

The Scout Leader

VOLUME 26 - No. 5

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

FEBRUARY, 1949

PREPARING FOR TOMORROW
TODAY



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COVER PICTURE

The Cover Picture is a reproduction of the Boy Scout-Girl Guide Week Poster for 1949. These are available from the Stores Dept., size 19 by 26 inches, in colours, at 25c each. The Scout and Guide used as models for this poster will be heard on the opening Scout-Guide Week Broadcast over a National CBC network on February 19th.

The Sign Post

JAMBOREE

THE magazine *Jamboree* is published by the International Bureau each month. I am most anxious that this should enjoy a good circulation in Canada in order that as many Scouters as possible may catch something of the full spirit of international Scouting. This magazine carries an excellent selection of technical Scouting articles from various countries, a first-class photographic section as well as brief reports on the development of Scouting around the world.

ANYONE CAN "PIG" IT

With this issue of *The Scout Leader* you will receive a copy of the new pamphlet "Smartness in Scouting". This is a consolidation of some five other publications on this general subject. I believe it will serve a useful purpose providing Scouters study it and do their best to apply its teachings in their groups. Smartness is a lot of little things—a well pressed scarf, clean shoes, a well cared for hat, an upright posture and a broad grin. Check your own uniform and general appearance. You can set the standard for your group by your own example. It pays dividends in general efficiency and makes for a happy Troop or Pack with pride and self-confidence. Anyone can "pig it", but it takes leadership and example to produce a smart group.

IT'S HARD

The source is unknown but I think some of you may get pleasure from this:

"To apologize,
To begin over,
To admit error,
To be unselfish,
To take advice,
To keep on trying,
To think and then act,
To profit by mistakes,
To forgive and then forget,
To take a deserved blame,
BUT IT ALWAYS PAYS!"

D. C. Spry

Chief Executive Commissioner.

THE SCOUT LEADER

The Idea Magazine for Canadian Scouters

PUBLISHED MONTHLY SEPTEMBER TO JUNE
by

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THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

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JAMES L. WATSON

District Commissioner for the Lakeshore District, near Toronto, who has been appointed Field Commissioner for the Provincial Council of British Columbia.

Editorial

Completing the Group

TO provide opportunities for the boy to get from Scouting all that the Movement has to offer, it is necessary to place the integrated three-part programme at his disposal. Originally Scouting was composed only of Boy Scout Troops. Cubbing and Rover Scouting came into existence only because of an insistent demand, in the first place of the boy under Scout age, and secondly from the older boy who wanted to continue his Scouting past the Troop stage. Neither branch came into being without great thought and study on the part of B.-P. and his associates.

Most Scoutmasters are aware that the Scout who has had Cub training is almost invariably a better Scout, and they likewise know that there is something of the "unfinished business" atmosphere about the Scout who has no opportunity to go on into Rovering.

In the last census there were 2,492 Groups in Canada; 2,024 Packs, 2,054 Troops, and 142 Rover Crews. These figures reveal that there are at least 468 Groups without Packs, 438 Groups without Troops, and the vast majority of Groups without Rover Crews. Realizing that it is not possible to have a Crew with every Group, it remains true that it would take 900 new units to bring every Group up to two unit (Pack and Troop) strength.

Here lies a splendid opportunity for missionary zeal on the part of existing Packs and Troops without second units. If every Pack without a Troop, and every Troop without a Pack would make it their business in the next year to see that the missing unit is organized, opportunity would be provided for at least 20,000 more boys to take part in the Scout programme.

Perhaps the greatest service a Cubmaster can render to Scouting as a whole is so to train his Cubs

(Continued on page 69)

SCOUTING ON PARADE

FEBRUARY 20 to 27

BOY SCOUT-GIRL GUIDE WEEK

Scout-Guide Week, which this year is being observed from February 20th to 27th inclusive, might well be termed one of the highlights of the Scouting year. From the Public Relations standpoint it is the highlight of the Scouting year, demonstrating as it does, the training in citizenship Scouting and Guiding provide for the boys and girls of Canada.

Perhaps in no other effort is co-operation between two great movements better exemplified than in Scout-Guide Week. Scarcely is one year's observance finished than the Public Relations Services at both Guide and Scout Headquarters start planning for the next year's effort. The average observer has little if any idea of the months of planning and preparation which go into it.

Essential to the success of Scout-Guide Week is a realization on the part of every member of both Movements that each of us has a personal responsibility and a contribution to make towards Scout-Guide Week. Human nature being what it is, it is the easiest thing in the world for leaders, and the boys and girls themselves, to say: "This is a national effort, what I do or don't won't make the slightest difference."

Obviously such a viewpoint is not correct. Take Good Turn Day, for example. This effort can only be a success if every member from the Chief Commissioner down to the youngest Cub or Brownie actually makes an effort to go out of the way to do a good turn for somebody. Then, and only then, will the people of Canada, from coast to coast, feel the impact of Good Turn Day, as reflected in press and radio comment, plus the personal impression made upon individual citizens benefiting from the good turns done on Good Turn Day.

By the same token, the success of Scout-Guide Week depends upon groups following, as closely as possible, the suggested day-by-day programme which focuses public attention upon the various branches of Scouting and Guiding.

Starting in October and running through until the end of December, special material prepared by the Public Relations Services at Scout and Guide Headquarters, flowed to Provincial offices for distribution to the field via local associations.

Obtainable direct from District or Provincial Headquarters, this material included:

SGW 1-49—A Booklet of Scouter-Guider Aids for Camp Activities.

SGW 2-49—General Information and Talking Points.

SGW 3-49—How to Handle News Publicity for S-G Week.

SGW 4-49—A Stores Dept., "Mat Service Sheet for S-G Week."

SGW 5-49—Ideas on Radio Coverage for S-G Week.

SGW 6-49—News and Picture Service Page.

Illustrated on the front cover of this issue of *The Scout Leader* is the theme picture for S-G Week, 1949, carrying the dates and the slogan "Preparing for Tomorrow—Today." This is available in poster card form, 19 x 26 inches in size, in colours, at 25 cents each, shipping charges prepaid, direct

from the Stores Dept., Boy Scouts Association, 306 Metcalfe St., Ottawa. A remittance should accompany each order.

Offering a splendid medium for attracting public attention to Scout-Guide Week, these posters are in big demand. Last year the supply was completely sold out before S-G Week. If your district has not yet ordered they should do so at once.

From the Scouting viewpoint S-G Week is an appropriate time to do a bit of mental stocktaking—to consider Scouting and our own part in it in the light of its real values. This self-analysis should include a survey of the place which our own group, and Scouting generally, occupies in the esteem of the people of our own community.

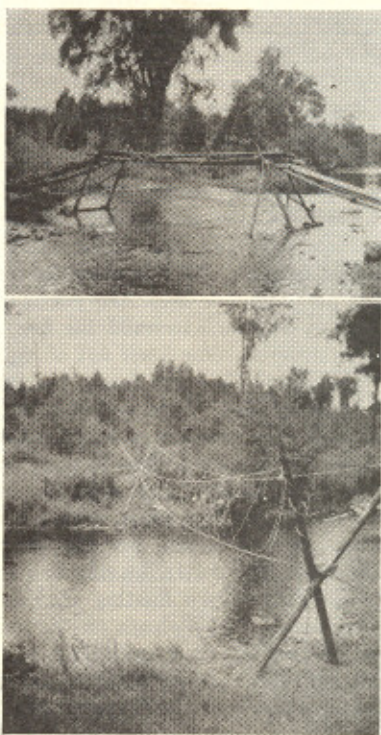
Our own community—there is the situation in a nutshell—If we have a true appreciation of the fact that Scouting is affecting the lives of the boys of our own community, and, through them, playing a vital role in the present and future development of the citizens of that community, so is it succeeding or failing.

That is why, in all Scout-Guide Week material sent out from the Public Relations Service the emphasis has been laid on the importance of the local approach in S-G Week activities—giving press and radio releases local application so that they will be of interest to local readers and listeners.

For the same reason, in planning group and district activities for S-G Week, it is essential that they should be so planned to have a strong local appeal. That is why all the proposed S-G Week plans carry with them the suggestion that adjustments be made to meet local conditions.

Finally, if all of us will remember that this is a cooperative effort—and that if everybody will share in it the load will not be heavy on any one person, then Scout-Guide Week will be the success we all hope for.

To supplement local activities, efforts are being made to have Scout-Guide Week mentioned on a number of Canada-wide radio programmes, and to have special radio features to mark the opening and closing of Scout-Guide Week. Good luck to you and may S-G Week in your group be one of which you may be justly proud.



Kitchener, Ont., Scouts are keen on pioneering. Top picture shows a double lock trestle bridge built by the 4th Kitchener Troop, and lower picture, a monkey bridge built by the 11th Kitchener Troop. Good basic training in pioneering is provided by building models of such bridges as Patrol projects during the winter months, and then carrying them out full scale in the summer.

