

the scout leader

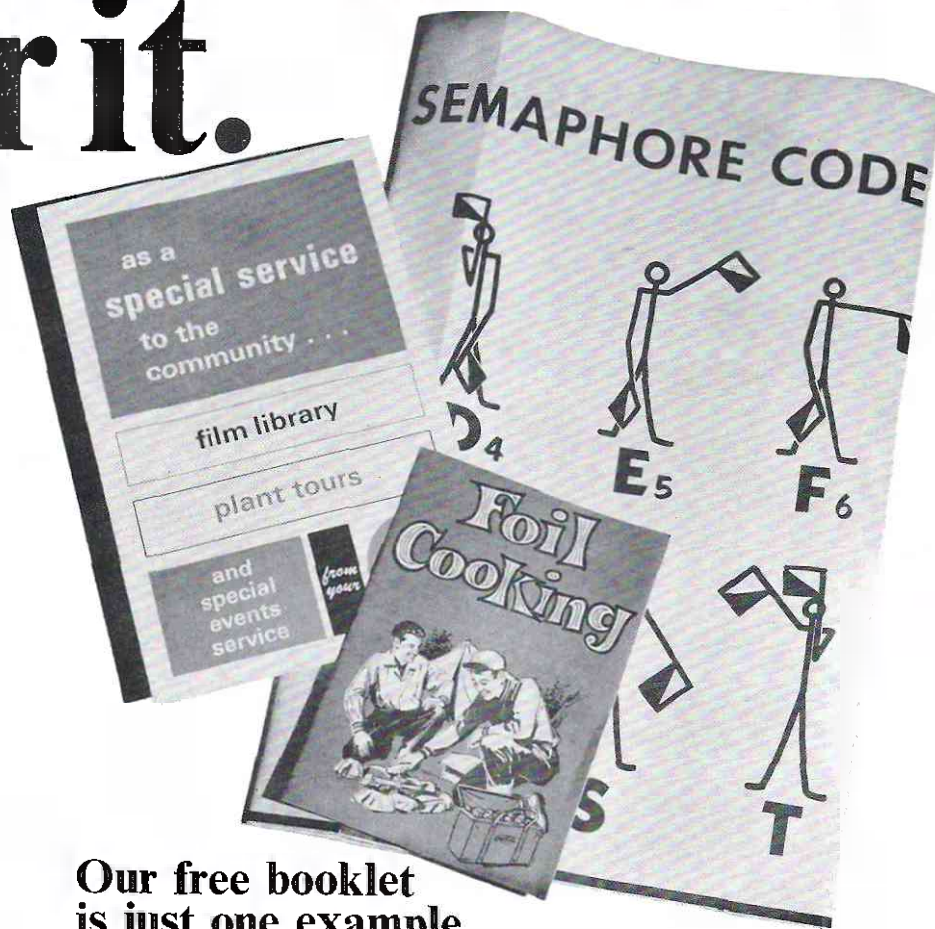
VOLUME 46 NO 3

NOVEMBER 1968

page 20



Your group's got a lot going for it.



Our free booklet is just one example.

'Cooking in Foil' is a handy pocket size. Shows you how to be a cook-out whiz. And it's yours for the asking.

There's more. Free signalling charts with all the semaphore and morse signals. A film library you can borrow from, with interesting subjects like water-skiing, football, baseball, Africa's Big Game, etc.

It's easy to get these items. Just contact your bottler of Coca-Cola.

Ask him about his special events' service, too. His refreshment facilities. And how he'll arrange a bottling plant tour that's the ideal way to show you modern, hygienic automation today.

All it takes is a phone call or note to your local Bottler of Coca-Cola.



COCA-COLA IS A REGISTERED TRADE MARK WHICH IDENTIFIES ONLY THE PRODUCT OF COCA-COLA LTD.

The Scout Leader

For all adults affiliated with the Boy Scouts of Canada to inform, instruct and inspire about the Cub, Scout, Venturer and Rover Scout Programs.

Officers and Staff

Chief Scout
HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
ROLAND MICHENER, C.C., C.D.

Deputy Chief Scout
AIR VICE-MARSHAL
JAMES B. HARVEY, A.F.C., C.D.

Chief Executive
J. PERCY ROSS

Director of Publication Services
SYDNEY YOUNG

Editor
JAMES F. MACKIE

Assistant Editor
CARLO PRINSKY

Contents for November

- 15 Contest Winners
- 9 Games
- 4 How To Talk With a Boy
- 20 Jamboree in the Midnight Sun
- 11 Program Centre
- 19 Scouting With the Handicapped
- 15 Supply Services News
- 9 Songs
- 16 Sport of Orienteering, The
- 3 Tell the People
- 6 We Want You to Meet...

THE SCOUT LEADER is published monthly, except for the combined issues of June-July and August-September, by the National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada. Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for Payment of Postage in Cash. THE SCOUT LEADER is sent to Cubmasters, Scoutmasters, Venturer Advisors, and Rover Scout Leaders as part of their registration. They should direct address changes and inquiry on mail service to the Scout council office where they are registered.

To all others, subscription rate in Canada - \$1.00 per year; outside Canada - \$1.50 per year. Address subscriptions, manuscripts, advertising and other correspondence to National Council, Boy Scouts of Canada, P.O. Box 5151, Stn. F., Ottawa 5, Canada.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. To avoid missing copies, please send your change of address at least six weeks before you move, to the above address, giving us both your old and new address and an address label from one of your copies.

ADVERTISING POLICY

The policy of the Boy Scouts of Canada prohibits selling in the uniform or in the name of the Boy Scouts of Canada unless the product or service offered for sale has been approved by the National Executive Committee.

The selling of any product must be done on its own merits. The advertisement of any product or service does not indicate approval by the National Executive Committee unless so stated.

Certain advertising in THE SCOUT LEADER may contain offers of sales plans for individuals.

The Boy Scouts of Canada does not assume any responsibility by warranty or otherwise with respect to the products offered in advertisements in the magazine. However, to the best of our knowledge, the value of such products is commensurate with the selling prices suggested. All advertisers in this magazine are familiar with the official policies of the Boy Scouts of Canada and have indicated their willingness to abide by them.

Anyone receiving information or literature in conflict with these policies should immediately notify the director of Publication Services, P.O. Box 5151, Postal Station F., Ottawa 5, Ont.



...through company publications, also referred to as "house organs" and company magazines. There are a great many of these in Canada.

These publications range in size and format from a single-folded bulletin sent to the homes of employees of one company to multi-paged magazines printed on glossy paper and sent to thousands of people.

Their editors are always on the lookout for good stories and especially for items related to the company and employees.

Possible articles about Scouting could focus on sons of employees, adults active in Scouting, tours of company facilities, training given by the company or sponsorship of Venturer companies.

Our major problem is to locate these magazines. While many are listed - some are not. Do two things when you find a company publication. First, send a copy of it to Relationships and Information Services so that national stories can be sent to the editor. Second, contact the editor about local stories which might interest him.

Get to know the editor of the magazine and check with him about his needs. Lead times, time from writing to actual mailing, will vary considerably - up to three months is required by some publications. Fit your material to the season. Many publications operate on tight budgets, so you'll be a friend if you can provide good pictures that such publications can use.

Invite the editor to go with you to a summer camp or other Scouting function that involves his people or field of interest. Make sure you consider them as well as other media personnel.

The magazine editors are skilled in communication. Who knows - they may even play a role on your local P. R. committee. ■

How to talk with a boy



by DONALD L. PETERS,
Member-at-Large, Board of Governors,
American School Counselor Association.

Adapted from Scouting magazine, B.S.A.

Counseling with boys on their problems is a ticklish but rewarding task faced by their leaders. Knowing how makes it less ticklish more rewarding.
PART II will follow next month.

4

"I'm kind of sorry I took up smoking, you know?"

The thirteen-year-old hefted a pack of cigarettes in one hand and pushed back a long strand of black hair with the other. "There's all this talk about it being lousy on your health, lung cancer and all."

"But you do?" asked the man, interested, but not in the least ruffled by the boy's smoking.

"Smoke? Yeah."

