

The SCOUTER

September 1956

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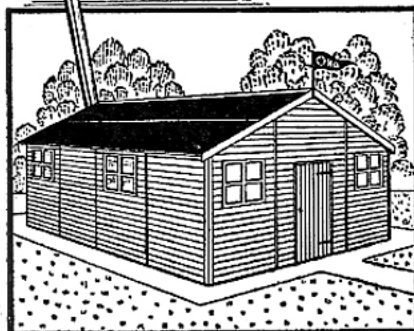
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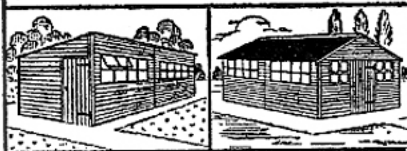


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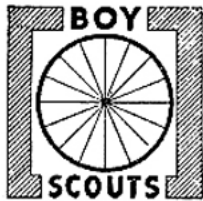
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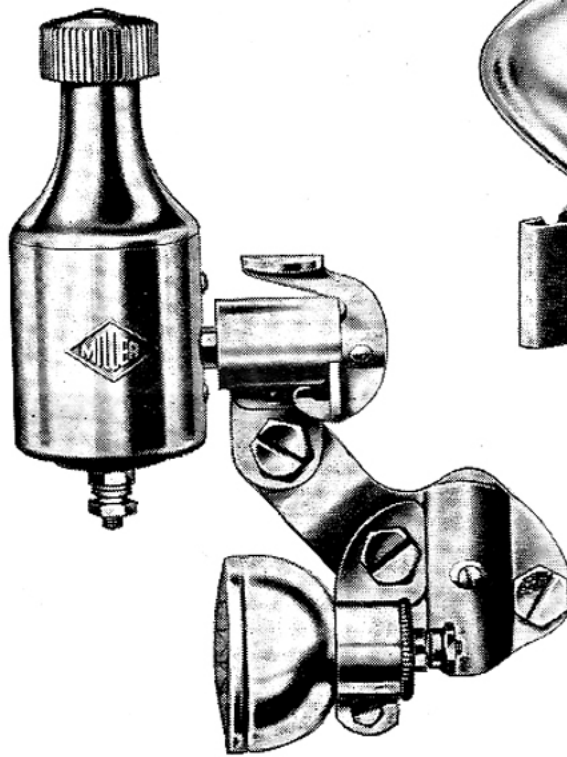


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The SCOUTER

September 1956



Vol. L. No. 9.



THE OUTLOOK

By THE CHIEF SCOUT

It is always pleasant to be able to say "Thank you" and this time I think we can do so with a fair degree of satisfaction. You will have seen in another part of this SCOUTER the census figures as at March 3 1st, 1956. On the surface, and indeed for a bit below the surface, they appear satisfactory. The Cubs, of course, as usual, have gone up by about 11,000; Boy Scouts (far less usual) have gone up by 10,000, and this is a most happy reversal of trend. There are people who say "concentrate on the Cubs and the Boy Scouts and the rest will look after themselves." I don't agree with this but there is a good deal of truth in it, for if we can really keep the Cubs going at high pressure it ought to have its effect on the Boy Scout figures, and if we can keep the Boy Scouts a bit longer than we have done in the past, and they have tended to fall away all too quickly after coming up from the Pack, then we should be able to see an increase in our Seniors and in due course an increase in our Rovers as well. When we come to analyse the figures more deeply there is still far too big a gap between the under ten and over ten Cub, and there is still a disappointingly large number of Boy Scouts who drift away for one reason and another, a large proportion of them because they remain at the Tenderfoot stage with no seeming prospect of going ahead. There is one point which stands out clearly from the figures among the 15s and 18s. It can't be pure chance that where our Seniors are put in a separate section, either as a Troop or a Patrol, every age group shows an increase, whereas those who are still retained in the Boy Scout Troop show, at every stage a decrease. Of course, it is true that in the country districts where the majority of those in ordinary Troops are probably to be found, there must be a greater tendency for the boys to leave their village to find work and it doesn't do to jump to conclusions which can be expected to stand up to the test in every individual case. Once more it depends upon the individual man, but it certainly seems that other things being equal there is a much greater prospect of keeping the older boys where they are given separate training of a type beyond the capacity of the younger boys.

Another landmark has been passed - over 50,000 Group Scouters for the first time in our history. Yes, you have done pretty well during the last year, but there is still a stem challenge ahead. We still lose far too many through avoidable causes, boys who leave because what is inside the packet doesn't come up to expectations when we take the wrapper off.

Is there any end to the creative talent of Ralph Reader? "The Voyage of the Venturer" at the Albert Hall gives an emphatic "No." It is the first time that Scouts and Guides have joined together for such an event, and it was a triumphant success. The theme, the King who gave his three sons a test to prove their fitness to rule in his stead. Seldom can the Albert Hall have seen such rich colouring to fascinate the eye.

The costumes, professionally made, would have cost many thousands of pounds, but the mothers - how much we owe them - rose magnificently to the occasion and so the only cost to Scouting and Guiding was the cost of the materials. When many hundreds each do a small part, the cumulative result is astounding. It was a brave experiment upon the part of the London Guide and Scout Councils. There must have been anxious moments but there can be no doubt that it will take its place among the highlights of Scouting and Guiding. I went there officially on the Wednesday and unofficially with my family on the Friday and, like "Boy Scout," it gained rather than lost in its effect on the second visit.

A visit to Sheffield is always a crowded event. This time, thanks to Westland Aircraft who put a helicopter at our disposal, more crowded than ever. As I write I am still in a bit of a daze, one event following another so quickly. I was very interested to meet one of the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Groups who were in Sheffield. Fifteen men and one lady, drawn from many Commonwealth countries and many occupations. Five of them, of course, held out their left hand. They listened with great interest to what I had to tell them of Scouting's constant growth in a world so different from that for which it was designed.

Another unforgettable event was a Cub's Own Service in the Sheffield City Hall. Over 2,000 Cubs. How well they behaved and how brilliantly Canon Rawlins handled them. By the way, my Outlook appeared a couple of days before the Rally. The Rally Organiser, Major Turner, actually read it and acted on it. The wind did change just before the Camp Fire! But it was a small well-built one and there was little smoke and no sparking. The embers glowed most satisfactorily and I thought to myself "miracles never cease!" They are doing a fine job in South Yorkshire.

Our Council Meeting this year was a small one. There was nothing controversial and we were able to finish on the dot to allow His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, our President, to leave for his next engagement. The report I was able to make on a very full year was one of continued and increasing progress.

Blair Atholl has now become an event which Scouts from foreign countries look forward to in increasing numbers. This year was the Sixth International Patrol Jamborette; its example has been widely followed since the war and all credit must be given to Jack Stewart and his team for a great idea.

There were more foreign Scouts than ever, including a Troop from the Faroe Islands. Big chaps with most attractive cloth caps of a sort of fold-over tammy type such as you see in 18th century and early 19th century pictures of sailors. If they come to Sutton Coldfield I can see them having a high swopping value. A presentation of a teak garden seat to the Duke of Athol from Scottish Headquarters in recognition of his hospitality was an event.

My first Secondary Modern School Prize-giving was at the Lancaster School in London. Let those who criticise see this school, hear them sing, see them act the second act of Shaw's *Saint Joan*, hear the tales of their football and swimming successes and see their handicrafts, so full not only of craftsmanship but of a real feeling for material and design. Then let them take their hats off as I did to the Headmaster and Staff. It was an eye-opener. There are few Scouts at present but there will be more in the future and what grand material.

The death of His Eminence Cardinal Griffin, largely as a result of his devotion to duty, will be mourned by all those who admire courage and wisdom, with both of which he was so richly endowed. A member of the Council since his appointment as Archbishop of Westminster, his interest in Scouting and his unstinting support of our Movement was of great value both at home and overseas. Such men are too rare.



J.
J. I. M.
M.

Rowallan.

**THE
CHIEF SCOUT**

The Committee of the Council have approved a suggestion that during the Centenary and Jubilee Year of 1957, a presentation be made to the Chief Scout to mark this outstanding year in the history of Scouting.

It is proposed that every member of the Movement in the British Commonwealth and Empire be invited to contribute one penny, or its equivalent, towards the gift, which will take the form of two portraits of the Chief Scout—one for his home and the other for B.-P. House—by an eminent painter, and if there is a surplus over and above the cost of the portraits, something additional to be chosen by the Chief Scout.

I am certain that this proposal will meet with the approval of all our members and will be welcomed as an opportunity to convey to our Chief Scout a tangible sign of our love and affection for him and our great appreciation of the inspiration and leadership which he has given us so unsparingly since he was appointed Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth and Empire in 1945.

It is hoped that it will be possible for the presentation of the gift to take place at the World Jamboree at Sutton Park in August 1957. This will enable members from overseas attending J.I.M. to witness the ceremony.

In the United Kingdom, to reduce the additional work involved, contributions will be collected by Groups, Local Associations and Counties at the same time as the 1957 Bob-a-Job monies.

Overseas countries are being asked to make their own arrangements and to send their contributions to the Overseas Department at I.H.Q. by May 31st, 1957.

May I ask you to make these proposals known in your County, District or Group, and to make it quite clear that the contributions should be the personal gift of individual members and restricted to one penny a head.

R. M. M. LOCKHART,
Deputy Chief Scout.

Ten months to go! I expect some of you spent the August Bank Holiday week away at camp this year and experienced the freakish weather we had. During some of the more torrential downpours and while surveying some of the tree damage caused by high winds I confess I had one or two misgivings about the possible effect on J.I.M. if similar weather occurs next year! One thing is certain, however, there will be no "sea of muds" as in Arrowe Park.

We have had to make two changes in the staff recently. Firstly, Dudley Pank has had to relinquish the duties of A.O.C. Programme owing to pressure of business commitments: George Witchell, Training Secretary at I.H.Q., has undertaken the duties in his place. Secondly, Royal Air Force duties have deprived the Rover Moot of its intended Chief - Group Captain David Lumgair, the Headquarters Commissioner for Rovers. Whilst David Lumgair expects to remain in this country for a while he will not now be available for the whole period of J.I.M. and he has, therefore, had to resign from the leadership of the Moot. I hope to be able to announce the name of his successor as Moot Chief next month.

Some of you have been disappointed recently because we have had to put you on a waiting list as potential helpers at J.I.M. instead of sending you forms to complete. This does not necessarily mean that there is no chance of your services being required, but it does mean that until we have received back more of the forms that are out at present we cannot be certain how many more people we still require. I know it is difficult for some of you to say just when you can take holidays next year, but you will appreciate our difficulty when I tell you that we have sent out more forms than our anticipated staff requirements demand, and a considerable number have not been returned.

This really is a problem to us for we cannot afford to wait until the New Year to fix up our staffing arrangements. I would be very glad, therefore, if all those who possess application forms would return them to me, completed as far as possible, by the 30th September, 1956 (that is only ten days after this appears in print!). I realise that some of you will not be able to give me firm dates by then and to those I would say that we will try to fit you in when you do know your definite holiday periods later on. I cannot, of course, guarantee this, as it will depend upon the number of vacancies which still exist when you return your form.

In cases where volunteers can offer their services for one week only, preference will be given to those who volunteer for the first or third weeks. And finally, if on due consideration you do not wish to proceed with your application, it would help me tremendously if you could drop me a line to this effect and return the forms.

The general tempo of events increases almost daily now and with it the list of generous firms and undertakings making free gifts or loans of facilities and materials grows longer and longer. Space does not permit of my recording all the details here but you can be assured that due credit will be given in the official Jamboree publications next year. As a Movement we have, perhaps, always been so modest about ourselves that we have failed to notice the esteem in which we are held by outside bodies. The list of benefactors to this Jamboree, from the Government downwards, will prove this to you.

Have you started using our Poster Stamps on your correspondence yet? If not you can obtain supplies from the Scout Shop at one shilling for a set of eight stamps plus 2d. postage!

KEN STEVENS,
Organising Commissioner.

THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL SCOUT COURSE

In July 1954 the Committee of the Headmasters' Conference received the Chief Scout, the Deputy Chief Scout, and the Headquarters Commissioner for Education and they discussed amongst other things how senior boys in Public Schools could have their attention drawn to the leadership possibilities in Scouting. The Headmasters suggested that the Boy Scouts Association might organise experimental Training Courses for older Public Schoolboys to try to interest them in the possibility of becoming Scouters after the completion of National Service. They further suggested that such Courses should not be restricted either to boys who were members of the Movement or to those who were not members.

The Education Advisory Panel of the Association subsequently discussed the proposal and gave it a warm welcome, and at a later stage I was asked to prepare a scheme and ultimately to organise a Course at Gilwell.

During the Easter School Holiday this year we gathered together twenty-four boys between the ages of 16 1/2 and 19 years, from fifteen Public Schools.

The Course was enjoyed both by the staff and those who took part in it and there is little doubt that it proved most successful. We all hope that the right seeds have been sown so that they may germinate and ultimately flourish to the benefit of the Movement in years ahead.

I subsequently reported on the Course in detail to the Committee of the Council and the Committee suggested that two of the boys who attended the Course - one a Scout and one a non-Scout (up to the date of the Course) - should be asked to write a short note for THE SCOUTER about their experiences. What follows is what they wrote.

A boy from Charterhouse School, an enthusiastic member of the Movement and a Queen's Scout (S. Hawkins), wrote:

One day in April twenty-four Public Schoolboys assembled at I.H.Q. for the first Public Schools Course. All we knew about the course was that it was to end a week later. Eventually we did find out from the Commissioners, who were to be our instructors for the next week, that it was to be tough going. The prospect of a week's hard Scouting frightened us, but it was too late to turn back.

At dinner at Gilwell on the first evening one of the residents remarked on our silence, but added that it would be very much different at the end of the week. Although we came from similar backgrounds, we were shy of each other at first despite some being already Scouts. But by the end of the week everything had changed; the atmosphere was very friendly and our use of Christian names bore witness of this.

With a greater understanding of each other came a greater understanding of Scouting. Although I had been a Scout for some time and had attended several large gatherings of Scouts, it was not until I reached Gilwell that I fully understood how much Scouting involved. The talk on the Patrol System gave me a deeper insight into the aims and methods of Scouting. I realised then that the open air was a means to an end; how Scouting is a game designed to make each Scout think for himself and become equipped for life. We saw, on the first evening, what it was doing in one of the poorer parts of London; how it was giving the Scouts not only worthwhile enjoyment but also a much needed stabilising factor in their lives. During the rest of the week we experienced it among ourselves and our experience bore out what we had heard.

In the evenings we had opportunities of meeting people from many walks of life and hearing their experiences of Scouting.

The Deputy Chief Scout told us of his experience of international Scouting and the International Commissioner and the Director of the International Bureau showed us the working of the Scout Movement throughout the world and the fourth Scout Law in action. As the Chief himself said, the Scout Law is the only universally accepted code of ethics.

The principles of Scouting applied the whole time, whether or not we were in uniform; they applied in all our dealings with others.

In the atmosphere of Gilwell we had found the camaraderie that pervaded the whole of Scouting. We were all inspired with the spirit of Scouting and many had hopes of taking out warrants. Our week at Gilwell was an unforgettable experience. We had grown to know each other and it was with a touch of sadness that we said farewell. We had greater confidence in ourselves and in each other, our horizons had been broadened and our faith in Scouting had increased beyond all measure.

The second report came from a boy at Uppingham School (G. M. Stone), where there is no Scout Troop. Up to the time of the Course he had not had any contact with Scouting, but within forty-eight hours of his return from Gilwell he had offered his services to a Troop near his home and had arranged that the film of the eighth World Jamboree should be shown at his school. I quote:

It was just another day, and I was listening to the announcements which inevitably follow Prayers in a Public School. The Headmaster's comments turned from humdrum affairs of school life to what was for me a fuddled impression of khaki shorts and outlandish uniforms - Scouting. There and then I received my first ungarbled facts about the Scout Movement, as the Headmaster outlined the proposed camp at Gilwell.

It was a mixed bunch that assembled at Imperial Headquarters early last April, some wore the smart uniform of the land or Sea Scout, but these were in a minority. Most wore shorts and the remnants of an old Scout kit, while the remaining few resembled City bank clerks. One man trying to hide an umbrella: while another tried to shake hands, not knowing which to offer - such were our ignorances.

We were to spend a week at Gilwell, sleeping under canvas, in the training enclosure; meals were to be served in the house, all that is, save one, which I will mention later.

The course included an introduction to knots, to map and compass work. We learned to develop our senses of sight, smell, taste and feel at the enlightening hand of the Camp Chief.

Two crafts that we tasted deserve special note. The first, that of the memorable Backwoodsman's self-cooked meal. No one save a Scout can know the glory of a burned kipper, stone-hard egg or a steak found with difficulty among the flames of a fire, so dearly nurtured such are the glories of the Backwoodsman's cooking.

Pioneer work, with the various and extensive ranges of equipment at Gilwell can always be relied upon to arouse interest and amusement. I am sure that some of our most enjoyable, hardworking and hectic hours were spent constructing the bosun's chair, the rope bridge, and the observation pylon.

In the evenings we heard of different aspects of Scouting from interesting men, among whom was a Bishop, a professional man, and a captain of industry. We were also addressed by the most senior members of the Scout organisation. To all these men we are particularly grateful, for their kindness in sparing valuable time in addressing us and for their kind manner in executing this difficult task.