WINTER CAMPING

DOING IT RIGHT

IN WINTER

THESE are two ways to get the know-how of winter camping. One is the hard way, by trial and error, the other is profiting by the experience of others. We did it the hard way, which has certain advantages; once you learn a trick, you don't forget it. But, we're happy to let you in the easy way, so let's take first things first:

Packing

We usually have each Patrol get personal equipment together and lay it out in neat piles. Patrol equipment and food is divided equally into as many piles as Scouts in the Patrol. We consider both weight and bulk, and try to even it up.

It's a good idea to fill your cook pots (we use five No. 10 cans) with food or small articles which might possibly be greasy, or break or freeze, and place in the top of your pack. If blankets are on the outside (get them inside if possible) protect them from the weather by rolling in waterproof groundcloth. Don't have the end of your blanket roll exposed. (We found we could keep the Patrol canteen from freezing by putting it in the middle of a bedroll.)

Clothing and Equipment

As you travel and begin to heat up, peel off layers of clothing. Several layers are warmer than a few heavy pieces. This goes for socks as well as shirts. Air space gives good insulation. If it's raining or snowing, be sure to wear a water-repellent outer garment,

removing the inner layers and packing them in the flap of your pack. You'll want them—dry—later at night. (The new Canadian Winter uniform fills all these requirements.) In snow country, specially after a fresh snowfall, you'll find a large amount of snow constantly dropping off trees onto your pack, your back, and down your neck. Carry a small stiff brush to remove it. Keep the brush handy in an outside pocket for removing snow from clothes and equipment. "It's easier to keep 'em dry than to dry 'em out!"

Damp socks may be dried during the night by laying them flat between your blankets. In cold country, shoes should be stuffed and dried before the fire and placed inside or under your bedroll for the night. I'll never forget the time we had the first really cold

*By William H. Wadsworth,
Asst. Scout Executive, Syracuse, N.Y.*

night and left our ski boots outside the bedroll. They were like rocks and it took some time to soften them enough to get our feet in them.

We are strong believers in the Swedish bow saw in country where we do a great deal of wood cutting. We cut bed logs to hold the dead leaves, boughs, or grass. We cut poles for our tents and reflector fires. We cut large base logs on which to build the fire to keep it from burning itself out of sight in deep snow. I'll never forget the day we "lost our fire" when we were on a day hike. We were in a large frozen swamp and had made fires to cook our lunch. You should have seen the expression on one face when, with a hiss and sputter of steam, his fire disappeared into the water, leaving his hot dog dangling above floating charcoal.

One reason for emphasis on the bow saw, is that it does twice the work with half the energy. Wood fills with frost in winter and axes bounce instead of cutting no matter how sharp they may be.

Your Campsite

In winter look for just the opposite type of campsite you would select in summer. Instead of a shaded open knoll, seek low lands, if they are frozen, where trees are thick and provide good windbreak. Places you never visit in summer suddenly come into their own for winter camping.



A small roll of copper wire will come in handy for many things. One fellow always carries about four wire pothooks of varying sizes. Oh yes, he can make a wood pothook, but that takes time, and often when we have made camp a little late because of a long trip or late start, his pothooks come in mighty handy. He also added pot bags to our list. Strange as it may seem, we don't have one Scout who likes to wash the black off pots; thus, if we are making only one camp, we just crush the No. 10 cans and bury them. When we use a regular pot, we just wash the inside, pack it full of other food and equipment, and slip on the pot bag, which prevents it from dirtying up our pack.

Tents

Tentage is a story in itself. We use the Tab tent (see *Junior Leader*, January, 1948), which is a rectangular, suspended tent. For winter camping we pitch it with an open front in either winter baker, forester, or explorer style, using forty-penny nails or logs to anchor it on frozen ground, or logs or sticks buried in deep snow. We like logs best; the same logs can be used for bed logs with the Tab tent. We bank the tent well with grass, leaves, or snow—for that wind can whistle under an open edge too easily.

We have a favorite tripod fire crane which works perfectly under any conditions—frozen ground, in snow, or mud (see above). It eliminates cutting crotched sticks and pounding them into frozen ground. The three uprights may be dead or live wood fastened at the top with a small piece of rope, wire, or even a neckerchief. The lug pole is green wood about an inch in diameter. This rig can be easily moved as your fire changes, and works well with any type of fire lay.



Members of the 11th Kitchener Troop hold a winter camp every year between Christmas and New Year. This winter they planned to spend six days at the Everton Scout Forest in that period.

Don't forget a small food cloth for keeping food and cooking equipment off the ground. Keep one pot on the fire for a constant hot water supply; it will come in handy in a dozen ways and is an excellent first aid precaution. It is easier to melt snow in water than in a bare pot where it must be stirred to keep from burning. Let each individual prepare his own beverage with boiling water and the beverage powder he prefers. This saves tying up another pot.

A good ground sheet is essential. Make it large enough to go under and over your bedroll. Build your bed of boughs. Don't rely on that summer sleeping bag alone—extra blankets are necessary. Newspapers are good insulation. Sleep with your head to the highest part of the tent so that your breath won't freeze and form a hoarfrost on the tent and fall off onto your blankets.

One fellow hit on a good idea on our last trip. At night he prepared his tinder, kindling, and firewood in three neat piles inside his tent. When morning came, he extended one arm, in went the kindling, a match, and it's lighted, with him still in bed. A stick or two of wood and things began to warm up. By the time he had to get up, he didn't miss his warm blankets . . . well, not much.

We carry two pairs of long underwear. The one worn during the day is taken off and dried at night when going to bed and when it is warm. The next morning clothes are put on over the set of underwear worn during the night, eliminating too much exposure of bare skin—an important point, especially when you are inside that bare skin.

First aid precautions in cold weather differ from regular summer first aid; shock is greatly intensified in cold weather. Blankets and canteen hot water bottle are handy. How to treat for frostbite is required knowledge. Make preparations against snow blindness in northern regions. Temporary sunglasses may be made with cardboard, cloth, or wood with slits cut through, fastened in place with adhesive tape. Watch out for your feet. Wear several layers of light wool socks with large sized waterproof shoes, shoe packs, or ski boots. Tight-fitting ski boots will cause you trouble. Lay down boughs or branches around your fire; you can walk on them and thus keep your feet out of wet snow or mud caused by the fire's heat.

You'll pick up other ideas as you go along. It's not difficult, and you



The new Winter Scout uniform was much admired when these Scouts headed the Remembrance Day parade in Saint John, N.B.

Completing the Group . . .

(Continued from page 66)

that they will want to become Scouts. The boy who finishes his Cubbing as a Two Star Cub is just like a boy who gets to the threshold of Scouting, and is forced to stay there, when a Troop is not available for him to join.

The problem of Rover Crews is another matter. While it is desirable that every Group should have a Crew of its own, it is well understood that this is not feasible for a number of reasons. Around the ages of 16, 17 and 18 certain boys find other interests (which is a perfectly natural development and no cause for alarm). Some find their school work sufficiently difficult to make continued Scouting inadvisable. Others for economic reasons must go to work, and still others move away to college. These and other factors have a direct bearing on the problem.

The experience in some centres may be worth relating. It has been found that District Rover Crews provide one solution to this problem. A number of Groups in a

don't need special equipment or skill. All you need is the spirit of adventure—and the desire to try something different. It's fun.

given area pool their Rover potential and form a Crew which draws its membership from all Troops in that area. In one particular instance a Crew Group Committee was formed, with its membership composed of one member of each of the Group Committees of interested Groups in the area. To retain the spirit of the old Troop, the Scouts go up from the Troop to a Crew Patrol bearing the name of their own Troop.

This may not be the best solution, but doubtless it can be helpful in providing Rovering for those Scouts who otherwise might have no opportunity to enjoy the Rover programme. With less than 2,000 Rovers in Canada, it is obvious that there is plenty of room for expansion in this branch of the Movement. What is needed is the spirit and determination to go out and organize the necessary units, whether they be Packs, Troops or Crews, and thus provide every boy who so desires, the opportunity to have a complete Scouting experience.

Culled from a Correspondence Course Study: "Scouts do not need to be infected with the germ of woodcraft; the germ is already there and merely needs to be developed."

Chief Scout Honours Scout Heroes At Government House

GOVERNMENT House, Ottawa, the home of Canada's Governor-General and Chief Scout, was the scene of an historic Scouting event on Wednesday, December 1st, when a number of Scout gallantry and service awards were made at an official Government House Investiture.

Honoured on this occasion were three boys, by coincidence a Cub, a Scout and a Rover, whose gallantry was being recognized by the Chief Scout on the recommendation of the Honours and Awards Committee of the Canadian General Council.

Proudly receiving these awards were:

Cub Gordon St. Onge of Windsor, Ont., who received the Silver Cross for rescuing another boy from the icy waters of the Detroit River last winter.