"Why?"

"Thing to do, I guess. I mean, the guys I run with do. Kind of required, you know?"

Still in an easy-going conversational tone, the man said, "I always hate to see that."

"Smoking?"

"No, I don't like to see a guy get pushed around."

The boy scowled, studying the man.

"I mean, so a guy smokes," said the man. "So it's his business. But is this supposed to make him a big man or something? What's it to him if someone else wants to play it smart and not smoke? It rubs me whenever I see somebody being pushed into doing something he doesn't want to do."

"Look, nobody pushes me around," said the boy.

The man shrugged, and they talked of other things. (Later, the boy stopped smoking.)

"If you try to preach to them what you consider elevating matter, you won't catch them. Any obvious 'goody-goody' will scare away the ones you want to

get hold of." So wrote Baden-Powell shortly before the First World War. Sound words then - and now!

Scouters are counselors

From the beginning, Scouters have been counselors of boys. But now in the age of specialization, with professionally trained counselors, social workers, and psychotherapists, there may be a tendency to hold back and let the "experts" take over.

This is ridiculous! These specialists will no more replace Scouters than they will parents, and they have no desire to do so. In fact, their research has proved and re-proved how important a sound boy-man talking relationship can be in the life of a boy.

Of course, this boy-man relationship is nothing to be taken lightly. There are complications and there are cautions to be observed.

For one thing, no two kids are the same. Take the matter of maturity. I recall a fourteen-year-old who approached me at a Montana Scout camp one afternoon. He had problems, and he wanted to talk. We fished our way around a lake while he felt me out, seeing how much of what he was telling me I could accept and understand.

A little at a time, he let me know there were things he had been doing of which he was ashamed. He told me he couldn't seem to exercise control. Jumbled in along with this were vague references to "girl problems." He told me he was in serious trouble with a girl friend.

Needless to say, I was wondering what kind of a fix this lad had gotten himself into. Fortunately, I didn't ask any pointed questions. I just let him talk, showing interest but no shock, and certainly no condemnation.

Finally, he mustered the courage to tell me he

picked his nose - knew it was a nasty habit but couldn't stop.

As for the girls, he had dated a few, and for the life of him, he couldn't figure out what his buddies saw in going out with them. "You just spend your money twice as fast," he said. His most urgent problem was that he had run into a neighborhood girl with his bicycle, and her father thought he had done it on purpose.

Now these were serious problems to this boy, but as I said, kids are different. A boy's age may not match his physical development and emotional maturity. Yet regardless of their many differences, boys have much in common. Several proved suggestions apply when counseling with any of them.

Modern counseling recognizes that normal development of the human personality is often hampered by feelings of threat and fear. Many people keep their greatest problems to themselves, never seeking help, because they fear they will be punished or laughed at or merely not understood. Others, like the boy who picked his nose, magnify some problems out of all sensible proportions. Many keep things shut up inside for the lack of a trusted friend and a confidential setting.

"I've been trying to catch you alone for days," youngsters too often tell me. "I didn't want to talk with all those other people around."

Also as any Scouter knows, when boys want to talk about personal problems, they need to get away from the pressures of the gang, where they can talk freely and get to know themselves. A professional counselor considers a private office an absolute necessity. The Scouter may substitute the distances available in the forest, the troop room, his living room, or his business office, but the principle is the same.

Accept the boy

Nothing can do more for the boys with whom you talk than your acceptance of them. Until the boys come to feel that you accept them - care for them, not merely tolerate them - you will be severely limited in what you can do. Sometimes this isn't easy. But for the Scouter who wants to help boys, it is a must.

The boys who are the hardest to accept are the ones who need acceptance the most. Such youngsters have a feeling of rejection woven through all their other problems. For example, one Scouter I know tells of how he came into Scouting in Lincoln, Nebraska: "I was thirteen and thought I was 'too old for Scouting.' I had been picked up by the police a few times, and I had no ambition to be one of those sissy Scouts. A buddy of mine bulldozed me into going to his 'crummy Scout meeting.'

"I don't remember what we did at the meeting - played a few games, I guess. But I do remember

how everybody made me feel welcome. The Scoutmaster had a few words with me, and every boy in the troop came up to me, at one time or another, introduced himself, and said he hoped I joined. They made me feel accepted, that I belonged. And I've belonged ever since."

Acceptance of a boy doesn't mean giving approval of everything he does and says, of course. Just what is acceptable behavior in Scouts and what is not is repeatedly defined in the course of the Scouting program.

Acceptance does mean an interest in the boy and a willingness to listen to his point of view. It means trying to understand his point of view, accepting it as worthy of consideration.

The boy's point of view is the beginning of any sound boy-man relationship. This tells where the boy is in his thinking.

When a boy is explaining his problems, when he is telling you how he feels, when he is cursing the world and its "unfairness," and when he is searching his soul for answers - these are times to listen, not to jump to conclusions or interrupt with pat answers.

Often, he merely needs a chance to "unwind" verbally. Until he has done this, he may not be able to face facts. In my work, for example, it is common to have a youngster come into my office, raging because of some "unfairness" of a teacher or parent. Then, having talked it out, with almost nothing said on my part, he concludes, "Oh, she's not so bad, really, I guess," and half smiling, "I had it coming, I suppose."

In these explosive situations, if I had merely told him he was wrong and argued with him, he would have felt forced to throw up defenses against my arguments and might never have been able to see the obvious truths.

Often, too, when given enough time, the boy comes up with better answers than we could give him, if we will only have the patience to listen.

Avoid advice-giving

Some boys resent suggestions. Others may accept them far too readily, never wanting to stand on their own two feet. But all boys should have the opportunity to make their own decisions, especially when it comes to their personal problems.

Be straightforward, of course. Answer questions as they are asked. Don't bluff. When you don't know, admit you don't - setting an example for the boy that there is no shame in not knowing all the answers.

Personal references and examples from your own experiences can be of value if prefaced by "for what it's worth," or in some other way offered as just a suggestion and not as infallible advice. What

Continued on page 22

WE WANT YOU TO MEET ...The Provincial Commissioners Part II

6

In the October issue of *The Scout Leader* we introduced you to five of the provincial commissioners of Canada. We conclude this two part "personalities in Canadian Scouting" series with the remaining five p.c.'s, from Ontario to British Columbia.



A native of Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A., Wally Denny was a boy member of the Boy Scouts of America.

A graduate of Purdue University in Mechanical Engineering, his hobbies include flying, photography, golf, hi-fi and spoiling his nine grandchildren.

In 1966 he retired as vice-president and director of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited after a thirty-six year association.

Mr. Denny has had a long connection with Scouting as an adult worker. He joined the Toronto executive in 1952 and after holding a number of offices was elected president in 1960. He joined the Ontario provincial executive in 1956 and relinquished the office of vice-president in 1966 to become provincial commissioner. He is a member of the National Finance Committee.

Both Mr. Denny and his wife are private flying enthusiasts, having multi-engine, land and sea commercial licenses with first class instrument ratings. They have visited most of Canada in their twin-engine Piper Aztec, as well as the United States, Mexico, Guatemala and the Caribbean Islands to Trinidad. They are currently planning a South American tour for 1969.

A. W. Denny
Ontario





Even at the tender age of six, Jack Stewart was interested in Scouting and it was this interest that led him to make an early entry into the Movement with the Holy Trinity pack in Winnipeg. He isn't telling how he managed to do it but whether it was a lenient Cubmaster or he used the prerogative usually reserved for ladies on the subject of age, he made it and has been an enthusiastic supporter ever since.

