

December Theme
CUB ENTERTAINMENTS
LUMBERING IN CANADA
THE GROUP SPIRIT

The Scout Leader

VOLUME 26 - No. 3

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

DECEMBER, 1948



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Photo by
Miss Esther Taylor
Acton, Ont.

A National Good Turn Opportunity

See Page 43

THE SIGN POST

HELPING D.P. SCOUTS

ELSEWHERE in this issue you will find information on the plan for the donation of one thousand copies of *Tenderfoot to King's Scout* to Scouts in the Displaced Persons Camps in Germany. Here is a worthwhile task for everyone in the Movement. There are some two thousand Scout groups in Canada. If each one produced one copy the plan would more than succeed. The book itself will help these brother Scouts to learn our methods and techniques, but more important is the sense of brotherhood these chaps will experience when they realize that these books have been collected by Canadian Scouts as a demonstration of friendship. Let's see what we can do!

* * *

BASIC TRAINING

Everyone who accepts the responsibility of a Scouter should make every effort to train himself for the task. So often I find Scouters who have been permitted by their Commissioners to carry on for months and even years without any real training. This is an age of specialization, of skilled techniques. We expect people in various walks of life to be efficient and trained for their work. As Frank Irwin, Executive Commissioner for Ontario says (without offense to the profession concerned) "We expect a highly trained man to look after a boy after he is dead—yet we do not insist on a highly trained man to look after a boy while he is alive."

We must see to it that every Scouter takes a District Training Course or at least a Correspondence Course if the District Training Course is not possible. District Commissioners have a responsibility in this regard but Scouters themselves must realize that they too have a duty to themselves, the boys, and the Movement, to prepare themselves for the task they have undertaken.

* * *

SCOUT FORESTS

Here is a suggested project for your Group or District. A Scout forest or small wood lot can be started by obtaining a piece of land by purchase, rental or donation. Seedling trees can usually be obtained from Provincial Government Forestry Departments. The preparation of the land, and the planting and maintenance of the trees provide good outdoor Scouting activity, teach the Scouts conservation methods, and incidentally in a few years there is an income to be derived from the sale of Christmas trees, and later controlled cutting for other purposes. You can probably obtain guidance and detailed information from your local forestry officer. Such a project helps Canada, helps the boys, and helps your group.

Good luck and Good Scouting!

D. C. Spry
Chief Executive Commissioner.

THE SCOUT LEADER

The Idea Magazine for Canadian Scouters

PUBLISHED MONTHLY SEPTEMBER TO JUNE

by

The Canadian General Council

THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

Chief Scout for Canada

His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Hon.

Viscount Alexander of Tunis, K.G.

Dominion Commissioner

Jackson Dodds, C.B.E.

Chief Executive Commissioner

Major-General D. C. Spry, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Editorial Staff

Editor B. H. Mortlock

Secretary Miss Helen MacDonald

Honorary Editor

Frank E. L. Coombs

▽

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OTTAWA

December, 1948

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Cover Picture

"Freckles" is one of several pictures entered in our Photographic Competition by Miss Esther Taylor of Acton, Ont. Miss Taylor frequently uses Scouts and Cubs as subjects for her camera studies.

Editorial

Carol Singing

FOR the past two Christmas seasons Scout Troops and Cub Packs in many parts of Canada have contributed to the brightening of the festivals in their communities through the Christmas Carol good turn. It is the desire of the Dominion Executive Committee that this good turn should be invoked throughout Canada this coming Christmas.

Carol singing is an English custom which has persisted for many generations. Indeed groups of strolling singers, calling themselves "Waits", have for centuries added colour and happiness to the English Yuletide with their song.

To engage in this ceremony it is not necessary for either Cubs or Scouts to be trained singers. Adults like to hear boys sing, and they do not worry very much about the technical qualities of the singing. Most boys know the more popular Christmas carols, and if they can sing at all, they should be given the opportunity of taking part in this good turn.

The choirs should, in particular, remember shut-ins and others who specially need cheering up at Christmastime. Packs and Troops can provide carol programmes at children's aid shelters, orphanages, hospitals, homes for incurables, and at the homes of shut-ins and old folk. Every community, however small, presents some opportunity for the carrying out of this good turn. The venture should be carried out as a national good turn but must not be regarded as a money-making opportunity. Even if rewards are offered they should be courteously declined with the explanation "This is a Boy Scout good turn."

Now is the time to start practising for this nation-wide Christmas good turn. No particular day has been set apart for the observance, but it is suggested that carol singers should make their rounds on the days in the week before Christmas Day, which this year falls on a Saturday.

* * *

The Good Turn A Fundamental Ethic

IN his column in *The Scouter* in July, 1924, B.-P. discussed the fundamental ethics of the Boy Scout Movement and observed that they were based on the two simple phrases expressed by Christ: "Love thy God with all thy heart" and "Love thy neighbour as thyself".

Of the Good Turn he said this: "In promoting the second commandment, love for one's neighbour, we urge our Scouts to express this in an active form by doing, even in an elementary way, good service for others. The daily good turn, without desire for reward, which grows by progressive stages until it becomes a habit of conduct, goes on until it involves sacrifices in time or money or pleasure even to the extent of involving danger to the life of the performer. We teach the boy that a gift is not his until he has expressed his gratitude for it. His attitude to God is, therefore, thankfulness for benefits received; and his method for expressing this is through service, in behalf of God, to his fellow man."

In his promise at his investiture, the Wolf Cub pledges himself to "do a good turn to somebody every day." Possibly because the same pledge does not appear in the Scout

promise, this point is not so well stressed among Scouts as it should be. Scoutmasters however should remember the Scout slogan, "Do a Good Turn Daily."

Boys must be constantly reminded of this slogan. They are by nature forgetful, and unless the good turn is referred to frequently its importance may easily be forgotten in the mass of other detail a Scoutmaster must attend to in the running of his Troop. An occasional check-up at weekly inspections, or a review of individual good turns which have come to the Scoutmaster's attention, will serve to keep this important Scouting "fundamental" before the boy.

However, the real purpose of this message on the good turn is to feature a necessary, yet often forgotten opportunity for its practice. We refer to the good turn for the sponsoring institution. This has become a standard principle in many Troops, and should be a standard practice in all. Where the sponsoring body is a church, (and 1505 of our 2492 Groups are sponsored by churches), there are many opportunities to be of service. Some Groups make substantial money donations to recompense the church in some measure for the use of its facilities. Other groups assist by shovelling snow, mowing lawns, providing ushers, mending broken furniture, producing church bulletins, etc. These good turns are appreciated by the sponsoring body. The same opportunities are apparent for Groups sponsored by other organizations. The Service Clubs, Canadian Legion and other service societies frequently need the help of Scouts, and every effort should be made to render service, always providing it does not contravene the rules of Scouting regarding the handling of money.

As B.-P. so well put it, "the daily good turn, without desire for reward—grows by progressive stages till it becomes a habit of conduct." Scouting can make a worthwhile contribution to the happiness of the world by the application of the good turn idea by Cubs and Scouts, with the knowledge that as this becomes a habit of conduct more and more boys will carry the habit into manhood rendering its benefits to a wider and ever-widening circle.

* * *

Social Life - A Reminder

WHEN he was in Canada two years ago, Lord Rowallan, the Empire and Commonwealth Chief Scout, reminded Scoutmasters in Vancouver of the dangers of devoting too much time to Scouting and too little time to social life. He said: "Scoutmasters often get the tendency to devote too much time to their Troops and far too little time to outside social life. Take your wife to the picture show or dancing. Often a Scoutmaster is doing as great a service by playing a game of bridge as he is by attending every Troop meeting. If you unfit yourselves socially, you cannot lead young men into the community life of which you have no part."

