





# IMPERIAL outperforms with its new 22 copper-plated bullet

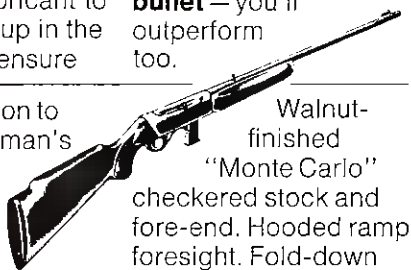


For super-smooth functioning, even in autoloaders, your best bet is IMPERIAL's new 22 copper-plated bullet. It now has a unique all-weather lubricant to prevent build-up in the chamber and ensure

smooth feeding, shot after shot. And you'll get consistently high accuracy and high velocity.

Try **IMPERIAL's new 22 copper-plated bullet** — you'll outperform too.

Another addition to the CIL Sportsman's Collection  
**The new CIL Model 470 22 Automatic**  
With clip magazine, chambered exclusively for 22 long rifle. Case deflector.



Walnut-finished "Monte Carlo" checkered stock and fore-end. Hooded ramp foresight. Fold-down and adjustable rear sight. Sling swivels. Receiver grooved for instant scope mounting.



**Sporting Arms & Ammunition**

## Cash's SHOULDER FLASHES



### PRINTED

47 503 3 doz. \$2.50  
47 506 6 doz. \$3.00  
47 309 9 doz. \$3.50

EACH ADDITIONAL  
3 doz. ADD 50¢

DELIVERY — 5-10 DAYS

**WOVEN FLASHES:** 6 doz. \$7.50

DELIVERY 6 to 8 WEEKS

ONTARIO RESIDENTS ONLY ADD 5% RETAIL TAX  
Bank or postal money orders must accompany  
orders and be made payable to:

CASH'S CANADA LABELS LTD., Belleville, Ontario

**NO C.O.D. ORDERS OR PERSONAL CHEQUES  
ACCEPTED**

FLASHES must be ordered direct from:

**CASH'S CANADA LABELS LTD.**

Box 116, Belleville, Ont.

(these are not sold through stores)

**HERE AT LAST!! THE INCREDIBLE  
WHOLE KIT and KABOODLE  
"MINI-MOISTURE"**

## CAMP FOOD

**GREAT FOR THE OUTDOORSMAN**

**NO REFRIGERATION**

**LIGHTWEIGHT**

**WATERPROOF POUCH**

### VEGETABLES

— corn, carrots, peas, onions, celery,  
tomatoes, potatoes, pumpkin, cabbage,  
spinach

### FRUITS

— fruit cocktail, dates, pears, apple slices,  
apple granules, mixed fruit

### MEAT SUBSTITUTES

— bacon-"like" chips (hickory flavor)  
beef-"like" granules  
dried beef & pork

When the call of the wild calls you call us  
**SCOTT'S PERMA-STORAGE FOOD**

Box 146 Aylmer, Ont.

Phone: 519-773-2462



page 4



page 6



page 12



page 20

## SUPPLY SERVICES NEWS

We ask Scouters in Kitchener, Ontario, to advise their groups that *Jack Fraser's Scout Department* has moved to the store at *Fairview Shopping Centre*.

The *North Waterloo District* office now is recognized as an *official dealer* and has extended its line of merchandise to include all catalogue items.

The following items have been discontinued:

"Rovering to Success" (20-704)  
"Exploring"—Boy Scouts of America (20-701)  
Camping Saw (50-111)

Evidence of their growing popularity: since their introduction in the summer of 1969 we have sold over 25,000 Cub, and over 14,000 Scout, National Neckerchiefs.

We must remind all, once again, to include the *POST CODE K2C 3G7* on envelopes. To do so helps to speed along your orders.

### WHY A UNIFORM?

Our uniforms help to create a sense of belonging.

The uniform represents a democratic idea of equality.

It bridges racial, economic, religious, national, political and geographical differences in the Scouting tradition of Brotherhood.

- The uniform with its insignia shows the wearer's activity and Scouting achievements.

- The uniform is a constant reminder to every Cub, Scout, Venturer, Rover and adult of his commitment to the ideals and purposes of Boy Scouts of Canada.

We have introduced a new design *Place Mat*: "Scouting Helps Boys Grow" (Cat. No. 26-504). It replaces the "Frontier" motif place mats now discontinued; price remains the same: 75¢ per 50.



**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, Ortonville Lake, Ontario**

THE CANADIAN

APRIL 1972 VOLUME 2 NUMBER 8

# leader

Supply Services News .....	3
White Water Adventure .....	4
Before You Take the Plunge .....	6
How to Read Topographic Maps .....	8
Olympics . . . Junior Grade .....	12
Training Emphases .....	14
Most of Canada Beckons .....	16
Showing the People .....	20
Books for All .....	22
The Editor's Notebook .....	24
Paksak .....	28
Stories and Games .....	29
1st Ontario Provincial Rover-Ranger Moot .....	31

**JAMES F. MACKIE**, Editor

**BEATRICE LAMBIE**, Assistant Editor **MICHEL PLANT**, Editorial and Advertising

### COVER



As Canada is the second largest country in the world and has a relatively small population, the job of mapping is a challenge and a fascination. Some of the dimensions of the challenge are described in *How to Read Topographic Maps* on page 8, the first of two articles on topographic mapping by L. M. Sebert, Technical Information Officer for the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

THE CANADIAN LEADER magazine, formerly The Scout Leader magazine, is published monthly, except for combined issues of June-July and August-September, by Canyouth Publications Ltd., 1345 Baseline Road, Ottawa 5, Ontario. Second class mail registration number 2405. Yearly subscription prices: in Canada and to Canadian Forces overseas, \$2.00; outside Canada, \$2.50. Address manuscripts to the Editor, THE CANADIAN LEADER magazine, P.O. Box 5112, Stn. "F", Ottawa 5, Ontario. The publishers will take all reasonable care but will not be responsible for the loss of manuscripts, photographs or drawings. Recommended by Boy Scouts of Canada.

ADVERTISING POLICY. 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 publishers unless so stated. Certain advertising in THE CANADIAN LEADER may contain offers of sales plans for individuals. The publishers do not assume any responsibility by warranty or otherwise with respect to the products offered in advertisements in the magazine. However, to the best of their 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 Canyouth Publications Ltd. and have indicated their willingness to abide by them. Anyone receiving information or literature in conflict with these policies should immediately notify the Editor, THE CANADIAN LEADER, Box 5112, Stn. "F", Ottawa 5, Ontario.



# White Water Adventure



By Peter G. Russell, Scoutmaster, 1st Fort George Scout Troop

Photos by Pat Murphy

There have been conflicting reports — many in a derogatory vein — of the Simon Fraser Saga engaged in by the 1st Fort George Scout Troop to celebrate British Columbia's Centennial Year, 1971. The following journal should illustrate the point, the purpose and the experiences of the Scouts during their historic journey of adventure and exploration.

The point was to do something historic and fundamental to celebrate B.C.'s Centennial. What better way than to re-enact a piece of B.C.'s history?

The purpose was to offer the Scouts high adventure . . . challenge . . . and to prove skills already tested on other, more placid, waters.

Emphatically, the learning process on this trip proved to be 100 percent. Like Alexander Mackenzie and Simon Fraser before them, the foulest weather was experienced; challenges to a near extreme befell them; all of which were accepted as they came, testing all concerned in the highest Scouting skills, both physical and moral. Each Scout discovered himself, his abilities to relate to his fellow crewmen in adversity and to take what came, squarely on the chin with a shrug and a grin. If Baden-Powell, Founder of the Boy Scout Movement, had been observing, I think he would have had a look of deep satisfaction on his face for, truly, this experience quickly made a boy into a man. And this is the reason for Scouting.

**DAY 1 — July 1** • Arrived at McLeod's Lake — Fort McLeod — historic starting point for both Alexander Mackenzie and Simon Fraser on their respective quests for the Pacific Ocean, circa 1797 and 1806. Our party of 22 Scouts and eight leaders embarked full of excitement and hope and proceeded north to the Pack River. Weather: overcast and cool. Reached Colburn Creek at 9 p.m.; made camp after a relatively uneventful voyage. All hands in high spirits.

**DAY 2 — July 2** • Broke camp at 0600 hours; proceeded east up Parsnip River. Weather: overcast, low cloud, intermittent heavy showers; growing progres-

sively colder. Winter clothing broken out, to include long johns, wool socks and parkas. 1630 hours: reached Anzac, the Pas Lumber Company; thoroughly cold and wet. Here, courtesy the Pas Lumber Company, a hot meal provided and bunk accommodation supplied. All hands retired with improved spirits.

**DAY 3 — July 3** • Broke camp at 0800 hours. Proceeded up Parsnip. Destination: Arctic Lake. Weather improved; intermittent sun with a few light showers, warmer. Reached confluence of Misinka and Parsnip rivers; camped on a gravel bar. Made meal with trip light-foods, Richard Coltman extolling himself by making a credible *apfel strudel*. All hands retired in happier spirits. Heavy rain during the night.