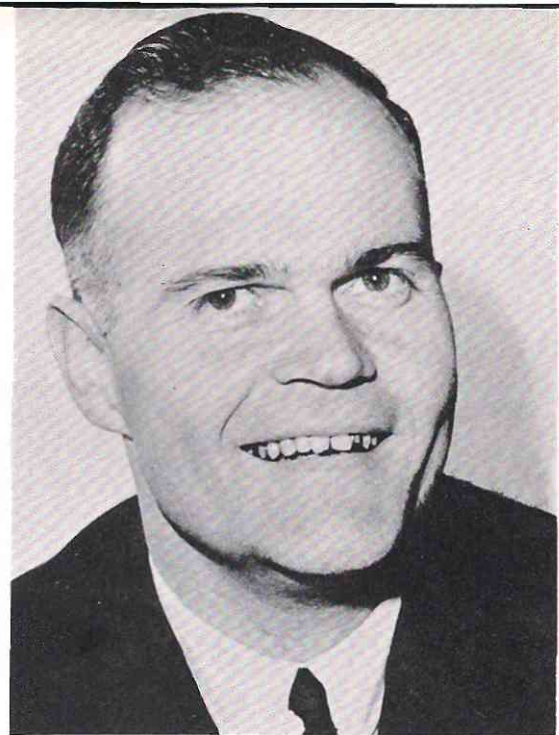
Over the years Jack has worked in Scouting in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in addition to being a Cubmaster and Scoutmaster, was president of the Regina District Council.

He was awarded the Long Service Medal in 1942, Silver Acorn in 1959, attended the 8th and 12th World Jamborees and a National Training the Team Course.

Besides his interest in Scouting, curling, and golf, Jack is a Mason, Scottish Rite and a Shriner; past president, Gyro Club; elder, United Church and a DeMolay advisor.

Married with two children, he makes his home in Winnipeg and is employed with Canadian Pacific Railway.

Jack C. Stewart
Manitoba



As a boy, Don Laing seems to have had two main interests - Scouting and army-cadet work. Joining the Movement in 1941 as a Cub, he went on to be a King's Scout with Gold Cord and Bushman's Thong. In Rovers, he was bandmaster of his crew for two years and Rover mate and at the same time Cubmaster of the 1st Weston (Ontario) Pack.

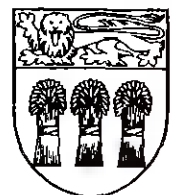
In high school, he was cadet lieutenant-colonel in charge of the Weston Battalion and in 1951 as a master cadet, was chosen to attend the National Camp at Banff where he was cadet officer commanding.

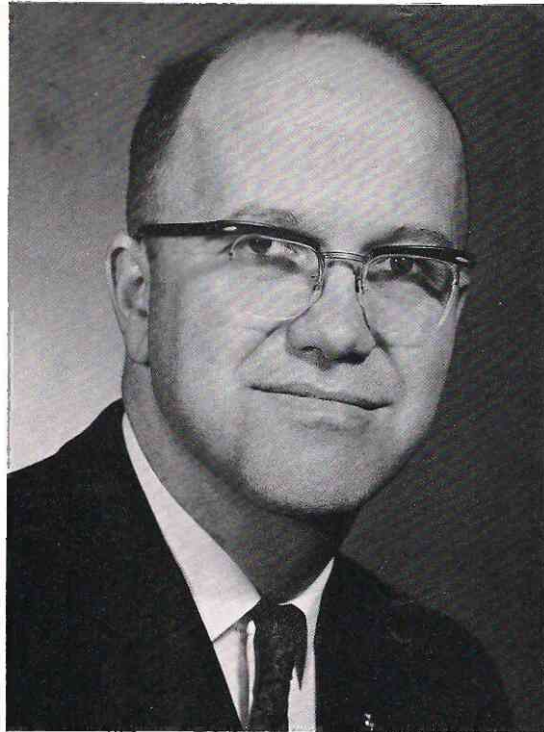
He graduated with a major in Hebrew with his Bachelor of Arts degree from Victoria College, Toronto and the following year took first year Theology at Emmanuel College, Toronto. In the summer of 1955, he "went west" as a summer student missionary in Hazlet, Saskatchewan and there met Margaret Sloan who became Mrs. Laing in 1956. They have three children.

Completing his training at St. Andrew's College in Saskatoon in 1958, he graduated with a Bachelor of Divinity degree.

Now minister of Rosemount United Church in Regina, Don has continued his interest in Scouting over the years in active leadership roles and was appointed provincial commissioner in 1962.

Rev. Donald W. Laing
Saskatchewan





A man of many interests, the new provincial commissioner of Alberta is a photographer, ham radio operator, sculptor, skier and sailing enthusiast.

Martin Winning and his wife Fay live with their two sons, ages seven and thirteen, in Calgary where he is chief gas engineer with Shell Canada Limited.

8 He holds a Ph.D in Chemical Engineering and is an elder of the United Church of Canada.

Association with Scouting began in 1935 when he joined a Wolf Cub pack. Since that time he has been a Scout, assistant Cubmaster, Cubmaster, assistant Scoutmaster, district commissioner, deputy regional commissioner in Calgary and in 1968 was appointed provincial commissioner for Alberta.

During the war, Mr. Winning saw service, like two of his fellow provincial commissioners, with the Royal Canadian Navy Volunteer Reserve.

He holds the Long Service Medal and fifteen-year pin and an Honourable Charge as assistant deputy camp chief.

Martin D. Winning
Alberta



British Columbia's provincial commissioner, Gordon Crane, is a food plant manager for Interprovincial Co-op Ltd., and makes his home in North Vancouver.

Married with one son and three daughters, he has had a long interest in Scouting that began in a Wolf Cub pack in Saskatoon and continued in Vancouver as a Scout, assistant Scoutmaster, Scoutmaster, district commissioner, regional vice-president and finally provincial commissioner for the province of British Columbia.

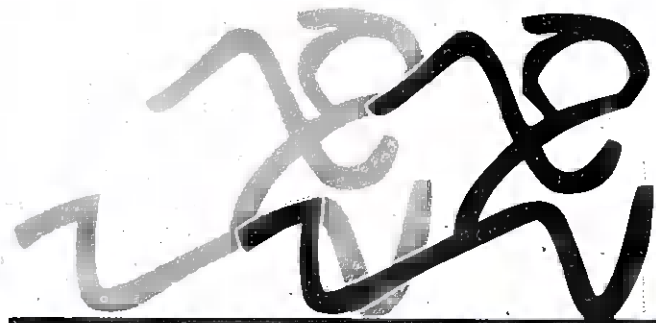
Gordon has attended two jamborees: he was assistant leader of the Canadian Contingent to the 1955 Pan-Pacific Jamboree held near Melbourne, Australia and in 1966 was director of program for the very successful 1st British Columbia Provincial Jamboree.

Gordon holds the Troop Wood Badge, Long Service Medal, Medal of Merit and the Silver Acorn.

Besides Scouting, his hobbies include photography and family camping. He is a member of the Masonic order and the United Church of Canada.

Gordon W. Crane
British Columbia





ACTION GAMES

Here are some more songs that Cubs and Scouts enjoy singing. Your Cubs especially should find it fun to act out the first two songs as they sing. We're running out of material again, and urge you to share any popular songs of your troop or pack by sending them along to us.

Important: Words or music of copyrighted songs cannot be published in this series, however, we believe that there are many others that can be shared.

Our games this month, all based on an imaginary voyage in space, are especially suitable for Cubs. They are taken from an Australian Scouting magazine, *The Victorian Scout*.

DOWN AT THE STATION

- Down at the station, early in the morning,
See the little puffing billies, all in a row,
See the engine driver pull the little lever,
Peep, peep, choo, choo: off we go.

ELEFUNTS BALANCING (Tune: Chestnut Tree)

- One little elefant, balancing,
Step by step, on a piece of string,
He found it such an amusing stunt,
That he called for another little elefant,
(Others fall in behind - Last in line sing)
"But the string, it broke, and they fell
With a Grunt." (All fall softly).

NOBODY LOVES ME

- Nobody loves me, everyone hates me, sitting
in the garden eating worms, yum, yum.
Long black slimy ones, short fat furry ones,
see how they wiggle and they squirm,
yum, yum.
- Down goes the first one, down goes the
second one, down goes the third little
worm, yum, yum.
- Up comes the first one, up comes the sec-
ond one, up comes the third little worm,
yum, yum.
- Come up, O come up, O come up my supper
to me.
- Come up, O come up, O come up my supper
to me.

