

DECEMBER 1964 VOL 42 No 4

VENTURE INTO WINTER

the scout leader



MERRY CHRISTMAS from N.H.Q.



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

CHIEF SCOUT
HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
GEORGES P. VANIER, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.
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Cover

*An inviting winter camping scene.
Photo courtesy Canadian Johns-Manville Co.*

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a scout is a friend to all



in Uganda

(Scouts) collected clothing and footwear for distribution to refugees and needy people. Rebuilt bridges damaged by heavy rains, improved upon various villages' sources of water supply, repaired houses and collected firewood for helpless people and rescued a cow that had fallen into a 6-foot trench.

in British Solomon Islands

(Scouts collect) used medicine bottles and (return) them to the local hospitals for re-issue.

in Nigeria

Protecting villagers against yaws, scabies, and smallpox — these are some of the good turns done by a small group of Nigerian Scouts working alongside a team of WHO and UNICEF workers in the eastern region of Nigeria in the past few years.

The Scouts were first trained by members of the two United Nations agencies to help in the campaign against yaws. The disease attacked between ten and twenty per cent of the population before efforts to control it started in 1954. By 1959, with the Scouts' help, it had been practically wiped out.

Converted to 'health orderlies' the Scouts — who now number 37 — were put on a smallpox vaccination drive. By the end of 1961, they had checked nearly 140,000 people and 86 per cent of them were vaccinated against smallpox by the UN health team. They were just in time: in 1962 a serious threat of smallpox arose in neighbouring villages. In the area where the Scouts operated, only 8 cases of the disease occurred.

Commonwealth News

Ten thousand people die every day

HUN

Hunger is a swollen belly . . . a life without hope . . . a mute and gnawing misery.

Shadowed by the ultimate spectre, Death, it is the day-to-day fate of 1½ billion people – half the population of the world.

To paraphrase, 'the hungry are always with us' – but to-day they are with us in greater numbers than ever before. And with the underdeveloped world's population continuing to burgeon at an ever-increasing rate, the tragedy portended for the years ahead is staggering.

The situation today is this:

■ Ten thousand people die every day of malnutrition or starvation.

■ Fifty million children will die of malnutrition in India in the next ten years.

In less than forty years, the world's population will double to 6 billion. Seventy-five percent of these people will live in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Recognizing both the humanitarian urgency of the situation and the possible repercussions resulting from the increasing disparity between the 'have' and the 'have-not' nations, the Western world is taking a few faltering steps to see what – if anything – can be done.

Five months before his death, President John F. Kennedy told the World Food Congress in Washington: 'The war against hunger is truly mankind's 'war of liberation' . . . There is no battle on earth or in space more important (for) peace and progress cannot be maintained in a world half-fed and half-hungry.'

We have the capacity to eliminate hunger from the face of the earth. Victory will not come in the next year . . . But it must in our lifetime.'

An American eats 4.6 pounds of food each day. An Indian eats 1.2 pounds. In the foreseeable future, he has little chance of eating more.

Ignorance, tradition and taboo help perpetuate his misery. 'Sacred' cows, crows, monkeys and rats ruin more than one-third of India's grain – and there is no money, energy or desire to do anything about it. A fatalistic acceptance of one's fate and the cheapness of human life is wide-spread among the world's hungry.

African tribesmen whose wretched cattle turn Kenya's plains into dust bowls refuse to feed the animals to their starving families. Children are easily replaced. Cattle are not.

Archaic systems of land ownership halt progress, too. Why improve matters when all profits go to an absentee owner or tribal chief?

And so the vicious circle continues its sphere of death and disease.

Science has broken this circle for some. Japanese farmers have learned how to grow three times as much rice per acre as other Asian farmers. In Israel, mile after mile after mile of barren desert has been made fertile.

Giveaways of surplus Western food provide no long-range solution.

'Give a man a fish and he will eat for a day. Teach him how to fish and he will eat for the rest of his life.'

This Chinese proverb underscores the need for more trained agriculturalists, economists and teachers. With science, it has been proven that the amount of land cultivated can be doubled and production increased dramatically. The development of new, high-protein foods to improve the general starchy fare of the world's hunger is another important contribution.

Fifty million children will die of

GER

In Latin America, for example, a powder made from cottonseed, sorghum and corn is being widely used as a milk substitute.

Effective birth control measures are essential, too, but it is expected to be many more years before a universal, cheap, easy-to-use method is perfected.

Indeed, many sociologists and economists deny that overpopulation is a problem. They maintain the real crisis is underproduction.

Earl Parker Hanson said in *THE NATION* in 1949: '... it is never a land that is overpopulated in terms of inhabitants per square mile; it is always an economy, in terms of inhabitants per square meal.'

He illustrates with the case of Brazil: 'To judge by its current low standard of living, Brazil is woefully overpopulated with 40 million inhabitants. But to raise its standard of living, Brazil must diversify its economy, must industrialize and for that, it is so definitely underpopulated that the shortage of labour is one of the chief obstacles to real modernization.'

Obviously, we must train more agronomists and allocate more funds to organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. But is this all? Surely the question remains: What can the average Canadian do to help, in however small a way, alleviate the situation?

The Scout Promise says: '... I promise that I will do my best ... to help other people at all times.'

The Scout Law proclaims that: '... a Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others ... (to be) a friend to all ...'

With imagination and will it is possible to make the Scout Promise and Law meaningful in the world today.

In many African and Asian countries, troops and Rover crews are becoming virtual small-scale 'Peace Corps,' waging

war against illiteracy and disease. While such on-the-spot assistance may not be possible for Canadian Scouts, they still have a chance to do their bit.

A government-approved, non-sectarian, non-profit organization called the Foster Parents' Plan is one worthy of consideration. For \$16 a month, a troop or several troops can 'adopt' an underprivileged child in Greece, Italy, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Vietnam, Columbia or Ecuador and provide him with the essentials of life.

If interested, write the Foster Parents' Plan, Inc., P.O. Box 65, Station B, Montreal, Quebec for details.

There are other organizations, too—among them CARE—CANADA, 116 O'Connor Street, Ottawa; the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa and the Canadian Save the Children Fund, 68 Hayter Street, Toronto 2, Ontario—which offer suggestions on how Scouts can help the world's hungry.

University agronomists should be willing to talk to the boys on the ramifications of hunger and to bring them up-to-date on any progress in combatting it.

Cubs should need not be left out of the picture. Hallowe'en provides an opportunity for them to have fun and still 'do a good turn to somebody.' UNICEF (the United Nations Children's Fund) provides youngsters with collecting boxes which they take from door-to-door. Two pennies collected in this way can provide a hungry child with a daily cup of milk for ten days.

Once Scouts are made aware of the situation, it is hoped they will voluntarily express a desire to help in whatever way they can. The Scouter's job is to bring the facts to their attention and to suggest possible avenues of action. ❀

by PAT GORDON

DRUTHERS

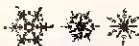
We recently asked a number of Scouters to cast their minds back—far, far back—to their childhood . . . the days when they used to play games like this one: If I could have anything in the world, I'd druther have . . . and here are some of their answers.

I wish I was twenty years younger and that someone would walk up to me and invite me to become a Wolf Cub leader. If this would happen, I could again experience that exhilarating tingle in my spine at the sound of that first grand howl; that thrill of first wearing my complete uniform; that challenge of planning a program for my pack of highly individual boys with highly individual needs, and that oft repeated but ever new experience of gripping the left hand of yet another Scouting friend.

Barring all this I wish that I and all Scouters with me could recapture and retain the initial enthusiasm and warmth which we once felt.

A bane on the dreary round of things done for duty's sake. Relax, enjoy yourself.

J. H. Purdie
Pastor, Edson Baptist Church
Edson, Alberta



A Scout Movement without lady Cubmasters. Now I like the ladies, as my wife will plainly tell, and a life without them would be—well. But lady Cubmasters for boys of 10 is strictly for the girls.

Hallowe'en every day so that the rest of the world would look as good as me!

F. J. Huish
Regional Field Executive
Vancouver-Coast Region



How about a bottomless stocking filled with eager-beaver group committeemen, enthusiastic ladies auxiliary members, an endless supply of ideas for Cub Scout meetings.