It is well for Scouters to remind themselves occasionally of this warning. Service to the Scout Movement may best be fostered by those who appreciate all that is to be extracted from the community way of life, from the warmth of the family circle, and from associations which broaden the outlook and enliven the mind.

A CUB ENTERTAINMENT FEATURE

A PUPPET SHOW

HERE is a Wolf Cub display piece which attracted wide attention for three nights at the Western Area Hobby Show in Montreal earlier this year. The preparation for such a show—a Puppet Show—kept the Cubs busy for some weeks, making their puppets, clothing them, rehearsing the show, and staging it.

The Kensington Wolf Cub Pack, which produced the show so successfully has provided us with the information to pass on to other Packs which may be interested in producing such a show.

Making Puppet Heads

Required: 1 quart finely torn-up newspaper. Three tablespoons of flour. Water to cover.

Boil all together, stirring occasionally that mixture may be smoothed, and so it will not stick to bottom of pot.

After half an hour, mixture will be quite pulpy. Let cool. Squeeze out excess water and shape into a ball. (Above amount will make two heads about the size of a tennis ball). Then push a cardboard tube or wooden roller such as comes from adding machine paper, into the head to form the neck. Tube has to be wide enough for Cub to insert middle finger.

While ball is still wet and soft shape features. Place on waxed paper and store in a cool place for a week to harden.

Then smooth off the head with sandpaper. Use oil paints to colour head. First coat is white. Let dry thoroughly. Use a mixture of white, yellow and red to make flesh colour for the face. Let dry. Black, brown or reddish-brown for the hair goes on next. Use same colour for the eyebrows and lashes. Eyes are blue, black, etc., with white dot. Red nail polish makes the lips.

Most important point to remember is that the newspaper must be torn into very tiny pieces. Boil mixture where there is good ventilation as it has a strong odour. These heads become hard as brick and will stand quite a bit of dropping in the floor. At the same time they are very light and easy to manipulate.

The Puppet Show

Characters: Old Man, Boy, Cubs, Akela, Baloo, Bagheera.

Costumes

CUBS in green jerseys (made from old worn out Cub jersey), Pack neck-

erchiefs, (made from scraps left over from Pack neckerchief, with pieces of brown shoelace for woggle); Cub caps (made from green felt). Some caps were embroidered to represent One Star, some Two Stars, and some left plain. Jerseys were embroidered in proper colours. One Cub wore white neckerchief.

BOY wore blue and white striped shirt, with red tie, black trousers. Looked untidy in contrast to the Cubs. No cap.

OLD MAN wore brown suit, white shirt collar showing, green tie, white handkerchief in pocket, and a BIG watch chain across his coat. No hat.

AKELA—Green lady's uniform made from material of regulation costume. Pack neckerchief, and hat made from same material as uniform. Emblems on uniform and hat, etc.

BAGHEERA—As Akela.

BALOO—Khaki coloured uniform, Pack neckerchief.

All costumes made to go over the cuff of Cub who was working puppet.

STAGE—Piano covered with a grey blanket. Cubs stood behind piano and gave the puppet show on a level with the top of piano, which was just the right height, and Cubs did not have to stoop down. Curtains which are a permanent fixture were let fall over

side of the piano, and were closed easily as curtains.

A small table was behind the piano and puppets not used were kept on this table.

The Show

Scene I. (When curtain opens, Old Man is standing near centre of stage, and Boy runs on, slows up near Old Man).

OLD MAN: Where are you going, sonny?

My, but you seem in a hurry—

BOY: I'm going over to Cubs at the Church—I want to join Cubs. I was eight years old on Monday—you have to be eight to be in Cubs—(Nods and waves arms—moves around impatiently).

OLD MAN: That's fine sonny. Wish there had been Cubs when I was a boy. I hear the boys have a wonderful time these days in Cubs and Scouts! Saw some of them going on a hike last Saturday.

BOY: Oh yes—all my friends are in Cubs. . . It's fun. . . I have to hurry now. 'Bye. (Cub waves arms and starts off stage).

OLD MAN: Good-bye sonny, tell me all about it sometime.

(Exit boy, and Curtain).

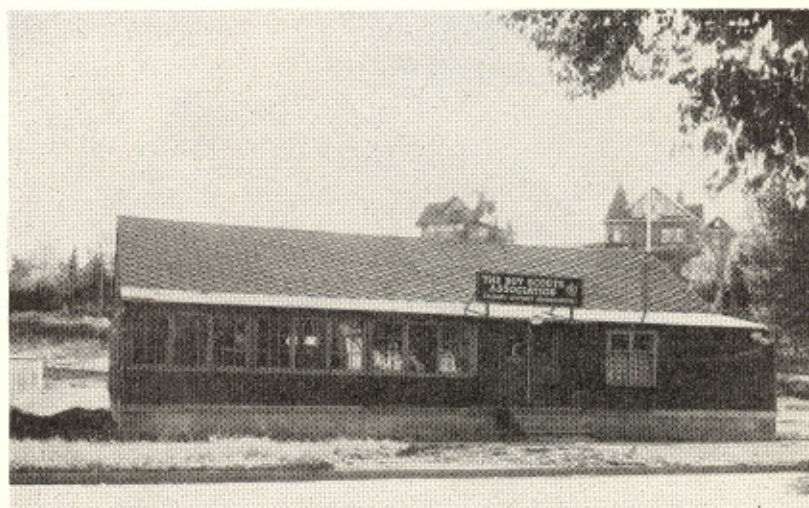
* * *

Scene II. (Curtain opens on all Cubs moving around, pushing, waving arms, nodding heads, etc., and lots of talking indistinctly).

Enter AKELA.

All Cubs together: Good evening Akela, Hello Akela, (etc.).

CALGARY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS BUILDING



Offered this building at a nominal price Calgary District Association cut the building in half and moved it through city streets two miles to two lots made available by the city at a rental of \$1.00 per year. The building houses a main hall, library, Scout-Guide Toyshop, private offices, kitchen, projection room and rest rooms. The building, 60 by 60 feet was used by the Red Cross during the war. Further details next month.

KNOTTING FOR CUBS

AKELA: Good evening, Cubs.

ONE CUB: Akela, I know my knots!

2ND CUB: Can I pass Flags, Akela?

3RD CUB: Here's John Gibson. He goes to my school.

4TH CUB: He's eight years old Akela. He wants to be in our Pack.

AKELA: Hello, John. I'm glad to meet you. Would you like to stay with Bobby in his Six for now, and we'll introduce you to the Pack as soon as we begin our meeting.

Boy: Thank you, Sir . . . I mean Miss . . . that is . . . Oh, does that mean I can be a Cub right away?

CUB: That's "Akela", not "Miss".

AKELA: There are lots of steps to be taken before you will be a Cub, John, but I am going to tell you about some of them in just a few minutes.

It's six-thirty . . . time to begin our Pack meeting. (*Curtain*).

Scene III. (*Curtain open with Akela and Cubs in Grand Howl formation*).
(Boy over at side looking on).

AKELA: "Feet in the Jungle that leave no mark!"

CUBS: "No Mark!"

AKELA: "Eyes that see in the dark".

CUBS: "The Dark".

AKELA: "Tongue, give tongue to it, hark! Oh Hark!"

CUBS: "Once, twice and again."

CUB: Leads Grand Howl. (*Curtain*).

Scene IV. (*Curtain opens on same scene as Scene I, but "Boy" wears Cub Uniform, and white neckerchief*).

OLD MAN: Off to Cubs again, are you sonny?

CUR: "Yes Sir! . . . I'm in the Red Six. I'm going to be invested as a Tenderpad tonight. Oh it is so much fun."

OLD MAN: What is that white neckerchief for? Doesn't look like a Cub neckerchief to me.

CUB: That means that I'm only a New Chum until I can say the Cub Law and Promise and know the Grand Howl. . . Akela likes to have visitors at Pack meetings, would you like to come and see how New Chums become Cubs. . . I mean Tenderpads?