BLAST OFF

- All astronauts remove shoes and place in
position around sides of rocket ship, then lie
in close circle in centre of floor, feet in mid-
dle. When all are ready, leaders cover
bodies with blankets or newspapers and
stand by lights. Commander counts down
from 10. On "zero", lights are switched off
and astronauts must struggle up and put on
their own shoes in the dark.

A few minutes are needed to restore or-
der after this.

- We are now millions of miles out in space.
Suddenly we are surrounded by meteor-
ites.

METEORITES

- Four Cubs in centre armed with tin plates,
are rocket ships (who must keep fairly close
formation or the ship will disintegrate). Re-
mainder are meteorites and will take posi-
tions round sides of the room, or in a large
circle, with four balls between them. Meteor-
ites aim the balls at the legs of the rocket
ship, who defend with their force fields (tin
plates). A successful meteorite changes with
part of rocket.

- The meteorite shower has damaged the
gyros and the ship has lost gravity. We are
now weightless and float helplessly about.
Astronauts are in bunk rooms and must get
to space suit lockers so we can go outside
and repair ship.

WEIGHTLESS TRIP

- Equal teams are in four bunk rooms, seal-
ed about two feet from the wall in four cor-
ners of the ship. On word, No. 1 from each
team must run right around the ship and back
to place, touching off next man. All runners
must hold to something firm all the way and



a disc-plan-ation of training

An audio aid is now available to help introduce and implement the new adult training program.

A 12" 33 1/3 vinyl record and descriptive pamphlet, cost \$5.

The successful operation of Scouting's programs depends on adequately informed and trained Scouters.

Order now from Program Services, NHO.

SHOULDER FLASHES

PRINTED

47-503	3 DOZ	\$1.50
47-506	6 DOZ	\$2.00
47-509	9 DOZ	\$2.50

Woven Flashes
available on request,
write

Cash's

Canada Labels Ltd

P.O. BOX 116, BELLEVILLE ONT



may not lose one handgrip until the other hand is firmly holding something (hand on the wall is not enough — they would float). First team all back in place wins.

We are outside the ship repairing damage, using magnetic boots to keep us on the hull. Four men kneel to inspect repairs, boots lose grip and they float in space.

RESCUE

Four men at one end of the room are drifting away from the rocket ship. Four equal teams line up at opposite end of hull of rocket (behind a chalk line). They join life lines (ropes) and attach to one member with bowline. As rope becomes longer, rescuer moves out to victim. But ropes must be held by at least one man on the hull. If ropes break or rescuers leave hull without some line attached to it, they are also drifting and the remainder of team must rescue two men.

The ship is repaired and we are nearing our destination.

All must prepare for landing and we go into orbit to seek a suitable landing place.

VITAMIN PILLS

On the way home we find we are running out of food. All spare crew members must take vitamin pills to feed them until we reach home.

Teams line up at one end of the rocket with a sheet of paper opposite each team at other end. On paper is one "Smartie" for each man. Run as a relay, up to the canteen, kneel and take the pill in mouth (hands behind back), then back to sit on the floor.

POLLY-WOLLY-DOODLE

Oh, I went down South for to see my Sal,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!
My Sal she am a spunky gal,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!

Chorus:

Fare thee well! Fare thee well!
Farewell, my fairy fay!
Oh! I'm off to Louisiana, for to see my
Susy Anna,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!

Oh, my Sal she am a maiden fair,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!
With laughing eyes and curly hair,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!

Oh! a grasshopper sitting on a railroad track,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!
A-pickin' his teef wid a carpet tack,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!

Behind de barn down on my knees,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!
I thought I heard a chicken sneeze,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!

He sneezed so hard wid de hoopin' cough,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!
He sneezed his head and his tail right off,
Sing "Polly-wolly-doodle" all the day!

Challenge 'Em To Be Ready

D. H. Swanson, Assistant Director,
Program Services.



For "Trouble" in Many Shapes

Trouble can be as the dictionary defines, "an event that occasions difficulty", or it can be a major crisis. A bomb blast, a hurricane or a tidal wave are what usually pops into mind when we talk about an emergency, but what we overlook is the simple fact that any event which occasions difficulty for an individual or group may be an emergency if no one knows how to handle the situation. A flat tire, a cut finger, a rainstorm at mealtime in camp, may be nothing more than an "event" or may become an emergency.

Boys of all ages will respond to the challenge of being ready for trouble if the preparation goes beyond "classroom lectures".

Be Ready In Your Home

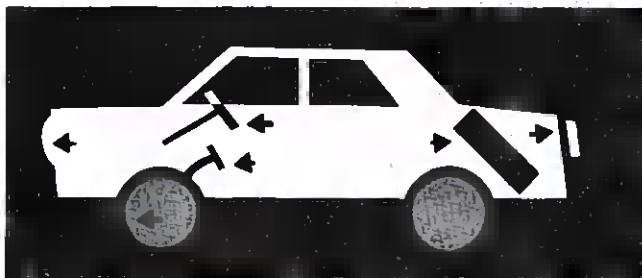
Arrange with your local fire department to have a fireman talk to your group about fire prevention in the home. Prepare a list of fire hazards found in the home and have the boys arrange for home inspections. Prepare a display based on fire prevention, displaying such things as frayed electrical cords; over-loaded circuits; the fuel, oxygen, temperature - triangle; live demonstration on use of fire extinguishers.



12

Be Ready On The Road

Conduct safety checks on cars, motor bikes, or bicycles. Pay particular attention to such things as headlights, brakes, windshield wipers, spare tires, jack, correct tire pressure, speedometer, brake lights, reflectors, fenders, chain guards, horn or bell, flares, signal lights or knowledge of correct hand signals. Organize a bicycle rodeo or an auto skill driving course (see Jan. 1968 issue of Scout Leader.) Your local police department, safety council, car dealers, bicycle dealers, and motorcycle dealers provide excellent resource potential. Include such events as a tire changing contest with points awarded for speed, efficiency and safety measures such as use of flares and wheels blocked.



Be Ready In The Woods

A compass isn't really of much value to you in the woods if all you know about the use of the compass is that it points to the north. Challenge your boys to learn to use the compass by exposing them to orienteering exercises. Some excellent resource books are:

- Be Expert With Map and Compass by Bjorn Kjellstrom (Cat. No. 20-461)
- Map and Compass - Boy Scout Series No. 7 (Cat. No. 20-537)
- By Map and Compass by C. A. Mustard
- Compass Game - Supply Services (Cat. No. 54-125)

To become ready is best accomplished through doing!! Start with games such as the Silver Dollar Hunt. "Silver dollars" are made from the bottoms of tin cans. The "silver dollar" is placed on the ground. The contestant sets his compass at a pre-advised bearing. He then paces out a specified distance. The contestant adds 120° to the original bearing and again paces out the same distance as previously given. 120° is again added to the compass bearing and if all has been done correctly, he will be back at his "silver dollar". This activity is an excellent one in the early stages of learning to use a compass and is suitable for all ages.

Compass Walk -

Attach marker Number 1 to a tree, fence post, or any other obvious landmark. Take a bearing on the object to be used for Number 2 marker. Write the compass bearing on the marker and proceed to object Number 2 measuring the distance. Call the distance back to your helper who writes this on marker Number 1 and then joins you at Number 2. Follow this procedure so that there are at least 12 markers. Participants can work individually or as teams of two. Start participants at two minute intervals.

Orienteering Race -

As skill increases the task can become harder. Full details on preparing and staging an Orienteering Race is found in the book "Be Expert With Map and Compass" by Kjellstrom, pages 108-116.

Find Your Way Back -

This is a compass walk in reverse. The boys are taken to the end of the walk (preferably blindfolded). Here they are each given a sheet of paper listing the compass bearing and distances from the start. The object of the exercise is to be able to return to the "start" by using back bearings. Allow 3 minute intervals.

Be Ready For Weather

Will rain dampen your spirits, smother all hope of a hot meal and become Major Crisis No. 1 or will it just occasion some difficulty? Fire lighting contests with wet wood, locating sufficient dry wood to prepare a meal, demonstrating skill in locating dry tinder after a rain opens a number of doors to activities.



