it will save you a good deal of trouble later when you are far from your Scout distributor or sporting goods store.

When the tent is erected and everything seems to be in order, take a garden hose and use it to give the tent a thorough soaking. The reason for this is that the new tent is, naturally, not as tight in the fibres as an older one that has been weathered. After a few showers, however, the fibres tighten up. Therefore, if you have time, it is a good idea to give the new tent, especially the roof, this initial soaking. Let it dry, then soak it again and let it dry thoroughly.

When you arrive at your campsite make sure that you set up the tent with the door facing away from the wind. This usually means that the door will be facing south or south-east. If you have to put up the tent in winter do not take the smallest tent on the theory that it will be the easiest to heat. This theory has proven to be false. A larger tent is capable of "breathing in" oxygen as fast as it is consumed. Additionally, campers will be able to move around easier in a larger tent.

In winter or summer, when you have finished with your tent for the season, make absolutely sure that it is perfectly dry before you attempt to roll it up and store it. The slightest dampness, especially in a cellar, will create a mildew problem.

Brush off all mud, leaves, insects, etc. and make sure that all the component parts such as poles, stakes and ropes are clean and stored conveniently. The most important thing to stress is the drying out of the tent. A good plan that many Scouts follow is to hang up the tent in a basement against the ceiling rafters where the heat rises, thereby keeping the tent dry.

If you care for your tent in the manner outlined I am sure it will give you many years of satisfactory use. Recently, a tent arrived at our factory for waterproofing and, although it was purchased before the turn of the century, it was in perfectly good condition. This shows what care and maintenance will do to prolong the life of your tent. ❁

John Woods is president and general manager of the S. E. Woods Division of the Holden Manufacturing Co. Ltd. a well-known Canadian supplier of camping equipment.

A photograph of a person sitting on a large rock by a body of water, likely a lake or river, during sunset. The sky is a deep orange and red, and the water reflects the light. Bare tree branches hang down from the top of the frame. The person is seen from the side, wearing a light-colored shirt and dark pants, and appears to be eating or drinking. The title "Grace at Meals" is written in a white, stylized font across the middle of the image.

Grace at Meals

Blessed be Thou, O Lord our God, King of the Universe, Who bringest forth bread from the earth. Amen.

Blessed be Thou, O Bountiful Lord, Who feeds us and gives life to our flesh. Who fills our hearts with joy and happiness and enables us to do good for others in Thy name. Amen.

Thank Thee, O God our Father, for this daily food. May the way that we live each day reflect our thankfulness to Thee for all Thy blessings. In the name of Christ, Amen.

Bless us, O Lord, and these Thy gifts, which we are about to receive from Thy bounty, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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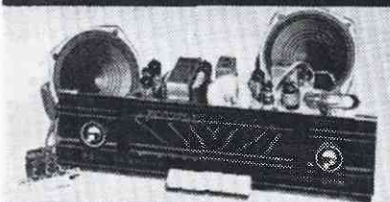
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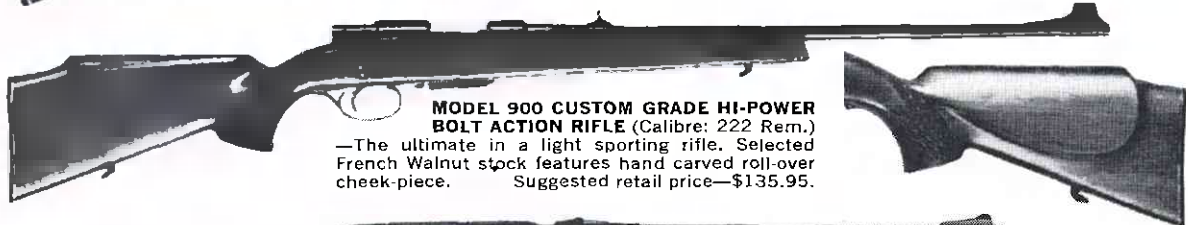
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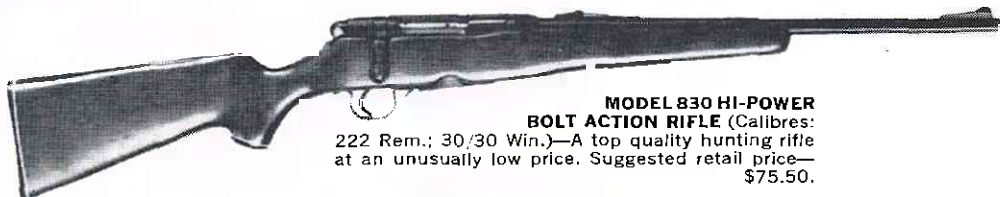
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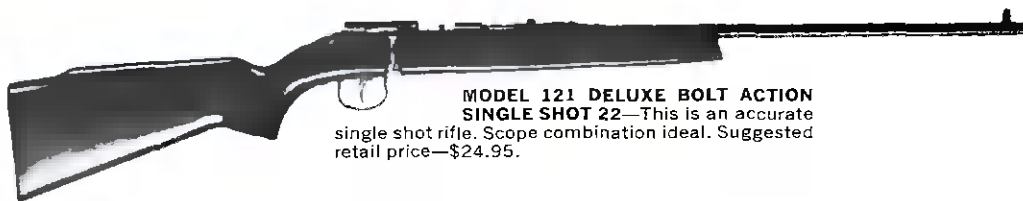


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