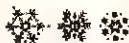
. . . a money-making machine designed to help us pay for the many things our Scout catalogue tempts us into wanting. A copy of *P.O. & R.* that we won't have to keep patching with numerous rule changes. A Scouter's shirt that won't fade; a compass that won't lose its faithfulness; a Cub pack that isn't wearing a mixture of green and grey sweaters.

Don Mullan
Scoutmaster
Preston, Ontario



A genuine, non-freezing, fully guaranteed ball point pen. In my business, which is selling, I sometimes run into the sad state of affairs of having my pen freeze up just as I am getting my customer's signature on the bill of sale, and I cannot afford this loss of income. The reason for this is that sales in this field of selling are rather hard to come by; it isn't every day that an Eskimo wants to buy a refrigerator!

R. H. Shairp
Assistant District Commissioner
Summerside, P.E.I.



I'd druther have a lady Akela—cause they cry when you kick them. I'd druther have an Akela 7 feet tall . . . so I don't have to face her when I giggle. I'd druther have all the kids quit Scouting . . . it's more fun for the adults.

Scouter would druther have longs . . . his knee-caps do the conga when he walks.

I'd druther have real watery jello—it makes such cute slurps in technicolor.

I'd druther have a burp muffler—I drink alcoholic beverages and every time I light a cigarette—I burp. I've shattered more glasses that way.

I'd druther have my two front teeth—to correct my caved-in upper pucker.

A new uniform color from Supply. I'd druther have one in pink and green to go with my plaid eyes.

Dennis W. Lewis
Provincial Field Executive
Oakville, Ont.



Well, if you had been around our 1162 Bay Street headquarters for the past few weeks, trying to struggle and keep on an even keel in the midst of workmen, destruction, construction materials, tools, dust and dirt, I am sure that for Christmas your druther would be, as is mine, that I would druther be in such a spot as sunny, calm, quiet, warm Antigua—with the nice warm waters breaking easily over the smooth, firm sandy beaches. Now, wouldn't you druther have that than what we have at 1162.

Art Paddon
Regional Field Executive
Greater Toronto Region



Druther every Scouter wore the same color hat plume. Could Santa wrap a new plume each and put in our stocking?

Grace Macloskie
Training Team Member
Regina, Saskatchewan



To have the year full of happy and productive Cub and Scout meetings, plenty of well-trained leaders, teaching packs and troops of happy, normal boys free of dues and uniform problems and with high attendance records.

Some day this wish of mine may come true, but until then I will be satisfied with taking this opportunity to wish all Cubs, Scouts and Scouters everywhere a very merry Christmas and happy Scouting New Year!

R. H. Shairp ❄️



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DEFINITION OF A CUB

Once a male baby has grown out of dresses and triangles and has acquired pants, freckles, and so much dirt that visiting aunts do not dare to kiss it between meals, it becomes a Cub.

A Cub is nature's answer to that false belief that there is no such thing as perpetual motion. A Cub can swim like a fish, run like a deer, climb like a squirrel, balk like a mule, bellow like a bull, eat like a pig, or act like a jackass, according to climatic conditions.

He is a piece of skin stretched over an appetite, a noise covered with smudges. He is mother's little helper, dad's boy, sister's hair puller, and Akela's necessary headache.

Cubs faithfully imitate their dads in spite of all efforts to teach them good manners. A Cub, if not washed too often, will survive broken bones, hornets, swimming holes, fights, nine helpings of pie and three energetic Cub leaders.

At camp, a Cub is never homesick, though he sometimes suffers from 'heresickness.' All day he keeps the leaders and the cook busy. For lunch, after a busy morning of games and swimming, he will settle for three helpings of beef stew, and holler: 'Gee, that was good. When do we eat?'

At night he sleeps like a rock—unless, of course, there are Martians outside his tent or inside his sleeping bag.

A New Chum will joyfully announce to his parents that he will be 'investigated' at the next pack meeting; or when transferred to a new pack, will write that his new Akela is 'only a woman'.

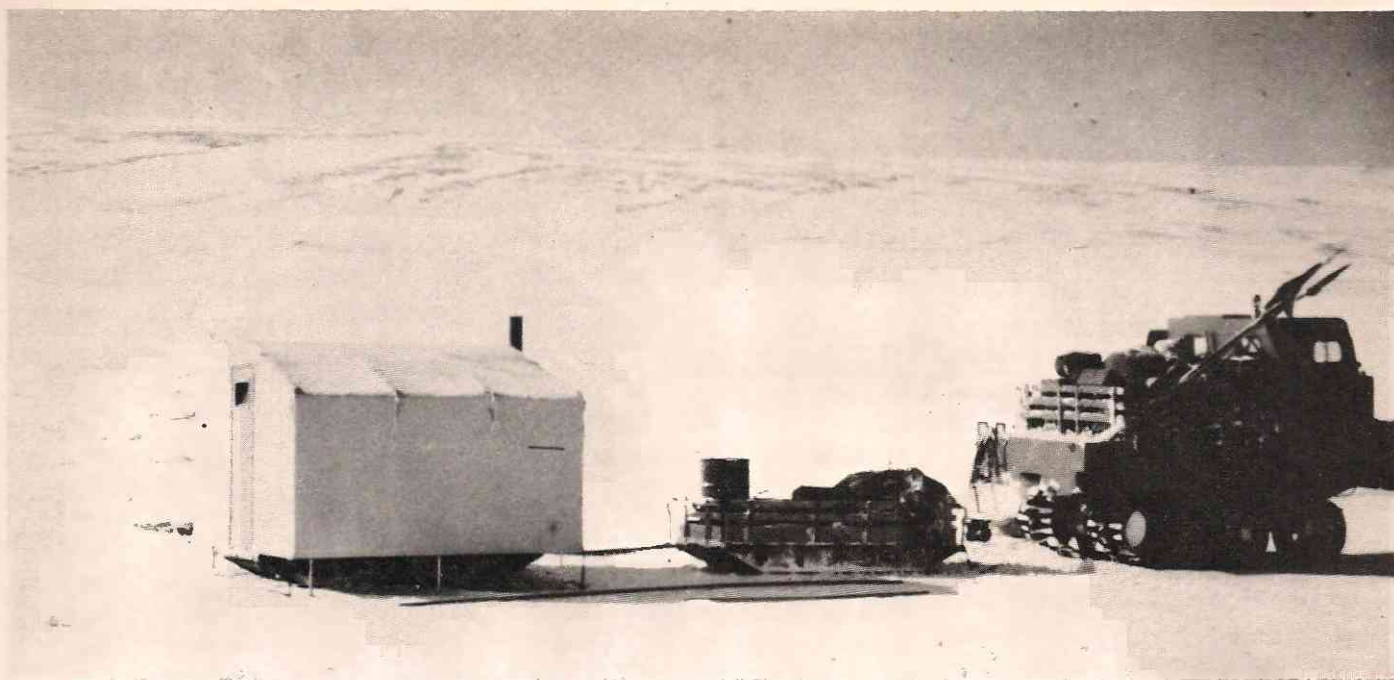
If asked to empty his pockets at inspection, he will produce: a key, 5 pennies, 3 stamps, his lost woggle, 2 love notes to the girl next door, bubble gum wrappers, 1 fire cracker without a wick, last week's good turn, and a carefully folded handkerchief (which he seldom uses.).

A Cub can break a flag, break a window, or 'break' his Cubmaster with equal easiness.

Every Cub invested is evidence that there are still countless wonderfully patient, enterprising men (known as Old Wolves), who keep trying to co-ordinate and control these young bundles of vitality.

Every boy born is a potential Cub, and, as such, concrete evidence that God is not yet discouraged of men.

A Cub is a growing animal of superlative promise, to be fed, watered, and kept warm. A joy forever, a periodic nuisance, the problem of our times, the hopes of the nation. ❀



THERE'S SOMETHING ABOUT

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by Robert Saunders/surveyor with

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Winter camping may be fine for a week-end, but how would you like to try this:

You live for two months or more in a tent with the outside temperature hitting 35 below and the wind blowing up a storm at 50 miles per hour; You melt your drinking water from old sea-ice or old icebergs, which are salt-free; or, more laboriously from snow. You keep a day's supply of food in a warmer instead of a refrigerator. That's camping out north of the Arctic Circle—north of the magnetic north pole—about 900 statute miles from the geographic north pole.