Be Ready To Be Lost

Have boys assemble emergency kits that will fit in a pocket. These should contain such things as fish hooks, matches, tea, sugar and tin foil.

They should research and demonstrate the recognized air-ground search and rescue signs.



Be Ready For Injuries

"You tie a bandage on me and then I'll tie it on you and next week we cut out of this drag!" To avoid this kind of comment use casualty simulation. Start small, using simple cuts and gradually advance as first aid skill develops. Let the boys make up the casualty.

"Victims" can be recruited from the Cubs about to come into a troop, the little guy who won't be eligible to join Cubs until next month, the dad who is willing to help out. Casualties can be staged to fit any situation, camp, hike, or section meeting place. Remember to make it appear as the result of an accident. Here is an exercise that can be used on a one day outing, at a camp or adapted to suit the locale of your meeting place.

The boy recruited as a casualty is taken to a spot in the woods and two boys prepare casualty simulation. It is decided to simulate a bad cut on the leg from an axe and a bruise on the forehead as a result of falling. The cut and bruise are then simulated with the victim placed in a position which will substantiate the situation decided on. A blood stained axe is placed near by and the victim's hands are smeared with blood as he attempts to stop bleeding. When the "casualty simulation" team advises you that the victim is ready, you express concern, to the boys, about the absence of the person that was sent to get wood. They are requested to see if they can locate him. Result - real first aid practice. A good resource book for this type of exercise is **Casualty Simulation**, published by The Queens Printer, Ottawa.



First Aid Casualty Simulation

Materials Required

Build up your equipment as you develop your first aid simulation. (For a complete list see Chapter 2 of Casualty Simulation).

Theatrical grease paint -

Thick stick of Steins No. 21 vermilion shade (blue-red)

Flesh matching tones - Thick stick of Steins

No. 27 yellow cream shade

No. 25 black shade

No. 11 rose brown shade

No. 22 white shade

Liners - thin stick of grease paint for fine colouring

No. 5 (dark grey) shade

No. 3 (light grey) shade

No. 7 (brown) shade

No. 16 (yellow) shade

No. 10 (dark blue) shade

No. 19 (green) shade

Blending of colours will produce the required shades.

Modelling clay - flesh, white or stone coloured.

Simulated Blood

1. Dark, coagulated. $\frac{1}{2}$ part vaseline; $\frac{1}{2}$ part vermilion grease paint, touch of blue, touch of brown. Put in small jar and place in a basin of hot water to melt.
2. Light, coagulated. $\frac{1}{2}$ part white vaseline; $\frac{1}{4}$ part vermilion grease paint. Put in jar and place in a basin of hot water to melt.
3. Thick, liquid. Mineral oil. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ part ver-

million paint, little blue. Put in jar and place in a basin of hot water to melt.

4. Thin, liquid. Prepared laundry starch; vegetable food colouring (red). Shake well.
5. A quick and easy method is a 50-50 mixture of water and glycerine coloured with red poster paint, with a dash of ordinary blue ink to give the vague purple colour.

Simulated Cuts

After kneading a piece of suitably sized flesh-coloured Plasticine until quite soft, flatten it into the shape of a circle and place it on the patient's limb. Press and smooth with the thumb until it sticks and the edges merge into the patients' own flesh. Tone the false flesh to the same flesh tint as the adjoining skin with grease paints.

The actual incision should be carefully done with a blunt knife, taking care not to pierce the real skin underneath. Next take a thin strand of cotton wool, a little shorter than the wound and about $\frac{1}{16}$ " in diameter. Soak this in 'blood' and lay it along the bottom of the cut. Now apply the 'blood' with a thin stick (tooth pick) or medicine dropper INTO the wound and let it run out at one end, AFTER the patient is in position. It is not much good pouring the blood all over the wound, it must look as though the blood is coming from the wound.

The layer of Plasticine must only be thin - just sufficient to provide some depth to the wound.

Simulated Lacerations

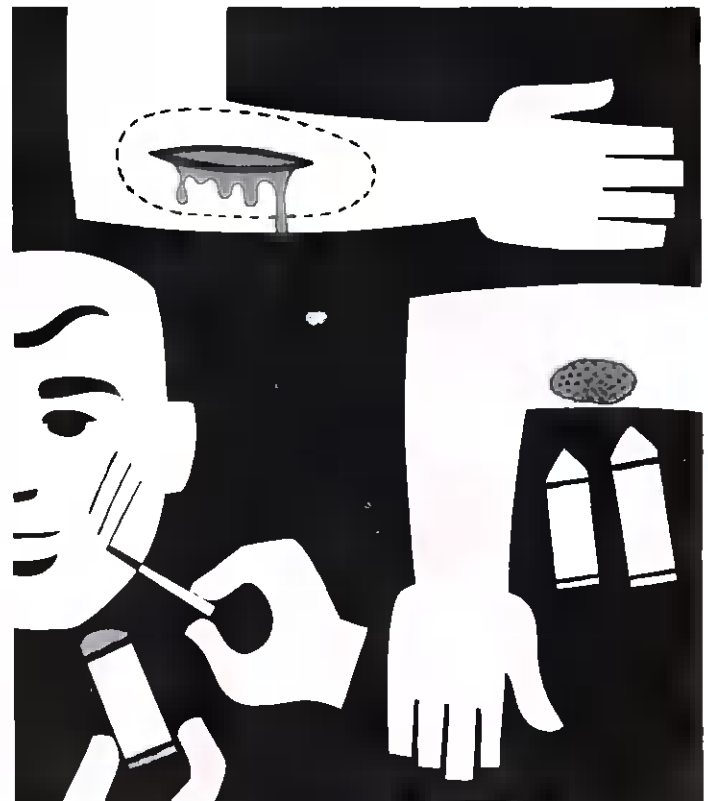
Small cuts or scratches may be simulated by merely applying vermilion grease paint with a tooth pick.

Torn and jagged flesh at the edge of a laceration is simulated with light coagulated blood.

Dark coagulated blood is used within a wound to give appearance of depth.

Simulated Bruise

Gently stipple an area alternately with blue and black grease pencils. ■





**DID
YOU
RECOGNIZE
HIM?**



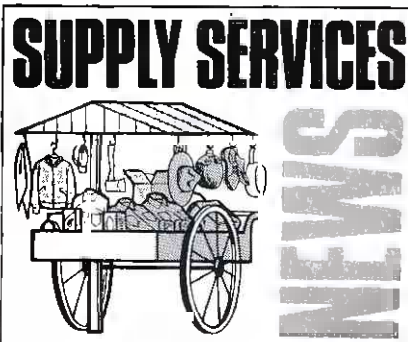
...It seems that many of our readers did recognize the boy star of BY MAP AND COMPASS. A few guesses for Lorne Greene, John Vernon and Paul Anka did arrive, but 90% knew Canada's own RICH LITTLE.

A native of Ottawa, he spent seven years in Scouting, which he describes as "the greatest of my life" and became a Queen's Scout with twelve proficiency badges.

Rich is presently starring in a TV situation comedy series, with the working title "Pioneer Spirit" which is in production and will be released next year; he is doing all the voices in a new cartoon series, "Around the World in 80 Days", and is signed for regular guest appearances on the Jerry Lewis show. Our thanks to Rich and Ottawa's Mr. Show Biz', Gord Atkinson, for assistance with the contest.

THE WINNERS

- 1st Prize: - Rob Snyder, 434 Carling Crescent, Windsor, Ontario.
 2nd Prize: - Janice Butcher, Birtle, Manitoba.
 Runners-up: - Lloyd Leonard, David H. Keast, Willem Mol, Charles A. Fox, Jim Hazell, John Junson, Don Armstrong, Mrs. Cecile Scott, Mrs. B. Patterson, Mrs. Erling Carlsen, Thomas J. Kerr, A. B. Bigford, David A. Tyre, Mrs. M. Prysunka, Leslie Mosher, S.R. McCullan, R. P. Carrier, J. Graham. ■



SCOUT CALENDARS have really proved a popular item this year - you can still take advantage of this fundraiser - contact your Scout office today.

Your NEW UNIFORM will soon be available - satisfactory progress is being made in the testing of materials - January 1969 should see it on your dealer's shelves.