A showing of the film *A Jamboree of New Horizons*, a debate and a sing-song completed our evening's entertainment.

I must also tell of the most practical exercise we witnessed. A Troop of East London Scouts were transported to Gilwell, for a meeting, and we, having no knowledge of how such a meeting was organised, were able to see it in practice, a most valuable experience, and our gratitude and admiration goes to the Troop's leaders.

We ended the course with a visit to Windsor and the Queen's Parade, and were honoured that evening by Lord Rowallan's company at dinner.

Our gratitude to all those who "make" Gilwell is difficult to express.

We all appreciated the help given and more especially the faith that the Camp Chief placed in us. Many of us, I am sure, remembering the Gilwell course, will one day offer our services, by helping the Scout Movement, to our fellows, to our country and to our God.

There are two things to add:

1. The Chief Scout, who visited the Course after the boys had been to see the Parade of Queen's Scouts at Windsor, wrote to me as follows:-
"I really was very much impressed with those young fellows whom you had at Gilwell. If only we could get a hundred or two of that sort of quality into the Movement each year it wouldn't take long to build up a pretty high-class background for our Scouting."

2. The Committee of the Council has decided that a similar course should be held in 1957 over the period April 23rd to 29th, 1957. All Public Schools will be circularised and perhaps District Commissioners who have Public Schools in their areas might like to follow up our written approach by making a personal approach where appropriate. The only significant change we are hoping for this year is that we shall have a rather higher proportion of boys who have not been Scouts.

J. T.

MY SCOUTING STORY

By P. B. NEVILL – IX

Several attempts had been made before the First World War in Scouter Training. There had been a number of Lecture courses run, notably in London in 1911, and in Birmingham in 1912. In 1914 B.-P. made a further experiment by starting a correspondence course, for which I entered. Questions appeared each month in THE SCOUTER which had to be answered and sent in. This ran for some months but before it was finished war was upon us and the course came to an abrupt end.

In 1918 many Scouters were being invalided out of the forces and a number of new men were coming in to help. Some training would be a great help to these, so we started our own in East London. Papers were set and sent out, these had to be returned, when they were read, marked and sent back with a second set of questions. There were also meetings held at Roland House for the discussion of problems.

At the end of the course a camp was to be held and a date before Easter was discussed but the advent of Gilwell altered our plans, and we put the camp off until we could hold it at our new camping ground. This was carried through on May 18th and 19th. Tents were pitched in the Training field and this was the first Training course to be held there.

Our course was quite successful, but I had a feeling that the combination of the theoretical and practical was not really sufficient and that a third part was required, for it seemed important to find out how a Scouter was carrying out his job in the Movement.

After the appointment of the Camp Chief and the official opening of Gilwell the I.H.Q. sub-committee ceased to exist as its work was done.

I was asked to take charge of the Scouts at the opening ceremony, which was held on July 26th. Some hundreds of Scouts turned up from East London and the neighbouring districts, and before the official speeches from a platform erected in the Training ground the Scouts, who were all hidden in the trees, rushed in on a given signal.

At this time the Movement was still troubled by the Scoutmaster who decked himself out in all kinds of queer garments, Sam Browne belts being especially popular. In the orders issued to the Troops who were taking part I had been particularly careful to draw attention to the I.H.Q. rules about uniform, and stated that only those dressed in accordance therewith could take part. As the Scouts were arriving my Assistants were instructed to keep a careful watch for any irregularities, and I was not surprised when one came up and reported that he had seen two Sam Brownes being worn. "Was I going to do anything about it?" Yes, certainly I was! Sending for the offending Scouters, I asked them why they had come improperly dressed, they replied in an offhand way that this was their usual dress and they proposed continuing to wear it. They admitted having read the orders and P.O.R., so I told them that if they could not carry out Scout Law 7 they could go home. They went away somewhat dejected and I saw out of the corner of my eye that they had retired behind a hedge to remove the belts.

I never remember seeing a Sam Browne belt again on Scout uniform!

I continued to visit Gilwell as often as possible and frequently discussed plans with Gidney. When the first practical course was announced to be held in September, I was a little disturbed when I was told that the new Wood Badge, which was to be made up of beads from the famous Dimizulu necklace, and which B.-P. had presented to Gilwell for this purpose, would be awarded to each Scouter who passed through this course successfully, and this was in fact done. What had happened to the three-part course I was so keen on?

It was with considerable relief therefore when at the Minehead conference in November, Gidney outlined the new system of training, with the theoretical, practical and administrative sections, the Wood Badge and the Gilwell scarf to be awarded to those who passed all three parts successfully.

In the early days of training it was thought right to distinguish between Scouters who had been awarded beads for Cub, Scout and Rover courses, and this was done by adding a small round wooden bead, coloured yellow, green and red for the respective courses. These are very rarely seen today, but I still wear my green and red beads. I am so often asked what they are that I hope this will clear up the mystery. At the first course I acted as an instructor, and was allotted the subject of Organisation.

There was no Group system in those days. Pack and Troop were separately registered, but it was already clear that all kinds of difficulties could arise with this arrangement. Then what was to be the position of the Rovers? I prepared a number of charts to illustrate my talk and on one I set out how I thought a Troop of Scouts should be organised. It showed the Scoutmaster in charge, and under him three other Scouters, the Cubmaster in charge of the Pack, an Assistant Scoutmaster in charge of the Troop, and an Assistant Scoutmaster in charge of the Rovers. These Scouters, I urged, should meet regularly in order to ensure the smooth working of the whole. Here was the idea of the Group system, but it was eight years before the Movement was ready to adopt it.

I suppose that it was inevitable that in our quickly growing Movement there was bound to be a good deal of criticism that there was too much "red tape," and the criticism is not entirely absent today. I think that it is appropriate therefore that I repeat what I said to the first Scouters' Training Course on this subject. "Most things in this life require some kind of arrangement or system if they are to run smoothly. In business life we cannot afford to run our affairs in a slack way, and the concern with no system goes to the wall sooner or later. Business men organise for results, that is profits, they cannot afford to use red tape methods. Now the Boy Scout Movement although not a business in the usually accepted use of this word, is out for profit, or shall I say production. We are out to produce 'Character' in the boys of the Empire, to produce results just as much as a business man is, and if we are to succeed we must have the very best organisation possible throughout our work, and no red tape." Red tape is unnecessary delay, excessive official formality.

At the Minehead Conference to which I referred above, I noted a remark made by B.-P. He suggested that we should give up the counting of heads, and look more to the percentage of boys who came in and then left the Movement. Here was B.-P. directing our attention to the "leakage" problem which the Movement as a whole did not take seriously for another thirty-five years!

1919 was a year of reorganisation in all walks of life. In many respects we could not return to pre-war ways. Scouting was growing, the London Scout County was emerging as an entity of its own and the London Scout Council had been set up with its own bye-laws.



A PATROL OF SCOUTS CAMPING AT GILWELL

There were only fourteen District Commissioners of whom I was one.

I had five Local Associations whose meetings I should attend while other District Commissioners had even larger areas. It seemed obvious that some reorganisation was overdue; the whole question was how it should be done.

In an article written at the time I see I am credited with originating the idea of reorganisation. However this maybe, I was on the Committee set up to make recommendations, and the scheme finally put forward and adopted was to make every London borough a District of its own. For some reason I could not follow at the time the idea of the old Districts retaining their Commissioners as Area Commissioners did not find favour and it was some years before Area Commissioners ranking as Assistant County Commissioners, London, came into existence. The reorganisation affected me in several ways. First I gave up responsibility for Poplar and Bethnal Green and opted to continue as District Commissioner, Stepney, which was a far more manageable area. Then the reorganisation raised quite a number of boundary problems in various places. These had to be enquired into and Sir Alfred Codrington, who was then Commissioner for London, asked me to act as arbitrator to settle a number of these often difficult cases, because personal feelings were generally at the bottom of the trouble. However, I soon evolved a method in these enquiries. Having succeeded in bringing all parties in the dispute together I would listen to their views. Then I would take a map of the area and by tracing the boundary between the two new Districts from the point where they first met, would work along this asking if there was any difficulty. So we proceeded along the boundary line until at last one side or the other stopped and said they could not agree. This Church and its Troop although admittedly in "Bethley Heath" had always worked with "Stepnal" and would always do so whatever happened. Having arrived at a real stumbling block, I asked both sides to leave the argument and turn to the other end of their joint boundaries, and we proceeded towards the centre, getting agreement all along until we reached the spot which brought us up before. Here I would breathe a sigh of relief and point out that we had agreed ninety-nine per cent of their boundary and only had this last bone of contention to settle. Was it really beyond us to agree one way or the other? Did it really matter to either, if there was agreement, which District this Group came into? Which was the best for the boys? Yes, that usually settled matters and everyone left the room happy.

The biggest problem concerned Roland House. Under the new scheme the house could no longer remain the District Headquarters of East London the small legacy under Roland's will, which was for the benefit of East London Scouting, could not be paid over to the house when it ceased to be the East London H.Q. "Skipper" Pinchbeck had returned from the Army and had come to live with me at the house and I had been able to hand back his Troop to him. He was of great assistance to me in those difficult days. We were both satisfied that the house could be run economically as a settlement, but there was no money for capital expenditure and the alterations necessary to make this old building suitable for its new activities. The Trustees felt that it would be necessary to sell the property as it did not seem to them possible to carry on, but some of us felt that this was the very last thing to do, and we set our face against this idea. The negotiations were long and difficult but eventually I.H.Q. agreed to take over the trusteeship of the house and, what is more, I even persuaded them to find the money to buy No. 31 next door, which was in the market, to enable us to extend our work at some future time when we could obtain possession of it.

Our optimism has been more than fully justified and I am sure that the change of status of the house from the official H.Q. of East London to that of an unofficial centre of Scouting, has really worked for the best. In the new context it became necessary for the house and all connected with it to maintain the highest possible standards of Scouting if it was to be

successful. This demands a conscious and continuous effort to bring out the best.



"P. B." WITH SOME OF THE 14th STEPNEY (BARNARDO'S) TROOP

Roland had always been very interested in Dr. Barnardo's Homes in Stepney Causeway, speaking at the services in their chapel on Sundays sometimes, and taking a real interest in their Troop of Scouts. This had fallen out during the war, but in 1918 a new chaplain arrived at the Homes who wanted to restart the Troop and he came to me for advice. I told him to start small with one Patrol and, after having trained them, to enlarge in the approved Scout way. However, he did not take my advice. He found such keenness for joining he was not strong enough to refuse anyone and in a few weeks I found him with eighty boys and no helpers. Things were obviously difficult and the S.M. called me in for a consultation in June. I found that he then had twelve patrols and he said he was leaving as a new Governor had been appointed who was a clergyman. I suggested he called a meeting of the Court of Honour which I would attend, and at this meeting only four Patrol Leaders turned up. As soon as the new Governor arrived - the Reverend A. C. Threlfall - I got into touch with him and discussed the whole situation. It ended by him asking me if I would take over the Troop and carry on. I could see that it was impossible to do anything without a complete reorganisation and I said that if he would give me a free hand I would pick eight of the keenest boys and make a fresh start. This he agreed to, and before the end of the year these boys were so well advanced that we were able to start a second Patrol. A third Patrol was added in due course. Threlfall offered to find me some help, and before long produced two young fellows who became my A.S.M.s. One, Geoffrey Woodroffe, has since become my brother-in-law!

The Stepney Homes contained boys of 14 plus and they were all learning trades, prior to being placed out in jobs. For three years I had a delightful time with these boys, some of whom had quite appalling backgrounds, but in 1922 the Home was moved out into the country in Hertfordshire, a very much healthier place, but quite impossible for me to get to and so I had to give up the Troop.

The Homes were exceedingly good to me and my Assistants; we were allowed to go and see the boys whenever we liked and as their retiring hours were quite early it was a common thing to go the rounds of the dormitories yarning to the boys till "lights out." After a time the Scouts were allowed to come up to Roland House for their meetings. They were marched up under their Patrol Leaders and any misbehaviour would soon be stopped by a threat to leave them at home next time, for it was a tremendous privilege to be allowed out by themselves in this way, so we seldom had any trouble. At one time a new Patrol Leader had to be elected. We left this entirely to the Scouts, with the over-

riding statement that the Scouter's subsequent approval had to be obtained. It was clear to us that the Scouts would elect a boy who stammered badly and we puzzled our heads about this. We did not see how a Patrol Leader who stammered could give orders smartly to his Patrol and we could see the whole Troop dissolving into hysterics on parade if we allowed this boy to be elected. On Sunday afternoons we held a Scouts' Own at Roland House and at this particular time I was reading to them Roland Philipps's Letters to a Patrol Leader on the Scout Law. We had reached the Sixth - a Scout is a friend to animals. As I read on, I sensed a growing feeling of interest, almost amounting to excitement, and looking up from the book it was obvious that more than one boy was eager to say something. "What is it?" I asked. At once several boys started to tell me how the Home's cat had been picked up by one of the unruly boysnot, I am glad to say, a Scout - and thrown from the top landing down the well, falling on the concrete at the bottom and breaking its leg. Then apparently our stammering Patrol Leader elect had come up, picked up the cat, found out what was wrong, put the broken leg into splints and carried it off to the Matron. One could see the boys' eyes sparkle as they recounted the incident. This boy was their hero. He had done the right thing. They would follow him wherever he led - of that I was certain - but his stammering? My two assistants and myself pondered over this at length. We decided that he was the obvious boy for the job. Then an idea came to our rescue - why not let the Second of this Patrol give all the necessary orders. It would mean Patrol Leader and Second working closely together and would be good training for the Second. It worked! The boys will usually make the right choice although we adults may not always follow their reasoning.

Copying Roland's example, many a Sunday evening service I took in the chapel in the Homes, and in the summer when all the boys were transplanted into camp at Aldershot I used to spend as much time with them as possible. In all my experience with boys I have never come across a more appreciative set of youngsters. The smallest thing you did for them, even to taking them for a walk, was a treat and they let you know it and pressed their thanks on you at the end in no uncertain way. I suppose it was because their life was so humdrum and uninteresting they really did appreciate the smallest thing. I was indeed sorry to have to give up my connection with the Troop.

A PLAN FOR GROUP SUBSCRIPTIONS

It is suspected that in many Groups the weekly subscription of boys is a penny or two a week, and has not in any way kept pace with the increased cost of running a Group.

At the same time, there may be hesitation in increasing the subscriptions all round, for fear of imposing hardship on some boys.

Group Committees may therefore be interested in the following scheme, which has been tried by a London Group, and found to work very successfully. They call it "the assessment scheme."

A letter was sent to each parent setting out the cost of running the Group, and stating that it was proposed to run an assessment scheme. A form with stamped addressed envelope was enclosed, asking the parent whether he or she was prepared to take part and how much would be contributed each month. It was emphasised that only the collector would know how much any person was contributing, and in order to ensure that the boys did not know, they were particularly asked not to give the money to the boys.

The response was 95 per cent of the parents, and a considerable increase in the annual income has resulted.

The job of collector is just the thing for a lay supporter. In this instance, he calls each month at the house and collects the money, but no one is held hard and fast to the sum originally stated, and the amounts collected vary from month to month. Each subscriber is given a number, known only to him and to the collector. The money so collected goes to the Group's general fund and is administered by the Group Committee.

The collector finds that his calls are welcomed, not only because they act as a reminder and save buying a postal order, but also because parents like to have a chat and can raise any questions which are troubling them.

The boys themselves only know that they are expected to pay the usual nominal weekly subscription, but the parents are let into the secret of how much it costs to run the Group, and seem very willing to pay their share of the cost of upkeep.

Members of many Church congregations will recognise that this scheme is very similar to the "envelope" scheme which has been used by Churches for many years. It has been proved successful in so many places that more Groups might well try it themselves.

J. F. C.

Senior Scout Scrapbook

57. THE STEEP ASCENT TO HEAVEN

The whole thing started in a typically Scouting way; the left hand had no idea what the right hand -was doing. London County Office informed the County Senior Scout Committee that a grant of £25 had been received from the King George VI Memorial Fund and had been allocated for training in leadership in mountaineering for Senior Scouts. The committee decided that the money could best be used as grant-aid for Scouts or Scouters attending a recognised mountaineering course. This, however, did not fulfil the terms of the grant; we had to organise the course ourselves, not take advantage of established ones. A rough check showed that the total mountaineering knowledge in the county seemed to amount to no more than an afternoon spent on Harrison Rocks, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Fortunately one of the committee members was friendly with an official of the British Mountaineering Council and agreed to ascertain if he could help.

Much to the surprise of the committee member he found that the £25 could go a long way in helping to pay for an introductory course of eighteen Scouters. The course would cover the basic requirements of mountain craft and consist of three evenings theory in London and a late-April week-end in Snowdonia. The cost, including all food, transport and instruction, was budgeted at 32s. a head, exclusive of the grant.

The first evening's instruction was an introduction to mountaineering. Essentials - as footwear, clothing, food, shelter and elementary ropework - were discussed; Melville Balsillie, co-author of *Mid Moor and Mountain* and now A.D.C.(S) Hertfordshire, spoke to us on the second evening about taking boys to the hills and enlarged various sections of his book. On the third evening more advanced ropework was taught and arrangements finalised for the coming week-end camp when we hoped to put what we had learnt into practice.