**DAY 4 — July 4** • Broke camp in fine but wetting drizzle. Proceeded up Parsnip and entered Arctic Creek at 1500 hours. Passage through creek diverting as we had to broach several beaver dams and mini log-jams. Arrived east end Arctic Lake at 1700 hours and began an immediate portage of supplies, motors, etc., over a rough trail for some 800 yards. Set up camp on west side Pacific Lake. Rain falling fairly heavily. An immediate survey made for a route to drag our riverboats over the portage. Commencing at 1900 hours, clearing and cutting through to 2230 hours. All hands retired happy and tired. Rain continued.

**DAY 5 — July 5** • Road building commenced at 0800 hours, cutting through nearly impenetrable, jungle-like growth of alder, spruce and dense willow. By 1200 hours, we had cut and cleared approximately one-third of the 800 yards when we were confronted with a bridge-building chore: to span a 40-foot-wide mountain stream. This accomplished, we forged on with cutting and clearing. All hands retired, wet, tired and spirits still high, at 2300 hours. Rain all day.

**DAY 6 — July 6** • All hands arose at 0500 hours and, before breakfast, commenced work on the road. Breakfast at 0830 hours, then returned to road work. Weather: intermittent, heavy rain. All hands thoroughly soaked with bush wet and rain. First boat skidded across portage and into Divide Lake. With this accom-

plishment, spirits rose from a somewhat low level. All hands retired, very tired, at 2230 hours. Tents beginning to show signs of being waterlogged.

DAY 7 — July 7 • Commencing at 0800 hours and expending much energy, all hands to portaging the remaining boats; accomplished by 1600 hours. One boat sustained considerable damage to underside and had to be repaired. This done, all boats were loaded to run the lake the following day. Meantime, a party was sent to the east end of Divide Lake to work on clearing a large, flat, log jam barring our passage into Pacific Lake. Commencing at 1600 hours, job was completed at 2350 hours. Herculean efforts were devoted to this task, often standing in frigid lake water for an hour at a time. All hands retired in a state of near exhaustion at 2400 hours. Rained all night.

DAY 8 — July 8 • Reveille at 0800 hours. Boats finished loading and away to the east end of Divide Lake. Weather: sunny. Spirits rose accordingly. Negotiated log jam with considerable effort. Entered creek, some 300 yards long, which we found to be dry. Boat content again portaged; a road of rollers built and, with considerable expenditure of energy and strength, boats were rolled across to Pacific Lake, which we proceeded to cross, resting at a cabin located about the middle of the lake. Sun shining and all hands dried out. Entered James Creek (Bad River) at 1600 hours, negotiating tricky log jam and several beaver



dams. Sky overcast with intermittent rain; river current increasing with a downward velocity. All motors shipped; poling our only means of steering. Camped on a gravel bar at 1900 hours. Rain continued; all hands quite tired. Retired at 2130 hours.

DAY 9 — July 9 • Journey thus far proceeding on time, though with more than considerable expenditure of energy. Dead falls across the river encountered regularly, requiring much labour and cutting. Entered Dog Lake at 1300 hours; lunched at far end on grassy lake bank. Sun shone briefly; several fish caught. Proceeded down river; rain fell heavily. Current increased in rapidity; sharp bends in river forced us overboard many times to control boats; many bends in river also forced us to do much lining. All hands soaked to skin. Rain continued. Camped on a gravel bar. All hands retired at 2200 hours with wet clothes and very damp sleeping bags. Spirits high since Herrick Creek is estimated only some four miles distant.

DAY 10 — July 10 • All arose at 0700 hours. Breakfast and on down river; rain falling steadily. Exhaustion beginning to show among crews. Still on time for arrival date. Many dead falls to cut through; many tricky spots to line through. All hands again thoroughly wet; rain continued. Reach main rapids at 1430



hours. This necessitated lining parties, full strength, both fore and aft. Strenuous work for all; much slipping in water, resulting in all becoming saturated. Strength visibly waning among hands. Rain pouring down. Lowered one boat to half-way point. Set up sub-camp for crew; others returned to main base camp up stream — exhausted. Set up waterlogged tents and prepared meal. All hands thoroughly wet; no dry clothes or bed rolls. Retired in low spirits at 2200 hours. Very heavy rain.

DAY 11 — July 11 • Very heavy rain continued all night. Arose at 0330 hours to evacuate three tents and occupants from gravel bar being endangered by rising flood of river. Wet-clothes situation now serious; lit huge fires to dry out but to little avail. Smaller Scouts left in bed; remainder set off down river to line boats through rapids. Rain falling heavily; everyone saturated and cold; lined down three boats successfully. Exhaustion now acute; to continue can only endanger health of all. Food consumption has been heavy to combat incessant wetness and cold; as a result, food running short. We are now on two meals per day, supplemented by what fish we catch. We pool all patrol rations into one pot and Richard Coltman, our chief cook, does exceedingly well with his stews, a great boost to morale. Weather: very overcast; rain falling heavily all day. We can proceed no further in such weather; our physical condition greatly weakened; concerned about the younger Scouts' health. Older Scouts want to fight the journey—splendid morale and spirit. Common sense prevails; we begin to clear land for a heli-pad; taxes energies to the limit; bush is dense, very wet and difficult to slash. Heli-pad completed at 1600 hours. We await clearing signs after preparing ground-to-air signals. All hands retired at 2130 hours, spirits somewhat lifted. Heavy rain continues.

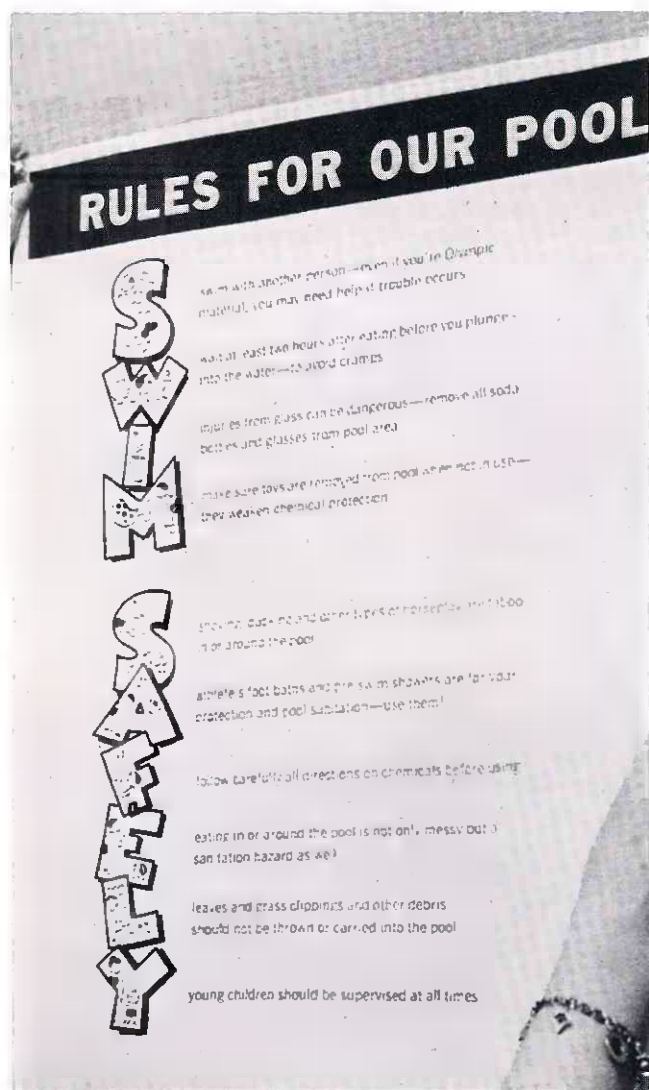
(continued on page 23)





# Before You Take the Plunge

6



By Beatrice Lambie

Fun in the backyard swimming pool has rapidly become one of North America's leading family sports. This summer there will be many thousand Canadian pool owners — in-ground and on-ground. When they stop to think of it, most of these people are reasonably sure they know what pool safety is all about. But a combination of good intentions, common sense and rusty experience is not enough. It's essential to ask oneself whether one really is fully prepared for the responsibilities involved.

It is important, too, to remember that accidents can and do happen, and thus the rules of pool safety must be observed. The list of POTENTIAL DANGER AREAS that follows can easily lead to accident and tragedy.