Many leaders ponder the problem of what little gift can be given to their boys at the group CHRISTMAS PARTY - see our suggestions for low priced items on back cover of this magazine.

We have had to say good-bye to an-

other durable friend who has been with us for many years. Material for NAVY NYLO-GABARDINE SHORTS is no longer procurable and this garment is being discontinued. For those wishing to wear navy shorts we still stock corduroy.

VENTURERS we have now circulated to all advisors a coloured brochure showing the uniforms and listing all items available to your section. If you did not receive a copy, write to your Scout office or direct to Supply Services.

An ideal Christmas present is the new SCOUT WATCH by Bulova - this item just introduced, but not yet in the catalogue, will retail at \$19.95 - its catalogue number is 60-264. A fully guaranteed quality watch.

You'll notice CHRISTMAS CARDS are now illustrated on page 18-0 of the catalogue - we suggest an early order.

The demand on GUMPERS TRIP-LITE foods was so big this year that the factory ran out of certain varieties early in September. If you're planning using these foods for a winter camp, order early - we will try to substitute if we do not have what you ordered. ■

FREE



*a Beautifully
Embroidered
B.P. crest with*
**EVERY
ORDER**

15



**Artwork and Pre-Production
Samples FREE OF CHARGE
send NOW for
NEW colourful Price Guide**

**GRANT
EMBLEMS**

Stanley A. Grant Limited
134 Park Lawn Rd. Toronto 18/255-3421

COMPETITIVE ORIENTEERING - the last word in outdoor enjoyment.

While it has become a popular thing recently to down-play the value of competition among youngsters in their academic pursuits, the tradition of sport from the dawn of time has been to stress the virtues of man-to-man competition.

The modern concept of competitiveness is also very favourably inclined to the idea that the spirit of winning is somehow sweeter if it aims to conquer one's own special weaknesses rather than those of another against whom one's sports skills are pitted in combat.

Now, it is certainly true to say that the conquest of personal shortcomings is richly rewarding, but to find that keen, explosive exhilaration from sports, one must tackle the job of besting a worthy competitor in fair combat — skill against skill.

THE ORIENTEERING FIELD OF COMBAT

Assuming that the intended participants of a competitive orienteering race are already well skilled in the use of a map and compass, then the transition to field exercises is relatively simple.

Permission to use cross-country areas is usually needed in more populous sections of Canada, but this is not too difficult to obtain with a promise of "care and consideration" for the property rights of the owner. Parks and woodlands, within or close to major centres make excellent training courses, but for the major events, the wide open spaces across field and forest make for the best of competitive racing. In Canada, most of the country can be said to contain the right qualifications.

PLANNING

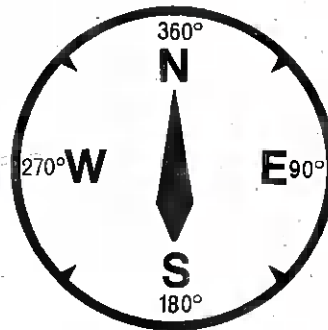
The success of a competitive orienteering event can be found in the amount of planning beforehand. In general terms such planning must follow a specific routine in an established logical order. Some ideas are suggested here for a project with Scout troops.

Organizers

Selection of organizers is of utmost importance. They should be senior Scouts with field experience, and it may not be a bad idea to get some fathers involved at this stage.

The organizers should be broken into several groups:

1. Those responsible for obtaining the right scale of map (the larger scale the better) and for getting a suitable number of copies so that each orienteerer has one of his own. A master map (or maps) for the starting point of the race is needed as well. About 2 or 3 people can handle this detail.
2. The second group of 2 or 3 boys with fathers along (if possible) should be responsible for selecting the course to be run, the location of



Part III by

William A. Salo

station points, markers for station points, and for manning the station points on the day of the race. (In some races, a specially coded, self-inking rubber marker stamp is used at each control station to eliminate the need for people.) These course setters and controllers should have patrolled the entire course in advance of the race to ensure that it poses no insurmountable difficulties, but is tough enough to be interesting. Markers are set up in position on the day of the race well enough in advance to be fully prepared.

3. The third group of planners are involved with the details of running the race:

Equipment needed

- Orienteering compasses, runners starting number bibs, pencils, race cards, time clocks, master schedules to record times and numbers of runners, prizes, coffee and soft drinks, and general instruction sheets.

Routines to be followed

- Getting the start off in a proper timing sequence, establishing the method of giving racers proper instructions, issuing equipment, controlling the finish line, determining the sequence of winners, and awarding the prizes.

With the work well distributed, the day of the race should go smoothly from beginning to end.

RACING DAY

The day of an orienteering race is one of scheduled activity. If the contest is to be a Point Orient-

Continued on page 18



The Sport of Orienteering

THE SPORT OF ORIENTEERING - (cont'd)

eering race, the following preparations must be made.

(a) Station marker team sets up the starting markers, control station flags and other equipment. The route from the starting point (where time is recorded) to the master map areas is usually marked with posts or flags to enable visual traverse, and from the last control station to the finish line as well. This enables the preparation time at the master control area to be included in the racing time.

(b) The racing administration planning group sets up its starting point equipment tables, assigns numbers, bibs and equipment (map and compass) to each racer.

When the race is to commence, they record the precise time each racer leaves the starting gate.

For groups that are new to the sport of orienteering, the assignment of one or more men qualified to instruct, to a training station near the start, is helpful to give refresher instructions on compass and map reading to those who feel they could benefit from it prior to a race.

(c) Once all runners are on the course, the starting point group moves over to the finish line and sets up to receive the runners as they come in. Times are recorded and the winners selected from those with the shortest time of travel over the course.

All cards of competitors must be checked to be sure that all control stations have been covered, and compasses are returned at this point.

When the winners are known, (not before all runners are in) prizes are awarded.

SOME USEFUL POINTERS

1. Contestants who are not very experienced are better to travel in pairs for safety's sake.
2. A first contest should probably be no longer than two or three miles. Later, the tougher 5 - 8 mile courses can be attempted.
3. Good maps are essential. They are improving all the time in Canada, and the 1:50,000 scales are quite good in providing plenty of detail. The 1:25,000 are more detailed, but usually cover only the city or built up areas.
4. An orienteering compass of the Silva System type is almost essential to the economizing of time throughout the course of the race. The time to run bearings from map-to-compass-to-field is a time-consuming one without the special orienteering compass.
5. Clothing can be light but adequately protective, and footwear such as sneakers or tennis shoes are ideal.
6. In Scandinavia, the finish line is always located near a lake or water-course and after a suitable period of cooling down, the racers usually finish

the day with a refreshing dip. While this is not necessary, it is another consideration to make the day more complete.

SUMMARY

Competitive orienteering is a sport well suited to local, regional, provincial, national and international levels of competition. For the Boy Scouts particularly, where the modern age has brought freer mobility and new programs, orienteering is most appropriate to engender a friendly spirit of competition.

What could be more interesting than to challenge a visiting group of Scouts to a stimulating orienteering race? The spirit of adventure, the spirit of competition create the spirit of bonhomie that will spell interest, involvement and intense satisfaction.

This is the final article in the series on orienteering, and the author hopes that it has served to increase the awareness of Scouts everywhere in Canada to the value in orienteering and the fun that is to be had from direct participation and involvement in its many stages of interest. ■

We thank **SILVA LIMITED** and the **CANADIAN ORIENTEERING SERVICES** for the three interesting articles on **Orienteering**. More information on this sport can be obtained by writing to them at **77 York Street, Toronto**.

Orienteering Textbooks

■ BE EXPERT WITH MAP AND COMPASS ★

B. Kjellstrom

■ ORIENTEERING

J. Disley

■ KNOW THE GAME - ORIENTEERING

Liddell, Chapman & MacFadyen

■ BY MAP AND COMPASS

Major C. A. Mustard

These texts are available from
Canadian Orienteering Services
Educational Division of

**SILVA LIMITED, 77 YORK ST.
TORONTO**

★ also from Boy Scout Stores Dept.