OLD MAN: Well now, son, I think I would like to visit your Pack. . . There weren't any Cubs when I was a little boy. . . Yes, I'll come along. In the Church Hall isn't it? Must see what happens to your white neckerchief. (*Exit Cub, Curtain*).

Scene V. (*Scene opens with Cubs in circle, Akela and Bagheera and Baloo in centre*).

THE following is a quotation from a Correspondence Course received recently. "I have seen Scoutmasters, Cubmasters and others connected with Scouting examining and teaching Cubs in the sheet bend, have the Cub tie a bowline, then turn it over and call it a sheet bend." Quite evidently people who do this have not read *The Wolf Cub's Handbook* with any degree of care.

This system, if system it can be called, is particularly inept. The sheet bend is not a bowline no matter how much it is turned over and "mucked about", any more than a reef knot is a clove hitch. The knots have an entirely different use. One is tied on one rope to make a noose that will not slip; the other is tied with two ropes and is used to join two ropes, especially if one is larger than the other; or to join a rope to a loop.

All this leads up to the extreme im-

portance of telling a boy the uses of the knots. The names are interesting and useful as a reference, but if an occasion arises when it is necessary to tie a bowline, the occasion will not say to the lad "Tie a bowline". In this connection we would point out that there are many more uses for the bowline and much more frequently occurring than the overworked one of "rescuing people from burning buildings and cliffs". Then there is the habit frequently seen of teaching a Cub to tie the bowline round his waist and letting it go at that. The consequence is that if the boy has to make a bowline for any purpose at all he ties it round his waist then steps out of it. Rather a clumsy proceeding don't you think? Imagine a sailor or rigger having to follow this practice, maybe with fairly heavy rope! Again we say, look at page 92 of *The Wolf Cub's Handbook* for your guidance. E.F.M.

BAGHEERA: Tonight I am going to tell you the story of why New Chums wear a white neckerchief before they are really truly Cubs, and then Akela is going to invest John as a Tenderpad.

CUB: Oh yes, I remember once Akela told us that story when I wasn't a real Cub.

2ND CUB: Oh yes, please Bagheera, tell us!

ALL CUBS: Tell us please Bagheera!

BAGHEERA: Tells shortened story from *Wolf Cub Handbook*, page 20.

ALL CUBS: Buzz-Buzz-Buzz-woooooooo (*Curtain*)

Scene VI. (*Old Man, several Cubs on their way to Pack meeting*).

OLD MAN: And what else do you know besides the knots and skipping, son?

1ST CUB: I have one eye open, see? (*Points to Cub cap*). That means that I know about the Union Flag, and can leap frog . . . and tell the time . . .

2ND CUB: He can turn a somersault and balance a book.

1ST CUB: And I know about keeping clean, and brushing my teeth.

3RD CUB: And he can throw a ball and hop. Oh there are lots of swell things to do . . . besides, you have to be in the Pack for three months.

Enter BALOO: Good evening, Sir. Good evening, Cubs, just in time to walk over with you, eh?

CUBS: Hello Baloo. Good evening Baloo.

BALOO: I just heard you telling this

gentleman about getting one eye open.

OLD MAN: What happens to the other eye. Doesn't it open sometime?

BALOO: Yes, it's a little bit harder. The Cubs pass Signalling and learn to save, and carry a message. You tell us what else you passed Bob?

1ST CUB: See my two eyes open. (*Points to cap*). I made a model and learned how to fold my clothes when I took them off, and how to clean my shoes properly.

2ND CUB: Oh yes, remember when you got the polish on your neck?

1ST CUB: That was before I knew how to do it right . . . and I learned the points of the compass and, and . . .

BALOO: Don't forget the National Anthem and Exercises.

1ST CUB: And First Aid.

3RD CUB: And you were in the Pack a long time, weren't you, before you got your second eye open, Bob?

BALOO: Bob was in six months.

OLD MAN: I must come over oftener, and see how you do all these things. I am afraid I'll never be able to learn to skip though!

CUBS: We'd like to teach you! Oh yes, come over and see us.

BALOO: You could help us pass some of these tests, Sir. We'd like you to come over any Wednesday evening.

Good night now, Sir. We must hurry. CUBS: Good-bye. Good night, etc.

(*As curtain closes, Cubs and Baloo are walking off, singing "Come a-hunting"*).

(*Curtain*)

THE ROVER WORLD

ROVERS SHOULD KNOW THEIR COMMUNITIES

ROVERING, or "Ad-the waterworks, power distribution, telephone system.

venturing to Manhood" as B.-P. has put it, involves a thorough knowledge of the community, its history, its geography, and its industry.

In this latter regard, Rovering is offered some very worthwhile Crew Meetings in the form of industrial hikes. Just recently, the writer accompanied a Scout Troop on a visit to a paper plant. In the two hours' tour of that plant the group saw how paper was made from the time it arrived as pulp logs, through many processes to its completed products. These boys had been using the products of this mill all their lives, paper bags, paper napkins, writing paper, toilet tissue, etc. Yet few, if any of them, had ever stopped to think how these things

were made. They were thrilled to follow the pulpwood through the many processes to the finished product, and they were amazed at the tremendous speed and the intricate machinery involved.

Most communities where Rover Crews are organized present opportunities for such industrial trips. Crews might well make a list of the industries in their area, not forgetting such opportunities as are provided by the local newspaper and the local telephone exchange.

Every Rover should know what makes his community "tick". He should know what his community produces and how these products are manufactured. He should know the processes through which the goods pass from the raw materials to the finished product. He should know too about the public utilities of his community,

Rover Crews might well take the opportunity of seeing for themselves how roads are made, how drains and sewers are laid, how water, gas and electricity are conveyed to homes. They should know what the traffic problems are and how they are being handled.

Another interesting venture for Rovers is that of window dressing. Most of the larger stores have expert window dressers. He will probably be only too happy to tell you how he plans his displays and carries them out.

Industrial hiking and pathfinding in town will provide many an interesting evening for Rovers.

There are many other suggestions for Rover programmes but the above will serve to provide something interesting to do for some little time to come.

The Scout Leader is interested in Rover projects, and would welcome stories and pictures. In sharing Crew experiences with others through *The Scout Leader* a very real and useful service will be rendered.

The Theme of Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week in 1949 is "Preparing for Tomorrow—Today."

BOOK REVIEWS

The Canoe and You

HERE is a new book by a recognized expert. It is highly recommended by the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian Camping Association and the National Camp Training Centre. To those recommendations may be added the recommendation of our own Training Department at Dominion Headquarters.

As Taylor Statten points out in his Foreword, the canoe has been playing an increasingly important part in the lives of those who spend their summers beside the countless lakes and rivers of Canada.

Where instructors are available, canoes are being used more and more in Scout camps, and senior Scouts and Rovers are taking extensive canoe trips in many parts of the country.

This new book which sells for only \$1.25 in bookstores will help both the beginner and the expert. It deals with types of canoes, paddles, safety, paddling, posture, the various strokes, rescue manoeuvres, the care of the canoe, suggestions for teaching, and suggested canoeing tests. In fact there is a tremendous amount of authentic information contained in its 60 odd pages.



During Fredericton, N.B., Centennial celebrations earlier this year, Rover Scouts assisted the St. John Ambulance in handling the many first aid cases that such an event produces. A few of the Rovers taking part are shown in this picture.



A scene at the Ontario Rover Moot at Blue Springs over the Labour Day weekend.

The author, Ronald H. Perry, M.A., has been canoeing since he was a small boy. He devoted many summers to leadership at the Taylor Statten Camps where he conducted canoe trips through Algonquin Park. He is now Associate Director of the National Camp Training Centre, and a member of the Red Cross Technical Committee on water safety.