- swimming alone — no matter how old a person is, or how excellent a swimmer — a companion always should be in the pool or nearby
- children under 12 in or near the pool without a qualified adult who can handle an emergency
- horseplay, running, wrestling, pushing, ducking — except in organized games under supervision
- swimming in front of divers or jumpers
- bottles, glasses, hoses, tools, sharp objects or other hazards, permitted in the pool area that could hurt or trip a person
- daredevil diving and underwater showing-off
- swimming when tired or too cold
- swimming too soon after eating. A one-hour wait is recommended
- overestimating a swimmer's ability or endurance
- handling pool chemicals without due care

The majority of family pool-owners probably once knew the basic fundamentals of lifesaving, first aid and artificial respiration. But "once knowing" may very well be insufficient when a crisis occurs. Lifesaving methods have changed in recent years — artificial respiration has been virtually replaced by mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. (See "Breath of Life," *The Canadian Leader*, January 1972.) Every pool owner should have the proper first-aid equipment on hand, as well as a good, current first-aid manual. The Canada Safety Council, the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association all have material available and can be consulted. All pool owners should make it their business to take a lifesaving refresher course when self-confidence begins to fade.

In its pamphlet, *Swimming Pool Safety*, the Canada Safety Council offers the following information on pool rescue and first-aid equipment, and on sanitary and safety requirements.

## LIFESAVING EQUIPMENT

- 1) Reaching poles — one or more light poles of no less than 12-foot length should be available for making reaching assists. (See "Reach Out . . . To Save a Life," May 1971.)
- 2) Throwing buoys — buoys not more than 15 inches in diameter, with 60 feet of 3/16-inch manilla line attached, should be placed on racks at strategic points adjacent to the pool.

## FIRST-AID EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

- 1) First-Aid Kit — a standard, 24-unit first-aid kit should be kept filled and readily available for emergency use.
- 2) Additional equipment — a stretcher or safari cot and two woollen blankets should also be available.



3) Telephone — every swimming pool should have ready access to a telephone and, provided near it, a list of emergency numbers, such as the nearest available doctor, ambulance service, hospital and rescue squad.

#### SUGGESTED POOL SANITARY AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- a) All persons using pool should take a cleansing shower in the nude, using soap and water, before entering pool.
- b) All swimmers leaving pool to use toilet should take a second cleansing shower before returning.
- c) All swimmers should use the toilet before taking their cleansing shower and entering the pool.
- d) Any person having any apparent skin disease, sore or inflamed eyes, cough, cold, nasal or ear discharge, or wearing bandages, or having any communicable disease should be excluded from the pool except on presentation of a written permit of current date signed by a physician.
- e) Spitting, spouting water and blowing the nose are prohibited in the pool. The scum gutter is to be used for expectoration.
- f) No boisterous or rough play, except supervised water sports, is permitted in the pool, on runways, on diving boards, floats or platforms, or in the dressing room and shower room.

Many of the danger areas listed above are basic and well understood. But one of the most frequently overlooked areas is the handling of swimming pool chemicals. All pool chemicals should be used according to the manufacturers' directions on the labels, and should be handled and stored with care.

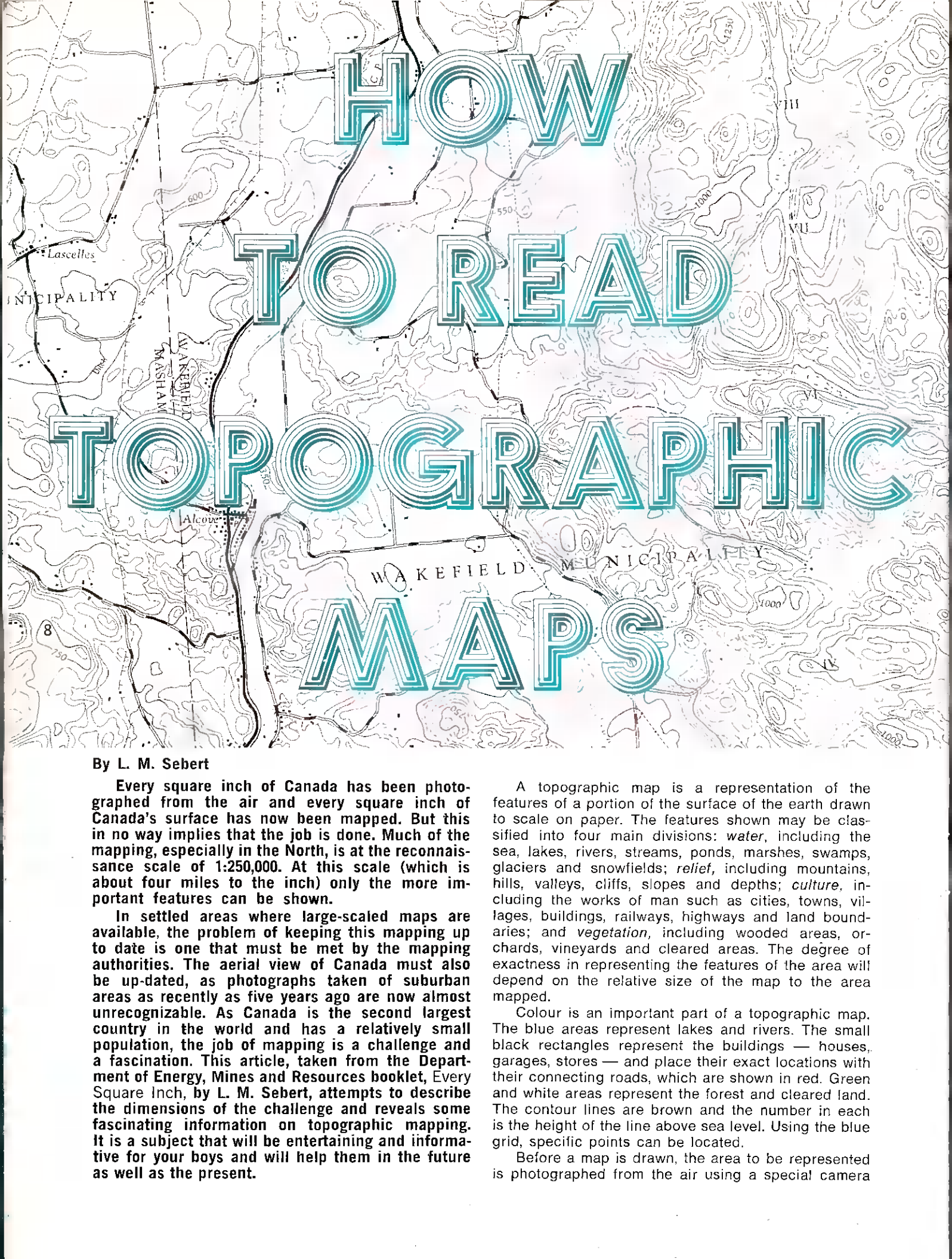
A little attention to pool safety — knowing the dangers, training yourself, posting rules, informing family and friends of certain precautions — can mean carefree swimming fun all season.



The pamphlet, **Swimming Pool Safety**, is available from the Canada Safety Council, 30 The Driveway, Ottawa K2P 1C9, at a cost of \$4 per hundred.

THIS MONTH'S GAMES, pages 29 and 30, are suggested for use in swimming pools.



A detailed topographic map of a region in Canada, showing contour lines, roads, and settlements. The map includes labels for 'Lascelles', 'Municipality', 'Wakefield Municipality', 'Alcove', and 'Masham'. The title 'HOW TO READ TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS' is overlaid in large, stylized, blue-outlined letters.

# HOW TO READ TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

By L. M. Sebert

Every square inch of Canada has been photographed from the air and every square inch of Canada's surface has now been mapped. But this in no way implies that the job is done. Much of the mapping, especially in the North, is at the reconnaissance scale of 1:250,000. At this scale (which is about four miles to the inch) only the more important features can be shown.

In settled areas where large-scaled maps are available, the problem of keeping this mapping up to date is one that must be met by the mapping authorities. The aerial view of Canada must also be up-dated, as photographs taken of suburban areas as recently as five years ago are now almost unrecognizable. As Canada is the second largest country in the world and has a relatively small population, the job of mapping is a challenge and a fascination. This article, taken from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources booklet, *Every Square Inch*, by L. M. Sebert, attempts to describe the dimensions of the challenge and reveals some fascinating information on topographic mapping. It is a subject that will be entertaining and informative for your boys and will help them in the future as well as the present.

A topographic map is a representation of the features of a portion of the surface of the earth drawn to scale on paper. The features shown may be classified into four main divisions: *water*, including the sea, lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, marshes, swamps, glaciers and snowfields; *relief*, including mountains, hills, valleys, cliffs, slopes and depths; *culture*, including the works of man such as cities, towns, villages, buildings, railways, highways and land boundaries; and *vegetation*, including wooded areas, orchards, vineyards and cleared areas. The degree of exactness in representing the features of the area will depend on the relative size of the map to the area mapped.

Colour is an important part of a topographic map. The blue areas represent lakes and rivers. The small black rectangles represent the buildings — houses, garages, stores — and place their exact locations with their connecting roads, which are shown in red. Green and white areas represent the forest and cleared land. The contour lines are brown and the number in each is the height of the line above sea level. Using the blue grid, specific points can be located.