Scout Roy Clifford of Terrace, B.C., who made a courageous effort to save the life of his four year old brother when his home went up in flames, and who also received the Silver Cross.

Rover Scout Henri Chabot of Sherbrooke, Que., who rescued his uncle from drowning and received the award of the Gilt Cross.

Six adults, who have given long and meritorious service to Scouting in Canada were also honoured. They were, H. J. Carmichael, St. Catharines, Ont.; W. R. Creighton, Ottawa, and W. H. Miner, Granby, Que.; who received the highest decoration for service the Silver Wolf; and R. D. F. Bourne, Hamilton, Ont., Frank Foulds, Ottawa, R. T. Stanley, Toronto, and W. E. Hardiman, Winnipeg, the Silver Acorn.

This investiture was the first Scout investiture ever held at Government House, and the event received wide attention in the press and on the radio.

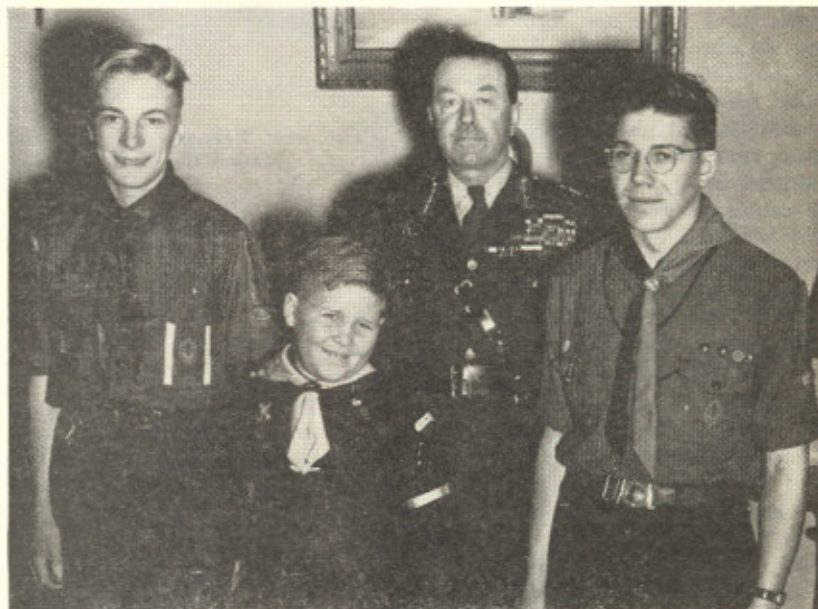
To the three boys, the investiture was perhaps the most memorable occasion of their young lives. They had the privilege of seeing over 125 military and civilian decorations presented by His Excellency to heroes of World War II and to others who had been honoured for their civilian contribution to victory.

However, the highlight to them was the moment when they mounted the dias, bowed to His Excellency and had the recognition of their gallantry pinned to their breasts.

Following the ceremony the Chief Scout graciously requested that a

photograph be taken of the boys and himself—a reproduction of which appears on this page.

Later all those decorated, together with their personal or family guests were honoured at a luncheon given by the Dominion Commissioner for the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association. While in Ottawa, they were able to visit many of the capital city's important buildings and sights. The three boys were brought to Ottawa for the ceremony by the Canadian General Council.



Immediately following the first Scout investiture ever held at Government House, Ottawa, His Excellency the Chief Scout posed for this picture with the three Scout heroes decorated. They are left to right, Scout Roy Clifford, Terrace, B.C.; Cub Gordon St. Onge, Windsor, Ont., and Rover Scout Henri Chabot of Sherbrooke, Que.

"WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE"

"WELL begun is half done" says the proverb. Many Scouters have started off very well by attending a District Training Course, writing a Part I Correspondence Course or by completing both of these training schemes, a good beginning, which will certainly help them to do a better job, but in terms of training, it is the half-way mark.

It should be the ambition of every Scouter to turn in a completed job, no matter what it is, and what a host of them there are!

But Scoutmastership will never be a finished job, neither can training for

Approaching The Chief Scout

Canadian Headquarters finds it necessary from time to time to point out that no member of the Boy Scouts Association is permitted to write or approach directly the Governor-General as Chief Scout for Canada. All communications addressed to His Excellency must be routed through Canadian Headquarters. Any sent direct to Government House will simply be re-directed to Canadian Headquarters for approval.

It is also pointed out in connection with the office of Chief Scout that as His Excellency is Patron of the whole Association in Canada it is unnecessary for him to extend patronage to social functions of individual branches in the Provinces or Districts.

that responsibility ever be considered complete, for "at every turn there is something new to learn."

The fact that training will never be completed is no excuse for settling down at the half-way mark, and making no further effort. A goal which is fairly near the end of the road towards complete training is the Part II Wood Badge Course where Scouters live in camp, in company with kindred souls, all of them anxious to learn how to improve their leadership.

Plan now to attend a Part II Course in 1949. It will give you confidence, inspiration and help.

THIS YEARS BIGGEST SCOUTING EVENT

CANADIAN JAMBOREE 1949

AT A series of staff meetings at Canadian Headquarters in Ottawa, plans for Canadian Jamboree 1949 were set in motion and details of these plans will be published as soon as they are approved by the national Jamboree committee.

However there are some details which have been determined and may be announced now. The dates are, as previously announced, Saturday, July 16th, to Sunday, July 24th, inclusive. The Jamboree will be held at Connaught Camp on the Ottawa River a few miles from the national capital. The site is that used for the national rifle competitions each year. It is well equipped with the necessary buildings and conveniences for staging an event of this magnitude, and there is ample space, not only for camping, but for the numerous displays and other events being planned. The campsite is made available through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence.

Transportation

Arrangements for transportation were announced in a special insert in the last issue of *The Leader*. There are, however, two further announcements in this connection.

In Ontario and Quebec, all Scouts attending will be required to pay a \$10 subsidy towards the transportation of Scouts living outside of these provinces, no matter whether they travel by railway or any other means.

Any Scout who is privileged to travel to the Jamboree by railway pass will be expected to contribute \$10 as a subsidy in the same way as all boys attending from Ontario and Quebec.

No Attendance Limit

In connection with the Provincial Attendance Quotas shown in the *Scout Leader* insert last month, it is necessary to point out that these were set up only for the purpose of arriving at costs of transportation. No Scout with the proper qualifications of age and grade will be denied the opportunity of attending.

It is important to remember however that no Scout will be permitted to attend who has not these qualifications—age 14 to 17½, and First Class grade at the time of the closing of applications.

The organization of the Jamboree Staff, and the day to day programme

A JAMBOREE PRIZE—FOR BEST CARVED STAFF

MAJOR-General D. C. Spry, Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association, offers a handsome gilt Scout statuette as a prize to the Scout bringing the best carved Scout Staff to the Canadian Jamboree next summer. The staff must be of standard size, 5 feet, 6 inches, and the carving must be the Scout's own work. It is suggested that the carving should include the Patrol emblem (Fox, Wolf, Owl, etc.), and the Scout's record of achievement. One excellent staff we have seen has carved on it the Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class, King's Scout, and all proficiency badges earned by the Scout, with the dates of award neatly printed in India Ink. The badges were painted in the actual colours of the badge, and the whole work was painted with shellac. Staffs for entry in the competition should be brought to the Jamboree where judging arrangements will be made.

is well under way and will be announced in the near future.

Equipment

It will be recalled that all Jamboree Troops must come fully equipped with tents, sleeping and cooking equipment, etc. It is necessary to emphasize this, because an immediate start will have to be made in many Districts for the purchase or other methods of procuring equipment.

Scouters have an important part to play if their Troops are to be represented. Their part is to encourage the attendance at the Jamboree of every eligible Scout, and to make every effort to see that boys qualified by age, are given the opportunity to qualify for First Class grade.

Each part of Canada will have a day at the Jamboree when opportunity will be presented to stage a display characteristic of that area.

A contingent of American Boy Scouts representing every State in the Union will attend the Jamboree.

All Scouts will be given the opportunity to see something of Ottawa, the nation's capital, during the Jamboree period. A large fleet of busses will carry hundreds of Scouts daily on sight-seeing tours of Ottawa.

Arrangements are being made with the railways for special Jamboree trains, so that the trip to the Jamboree will in itself, be a great Scouting get-together.

Further details will appear in *The Scout Leader* as planning progresses.

Remember the tea kettle, which though up to its neck in hot water still continues to sing.

"We Be of One Blood, Thou and I"

A Lesson in Good Manners for Wolf Cubs

By **AKELA MRS. CLARE WILLIS,**
Oakville, Ont.

To the Cubmaster who, like myself, is shocked by the casual manners of so many Cubs; who waits in vain for the "Akela" or "Sir" which would so nicely round out a sentence, I pass on this idea. It is a jungle way of trying to correct this lack, without seeming to criticize the home teaching.

One of the most important parts of Mowgli's jungle training was to learn the language of all the birds and beasts, the fish and reptiles, so that whenever, and in whatever circumstances he met them, he could give them the jungle greeting: "We be of one blood, Thou and I."