Thirty-five degrees below with a 50 mile-per-hour wind—actually that's the worst weather I've camped in. That was on Grinnell Peninsula, on Devon Island. It lasted for 5 days. In that kind of weather it's impossible to keep snow out of anything. It is as fine as flour, and it drifts in around the motors of our tracked-trucks and snow toboggans. It even drifts through the grommets in the tent flaps. At Resolute Bay there are some Eskimos employed part-time to wheel snow out of the attics before it melts in the warm weather.

The weirdest weather condition you meet up there is the 'white-out'. You could be hanging upside down and except for the pull of gravity you couldn't tell what way is up—or down. The horizon is gone. There are no shadows. Everything is white and there is nothing to

break that whiteness. A fox can appear to be as big as a polar bear. Since there is nothing to give an idea of scale, you can get motion sickness from driving over drifts that go down when you think they should go up and up when they should go down. After a day in a white-out you begin to doubt your sanity.

From the twentieth of April onward we have 24 hours of daylight, with the result that we can work any part of the day—morning, night—whenever the weather is suitable. On occasions we have worked 28 hours without a break.

Healthy living

But living in the Arctic is a lot healthier than living in the south. I've never had a cold up there. In fact, you have to take your own germs with you or, unless you meet other people, you just won't get sick. You can literally go through hell and high water and you won't get a cold.

Good food is essential though. We have 2 tracked-trucks, one of which pulls a sleigh that folds out to make a 10-by 12-foot tent—our cooking tent. We use ordinary Coleman campstoves for cooking, and also for heating the sleeping tents, lighting them before we get up. Now, naphtha gas is difficult to ignite at 30 to 40 degrees below and the stoves are consequently a chore to get going.

Because they melt so easily when exposed to heat, we don't use nylon tents at all. And you have to be careful you don't touch the nylon sleeping bags against the side of the lanterns. Mummy-style bags? We don't use them.



THE ARCTIC THAT GETS YOU

the Polar Continental Shelf Project

We have down-filled nylon sleeping bags with various liners, depending on the temperature: cotton or flannel-lette for warm weather, say, of 35 to 70 or 80 degrees above; blanket-weight wool for the cold weather.

Our sleeping tents are two-man Mount Logan style, made of sail silk, double-walled, with sewn-in floor and comfortable enough in all kinds of weather. Even in heavy wind they are easy to put up, and to take down, which is important for us, since we move our camp every day.

We drive our tent pegs into the snow, only instead of regular pegs we use 10-inch nails. They hold solid, no matter how strong the wind is.

We sleep on safari cots padded with sponge-foam mattresses, plus the down-filled sleeping bags. We don't rough it much!

Like the turtle

We are pretty self-sufficient, carrying most of our food and all of the spare parts for repairing what mechanical break-downs we are likely to have. Fuel and dynamite used in our seismic work are cached. Food is not, because foxes and polar bears would raid it. Once we came back to a cache and found the caribou had eaten a couple of sticks of dynamite.

Another essential of Arctic camping is good radio communication, especially since we use radio in our seismic work. Reception is often so good that you can't get through to the base camp in the evening when more powerful commercial short-wave radio stations jam our frequencies. The B.B.C. news comes in like it was just next door!

Springtime in the Arctic

When spring comes to the Arctic we get off the sea ice; not that the ice is unsafe but because the winter's accumulation of snow turns to slush and soon becomes impossible to travel in. And I mean in. You break through the slush and go right down to bare ice.

An Arctic 'melt' comes fast. The most dramatic I ever saw was in 1962. On the seventh of June, at midnight, it was 15 degrees above. By noon it was 45 degrees and dead calm. We worked without any shirts—just like summer. Then it began to blow and it blew for 5 days; 30- to 40-miles per hour winds with a constant temperature of 40 degrees. At the end of that time, there was water everywhere. It was impossible to travel.

It was time to break camp. Finally I found the two things I was looking for: a strip of smooth ice where the aircraft could land to take us out and a good place to leave the trucks until next season's survey.

At first, when you come out of the Arctic, especially after living in tents for a few months, you feel that you are suffocating. It's too hot. But after a time you get used to it.

Just like you get used to the cold of the Arctic. You get used to it. You think positive and you enjoy it.

The snow vehicles. A tracked-truck pulling the cook tent.

An iceberg in Lancaster Sound, Dundas Harbour. The season is summer—early July. Photos by R. Saunders.

as told to J. D. Armstrong



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JAN

TROOP PROGRAM

Venture into Winter

Ice fishing, hockey, skiing and snowshoeing all have a place in the program. There is no one way to use the material published monthly to supplement the 'Program Planning Guide.' Use part or all of it; adapt, delete or add to it; just so long as the court of honour develops a program that meets the needs and interests of the members of the troop. Meet with the court of honour now to commence planning for the January theme.

Venture into Winter Individual Preparedness

Train Scouts in what to wear for winter Scouting: underwear, socks, footwear, shirts, parka, mittens, headwear, nightwear, care of clothing, relation of clothing to activity, insulation and moisture control.

Develop a personal kit list for winter hiking and camping; including sleeping wear, hand axe, matches either in a water-tight container or waxed, compass,

snow goggles or sunglasses, a survival kit and training in its proper care and use.

Preparedness in keeping warm, preventing frost-bite, drinking water, fire building in the snow, winter axemanship and how to carry personal kit.

Test this training on one-day hikes before attempting over-night ventures.

The **Winter Scouting Handbook** and **Troop Scouters Handbook**, pages 227-232, will assist in the development of a comprehensive winter Scouting training scheme.

Make full use of survival experts in the training scheme. Personnel from the armed services and the Department of Lands and Forests have specialized training that will be most helpful.

Patrol Preparedness

Training in how to travel, care of patrol equipment and developing winter menus could form the basis for special patrol meetings. A patrol back-yard cook-out is a good start for more extensive activities.

Experiment with various types of tents and bivouacs. Build a snow house. Have older Scouts test sleeping in a snow trench.



Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.

Emergency Preparedness

Special attention should be given to winter safety and rescue. Devote one troop meeting to a 'Winter Emergencies' scheme. Have patrols deal with simulated ice rescues, skiing accidents, frost bite, snow blindness and carbon monoxide poisonings.

Getting lost in the winter is often fatal. Teach your Scouts 'lost' procedures.

Adventure preparedness

Planning a number of appealing activities commencing with ones of short duration and graduating to a highlight activity such as a winter survival camp will satisfy the adventurous needs of your Scouts.

Encourage Scouts to make their own snowshoes.

Try skating with wings: Scouts build a large kite and holding the cross bars in their hands let the wind pull them across the ice.

The building of snow houses and forts can be great fun when it leads to an old-fashioned snowball fight!

Scouts should be encouraged to earn the Winter Sportsman and Winter Scouting Badges.

Stalking and tracking activities are well adapted to winter conditions.

Winter can be full of fun for your Scouts, but it is up to you and the court of honour!

JAN

OLDER BOY PROGRAM

Venture into Winter

Food

Most people enjoy food – so what's new? Perhaps winter feeding requires some new looks.

Every movie of Northern Canada shows the Mountie or trapper stopping his dog team for a 'cuppa'. This is more important than some of these movies would indicate.

The hot cup of tea (coffee if you prefer) provides heat two ways. The hot liquid warms while the generous dose of sugar provides more fuel for body warmth.

It is a good idea to consider the use of hot soups, chocolate, etc., on winter camps and hikes. Sugar and protein are two elements essential to winter diets. Seek advice on winter meals.

Clothing

One heavy layer or several light layers. Recent studies indicate that several loose, light layers of clothing are warmer than one heavy layer.

What is the value of string vests? How do they keep you warm?

Try different combinations of clothing and determine what is best.

Why should you put on clothing when you stop moving?

What is the danger of sweating in the winter?

What kind of footwear is best in cold weather?

Equipment

Tenting—try putting up two tents—one inside the other. The air space between the tents will keep you warmer.