Before a map is drawn, the area to be represented is photographed from the air using a special camera



installed in an aircraft flown at a constant height and speed on carefully predetermined courses: The resulting airphotos are used by a photogrammetrist in drawing the detail to be shown on the map under preparation. The information taken from the airphotos will be supplemented by additional data collected by field surveyors.

The field surveyor first determines the exact geographical location and height above sea level of a network of features clearly defined on the airphotos supplied to him. This will enable those who draw the map to ensure that the information taken from the photographs is correctly positioned and that the whole map is drawn correctly to scale. The second duty of the field surveyor is to classify road and track surfaces, and to locate schools, churches and other buildings that are shown on the map by special symbols. He will also check the names of places and features and complete any detail on the map that cannot be determined from the airphoto.

#### SCALE

To be a true representation of the surface of the ground, a map must be drawn to a uniform scale. All distances on the ground must be shown on the map in the same proportion, and this proportion must be known to the map-user. The beginner must obtain a good grasp of this subject, otherwise erroneous ideas are formed in assessing size and distance as shown on the map relative to the actual area on the ground.

There are two methods commonly used to express the scale of a map. The earlier method, formerly used on Canadian topographical maps, was to express in inches (or fractions of an inch) on the map, the number of miles represented on the ground. Thus, in the "one-inch-to-one-mile" series, one inch on the map represented one mile (63,360 inches) on the ground.

More recently, to conform with international practice, Canada has adopted the method of showing the scale of a map as the fraction or proportion of map distance to true distance. Thus the 1:250,000 map in-



Field surveyor using electronic distance measuring device.

indicates that one inch on the map represents 250,000 inches on the ground. As this is very close to the number of inches in four miles (actually 253,440) this map is also known as the "four-mile map."

If all maps were drawn to the same scale, it would be an easy matter to compare actual areas on the ground. All maps, however, are not made for the same purpose and, consequently, different scales are used. The scale of each map is given careful study before the drawing is commenced. Several factors are taken into account when deciding upon the scale of the map, including the location of the area being mapped, the use to which the map will be put, the interests of the people who will be using the map, the economic importance of the area; the maps of the area already available and the probable future map requirements of the district.

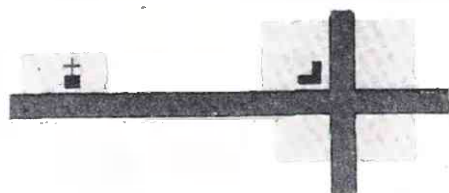
(continued on page 10)

FOR EXAMPLE —

(APPROX.) 1.27 Inches on the Map

REPRESENTS

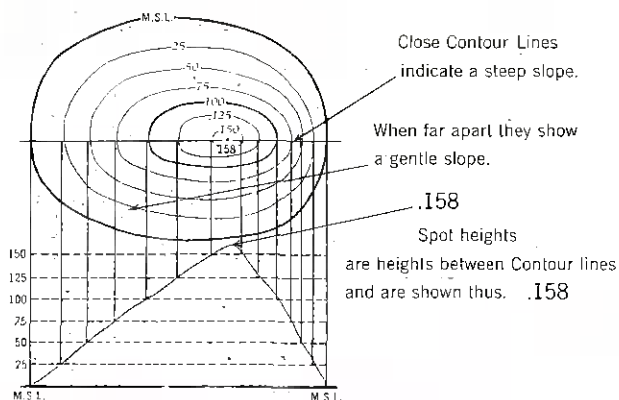
1 MILE ON THE GROUND



IN THIS CASE THE SCALE

WOULD BE (APPROX.) 1.27 INCHES = 1 MILE

$$\text{OR} \quad \frac{\text{DISTANCE ON MAP}}{\text{DISTANCE ON GROUND}} = \frac{1}{50,000}$$



The vertical distance between contour lines is called the Vertical Interval (V.I.) or Contour Interval (C.I.). The horizontal distance between contours is called the Horizontal Equivalent (H.E.)

To meet these requirements, the scales now used for Canadian topographic maps are:

- 1: 25,000 or about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the mile
- 1: 50,000 or about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches to the mile
- 1:125,000 or about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to the mile and
- 1:250,000 or about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to the mile

Shown below is an example of scale with reference to the ground.

All Canadian topographic maps carry a graduated scale on the face of each sheet. This scale shows the distance in miles on the map relative to the scale used. Most modern maps also express distance in terms of yards and metres.

#### DIRECTION

Having obtained an understanding of the meaning and use of the scale of a map, it is possible to estimate or measure the distance between any two points shown. In addition to *distance*, another important matter to be kept in mind in looking at a map is that of *direction*. It is the almost universal custom in topographic maps to have the north at the top of the map. This being the case, the bottom would be south, the right-hand side east, and the left-hand west. This arrangement is only a convention, but as it has been generally adopted by map makers it is an essential thing to remember. The directions mentioned here are the true or astronomic north and south, east and west, and must be distinguished from *magnetic* directions. The compass in Canada points to the north magnetic pole, which today is near Bathurst Island in the Queen Elizabeth Islands, 1,010 miles distant from the geographic north pole.

Thus, in Canada from coast to coast, "true north" and "magnetic north" are not the same except along one line known as the "Agonic Line." This line runs roughly north through Lake Superior, Lake Nipigon, Moose Factory and on to Bathurst Island. When east of this line the compass points west of north and when west of it the reverse is true. The local variation between true and magnetic north is shown on all Canadian topographic maps. On the Canadian prairies, where all roads and property lines are laid out: north, south, east and west, astronomically in accordance

with the Dominion Land Survey system, everyone is so well aware of true direction that a knowledge of the magnetic variation is only of academic interest.

#### POSITION

It is essential that a topographic map should precisely define the position of the area mapped in its relationship to the earth's surface. This is done by using graticule marks at the edge of the map to show degrees of latitude and longitude. In addition to the graticules, a system of rectangular grid lines is printed on most topographic maps so that points can be located and referred to by numerical coordinates. This is most important for engineering, statistical and military work but, as the use of the grid system requires some explanation, it will be given in detail in a future article.

#### MAP SYMBOLS

It must not be assumed from what has already been said that a topographic map shows the landscape in the same way as a photograph or a painting. A person unacquainted with map reading may be disappointed at the first sight of a map. A feature such as a city or large lake will be noticed at once, but smaller features must be searched for. Also, although a topographic map is printed on a flat surface, it purports to represent elevations and depressions. It is, therefore, necessary to deduce from symbols and lines on the map the differences of elevation and

*The airphoto shown below was taken May 18, 1964, at a height of 18,000 feet, scale 1:36,000. The map at the right is part of the Wakefield (Quebec) sheet, scale 1:50,000, made from the airphoto.*





to visualize the scene in the mind. This is not easy but the ability can be acquired by practice, by actually comparing a map with the area mapped, by picking out on the map the features that can be seen on the ground, and by looking for and discovering in the field the features shown on the map.

To appreciate the presentation of elevation and depression shown on the flat surface of the map, the beginner must have a clear understanding of the purpose and use of *contour lines*. Contour lines, generally brown in colour, connect points of equal elevation throughout the area presented on the map. Each line is numbered to indicate the height of the ground in feet (or, in some cases, metres) above mean sea level. (Mean sea level is the level surface of the open sea that would exist in the absence of the tide-raising forces and all meteorological, hydrological and geological disturbances. The value of mean sea level at a particular locality on the sea coast is usually computed from long-term, water-level observations.)