On the day the Banderlog kidnapped him, and took him to Cold Lairs, Mowgli's instinctive use of the jungle greeting saved his life. As he was being whisked through the tree-tops, not knowing at what moment his irresponsible captors might drop him like a discarded coconut shell, he saw Chil the Kite flying above him, and when an opening in the trees showed him clearly to Chil, Mowgli called to him the Kite greeting, "We be of one blood, thou and I."

Chil was pleased when he heard the greeting, and recognized the man-cub, and at Mowgli's request he carried word of the boy's plight back to his friends, Baloo and Bagheera, also telling them that the Monkey people were almost certainly heading for Cold Lairs. The two thanked Chil profusely, and he re-

(Continued on page 76)

PACK PROJECT - BUILDING BIRD HOUSES

In *The Wolf Cub's Handbook*, Lord Baden-Powell suggests bird study as an important part of Wolf Cub training. One of the finest ways to encourage Cubs in this kind of work is to undertake a bird house building project. This will serve several useful purposes. It will teach the Cub something of the habits of birds. It will bring the birds to the area around the Cub's home where he can daily watch them, and it will provide the Cub with a useful objective for the model test for Second Star.

The bird house building project should be introduced with a talk on birds, and their value. They are guardians of our fields and gardens, not necessarily as individual species but in the aggregate. The swallows hawk through the upper air; the vireos, orioles and tanagers haunt the tree tops; the woodpeckers and chickadees the limbs and bark crevices; whilst thrushes examine the debris of wooded grounds and the sparrows and meadow-larks scour open fields and shrubby tangles. In fact, at no period of their life cycles are insects free from bird attack, flying, creeping, hiding or buried in the ground or in solid wood there are species of birds fitted for attack on them and eager for action.

Should any one class of these, our unpaid assistants, be prevented from functioning an opening is left in our defence against insect pests.

In the country, birds can live a natural life, but in cities and towns where gardens and parks and streets are kept clean of pests by other means, the necessities of bird life are frequently missing.

One answer to this problem is the provision of bird houses and feeding stations. Apart from this fact, if we are to make our homes attractive with bird life, we must draw the birds to

them, and again bird houses and feeding stations provide the answer.

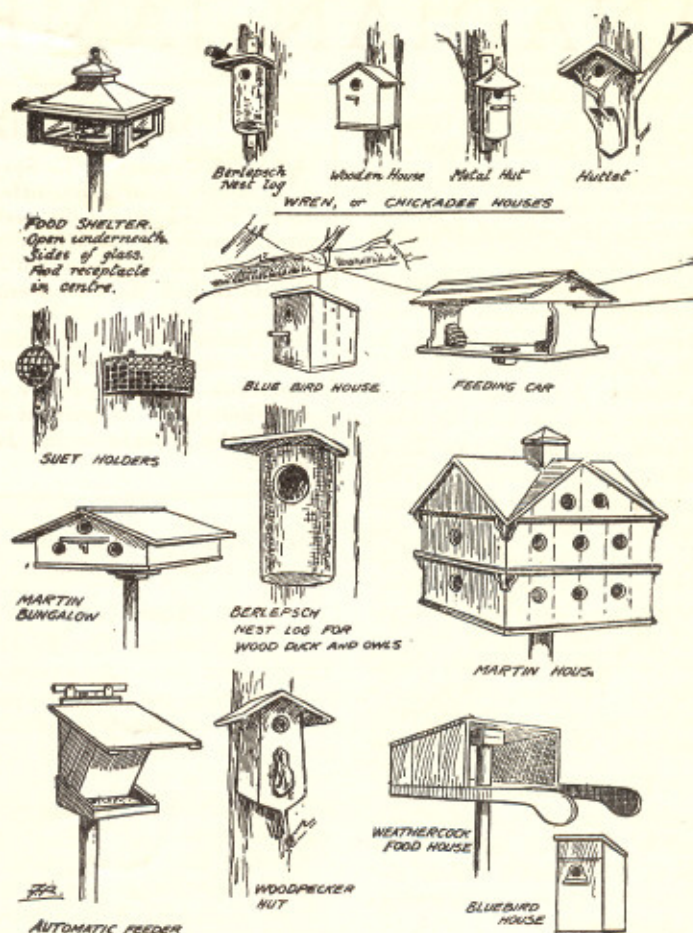
For Cub capabilities the single room bird houses are best. They are simple to make and the Cub does not become involved in a lot of technical details beyond his capacity. The accompanying illustration offers suggestions both for bird houses and for feeding stations.

A note of warning. Cubs have a natural tendency toward vivid colours.

Birds however avoid colours that clash with natural surroundings, thus bird houses and feeding stations should be painted in browns, dark greens and black.

Below is a useful table listing the birds which can usually be induced to occupy nesting boxes, together with a schedule of the specific requirements.

| BIRD | Floor Size inches | Depth inside inches | Entrance from floor inches | Diameter of entrance inches | House from ground feet |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| Purple Martin | 6 x 6 | 6 | 1 - 1½ | 2 - 2½ | 14 - 20 |
| House Wren | 4 x 4 | 6 - 8 | 1 - 6 | 1 | 6 - 10 |
| Tree Swallow | 5 x 5 | 6 | 1 - 6 | 1½ | 10 - 15 |
| Blue Bird | 5 x 5 | 8 | 6 | 1½ | 5 - 10 |
| Crested Flycatcher | 6 x 6 | 8 - 10 | 8 | 2 | 8 - 20 |
| Chicadee | 4 x 4 | 8 - 10 | 8 | 1½ | 6 - 15 |
| Flicker | 7 x 7 | 16 - 18 | 16 | 2½ | 6 - 20 |
| Screech Owl | 8 x 8 | 12 - 15 | 12 | 3 | 10 - 30 |
| Sparrow Hawk | 8 x 8 | 12 - 15 | 12 | 3 | 10 - 30 |



Pictured are a number of simple types of bird houses which may be used as models for the suggested project in the accompanying article.

Making Friends and Influencing People

CULLED from a Correspondence Course Study: "Through their clean camping, consideration for property and good turns, the Troop has secured permission to use a large section of beautifully wooded land. Though we have used this ground for considerable camping and hiking, there is not one scarred tree or one raw stump on the property, and not even one chip of wood. We burn or bury them."

Scouting Ceremonials

CEREMONIAL is an inherent part of the human make-up. From time immemorial ceremony has played its part in the national, religious and fraternal life of mankind. In pagan times there were fire ceremonies, sun ceremonies, moon ceremonies. The church, long before the coming of Christianity had its ceremonies, and even more modern societies such as fraternal organizations, service clubs, veterans organizations, etc., feel that ceremonies have an important part to play in their activities.

The dictionary gives a number of definitions of ceremony and its related words. We like this one. "The proper observance of social formalities required by custom on a given occasion."

Ceremonies have their place in *Scouting*, but all too often they are either over-emphasized or under-emphasized. There are investiture ceremonies used in Packs, Troops and Crews which have become so elaborate that the ceremony tends to become a rite, rather than the accompaniment to an objective, which is intended to lend it dignity and colour.

These notes are written with the intention of helping the Scouter to realize the true place of ceremonies in Scouting. Ceremonies arrest the boy's interest, and they serve not only to emphasize important things in Scouting, but they inculcate a spirit of dignity into a boy's character in early life. Properly carried out they emphasize St. Paul's admonition "Let all things be done decently and in order."

Particularly important are the ceremonies which introduce the boy to Scouting—the Cub, Scout or Rover Investiture. Every prospective Cub or Scout expects a ceremony, short and simple perhaps, yet serious and impressive; and it is the responsibility of the Scouter to meet this expectation adequately, to ensure that the candidate never forgets that the central and all important part of the ceremony is the making of the Promise.

Three simple factors concerning ceremonies should always be borne in mind:

Simplicity. Avoid elaborate ceremonies which tend to distract the boy's attention from the central purpose of the ceremony.

Brevity. Make your ceremonies brief, without of course, leaving out any essentials. This applies particularly to Wolf Cubs who find it difficult to

absorb anything for lengthy periods of time.

Sincerity. This is perhaps the most important point to remember. The Scouter who is conducting an Investiture must himself be sold on the Promise and be ready to live that Promise in adult terms. He must realize too the sense of privilege that is his in launching a man-to-be on a vital trail of character building.

It is also important that adequate preparation be made for these ceremonies. Be sure that the Troop, Pack or Crew is properly in place, that the equipment to be used is on hand and that everyone is aware of the part he must play. The Scouters should rehearse their parts of the ceremony together, but this rehearsal should not include the boys because the actual ceremony might then become anticlimax.

It will be noted that any ceremonies suggested by Baden-Powell in *Scouting*

for Boys or *The Wolf Cub's Handbook* are governed by these three principles, simplicity, brevity, sincerity. No man in this century has better understood the boyish mind. Let us follow the example of the man who has been described by a great educationist as "one of the greatest educators of all time, and one whose name will live in the history of education long after people have forgotten him as a military man."