Sleeping bags—what is the best kind of sleeping bag for winter use? The 'eider-down' bag has been cited for years as the warmest. Is it? What about this type: a canvas cover, two light down bags and woolen mummy bag? This type has been tested in the Arctic.

What would be the advantages of such a bag in fall, summer or spring?

Arctic Survival

What would you do if you have no tent? Why does burying yourself in a snowbank keep you warmer in sub-zero weather?

Try building emergency shelters which could be used for survival under winter conditions.

Igloos

While igloos require a hard-packed snow not usually found in southern Canada, it is possible to use snow that packs (wait for good snowball weather). Make big snowballs and slice into blocks.

Design, make and use a snow knife in the building of an igloo.

Operation Snowman

Plan a winter weekend.

Include such items as:

- Survival—shelters, snares, fires.
- Sports—skis, snowshoes, toboggans
- Stalking & tracking
- Orienteering runs
- Emergency situations

It is extremely desirable to have a building nearby for boys to warm up or dry out on such an event.

This should be the culmination of summer camps, survival training and winter hikes.

Bring your group up to the standard where there can be year-round campings.

JAN

CREW PROGRAM

Venture into Winter

Put all your winter knowledge together, put it to use—hold a winter car rally.

Stress safety, courtesy and skill.

You should use back roads as well as highways. The route should be such that cars will not have to speed to complete it.

Make it a timed event—where the drivers have to check in at each point within a minute either way of a specified time. Different cars will be given different time schedules. Deduct points for minutes over and under the time limit.

Winter Driving

How do you correct for a skid on an icy pavement? How do you get a car moving when it is stuck in greasy snow? These and many other questions will be explored when you study the subject of winter driving.

Tire manufacturers and salesmen promote the use of 'snow tires.' These come in many assorted treads. Why? Is any one type of tread better than the others?

At a joint meeting of the crew and the fathers of Rovers—explore these subjects. Bring in an expert on winter driving. Bring in a tire salesman. Use displays, demonstrations, talks and discussions to cover the subject of 'safe' winter driving.

Winter Maintenance

If your car hasn't been winterized by now—it's probably too late! What additional forms of winter maintenance should you do? Bring in the manager of a local service station and have him point out on a car those items which need particular care in the winter.

Motor Leagues

Invite a representative of a Motor League to present facts on their plan. What are the benefits of such plans?

Winter Sports

Skiing—do you have suitable hills close to home? If not, then why not plan a weekend stay at a ski lodge?

Plan the trip so that experts in the crew will instruct the novices. Better still—have the experts and novices both get instructions from a professional.

Include cross-country, downhill and slalom races to determine the crew champ.

Skating—plan a skating night for your families and include Mom, Dad and all the brothers and sisters—and the girl friends.

Make it a carnival and include contests for best costumes, races by age groups, waltz contests, broomball games (Dads versus Rovers), a dance on ice and, of course, a feed.

Snow-shoeing

How many basic styles of snow-shoes are there? What is the history of the snow-shoe? How are they made?

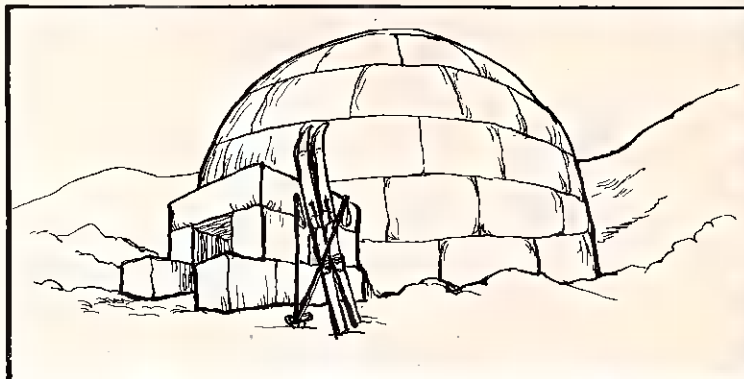
Research the subject as a crew quest. Encourage Rovers to each make a pair. Then—use them!

Try winter hikes, keeping them short to start with. Later, try cross-country races.

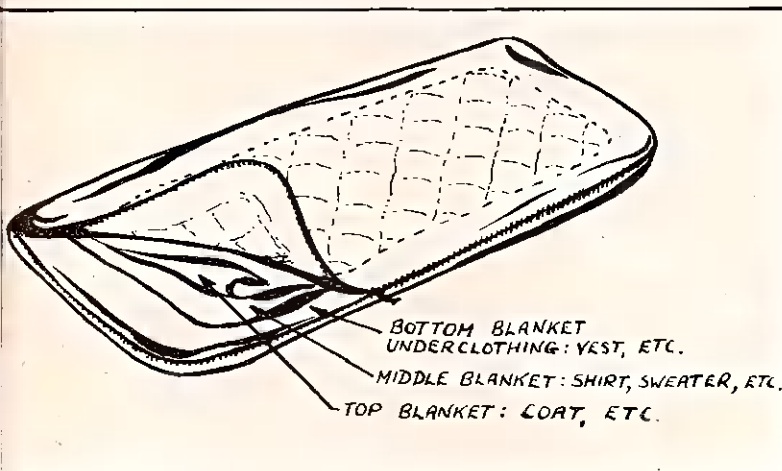
Remember that winter can be a long, cold, dreary place until you really venture out into it. Then you will find that it is wonderful for many activities.

Snow Venture

It's no venture when you do winter Scouting in a basement hall - it's snow venture when you do it outdoors. How does your troop have it - no venture or snow venture?

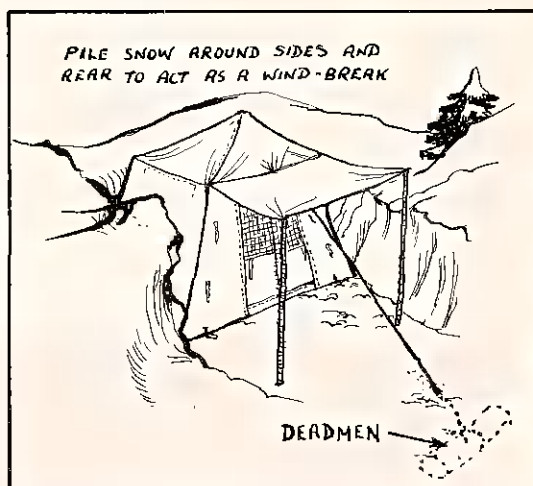


IGLOO — Building an igloo is not impossible in a large portion of Canada. Building an igloo requires hard packed, wind-swept snow. The closest that we can come in many areas is making large snow balls and cutting them into blocks. Proper method of laying blocks is a series of circular spirals which increase in angle with the top block acting as a keystone. A large snow knife is essential.

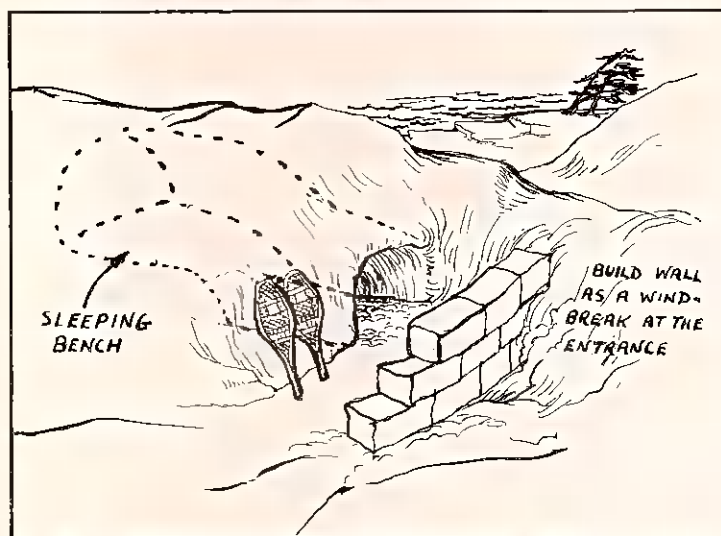


SLEEPING BAG — Is your present sleeping bag only useful in the summer? It has been found that a flannelette blanket, a couple of light bags and a canvas cover is warmer than the same weight in one bag. It also allows you to place clothing between various layers to make dressing in the morning a much more pleasant task.