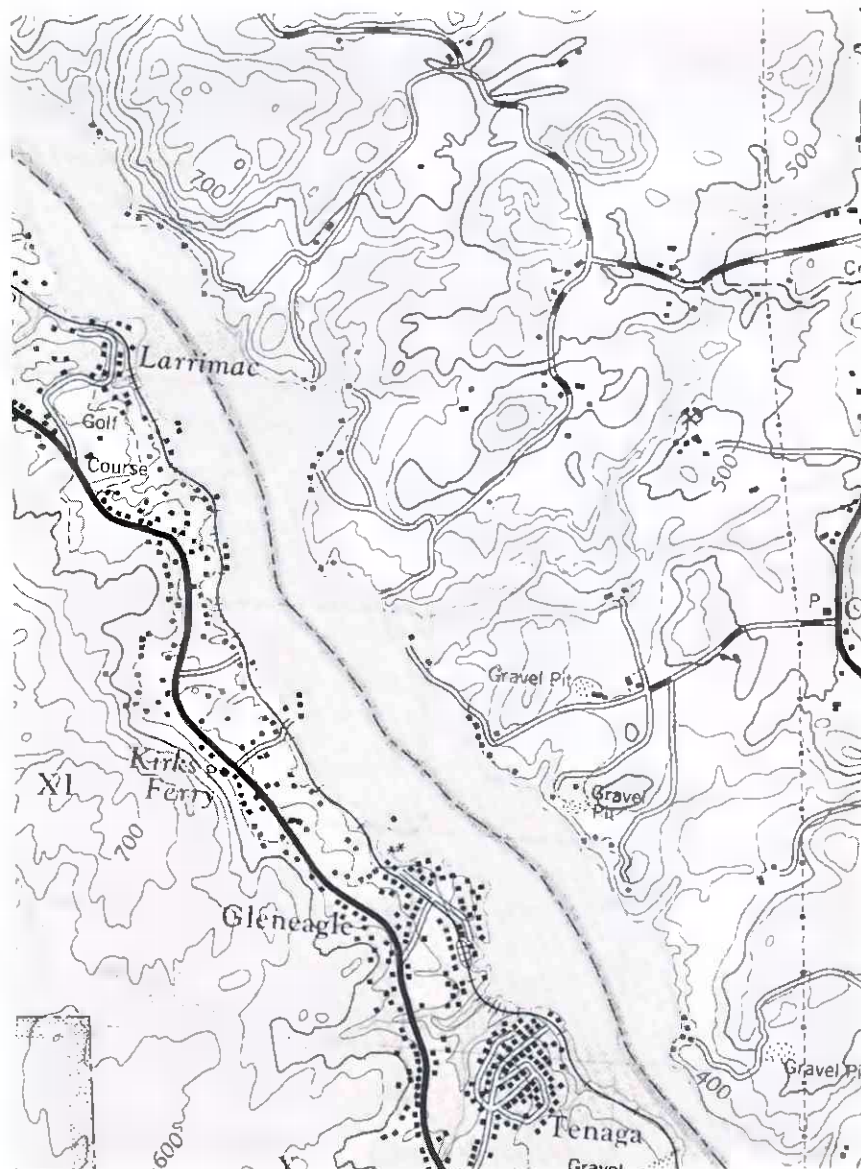
If a person were to follow on the ground the course of a contour line, he would go neither up nor down

hill but would remain on the same level. Contour lines indicate the places where the country is hilly or where it is nearly level, or where there are coulees and valleys. They can be used to determine the drainage areas for rivers and streams. From them, the elevation of any point on the map can be estimated within small limits, as the elevation of the ground between two contour lines is greater than the lower and less than the higher.

The drawing on the preceding page illustrates an imaginary hill which rises from sea level to 158 feet, as it would appear on a map and as it would appear in cross section.

On all maps there is a reference to the symbols and abbreviations used. They may be shown entirely on the margin of the map or partially on the margin with the rest on the back of the map and are commonsense representations of the features they represent, hence can easily be committed to memory.

NEXT MONTH: the many uses of the topographic map and how it can become a useful program aid for Scouts, Venturers and Rovers.



We thank the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and author L. M. Sebert for allowing us to use material, photographs and maps from the publication, **Every Square Inch**, for this two-part article on topographic mapping. **Every Square Inch** is available for \$1.25 from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa or from any Canadian Government bookshop and contains much more detailed information on the subject.

Author Sebert grew up in Toronto and first developed an interest in maps and map reading when he joined the 91st Toronto Scout Troop in 1928. A graduate of the University of Toronto, he served with the Canadian Army from 1940 until 1965. From 1947 until his retirement from the Army, he served with the Army Survey Establishment, the Army unit responsible for making maps. Mr. Sebert is presently Technical Information Officer for the Surveys and Mapping Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources in Ottawa.



# OLYMPICS-JUNIOR GRADE



Every four years, top amateur athletes come together for the world's greatest sports' spectacle, the Olympic Games. Their years of hard work and dedication to their sport are rewarded by the unique honour of representing their country at the Games.

The ancient Greek Olympics were revived in 1896 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin and part of the Olympic Creed reads very much like the Cub's "Do Your Best" — "The most important thing in the Olympic Games is not to win but to take part . . . The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well."

This year, 1972, is an Olympic Year and, with the tremendous coverage given the winter games in Japan by television, radio and the newspapers and the comparable coverage planned for the summer games in Munich, every Wolf Cub will know something about the Olympics. Because of this, why not have your own Olympic Games — junior grade — in your district or pack?

Even the junior grade Olympics will take real planning and involve a good many support people to act as planners, judges, timers and starters, but it is a wonderful opportunity to call on parents and resource personnel for help. Being a "one shot" effort, busy people, who don't have the time to come out each week, can be invited to take part. If possible, the regular Scouters should let others do this work and concentrate on regular pack activities and the preparing of their boys for the big day.

First of all, a suitable location must be found for your Games, keeping in mind the special needs of the various events. A local playground or park could well serve the purpose, although the necessary permission to take over the area for a specific time should be secured early.

The people responsible for the program will have to make an early decision on the events they feel are suitable and possible, so that prospective participants will have plenty of time to practise. If the Games are run on a pack basis, it might be well to have a run-off in each six to see who will be their representatives on the actual day. Keep in mind that every boy should be given an opportunity to take part, regardless of

ability or skill. The winners on the big day may represent the pack in a district Olympic.

There are any number of events that can be run but the important part is not to overload the program. Here are only a few suggestions:

- Dashes
- Distance races
- Hurdles
- Relays
- Jumps — high, broad, running
- Discus — (2 metal pie plates sewn or taped together with a beanbag in the centre for weight)
- Shot put — (softball)
- Javelin — (cardboard centre from carpet roll)
- Field hockey
- Volleyball
- Soccer
- Archery
- Bicycle races

## THINGS TO DO

**SCORING SYSTEM** — A scoring system should be established in advance so that all are aware of what each event will mean to the final totals. As in the real games,

you may wish to have a gold, silver and bronze medal for each finishing position. The medals can be made of cardboard discs covered with foil or painted with poster paint and attached to coloured ribbons for hanging around the winners' necks. Supply Services sells an attractive and inexpensive jacket crest for Cub Olympics that contains the Olympic flame and the ring symbols. You may wish to obtain one for each participant or just present them to the winners.

You will not require elaborate equipment for your Games but there are certain items that are necessary to add flavour to the event.

**OLYMPIC FLAG** — This can be made by a Cub mother and should have the five interlocking Olympic rings — from left to right: blue, yellow, black, green and red — on a white background.

**OLYMPIC FLAME** — Your Games should start with a runner or runners arriving with the flame as in the real Games. The flame being carried by the boy in the centre of the photograph on the opposite page is a common garden torch used by many Canadians to attract insects on warm summer evenings. These are available at almost any garden or hardware store and chances are one can be borrowed for the occasion.



The torch can also be made out of cardboard tubing with the "flames" being cut out of coloured construction paper and glued to the tube.

**WINNERS' STAND** — Three sturdy boxes of varied sizes can serve as the winners' stand, with the gold medal winner on the highest box, the silver on the next smaller and the bronze on the smallest.

**WINNERS' FLAGPOLES** — If the event is being run for a single pack, the flags raised can be the colours of the winning sixes. If it is a district event, each pack participating can be asked to make a special flag for use at this ceremony, following specific size and design instructions.

**VICTOR'S CROWN** — The laurel crown for the winners can be made of green construction paper, wire and green masking tape. The wire should be large enough to fit or be adjusted to the individual winners' heads. The masking tape holds the construction-paper leaves in place and covers the wire.

**PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATE** — When a similar event is run by Boy Scouts of America, they recommend the presentation of a mimeographed certificate to each participant, signed by the Chairman of the Olympics, which underlines the fact that competing, not just winning, is important. Their certificate reads—"This is to certify that ..... did his best in the Cub Olympics held by ..... on ....., upholding the honour of his pack (or six) in the best traditions of sport and showing the highest degree of sportsmanship." In this way, not only the winners take something home.

**TEST PASSING** — You may wish to work into your program, events that will allow boys to pass some of their star tests or parts of the Athlete Badge or other proficiency badges. This will entail more bookkeeping but will give the participants an added sense of accomplishment.

#### OPENING

If your Olympics are on a pack basis, the opening ceremony will probably not be as elaborate as it could be on a district basis. However, the various sixes could be encouraged to make their own six flags and carry them in the opening parade which could be a march around the boundaries of your Olympic village. This could be followed by the reciting of the Olympic pledge or the Cub Promise and the raising of the Olympic flag.

A few years ago an area of the National Capital Region (Ottawa) held a Cub Olympics and each participating pack was designated as a country of the world and asked to so identify themselves for the parade of countries. The group in the photograph was obviously Japan.

After the presentation of awards, and just prior to the official closing of the Games, the Cubmaster should emphasize the real meaning of the Olympics and the Creed.

Following the closing, some form of refreshments could be served, possibly a picnic supper with parents and friends invited or a barbecue with the dads serving as cooks.



# Training Emphases

By L. C. Wilcox

Frequently these days I am questioned about the future of adult training: what the emphases will be; what new initiatives are required for training to be most helpful? For me, the answers come through finding a perspective on some of the basic elements of Scouting: the needs of young people; the nature of adult-youth relationships; and the requirements of leadership.

One of the greatest difficulties I have is to find a perspective on young people. And yet the success of our Movement depends on just that. It determines the relationship we have with youth and the extent of our hope and enthusiasm for Scouting.