The book is ably illustrated by Dr. Carter Storr, who is a school principal in Ottawa. Dr. Storr was one of the lecturers at the Canadian Scouters Training Centre near Ottawa last summer. His illustrations are clear, dramatic and entertaining.

The Canoe and You is available in bookstores at \$1.25.

That Season's Here Again

Yes, the season of parents' nights, Scout week concerts, and similar events is with us again, and a good many Scouters will be looking for concert items for their shows.

We cannot recommend too highly *Up the Cubbing Ladder* for Pack presentations. Copies of this show are available through Provincial Offices free of charge. In this issue also is a rather new idea—a Cub puppet show. A member of D.H.Q. staff saw this show in Montreal a few months ago and he fully recommends it.

For other concert items there are the helps listed in the Scout Catalogue.

The Campfire Song Book. Printed in large type and containing a good selection of songs popular with Scouts and Cubs. Price 20c.

Eight Plays for Wolf Cubs. This little book contains eight little plays suitable for Cub performance. It is well illustrated. Price 55c.

Plays for Scout Entertainment. Contains five excellent plays for Scout presentations. Price 35c.

The Scout's Reciter. This is a useful book for concert and campfire use. Price 20c.

A note of warning is necessary about the three books mentioned above. They are written for English production, and Scouters should be prepared to make necessary changes in script to render them more readily understood and appreciated by Canadian audiences.

Here are two plays, written by well known Canadian Scouters.

One Day's Fun. This was written by F. E. L. Coombs, former Editor of Publications. It will provide an entire evening's entertainment. Price 20c.

Woodcraft. This little play in three acts is the work of E. Russell Paterson, former Executive Commissioner for the Province of Quebec. An effective tableau is the climax of this show. Price 20c.

A good selection of plays and concert items may be procured from Samuel French (Canada) Limited, 480 University Avenue, Toronto. In writing this company explain that you want them for Scout or Cub presentation and they will mark suitable material in their catalogue.

The new Wolf Cub-Boy Scout Diary will be available at the Stores Department after November 1st.

Good Village Scouting

A RECENT visitor to Dominion Headquarters was Scoutmaster S. G. T. May, of Flinton, Ontario. Flinton is a small village of 100 souls, and the Troop of 25 boys, come largely from nearby villages and farms. Only two are from Flinton itself, all others having to journey two to ten miles to attend Scout meetings on Friday nights. One boy comes into Flinton continuation school by bus on Friday mornings, attends Scouts at night, stays overnight with one of the boys, and returns to his home on the milk truck early next morning. Many of the other boys are brought in by one of the fathers in his car. The Troop has rented a Forest Ranger cabin which they use for weekend camps, hiking and skiing. Mr. May, who is the Anglican missionary in the area, is assisted by the United Church minister who is an excellent instructor in first aid; by the continuation school principal who is an expert on signalling, and by the public school principal who helps in many other ways. There is also a Cub Pack attached to the Group, at present run by Mr. May, who however, is training some local ladies to take over. These boys, miles from any large centre, are keen and active Scouts and don't mind travelling a few miles to attend meetings.

Do your assistants get *The Scout Leader*? If not subscribe for them. Fifty cents per year—ten issues.

LUMBERING IN CANADA

By W. Forbes LeClair, Associate Editor, Timber Magazine

FROM the modest beginning of a few men who braved the bush centuries ago, in order to supply timber, first for the King of France and later for the British Admiralty, has sprung Canada's second largest industry. Though ranking second to agriculture, lumbering is in many ways more vital to Canadian economy since it is the sponge which takes up the seasonal unemployment in farming brought about by our severe winters. Lumber too, is exported to the whole world and unlike so many of our other natural resources which we are forced to buy back in manufactured commodities, virtually no manufactured products of lumber are imported into Canada. This guarantees a national revenue from exports and actually the products of Canada's forests generally make possible what favourable trade balance we have in international trading.

Romance of Lumbering

The actual story of lumbering is uniquely Canadian and even when dealing with the cold practical aspects of lumber production it is not difficult to read romance between the lines. Although much of the drama connected with the manufacture of lumber has passed away with a former age, the story of the operations which convert a standing tree into a useful product of civilization still has no equal. Lumber manufacture is chiefly a story of men and their skill and efficiency as gambled against the vagaries of nature. From the time the timber cruiser first enters the bush to estimate the amount of timber that can be taken out, the species involved, and to work out a complete and accurate picture of the land area to be worked over, it is a fight with nature. Camps must first be established in areas most accessible to the timber that is being harvested and once constructed a complete road-building operation begins which has to be planned thoroughly to allow for adequate extension. Until these arteries are opened up, no bush operation can get under way.

Felling a Tree

The first step in the logging operation is the felling of the tree. Contrary to what may be the common belief, the lumberjack does not go into the bush in a haphazard fashion, pick out a tree

and start swinging an axe. There is as much science attached to the felling of a tree in a forest stand as there is to the manufacture of a precision-made article. First of all, he must give a great deal of thought to the surrounding trees which could be crushed into matchwood by the weight of a falling giant. Small trees in the immediate area must be saved from destruction, for they are the harvest of tomorrow. If possible the tree is usually felled in such a place that the future branching and bucking operations can be carried out as simply as possible. After it is decided where the tree should fall, the crew have to know exactly how to place it there. This is something which requires real skill and a good crew can fell a tree almost along a given line.

Branching and Bucking

After the tree is felled and is lying

on the ground a crew sets to work on the branching and bucking. Branching is the operation in which the branches are lopped off all the way along the trunk and bucking is the cutting of trees into log lengths—a log length is roughly twelve to sixteen feet. The next problem is to get these logs which are scattered throughout the bush to an assembly point on the bank of a river. This assembly point is called a skidway and the moving of the logs from the point of cutting to this skidway is called "skidding". The logs are decked on the skidway and left until the spring break-up when the key log is knocked out from under the pile and they roll into the river to start their journey to the mill.

Journey to the Mill

The logs are also loaded on sleighs and transported along the ice roads to

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a convenient lake which is part of a river scheme. Here the logs are taken out on to the ice and dumped. When the ice melts in the spring, the logs are automatically let into the water where they can be put in booms and towed into the river channel or to the head of a sluice gate or timber slide.

Now begins the most spectacular of all logging operations—the river drive. This is a job which demands the utmost in skill and daring. Actually it sounds simple—just let the logs float down to the river mouth on the crest of the spring freshet. However, there are more hazards on a river drive than the layman can imagine. Often the logs float into a tranquil lake and drift into shore and into coves. Here the "Alligator" makes its appearance to round up the stray logs. The "alligator" is a unique river craft which will navigate both on water and on land. Often too, the logs pile up in narrow gorges and rapids and the riverman is faced with the dangerous job of scrambling all over the log jam to lay a charge of dynamite that will blow it out. If such rapids are too shallow to allow the passage of the logs in the first place, they must be by-passed by a timber slide or log chute. But finally, after arduous weeks, the logs appear at the mouth of the river or on the lake where the sawmill is situated and are sorted into booms to await conversion into lumber.

Lumber Manufacture

From now on the actual making of lumber moves at considerable speed. The manufacture of lumber involves the sawing of the logs into boards or other stock of specified dimensions, edging off the bark, trimming the defective ends, grading the product according to commercial standards and the piling in the yard for seasoning. The logs are taken from the mill pond and hauled into the sawmill by means of a jackladder where they first go through the main saws. There are two types of saws commonly used—the bandsaw and the circular saw. These main saws either cut the log into planks in thicknesses of roughly three inches or they slab the logs on two sides.

The logs which have had two sides slabbed by the main saws are called "cants". On leaving the main saw a cant goes through the gang saws which cut it into a large number of boards all in one operation. In some mills re-saws are used to reduce thick planks to thinner dimensions and to salvage usable material from slabs.