TENTING — When using a single tent, bank the sides with snow. Use deadmen - logs buried in packed snow - to anchor the tent. Remember to leave some ventilation.

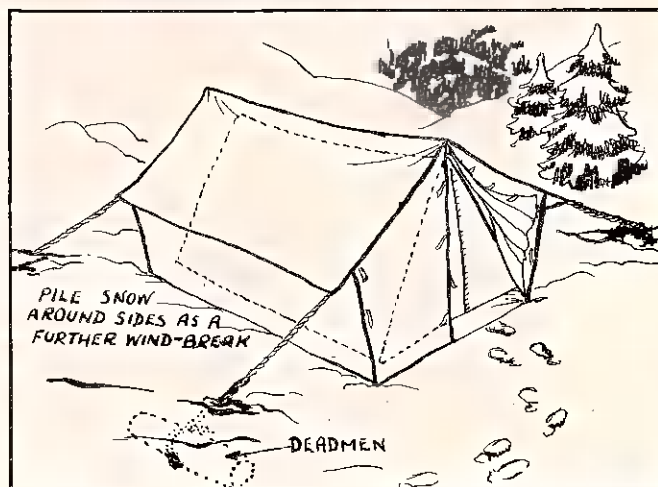


13



SNOWBANK SHELTER — Without canvas you can still be relatively comfortable. Make like a bear and den up. Make sure your sleeping couch is higher than the entrance. Warm air rises - cold air goes down. Use a bough bed to keep your sleeping bag off the snow. If you seal the entrance - leave a vent hole for air.

TENT-IN-A-TENT — This uses the same principle as storm windows. If you have two tents such as an 8' x 10' x 3' and a 10' x 12' x 3', erect the smaller tent inside the larger. The air space between the tents will ensure a warmer sleep.



JAN

PACK PROGRAM

Venture into Winter

Snow Moon

To the Indians, January was known as the Snow Moon. It is a time of clear chilly days and crisp cold evenings. To the north, the aurora borealis sparkles and flashes to cast its enchanting glow on those who watch. Take 10-15 minutes at the end of the pack meeting and have the Cubs assemble outside. Allow time for the northern lights to cast their spell. The following week, ask selected Cubs to report on the experience.

Snow Sculpture

January may be too early to have the type of snow required for making snowmen, snow forts, snow sculptures. If not, try this activity in February.

Building and manning a snow fort under a full moon is a special treat for any boy. It makes an exciting evening, especially if cocoa and cookies are provided at the end.

Snowmen and snow sculpture can be done as sixes and left up for the local youngsters to admire and imitate.

Pack ramble

Arrange for an afternoon ramble with another pack. Take along toboggans and skis or skates. Visit a pack in the country. End with a bean feed.

Ski exchange

If it isn't possible to take along all the pack to visit another pack, arrange to exchange one or more sixes. Let a parent look after the transportation.

Good turns

January is the time to be looking after bird-feeding stations, clearing snow off the steps of the homes of aged or ill people, helping younger kids to learn how to ski and skate, clearing away old Christmas trees, turning over extra toys to the children's hospitals, picking up books from the library for home-bound individuals and so on.

Team Player Badge

This is the time to have someone (group committee member, a parent, interested local inhabitant) talk to the boys about hockey and discuss the possibility of having a Cub hockey league leading to the earning of the Team Player Badge.



Winter works project: This is a good season to re-decorate the lair. These Ottawa Cubs will have new lair curtains by spring. What about your pack? Lalonde photo

Winter Carnival

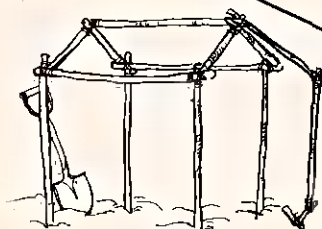
Venture into winter with your pack! Make it a gala event and hold a Winter Carnival. Dress up for the occasion - habitant style - and wind it up with a feed. Use the following ideas or develop your own. Make Winter days become fun days!



HABITANT CLOTHING — Toques, winter jackets, bright sashes, heavy stockings with pants tucked in, rubbers and some leather thongs can create a reasonable facsimile of habitant dress.

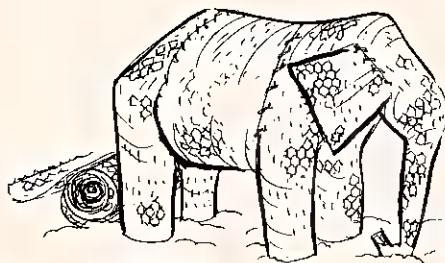


TOBOGGANING — Round up all the available toboggans. Include races - downhill and cross country. Allow time for just having fun with the toboggans.

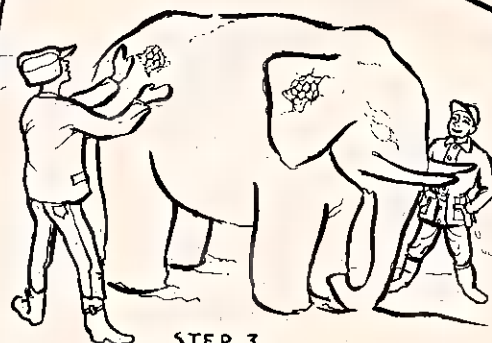


STEP 1.

SNOW SCULPTURE — Hold a six competition in snow sculpture! Remember that animals with legs require a frame to support the weight. Rough steps are shown above. 1. Use wooden poles for basic support. 2. Add wire screening or mesh to fill out basic shape. 3. Finish by adding snow to frame. Why an elephant? Just to keep up to those elephant jokes!



STEP 2.



STEP 3.



SKATING — Hockey, races or broomball can all be used in the Winter Carnival. Make sure every boy has the opportunity to participate.

Venture Into Winter

Now is the time for you Scouters to ask yourselves what the troop is doing to give meaning to this theme. For instance, has the court of honour discussed the troop's winter program and does that program include outdoor activities? When we think of venturing into winter we think of doing things in the out-of-doors and of dealing with the elements.

Why not concentrate during January on getting the troop out-of-doors as much as possible.

Here are some thoughts that you and your court of honour might find useful:

First I would suggest a study of the 'Winter Scouting' handbook. This excellent booklet gives the complete know-how of winter camping and is full of the sort of information that a troop taking part in winter activities should know.

If you and your boys are inexperienced in living in the out-of-doors under winter conditions, do as the book suggests: don't be too ambitious. Start modestly with an overnight hike with a small group of the older boys. If you feel that even your older boys are not ready for an over-night hike, then I suggest that the court of honour organize a troop day-hike, cooking at least one meal outside. Each patrol could go by a

different route to a given point and decide on their method of travel, whether on skis or snowshoes. Naturally they would plan their own meal and travel fully self-contained. This would be an excellent preparation for longer and more adventurous winter trips. At the rendezvous, an excellent activity could be a snow sculpture competition. This would provide the boys with plenty of opportunity to display their initiative and ingenuity.

When planning winter hikes don't overlook the excellent opportunities which this activity offers for individual boys to practice the requirements for the winter Camping and Winter Sportsman Badges. Some of these requirements can also be used as a basis for patrol competition.

Another important winter activity for the troop that is unfortunately too frequently overlooked is the practice of the good turn. Winter is a time of the year when good turns are most necessary. Particularly those good turns for the disabled and the aged. Snow shovelling for these people is a great problem and a troop could perform a great community service by arranging to take care, on a rotating basis, of the snow shovelling for the aged and the disabled living in the vicinity.

Glen J. Luncy
Chief Executive



Canada's colourful district badges

part 34

Left: The 3rd Maple Leaf District consists of RCAF groups in the Zweibrücken area of Germany. The double bridge and the horse—a distinctive breed of that district—are silver and black on a pale blue ground. The rose represents the town's famous rose gardens.

Centre: The 5th Maple Leaf District is made up of groups

at the RCAF base in Metz, France. The badge's shape is that of the town of Metz and is colored black and white.

Right: The Red Patch Regional Badge, worn by all Canadian Scouts in the Soest, Werl, and Hemer districts of Europe—a brown beaver on a gold background, superimposed on a red patch lined with gold.