For the camp we divided into three Patrols of six, who were sub-divided into "ropes" of three. Each Patrol was autonomous, would cater for itself, arrange all its own camping gear. The arrangement provided for the flexibility so necessary in the hills, gave greater opportunities for leadership, provided experience in catering, enabled each Patrol to keep to its own programme and took a load of work from the course-leader.

Each caterer was given 15s a head for food, which, with the exception of bread, milk and eggs which were available at the site, had to be bought in London. Cooking was done by primus stove, paraffin being obtainable at the site, and all the tents were

of the lightweight variety. An instructor was attached to each Patrol and sufficient ropes were borrowed to allow more than one to every three members.

The course met near Baker Street after work on Friday evening and boarded one of the coaches which the various mountaineering bodies run on occasional week-ends to North Wales. The chief instructor and course-leader travelled earlier by motor-cycle combination and were safely installed in camp when the coach arrived at 3.30 am. Tents were swiftly pitched and in just over an hour everyone was ready for bed and slept soundly to a late reveille at 8.0 am. Through all the camp pitching, the course-leader, who had driven all the way from London with only one stop, slept soundly.

After we had shaken the sleep from our eyes we took stock of our surroundings. The site was 400 yards south of the A5 road where it runs through the Ogwen Valley and about one mile to the east of that delectable mountain, Tryfan; to the south were the Glyders and across the valley to the north were the Camedds, all over 3,000 feet. The morning mists were clearing and revealed the snow-speckled tops. A clear stream ran just north of the site and provided our drinking and washing water. Soon we had washed and shaved, and breakfast was cooking over a dozen roaring primus stoves. Breakfast over, we set about tidying the tents and preparing food for the hills.

The day was perfect, one of those rare treasures that we seek for years and never find; all day the sun shone from a clear sky and a cool wind took away any sultriness. We split into our Patrols and each, under its instructor, made its own way into the hills. The Patrol, led by the chief instructor, who has some Alpine first ascents to his credit, started with the ascent of Little Tryfan, and after congratulating themselves on reaching the top were subdued to see a one-armed man walk up the climb with no apparent effort. From here they struck across to the North Buttress of Tryfan and traversed that mountain from north to south, followed by the Bristly Ridge and so on to the tops of the Glyders Fawr and Fach and down into Cwm Idwal to Ogwen Cottage and camp; a most perfect and satisfying day, often spent near to hair-raising drops but with good safe rock under-foot.

The other Patrols were not so ambitious. One set off into Cwm Idwal, tackled a few boulder problems near the lake, then went to the far side of the famous slabs and practised elementary rope management on the not too steep cliffs. Theory gathered in a lecture room did not stand in very good stead when it came to handling a 120-foot rope on an exposed face; the derisive term "knitting" was given to our tangled mess. A gully leading on to Y Gribin was climbed with toil and enlivened by a large falling stone that narrowly missed five of the party. From Y Gribin the route lay over the twin tops of the Glyders and past small Llyn Caseg-fraith, where a hardy soul had pitched his tent; along an unnamed ridge and so back to camp where abrupt Tryfan, down on to whose summit the party had gazed, again assumed his overlordship.

It needed no sheep-counting to send us to sleep that night; the next morning dawned all too soon. Again the weather was perfect and we split into Patrols and went our separate ways.

The "tigers" had graduated on to moderate climbs and, led by two instructors, climbed the Vee Notch Arete on the west side of Tryfan.

The remainder were not so ambitious. Both Patrols played around for some time on Little Tryfan and then one struck towards Cwm Idwal and enjoyed itself on climbs of fairly high standard, but were suitably belayed from the top. Abseiling was practised and rather late and lunchless we returned to camp for dinner and to prepare for the journey home.

The return journey was uneventful except for an unplanned arrival in town before the early morning transport had started, the penalty for speeding. Before leaving Snowdonia we arranged to meet again to discuss what we had done and investigate any means of how we could continue climbing.

At the subsequent meeting enthusiasm still ran high and the course-leader was instructed to contact the various mountaineering societies to see if they would allow us to affiliate with them so that we could continue climbing under qualified leadership. Photographs were exchanged and we look forward to other week-ends amongst the hills.

What have we achieved from all this and at what cost? Firstly cost; this was less than expected, the return fare by special coach was 28s. a head. Food was budgeted at 15s. At first this was thought to be excessive, but subsequently proved to be insufficient; 16s. was nearer the amount. We ate well, perhaps better than necessary, but if the weather had been bad we would have needed all. Doubtless some money could be saved if Patrols brought their own food from home, but the concentrated rations so essential for a hard day on the hills are not easy to find in the home larder. For a longer course some savings on 7s. 6d. a day could doubtless be made. Instruction was provided gratis but the fare, food and expenses of the instructors had to be paid about £7. Rent for the meeting room in London was 5s. a head, and other expenses such as postage, telephone, etc., came to about another 1s.; in all about £3 each. Our grant from the King George VI Memorial Fund was £25, and brought our cost per head down to 32s. There was a very small surplus.

What did we achieve? We thoroughly enjoyed ourselves, but more important we did learn some of the ways of the hills. We had camped in the hills, we had trod the heights, climbed good rock and absorbed some of the spirit with which only those who love the wild, high places are familiar. We did, perhaps, concentrate too much on rock climbing to the exclusion of the more practical activity for Seniors, hill walking; but with only two days at our disposal it would have been hard to do anything worth while in this direction. Had the weather been bad there would have been an excellent chance for map and compass work, but on clear days, when all landmarks are visible, there was not much we could learn about map-reading techniques that we did not know already. The most important thing we learnt was that there is still much to learn before we can, with safety and tranquillity, take boys away into the hills.

It does surprise me that after ten years of Senior Scouting there are still no recognised hike-leader training courses. Cannot something be done, some pool of knowledge gathered and leaders appointed to train those of us who require it? London has proved that there is a need and that it can be met, but only by going to an outside organisation. Cannot we do something within the Movement to see that this most important aspect of our Senior Scouting has the skilled leaders that it demands.

A. S. PEACOCK,

Secretary, London Senior Scout Committee.



SIR IAN BOLTON, CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR SCOTLAND, RECEIVES THE SILVER FOX (HIGHEST CANADIAN AWARD) FROM MR. JACKSON DODDS, DEPUTY CHIEF SCOUT FOR CANADA
Taking part in the ceremony at the Boy Scout International Bureau were R. T. Lund (Deputy Director), A. W. Hurl (Chief Executive Commissioner, B.S.A.), Major-Gen. D. Spry (Director), and Sir George Beresford-Stooke (Overseas Commissioner, B.S.A.).

THE CENSUS, 1956

By J. F. COLQUHOUN

(The corresponding figures for 1955 will be found in THE SCOUTER for September 1955.)

The figures shown by the United Kingdom census at March 3 1st, 1956, are shown below, with increases or decreases in comparison with the figures at March 3 1st, 1955, and notes on points of interest.

Total Numbers

Cubs	236,911	+	10,523
Scouts 11 - 15	182,456	+	10,225
Senior Scouts 15 - 18	43,184	+	871
Rovers	12,115	+	1,316
	-----		-----
	474,666	+	18,561
Scouters	51,086	+	2,164
	-----		-----
	525,752	+	20,725
Commissioners not holding Group warrants	2,388	+	71
Local Association officials	4,248	+	582
	-----		-----
	532,388	+	21,378

The increase in total numbers is larger than for some years past. All-time records have been reached for Cubs, Senior Scouts in separate Troops or Patrols, Scouters and Commissioners.

Groups

Open	4,914	-	17
Sponsored	6,367	+	163
	-----		-----
	11,281	+	146

The net increase of 146 is made up of 595 new Groups, less 449 Groups which have ceased to exist. (In the previous year, 650 new Groups were registered and 537 ceased to exist.) Sponsored Groups represent 56.4% of the whole, as compared with 55.7% last year.

With apologies to the B.B.C.—VII



The Week's Good Cause

Sections of Groups

Packs	10,423	+	296
Troops	10,248	+	151
Senior Troops or Patrols	3,801	+	159
Rover Crews	1,973	-	120

The number of Packs and Senior Troops or Patrols are records. Senior Troops or Patrols show an increase of 159, as compared with a decrease of 3 last year. 33.7% of Groups have them, as compared with 32.7% last year.

Cubs

Under 10 years of age	151,888 (641%)	+	12,733
10 and over	85,023 (35.9%)	-	2,210
	236,911	+	10,523

The increase is 10,523, as compared with 6,423 last year, but there are 2,210 fewer Cubs over 10. There are 296 more Packs.

Scouts

Total 11 - 18	225,640	+	9,354
		(compared with 1,307 last year)	

The total number of Cubs exceeds this figure by 11,271, as against an excess of 10,102 last year.

Boy Scouts (11 - 15)

11 years of age	45,280	+	1,370
12 years of age	55,966	+	2,504
13 years of age	49,285	+	4,900
14 years of age	31,925	+	1,451
	-----		-----
	182,456	+	10,225

The increased numbers of Scouts of 13 and 14 are very welcome. In particular, the 14 year olds show an increase after several decreases, but the number this year is still 21.2% below that of 1949.

Senior Scouts

In separate Troops or Patrols

15 years of age	8,905	+	65
16 years of age	8,763	+	555
17 years of age	5,876	+	500
18 years of age	1,587	+	304
	-----		-----
	25,131	+	1,424

There is an average of 6.6 Senior Scouts per Troop or Patrol, as compared with 6.5 last year and 6.6 the year before.

In Boy Scout Troops

15 years of age	10,830	-	1,030
16 years of age	4,357	-	691
17 years of age	2,058	-	474
18 years of age	808	-	100
	-----		-----
	18,053	-	2,295

There is an average of 2.8 Senior Scouts per Boy Scout Troop, as compared with 3-15 last year.

There are increases in all age range where there are separate Troops or Patrols, but decreases where there are not.

Total Senior Scouts

15 years of age	19,735	-	965
16 years of age	13,120	-	136
17 years of age	7,934	+	26
18 years of age	2,395	+	204
	-----		-----
	43,184	-	871

The figures do not enable an accurate judgment to be formed as to the number of Scouts over 15 who have elected to remain Boy Scouts.

The decreases of 15 and 16 year olds follow naturally from the decreases of 14 year olds in previous years.

Loss of Scouts

It is encouraging that the loss in each of the age ranges shown below is less than it was in the previous year, even if the difference is small.

1955		<i>Loss</i>
13 years of age	44,385	28.0%
14 years of age	30,474	35.2%
15 years of age	20,700	36.6%
16 years of age	13,256	40.1%

1956		
14 years of age	31,925	30.0%
15 years of age	19,735	37.4%
16 years of age	13,120	39.1%
17 years of age	7,934	42.0%

Rovers

Under 21	6,406	-	443
21 - 25	3,661	-	315
Over 25	2,048	-	558
	-----		-----
	12,115	-	1,316
	-----		-----

Rovers who are also warranted

Scouters	9,276	-	1,052
	3,613	+	120
	-----		-----
	21,391	-	2,368
	-----		-----

The decreases are larger than usual, even in the under 21 range.

There are 120 fewer Crews.

There are 6.1 Rovers per Crew if Scouters are excluded, and 10.8 per Crew if Scouters are included.

Only 17.5% of Groups have Rover Crews.

Sea Scouts 10,109+233

Air Scouts 2,407+16

Handicapped Scouts 4,824 Same as last year

Scouters

G.S.M.s	6,960	+	203
Pack Scouters	19,945	+	1,116
Troop Scouters	20,372	+	779
Senior Troop Scouters	2,311	+	117
Crew Scouters	1,498	-	51
	-----		-----
	51,086	+	2,164
	-----		-----

For the first time, the number of Group Scouters exceeds 50,000.

The number of Scouters per Group is 4.53, a slight increase on last year's figure of 4.39.

61.7% of Groups have warranted G.S.M.s, compared with 60.7% last year. But as the Leakage Investigation showed, only about half of these had no other duties than those of G.S.M.

The increases in Pack Scouters during the last four years totalled 3,244. Troop Scouters over the same period increased by 1,983. Senior Troops show an increase of 117 this year, compared with a decrease of 156 last year, but the net increase over four years is only 19.

Commissioners

Not holding Group warrants	2,388 (66.0%)	+	71
Also holding Group warrants	1,225 (34.0%)	+	49
	-----		-----
	3,613	+	120
	-----		-----

There is one Commissioner for every 14.1 Scouters holding other warrants, as compared with one for every 137 last year.

Proficiency

Cubs

Leaping Wolves 15,687+ 490

(This follows a decrease of 303 last year.)

Second Stars 15,090+ 685

First Stars 76,127+ 4,390

(The Second Star figures show an increase of 685 compared with a decrease of 5,036 last year. The First Star figures show an increase of 4,390 compared with 5,012 last year.)

Scouts. (Percentages are by reference to the total number of Scouts of 11 - 18.)

Queens Scouts 3,155 (1.4%) + 363

First Class 15,013 (6.6%) + 667

Second Class 65,818 (29.1%) + 3,440

Queen's Scouts increased by 363, compared with a decrease of 585 last year. This resumes the series of steady increases since 1949. First Class Scouts increased by 667, compared with a decrease of 88 last year. The increase in Second Class Scouts is 3,440 compared with 1,402.

Senior Scouts holding Queen's Scout badge 73%.

Scouts of 11 - 15 with Second Class or above 22.3% (+ 1.7%).

Scouts of 11 - 15 at Tenderfoot or Recruit stage 77.7% (- 1.7%).

The figures for First Class, Second Class, Leaping Wolf and First Star are the highest since separate details were obtained.

Group Committees

Of 11,281 Groups, 7,512 have properly constituted Group Committees, i.e. 66.6%. No previous figures are available.

The Secret of Successful Open-Air Meals



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INJURY SIMULATION

All concerned with the teaching of First Aid will appreciate the difficulties encountered in the demonstration of nonexistent injuries. Autumn will herald in the usual intake of prospective First Aiders whose enthusiasm will completely overlook the problem confronting the person concerned with their teaching (the lack of realistic injuries). Casualty faking is a very important factor in First Aid training, instilling in the mind of the pupil the fact that injuries look totally different from the picture which may be conjured up by, for example, the words "Here we have a fractured leg." How many boys, proud holders of the First Aid Badge, know what a compound fracture, lacerated wound, damaged thumb or barbed wire tear is really like? Confronted with such an emergency would they react in the light-hearted manner usually displayed in the First Aid class? Under such circumstances, with the majority of First Aiders, shock, fainting or vomiting would inevitably result, due entirely to inadequate mental vision portrayed by words. This is understandable, for in no respect does the actual injury, particularly serious ones, follow a pattern envisaged by a youthful First Aider. A number of first class books are available, dealing comprehensively with the preparation of fake injuries, the National First Aid Societies laying stress on the importance of such preparation for any given condition.

A drawback to the methods outlined however, first class though they undoubtedly are in the hands of a person trained in the use of the various materials, is that few boys have the necessary artistic bent required to produce a sufficiently realistic impression of injury; time is against the ones who have. Some idea of the complexity of the operation is gained from the list of materials required and method of preparation, putty, modelling stick, grease paints, castor oil, petroleum jelly and theatrical powder, other items include bone splinters, adhesive tape, cellophane tissue, cotton wool, etc.

To prepare a simple laceration, the area chosen is first smeared lightly with petroleum jelly, a piece of putty is then shaped like a sausage and placed in position, smoothed away at the edges and blended into the area. Modelling tools are then used on the putty to simulate the desired laceration. Colouring is next applied to obtain a realistic wound, after which theatrical powder is dusted on. Bleeding is then imitated and the cut stippled to give the appearance of torn fibres. Finally, liquid blood mixture is allowed to trickle down the wound and dry.

Injuries simulated by this method are excellent when produced by a person with the necessary knowledge and time; it can, however, be only used for the one occasion and is unavoidably destroyed at the end of a demonstration. Into the hands of First Aiders has now been placed the answer to all their injury faking problems.

After considerable research and experiment a laboratory engaged on plastics has produced perfect wound replicas which obviate any necessity for preparation and the ultimate destruction of the artist's labour.

Recently, at Gilwell Park, the training courses used these soft plastic wound replicas and they received the enthusiastic approval of all concerned. Demonstrations can now look very real for these plastic wounds are issued in a range of seventeen reproductions, including compound and simple fractures, various lacerations, fish hook in thumb, bruises and blisters, so effective one feels that treatment could effect a cure.

Method of application is simplicity itself. In the First Aid room or at camp, choose the wound to be demonstrated, lightly apply the adhesive and fix the wound to the area selected. Made of soft washable plastic, all wound replicas can be replaced in the Scout Troop First Aid kit and re-used as and when any wound or combination of wounds are required; they will, without doubt, add realism and interest to all First Aid classes.

A. KEELER.

FROM 25 B.P. ROAD

In five months' time we shall be celebrating the Centenary of our Founder's birth, and in eleven months the climax of the Centenary and Jubilee celebrations will have been reached. You do not need any reminder from me that from now until February 22nd everyone is going to be well occupied with the preparations for the events that are being arranged, nor that we shall be even busier during the celebration period itself. During this period the Movement is going to be very much in the public eye and I hope Scouters will be able to spare a little time, in the midst of their many other duties during the next few months, to give some attention to smartness. We do not want to diminish the standard of our parades, rallies and the rest by badly turned out Scouts and untidiness in bearing and ceremonial. The public judge any Movement by what they see and it is our responsibility to ensure that they judge Scouting to be a fine thing because what they see is good. What is more I am sure Scouts prefer to put on a good show to a sloppy one.