Are You Registered?

IT is an obligation of every Scout Troop to register annually with Provincial Headquarters. Until such time as registration is made Scouts and Leaders are not in good standing as members of the Movement. This is not a situation peculiar to Scouting. It is common to all organizations, church, service club, fraternal. If your Troop is not yet registered, do something about it now. Registration is your certificate of active membership in the Boy Scouts Association.



One of the smartest "Scout Shops" in Canada is this new Boy Scout Trading Post at the E. R. Fisher Store in Ottawa. In addition to the regular store staff, uniformed Scouts assist on weekends. The Trading Post was officially opened by Major-General D. C. Spry, Chief Executive Commissioner, at a gathering of a large number of Scouters. George Ferguson, Executive Commissioner for Stores, presided at the ceremony.

The Role of Scouters' Clubs

There are times when the role of Scouters' Clubs, call them what you will, Scoutmasters' Clubs, Cubmasters' Clubs, Akela Clubs, Scouters' Guilds, etc., seems to be in doubt.

They can be most helpful and on the other hand have been known to become nothing more or less than wrangling posts.

The ideal set-up is an organization which calls the Scouters together at regular intervals, primarily for the purpose of mutual assistance by an exchange of ideas and methods and by the introduction of new techniques, games and practices. Every meeting should have some definite training value so that at the end of the meeting, every Scouter leaves it a little better equipped for his or her job.

These clubs afford Commissioners an excellent opportunity to inform the Scouters on matters affecting the welfare of the district in particular of course those related to the functions of Scout and Cub leadership.

The social aspect of Scouters' Clubs should never be lost sight of. Too frequently it seems that Scouters get together for meetings at which their contact with one another begins and ends with the deliberations attendant on the meeting.

To be avoided like the plague is any effort to make a Scouters' Club a pressure group whereby good Scouting can so easily be transformed into the poor or even bad variety. The Scouters' Club should never allow itself to become a debating society where a mal-content if he is glib enough can upset both club and district. It has happened.

The most useful organization seems to be to have the club operated as a Troop or Pack, with a Scoutmaster or Cubmaster, Patrol Leaders or Sixers, elected by the members annually. Each P.L. or Sixer is responsible for his Patrol or Six. Programmes are drawn up well in advance by the Court of Honour or the Sixers Council, particularly with a view to training and social values. Members should be invited to demonstrate new games, new adaptations of old games, new methods of instruction, useful quirks they use themselves, Troop and Pack ceremonies, etc. Time can be set aside at every meeting for general discussion during which time, matters of general interest can be dealt with and the Commissioner given an opportunity to discuss his work or whatever happens to be of current interest.

Such meetings can also consider details of competitions, rallies, and so forth, but care must be taken that they do not trespass on the prerogatives of the Local Association. Scouters' Clubs do not make policy, but can through their District Commissioner, make suggestions for the framing thereof.

If there are separate clubs for Scoutmasters and Cubmasters, it is well to hold occasional joint meetings so that the overall picture of Scouting is retained by all the Scouters in the district. At times like Hallowe'en and Christmas, it is a good idea to hold joint meetings which are entirely of a social nature. To these meetings should be invited the husbands, wives, friends and sweethearts of the Scouters. Have an evening of real fun, forget about the Troop and Pack for a change. There is value in inviting guests to these affairs who are not so deeply interested in Scouting as we are, if only to help them realize that in spite of their funny ways and expressions, Scouters are normal people.

Again we would point out that Scouters' Clubs must be from every angle, friendly organizations imbued with the spirit of Scouting in all their activities. They should include some training in every programme and the principal aim of the members should

be to make themselves still more effective.

They should not be debating societies or attempt to trespass on the responsibilities of the Commissioner or Local Association. They should not become cabals.

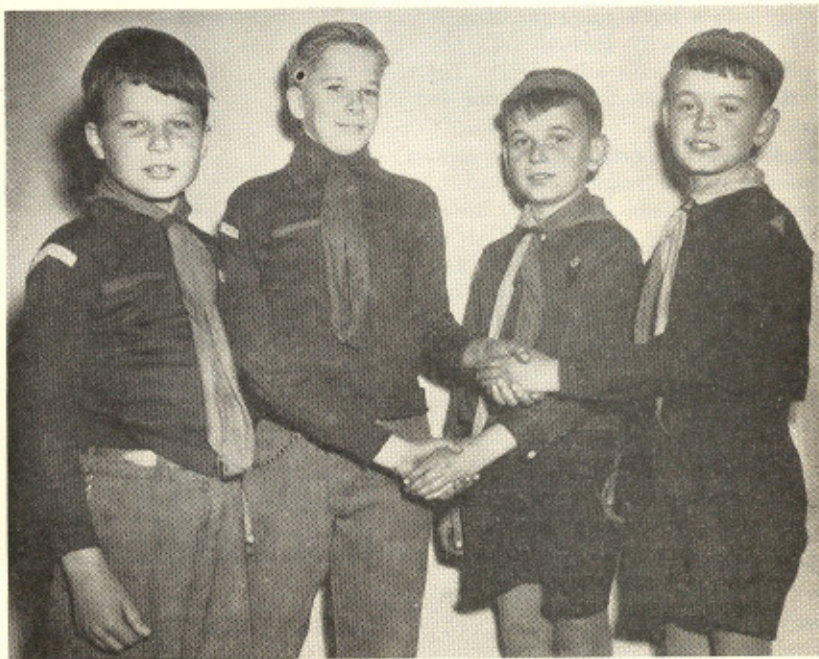
Keep in mind the interests of good Scouting, the Scout Law and Promise and most important of all the BOY himself and you won't go far wrong.

51 Years' Service to Scouting

A TOTAL of 51 years of faithful service to Scouting was recognized recently in Windsor, Ont., when Bert Larmour, Scoutmaster, and Fred Barker, Sr., Cubmaster of the 3rd Group, were honoured on the occasion of their retirement. Mr. Larmour served as an A.S.M. for ten years and Scoutmaster for 18 years. Mr. Barker has 23 years of service as a Leader. Of special interest was the fact that Mr. Barker is being succeeded as Cubmaster by his son, Fred Barker, Jr., who has been assisting his father for some time. The two veteran Scouters were presented with watches and other gifts on behalf of the parents, and the Cubs and Scouts who had passed through their hands over the years.

Manliness

FROM the original edition of *Scouting for Boys*: "Manliness can only be taught by men, and not by those who are half men, half old women."



Two Netherlands Wolf Cubs, who recently came to Canada with their parents, are seen being welcomed as new members of the 9th Chatham, Ont., Pack. They came from Apeldoorn, Holland.

THE ROVER WORLD

Editor's Note. At several Rover gatherings during the past few months requests have been made that more Rover News appear in *The Scout Leader*. We are anxious to comply with these requests, but unless we are supplied with the news we will be unable to continue devoting this page to Rovering each month. Idea material, rather than ordinary news is most acceptable.

Rover Winter Weekend

Ontario's first Rover Winter Weekend is being held January 29th and 30th at the Oshawa Local Association campsite—Camp Samac. Accommodation is planned for those rugged campers and those not so rugged. Three classes are being provided for, those who wish to sleep out without fires; those who wish to sleep in tents with stoves, and those who will sleep in the bunkhouse.

The event is sponsored by the Ontario Rover Round Table. The programme will include outdoor and indoor activities, speakers, discussions, campfires, outdoor competitions, movies and the usual good fellowship. Central feeding will be handled by the Oshawa Ladies' Auxiliaries. Harold Taylor, A.P.C. for Rovers is chairman, and A. S. "Scotty" Fleming is secretary of the Ontario Round Table.

Hamilton Rover Notes

Hamilton has appointed four new District Rover Leaders who have been given the task of developing Rovering throughout the Ambitious City. They are Tony Sarson, Bruce Edwards, Vern Stanton, and Robin Sharp.

Thirty Hamilton Rovers assisted with the Boy Scout Apple Day in October. Incidentally Hamilton had its most successful Apple Day.

Forty Rovers and Leaders who had planned a night mystery hike for November 20th were keenly disappointed when the event was marked off due to extremely wet weather. It is planned to stage this in the spring.

On February 13th, Hamilton Rovers will repeat their outdoor sports day which was such a success last year. The event, to be held at Mount Nemo Campsite will include a Rover's Own, tracking in the snow, afternoon sports, skiing, tobogganning, hiking, and of course the inevitable eats.

World Rover Moot

Considerable interest is being evinced by Canadian Rover Scouts in the approaching World Rover Moot at Missoen, Norway, from August 1st to 12th, this year. Present indications are that Canada will be represented by a sizeable contingent. The programme plans are as follows:

- Aug. 1 —Assembly.
- Aug. 2-4 —Short Hikes.
- Aug. 5 —Rover Moot.
- Aug. 6-7 —Demonstrations and Competitions. Grand Campfire. Rovers' Own.
- Aug. 8-11—Three day hike with mixed nationalities in each party.
- Aug. 11 —Official Closing.
- Aug. 12 —Depart for home.