Trimming

These boards of varied thicknesses

A NEW SERIES

This is the first of a new series of articles from the pen of W. Forbes LeClair, Associate Editor of the magazine *Timber*. The series will continue until next summer. The first article provides a general picture of this most important Canadian industry—lumbering. It sets the stage for a series of articles to follow which will be of value to every Scout leader. These articles will deal with axemanship, and the woods in general. Canada's forests are one of her most priceless assets, and it is hoped that this series will serve to impress upon all those connected with the Scout Movement the importance of conserving this great Canadian natural resource.

pass from the saws to the edgers where the bark is cut off and standard widths are given. Carried along on a series of rollers and endless chains, the boards next reach the trimmers—a set of circular saws placed in a common line one or two feet apart, each saw being separately attached to a movable arm so that the operation of a lever raises it up to let a board be carried underneath without sawing. The operator of the trimmer must be a man of good judgment and quick eyesight to decide accurately the best method of trimming off defects, or cutting to most profitable lengths the constant stream of boards passing on an endless chain.

From the trimmer the boards are carried out on the sorting chain at the tail of the mill where a competent grader chalks upon them characters indicative of the grades to which they belong. This is for the information of the workmen on each side of the chain, each of whom is responsible for taking

certain classes from the chain and loading them on conveyances ready to be hauled to the yard for piling. Many different devices are used for the transportation of lumber from the sorting chain to the yard and the systems and methods of piling are stories in themselves. The lumber may be left in the yard for some time to be air-dried or it may be taken away immediately for kiln drying. However, it is from here that the lumber starts on its journey to service the world.

Importance of Lumbering

Briefly, this has been the story of the conversion of a tree into lumber. The story of its use and the part it plays in our daily lives would require another chapter. During the six years of war, wood did more to win the fight for freedom than any other material. This is not an idle boast, but hard fact. No munition of war was completely independent of wood from the time it was transformed from the raw material until it was put into the hands of the fighting man. And over and above this physical contribution, it was the greatest single contributing factor in the financing of Canada's war effort. In peacetime it continues its role as our chief exportable commodity, and with the increased demand for its use all over the world it will provide more employment. The benefits it will bring to the individual as a material of construction are already well-known, yet through research and chemical utilization, there will be virtually no aspect of our daily living on which wood will not have a bearing.

The second article in this series will appear next month.



The Senior Patrol of the 12th Saskatoon Troop, every member of which has never missed a meeting except for illness since joining the Troop. All are active in other fields as well as Scouting, the group including a Provincial Ski Champion, Basketball, rugby and gymnastic team members. All are First Class Scouts or higher.

The Science of Backpacking

By D. R. King, High River, Alberta

Part 3—Minimum of Equipment

THE man with a pack is like a turtle; he carries his house with him. He carries his bed, and his food. He carries only that which is essential to living, otherwise his pack is too heavy to carry at all. The essentials may be judged by the length of trip, the number in the party, the type of country where you are hiking. Each man should find out just what weight he can carry most easily, and never overload himself. On a hike of two persons, the load is heaviest, as they must still carry a tent, axe, rope, etc., whereas, if there are four or five, all can sleep in the same tent, use the same axe, first-aid kit, cooking utensils. Therefore the load varies as the number of packers increases up to a certain point, when another shelter and additional utensils are required.

Thus we can say that a party of six is the most that can efficiently make a trip without an increase in equipment. Whether there are two or six, the minimum equipment will be something like that shown in the picture.

On the bottom is the tarp or tent. If there are more hikers than the tent will hold, a tarp is a good idea, as it may be used in construction of a bivouack. I have a twelve-foot square sheet of thin plastic which folds into a tiny parcel. This sheet is draped over poles to form a shelter when necessary. Most of the time you will find it quite nice to sleep "under the stars".

From left to right, the top row includes the sleeping bag, which we discussed last month, pair of heavy boots, caulked if the trip is in hilly country. On grassy hills, the ordinary hob-nailed boots are not practical, as they become very slippery after walking on the green grass. In fact the grass seems to form a wax-like coating on the soles, and it is extremely difficult to climb unless there are steps or a path. Therefore I recommend either golf or lumber caulk.

On any trip, you will have need of not more than one axe, and the lightest is none to light when carried any distance.

Then, of course, we have the packboard, with sufficient ropes to secure the load.

Each man should have his own water bottle, not only for sanitary reasons, but for convenience and emergency.

The catalogue offers aluminum bottles at a price too good to pass up.

I mentioned before the need of moccasins or slippers, or light shoes for use in camp after packing with boots on.

At the end of the top row is the canvas pack bag and the ground sheet so absolutely necessary to camping.

The next row, from left to right again, shows two extra pair of heavy woollen socks. These should be carefully washed and darned whenever changed.

The aluminum pot is a lifetime black-bottom saucepan, which means that the bottom is three times as thick as the walls, used for stews, mush, and for frying. All aluminum utensils should be well washed with soap and hot water, not scoured with sand or steel wool. The aluminum changes color with use of some waters, and when you try to make them clean, you are really scraping off a layer of the pot. It may be stained, but it can still be clean.

The aluminum cup is not only light, cheap, and large, but may easily be straightened out if bent, whereas granite would splinter and crack.

Mess tins are, of course, the handiest things ever invented. Stores offers you several choices, both in aluminum, and in tin.

Plain, heavy spoons and forks should be taken, and, of course, "ye olde" sheath knife.

The third row shows first an egg-beater. This is not absolutely necessary, but it saves no end of time in mixing batters and powdered milk. It must be run in water after each using, else the food will stick in the cracks and harden.

Cleanliness Important

I mentioned cleanliness before, and you may be sure that it is one of the most important things. Soap in a metal or plastic dish, facecloth, kept washed and dry, and a rough, clean towel.

The shaker of salt, naturally, is included with any pack. The bottom row shows some items which, while not essential to living, make a trip much more comfortable. First we have your *Tenderfoot to King's Scout*, for reference in case of doubt, and for study.

Next we have our ever-ready bottle of insect repellent which should be with the pocket first-aid kit shown.

A good compass takes but little room in the pocket, and comes in handy if one's watch stops, or if in any trouble in direction.

A small repair kit for wool, thread needles, pins, buttons, etc.

Each packer should carry a box of matches, either in a waterproof container, or dipped in wax.

Each party should have at least one flashlight, with extra batteries depending on the length of the trip.

Last, but not least, we have a small roll of wire. This may be used for snaring game, fish, construction of shelters, pot handles, and any number of other things.

Bear in mind that no camper kills



Above is pictured the packboard and equipment required for overnight hiking, as described by Mr. King in the accompanying article.

game or fish unless he has immediate need of it.

We have outlined the main contents of the pack to be used on any hike. Supplies of food depend upon where and how long the hike is. Fresh meat and eggs and vegetables are advisable on one or two-night hikes, however a certain amount of canned goods must be used. Select these from a planned daily menu, and get as much variety as possible between meals. Remember that you have to carry everything you take, therefore bottles of soft drinks, candy, magazines, and all the little things you are used to must be forgotten until you come home.

Your camp site belongs to Nature, it is up to you to leave it exactly as you found it. Papers and refuse will burn, and cans, when burned in the fire and buried, take only a short time to deteriorate and return to earth. Even though you are by yourself, remember that someone is always watching you.

Winter Camping Test

TWENTY-FOUR Patrol Leaders, from Saint John, Moncton, Bloomfield, Petitcodiac and Sussex in New Brunswick last winter attended the first training camp under winter conditions. The camp was held in a wooded area five miles from Sussex. Executive Commissioner Percy Ross had charge of the camp.

Major Hubert Crossley, District Commissioner for Saint John, instructed the boys in shelter making and fire lighting under adverse conditions, and all Scouts succeeded in making a fire during the height of a weekend storm. Before reaching the campsite the Scouts had to break a trail for a quarter of a mile in waist-deep snow, hauling their supplies on a toboggan. To complicate matters they had to cross a stream which was still open. Here they constructed a rough bridge and took their supplies over.