I was reminded about the matter of ceremonial the other day when I received a letter from an old Scouter friend sending me a photograph of the flag bearers at a combined parade. Rightly, he was most unhappy about the poor show the Scouts put up by comparison with the others. Uniforms were not too good, some chaps in tweed jackets and others in shirt sleeves, one pair of stockings at half-mast and some other eccentricities. But what really stood out in the picture were the extremely odd ways in which these chaps carried their flags. Everyone else seemed content to hold them in the proper manner, with knuckles to the front in line with the chin, but our fellows grasped the pole in line with any part of the anatomy between- the waist and the hat brim, and, as for their hands, invariably the knuckles were on the inside. No doubt they have admirable knuckles but a formal parade is no time to admire them! There is only one correct way to hold a flag and that is shown in this diagram which is taken from the pamphlet *Smartness in Scouting*. In case you have not seen it, you may like to know that it contains a lot of useful hints on the care of uniform, drill, staff drill, Troop formations and parades, salutes, District parades and flag carrying, procedure and etiquette. It can be obtained from the Scout Shop, price 4d. (postage 2d.), and it is a publication that can be of great help to us in our preparations for 1957.

During recent months I.H.Q. has received quite a lot of advice as to what B.-P. said or thought about this and that. May I return the compliment and quote what he wrote in his *Outlook* for September 1918: "Smartness in uniform and correctness in detail seems a small matter to fuss about, but has its value in the development of self-respect, and means an immense deal to the reputation of the Movement among outsiders who judge by what they see."

By the time you read this issue of *THE SCOUTER*, Summer Camp will be a pleasant memory. No doubt, with the pre-occupations of the arrangements for it and the camp itself, you have had little time for quiet reading. May I suggest, therefore, that before you become completely immersed in your autumn programme, you re-read *Scouts of Tomorrow* which every Commissioner and G.S.M. should have received during the last three months. In the words of the concluding paragraph of the publication, it is commended to you in the belief that thought and action upon it can and will help us all in the adventure which, as Scouters, we are of our own free will committed.

And finally, an extract from a Group magazine: "One of our Seniors spent a day recently at Buckingham Palace assisting during a presentation party and had lunch in the servants' quarters. Rumour has it that he applied for permission to be absent from school and this was granted by the headmaster. When telling his form master that he would be absent next day, he was asked the reason, to which he replied, quite truthfully, that he was having lunch at Buckingham Palace. This answer astonished the master, who promptly gave him one hundred lines for being insubordinate."

A. W. HURLL,
Chief Executive Commissioner.

THE GILWELL LETTER

So much has happened in the last few weeks that the Gilwell Letter almost writes itself.

Up to date it has not been much of a summer from the weather point of view although on occasions it has been remarkably exciting.

1. A strong gale one Sunday morning brought down nine trees on the estate. I was very interested in two aspects of the damage. There were six varieties amongst the nine trees: three elms, two horse chestnuts, a beech, an ash, an oak, and a poplar, so that on this evidence it does not seem to matter what sort of tree you have; if the wind is rough enough it will lift it out. The other intriguing thing was that the trees which appeared to be well protected in the midst of other trees were in just as great difficulty as those which were exposed. Perhaps the exposed trees have grown a few extra roots as compensation.

2. Just a week later we had the father and mother of a thunderstorm and this also caused some extraordinary happenings. The following happened in the space of a few seconds:

(a) Gilwellbury was struck by lightning. I hasten to add that it is still in action and the damage was not too serious. It is interesting that it is the only building at Gilwell which carries a lightning conductor!

(b) A huge bough of an oak tree was shattered and the bark taken off.

(c) A young Scout who was listening to his wireless set was surprised to find that it had disintegrated.

(d) A Scout standing near the Camp Fire Shelter had his hair singed without charge and was knocked over. An hour later he set off on his First Class Hike which, I suggest, is a great tribute to the quality of many of the boys of today.

3. The largest Cub Course (96 strong) in the history of Gilwell descended upon us one hour after the thunder passed. We certainly could not have coped with both together! A most enthusiastic bunch they proved to be. They came from fourteen different countries, and had an age range of twenty to sixty-four.

4. No sooner had the Cub Course gone than, in the same afternoon, eighty men from eighteen countries presented themselves for a Scout Course. Surely only in Scouting, and possibly only through Scouting at Gilwell, would it be possible at this particular moment (August 1956) for twelve Egyptian adults to come on a Training Course and be accepted without question or rancour on either side. Such is the strength of the World-wide Brotherhood, and it is important that we should realise it.

5. On this same course was a young potential Scouter from British Somaliland which, unless I am very much mistaken, is the only place in the British Commonwealth and Empire where at this particular moment there is no Scouting. We hope that after his Gilwell Course and his return to his own country the family will be completed.

6. I flew to Scotland and back in a day to attend the 100th Scout Wood Badge Course at Fordell. It was being led by that doyen of Scottish Scouting, Sir Ian Bolton, who, although he proclaimed that he was very rusty, was (unless I am mistaken) having a wonderful time and the Scouters he was leading were getting some extremely valuable training from a man who over the years has probably stuck closer to true Scouting than have most people.

Finally, for this month, the Gilwell Programme of Courses and other events for the period October 1956 to October 1957 is in print and will be sent to any Scouter who would like a copy and send a stamped addressed envelope. May I offer you a thought for the month? "Criticisms should leave a person with the idea that he has been helped."

JOHN THURMAN,
Camp Chief

LUCK OF THE MONTH

By THE EDITOR

July 21st. - From a delightful book *The Suburban Child*, an evocative account of the years before 1914: "Is it not right to maintain honestly before children that learning is a struggle but a worth-while struggle?"

Something for us there?

July 23rd. - After editing THE SCOUTER now for just twelve years, two things still surprise me: that there are members of the Movement who can lower themselves to write me anonymous letters; and that there are others who write with such rudeness and malice that they seem to want to go out of their way to prove that they admit no obedience to the Scout Law and possess neither Christian charity nor any understanding of B.-P.'s spirit.

July 24th. - Delighted to meet some Scouts of the F.N.E.L. (Luxemburg) in their well-cut blue shorts, grey shirts and mauve scarves. I gather the Troop, which was passing through en route to Blair Athoil, call themselves Les Diables Mauves! This morning they had all gone to Westminster Abbey where, standing around B.P.'s memorial there, they invested four of their Scouts.

July 27th. - Scouting took on in the beginning because its ideas were novel: it offered the boys what no one else (and nothing else) offered them. Boys don't come to Scouting to get what they can get somewhere else - in a Youth Club or a Cadet Company or a Sunday School. They come to Scouting to get Scouting - and their minds hope for the unusual, the adventurous, the romantic, the slightly crazy, the wild woods and far hills of life - and they leave (quite properly I think) when they're given something else.

July 31st. - Picture of the Perfect Reactionary by Hughes Nearn:

"As I was sitting in my chair I knew
the bottom wasn't there, Nor legs
nor back, but I just sat Ignoring
little things like that."

August 1st. - Consoling thought of the great Jowett's: "Many a man by being thought better than himself has become better."

August 2nd. - My indefatigable Scott Patrol from New Zealand to swell their funds have started selling crumpets, presumably cooked by themselves for they are great cooks. They collect, by the way, any unusual camp recipes actually used, proved and recommended by Scouts and I'd welcome any readers may have.

The three qualities they suggest necessary in a P.L. are tolerance, integrity and team spirit. In their Seniors, each chap in turn becomes P.L. for six months - surely a good idea with Seniors where it's practicable?

August 3rd. - Delighted to meet Canada's Deputy Chief Scout, Mr. Jackson Dodds, once again: how it brings back happy Canadian days which a year ago next week were to be the fortunate lot of the British Contingent to Niagara.

August 6th. - "The best part of a man is a boy, - quoted by Van Wyck Brooks in his *Scenes and Portraits*.

August 7th. - From the Chief Guide: "I do congratulate you so warmly on THE SCOUTER. I read every word of it and it really is absolutely A.I."

August 9th. - Postcard on August 6th received from Cedric Burton and his Epsom College Scouts: "We crossed the Arctic Circle at 7.45 a.m. today."



August 10th. - Another relevant quotation for us: from Friends of the People by Asa Briggs, the extremely interesting centenary history of Lewis's which I am just now reading:

"Each period, has had to produce men who would re-think its problems, ask new questions and find new answers: prosperous businesses can never rely on the experience and tradition of the past as their only guides to policy."

Not only prosperous businesses.

August 11th. - "Let us not to the marriage of true minds admit impediment." The summer's happiest afternoon when some of Tiny Chamberlain's Scout friends were honoured to be there when his brother, Noel, until recently Chaplain of the Fleet, married those charming and intelligent young people Sally Chamberlain and John Croome, and were part of the festive pattern afterwards.

August 15th. - Interested to receive a letter from the Sandringham Scout Jamboree franked on the envelope "Royal Estate, Sandringham," a postmark only used at the office in Sandringham House. I am told, too, that the Scout flag has been flying beneath the St. George's flag on the tower of Sandringham Church.

August 16th. - Lunching with two friends, Scouters of long standing who run Groups of high standard, heard of appalling lack of cleanliness and camping knowledge in Scout camps and lack of discipline seen in Scouts travelling. (I've no doubt at all that the Scouters of these boys are among those who can't bother to take THE SCOUTER or encourage their boys to take The Scout!) Both of my friends said that they were so disgusted that had they not been so long in the Movement as they have, they'd have thrown in their hands at once. Obviously something's at fault. Weak D.C.s? Too complacent Warrant Committees? Too much of the "we must keep the boys at any price" attitude? One knows, of course, there are thousands of fine Scouters who run well-disciplined camps but it's just as well to remember that we'll all be in the public eye more than ever in 1957, and it's these Scout-Scouter-delinquents who do us such immeasurable harm.

August 18th. - The way to make Scouts smarter and abler Scouts is to give them a good show to belong to. Boys react rapidly and positively to being a part of something they can be proud of: if their Group is weakly led, ill-disciplined, and twelfth-rate, the Scouts will reflect that of which they are a part. Every District knows where its weaknesses lie: isn't it for the good Scouters to insist on the bad Groups being suppressed?

REX HAZLEWOOD.

MAINLY FOR WOMEN

Whenever women stray into provinces which have hitherto been primarily male preserves, it is always difficult for them to know what to wear. In the very early days of Scouting, women closely 'copied the almost military style uniform of the men. Then one day - greatly daring - Miss Barclay appeared wearing the shirt and scarf of the Boy Scout. It was comfortable and practical - but no more than that. What a far cry from those pioneering days to the present! It is a great tribute to the status of our Movement and to the growth of its importance that women's uniform has now received the attention and co-operation of a leader of *haute couture*, one of the "Top Twelve" fashion designers - no less a person than Mr. Hardy Amies.

It was no easy task we set before him.

It is one thing to design for a woman whose vital statistics are those of Miss Monroe; or who has the face and figure of Miss Barbara Goalen (whose photograph rather surprisingly graced an advertisement in THE SCOUTER recently). It is quite another to design a garment which must suit equally the beanpole or the barrel, the May or the December of womanhood. And these were not Mr. Amies' only hazards. We stipulated that the garment must be feminine and becoming but must at the same time be trim and "uniform." We gave a description of our lively and varied activities and demanded that the uniform give - freedom and scope for these without splitting, riding up or coming adrift round the middle. We hedged him around with further limitations in the way of "essentials" such as scarf, woggle, belt and badges - but requested that the garment look equally satisfactory without these impedimenta. Planting a final Scylla and Charybdis in his course, we insisted that the garment should be within the scope of the home dressmaker and that it should look equally well made up in summer or winter weight, expensive or inexpensive material.

How to steer a course through such hazardous seas would test the skill of any pilot but what a sure landfall has been made by Mr. Amies and his assistant, the Hon. F. A. Shore of the H. A. Studio, can be seen from the accompanying photographs.



UNIFORM BUT BECOMING

The dress is a one-piece garment of simple design with a neat yoke and set-in sleeve. The small collar is completely hidden by the scarf but looks well if the scarf is left off, say, in camp or if the dress has to be worn to business prior to Pack Meeting. The trim waist whittles off surplus inches and comfortably accommodates a uniform belt. A four-gore skirt has been chosen as being kinder to the average figure than pleats. Moreover, it is easier to keep well-groomed. Two ample pockets are provided on the skirt but breast pockets have been omitted as being bulky and ungainly under a jacket. The dress fastens from the neckline to the waist but the buttons are hidden by the scarf.

The Scout Shops will not stock ready-made garments but paper patterns are available now, price 1s. 6d. plus postage 3d. The Scout Shops can also have the uniform made up by their own dressmaker if Scouters so desire and self-measurement forms will be provided on request. They will also stock materials (in green only) for details of which please consult the advertisement pages of THE SCOUTER next month.

Mr. Amies is also designing a plain jacket, semi-reefer, semi-blazer, just long enough to cover the dress pockets. It will have two side pockets but no breast pocket. This jacket should prove extremely useful and will look much smarter than the motley variety of cardigans, raincoats and overcoats that make parades look so un-uniform. The jacket will carry no badges and can therefore be worn on other occasions.



PLENTY OF ROOM FOR MOVEMENT AT BACK



SHOWING THAT NEAT NECKLINE WITHOUT SCARF

The Scout Shops hope to stock the ready-made jacket but it will take some months to get into production. Details will be published in THE SCOUTER in due course.

The pamphlet *Notes for Women Scouters* has been rewritten and brought up to date and will soon be available.

We do hope that the Movement will endorse the enthusiastic reception given on the first showing of the uniform at the fortieth Anniversary Camp at Gilwell in June.



ALLOWING AMPLE WIDTH IN SKIRT FOR ACTIVITIES

We hope also that our women Scouters so attired will be a delight to "Scouts in Italics" of all ages.

We are now forty - let us be fashion-proud as well! for the Cub Department,

E. DENNIS SMITH,
Headquarters Commissioner for Wolf Cubs.

famous "ITISA" TENTS

<p>"HE" (left): One Pole—One Guyline. 7 ft. 6 in. wide, 4 ft. 6 in. deep, 3 ft. high. With inside inverted poles (2) 10/6 3/4 Flysheet, with pegs (2) 10/6 3/4 Groundsheet, respiced (2) 10/6 3/4</p>	<p>"BENIGN" (right): 7 ft. wide, 7 ft. deep, 5 ft. high, 3 ft. wide. With inside inverted poles (2) 10/6 3/4 Flysheet, with pegs (2) 10/6 3/4 Groundsheet, respiced (2) 10/6 3/4</p>	<p>These are but two of the "tailored" tents described and described in our systems pamphlet Catalogue listing all types of tents, and equipment. Send to our Head Office for your copy.</p>
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5. MIND HIS EYE!

It all depends on the way you spell "griffin"! That is the way the teacher wanted it spelt at school and that was the way young Henry had learned it - not gryphon or griffon or any other of the more difficult ways of spelling it. Even so, young Henry could not, or would not, get it right, as you shall hear.

It was a spelling lesson and everybody knows that the spelling of words in the English language is a headache, at any rate to boys. Besides, it was a hot summer's afternoon, when cricket would have been the thing - not beastly spelling. And the griffin, young Henry decided definitely, was a beast!

Young Henry, strangely enough, managed "unicorn" all right. But whether he really did not know that a griffin has two "i's," or hether it was sheer carelessness (as I understand boys are *sometimes* guilty of that), I cannot say. I do know that young spelt it "G-r-i-f-f-n," time and time again, until the teacher Henry lost all patience. "You will stay when the others have gone and rite it out 100 times," said the teacher, and meant it. The others went, quickly enough, and the teacher went off too, into that delectable sunshine. Young Henry then said, what he would not have dared to say in the teacher's presence, "I can't, I won't, I don't care!"

Young Henry laid his head on his arms on the desk and could have wept - except that boys do not cry. I did say it was a hot afternoon, didn't I? The room went dark and there at the window was a massive creature - a griffin! He looked in and said to young Henry, in a plaintive voice, not at all suited to such a huge animal, "Give me back my other eye, *please!*" Then young Henry observed that the griffin really had only one eye.

Before you could say "Jack Robinson," the griffin had opened the window, put a huge paw inside and lifted young Henry outside on to the playground. And there lay the griffin's other eye! Not that young Henry could just pick it up and hand it to the griffin, for it was guarded by three giants, whose names were hung round their necks, Giant Eye-Can't, Giant Eye-Won't and Giant Eye-Don't-Care.

How was he to get the eye? He felt sorry for the rude things he had said, and for the bad way in which he had behaved, and would like to have returned that eye. But he was afraid of the giants. Fortunately, at that moment, his good fairy whispered in his ear, "Climb this plane tree in the playground. At the top you will find three nuts. They are hard to pick. Then, when you advance to get the eye, crack each nut and each giant will be vanquished." "Nuts don't grow on plane trees," thought young Henry, But he did as he was bidden.