This is the crest designed and adopted by the Fredericton, N.B., Rover Crew. It is used in the Rover News Column in the local daily newspaper.

The camp gives possibilities for short and long hikes in mountainous country, rock climbing, glacier and pioneering work, trout fishing, studies of mountain flora and Norwegian fauna, old Provincial culture, visits to West Norwegian fjords.

Plan for '49

A WORTHWHILE objective for every Scoutmaster in Canada for 1949—every Scout to spend 14 days in camp or on hikes during the year.



The new Memorial Gates at Windsor, Ont., District Campsite "Ernwigle". They were presented by 18th Battalion Association in Memory of Col. E. S. Wigle, long time Commissioner for Scouts in Windsor.

WANTED

Only 409 More Copies of Tenderfoot To King's Scout Needed

THE appeal for 1,000 copies of *Tenderfoot to King's Scout* for Scouts in Displaced Persons Camps in Germany is meeting with a ready response. However there is still a long way to go before the objective is reached.

These books, destined for use by boys of many races, who eventually will be coming to Canada, are being shipped by the United Nations authorities. If each Group in Canada donates only one book, the objective will be oversubscribed.

Among the several generous gifts received since the last issue of *The Scout Leader* we mention two. At the annual meeting of the St. Catharines, Ont., Local Association, District Scoutmaster Hugh C. McKeen, made a brief appeal on behalf of the book pool—the result—67 copies of *Tenderfoot to King's Scout* were subscribed for on the spot. Two single copy gifts have special significance. One came from the Queen Alexandra Solarium Pack at Mill Bay, British Columbia, and another from Scout Herbie Sam, from the same institution. This is a handicapped Group and Herbie is a Chinese boy who has been an inmate in the Solarium for 8 years. For a long time Herbie has been strapped immobile in a wooden frame.

Another surprise on December 15th in a telegram from Montreal announcing that the Montreal Rover Scout Round Table had subscribed for 100 copies for the Pool, and on the same day an order for 41 copies came from Cranberry Portage Cub Pack, at The Pas, Manitoba.

The sooner these books get to Germany, the sooner these displaced Scouts will be able to study Canadian Scouting and the English language. It is hoped that the response will be so great this month that we shall be able to announce our objective reached in the next issue of *The Scout Leader*.

We are happy to acknowledge the following gifts to the D.P. Book Pool received up until press time. (Number of copies in brackets).

Queen Alexandra Solarium Pack, Cobble Hill, B.C. (1); T.L. Herbie Sam, Queen Alexandra Solarium (1); 2nd Fonthill, Ont., Troop (10); 2nd

Fonthill, Ont., Pack (10); 1st Scarboro Junction, Ont., Troop (6); 1st Moosomin, Sask., Group (10); Eagle, Hawk, Owl, Raven Patrols of 1st Windsor, Ont., Troop (4); Anonymous (5); Scouts and Scouters of 1st Duncan, B.C., Troop (5); St. Catharines and District Local Association, Ont. (67); 23rd "A" Toronto, Ont., Pack (36); 1st Marion Bridge, Cape Breton, N.S., Troop (3); 8th Owen Sound, Ont., Troop (5); 2nd Buckingham, Que., Pack (5); 2nd Buckingham, Que., Troop (5); Stag and Chipmunk Patrols, Powell River, B.C., Troop (2); John Edward Sutherland, Woodstock, Ont. (10); 8th Saskatoon, Sask., Troop (10); 25th Windsor, Ont. (Mowgli) Pack (25); 1st Brooks, Alta., Troop (3); 2nd Trenton, Ont., Troop (6); 8th Calgary, Alta., Troop (5); Leaders, Beaver and Cougar Patrols, 1st Beaver Creek, B.C. (4); Montreal Rover Scout Round Table (100); 19th London, Ont. (Tecumseh) Troop (20); Trinity Memorial Cub Pack, Montreal (10); 1st Courtney, B.C., Cub Pack (10); 1st Centreville Troop, Carleton County, N.B. (6); 179th Toronto (Pedford Park United) Troop (11); 8th Moncton, N.B. (Central United), (10); Cranberry Portage Pack, The Pas, Manitoba (41); Quamichan Rover Crew, Duncan, B.C. (10).

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Total Books Required..... | 1,000 |
| Donated to December 18th..... | 591 |
| Books Needed | 409 |

D.P. SCOUT BOOK POOL

The Stores Dept.,
The Boy Scouts Association,
306 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

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:

Name

Unit

TROOP, PACK OR CREW

Address

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

We Be of One Blood . . .

(Continued from page 71)

plied simply, "The boy held the master word. I could have done no less."

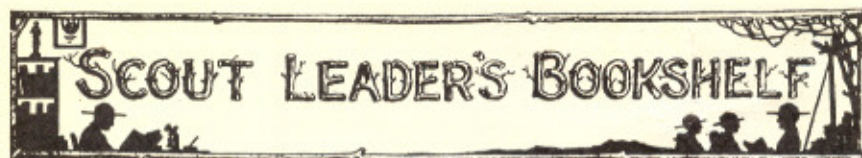
When Baloo and Bagheera with Kaa, arrived at Cold Lairs, the monkeys, to hide Mowgli, dropped him through the roof of the old, ruined summer house, the floor of which was alive with cobras. As the boy landed, on his feet as he had been taught, and heard the rustling and hissing of the Poison People all around him, he quickly gave the snake's call, "We be of one blood, ye and I;" and immediately came the response, "Even sso! Down hoods all!", followed by the gentle reminder, "Stand still, Little Brother for thy feet may do us harm."

There are master words for Cubs, which will smooth the way for them, just as did the jungle greeting for Mowgli.

One of those words is "Sir", and used in conversation with an older man, while standing smartly, not slouching, and accompanied by the Cub grin, will prove a sort of open sesame through the years, and when Cubs grow to be men, this will become so much a part of them, that they will be able to pass on to other boys this master word.

The other two important words are the simple everyday "Please" and "Thank You," which are so easy to say and yet cost so much in goodwill and cooperation when omitted.

The Cub who learns to use these master words while travelling the jungle path will find the Scouting trail and the up and down road of manhood a very much easier route to follow and one on which he will never lack for companionship and a helping hand in time of need.



In Training

MOST Scoutmasters are concerned from time to time with the problem of providing their older Scouts with a sane approach to the problems of sex. One has to be most careful of the type of literature handed to boys dealing with this subject. Many Scouters do not feel they are capable of handling this delicate matter themselves, so that this booklet—*In Training*—will prove invaluable.

In Training is for boys of high school age. It is the work of Dr. Thurman B. Rice of Indiana University, and is issued by the Bureau of Health Education of the American Medical Association. It deals with its subject in an objective way, and while so many similar works in the past have been objectionable in one way or another, Dr. Rice has handled this work with subtle understanding and good taste.

The Scoutmaster who is looking for such a booklet for his older boys will be well advised to secure a copy of this

booklet. In fifty pages it covers the entire subject, and it has added interest because it is directed to, and frequently mentions, Boy Scouts.

In Training may be obtained at 35c a copy from any of the following Boys' Work Board offices:

British Columbia: British and Foreign Bible Society, 593 Richards Street, Vancouver.

Alberta: 302 I.O.O.F. Building, Calgary. Saskatchewan: "E" Lloyd's Building, Regina.

Manitoba: 441 Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

Ontario: Room 517, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B.

Quebec: Room 106, 1405 Bishop Street, Montreal.

Maritime Provinces: Room 10, 147 Prince William St., Saint John, N.B.

Back In Stock

How to Run a Troop, by Gilcraft 85c

How to Run a Pack, by Gilcraft 85c

Wolf Cubs, by Gilcraft 85c

CONSERVATION

A Subject Of Interest To All Scouters And Scouts

By W. Forbes LeClair,

Associate Editor *Timber of Canada*

Article 2

IN A recent issue of *The Scout Leader* we opened this series of articles on Forestry Subjects with a story on the production of lumber. The felling of trees for the manufacture of lumber and pulpwood is the practical wealth-producing aspect of forestry. It is the sale of the products produced from the fallen tree that puts money in the hands of hundreds of thousands of workmen and establishes for us in this country a favourable balance of trade with other nations whose goods we would not be able to buy were it not for our forest wealth.

Forest Protection

However, the fact that we are so dependent in Canada on the wealth produced from our forests is a particularly good reason for spending money and time protecting this storehouse of prosperity. The question may now

be asked; how can we protect our forests indefinitely, yet cut millions of trees every year for practical use? The answer lies in the fact that forests are renewable and, unlike mines, need never be completely exhausted. Today, we do not mine a forest stand—we harvest it as a farmer does a crop of grain. And, the perfectly integrated lumbering and pulp operation operates on what we call a sustained yield basis which means that the amount of lumber cut should not exceed the growth in the stand being harvested. This is accomplished by men who have devoted their lives to the study of the science and art of growing trees and regulating forest production. These men are forest engineers.