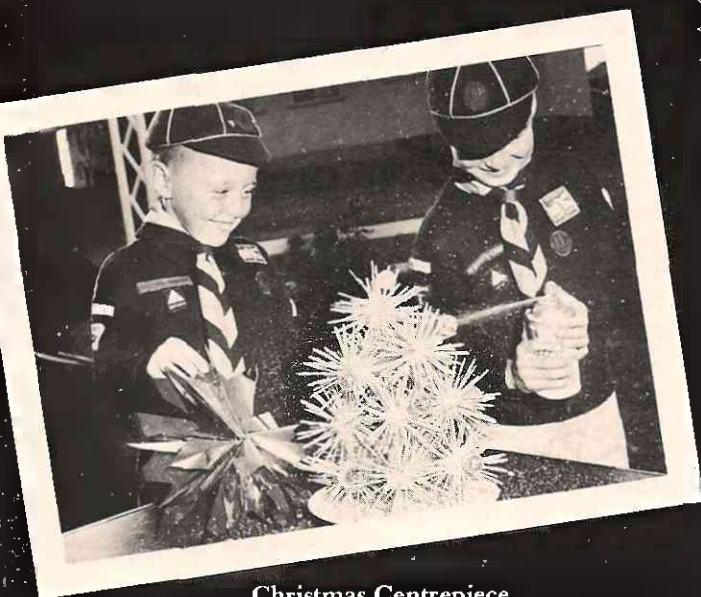
Do not write to any Scout office about badges or mailing lists to be used in making a collection of badges because they are unable to handle such requests.

Cub Christmas Crafts

by MONA AITKEN

Toothpick Christmas Tree

You'll need 13 styrofoam balls (1" in diameter) or cubes cut from styrofoam square blocks with corners sheared off. Two boxes tooth picks. Insert tooth picks at all angles of ball. Make 13 and pile 5, 4, 3, 1 to make tree. Spray with artificial snow. Add tiny Christmas ornaments if desired. For Cub project make tree smaller, using 4, 3, 1.



Christmas Centrepiece

On hike, find tree roots of interesting shape and in good condition. Brush well with brush and paint or spray with black flat paint. After dried, make a few holes with brace and bit. Decorate with pine, painted pine cones or artificial flowers and greenery.

Macaroni Wreaths

Make 2" wide circle of boxboard. Cover with tissue paper or Christmas foil wrap. Using two kinds of macaroni (large sea shells, spirals, wheels or bows), arrange a design around circle. Affix with Sew-fast or aeroplane glue (not mucilage). Spray with gold paint spray, with artificial snow, or paint with poster paint. At top, make loop for hanging.

Christmas Star

Make cardboard pattern of crown shape. Using colored construction paper, draw a large star by putting crown pattern on each side of a 3" square. (see figure 1) Cut four more single crowns, folding back on dotted lines and glue. (see figure 2) Then glue each of these four cone-shaped crowns to large star, meeting at the centre point, and extending up the middle of each crown; add glitter in glue if desired. Two complete Christmas stars adjoined back to back makes a fine mobile decoration.



FIG 1



FIG 2

Christmas Tree

Using cardboard, make a cone any height up to 24". Cover with silver foil. Cut 2" bands of pink crepe paper. Staple at top and twist evenly around cone and staple at lower edge. Repeat using silver Christmas rope, making sure rope rests over the pink crepe paper. Coloured construction paper in red or green may be used with contrasting bands and rope.



Coat Hanger Wreath

Bend coat hanger in circle. Cut polyethylene garment bags (from cleaners) in strips 4" x 1". Tie each one in thumb knot all around circle, pushing knots very close together. Add red ribbon or plastic bow to top. Pine cones or old Christmas ornaments may be fixed around circle.

1965.

ENTRY FORM

Boy Scouts of Canada

**.22 Rifle Competition
DRUMMOND TROPHY**Please enter.....
NAME

of.....Troop

for the competition for which I enclose 50 cents.

Send targets to.....
.....

Entry No.

Leave Blank

(Send this entry form together with
money order or cheque, payable to
Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box
3520, Stn. 'C', Ottawa 3, Ontario)

1965

ENTRY FORM

Boy Scouts of Canada

**.22 Rifle Competition
PEPSI-COLA TROPHY**

Please enter.....teams representing..... Troop

for the competition for which I enclose \$2.00 per team
amounting to \$.....

Strength of Unit.....Strength of Teams.....(1)

.....(2)

.....(3)

Send targets to.....
.....

Entry No.

Leave Blank

(Send this entry form together with
money order or cheque, payable to
Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box
3520, Stn. 'C', Ottawa 3, Ontario)**Drummond Trophy****CONDITIONS**

1. **Date:** January 1 to June 30, 1965. No entries will be accepted after April 10, 1965. Targets and score sheets must be sent in ten days after completion of each shoot. Targets postmarked after July 10 will not be accepted for the competition.

2. **Eligibility:** This competition is open to any registered boy member of a Scout troop in the Boy Scouts of Canada. Parental and group approval must be obtained to enter the competition.

3. **Entry Fees:** Fifty cents per competitor payable to the Boy Scouts of Canada. (If paid by cheque, include the exchange.)

4. **Entries:** Send entries to—

*Boy Scouts of Canada,
National Headquarters,
P.O. Box 3520, Station 'C',
Ottawa 3, Ontario.*

5. **Range Officer:** The range officer must be a responsible person, at least 21 years old, appointed by the group committee and acceptable to the officer commanding the range in use. He may be a member of the group.

6. **Witness:** In addition to the range officer, there shall be one witness who will be appointed by the group committee. He must be at least 21 years old and not a member of the group or the parent of a competitor.

7. **Distance:** The range officer and witness will personally measure the range (from the edge of the firing point closest to the targets to the face of the targets) to ensure that the distance is not less than sixty feet.

8. **Match Targets:** The standard D.C.R.A. 25-yard (1950) target. The target consists of five scoring diagrams and one sight diagram. Match targets are numbered and will be forwarded to teams on receipt of entry. These targets must not be used for practice and all competition targets must be accounted for on the score sheet for that particular shoot. Targets must be signed on the signature line *by the competitor before* he begins his score. Targets have boxes marked 'first shoot,' 'second shoot' and 'third shoot' and these boxes must be checked (V) when signed by the competitor.

9. **Rifle:** (a) The 'C' No. 7 .22 calibre rifle.

(b) Any .22 calibre sporting rifle.

Magazine rifles may be used but must be loaded singly.

10. **Sights:** As issued with above rifles, including apertures, with or without wind gauge, but not fitted with telescopes.

11. **Slings:** Slings may be used.

12. **Trigger Pull:** (a) Not less than five pounds for 'C' No. 7 .22 calibre.

(b) Not less than three pounds for sporting rifles.

13. **Position:** Prone. No artificial rest of any kind will be allowed.

14. **Ammunition:** Any .22 calibre long rifle ammunition may be used.

15. **Nature of Firing:** Deliberate.

16. Number of Rounds: Five sighting shots and ten scoring shots. Two shots will be fired at each of the scoring diagrams.

17. Coaching & Spotting: Coaching and spotting allowed. Competitors may also use their own binoculars or telescopes.

18. Scoring: Range officer will mark each target, estimating scores by visual means only.

The value of the shot will be determined by the edge of the hole nearest the centre of the target. When the shot touches a scoring ring, the higher value will be counted. Scores are to be entered in order of score on the proper score sheet. Targets are to be arranged in the order entered on the score sheet.

19. Returning Targets: Fill in the score sheet, front and back, Mail targets flat—do not roll, stick or seal. Targets and score sheets wrapped but not sealed will be accepted as 'printed matter' or parcel post. If the parcel is sealed, letter rate postage is charged.

20. Penalties: (a) A competitor who fires more than one target in a shoot will have his lowest score included in the team total.

(b) Unsigned target: The target cannot be accepted in the team total.

(c) (i) No allowance can be made for a shot after it has left the rifle.

(ii) If a competitor fires more than the prescribed number of shots on any one diagram, but not more than the prescribed number on the entire target, he will be penalized one point for each shot thus fired. A ten shot thus fired becomes a nine.