Reaching the ground he saw the Giant Eye-Can't drawing his sword. Young Henry cracked his nut. What was inside? A kernel of course! Colonel Eye-Can! He made short work of the first giant! Next, ugly Giant Eye-Won't moved to avenge his friend. Another crack, and Colonel Eye-Will leapt to the fray and *that* giant vanished! Finally, the worst giant of all, Giant Eye-Don't-Care, rushed forward. It was Colonel Eye'll-Try who fought him until he was no more. Young Henry was just handing the eye to the griffin and muttering, "Eye-can! Eye-will! Eyell-Try!" when his teacher said, "Asleep, I do declare! And talking in his sleep!" "I can, I will, I'll try," muttered young Henry again.

"That's better. Now spell 'griffin'." "G-r-i-f-f-i-n," said young Henry. "Of course," said the teacher. "he needs two eyes, just as you and I do, doesn't he?"

E. J. WEBB.

ROVERS AND SERVICE

When writing on Rover Training Principles I ended with a quotation from The Pilgrim's Progress which included the line: "For I perceive the way to life lies here." That line expresses Rovering in a nutshell. Rovering is a way to life; not a blind alley but a path, always uphill, often difficult, leading to full citizenship and service to the community. The Rover, on reaching the end of that path, must step forward and-accept life's challenge. Not for him

"The age of faery

Where nobody gets old and godly and grave

Where nobody gets old and crafty and wise"

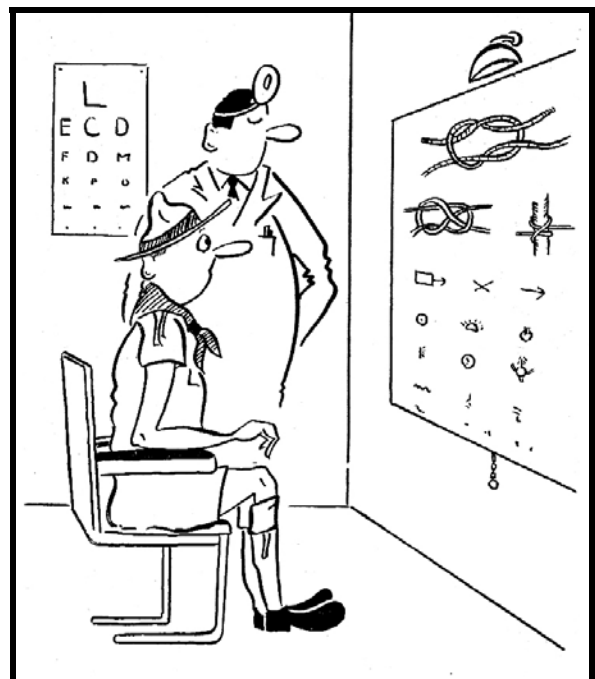
or so we hope.

Rovering is a "brotherhood of the open air and service," but I maintain that, for the Rover, service is but part of the training system by which we hope to attain the aim of Scouting. We are out to produce a good citizen; a man who understands and performs his duty to God, to his neighbour - that is, to other people - and to himself. A Rover's obligation of service is comprehended in his duty to God and his duty to other people. He needs training in both. Both are essential, and it is perhaps necessary to underline this fact; for nowadays far too many people are of the opinion that to love their neighbours is good enough, and tend to forget that love of God should precede it.

A Rover has also a duty to himself, and at Rover age he does well to concentrate on it, for if he neglects it, he will be unable properly to carry out his other duties. For a Rover to concentrate on his duty to himself implies neither selfishness nor that he is self-centred. Effective service can only be based on adequate preparation: no man can perform it if he is spiritually, mentally or physically underdeveloped.

The Rover training plan is accordingly designed to help a Rover to develop himself in spirit, mind and body, but it does not end there. It also prepares him in various ways for his further service to the community. And this brings me to the question of a Rover's present service.

His duty to God must always. Take first place. I do not want to dwell on this point; it is perhaps sufficient to say that duty to God is not a matter for Sundays only (for religion is only valid if it embraces the whole of life) and that formal performance of religious duties is by no means sufficient.



ROVER ROUNDABOUT

The Rover is expected to think things out for himself, and to translate that thinking into purposeful action, thereby setting a high personal example. Is that a lot to ask? Yes, indeed it is; but it is asked, and it is expected.

I have already said that a Rover should concentrate on his duty to himself, and there are good reasons for placing this duty before his duty to other people.

This does not mean that he should neglect the needs of others, but he ought to balance them against his own. Some service for others is essential, for it is only by the practice of efficient service now that he can hope to give effective service in the future.

There are many claims on his services, not all of equal importance. First come the claims of his home and family, both present and prospective. Few would deny that a Rover has a duty towards his parents, but it does not end there. In many instances it will not be long before he marries and has children. There is a tendency nowadays to belittle the importance of family life, and for parents to shed their responsibilities on to the "Welfare State." That is not what Scouting stands for. More and more is it necessary to stress that the bringing up of a family is among the more important of the obligations of citizenship, and that a Rover's family responsibilities must take first place. Then there are the claims of his job, and of those for whom and with whom he works; closely connected, of course, with his duty to establish himself in life. His Crew and its members, and, indeed, Scouting as a whole, have their claims on his services: after all, he cannot expect to take out if he is not prepared to put something in. This list could be extended ad infinitum, but well towards the bottom would come those general jobs of "Service" with a capital "S," which have only too often monopolised the time and attention of Rovers to a degree which has, in many instances, made them the be-all and end-all of a Crew's existence.

That is not to say that such jobs of service, whether carried out individually or collectively, have no place in Rover training, or in the life of the Crew. Every Crew programme should include preparation for and the practice of definite jobs of service for other people, and for the community as a whole. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that activities of this nature are only part of a Rover's training, and that it is wrong to emphasise them unduly, or to exaggerate their importance.

The value of service activities does not lie on the surface. Their obvious value is that useful work is being done for other people, without fee or reward, and that Scouting gain the credit. But that is not their true value to us. Strictly speaking, the results of such jobs of service, in terms of work done, are by-products; welcome by-products, but not the object of the exercise. Our real object is the long-term benefit to each individual Rover for which we can look as a result of the preparatory training which is necessary before such activities can be successfully tackled; the measure of self-discipline which their performance fosters; and a growth of a habit of thinking in terms of other people's needs, and an instinct for translating that habit into effective action.

Important, then, as is the place of service activities in the Rover training system, they are nevertheless no more than a means to an end: that end to which all our training is directed. We court danger if we view them in any other perspective. The apotheosis of service has in the past been responsible for many of the ills of Rovering, of which neglect of training was not the least. It is the foundation of the heresy that Rovering is the *ne plus ultra* of Scouting. Well, "the past is in its grave, though its ghost haunts us." I am more interested in the present than the past, and in the future more than the present.

"Of old things all are over old
Of good things none are good enough
We'll show them we can help to frame
A world of other stuff."

DAVID LUMGAIR,

Headquarters Commissioner for Rover Scouts.

For many years London Rover sporting events have been one of the highlights and attractions for all ages. On my return from holiday my wife and I travelled over to Victoria Park on the Saturday afternoon to see the Athletics meeting. I was, of course, snooping (apart from being a member of the Sports Committee) and although the actual number of participants was down, there was the average number of District entries. I couldn't help noticing how many of our young men are members 'of Athletic Clubs: the place abounded in track suits with all the well-known club names inscribed on front or back. Consequently the standard has improved to what it was in pre-war days and our field events are now very popular.

We are very well served by members of the clubs who turned out to start, judge and time keep all for the love of the game and, as many tell us, as a gesture to the Movement. Of course, here again is just another attraction to wean away the keen young Rover types from purely Rover activities and encouragement from the leader of a Crew to see the young man is not entirely lost to Scouting through his other activities and the obligation of Districts and Counties to "put on their own show" so that the fellows will realise that Scouting is not the be all and end all of a young man's existence. But by all means see that the chap is left in no doubt that the "Scout approach" to all activities and life in general is the one which never fails in whatever circumstances he finds himself. So for the Rover activities outside Scouting in the sporting world it's business as usual as far as London is concerned.

I spent one evening during my holiday with a Service Crew at Culrose, an air station for the Senior Service, complete with helicopters and other noisome mechanical devices. Imagine my surprise to find firstly a London lad from the Wood Green area and another who I remembered running the sound equipment at Rough Close about three years ago when Sir John Hunt was one of the speakers. Met at the gate by the A.R.S.L. I was escorted to a room placed at the disposal of the Crew by kind permission of the authorities, known I believe as the "music and drama," a pleasant place although lacking the "Den atmosphere."

I found myself at one of those introspective meetings - you know, "it's about time this Crew sorted itself out." - It might have been as far as the actual Rovering was concerned but when I discovered that the members all worked with Groups outside the station, in Helston the nearest town, and that they were in the main the only means that those boys had of learning their Cubbing and Scouting (two ran a Pack, two others a Troop, one was a successful Senior Scout Leader), it made me wonder. They taught me one thing - that the common ground on which they met away from the boys enabled each of them to see and appreciate the other Scouters' problems and points of view and that solutions of these were not difficult in such an atmosphere. Remember Ralph's "Scout Club" idea? It may be the answer, especially remembering back to the "dirty linen" period I once lived through - another job for "Yellow perils?"

Yes, a very good evening which finished in the P.O.'s quarters with coffee, laced if wanted. Now of all the fellows who must have been through Rovering attached to that place, here was just a handful doing a great job, even appreciated by the non-Scout types who offered to do tours of duty so that the Cub-masters might be free to take the Pack out, with the explanation: "Course I was in the Cubs once: I got chucked out." Yes, they don't forget and they do help when it's wanted.

I saw a letter from Alec Tatnall, at one time a Sussex Rover and now a priest in British Guiana (some of the S.I.R.S. folk may remember him): he writes of taking the service at the Cathedral in Georgetown for the St. George's Day celebrations, training young men with the idea of making them Scouters, helping out on a Cub Wood Badge Course and, last but not least, of towing a launch after its magneto had packed up on him, starting with mud up to his knees and eventually with water up to his shoulders, with the mother-in-law, wife and two children of a man up on a murder charge sitting in the boat.

TROOP NIGHT – XXII

His travels on his Christian mission are just unbelievable and he still has the enthusiasm to further the cause of Scouting. Certainly his Rover contacts in the past have “paid off” as far as our Movement is concerned. Good luck, Alec, and thank you for inspiring us all His- last comment *re* the launch trip says a lot “I don’t like experiences like that.”

I have had on my mind lately something which I feel is probably giving other folk food for thought, the “Service Auxiliaries” who were members of your Crew. What have you done, or are you doing? I’ve always noticed that attendance at each of our sections when interrupted perhaps by holidays, illness or a job away from home for a time, or all sorts of other things which crop up in our lives, very often break the habit of going along to parade, and unless we who are the leaders notice this and do something about it we often lose a worthwhile lad. It even happens to our assistant Cub and Scout officers.

My point is that morally we are responsible for these fellows, seeing jobs are found for them. We can do with their help at all levels (four of my own chaps have just run another District’s camping competition), and please see that you make them feel that even if too busy or even not suitable for warrants, there is a job that they can do and do well.

I know how busy you are and how one can find by practical experience that “procrastination is the thief of time,” but can I leave with you a few words written by Robert Louis Stevenson:

“Perpetual devotion to what a man calls his business is only to be sustained by perpetual neglect of many other things - and it is by no means certain that a man’s business is the most important thing he has to do.”

JACK SKILLEN.

Scouting from the earliest times – 12



Early Renaissance – A.D. 1300

“I don’t care what your mother says – it’s too long for camp!”
(Remarkable illustration showing how keen A.S.M. dealt with untidy boys at camp.)

Psalter by William de Brailles, Fitzwilliams Museum.

Sea Scout Troop Habitat Estuarine with mud flats. Boats, sailing and pulling, include two 16ft. puffing/sailing skiffs and four 10ft. pulling dinghies. All Troop nights in Summer are held afloat, so long as the weather is reasonable. Larger sailing boats are not used and 16ft. sailing gear is dumped. ALL boys are taken, regardless of their swimming ability. This is felt to be reasonable under oars and with all Troop swimmers present. Also in keeping with B.-P.’s Scouting. Plimsolls and no stockings, taking “bathers” and towels.

Boys without homework generally have the boats inshore by 18.45, with oars and crutches in the boats. [Note. A distinguishing colour band on the top strake of all boats, with the same colour on crutches and oar tips, saves much time and argument.]

Boats are manned on a Patrol basis. Except at start of season, Scouters generally use canoes, to leave P.L.s in charge of boats.

Issue a Heaving Line and a sealed sack or bag to each Troop. Also “Sub” tins and books.

Heaving Line War. When clear of the Club anchorage, boats are manoeuvred at speed, whilst one heaver in each boat endeavours to place the end of his line within the coaming of the canoe. Wet for canoeists!

Variation 1. A boat may score a strike on any other boat, but deducts the number of strikes scored against it by others. I.e., if a boat scores five strikes on other boats and has three scored against it, its final score is two; but if seven strikes are scored against it, the final score is minus two.

Variation 2. Scouter in canoe drops a “man” overboard, clears out of the way and yells. The first boat to heave a line so that the bowline on the end falls within three feet of the “man” is the winner. Bowlines may not be tied until the Scouter has yelled man overboard.”

Compass Trail. Must be laid in advance. Each boat is given a note with compass directions to a certain post or buoy, where further instructions are found and so on. Each boat should have a different route if possible. The last note orders the opening the sealed sack.

Mudlarks. Sack contains one cocoa tin of plaster of Paris, one empty tin, a 6 inch stick, 12 inches of string and a letter, written in semaphore, or morse. Letter orders all boys to change into bathers,” to find on the flats an identifiable bird track and to take two casts per boat. Tracks must be identified by watching the birds take off as one approaches over the mud.

Hands to Bathe. Essential after a hot scramble over the mud.

Life Saving. Two P.L.s demonstrate how not to, and how to, pick up a drowning man, when single-handed in a 10ft. dinghy. If the dinghy has been cleared of gear, it can actually be filled and sunk getting the man aboard amidships; a second dinghy shows the “over the transom” method.

Variation 1. Demonstration and general practice of rescuing by swimming. A subject for winter talks.

Variation 2. General practice of artificial respiration, taught in winter months. The mud soon washes off!

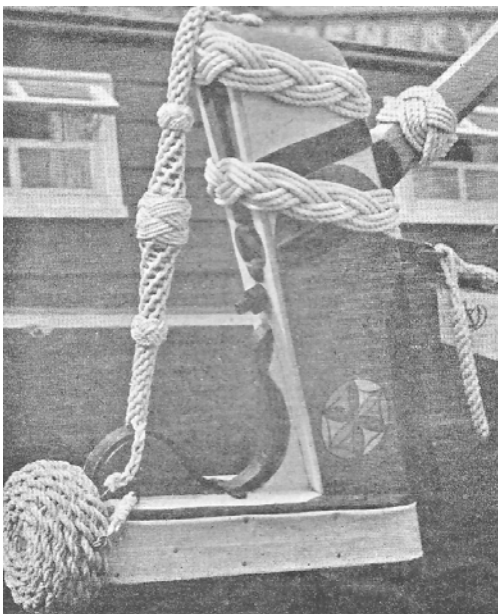
Dinghy racing. Patrol Relay races in 10ft. dinghies, on one of the following lines.

- Pair oars, with cox, but no rudder.
- Single Sculling, with no cox.
- Pair oar blindfolded, with cox not blind, but no rudder.
- Late in the season, Sculling over the stem.

[Note. (c) is quite excellent for boat discipline.]

Maybe a race back to the anchorage, in the cool at sundown, after notices and Prayers in the boats.

Megaphone or Signals. I often wonder why I work with Scouts, because I dislike noise so much. Shouting in an anchorage should not be normal. Semaphore is quite quick and in pulling boats some boys face each way. Unathletic Scouters may find standing to semaphore in a kayak a little tricky, but one can generally overhaul one boat and get a message passed by its coxswain.



TURK'S HEAD - CANAL BARGE, MARKET HARBOUR

Investitures. Troop Flag is taken. If no suitable clean landing place offers, the Ceremony is carried out in the boats. Some boys are very proud to have been invested afloat.

Winter Activities. Only a small part of each meeting has a definitely Sea Scout bias. A perpetual theme of Second and First Class Test work runs through winter meetings, for, with the boating in the summer, it is in the winter months that most of these badges are gained, the First Class Journey generally being undertaken in the New Forest in March. As a sidelight to this, Queen's Scouts in this Group go for Bushman's Thong more than Seaman's Badge.

Rule of the Road. Taught with 3-in, plywood hulls on half round keels, so that they heel over. A nail for a mast supports cardboard sails that can be trimmed. Hulls are painted red and green for the benefit of beginners. Plaster buoys and wooden "piles," painted the right colours, have been made by the boys.

Preliminary instruction is given one Troop night and the next week we have a "floor game." Harbour or estuary chalked on the deck; "piles" and buoys placed in position by the Scouts; wind arrow chalked on deck. Each Scout has a boat. A few new boys or particularly irresponsible members have pulling or motor boats! Sailing boats are divided into classes, with certain courses to sail. All boats move, by order, 12 inches at a time. Sailing boats must be properly trimmed and tacked. After each move sort out any "offences" or collisions. If the "picture" gets rather involved, cut the moves to 6 inches. Boys always tend to make bigger moves in any case.

This game teaches not only Rule of the Road, but how close one can "point" and is of general sailing value.

Maintenance Work. Fifteen minutes of a winter meeting can sometimes be set aside for rubbing down masts and oars for varnishing, whilst the older boys make fenders or splice in new crutch lanyards.