14

## **LABELLING**

There is a great danger that we see young people as all being the same. This is particularly likely when the extremists, the dropouts and those who are trying on different life-styles, like living in communes, receive so much public attention. I believe that these groups represent a small percentage of young people. The great majority I see in terms of being *involved*. But there are still numbers of young people who are *uninvolved*.

The *involved* are those who want a full part in society — some to preserve it as it is and a great many who believe change is necessary. Many tend to rebel and hold up adult values to ridicule. Some may demonstrate, others use more traditional methods. But they have beliefs and are trying to act upon them.

The *uninvolved* are not really committed. They may feel insignificant and have the view that they are just one person who hasn't much to offer. They go through life in a rut, thinking, "no one notices me — I'll just go about my own business." But I see this group disappearing as greater numbers of young people become concerned with the problems confronting society.

I see as positive that there is no single mould to which youth are conforming and that increasing numbers are searching for his or her own life-style.

## **THE NEEDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE**

There doesn't seem to be a great difference between the basic needs of young people today and when I was a youth. A young person needs to:

- feel positive about himself — his self-concept;

- feel wanted/needed — to belong — be part of a group;
- find purpose and usefulness in life.

Young people are maturing earlier. They live a more sophisticated life. They are searching for identity; they want challenges; they seek friendships. They want some guidance and help, and they want some limits placed on them.

While there hasn't been a great change in basic needs, the ways young people seek to satisfy these needs have changed.

## **WHAT ARE YOUNG PEOPLE SEEKING?**

I don't profess to know all that young people are looking for, but it seems to me that the majority of *involved* young people are seeking some of the following:

- freedom to be themselves — to be respected as unique humans with the right to grow as they choose for themselves, rather than conforming to what others think they ought to be;
- increased emphasis on the human aspects of life — to love and be loved; greater openness between people; to respond to; to share;
- greater opportunity to help create needed change in society. Many young people are asking for a voice in the organizations, institutions and decisions that affect their lives. Nowhere is this concern and their ability for responsible action better demonstrated than in the growing awareness and action of young people in environmental concerns;
- greater opportunities to achieve and to find purposefulness beyond a vocation.

All of this leads me to believe that at no time in the past have adults had greater cause for belief and enthusiasm for youth.

Similarly, at no time in the past has the need for a Movement like ours been so apparent. But as young people look to new ways to satisfy their needs, Scouting must find new and better ways of working with them.

I don't mean new and better programs. Certainly, there is a need to keep the programs of Scouting relevant and up-to-date. But programs are only as good as the adults, and young people with whom they work, make them. The key person in this is the adult, for it is he or she who causes things to happen.



## WHAT HAS THIS TO DO WITH ADULT TRAINING?

What a Scouter of the past needed was enthusiasm, some knowledge and skill in the section program and, with a genuine liking for young people, he or she was on the way. But leadership requirements have changed. The adult of today needs much more to work with young people. Enthusiasm, yes. A genuine liking for youth — very much so. And he or she still requires a good insight into the section program. But if you accept that young people are much more sophisticated and look to satisfy their needs in different ways, then surely Scouting requires more sophisticated, more flexible, better prepared adults to work with them. Youth leadership is becoming more demanding and this at a time when many adults are having difficulties adjusting to our changing society. Thus, the task of training is to help adults develop the skills and attitudes to work with youth more effectively.

## TRAINING EMPHASES

Training in section program skills will be a continuing emphasis. But in the future I see new emphases and initiatives in the following.

We hear a great deal these days about the "generation gap," which implies that much of the gap exists through age differences. The more I think about it, rather than age the gap seems to be based on ideas and attitudes. Adults can do nothing about differences in age, but we can do something about differences in ideas and attitudes. Much can be done to reduce, if not eliminate, the generation gap by establishing open dialogue between adults and youth that can lead to better understanding and respect for each other. Training in communication skills, with an emphasis on openness and mutual respect, can help to close the gap.

Adults have, in the past, been seen as knowing better. The more I have to do with young people, the more I feel they have the ability to see things in ways I cannot. The world was different when I was a youth and I cannot really know what it is like to be young in today's world. This suggests to me

that adults and young people must learn to learn from each other. To do so requires increased skills in relating to youth and the development of counselling skills.

In the past, adults were very much "in charge." They very largely controlled what happened and when it happened. With young people seeking a greater voice in decision making and often rebelling against imposed authority, there is a need for adults to develop new ways of handling power and authority. Training is required in the process of decision making and in participative leadership.

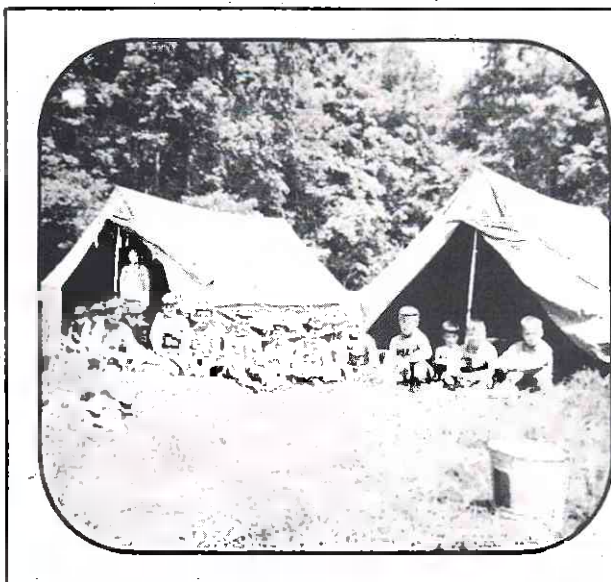
I think it is relatively true to say that in the past values changed less and were generally accepted by youth and adults alike. Today, many values are changing and a wider range of values is acceptable. Often the values of young people differ from those of adults. I do not believe young people expect adults to abandon the values they hold dear. But they do expect adults to be tolerant of their values. I believe it is possible to learn to be more tolerant of beliefs and views other than one's own. Training can help here.

A number of my friends have expressed the feeling of being threatened — by the change going on around them: job changes, changes in the community, changes in religion, art forms and education; threatened as young people express dissatisfaction about the mistakes they see older generations have made. Feeling threatened can only lead to defensiveness in relationships and, if feelings of this nature are widespread, there is a job for training in helping adults to learn more appropriate behaviour.

Well, in a condensed version, that is my perspective on youth, youth-adult relationships and some of the implications for leadership and training.

The Scout Movement was designed to help young people find a satisfying, useful life. It was designed to help young people cope with the present and, hopefully, to change the future to something better. I'm full of hope for youth and feel that Scouting can still be an important influence in their lives. But it is essential that young people and adults fully discover each other, learn to work together and recognize that each has resources to help the other.

15



The **QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP** and **DELIVERY** that we have to offer you on our **SCOUT TENTS** is very seldom equalled by others. Write or call for our free, current price list.

## Canvas Equipment Limited

P.O. Box 519  
Cornwall, Ontario  
613-933-2925

or  
239 St. Sacrament Street  
Montreal, 125, Quebec  
514-849-6152

# Most of Canada Beckons



By D. H. Swanson

There are a number of ways in which an individual can enjoy the outdoors. But for anyone who really wants to experience the full spectrum of nature, the answer is backpacking.

Backpacking isn't easy, by any means. It won't cover long distances in a day. It will waken muscles you haven't used in years, and alert you to some you never knew you had. But for the effort spent it will give you a feeling of being a part of the past and a closeness to your boys that words can't adequately express.

Walking is as old as man. Carrying supplies on one's back is part of man's heritage. If he plans to spend much time away from his food source, his pack must suffice for the interval.

The *couriers-du-bois* of Canada's past are reputed to have carried packs weighing in excess of a hundred pounds, for periods up to twelve hours on the trail. Modern technology in pack design and food processing reduces the need for that kind of a pack weight (and you won't be carrying a fortune in furs). However, an unplanned pack trip and poorly selected equipment could leave you feeling that your pack weighs at least as much as our famed Canadian fore-runners.

Careful planning, gear selection and a reliable scale are the keys to light travel. While I have carried packs of sixty-odd pounds, much experience and experimentation have born out the truth of the old maxim: weight of pack and gear should not exceed thirty-five pounds for an adult male. Females should not carry more than twenty pounds and children should not carry more than one-fifth of their body weight. As a rule of thumb, one-fifth of body weight for pack and gear can be applied to adults also.

A backpacker's plan should be to sleep well, get enough to eat and drink, and stay warm and dry. Carrying enough to effect this will bring you close to your rule, or 35-pound maximum.

There are two basic types of pack gear for carrying your load. One is the packboard or packframe and the other is the framed rucksack. The framed rucksack is primarily a European development. The rucksack tends to carry the weight low over the hips. This makes it particularly adapted to climbing and skiing.

The framed rucksack is comfortable with light loads. The sack usually has a number of pockets which prove invaluable when packing. The design causes the top of the sack to hang away from the back, keeping it cool, and keeps the point of gravity low.