(iii) If a competitor fires more than the prescribed number of shots on any one target he will be credited with the required number of shots of lowest value, less one penalty point for each excessive shot.

Pepsi-Cola Trophy

CONDITIONS

Regulations are the same as for the Drummond Trophy with the following amendments or additions:

AMEND

Condition 3. Entry Fees: \$2 per team payable to the Boy Scouts of Canada. (If paid by cheque, add the exchange.)

ADD

Condition 21. Strength of Teams: The strength of teams will be not less than four and not more than eight members. When teams consist of five or more members, the score will comprise the highest four scores fired by members of that team. All scores will be counted in the event of teams comprising four members.

Condition 22. Number of Teams: Any number of teams may be entered by each troop.

Condition 23. Spares: No spares are allowed.

Condition 24. If a competitor is taking part in the Pepsi-Cola Trophy competition he can, on completion of a separate application, ask that his score be included in the Drummond Trophy competition at no extra charge. This must be done with the team application and not after shooting.

GAMES

ART GALLERY

Equipment: 15 to 20 pictures, taken from magazines, of well-known persons. A paper and pencil for each Scout.

Method: Pictures are numbered and tacked to wall of troop meeting room. Patrols in relay formation to start. On signal, Scouts number their paper from 1 to 20, then go around the room. They try to identify the people writing their names opposite correct number on their paper. To correct papers, let one patrol switch paper with another.

Scoring: Score a point for each picture correctly identified. Patrol with most points, wins.

Variation: Car Gallery: From magazines, get pictures of all the automobiles. Eliminate the trademarks with ink, number them, and display as above. The object of the game is to identify the makes of the cars shown.

FAMOUS VISITORS

Equipment: None.

Method: Patrols in patrol corners. Patrols are informed that they will receive a famous visitor shortly. They are to try to discover his identity by asking questions of him. Being able to understand English, but not able to speak it very well the famous visitor can understand all questions asked him, but can only answer 'yes' or 'no'. Leader informs other leaders that they are, for instance, Christopher Columbus. Leaders go to patrol corners. Patrols start questions.

Scoring: First to name visitor scores a point. Patrol with the most points wins.

Variations: Twenty Questions. Patrol tries to determine the identity of an object by questioning the leader. They are told only whether it is animal, vegetable or mineral. They may ask only twenty questions.

WHA' HOPPEN?

Equipment: none.

Method: On a winter hike in snow, find a trail of clear animal tracks. Gather the patrols around. Give them five minutes to deduce what happened. Each patrol leader, after patrol huddle, turns in short report.

Scoring: Most reasonable deduction wins.

WHAT ANIMALS?

Equipment: Sticks with gauze strips with patrol names written on them.

Method: Patrols are sent out in buddy teams to locate the tracks of as many different animals and birds as possible within a given area. Each set of tracks is marked with marker sticks. Within a certain time, buddy teams report back to patrol leader who in turn informs the game leader.

Scoring: Patrol finding greatest number of different tracks wins.



Tony Krier

Luxembourg Stampede?

In July this year 45 Canadian Scouts and Scouters attended the International Camp celebrating the 50th Anniversary of Scouting in Luxembourg.

During the activities they sponsored a Cowboy Day that included bull-dogging, wild cow milking, steer decorating, rope spinning and a special treat of flap-jacks. Pictured is the entrance to the Canadian camp site.



Galt Evening Reporter

Hi, Neighbour!

During an exchange visit of the 4th Cub Pack from St. Paul's United Church Preston, Ontario and the 125th Pack of Cub Scouts from the First Congregational Church of Cadillac, Michigan the boys visited historic Fort George and Queenston Heights where famous battles took place during the War of 1812.

American boys shouted "hurray!" when they learned that American soldiers captured the fort during the war, but it was the Canadian boys'

turn to cheer when they learned the British had recaptured it.

Shown above are two Cubs trying out a replica of the century old stocks at Fort George.

Mosque for Gilwell

Plans are in hand to build a small mosque for Scouts and Scouters of the Moslem faith who camp at Gilwell Park, the international training centre in England. Funds for the building will come from Moslem Scouts all over the world. The idea was first suggested to John Thurman, Camp Chief at Gilwell Park, when he was attending a conference in the far East. He hopes it will prove to all who visit Gilwell that "when we say - 'No matter to what creed the other may belong' - we do mean what we say."



Ren. W. Sculthorp

Jamboree-on-the-Air

During the 7th Jamboree-on-the-Air that took place on October 17-18, 1964 the Boy Scouts World Bureau station operating three transmitters at the National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of Canada in Ottawa made 390 contacts in twenty-one different countries, including stations in every Canadian province.

Among those contacted were six Eskimo Scouts at Ellesmere Island, Dr. Banai, a member of the Boy Scout World Committee in Teheran and Les Mitchell, the originator of Jamboree-on-the-Air, who was at the station operating from Brownsea Island, site of Baden-Powell's first Boy Scout Camp in 1907.

The inclusion of members of the Girl Guides added greatly to the interest taken in the event - particularly by the boys and girls!



Hello, Shirley!

The farm boys who make up the first Kinloss, Ontario Scout Troop, during a trip to Washington D.C., recently visited the farm equipment manufacturing division of Sperry Rand Corporation at New Holland, Pennsylvania.

They camped overnight in a big circus size tent and toured a modern baler assembly plant, inspected baling machines and forage harvesters and had a tour through the Lancaster County "Pennsylvania Dutch" farm area.

Some of the boys are shown above meeting a model of "Shirley," a real 5,300-pound circus elephant once used to prove the ruggedness of New Holland spreaders.



Simpson's Studio

Totem Lore

At a show of handicrafts at the 2nd New Brunswick Jamboree, Mickey Walker (left) of Alberni, B.C. describes to Brian Douglas of St. Marys, Ontario the detail of a totem hand carved by Indians at a British Columbia residential school.



letters to the editor



Gilwell notes and knots

The latest notes on uniform . . . (state) that the Gilwell neckerchief may now be worn at all times.

Furthermore, a shoulder knot to recognize holders of the Wood Badge is the most senseless thing I can think of.

Nora M. Squires
District Cubmaster
North Surrey, B.C.

I fully agree with Mr. Leonard McKenna that we should have some other identification worn on our uniform other than the Wood Badge to show we are Gilwell Scouters. There are only a couple of times a year that I am allowed to wear my Gilwell Scarf . . . (and I'd appreciate) something appropriate like Mr. McKenna mentioned.

Mary Taylor
Cubmaster
Alberni, B.C.

UNICEF

Every friend of UNICEF was both delighted and encouraged by the UNICEF insert in your August-September issue.

The UNICEF exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition was daily staffed by members of national organizations, . . . (with) four Scouts on Youth Day. The boys were so competent, so pleasant to visitors and so tidy that we were left with an enhanced admiration for the Boy Scouts of Canada.

Kate Aitken
Chairman
National UNICEF Hallows'een Committee

Smoking and Health

The October issue . . . with its powerful message on the subject of leadership by example in the matter of smoking and health . . . is squarely on target, supporting the significant contribution made by the medical profession. Not only have the doctors provided some heartening statistics from studies made of their own smoking habits since the relationship between cigarettes and disease has been established; attendance at their large meetings, such as the annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association, provides a preview of the future we are shooting towards. Decisions arrived at in 'smoke-filled rooms' are no longer the norm with this group.

The meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee on Smoking and Health in the latter part of September strongly indicated that the spearhead of future advance will be the age group to whom your publications speak. It encourages everyone here to encounter the spontaneous action you have been taking, and I think it is inevitable that we will shortly see a massive, co-ordinated effort in Canada by all who have conviction of the need.

Harvey W. Adams
Director Information Services
Department of National Health and Welfare

MORE BOOKS FOR SCOUTS

Scouter Eckersley has asked (*The Scout Leader*, Sept Aug, 1964) what is the solution to a lack of Scouting books in public libraries. This situation was present at the RCAF Station, Greenwood, Nova Scotia, a few years ago. The station library . . . had no Scouting books. The local group committee voted to buy approximately \$25 worth of books, and to donate them to the library.

These books were quite graciously received by the library authorities, who

provided a special shelf for them.