Much winter preparation for boat handling can be given in short talks, particularly if models are, available. Whilst such subjects can only be perfected in the boats, it helps a boy if he has some idea what he is trying to do., With a model or good photographs, names of parts of a boat and different rigs and types can become generally known.

Conclusion. Sea Scouting is Boy Scouting with a LITTLE added. building up a Nautical Training Corps or Junior Sailing Club.

A. J. COBHAM,
S.M., 3rd Porchester.

WORTH THINKING ABOUT - IX

RAW MATERIAL FOR TROOP AND PACK YARNS

Worth Remembering. - "What you put into the pot you take out with the spoon." (Old Russian proverb.)

Don't lace up those tent doors! - Rebecca Trelawny (daughter of Bishop Trelawny of "And Shall Trelawny Die?" fame) was engaged to be married to John Buller of Morval. A messenger came riding to Trelawne with news that he had died. Rebecca insisted on going at once to see for herself and when she arrived in his room at once flung open all the windows. "The body of her lover stirred, inhaled the fresh air, for lack of which he was stifling, and came to life." (Ex "Trelawny of Trelawne" in *The West Country Book*.)

We often think like this. - "Every ship is a romantic object, except that we sail in." (R. W. Emerson.)

Why be envious? - Susan (7), on hearing mother congratulate her elder sister on gaining a certificate for dancing, said: "Well, she isn't the only one who has a certificate. I've got one, too." "What for, dear?" asked her mother. "For being born."

Is anything perfect? "Even a billiard ball, if you look close enough, is all covered with bumps." (Stephen Leacock.)

Never give up hope. - Tom Newman, a great billiards player, went into a club and found the final of a tournament being played between an old and a young man. "You play a wonderful game for your age, sir," he said to the old man, "why, you must be over 70." "Over 70!" was the reply, "if I live another ten days, I shall be 92." This was found to be quite correct: the old man had been playing for over fifty years. A friend who was with Newman said: "You've made many a hundred break in your time." "No," answered the old man, "but I hope to do so shortly as I'm improving every day."

Sometimes true of us? - A Japanese boy living in America came to the house of a clergyman and asked for work. "I am sorry," said the clergyman's wife, "but we really haven't enough work to keep another boy busy." "Madam," replied the applicant, "I am sure that you must have. You may not know what a little bit of work it takes to keep me employed."

Compensation. - When God created the world, all creatures had one colour, or, rather, no colour at all on their feathers, etc. One day, He called them together to paint them different colours as He chose. All the beasts and birds came and each was given a different coloured coat to wear. Only the nightingale did not come, as she had not heard God's command. At last some birds seeing her, told her. She hastened, but when she came the paint pot was empty. Not a trace of paint was left and nothing could be done. So she kept her dark colour, but God, to compensate her, gave her a beautiful voice. ("Why the Nightingale has a drab colour,," - Rumanian Folk story.)

Each One's Work the Most Difficult. - A flea met a gnat. "Sister," said the flea, "why is your head so low and your back bent? What heavy care is troubling you?" "It is the heavy work I have to do," replied the gnat, "I have to drive the oxen to plough and make them do their work. I must sit between their horns and urge them on. Their hide is so thick, I have to bend my body and put my head very low to drive my sting in. But tell me, why is your back bent, sister flea? You have no heavy work like me." "You don't know what you are talking about. I have to keep mankind up to their duties. Such heavy clothing - it takes me all my time to lift it up so that I can move about to get at them." (Rumanian Folk story.)

Is it better to count in life? - A fly who lived in a palace said to an elephant: "You do such hard work but you are kept in a shed, while I roam the palace and do as I like; I even buzz round the head of the king." "Oh," answered the elephant, "that is because you are such an insignificant thing." (Indian fable.)

J.B. GEARING.

OUR DISTRICT *By A.D.C.*

The D.C. called round and asked if I had heard anything from young Buzzard.

"No," I said with a sigh. "And I simply dare not press him any harder. If a chap is talked and nagged into starting a new Troop, without really feeling the call to service within himself, the result is usually disappointing."

He nodded.

"I quite agree," he said, "but it seemed like an act of fate when Buzzard appeared back in the neighbourhood just after the parson from St. Peter's had called on me and asked if I could find him a C. of E. Scouter to start a Troop on the new housing estate."

In the spring a young man's fancy traditionally turns to thoughts of love, and in September the thoughts of D.C.s and A.D.C.s seriously turn to thoughts of new Troops. In every District there is a black Scoutless spot where there ought to be a Troop and is not, because the happy combination of premises and available Scouter is lacking, and if a new Troop is to be born, October is the ideal month, because early teething troubles can then be got well over before the adventure of the first camp.

St. Peter's is a new church on a new housing estate. So far only the hall is built, but already the brisk young priest-in-charge has made great headway, and when he called in June and asked if I could find him a Scoutmaster I did my best, but without result. Then Buzzard, one of Hankin's Rovers, came back unexpectedly from a job in Newcastle, and I asked him if he would consider filling the breach.

"It's a grand chance," I said. "There's a Council housing estate and a private builder housing estate adjoining one another, all shot up since the war, and hardly any community life at all. It's real virgin soil, and you ought to be able to build up a splendid Troop."

Buzzard is a quiet chap, not very imaginative, but terrifically thorough in anything he tackles.

"I'll think it over," he said, "but I'm not making any promises. I work pretty hard at my job, and I'm going steady with a girl, and I know what running a good Troop means. It takes all your leisure and a lot of your heart and mind."

I persuaded him to go with me, one Sunday evening, to Evensong at St. Peter's. The big new hall has been built as cheaply as possible, of course, but it has dignity, and its staring newness, which I had expected to dislike, was strangely cheering. The parson was youthfully fresh, and there were plenty of young people among the worshippers, and it was easy to dream, as we joined in the old familiar words of the service, of building the New Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land.

I hoped the service would persuade young Buzzard to make the wished-for decision, but he still would not commit himself. The D.C. lent him a lot of Scouting books, and the priest-in-charge took him on a conducted tour of the parish and invited him home to tea in the Council house that in these odd days is his vicarage, but still he remained undecided.

I was just a shade annoyed with Old Hankin himself for not throwing his influence into the scale, and I told him so.

"You've had young Buzzard ever since he was a Cub," I urged, "and you've far more influence with him than anybody else. Why won't you tackle him? Don't you reckon he'd be up to the job?"

He grinned.

"He'd manage all right," he said, "but it's just because he'd probably take my advice that I won't give it. A chap of twenty-three ought to make his own decisions, and not lean on the people he's leaned on as a kid. But I'll give you a tip. Call round at his house on Thursday evening and ask him again

I did, and young Buzzard was sitting at the table in his parents' front room, writing the letter that would probably let him in for twenty years or more of hard labour, telling the priest-in-charge that he would do what was wanted.

"I had a beastly experience today," he told me. "One I'll never forget. Old Hankin took me to the magistrate's court, as one of Hankin's pals at work. The boy had knifed another fellow at a dance-hall. By an odd coincidence he comes from the new housing estate. It wasn't a first offence, and they sent him away for three years, and his mother fainted when she heard the sentence, and his father, a decent-looking chap, went a dirty grey colour. It was beastly, and I suddenly thought, if there'd been somebody like Old Hankin running a Troop in that street...and it came to me like a flash that that there won't be any Hankins to help the next generation if chaps like me refuse the challenge."

BOOKS

LEISURE READING

Pocket Guide to Undersea World, by Ley Kenyon (Collins, 21s.). *Man under Water*, by Henry Billings (Lutterworth, 12s. 6d.).

This is the latest companion volume to those admirable books you will already know, Collins' *Pocket Guide to British Birds* and Collins' *Packet Guide to Wild Flowers*. For those who are interested in its subject - and it is to be hoped that they include many Senior and Rover Scouts - this book might be said to fulfil a long-felt want, excepting that for as recent a sport as free and skin-diving "long-felt" is not perhaps quite the right adjective. But for young men who are ambitious of taking up the sport of skin diving, i.e. diving "with lunettes to protect the eyes and schnorkel to breathe through," this book becomes essential reading.

It consists of an introductory chapter followed by chapters on equipment, the first dive and after, the aqualung, medical considerations, underwater photography, fish, archaeology, and clubs; there are 36 photos; three in colour, and paintings (by the author) to help the diver to identify 63 fish.

The author is a most experienced diver who has worked with Cousteau for several years and so brings his personal experience to illumine his advice.

I hope this book will be found before long available to Senior and Rover Scouts everywhere for they will find it good reading and it may inspire them to deeper as well as wider horizons.

The second book is concerned with all man's underwater ventures in bathysphere and diving bell and submarine as well as in his own diving suit or helped by nothing but his own skill and courage. It is an interesting (and not too lengthy) survey aided by the author's drawings which may well lead to further reading although the author doesn't provide a bibliography (which would have been welcome) or an index (which even a book of two hundred pages needs).

R. H.

The Lovely South, by Andre Migot (Hart Davis, 21s.).

This quite beautifully translated book is by the author of *Tibetan Marches*: it does not succeed as that book did in communicating a compelling experience and a remarkable personality, in love with solitude, part pilgrim, part explorer, part mystic.

It consists of an account of the author's visit to Kerguelen as one of a French mission, and to the Antarctic as one of an Australian expedition. It portrays the climate - physical and mental - of these far places of the earth: it is admirable on penguins and sea elephants. It is indeed a most interesting travel book shot through with the idiosyncrasy of its delightful author. It is very well worth reading and has fine photographs.

R. H.

RELIGION

Religion in the Club, by Edward H. Patey (*National Association of Mixed Clubs and Girls' Clubs, ls.*)

This admirable pamphlet is addressed to leaders of Mixed Clubs, but is entirely applicable to Senior Scout and Rover Leaders and can be confidently recommended to them. The Rev. E. H. Patey is Secretary of the Youth Department of the British Council of Churches and a man of wide experience in the problems dealt with here.

Let me give two short quotations. "The leader of the open club is well aware of the immense gap between his members and the life of the Church, and he is often at a loss to know how to begin to bridge it." And again, "The doors of the club cannot be shut firmly against religion. It will come in somehow."

An unexpected demand following a heated discussion on some national news item may call for a specific talk on a religious topic." We know this to be true, but many of us lack the confidence to deal with a demand of this kind, and so lose the opportunity of tendering valuable service to boys who need our help.

In 36 pages, the pamphlet deals with the problems involved, such as obstacles to belief, technical terms, familiarity ("we've heard it all before"), and where to begin. It presents ideas for programmes, such as informal discussions, including the "enquiry method" which has been used with good results among young industrial workers, questions on controversial topics, miniature conferences and talks, together with some excellent advice on worship in the club in the form of short epilogues.

There are appendices giving examples of these methods, a good list of recommended books, and a list of useful addresses from which further advice and material can be obtained.

A wonderful shillings worth.

J.F.C.

MOUNTAINS

Aconcagua: South Face, by R. Ferlet and G. Paillet (Constable, 25s.). When one thinks of mountains one doesn't think first of S. America, so that this book is by way of a change. It seems that Aconcagua is the highest mountain of those parts - 23,081 feet - and its North Face route isn't very difficult. Its South Face, on the contrary, has been considered unclimbable but not by seven young Frenchmen, who with rather casual preparation (it seems to me) set out to achieve the impossible and achieved it. But not unscathed.

Mountain Flowers, by John Naven and Ned Walters (Collins, 25s.).

This is New Naturalist No. 33. Its subject thoroughly explored is very much one for the few: you need to be both climber and botanist, and an enthusiast in both things. I find Latin names speckling every paragraph rather daunting; but those to whom mountain flowers are a passion will take all that in their stride and will wish to have this well-illustrated and (one can be quite sure) authoritative book.

R. H.

TECHNICAL

Map and Photo Reading, by T. W. Birch (*F. Arnold Ltd., 16s.*)

Although designed for use in schools this book should be helpful to the S.M.(S) and R.S.L. who wishes to arrange new stunts and practices in mapping. It should prove a very good source book for this purpose especially to those living near Folkestone, Plymouth and Cardiff.

Whilst in no way replacing the normal books, as it mainly consists of questions to be answered, it should feature in any reference library of technical books. Is any District or L.A. original enough to set up such a useful help to busy Scouters who cannot afford to buy books such as this one but who would like to consult it from time to time?

A.M.C.

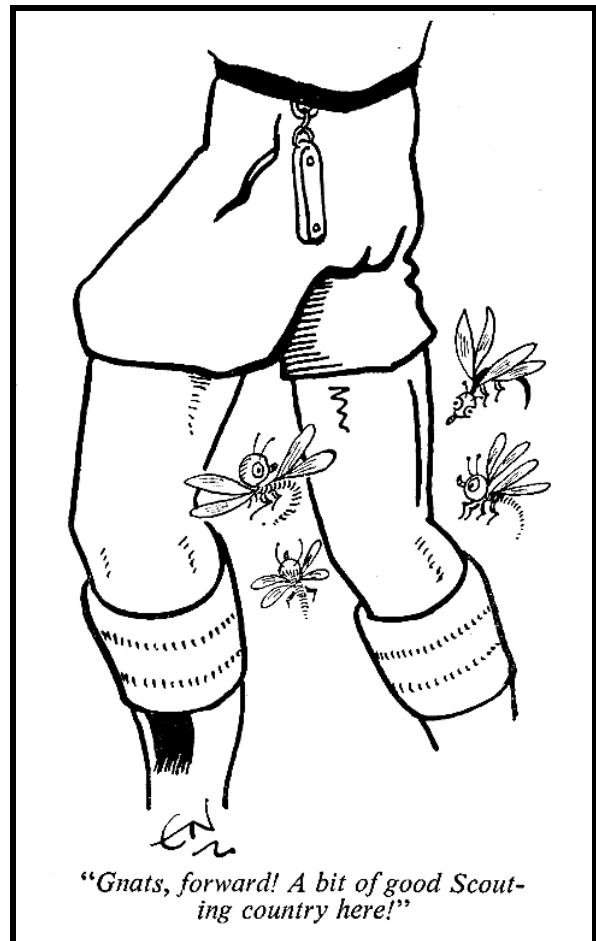
DETECTION

The Roman Hat Mystery; The French Powder Mystery; The Dutch Shoe Mystery; The Chinese Orange Mystery; The American Gun Mystery; all by Ellery Queen (Penguin, 2s. 6d. each).

If you imagine that 1929 was remarkable only for the Jamboree at Arrow Park, you're mistaken: in that year Ellery Queen swam into our startled and delighted ken with that classical (and many times rereadable) story of detection: *The Roman Hat Mystery*. Here for the first time we met old Inspector Queen and Sergeant Velie and all the others - friends whom we were to meet for years to come. These early stories relying as they did purely on observation and deduction for their solution were a challenge to the reader which - apart from their intensity and vigour and variety - was a great deal of the fun. The publication of each one was a red-letter day in one's life: as someone wrote years ago of one of them: "This is not a book you pick up; it is a book you don't put down."

I advise you, if you like detective stories, to pick these up. They are classics of their kind: they will give you excitement and that uncommunicable pleasure that comes when you arrive at the end of a story you have enjoyed to the full.

R. H.



DEAR EDITOR

The latest Amendments

DEAR EDITOR,

I have two observations to make on the decisions of the Committee of the Council regarding Signalling and Public Service tests. For some time we had a small Troop of Handicapped Scouts at the local hospital and the majority of the boys had to be permanently on their backs. I will not enter into detail on the difficulties we encountered but if there was one thing from which the boys and the Scouters derived a great deal of pleasure, both from a sense of something achieved and from a realisation of its practical use in the boys' disabled condition, it was signalling in Morse by hand torch. The boys became quite expert and looked forward to "Lights Out" when sleep came with difficulty in the first hour or so and they could "converse" across the ward with each other without disturbing nurse. I do not say this is a valid reason for contesting the Council's decision, but it might be considered that signalling can still be a useful and entertaining attainment for handicapped boys confined to bed.

Over a year ago the local branch of Rotary presented the Local Association with a very good shield trophy, suitably inscribed, for competition between the Troops. We already had District trophies for Patrol and Troop Scoutcraft and camp craft competitions, and for Cub sports and rally competition held during the summer months and we decided that, as the Rotary maxim is "Service before Self," we could not do better than offer the new trophy for competition in the winter months on the Public Service tests. Our first competition last January was highly successful in all ways. It gave the boys something extra to strive for during the winter months and culminated in a very satisfactory "get together" over a Saturday afternoon and evening.

What do we do with the trophy now? Constructive suggestions only, please.

A. CLAYTON,
D.C., Northallerton and District

DEAR EDITOR,

When first I read that signalling had been removed from the Cub and Scout tests I thought, "They've done it at last - I feared it would have to go," and gave a sigh of regret. For I have always enjoyed teaching Cubs semaphore, and finding ways of using it in games and instruction.

One exasperated Cub Scouter said to me, "The Cubs will romp through Second Star now, and what can I do with them after that? Which set me thinking. After all, no one has forbidden the use of signalling as one of our activities, and therefore those of us who see the value of it as a stickability test and can make good use of it to interest our boys may just as well continue teaching it after they have gained their Second Star and Second Class. In the best tradition a boy should be able to stick to a subject and master it whether it is part of a test or badge or just one of his activities.