On Saturday evening instruction was given in splicing and rope work, and on Sunday a Scout's Own was held.

It was necessary for the boys to ski and hike the five miles from camp to Sussex. Similar instruction was provided for Scoutmasters.

Photographic Contest

Judging in *The Scout Leader* Photographic Contest was not completed in time to announce the results in this issue. They will be published in the January issue, going to press on December 1st.

WANTED

1000 Copies - Tenderfoot To King's Scout

HERE'S a wonderful opportunity for Canadian Packs, Troops and Crews, and individual Cubs, Scouts and Rovers to do a good turn for future Canadian Scouts.

In Germany are hundreds of Scouts in Displaced Persons Camps who, within the next year or two, will come to this country as New Canadians. They are Scouts now and are eagerly awaiting the day when they can become members of Canadian Boy Scout Troops.

Their present Scouting is greatly hampered by a lack of Scouting books, and the Boy Scouts Association in Canada has agreed with the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO (CCRU) to enlist the help of Canadian Scouts in providing them. The books will be handled through the D.P. Division of the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

Here's the Plan

Needed are 1,000 copies of *Tenderfoot to King's Scout*, the basic Canadian text book. We suggest that Packs, Troops, Crews and individual boys in the Movement in Canada send them as gifts. To handle this in a practical way, arrangements have been made with the Stores Dept., to provide the books to the D.P. Scout Book Pool for shipment as orders are received. To simplify procedure an order form is provided below.

Canadian Scouting made a magnificent response to wartime appeals for help to our brother Scouts overseas, and we are confident that this appeal will have an equally ready and generous response. Any Scout unit or individual may order as many copies as they feel able to provide. Just fill in the form below and mail it to The Stores Dept., The Boy Scouts Association, Ottawa.

D.P. SCOUT BOOK POOL

The Stores Dept.,
The Boy Scouts Association,
306 Metcalfe Street,
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Enclosed please find \$..... in payment for copies of *Tenderfoot to King's Scout* (at 40 cents per copy), for shipment to D.P. Scouts in Germany, to help prepare them for Canadian citizenship. The books will be inscribed as the gift of:

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All gifts will be acknowledged through *The Scout Leader* and *The Junior Leader*.



Pictured are eleven members of the 66th Toronto Troop on a weekend ski trip to their summer campsite in Muskoka. These Scouts believe and practice the "Out" in Scouting all the year round.

Christmas and New Year Greeting Cards



PRICE PER DOZEN - 95 cents

(with envelopes for mailing)

Order NOW from your local agent or:—

**THE STORES DEPARTMENT
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION
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WOLF CUB CARD, No. 1

This is a typical Cub greeting card that will make an instant appeal to the younger members of the Association. It is a two-card folder type in pleasing colour effect. Size of card 4 x 6 inches with suitable Christmas greetings and space for signature.

BOY SCOUT CARD, No. 2

Here is an excellent card for Leaders to send to their Scouts. It depicts two Scouters pointing the way to a Boy Scout and a Wolf Cub. The following quotation appears at the bottom "and so they moved out in the spirit of high adventure". Size of card 5 x 4 inches, folder type with Greetings and space for signature.

ROVER SCOUT CARD, No. 3

While this card is primarily intended as a Rover Scout card it can quite readily be used as a greeting card by Leaders. Features a Scout in uniform hiking toward the rising Sun with the following quotation "The Dawn of a New To-Morrow". Size of card 5½ x 3½ inches, folder type with a Christmas and New Year Greetings.

SEA SCOUT CARD, No. 4

This card will be of special interest to Sea Scouts which features a verse by Longfellow entitled "The Secret of the Sea". It is a typical Seaman's card illustrating a Sea Scout at the wheel of a vessel during a stormy voyage. The figure of Christ is shown in the background and the following quotation by Longfellow is printed underneath the drawing, "For the Love of Heaven, teach me, too—." Size of card is 5 x 4 inches, folder type with a Christmas and New Year greetings.

BOY SCOUT CARD, No. 5

(not illustrated)

We have a limited supply of this well known card which features the famous painting by Carlos entitled "The Pathfinder". Size of card 3½ x 5 inches. Folder type with Scout badge and Christmas greetings.

**WHEN ORDERING PLEASE
ORDER BY CARD NUMBER**

CANOE TRIP

Excerpts from the log of a Montreal Groups' Canoe Trip from Bevin's Lake to Hudson Heights.

AUGUST 22ND, 1948. Canoes were taken from Tamaracouta fleet and were fairly old Lorettes in good repair. They are rather heavy for portaging but are steady and have excellent capacity for freight. They are steady and easy to manoeuvre.

We're On Our Way

August 23rd.—We left Bevin's Lake at 10.30 a.m. The lake was like a mirror with mountains, clouds and blue sky showing clearly on the still surface. The weather promised to be fair and hot. We paddled towards the outlet at an easy pace, getting ourselves accustomed to each other's paddling and to the canoes and paddles. Soon we had to stop to repair a faulty patch in Doug Stewart's canoe. We stopped near the entrance to the creek and Doug made a very careful job of patching.

Saw a blue heron shortly after entering the creek, also many kingfishers. Saw some wild duck. The passage to the Rouge was uneventful except for a little fast water at the old mill. There was just enough water to let us bump over the weir. Later we had to haul the canoes over a large poplar which had fallen across the stream. At this point we found that Doug's canoe was leaking once more so had to replace the patch again. (These patches were put on at Tamaracouta, but one had failed to dry although several days had elapsed—we do not recommend liquid marine glue).

A Wild Looking Crew

After some time, say about four miles, we met four boatloads of river-drivers engaged in clearing the banks of logs. These logs were piled in every conceivable place and at this point the river rushed over a little weir. We sailed over this with a bump and then turned upstream amidst many logs to speak to the river-drivers. The boats used by the river-drivers were something like the pictures of "York" boats with high flaring sterns and prows. Each boat carried five oars to a side and these were manned by as wild a looking crew as one could imagine. One of them spoke fairly good English and told us that there was fast water ahead. We asked him if the canoes would run the rapids without trouble and he said he thought they would, although the river-boats would be better. We thank-

ed him and pushed off. Soon we heard the roar of the rapids and stopped to examine them carefully from the south bank. We lashed all gear to the thwarts and ran the brisk stretch with Ron and Doug leading. This section was fast and exciting but quite safe.

The Roar of Rapids

We paddled on for about a half mile and again heard the roar of rapids. We pulled over to the south bank and hitched the canoes to one of the piled logs while we went forward over the railway right of way to survey the rapids. We met a river driver on the railway embankment and asked him what he thought of our chances of getting through in the canoes. I had to speak French to him, but he understood. The French are a courteous race. He was not very helpful, agreeing that it was 50-50.

We looked over these rapids very carefully for they were long and serpentine with the river rushing from side to side between piles of logs and breaking over rocks in several fair-sized waves. After some debate we decided to take the right channel. This decided, I rushed off with Pete and we were away in a fast and exciting run taking water over both bows at each turn.

With baggage in about five feet of water, we bumped over a rock, side-swiped an island of logs and since the canoe did not answer the helm well and was heavy and sluggish I headed

across the current towards a pile of logs jutting out in a point from the south bank. Here Pete hopped ashore with the line and we pulled the canoe up and bailed it with my hat. By this time Doug and Ron were on the way down, with Ron carrying a ground sheet draped over the bow and over his waist something like a Kayak splash sheet. This served admirably and they got through the final big wave with ease. They came back to help us and we portaged over the pile of logs into quiet water where we took Ron aboard and paddled to a splendid sandy beach where we made camp for the night.