These characteristics become a disadvantage when loads in excess of twenty-five pounds are carried. The backward tilt becomes a drag on the hips and legs and pulls the body off balance.

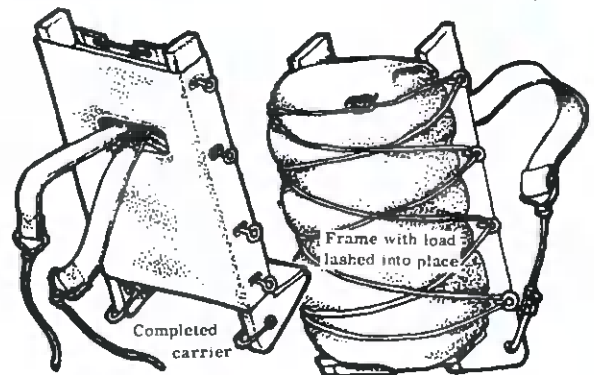
The packboard or packframe is designed to carry the weight of the load high on the back, with the centre of gravity over the hips. The pack is supported the length of the back, with the straps holding the load close to the body. The disadvantage of this pack is the high placement of the weight. If your pack is not packed carefully, too high a load will tire you quickly on the trail. This is caused by the necessity to shift muscles constantly to regain your balance.

Probably the best known and most widely used packframe was the "Trapper Nelson." It was a wooden H-type frame with bent cross braces between the two uprights and canvas stretched tightly between the uprights. The straps were positioned so that the frame rode high on the back with the canvas allowing an air space between the pack and the back.

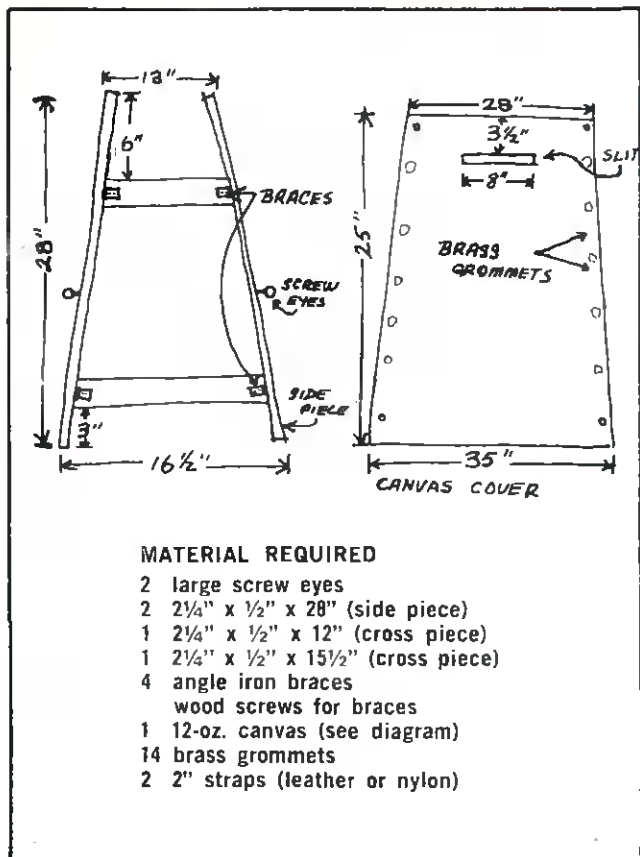
The aluminum frame is a modernization of the wooden frame and uses nylon or canvas to hold the board away from the body.

Most packboards or packframes can be equipped with a packbag designed to fit the particular board or frame. The disadvantage is primarily weight. You may wish to lash your gear together in a cover that has another use, such as a shelter. In this way, your pack cover pays for its weight and bulk.

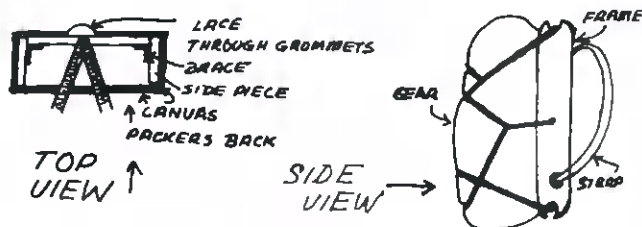
Commercially made packboards and packframes vary in price from a few dollars to in excess of \$50. These can be purchased with or without packsacks. An excellent project for a troop, company or crew is to build your own packframes. Suggested approaches are indicated in the sketches. (Also see *The Canadian Leader*, May 1971, page 11, for diagram and instructions for making a *CHINOOK CARRIER*.)







The edge of the side pieces and the flat of the cross pieces face the wearer's back.



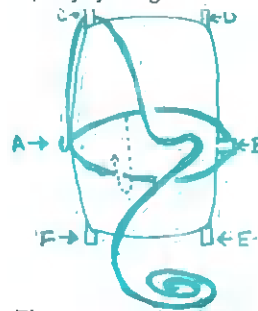
Hem the piece of canvas and insert the grommets along the two sides. The slit should be strongly reinforced at the edges. This is for the shoulder straps.

The canvas is laced around the frame with strong cord. The slit should be on the side toward the packer's back. The lacing is done on the side where the cross pieces are flush with the side pieces. The canvas should not meet when laced. This ensures that it can be laced very tightly.

Fasten the straps around the top crosspiece at the centre. Bring them through the slit in the canvas and secure them on the outside of the side pieces, six inches from the bottom. If you want the straps to be adjustable, attach a small strap with a buckle at the point where the straps are fastened to the side pieces. The screw eyes are inserted half way down the side and are used for lashing your gear to the frame. A notch cut into the top and bottom of the side pieces will serve to anchor the lashing cord at these points.

The best way to secure your gear to your pack-frame is to lash it on with a diamond hitch.

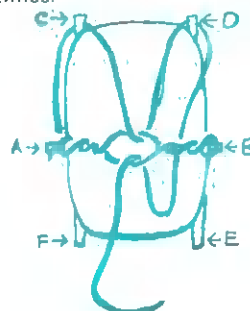
First, lay your gear on the frame.



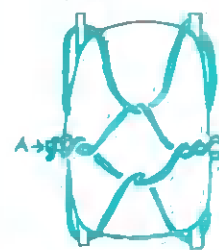
Tie one end of rope around pack frame at "A" using a clove hitch. Bring rope to "B," then back to "A." Twist the doubled ropes three times.



Bring rope to "C." Lead rope to and under middle of top doubled rope, then to "D." Then back and through the "diamond."



Now lead rope to "E," then back through "diamond." Then to "F."



Hitch is nearly complete. Now pull rope to tighten. Tie with two half-hitches at "A."

Packing is pretty much an individual affair but there are some basic guidelines.

Keep the weight relatively high and close to the body. Usually, the sleeping bag is placed at the bottom, with lighter objects graduating upward and placed toward the outside of the pack. Heavier items should be closer to the packboard and nearer the top.

Let's look at the weigh-in of a typical pack, without food.

packframe (& packbag)	3 lbs. (max. 3 3/4 lbs.)
sleeping bag	4 lbs. (Dacron)
ground sheet	— 8 oz.
poncho or rain cape (optional)	— 12 oz.
air mattress (optional)	1 lb. 2 oz.
extra clothing	2 lbs.
cooking and eating gear	1 lb.
miscellaneous	1 lb. 12 oz.

14 lbs. 2 oz.

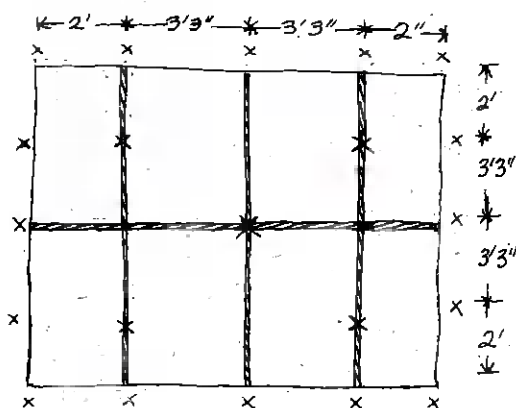
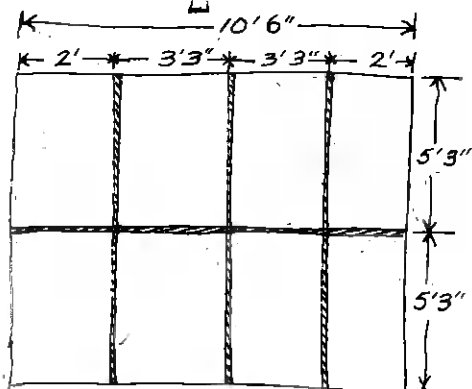
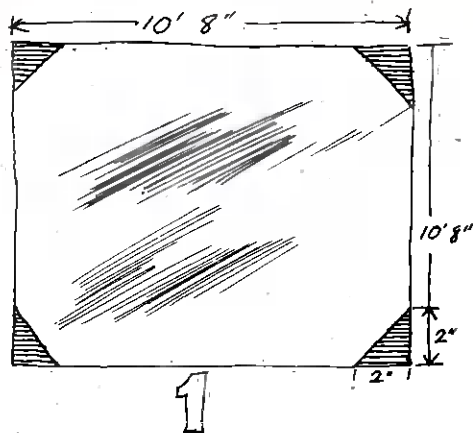
The weigh-in list doesn't include any kind of shelter. When weight is a deciding factor, questions are always raised regarding tents. There now are on the market several good-quality, lightweight tents, suitable for backpacking.