To my mind this offers us a challenge, and before we talk of a lowered standard let us look at it This way (enterprising Scouters should not find it difficult). Do we

really want a boy to spend his whole time in the Pack getting his eyes open - with no time left to put into practice the things he has learnt? In this way I think *adventure* has often been squashed out of our programme, and a schoolroom atmosphere of tests has taken its place.

After all, real Cubs and puppies only remain blind until their legs are strong enough to carry them - which isn't long. Then they are ready for the early lessons of observation and obedience which they must learn in order to survive (in our case, games based on test work and badge work, expeditions with an adventurous spice to them, and training in team spirit, loyalty, and good manners).

So instead of moaning about the tests having been made easier, I think we should realise that the standard of Cubbing and Scouting is in our own hands, put on our thinking caps, and devise some good programmes for the boys to carry on with, when their eyes are open. These programmes can be based largely on test work but could also contain some of the attractive and progressive activities such as acting, hand-work, badge work, and nature study, which many Scouters have no time for, they say. Pack good turns, inter-Pack cricket and football can all find a place, because they help to make a boy a good sport, and unselfish.

Perhaps, as has been suggested in these columns, Cubs who have qualified in signalling already, and are still proficient at it, might be given a signaller's badge; in fact why should not such a badge be added to those already listed? And if it is intended to substitute something more up-to-date in the Second Star test, may I suggest that some of the requirements of the present Guide Badge should be used? I feel that Cubs and Scouts are expected by the public to be able to direct strangers in their own immediate surroundings, and we could profitably pay more attention to seeing that they are able to do so.

A.M. DOUGLAS,
Akela Leader, Glos.

DEAR EDITOR,

We were interested to read G.S.M. Florance's letter (July SCOUTER), as we feel the suggestions he puts forward attempt to cover a subject which is somewhat neglected in our basic tests, namely, camping.

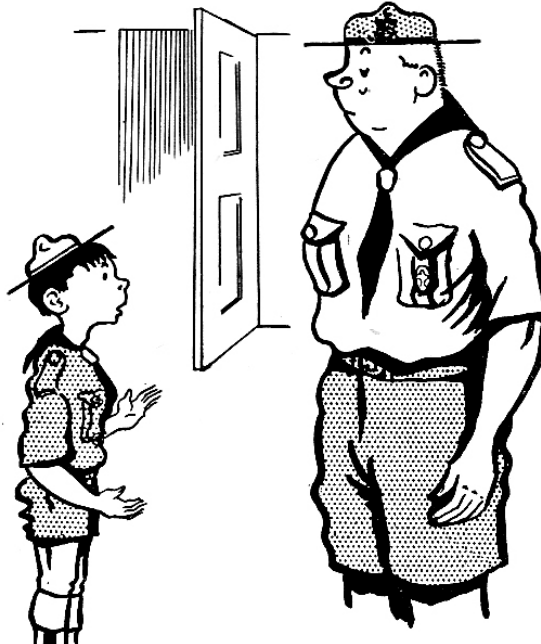
Apart from the purely practical point of view in providing substitutes for the Signalling, Highway Code and Exercises tests (which, presumably, we must by now accept without further comment), initial tests on camping would benefit not only individual Scouts but also the standard of Troop and Patrol camps; with a Jamboree next year we must certainly maintain the highest standards.

It may be said by some that it is the S.M.s (or P.L.s) job to see that the Scouts are given pre-camp training, especially on the practical side; this is true, but if included in our basic tests the standards of camping in the Movement as a whole would without doubt be greatly improved.

May we therefore add the following as additional suggestions to those already mentioned?

Second Class

1. Know and be able to describe (i) the layout of a camp site, with tents, fireplaces, stores, etc., all properly spaced; (ii) the general procedure on arrival at a camp site and on striking camp at the



"Sorry, Skip—I haven't touched my Second Class. I've been busy on my electronic and hydraulic servo-mechanisms and nuclear physics homework!"

end; (iii) the personal kit required for (a) a whole week, and (b) a weekend camp.

2. Demonstrate five simple camp gadgets.

First Class

1. Demonstrate (i) how to care for and effect minor repairs to tents; (ii) the method of cooking three meals at camp.

2. Know and be able to describe (i) the Rules of Health to be observed at camp; (ii) three different types of fire for cooking purposes; (iii) Patrol kit needed for a Patrol Camp of one week's duration.

**A.G. GURR,
K.R. PENNYFATHER,**
7th Epsom (Methodist).

Night Hike

DEAR EDITOR,

Recently whilst engaged on a Night Hike with my Patrol Leaders we encountered a dozen or more Teddy Boys at three o'clock in the morning on a similar kind of mission. After standing away for about two or three minutes while we repacked our kit after a meal and rest they came forward and held an interesting conversation for around fifteen minutes about the trek to that time. They then proceeded on their way in a quiet and orderly manner.

About ninety minutes later we came across three Senior Scouts who only just passed the time of day.

The reason why I bring this to notice is, please do not let us judge individuals by their clothing, or uniforms if it comes to that.

P.ALEXANDER,
S.M., 1st Addlestone.

DEAR EDITOR,

"The harvest is great. .

I have had a long day in the garden, pottering about in the sun which may explain my present mood. . . in part.

The July SCOUTER arrived this morning, and I have been reading it during the last few hours of the day. I hope I have not been getting complacent, but I have felt lately that the Group was serving a very useful purpose, and running more or less on the lines sketched by B.-P. The Troop camp was out of the usual: I think it provided a good holiday, some instruction, fellowship, and happy memories for the nineteen Scouts who attended. The Pack, formed at the beginning of the year, is healthy by any standard. We have a Queen's Scout, judged worthy of the honour by all who come in contact with him. Yet,...

Articles in THE SCOUTER protest that they give only ideas. The Scout's Council of Thirteen recommends P.L.s, etc., to think up ideas and let the S.M. work them out. Lord Rowallan exhorts us to be tidier, better drilled, more proficient in this and that. It is pointed out that *P.O.R. - rules* for playing the game of Scouting - must be observed. Yes, yes, sir. All perfectly true, no doubt, but I was the only Scouter in the Group until I persuaded a young lady to take on the job of Akela. We meet in the school hall, and consider ourselves very lucky that we have the use of part of a cask shed as a store. In "Our" District I was the only Scout adult present on the Empire Youth Sunday parade. It took three months to get Akela's warrant through, in spite of the account of efficiency given in *The Scout*. In "Our" District there was no Cub Week. In "Our" District a Cub camp was held last year and this in open contravention of the "rules." Suggestions for next year have been strangled at birth, and it looks as if Troops, if any are left, will make and carry out their ideas of celebrations on their own. I know I am greatly at fault in not doing more, thinking more, and generally giving more time to the Group, but I find that there are only seven nights a week just now, and although it has been Scouts every night for three weeks, for one thing or another, I would like to retain some other interests.

I am with Mr. Sands in upholding I.H.Q. and local hierarchy against criticism, using the argument that they are not just fat gents sitting in armchairs, but people who have been through the mill and who actually know our difficulties. Tonight I wonder. Is the organisation not creaking a bit? There was an investigation into leakage. What about one into leakage of Scouters? Here is evidence from one on the verge of "leaking." What should you do when you see the District crying out for the D.C. to be replaced, and you are supported in this belief by others who, like yourself, have seen a good lot of Scouting elsewhere and know how other Districts are run. The answer, after months of trying, seems to be "chuck it up." Leave the Movement which has been part of you for thirty years, though don't do as another long service Scouter did when he left the District recently, and air all the D.C.'s shortcomings in the local press. Let A.C.C.s (Training) enjoy themselves with their unlimited quantities of rope of the right thickness, making lashings round straight spars of the right length.

But then there is no one else in sight to take on the job. (It's funny how blokes come back from the forces and get work away from home!) That would mean no Troop for thirty-six youngsters - and Scouting is "good" for several of them - no week-end or summer camps, no Jamboree camp next year, and that would mean two years' work for funds gone for nothing. I would miss them too. There's a good chance of having two A.S.M.s next year.

Och, I'm fed up, and as it's after midnight, I'll go to bed and sleep on it.

NIGEL.

Scouting in the Universities

DEAR EDITOR,

At this time of the year quite a number of *Scouts* will, for the first time, be going up to universities and university colleges, in almost all of which there are Rover Crews or Scout and Guide Clubs preparing to welcome them.

Freshmen will find many calls upon their time as clubs exist for the pursuit of most sports and pastimes. It is, however, a direct result of the many claims upon their time that Clubs and Crews have grown up within the universities for students to keep alive their interests in the Scout Movement.

The Rover Crew, and more particularly the Scout and Guide Club in a university, exist for members to keep in touch with the Movement by meeting, perhaps only once a fortnight, with those in a similar position to themselves, during their period of "exile" from normal Scouting. For those who can afford more time there is usually ample opportunity for work with units of the Movement in the neighbourhood of the university.

The approach to Scouting is rather different from elsewhere and as may be expected, there is a tendency to theorise about it. We have excellent opportunities offered by I.H.Q. and other sources for the provision of first rate speakers on Scouting and allied topics.

In addition, individual Clubs and Crews organise their own hikes, camps and training sessions. There are also various Inter-University functions: week-ends during the session spent in one of the university towns and a Rally camp at the beginning of each long vacation. On these occasions Scouts and Guides from many universities join together for hikes, camp fires, folk dancing, sight-seeing expeditions, discussions and a Scouts' and Guides' Own or Church service.

I sincerely hope that all the fresher *Scouts* will take advantage of the facilities which are offered by this facet of the Scout Movement which is peculiar to the universities and that the Scouters of those about to go up will bring this letter to their notice. Mr. Charles G. Wood, the Relationships Secretary at I.H.Q., is always willing to put freshers in contact with the officers of the Crews and Clubs in their particular colleges.

CYRIL R. H. PARSONS,
Scout and Guide Club, University of Reading.

INTERNATIONAL SCOUT CLUB

Programme for Autumn Session

- September 25th "Get-Together" to meet the International Commissioner and all those (from many lands we hope) who are interested in the Club.
- October 2nd "Germany, its people and its Scouting," Mr. W. H. C. P. Carter, Director of the British Institute, Cologne, and Deputy Camp Chief for British Scouts in Western Europe.
- October 9th* An Evening of Magic at the Magic Circle Theatre, Hearts of Oak Buildings, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, by kind invitation of the Magic Circle. Programme arranged by Eric Franklin. Refreshments available from 6.30 p.m.
- October 16th "My Country—Aspects of Life in the United States of America," by Mr. Henry C. Schor, Attaché at the United States Embassy.
- October 23rd* GENERAL MEETING at I.H.Q. All Club Members and all those interested in the Club and its future will be most welcome. Office holders and committees will be elected. Meeting commences 7.30 p.m.
- October 30th "Scout Links with International Youth Organisations," Mr. J. F. Colquhoun, O.B.E., Headquarters Commissioner for Relationships.
- November 6th "Law and Order Round the World," by Colonel A. E. Young, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police for the City of London and Chairman of the National Council of the B.-P. Scout Guild.
- November 13th* "Hunt Supper." An unusual evening during which members will be given tasks with a point to them and will pool results at supper afterwards. Call at I.H.Q. between 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. for instructions. Supper will not exceed 3/6.
- November 20th "Life and Scouting in South Africa," by the Reverend Stuart Jackman, recently returned from ministry in Pretoria, and A.S.M. Michael Lewin from the Transvaal.
- November 27th "Adventurous Scouting." Experiences and ideas of some who have tried it.
- December 4th An evening with Lord Baden-Powell.
- December 11th* Mr. Harry Hynd, M.P., will tell of his recent extensive tour of the Far East. Meet in the Central Lobby of the House of Commons at 7.15 for 7.30 p.m.
- Christmas 1956 An International Scout Carol Service in a London Church and a Christmas Good Turn by Club Members are being planned. Details later.

All Meetings except those marked * will be held at the Guide Club, 46 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1 (five minutes from I.H.Q.).

The Club Room on the first floor will be open from 6 p.m. on Club nights. Light refreshments are obtainable. Meetings start at 7.30 p.m.

The Club aims at promoting a wider knowledge of and interest in International Scouting and International affairs. Its activities and membership are open to Scouts and Senior Scouts over 17, Rover and Service Auxiliaries, Scouters and members of the B.-P. Scout Guild and of the International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides of any nationality. Full details and forms of application for membership are obtainable from the Secretary, Jack Todd, 76 Bronsart Road, Fulham, London, S.W.6.

NOTES AND NEWS

SEPTEMBER COVER

This month's cover of the Troop Hut, at Powerscourt, near Dublin, was taken by Dermot James of Ranelagh, Dublin.

BADGE COURSES

The following Badge Courses- for Scouts over 15 will be held at Great Tower Scout Camp, and Scouts who attend will need to bring their own bedding, food, etc.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Bailiff, Great Tower Scout Camp, Windermere, Westmorland:-

<i>Venturer</i>	Sept. 1956 - April 1957
<i>Backwoodsman</i>	Oct. 1956 - March 1957
<i>Pioneer</i>	Nov. 1956-Feb. 1957
<i>Forester</i>	Dec. 1956-Jan. 1957

The following Badge Courses will be held at Chalfonts Heights Scout Camp, Denham Lane, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, during 1956 and applications should be addressed to the Bailiff at that address.

<i>Map-maker</i>	(Two w/e) Oct. 20th-21st, 27-28th	Fee 3s. (Please note change of date)
<i>Venturer</i>	(One w/e) Nov. 3rd-4th	Fee is. 6d.
<i>Backwoodsman</i>	(Two w/e) Sept. 29-30th, October 6-7th	Fee 3s.
<i>Forester</i>	(Four w/e) Oct. 13-14th, Nov. 17th-18th, Dec. 1st-2nd, Jan. 26-27th, 1957.	(All meals provided.) Fee 30s

A Course of instruction for the Backwoodsman Badge for Scouts under fifteen will be held at Frylands Wood Scout Camp from October 5th to October 7th, 1956.

A Course of instruction for the Pioneer Badge for Scouts over fifteen will be held at Frylands Wood Scout Camp from October 19th to October 21st, 1956.

Both Courses will commence at 8 p.m. on the Friday and finish after tea on the Sunday. Cost including all food is 10/-. Application forms may be obtained from: The Bailiff, Frylands Wood Scout Camp, Featherbed Lane, Addington, Croydon, Surrey.

COUNTY MAGAZINES

The Editor is always interested to receive County magazines. Many excellent ones are no doubt published but to the best of his belief he hardly sees any of them. They would be welcome.

COMPETITION: MEMORIES WORTH RECORDING

As part of our Fiftieth Birthday celebrations the Editor was hoping to print a selection of "Memories worth recording" - happy, amusing, sad, but the response so far has been negligible. He is, therefore, withdrawing the competition.

COMMISSIONERS' COURSES 1956-57

The following Courses have been arranged and are open to all Commissioners, including Cub Commissioners, District Scouters, and County and Local Association officials:

No. 101	October 6th-7th, 1956	Swansea, South Wales
No. 102	December 1st-2nd, 1956	Gilwell Park
No. 103	January 26th-27th, 1957	Imperial Headquarters
No. 104	March 23rd-24th, 1957	Buxton, Derbyshire

Applications to: The Camp Chief, Gilwell Park, Chingford, E.4.

CARTOONS

The Editor would welcome seeing cartoons for possible publication in either THE SCOUTER or *The Scout* and invites his readers to try their hand.

WOOD BADGE COURSES 1956-57

Buckinghamshire (Wolverton)

Cub, 2 W.E. (Indoor). November 10th-12th

Apply: R. Saunders, 18 Manna Drive, Wolverton, Bucks.

Dorset (Weymouth)

Scout, Cont. October 13th-20th.

Apply: Lt.-Cdr. H. Taylor, G.C., Hartgrove Retreat, Musbury, Axminster, Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon)

Cub, 3 W.E. (Indoors), January 12th, 1957.

Apply: P. W. Blandford, Quinton House, Newbold-on-Stour, Stratford-on-Avon.

OFFER OF HELP

The 10th Finchley Scout Group offer to Scout Groups free entertainment at Dances; Socials, Parents' Evenings, Concerts, etc. Anyone interested should contact the C.M., Mr. R. C. Boys (Hillside 4567), or the A.C.M., Mr. M. D. Drury (Hillside 4814).

THE ROLAND HOUSE PANTOMIME

The next Roland House Pantomime (the 24th) will be *Little Miss Muffet* which will be produced at the Guildhall School of Music Theatre, John Carpenter Street, Blackfriars, E.C.4. The opening performance will be on Wednesday, January 2nd, 1957, at 7.15 p.m. and the show will be repeated nightly at the same time until Saturday, January 12th, with matinees on the two Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.

The pantomime, besides giving valuable help to the famous East London Scout Settlement at Roland House, affords an excellent choice for a Troop or Pack outing, parties being especially welcome.

The Box Office at Roland House, 29 Stepney Green, London, E.1, will be open from Monday, October 29th, 1956 (Tel.: STEpney Green 1688). Order forms for tickets are available on application to Roland House. Admission prices will be 3/-, 4/6, 5/6 and 6/6 and early application for seats is advised.

There are still a few vacancies for the cast and the Warden at Roland House will be pleased to supply particulars to any enquirer.

BRITISH ROVER CREW, KURE, JAPAN

Mr. Donald Suddick, Cubmaster of the 9th Anfield Group, 59 Knoch Road, Liverpool, 13, would be glad to hear from any ex-members of the British Rover Crew, St. Peter's Church, Kure, Japan. Reminiscences, ideas and photos are eagerly awaited.