We Portage

August 24th.—Left camp at 8.45 a.m. after rising at 6 a.m. Extremely heavy mist from the rapids. Day overcast. Ran under bridge and soon out-distanced log drive. After about 20 minutes came to fast water which we ran after careful survey. Falls immediately past rapids—quite impassable so we portaged and completed portage at 10.25 a.m. Paddled along steadily until 11.15 a.m. over a broad fast stretch (not fast for the Rouge).

We were told that the gorge was some three farmhouses distant and that we would know it by a camp of river-drivers on the south bank. En route we arranged for a truck to transport the canoes from the camp to below the Bell Falls.

Wind Strong—Water Rough

At 3 p.m. we left Bell Falls in a driving rain storm. The wind was strong and the water rough. However

(Continued on next page)



Don Nicolle, A.S.M. of the 9th Halifax Troop, demonstrates a reflector oven at a Scouters' Training Course. This type of cooking gives added spice to the cooking tests in Scouting.

Canoe Trip

(Continued from page 45)

the rain soon stopped. Doug and Ron went ahead while we waited for some worms for bait. After a 25 minute wait we started but saw no trace of the other canoe until Peter saw Doug signalling with paddles from a point about a mile away. (Semaphore flags should be a part of the equipment).

Message Received

We landed on a rock and received his message—"Take left channel to bottom of right—No trouble." We ran through a narrow fast channel between a pulp wood jam and soon after came to an old dam. The falls at this point were very picturesque but the portage, although short, was quite rough. We camped on a hill overlooking the river. It seemed to be free from sand which was a welcome change from our last campsite, then dried out our camp clothing.

Rapids Impassable

August 25th.—Under way at 9 a.m. with rapids ahead. Arrived at rapids and found them impassable because of drop in water overnight—this probably due to a clearing of a log jam somewhere on the river. Let canoes down on two lines for most of rapids and then made a short portage of about 100 yards.

A quarter of a mile later came to a great mass of logs with a brisk little stretch of rapids which we ran without event. Continued for about two miles without event until we came to a log jam and a brisk stretch of rapids.

Some farmer nearby warned us not to shoot these, but we examined them carefully anyway. We decided water was a little low for such a chance. Table Falls were one and a half miles away, and with still more rapids beyond we decided to wait for McVicar's truck. He told us that there were 13 rapids between Table Falls and Calumet.

Arrived at Grenville at 5.50 p.m. Secured canal pass from lockmaster, then proceeded to village to replenish ship's stores. Incidentally we paid our voyageur \$3.00 for portaging us to Grenville (9 miles). Left Grenville at 6.15 p.m., passed under highway and railway bridges to Hawkesbury. Passed through Lock 5. Lockmen were waiting for us and very friendly. Proceeded down, looking for a suitable campsite. Finally settled on one at 7.15 p.m., put ashore and washed—set up camp and prepared supper.

The Broad Ottawa

August 26th.—Rose at 6 a.m. Dress-

ed and had breakfast. Under way at 8 a.m. exactly. Lock 4 and 3 passed in rapid succession and emerged at Greece's Point into the broad Ottawa. Paddled in boiling hot sun for seven miles.

Visit Historical Museum

We went ashore, had lunch at the Hotel Carillon and spoke to some men from the tug *Agnes* who were engaged in working on the repair of the broken dam at Carillon. The break in this dam had caused the water level to drop three feet. As a consequence the tug *Agnes* literally bumped along on the sandbars of the Ottawa. We spent an hour in the Argenteuil County Historical Museum. A really excellent place with many interesting exhibits, including many models of the steam packets formerly used on the Ottawa River.

From the models and information it would seem that navigation on the Ottawa was not unlike that of the Mississippi.

We pushed off again at 2 p.m. and paddled steadily until we reached the mouth of the North River, where we lashed the two canoes together and hoisted a pup tent on paddles between the two craft.

With this makeshift sail we sailed some six miles until we reached Hay Island at which point we had to resume paddling. We paddled until 7 p.m. reaching Hudson Heights where we stored the canoes in a garage of Mr. Donald Kirtland, and took the bus home.

Too Hot a Pace

This canoe trip has been an excellent one, and should help in the selection of correct equipment, provisions, etc., for other trips. Our best day's paddling was 21 miles. We found that we had set rather too hot a pace, but it was essential that three of us reach home by Friday.

We found the lake of Two Mountains and the Ottawa Valley in general to be flat and uninteresting, after the wild beauty of the swift waters of the Rouge. Perhaps the appeal of this canoe trip to one senior Scout may be best expressed by quoting one of his remarks as he sat beside the campfire one night. "I thought this only happened in the movies!"

Certainly a trip of this kind calls into actual practice so many Scouting skills that a boy cannot help but enjoy life through the practice of better woodcraft methods.

Staves for Saskatchewan

AT THE National Training Camp in Ottawa in June Freeman King, Field Commissioner on Vancouver Island and P. M. O. Evans, Field Commissioner in Saskatchewan, were discussing Scout staves. Mr. Evans explained the difficulty Scouts have in securing staves in Saskatchewan. The result, Freeman King went back to Victoria got together 300 staves and shipped them off to Saskatchewan where they are being distributed. A thoughtful Good Turn. In addition Mr. Evans took with him from the course the staves used by the 33 Scout Executives from every province in Canada.

Windsor Troop Shows How It's Done

THERE are no financial problems in the 39th Windsor, Ont., Troop. And once again the answer is waste paper. Between September 1947, and June 1948 this Troop raised \$599.30 from the collection of waste paper and other scrap material. In all a total weight of 85,626 pounds was collected. The Troop, which operates strictly on the Patrol system, has worked out a system of credits on the purchase of uniforms and equipment for all boys taking part in the paper drives. The Group is community sponsored at the Wartime Housing project.

An Unique Good Turn

THE Zion Troop of Boy Scouts at Yarmouth, N.S., performed a useful and appreciated service in their community which prevented numerous tire punctures for motorists. The Troop under Scoutmaster John Oliver, removed thousands of nails from streets and highways during the summer. Whether out on hikes or just walking to school the Scouts picked up nails, not only removing a hazard to motorists and cyclists, but also to young children who go around barefooted.

Play Hard—Work Hard

"I believe in outdoor games, and I do not mind in the least that they are rough games or that those who take part in them are occasionally hurt. I have no sympathy with the overwrought sentiment which would keep a young man in cotton-wool. The out-of-doors man must always prove the better in life's contest. When you play, play hard; and when you work, work hard. But do not let your play and your sport interfere with your study."

—F. D. ROOSEVELT.

SCOUTER OF THE MONTH

Scoutmaster T. M. "Beaver" Bennett 1st Vegreville Troop, Alberta

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of articles outlining the careers of Scouters who have given long, faithful and efficient service to Scouting. The selection of these Scouters in no way underestimates the fine service given by other Scouters in the same Province. It is felt that by telling the story of these Scouting careers they may serve as an inspiration and help to other Scouters.

SINCE 1914, six years after the birth of Scouting, T. M. "Beaver" Bennett has been devoting his time and energy to the building of good citizenship among Canadian boys through the Boy Scout programme.

Born in Devonshire, England, he was educated at Wellington College in Berkshire, and came to Canada in 1906 where he was employed by the Imperial Bank until 1928, when he moved to Vegreville, Alberta.

services were utilized on numerous occasions.

Nineteen-twenty-four found him back in Edmonton with his old Troop, until his last move to Vegreville in 1928 where he has operated a Troop ever since.

The "Beaver" employs no special Scouting methods other than those laid down as fundamental by B.-P., and no better proof is wanted of B.-P.'s genius than the knowledge that Mr. Bennett has been turning out a succession of splendid young men from his town, many of them new Canadians. It is interesting too to note, that employing B.-P.'s methods he has no difficulty holding the older boy.

On the question of uniform, he has no scruples about wearing the regular Scout uniform, and he makes a point of taking his boys to camp for ten days every year.