J. L. Barrett
Acting Scoutmaster
Port Perry, Ont.

Dangerous bathtubs?

It is wonderful to hear that new statistics show that shooting accidents in 1963 have decreased by 50% over 1960. Yes, even with the ever-growing number of shooters, the 'Hunter Safety Program' is paying tremendous dividends.

Our Scout program desperately needs to provide adventure, fun, a challenge to self-improvement, appreciation of God's nature and a respect for the rights of others. Now a program including firearm safety talks, actual practice, and field hunts is an excellent source of . . . (these) needs.

Always remember . . . shooting sports remain among the best and most popular for . . . (those) who enjoy active participation activities. The latest percentage statistics prove that you have more chance of drowning in your bathtub than being killed in an accident involving a firearm.

Jack Davidson
District Scoutmaster
Peterborough, Ontario.

Correspondents are requested to indicate their rank or position of service in Scouting (e.g., Cubmaster, Assistant Scoutmaster, Group Committeeman, etc.). This will enable readers to better appreciate the writer's viewpoint.

Views expressed are those of the writers. They do not necessarily reflect the policy of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of Canada. The Editors reserve the right to edit letters for reasons of space or clarity. The Programme and Uniform Sub-Committee receives copies of all correspondence relating to its work.

CANOE TRIPS
ALGONQUIN PARK
ONTARIO

Complete Outfitting Service & Base for Canoe Trips in Alg. Park; 2100 Lakes in 3000 Sq. Miles of Wilderness Area; 3 hr. drive from Toronto; Special Rates for Scouts & Groups; Open May 1- Oct. 15; Write: ALGONQUIN OUTFITTERS, Box 5, Oxtongue Lake, Ontario.



Science for Camp and Counselor by William T. Harty. 320 pages. G. R. Welch Company Limited. \$10.95

Each of the 117 do-it-yourself projects has been carefully selected to avoid having to use complicated equipment or expensive materials. Each project has been tested over a period of several years with boys and girls. And none of the projects are too complicated for even the rawest tiro. Take binary mathematics, for example. That's the language of computers, of this generation's new breed of mathematicians and of a surprising number of schoolchildren. The book tells you how to make a simple thing-a-ma-jig (time required: 7 minutes, we found) for translating any number into its binary equivalent, which you then use on a simple-to-make two-bead abacus.

If it sounds like a snap, that's because the book makes it so.

If you think ten dollars is too much for your pocketbook, then try to talk your librarian into it. Just lean over her desk, look deeply into her eyes and whisper soft and low, 'How would you like to learn how to make star charts out of used-up corn flakes boxes, and rockets out of mousetraps? Hmmm?

That should get you somewhere.

The Mighty Hercules by Martin Caidin. 183 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$4.35

This book gives the reader a whole new understanding and appreciation of the knowledge, skill and team effort re-

quired in the use of one of the world's most versatile aircraft, the Hercules transport which is used to drop tanks, trucks, bulldozers and other supplies that may be needed anywhere in the world on short notice.

Every Cub and Scout interested in air travel will enjoy this fascinating and well-illustrated book.

Lone Wolf by Kevin McGarry. 171 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$1.35

The Hurricane Hunters by Kevin McGarry. 183 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$1.35

The fun-loving Plover Patrol of the British Boy Scouts makes its appearance in these first volumes of a new series. Each book contains a fast-moving adventure story that not only entertains but instructs its readers as well.

The characters and incidents that the author describes in weaving his stories are those that most boys will recognize as belonging to their own special world.

Aside from a few local terms which may be too far out for North American readers, Canadian Scouts will find exciting up-to-date reading here.

The Good Soldier by D. J. Goodspeed. 156 pages. The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd. \$2.50

This newest edition in the Great Stories of Canada Series presents an authoritative and inspiring story of Isaac Brock, the courageous and intelligent officer who was largely responsible for saving Upper Canada from conquest

by United States forces in the early part of the War of 1812.

In describing some of Brock's early exploits in Europe and the West Indies the story shows how the man gained a reputation as a well-liked, hard-working and high principled officer.

There is plenty of fascinating detail and excitement in this record of Brock's early exploits in Europe, his work in preparing both Upper and Lower Canada for the struggle he knew would come, his alliance with the Indian chief Tecumseh, his capture of Fort Detroit, and finally, the memorable Battle of Queenston Heights.

The Double Knights by James McNeill. 128 pages. Oxford University Press. \$3.50

This is a perfectly delightful collection of seventeen unfamiliar folk tales, each from a different country and each containing some of the wild adventure, supernatural magic and light-hearted humor that fill the dreams of youngsters.

The stories are particularly well-written. They not only tell a good story but they also tell something of the country in which each story takes place. New words and new customs enrich the colorful background of each tale.

This would make a fine gift for a reader or storyteller and would long be treasured by young and old alike.

Fun With Ropes and Spars by John Thurman. 127 pages. Copp Clark Publishing Co. Ltd. \$2.50



The St. Catharines Standard

BOOKS

Tremendously popular since it first appeared in 1956, this book now appears in a new durable handy size. As well as containing instructions and diagrams on how to build such things as rafts, bridges, towers and gateways, the book has valuable sections on preparation and care of equipment.

Every Scout troop should have a copy available from Supply Services to its patrols.

The Parachute by James R. Greenwood. 184 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$4.34

The interesting historical background to the fascinating (and fast growing!) sport of skydiving takes the reader from the hair-raising experiments of the balloonists and parachutists of the 17th and 18th centuries through the stages of parachute development during the two World Wars and up to today's use of the great silk canopy by astronauts returning to earth.

It is a story that will thrill anyone who likes sport and aviation adventure.

A Second Book Of Canadian Animals by Charles Paul May. 109 pages. The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd. \$2.95

The appearance, habitat, eating habits and family life of twenty-six animals ranging in size from the Masked Shrew to the Bowhead Whale are described in interesting detail for young readers.

Each animal is shown as a baby and as an adult in the excellent drawings by well-known Canadian artist John Crosby.

The Story of the Earth's Magnetic Field by Germaine Beiser. 128 pages. Clarke, Irwin & Co. Ltd. \$4.35

This is a fine introductory text for boys and young men who are interested in electronics or space travel. The discovery of the Van Allen radiation belt around the earth's atmosphere has emphasized the need for understanding the physical phenomenon we know as magnetism about the earth.

The book gives a good historical background and clearly describes the characteristics of magnetism, electromagnetism, cosmic rays and hydromagnetism.

The Children of the Wind by René Guillot. 160 pages. Oxford University Press. \$3.00

This is a selection of twenty-three beautiful tales of the African jungle that are set in a mystical time when men, birds, animals, trees and even the wind and rain talked with each other.

The brilliant descriptive powers of the author make each story a refreshing reading experience.

The book would make an excellent gift for boys and girls and would be a valuable addition to a storyteller's library.

Lake of the Yellow Water by Jack A. Guest. 152 pages. Thomas Allen Ltd. \$3.50

This is the second adventure story about Jim Paine, a Scout who lives in a town in northwest Quebec. It is an

exciting record of how a strong friendship grows between two boys and how this friendship is tested against a background of prejudice. The climax of the story is a thrilling account of how the two youths struggle to survive the onslaught of winter when they find themselves deep in the bush with little or no equipment.

Wonders of Animal Migration by Jacquelyn Berrill. 96 pages. Dodd, Mead & Company (Canada) Ltd. \$3.75

Each year many species of birds, insects, animals and fish take part in their migratory travels that may take them along routes many thousands of miles long. How do they do it? Do they have a mysterious sense?

The author explains clearly and briefly to her young readers what is now known about this intriguing natural phenomenon and illustrates her text with very good drawings and diagrams.

Mystery Guest at Left End by Beman Lord. 63 pages. Oxford University Press. \$3.50

What happens when the girl next door joins your football team? This is a real thriller for very young (6-10) sports-minded boys and girls.

Unless otherwise indicated, these books are not available through the Boy Scouts of Canada Supply Services.

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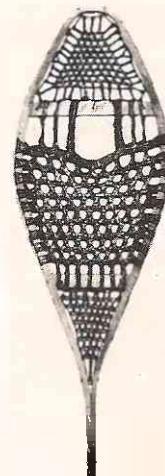
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