SCOUTING

It's sometimes necessary to plan special activities for handicapped Cubs and Scouts, but they need not be so "special" that non-handicapped members cannot participate at the same time.

HANDI-

Indeed, as the 49th Cub Pack of Calgary has demonstrated, it is possible for some handicapped boys to participate fully in regular pack activities. The 49th Pack has six deaf boys and Cubmaster George Patterson makes no compensation for them. The deaf Cubs all lip-read perfectly, and most of them can speak. They are very active, participating in all aspects of the program—they have learned all the safety rules and the Cub Promise and knot-tying—and throw themselves wholeheartedly into all games.

"They are normal boys in every way, and there is absolutely no reason for them to be left out of normal activities. They compete with the others on the same level, although some of their badges are earned on visual attainments...such as the 5BX physical training," says Mrs. Dick Piper, one of the Cubmaster's assistants. She feels that many more such boys could be accommodated in other packs. The Calgary 49th Pack admitted its "special" Cubs after a notice appeared in the newsletter of the Society for Hearing Handicapped Children.

Some additional instruction is given to these boys separately from the others, but only when it is necessary to get a particular message across. Their leaders, generally, however, try to make no difference between the handicapped boys and the other Cubs.

"One thing we have learned is that under no circumstances may we cover their eyes when we have games," added Mrs. Piper.

But even this is not completely impossible as an experiment a few moments later proved. The deaf boys were blind-folded like the other Cubs, in a game already in progress, and even then were able to respond in the game.

GAMES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Here are some games suitable for the handicapped, which can be enjoyed by non-handicapped members as well. Some of them won't be suitable for all handicapped boys, but leaders can adapt them to suit the circumstances.

BEAN RELAY

Divide players into teams.

Equipment—Two dishes or plates, a number of beans (usually one to three), and two knitting needles

or thin sticks to each team.

The game is to transfer the beans from one plate to another. The first team to finish, using one hand only to pick up the beans with the sticks, is the winner.

WITH THE

HIDDEN TREASURE

Before the boys arrive, hide twenty-four objects around the room, putting each on something of the same colour, so as to make them as inconspicuous

CAPPED

as possible. Things such as a straight pin, a piece of black wool, a plastic bottle cap, and so on, are the most suitable. Give each boy a list of the objects and a pencil and ask each to hunt around the room, writing the location of each "treasure" beside its name on the list. Twenty minutes should be plenty of time to allow. When the time is up, the answers are given, and one point is allowed for each correct one.

PILOTING THE BLIND

Line up four teams, one boy behind the other at the end of the room, with team leaders at the other end. Between the leaders and their teams are a number of obstacles to be avoided—the same number for each team. The Scouts, blindfolded, start off at a signal from the Scoutmaster and race toward their leaders, each endeavouring to arrive first, while avoiding the obstacles. The team leader is presumed to be at the north point of the compass and calls out compass directions to steer his men around the obstacles—such as "Three paces east", for example. Once the Scout reaches his leader, he must return the same way and touch the next Scout, who has his turn, and so on.

CROCODILE DODGE BALL

Players form a circle with one team (a patrol or six) inside holding on to each other's waists. Aim of players is by passing a ball to hit the last boy on the patrol inside the circle. The "crocodile" is allowed to move, but must remain linked and only the front boy is allowed to stop the ball with his hands or feet.

When the last boy is hit, he moves up to the front of the patrol and becomes leader. Repeat until all are hit. Change the patrol inside the circle and time each one. Patrol taking longest time wins. (Or the game can be shortened by changing patrols inside the circle whenever the last boy is hit.) ■

Jamboree in the Midnight Sun



20

The traditional silence of the North was shattered this August when over 320 Scouts from southern Canada, the U.S., and Greenland joined an equal number of Scouts from northern Canada for the first Arctic and Northern Jamboree near Yellowknife, N.W.T. It proved to be a unique experience in discovery for both the Arctic Scouts (who are mostly Indian and Eskimo boys) and for their visitors.

For many of the native northerners, it meant their first contacts with boys their own age from the urban areas of Canada—and the trees surrounding the campsite at Prelude Lake outside of Yellowknife were the first ones they had ever climbed, since their own homes are above the tree-line in the far North.

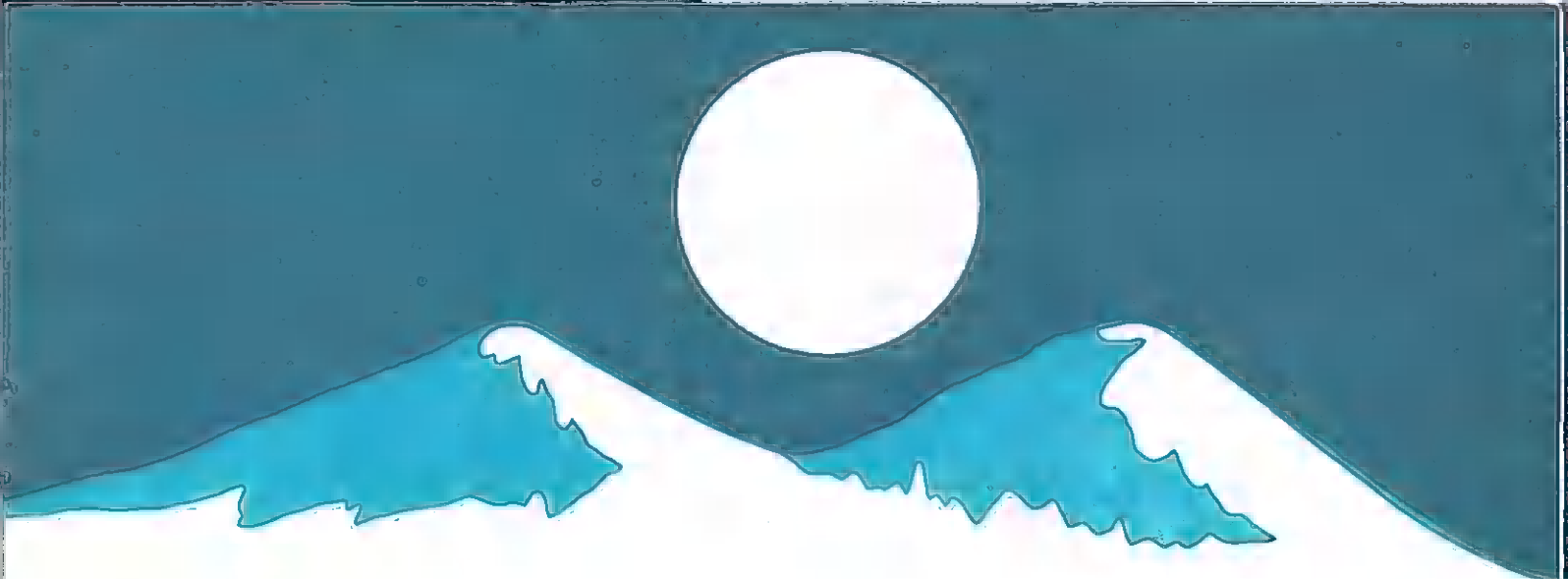
The boys from southern Canada took home, along with their muskrat and sealskin souvenirs, a newfound enthusiasm for life on Canada's last frontier. Some, like 15-year-old Steve Burger from Lethbridge, were already promising themselves a return trip, in Steve's case to spend some time as a teacher. And a 14-year-old Scout from Nova Scotia put the Northern vision into words for many, "We are here because it is our future." Some Scouts were a little shocked, however, to find ice around the edges of Prelude Lake in the middle of August.

The camp was organized under the direction of

Camp Chief, Major General W.K. Carr, Director General of Force Objectives at Canadian Forces Headquarters, who is also chairman of the National Committee on Arctic and Northern Scouting. The names of the four subcamps reflected the Northern point-of-view of the jamboree—Muskox, Caribou, Walrus and Raven. The jamboree camp, located some 20 miles outside of Yellowknife on the shores of a lake, maintained contact with the outside world by a radio sending and receiving station operated by an Edmonton priest, Father J.E. McGrane. As well, the camp boasted its own hospital, staffed by volunteers. Minister of Public Works, Arthur Laing, conducted the opening ceremonies August 4.