Mr. Bennett is a bachelor, and from what we were able to gather is likely

to continue in that state. His hobbies include stamp collecting and photography, and as a specialty the working of Diamond Willow, from which he produces a new walking stick every year.

He was awarded the Long Service Medal with four bars in 1945, and had previously, in 1943, been awarded the Medal of Merit for good services to Scouting.

And there you have one of Alberta's good Scouters—inspired by the Scout programme—and obsessed with a desire to help Canada's young men to a useful manhood through the Boy Scout Movement.

Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week will be observed from February 20th to 27th in 1949.

Do a Good Turn for your Community. Have your Troop or Pack sing Carols for shut-ins and children's institutions.



Scoutmaster T. M. Bennett meets the Chief Scout.

It was in 1914 that he first became a Scoutmaster, taking over the 1st Edmonton Troop from the late Bishop H. A. Grey, who was the first to organize Scouting in Edmonton.

In 1916 he moved to Fernie, B.C., where he started a Wolf Cub Pack. The following year he was moved to Balgonie, Sask., where he organized a Scout Troop. Moved again the following year (1918), this time to Nelson, B.C., where he again organized a Troop. His next stop was in Waldheim, Sask., where he was unable to get a Troop established, but he kept contact with Scouting in Saskatoon where his

STOP PRESS NEWS!

As the result of a timely visit paid recently by the Q.M. to a certain District Headquarters, there was located a supply of Neckerchiefs, yes we repeat Neckerchiefs of all things, the official wash-proof type which the Stores Dept. stocked in such large quantities in the good old days.

While the quantities are not large there is a wide assortment of colour combinations which can, perhaps, be used with some slight alterations. For instance plain colour neckerchiefs may be had by removing the coloured border. Read over the list carefully and perhaps some of them may be of use in your unit.

Give first, second and third choice when ordering as we cannot guarantee to fill all orders. First come, first served. The price per Neckerchief is 35 cents. The complete list is as follows with quantities as shown:

Style No. 2

- 11 Maroon and Gold
- 1 Brown and Scarlet
- 2 Red and Green
- 19 Brown and White
- 3 Red and Tan
- 1 Sand and Red

Style No. 3

- 4 Lemon with Purple border

- 20 Black with Grey border
- 15 Black with Gold Border
- 4 Brown with Grey border
- 4 Brown with White border
- 1 Emerald with Purple border
- 9 Sand with Purple border
- 1 Khaki with Emerald border
- 2 Navy with Emerald border
- 3 Maroon with Sky Blue border
- 7 Purple with White border
- 8 Emerald with Khaki border
- Style No. 4**
- 12 Orange and Black with Royal Blue border
- 16 Emerald and Black with Red border
- 10 Scarlet and Grey with Emerald border
- 13 Green and Khaki with Red border
- 9 Navy and Red with Khaki border
- 16 Maroon and Navy with Grey border
- 6 Red and Navy with White border
- 8 Navy and Grey with Lemon border
- 12 Grey and Navy with Lemon border
- 12 Green and Gold with White border
- 16 Sky Blue and Sand with Grey border
- 4 Sky Blue and White with Lemon border

The Stores Department
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION
306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

The new "Save Your Waste Paper" posters and the new booklets on "How to Plan a Paper Drive" have now been shipped to Provincial Headquarters for distribution to District offices and thence to Groups. Leaders are cautioned that the price for waste paper recently took a drop, due to an accumulation of reserve stocks while the paper mills were closed down. However, we are advised that this situation is showing signs of improvement, but leaders are urged to contact their local paper dealers before launching extensive paper drives. Where attractive prices are not available, Groups will be well advised to defer paper collections unless they have safe, fire-proof storage accommodations available.

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"The Sport of Orienteering" is the title of a new 16 mm. sound film, in colors, which has been added to the list of Scout films which can be rented direct from the National Film Society, 172 Wellington St., Ottawa. The film, which rents for \$2.00 a screening, runs for about half an hour and illustrates Scouting wide games of a cross country nature utilizing the use of a compass. The film was a gift to the Association from Mr. Bjorn Kellstrom of the firm of Silva Co., Inc., Stockholm, Sweden.

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Up-to-date lists of Scout films, and films of interest to Scouts, can be obtained by writing direct to the National Film Society, 172 Wellington St., Ottawa. Leaders are asked to note that all

orders for the rental of films should be sent to the Film Society in Ottawa and not to Scout Headquarters.

Ordering Films—Leaders are urged to book films well in advance of their requirements as the demand is heavy. When ordering films, alternate titles should be given in case those ordered are not available. All films are subject to a nominal rental charge which is shown on the list of films obtainable from the Film Society in Ottawa. The price of the film rental should accompany the order.

Shipping—Films are sent Express Collect and must be returned to the National Film Society in Ottawa as soon as possible after the showing, by Prepaid Express or Parcel Post.

Projection—Sound films should not be run through Silent Projectors. Silent films, however, may be used on both Sound and Silent Projectors. The leader or group renting the films assumes full responsibility for any damage to the film.

Planning the Show—Leaders showing films are urged to preview the films before the show; plan how they are to be introduced into the programme; direct attention to ideas found in the films; discuss questions raised in the films and plan for further study or activity to find the answers or utilize the information gained. In this way Scout groups will get the most out of their investment in renting these films.

And finally—do order your films lists and films direct from the National Film Society, 172 Wellington St., Ottawa, and not from Scout Headquarters which has not the facilities for servicing films.

FOR GROUP COMMITTEEMEN—THE GROUP SPIRIT

CUB, Scout and Rover tests may be learned through instruction and books, but there is one remaining element without which Scouting can never attain its true quality—that element known as "Scout Spirit." This is equally essential in the Group as a whole, as it is in the individual Packs, Troops and Crews. Every member of the Group, be he Cub, Scout or Scouter, should strive to acquire not only the Scout Spirit but a Group Spirit—a very difficult thing to define. It may be likened to team spirit, if your group has it you recognize it, if not, you sense there is something missing. Group Spirit is that certain something which makes every member of the Group he belongs to, determined that everything the Group does shall be well done, that in all its activities he will contribute of his best and never let the Group down.

The Group Committee plays an important part in creating and fostering that Group Spirit. The first opportunity for kindling the flame will be found when they welcome the new leader and that flame will be kept burning by the

sustained interest they take in the welfare of the leader and his boys. For example, the committee should see that the Group has a proper place in which to meet. Also they should assist the different units in securing suitable equipment for their work. Otherwise, the Committee may lighten the leader's load from time to time by friendly advice and help. At appropriate intervals they should commend the leader and should draw the attention of members of the sponsoring institution to the splendid things being done.

The Committee should make sure that outside influences do not interfere with the work of the leaders. For instance the time and place for the meetings should be protected from invasion by other agencies. It is largely from the feeling of material well-being in the Group that the Group Spirit will spring.

Again, the Group Spirit develops from the way all the leaders in the Group co-operate and play the game of Scouting together. Everyone in the Group must realize the significance of the dictum, "United we stand, divided

we fall". Groups, are invariably strong and happy where everyone is working for the good of the Group as a whole, and the Group Spirit becomes more and more evident year by year as the Group carries on its Cubbing, Scouting and Rovering, faithfully following the leadership of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, the founder of the Scout Movement.

As the years pass in a good Group, traditions will multiply and the Scout Spirit will become more and more evident. Every Cub, Scout, Rover and every Committeeman will contribute his little bit towards keeping that inner fire burning. No section of the Group must be allowed to die. For the honour of the Group new leaders, when necessary, must be found, other difficulties overcome and differences forgotten.

In other words, the Group Spirit grows like a fragrant and beautiful flower in the fertile ground of good Scouting and in that atmosphere of mutual respect and goodwill so evident in the outstandingly successful Scout Groups in the Dominion.