The science of forestry was born of necessity, and, though not a new science it is only comparatively recently that it has received the attention it properly deserves. On the continent of Europe with its hundreds of years of ever-increasing population and subse-

quent exploitation of its forests, forestry was practised as far back as the 14th century and university courses in the science were inaugurated in the 18th century. It naturally came much later to the North American Continent where for a hundred odd years there was no need to preserve the forests, but rather there was a reverse attitude—settlers would gladly have irradiated the forests completely.

Such an attitude is understandable among early North American settlers. For the most part they were hacking farms out of what seemed to them an impenetrable wilderness. The forests to them were their chief obstacle in a struggle to win enough land on which to eke out a living and at the same time harboured all their enemies, from Indians to beasts. Into the bargain, the vastness of the new world forests was so awe-inspiring that it must have appeared to those pioneers that the supply of timber was truly inexhaustible. Some five hundred years later we know differently. Consequently, today we are waging one of the most vigorous campaigns in history in order to perpetuate our forests, yet the magnitude of the task is evident when it is realized that only 10 to 15 per cent of the world's timber is treated and handled on a strictly renewable basis and probably another 15 to 20 per cent is more or less protected leaving nearly 75 per cent receiving no care whatsoever. This is the challenge faced by foresters of today and tomorrow and the responsibility is that of the public at large.

The actual workings of the science of forestry would require one or more books to explain, but in essence it is based on the same foundations its sister science agriculture—it is the study of plants, the soil, and the atmosphere. Deep research and the study of these three fundamentals, their effect on the regeneration of our forests and their subsequent effect on the economy of nature and mankind is forestry.

There is one fundamental difference between the science of forestry and agriculture. The forest is still one hundred per cent in its wild state while agriculture deals largely with plant life usually modified somewhat by cultivation. A crop of grain reaches maturity in a few months; a crop of timber rarely reaches maturity under a century. Therefore, the forest engineer deals with vast sometimes physically untouchable areas and operates over long periods of time, usually looking to the third and fourth generation.

(Continued on page 78)

Conservation

(Continued from page 77)

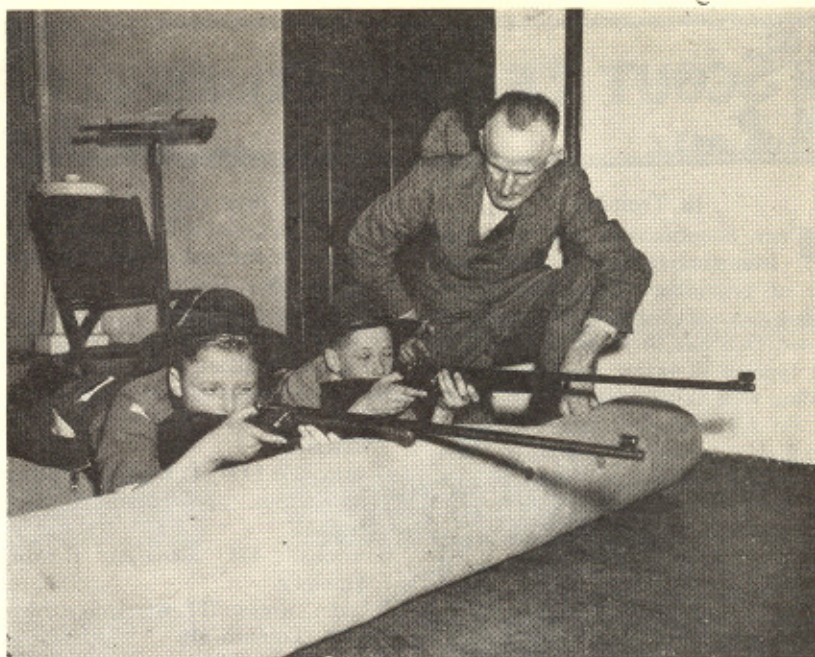
Unlike agriculture too, he is not dealing with cultivated soil and the vastness of the area he must work with makes wholesale cultivation impracticable. He must make the forest conserve itself, maintain and improve its own fertility. This he does by maintaining the density of stands, by creating undergrowth and by controlling the composition and the form of the forest. He must go even further yet than the agronomist. He must know all about the subsoil because the roots of trees go deeper than the roots of grain. Dealing as he is one hundred per cent with the forces of nature he has been forced to study and know these forces thoroughly and has learned how to apply and direct such natural forces as they affect the growth of timber. In effect the forester must be prepared to change his line of action at any time to keep the relationship between plant and environment in the proper balance.

To equip himself for such work, the forester must take an extensive course during which he studies such things as botany, ecology, zoology, mathematics, physics, etc. This is the theory, and his course in forestry falls under three main divisions; Forest Production, Forest Utilization, and Forest Economics. Coupled with this theoretical knowledge, he then must learn, as is the case in all science, the practical application which in forestry includes silviculture, forest protection, mensuration, administration, etc. Thus equipped he begins his life's work of keeping the forests growing and by so doing provides immediately wealth in manufactured goods, provides reservoirs of water which ultimately develop power for all industry; provides a habitat for wild life which gives us food and clothing; provides us with a natural means of soil conservation without which our country would become a desert—and, last but not least, provides Canada with an investment in the future with dividends of wealth and prosperity being paid to coming generations.

Every Scout and Scouter can be a conservationist by applying the principles of forestry science to their use of the woods. (To be continued)

Rhodes Scholar a Scout

PETER Hannington, whose name recently appeared as a Rhodes Scholar selection for Nova Scotia is a former Troop Leader and Assistant Scoutmaster of the Rothesay College Troop at Rothesay, N.B.



Scouts in Copper Cliff, Northern Ontario, are given excellent training in marksmanship by Bill Humphries, a member of the Rod and Gun Club. The course is sponsored by the Club and places particular stress on the safe handling of firearms.

Correspondence Course Not An Examination

FROM observations made recently, it appears that there are some Scouters who refrain from enrolling for a Correspondence Course, because they imagine that it is some sort of examination.

If this were so, who could blame them for holding back? We can all recollect that feeling of "courage oozing out of the palms of our hands," and that certainly with which we knew we were doomed, on the part of the average pre-examination victim.

But our Correspondence Course is in no way similar to an examination. It is divided into sets of three studies, each study comprising six questions. The preliminary instructions which are sent out with the first study advise what books should be studied and in the main the questions are based on material to be found in these publications. All a candidate has to do is to read the books carefully, consider the questions and put down his conclusions in his own words. These conclusions are read and commented on in the Training Department. If it is felt that candidate needs to give the matter more study, he is told this and given direction where to look for help. If the answers show a satisfactory know-

ledge, the reader may amplify here and there if amplification is needed.

While we like to see neat and tidy papers, written legibly so that they may be read easily, such things as writing, grammar and spelling have no bearing on the granting of a certificate. What we are concerned with is whether or not candidates have a good grasp of the fundamentals of our aims and methods.

Actually, a Correspondence Course is a directed course of reading. Frequently we have been told by trainees that they have been helped a great deal by the study required as well as by the ideas passed on to them through the reader's comments.

So don't be afraid—we are not conducting an examination; presided over by cold professors. We are merely trying to help you do a better job.

Christmas Good Turn

ALL Wallaceburg, Ont., Troops united to provide assistance to the police in controlling the crowds which turned out to see the annual Santa Claus parade. The Scouts manned rope barriers in the main business section. Chief of Police Jesse Collins described the work of the Scouts as "tops."



THE DUFFEL BAG

A page of helpful ideas from anyone, anywhere.
If you have a good one, tested, please send it in.



Correction

THE pictures of the Fire Prevention Week demonstration on page 59 of the last issue of *The Scout Leader* unfortunately identified the demonstration as taking place at Lachute, Que. This should have been Lachine, Que. Our apologies to Scoutmaster Chubb.

District Paper Drive

FOURTEEN Troops in the North Waterloo District joined in a District paper drive on September 18th with marked success. Total tonnage collected was 91,610 pounds, with a gross value of \$623.78. Net value after expenses were met was \$604.18, which was divided between Headquarters and the Troops taking part on a 50-50 basis, on the value of the paper collected by each unit. 11th Kitchener Troop netted the largest amount for its Troop treasury—\$55.14.

When We Travel

ONE of the many things to be watched by Scout parties touring Canada or the United States is the matter of correct uniform.

When undertaking such expeditions you may be sure that you will be watched very closely and that nothing will be more intensely scrutinized than your uniforms.

It behooves us therefore to be particularly careful that on such occasions that uniforms are not only neat and clean, but also that they are completely in accordance with P.O. & R. with no unofficial frills added.