The week-long program for the boys was designed to give them as much of a taste of the North as possible. Menus included delicacies such as barbecued buffalo and Great Slave Lake trout. There were conservation displays, archery and rifle competitions, canoe races, travois races and snowshoe races, although for lack of snow these took place on soft earth and pine needles. As well, the boys paid visits to the Museum of the North, the Bush Pilots' Memorial in Yellowknife, and the Giant and Consolidated Gold Mines, which are among the world's largest gold producers. And a contingent of Scouts from Greenland gave a crackling display of marks-





manship with their long dog-whips.

The Greenland Scouts also gained a certain local fame at the camp because of their seal-skin boots and their dexterity at learning to communicate in the English language. However in the hub-bub of English, French, Eskimo and Indian dialects prevailing in the camp, the Danes also made great strides in east Arctic Eskimo dialect by the end of the week. Language barriers generally didn't present many difficulties to the boys, who managed to live, play and compete with each other, as well as swap badges, with a fine disregard for differences in language.

Proficiency badges of the Arctic Scouts—for such things as lamp-making, igloo-building, dog-driving, and even one for "making a pair of mitts from the leg of a caribou"—were much coveted by the other boys. One troop from Great Whale River, on the south shores of Hudson's Bay, carved soapstone instead of whittling wood.

Transportation to the Arctic Jamboree was perhaps the biggest problem, as it is everywhere in the North. Canadian Forces aircraft picked up Scouts and flew them to Yellowknife from such widely separate northern centres as Goose Bay and Wabush in Labrador; Baker Lake and Hall Beach in Keewatin; Great Whale River in Ungava, Frobisher Bay on

Baffin Island; Norman Wells, Inuvik and Cambridge Bay in Mackenzie, and from Whitehorse in The Yukon.

For Scouts in eastern Canada, the trip to the jamboree meant three and four-day treks by bus, rail, and air to Yellowknife and as much again on the way home. One lone Scout from Butte, Montana, Steve Davies, 17, made his own way to Calgary and joined a contingent from that city on its way to the jamboree. Steve had read about the jamboree in a Scouting magazine, and wrote to organizers for permission to attend the jamboree. For Steve it more than lived up to expectations—"I've never seen anything like it."

21

It was an expensive trip, too—usually between \$250 and \$300 for boys from eastern Canada. Fort MacPherson Scouts trapped muskrats to earn their travel money; Cambridge Bay Scouts cleaned sidewalks. Other troops in southern cities worked at various fund-raising projects to chip in money to help send their own troop members to Yellowknife.

But for Scouts attending the first Arctic and Northern Jamboree, the expense, the long hours of work and of travel, seemed well worthwhile. And, hopefully, packed with each bag for the homeward trip was a bit more understanding of the many diversities that make up Canada and Scouting in Canada. ■



How to talk with a boy.

(continued from page 5)



worked for you and me may not work for the boy.

Avoid the "I think you ought to do it this way," answers. Instead, lean toward "What do you think about it?" or "How do you feel it should be done?"

Such answers keep the emphasis on the boy - where it belongs. You will do the most for him by keeping him carrying the ball. Help him to think through his problems, but don't take over for him. Define the rules and the situations where necessary. Help him to see the rewards and the consequences of the various paths. But the decisions are the boy's to make. This is the only approach that will pay off in the long run.

Use the Scouting program

Talks with boys are important for all boys - those who obviously have serious troubles and, also, those who sail along the Eagle trail with no apparent worries whatsoever. In the board of review, in the quiet moments at the campfire or on the mountain peak, wherever the chance presents itself, help boys to look ahead and plan.

Many youngsters can do little to change the source of their problems - a rough neighborhood, an overly ambitious mother, an innate lack of ability in school, parents who no longer love each other... They can, however, keep from compounding their problems, lashing back at their "unfair" world. They can find outlets for aggressive energies in the active Scouting program. They can make purposeful, satisfying lives for themselves in spite of their problems, if they

have something as solid as Scouting to hold for emotional support.

Some people would have us believe that an unfortunate early environment condemns a youngster to a life of crime or maladjustment. This may be true in a few extreme cases. Still, colossal changes can and do occur through counseling in or out of Scouting.

At times our sophisticated youngsters are quite willing to merely blame their backgrounds, rather than trying to make changes. When young people bring up this point, I usually take a stand.

"It may be true," I tell them, "that some people are handicapped more than others by their backgrounds, by unfortunate, sometimes even painful and terrifying, experiences. Some may always carry scars. But of one thing I am very sure: There is in each of you the spark of God. You are created in God's own image. There is in each of you a freedom of choice - a basic capacity to think things through, to weigh rewards and consequences by your own standards, and to choose."

Infinite growth and change are available in youngsters. Often, all they need are the opportunities that we can give them - the opportunities to talk in a confidential setting, to feel accepted, to probe their problems with an understanding listener, to think things through with the guidance of a mature adult, to develop realistic goals, and to be a part of Scouting. ■

22

Don Peters writes from thirty-one years' experience as a Scout, Scoutmaster, Explorer Advisor, merit badge counselor, camp program director in the Boy Scouts of America and school counselor in college and high school.



PROVINCIAL
BADGES
DISTRICT
BADGES
CAMPOREE
CRESTS
UNIFORM
BADGES
EVENT
BADGES
FREE
DESIGNS
AND
PRODUCTION
SAMPLES

FIRST QUALITY WORKMANSHIP

*Lowest
prices
guaranteed*

dress crest embroidery co.

MANUFACTURERS OF SWISS EMBROIDERED CRESTS, EMBLEMS, BADGES

1031 LILLIAN STREET • WILLOWDALE, ONTARIO





Win awards like this Join the new C-I-L Shooting Sports Program

Thousands of young Canadians have learned to shoot and earned awards under our Dominion Marksmen Program. Now, we've changed the name to the C-I-L Shooting Sports Program and created a whole new array of impressive awards for *you* to shoot for.

If you've never thought about taking up shooting, think about this. It's a wide-open, challenging sport for young people who thrive on group competition and get a kick out of having their skill recognized. What's more, it offers exciting opportunities for you to pit your skill against other crack marksmen in local and nation-wide competitions. Every member of Canada's 1968 Olympic Rifle and Pistol Team has competed for the Dominion Marksmen awards.

The new C-I-L Shooting Sports Program will help you to develop your skill quickly and reward each step of your progress with a pin, badge or shield. Targets and awards are provided free.

All you need to get started is a group of five or more friends. Like to know all about it?

PLEASE SEND ME FULL INFORMATION ON THE
C-I-L SHOOTING SPORTS PROGRAM.
I AM INTERESTED IN:

22 Rifle Handgun Shotgun

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Just write to: C-I-L Shooting Sports Program, P.O. Box 10,
Montreal, P.Q. SL-2



**AMMUNITION & FIREARMS
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED**

**JUST DROPPING A FEW
HINTS FOR A SUCCESSFUL
CHRISTMAS PARTY!**



**GOOD TURN
KEY CHAIN**

60-112 CUB35
60-113 SCOUT .35

COMB AND CASE KIT

Easy to assemble. Pre-punched black cow-hide with white lacing. Gold crest. Complete with instructions.

71-254 CUB35
71-255 SCOUT .35

BELT LOOP AND SNAP

32-250 CUB30
35-250 SCOUT .35

**these
economical
items make
ideal gifts
for your
boys!**

PENCILS In section colours with Promise and Law imprinted

60-108 CUB10
60-109 SCOUT .10

COMB-IN-CASE

In vinyl case with embossed crest. Excellent individual prize or gift item.

53-126 CUB25
53-127 SCOUT .25

BOOKMARKS

Smart and New-gold finished with raised Cub or Scout emblem.

60-114 CUB65
60-115 SCOUT .65

**SEE SELECTION
OF CRESTS ON
BACK COVER
OF CURRENT
SUPPLY SERVICES
CATALOGUE**

Supply Services
available through
Scout Distributors Boy Scouts of Canada
Supply Services
P.O. Box 5151 · Postal Station F · Ottawa 5, Ontario