We ask you to celebrate B.-P.'s 100th (and Scouting's 50th) birthday in a fashion B.-P. would have liked—by making a special effort to persuade the Scouts and Cubs in your District to order *The Scout* regularly from their newsagent and to read it, and the Scouters and older Scouts to take and read *THE SCOUTER*.

These two magazines, *founded by B.-P.*, can keep afloat on the sea of continually rising prices only if they receive much more support—from YOU and ALL IN YOUR DISTRICT.

* * *

As a special inducement to interest boys in *The Scout*, and as a beginning for them of what should be many memorable months, there will be given free, one a month for four months from October, a series of "Jubilee Celebration Cards," which have been specially designed and printed for the occasion. They are most attractive and useful and it would be nice if every Cub and Scout could have a set. Actually they can if they order *The Scout* from their newsagent at once!

Will you please, *during the next few days if they are to benefit*, tell your Scouts and Cubs all about *The Scout* "Jubilee Celebration Cards."

As well in October there will be a four-part Observation Competition which will be fun as well as good training: the six winners (in order of excellence) will be able to choose from the following prizes:

- A hike tent (presented by The Scout Shop).
- An "Atlas" rucksack (presented by the makers).
- A Sea-Esta "Loch Lomond" air bed and pump (presented by the makers).
- A Pal-o'-Mine sleeping bag (presented by the makers).
- A visit to the Glasgow Exhibition, 1957.
- A year's subscription to *Boy's Life*.

A new Scout serial begins in the first October issue and centres round a First Class Journey. There are regular pages for Air Scouts, Sea Scouts, Senior Scouts and Wolf Cubs, as well as a Stamp Club and a Train Spotter's feature. There are month by month articles of interest and plenty of humour.

* * *

The Scout is 6d. a week: *THE SCOUTER* is 9d. a month. Order regularly from your newsagent—as B.-P. wanted you to do!

GILWELL PARK

Technical Course:

Troop Scouters Training and Testing for First and Second Class November 2nd-4th

Badge Course for Scouts and Senior Scouts:

Observer - Stalker - Tracker October 5th-7th

Open Day of Work:

Sunday, 21st October, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Offers of help from adult members of the Movement are welcome. Sandwich lunch will be provided for those who notify their willingness to come. Old clothes should be brought.

Wood Badge Part I:

Papers relative to Part I of the Wood Badge are obtainable from Gilwell Park. The fee for the Course is. 4s. Applicants should state whether they wish to enter for the Cub, Scout or Rover Course. S.M.(S) and A.S.M.(S) should normally take the Scout Course.

Applications for above to The Camp Chief, Gilwell Park, Chingford, E.4.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

THE COUNCIL

His Eminence Cardinal Bernard Griffin, D.D., Archbishop of Westminster, a member of the Council from January 1944, was Called to Higher Service on August 20th, 1956.

HEADQUARTERS APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Appointments

Organising Commissioner, British Scouts in Western Europe - Harold Oliver.

Chief Clerk - G. E. Frost.

Resignation

Chief Clerk - L. R. Timmings.

PRESENTATION OF QUEEN'S SCOUT CERTIFICATES

It is regretted that no more applications can be accepted for the Chief Scout's Reception over the week-end November 17th-18th, as this is now full.

The next Reception for Queen's Scouts will be at Gilwell Park over the week-end May 11th-12th, 1957, and applications for this are now being accepted.

B.-P. HOUSE

The Committee of the Council is pleased to announce the acquisition of a site for B.-P. House, which will be the permanent memorial to the Founder. The site stands at the junction of Queen's Gate and Cromwell Road, South Kensington, and adjacent to the Natural History Museum.

Mr. Ralph Tubbs, the designer of the Dome of Discovery at the Festival of Britain, has been appointed architect for the building, the plans for which are now being produced, and it is hoped that it will be possible to commence building operations during 1957.

A Memorial Fund was opened in 1941, the year of the Founder's death, but this was restricted to members of the Movement, who have so far donated the sum of £183,133. This will not be sufficient to complete, furnish and endow the building, and it is planned to launch a public appeal early in 1957 in order to raise a sufficient sum for these purposes.

Further details in respect of the proposals and of the Appeal will be issued as soon as possible.

CAMP SITE FOR SEAMANSHIP TRAINING

The Association has acquired the property known as Longridge, Marlow, for use as a Camp Site where leadership training, boat work and practical seamanship can be taught and practised by Scouts in general, and Sea Scouts in particular.

The property is situated on the Thames, approximately one mile from the town of Marlow and four miles from Maidenhead, and comprises some eight acres of open paddocks suitable for camping and a wooded island, with covered wet dock, dry boat house, adequate moorings and a slipway. It is situated near to one end of one of the best reaches of the Upper Thames, with three miles between locks, in a good boating and sailing area.

The sailing and puffing boats ex R.R.S. *Discovery* will be based at Longridge and available for use by Scouts and Sea Scouts, and practical courses of instruction will be arranged from time to time.

A resident Bailiff, Mr. Owen Pursey, who is an experienced Instructor, has been appointed to the site, and will welcome working parties to assist with the preparation of the site, which it is hoped to have ready for use in the spring of 1957.

The address is: Marlow Scout Camp, Longridge, Quarry Wood Road, Marlow, Bucks.

CANCELLED WARRANTS

The following have failed to return their warrants, despite application having been made by Imperial Headquarters:

Dennis Kyle, formerly G.S.M. 1st Nottingham (Y.M.C.A.) Group.

Henry Charles Clasper, formerly A.S.M. 12th Royal Eltham Group.

Frank Stanley Reginald Bowden, formerly A.S.M. 4th Kingsbury Group.

C. C. GOODHIND,
Administrative Secretary.

There are (as you'd expect!) 100 ideas in 100 Ideas for Troop Meetings; there are 75 more in It's Troop Night Again.

They cost 1s. 2d. each, post free - and together give you an idea a week for three years! Just write to the Scout Shop.

CLASSIFIED

COMING EVENTS

L.O.B. Rover Moot, 1956, October 6th-7th, at Greenwoods, Stock, Nr. Billericay, Essex. Speakers this year are Don Broom, T. E. Scott-Chard, Ken Johnston accompanied by Danny Blanchflower and Peter Waterman, the Camp Chief and, to see that things don't get out of hand, our County President, General Sir John Shea. Programmes obtainable from Bert Reynolds, 80 De Vere Gardens, Ilford, Essex.

Bristol Rover Moot Oct. 20th-21st at Woodhouse Park (Bristol County camp site), "Gilwell of the west." Details Gilbert Williams, 692 Muller Road, Eastville, Bristol 5. Senior Scouts welcome.

The Baptist Scout Guild will hold its Autumn Conference in Norwich, October 20th-21st. Apply immediately to Mrs. G. Robinson, 86 Orchard Grove, Edgware.

Manchester - S.E. Lancashire Joint Winter Rover Conference, October 27th-28th. Programme includes Jack Stewart and Arthur Robinson, F.R.S.A. All male members of 17 or over welcome. Details from S.E. Lancashire County Scout Office, Gaddum House, 16 Queen Street, Manchester 2.

Scouters' Week-end Avon Tyrell, Hampshire, November 3rd-4th. For all Scouters (with wives, husbands or intendeds), Lay Officers, members of Group Committees, etc. Theme - The Scout Promise and Law in everyday life. Charge - 18s. 6d. a head, which includes meals from tea on Saturday to tea on Sunday. Applications to Mr. R. Hoar, 37 Hillcrest Road, Moordown, Bournemouth. (Tel. Winton 3451).

"Gang Show." City of Nottingham Boy Scouts Association Gang Show, Theatre Royal, Nottingham, November 5th - 10th. Advance booking form from Honorary Secretary, Scout Headquarters, Shakespeare Street, Nottingham.

"Still no sausage?" Come and find out. Cirencester and District Gang Show with songs and sketches by Ralph Reader, November 9th-10th, 16th-17th. Details from P. J. Coppenhail, Manor House, Albion Street, Stratton, Cirencester, Glos.

1st Chesham Bois Scouts present "The Story of Mike," a Musical Play by Ralph Reader, at Pioneer Hall, Bois Lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks., for six nights, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, November 15th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd and 24th. Tickets 3/6 and 2/-. Order forms from Mr. F. E. Davies, Lynthorpe, Waterside, Chesham, Bucks.

The "Godiva" Conference for Rangers, Rovers and Senior Scouts, at Coventry (of course!), November 17th-18th. Wilfred Noyce, Miss Olive L. Hillbrook; Social, Pennants, etc. Applications close October 20th. Send S.A.E. to A. R. Wilkinson, 26 Harefield Road, Coventry. Essex Rover Conference, 1956, November 24th-25th, at Brentwood. Details I. Pidgeon, 39 Sebastian Avenue, Shenfield, Essex.

Durham County Rover/Ranger Conference, Gateshead, December 1st-2nd. Cost 12/6 approx. Applications to A. Porteous, 38 Frank Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, by October 29th.

"Gang Show," Birmingham. At the Aston Hippodrome, December 17th - 22nd, presented by Handsworth L.A. Book now. Forms from Wyn Tomkinson, 220 Franklin Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham, 30.

Early m Centenary year Pudsey, Yorks., will welcome you to its second Rover - Ranger Conference on January 26th-27th. Full details from the Conference Secretary, Miss M.O. Smith, Prospect Cottage, Farsley, Leeds, after October 1st.

ACCOMMODATION

Student Scouter requires accommodation in quiet home in or near Woolwich, commencing end of September. I. Irons, 32 St. John's Street, Huntingdon.

12 Hans Road, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3 (KENSington 5951). Ideally situated for sightseeing and shopping. Comfortable rooms (some with private baths) and breakfast. Guests welcomed for long or short periods. Further particulars from Miss Adeline Willis.

EMPLOYMENT

The Church Army. Is God calling you to "serve the present age" to a greater degree? Keen Christian men 18 - 33 years of age, communicants of the Church of England, are needed to staff Mission Vans, Youth Centres, Hostels, Parishes. Write for details of free two-year (residential) course to Captain I. Benson, C.A., P.O. Box 240, 55 Bryanston Street, London, W.1.

Instructor in Mountaineering required by the Federal Government of Nigeria for Man O' War Bay Training Centre for one tour of 9 -12 months in the first instance. Salary scale (including inducement addition) £774 rising to £1,530 a year plus gratuity at rate of £100-£150 a year. Commencing salary according to qualifications and experience. Outfit allowance £60. Free passages for Officer and wife. Assistance towards cost of children's passages and grant up to £150 annually for their maintenance in U.K. Liberal leave on full salary. Candidates, not over 35, must be of good education and possess outstanding qualities of leadership and command. They must have had considerable experience of mountaineering with sound knowledge of the principles of mountain travel, route-finding and mountain rescue technique. They must be physically capable of performing the arduous duties of the post and should possess interest in and experience of Community Development Work. The person appointed- will be required to take charge of land expeditions through forested, broken and difficult country. Write to the Crown Agents, 4 Millbank, London, S.W. 1. State age, name in block letters, full qualifications and experience and quote M3B/43531/SBE.

Wanted by The Marsden Home for Boys, Kallangur, Queensland, an assistant (single or one without family) who will take charge of forty acre farm (dairy, vegetables, etc.). in addition to relieving Superintendent in the supervision of the boys (ages from 3 to 19). A man interested in the Church is essential and preferably one who will help with the Group as a Scouter. Wage: £500 p.a. plus keep. Applications to: The Rev. H. R. Ballard, M.C., Marsden Home, Kallangur, Queensland, Australia.

PERSONAL

Shorts for winter in the best English cord, 4716 to measure, outsize 5/- extra. From Ossie Dover, the Cycling Tailor, 160 Kensington, Liverpool, 7. S.A.E. for patterns and self-measurement form.

Artistic theatrical and Fancy Dress Costumes, moderate charges.

Black Lion Costumes, 25 Sommerville Road, Bristol, 7. Tel. 41345.

Wigs, Perruquiers, Any Production, lowest rates. Make-up materials, S.A.E. with inquiries, "Bert," 46 Portnall Road, W.9. LAD 1717.

The Scouts Friendly Society offers excellent terms for endowment, whole life sickness and annuity insurance and has recently declared substantial bonuses. Descriptive leaflet will be forwarded on application. S.F.S., Roland House, 29 Stepney Green, E.1.

Theatrical costumes and accessories. Costumiers to the London Gang Show. Special rates of hire to. Troops for all productions. West End Costumes (Peter Dunlop) Ltd., 18 Tower St., W.C.2. Temple Bar 6806.

"Scout-Ink" Catalogue' The new issue No. 40 is now ready. Group Progress Record System. Many other forms and Group Stationery. Send p.c. Stacy Ltd., 99 Kingsland High Street, E.8.

"Scout-Ink" Christmas Cards. Fully illustrated leaflet of Cards, Calendars and Gift Lines. Send p.c. Stacy Ltd., 99 Kingsland High Street; E.8.

Scouter, 23, plans world trip by motor-scooter: invites other Scouter interested to accompany him. Box 233, THE SCOUTER.

Having a Jumble Sale? Your own handbills printed ready for distribution 10/- 250, 15/- 500. Make a success of it by advertising. Write for free Catalogue, Southbury Press, 93 Southbury Avenue, Enfield, Middx.

For Fund raising. Green's of Brighton offer valuable prizes for Cookery Competitions in which Green's Sponge Mixture is used. Why not include this Competition in the next function you are organising? Details may be obtained from H. J. Green & Co. Ltd. (Dept. T.S.) Aldrington Works, Hove 3, Sussex.

Write Stories for Boys. Learn to write and sell for young people. Mail training, with sales assistance. Free booklet: Children's Features (Set), 83 Bridge Street, Manchester.

Raise Funds Easily. Sell hand-painted plastic brooches. "Sale or Return" show 50 per cent profit. For samples write Dept. S6, 312 Hamilton Street, Atherton, Manchester.

FOR SALE

Tent. Black's Good Companion Duo £4, perfect. Scouter's hat, size 7. C.M.'s badge 5s. Scout belt 2s. 6d. C.M.'s coat frock, 36 in. bust, 5s. "Scoutdale" frmd. ruc sac, 134 in., 10s. Standing Camps, Morgan, Scout Bk. Club Ed. 5s; Running a Troop, Bindloss; Practical Hints, Cheeseman; 2 S. for B., new, ca. is. 6d.; 2 Mem. Ed. 5s. ea.; Surveying for Scts., Harman, 6d.; Sctng. Adventures, Mxd. Grill, Blunt, ea. 2s. 6d.

Gilcrafts: Rovers, B. Scts., Cubs, Set. Games, Cub Games, Ltirs. to Cub, Sctng. Out-of-Doors, Wide Games, Ambulance, Tracking, Exploring, Pioneering, Knotting, ea. is. 3d.; Boy Scout Camp Bk., Carrington, 2s. **Cubs:** How to Run, Lewis, 6d.; Handwk., 6d.; New Plays, Addis, is.; Ak. Yarn Bk., Addis, Is. 6d.; Camping for, Morgan & Neame, is.; Spl. Pack Meetings, Graham Thomson, Is. 3d.; Cubs' Own, Stafford, is. 3d.; Saints by Candlelight, is.; More Ptted. Stories, is. 6d., Barclay. All in excellent condition. Miss Ryder, Deviock, Torpoint, Cornwall.

Two Coleman 300 c.p. and 500 c.p. pressure lanterns for sale, used once only. Price 55/- and 85/- respectively. Box 234, THE SCOUTER

Coins, Empire and Foreign. Large collection for sale in cheap lots. Stamp for list. Box 232, THE SCOUTER.

Scarves. 5½ doz. squares Bukia new and unused light/dark blue, £111 is. Od. Buistode, Framlingham Rectory, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

1198 exciting Colonials, 5s. 6d. (Samples free with approvals, 34d.) Lovelock, Taunton Avenue, S.W.20.

Nearly new Hunter 9.5 Electric Motor Driven Projector (with motor) £5. Nearly new S.E.L. Britex Minor Microscope £3. New Cycle Speedometer with cable, etc., 25/-. Offers - together or separately. Box 235, THE SCOUTER

"Emphas" Foolscap Duplicating Outfits, semi-rotary for hand and typed work, cost only £5 15s. Od. Do your own magazine, programmes, tickets and soon save cost. Instructional details without obligation from makers, Blaidock, Gray Limited, Hockley, Essex.

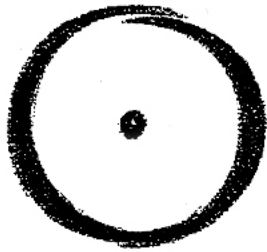
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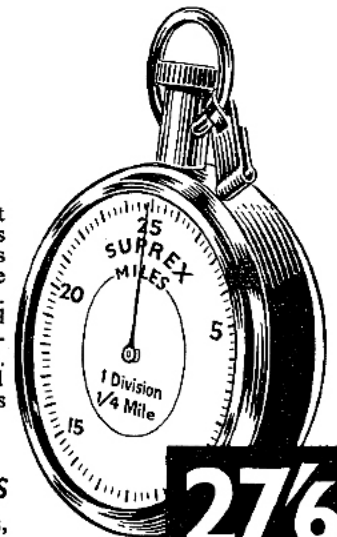
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