As an example of what can happen, we cite an incident of a Troop touring Canada which was well turned out except for one thing. They wore on their uniforms an unofficial camp insignia which in their particular area was intended to convey the attainment of certain standards in camping, but the point is that according to P.O. & R., this insignia was not official.

One of the districts into which this Troop travelled saw the insignia and almost immediately copied the idea; the result being that there are now two Districts out of line instead of one.

When we travel in uniform, we are advertisements for Scouting. Let us be quite certain that our advertising conforms to official standards.

FOR NEW YEAR RESOLVED

RESOLVED: That Scouting should lead the nation in promptness and better timing by beginning meetings on time, and as far as possible, having a definite time schedule to end meetings on time and early.

New Indian Troop

NOVA Scotia Provincial Council reports the organization of a new Scout Troop on the Eskasoni Indian Reservation, about forty miles from Sydney. Ten boys have already enrolled as Tenderfoot Scouts.

The Scouter

FROM time to time we receive enquiries about subscriptions to the British magazine *The Scouter*. The subscription rate for this monthly magazine is seven shillings per year. Money orders for this sum should be sent direct to *The Scouter*, The Boy Scouts Association, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1, England.

Scout Service

THE District of Montreal Association's Annual Report records the following public services rendered by the Scouts of that city during the past year. Two thousand toys repaired and distributed free by 250 Scouts. 224 food parcels sent to brother Scouts in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Holland and Germany. Five large search parties organized at the request of the police—three lost persons found. Two hundred parcels distributed for Canadian Cancer Society. Twelve hundred posters distributed for United Nations Society. 450 Scouts on traffic duty in co-operation with the Police Dept. Thirty fire guards at Cavalcade of Christendom. Forty ushers at McVicar Memorial Benefit at the Forum. Six ushers for Olympic trials. Rover Scout escorts provided for dance for the blind. A nice record.

"There's almost no limit to the amount of good a man can do if he doesn't care who gets the credit."

Scoutmaster Musts

CULLED from a Correspondence Course: "A Scoutmaster must have courage—courage to do what he believes right—courage to let his Court of Honour have a full part in arranging activities and programmes—even courage at times to let them make a mistake. Must be humble and realize their limitations and pray for Divine guidance that they may successfully carry on their important task."

Care Pays Dividends

AN Ottawa Troop, the 36th, secured permission to use a part of the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club property for camping purposes. The care with which this Troop exercised this privilege is reflected in a letter from the club secretary which reads in part: "I wish to convey to you the appreciation of the Board of Directors of the Ottawa Hunt and Golf Club for the manner in which the Boy Scouts cared for the property during their camping periods. It is with the unanimous approval of the Directors that I inform you that at any time in the future, the Boy Scouts should desire to utilize the Hunt Club property, please do not hesitate to do so." The inference is obvious. Where Scouts respect property, it is not difficult to secure camping sites.

Wrong Meeting

RATHER an amusing incident happened at the annual meeting of the Brandon, Man., Local Association. The meeting had been in session for about half an hour when a stranger walked into the room and made himself quite at home taking his hat and coat off. When the point of business in question had been finished the chairman welcomed the new-comer and requested his name. The gentleman gave his name and then remarked, "This is the inquest?" Much to his surprise the chairman informed him that this was a meeting of the Boy Scouts Association. The poor fellow did a quick retreat much to the surprise of all present. The meeting was being held in the committee room at the City Hall. After intruder had left, the chairman very aptly remarked that he hoped that the stranger "had not come to look on the corpse of Scouting in Brandon."

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

IT IS THE "GOOD TURN"

All too frequently the phrase "Good Deed" is substituted for the real Scouting phrase "Good Turn." In *Scouting for Boys* B.-P. always uses the term "Good Turn" and it will be recalled that he suggested the knot in the neckerchief as a reminder to do a Good Turn daily. Writing in *The Scouter* last July, Lord Rowallan the present Chief Scout says in part "... the daily Good Turn—and for goodness sake let us call it this, not the rather sanctimonious sounding Good Deed—".

GROUP, DISTRICT, PROVINCIAL REPORTS

Canadian Headquarters will appreciate receiving copies of Group, District and Provincial Annual Reports and special bulletins. Frequently these convey new ideas which might profitably be passed on to the Movement in Canada as a whole.

WARRANTS ISSUED

His Excellency the Governor-General, Chief Scout for Canada, has been pleased to approve the following warrants for *Scouters*.
Prince Edward Island: Miss Florine Evans, Charlottetown; H. Elmer J. Power, Charlottetown.
New Brunswick: Dr. S. Allan Hopper, Moncton; E. J. Hubert, Edmundston.

Nova Scotia: Charles Kent Hilchey, Halifax; Marshall Smith Killen, North Sydney; Donald Everett Nicolle, Halifax.

Quebec: Alexander Bramson, Montreal; Veronica Helena Brierley, Montreal; John Clement Britton, Montreal; Kenneth Grace, Montreal; David Green, Montreal; Mark Heitshu, Quebec.

Ontario: James Douglas Bird, Toronto; Louise Henriette Devine, Orillia; Robert Thomas Elliott, Fort William; Douglas James Gossling, Toronto; W. Lawrence May, St. Marys; James Henry Page, Orillia; R. W. J. Sculthorp, Toronto.

Manitoba: Jay Everette Puff, Camp Shilo; Stanley Gilbert Samuelson, Gilbert Herbert Smith, St. James, Ralph A. Young, Portage la Prairie.

Alberta: Bernard B. Burnand, Calgary; Robert Deighton Cocker, Calgary; Samuel Naismith Goldie, Medicine Hat; Robert Baker Hall, Calgary; John Eric Tidswell, Calgary.

British Columbia: Therese Almas, Vancouver; Grace Elena Corbett, New Westminster; Mrs. S. Edith Dawson, Victoria; R. O. Fletcher, Vancouver; Robert George Gilchrist, Victoria; Colonel A. Hamilton-Grant, Prince Rupert; Hudson Cornell Lawrence, Vancouver; John Henry Lee, Vancouver; Irene Morton, Vancouver; A. F. Paget, Kamloops; Geoffrey D. Storey, Vancouver; John Spence Roddis, Quesnel.

FOR NEW COMMISSIONERS

From The Scouter

How To Get The Purple Plume Disliked

QUITE a lot of new Commissioners and A.D.C.s will be donning the purple plume ready for the autumn season of Scouting in their Districts, and for the benefit of those who want to get themselves thoroughly disliked in the shortest possible time I venture to put forward the following hints:

(a) Begin by calling a special meeting of all the Scouters in your area, giving only two days notice and making it clear that the meeting is extremely important and urgent. Choose a night when as many Troops as possible are having their ordinary meetings, so as to cause a maximum of inconvenience. Then forget to turn up yourself.

(b) Always remember that unless you are very careful the District Secretary will get too big for his boots, and so make things as difficult as possible for him. If he sends you papers to sign, either lose them altogether or else keep them four or five weeks and then send them back unsigned.

(c) At the first Association meeting after your appointment try and put the chairman's nose out of joint as far as you can by taking the meeting out of his hands and answering all the questions addressed to the chair yourself. Then make a long speech telling

everybody what a wonderful fellow you were in the District that you came from, and how sorry everybody was to lose you, and what a long time you hesitated to take on your present job. Give the impression that you feel sure you will have to entirely remodel your new District on sound lines and that it will probably be necessary to find an entirely new lot of District officials unless the old lot pull their socks up pretty fast.

(d) Send a circular letter to all Troops giving the dates on which you intend to pay your first visit to them, and then lose the list and visit them on the wrong nights, telling them roguishly when you arrive that you did it on purpose in the hope that you would catch them napping. Never on any account remember a Scoutmaster's right name. If his name is Skinner, call him Blenkinsop, if his name is Green, call him Brown, etc.

(e) When you visit the 9th, tell them what a much better turn-out there was on the night you visited the 10th, and when you visit the 10th tell them what a much better turn-out there was on the night you visited the 9th. This will greatly help morale in the District.

(f) At every Troop you visit insist

on giving the boys a long talk, preferably at the time when they usually break off to go home. This will please their parents. In talking to them make it quite clear that they are a pretty rotten Troop and that this is obviously due to the Scoutmaster's inexperience.

(g) Don't neglect the Rovers and Senior Scouts, because these are much easier to annoy than the youngsters. The proper way to address Rovers and Senior Scouts is to talk to them as if their average age was about ten and their mental age a good deal lower.

(h) Your personal habits and appearance are of great importance. Never wear uniform if you can help it, but if you are forced into it make sure that it is as wrong as possible. Always smoke like a furnace at meetings, and have a very large pipe and no tobacco. Scouters are supposed to put their pouches at the disposal of Commissioners.

(i) If you don't feel capable of making as big a nuisance of yourself as you would like to without assistance, get two or three pals from your own old District made A.D.C.s so that they can always be on hand to back you up.

(j) Threaten to resign at least once a month, but never actually confer that benefit.