Another approach is to utilize the "tube tent" or make a "trail fly" from polyethylene.

A "tube tent" is nothing more than a tubular piece of plastic material. Sizes vary but one about 8 or 9 feet in diameter and 9 feet long is ideal. It is erected by running a rope through the tube and tying the rope between two trees. The open ends provide ventilation. Pegging isn't necessary as the weight of the occupants will hold the tube down. This shelter will weigh about one pound.

The "trail fly" is also made from plastic. Four- to six-mil plastic sheeting should be used. A hot iron and brown paper or foil will serve to "weld" the edges. (Experiment on some scraps first.)

(continued on page 18)

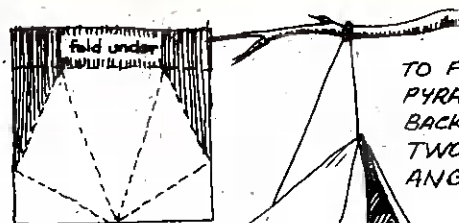


3

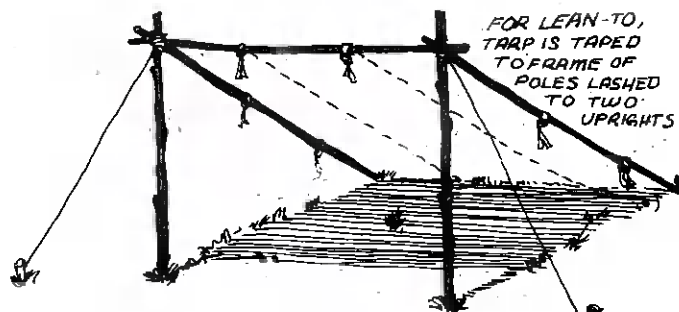
To make your own trail sheet you will need:  
plastic sheeting; soft,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " cotton rope.

- 1) Cut the corners off the sheet as indicated. Now lay out a rope grid with the cotton rope, as shown in diagram (2).
- 2) Place the rope grid over the plastic sheet and fold the edges over. Cover the plastic with paper or foil and press with a hot iron.
- 3) Now cut 21 lengths of cord, 18 inches long. Tie one of these to the rope grids at the points marked 'X'.
- 4) The last step is to cover the rope grid with 3-inch strips of plastic. These are heat-sealed by placing long strips over the ropes and pressing with the paper and hot iron.

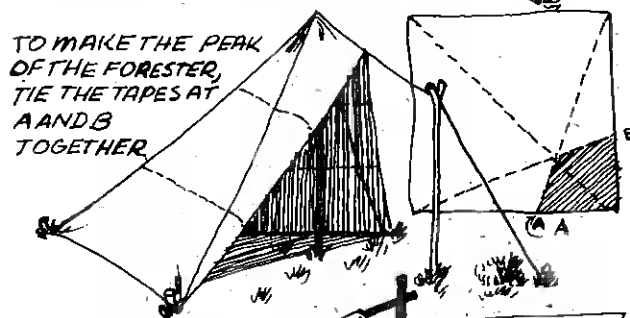
This "trail fly" can be erected in a variety of ways to give you half-a-dozen styles of shelters.



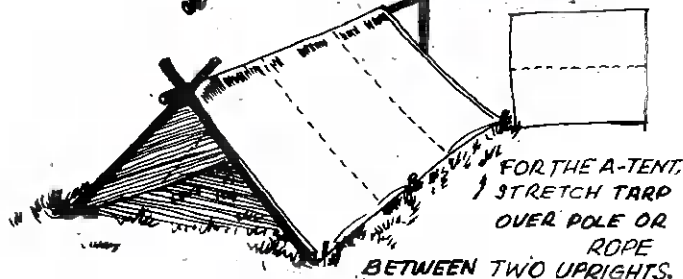
TO FORM HALF PYRAMID, FOLD BACK FLAP AND TWO SIDE TRIANGLES UNDER.



FOR LEAN-TO, TARP IS TAPED TO FRAME OF POLES LASHED TO TWO UPRIGHTS.



TO MAKE THE PEAK OF THE FORESTER, TIE THE TAPES AT A AND B TOGETHER.



FOR THE A-TENT, STRETCH TARP OVER POLE OR ROPE BETWEEN TWO UPRIGHTS.

You can't navigate if your feet hurt! The moral here is simply that the experienced backpacker recognizes foot care and boot selection as the most critical factors in backpacking.

Rubber-soled sneakers with a heavy sole protect the ankle and can be used on reasonably smooth trails. Their biggest disadvantages are the speed with which they become wet and that they will wear out fairly quickly.

When purchasing any boot for hiking, remember that the foot is larger when you are carrying a load. To ensure a comfortable fit, try the following:

- a) push your foot as far forward in the boot as possible with the boot unlaced. You should be able to get one finger easily behind your heel;
- b) now put your foot all the way back in the boot and lace it snugly. You should not be able to slide your foot forward;



c) with the boot laced snugly over the instep, you should not be able to move your heel sideways in the boot nor lift it very much off the sole.

Hiking boots should be half- to one-size larger than the size you wear regularly.

Wear two pairs of socks. At least one pair should be woolen. If you can't wear wool next to your skin, select a pair of cotton socks for wear under the woolen ones.

Break in your boots before setting out on a pack trip. A good method is to step into a pail of water and completely soak the leather. Leave the boots on your feet until they have dried. The secret of this is that the boots dry to the shape of your feet as you wear them.

When you are on the trail, use your rest breaks to give your feet a rest. Put them up. Try rinsing your feet in a stream and changing socks. This is a good practice around midday. Hang the socks you have just removed on your pack to air and dry.

Clothing has to be geared to the weather expected. Don't overload with extras. A water-repellent wind-breaker or jacket can serve as rain gear. A change of shirt and pants, two or three extra pairs of socks and a change of underwear should be sufficient.

Shirts should have long sleeves to protect from wind and sunburn, as well as mosquitoes. While shorts are great for hiking, long pants (without a cuff) of a tough, lightweight material are better. They provide protection from brush, insects and sun.

A sweater or, better yet, a heavy sweatshirt with a hood is a good item to pack. Pajamas are added weight and the sweatshirt can double here.

Ideally, the down-filled sleeping bag is the one for backpacking. Down is the most efficient insulating material per unit of weight for keeping you warm. However, there are a number of synthetic materials on the market which are very good. Supply Services markets a three-pound bag rated at 44° which is suitable for summer camping.

An air mattress is a personal item that some backpackers consider unnecessary luxury. If you really want to cut weight but would like the comfort, try the mattress that reaches from the shoulders to just below the hips.

A ground sheet is a must and can double as a poncho. Vinyl or polyethylene of about 3-mil thickness will do.

A hat of some kind is recommended. Many people forget they will be under the sun for long periods without shelter and neglect this item.

Cooking, eating and miscellaneous gear should be carefully selected with an eye on the scale. Here is a suggested list which can be adapted to suit your individual preferences.

#### COOKING AND EATING GEAR

sheath knife; fork; spoon  
plastic cup; plastic bowl  
fry pan; cook pot: 1 qt.  
small pliers or pot gripper  
one-burner stove and fuel (where fire not allowed)  
additional cook pot; spatula  
plastic shaker: 1 qt.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

first-aid kit  
needle and thread  
50-feet, 1/4" nylon rope  
sunburn lotion  
chap stick  
insect repellent

matches (waterproof or in waterproof container)  
scouring pads  
toothbrush and paste  
toilet soap  
small towel  
toilet paper  
mirror  
comb  
safety pins  
candle  
sun glasses  
map  
compass  
pen-size flashlight  
canteen

Last, but not least, the food — every ounce saved elsewhere in selecting your gear can be used for food. Each person will need from one to two-and-a-half pounds of concentrated or dehydrated food a day. Select foods with a high calorie rating and as little water content as possible. Dehydrated and freeze-dried foods are the solution to this problem. If you have never used these, you'll be pleasantly surprised how tasty they are. Four sample menus are listed. Experiment with new foods at home before taking to the trail.

#### SAMPLE MENUS

Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
orange juice	cold meat: 1 slice	vegetable soup
oatmeal with	per person	macaroni with
raisins	cheese slice	cheese, dried beef,
coffee or cocoa	mix of nuts, raisins,	bacon fat
	chocolate chips	chocolate pudding
	Kool-Aid	
fruit juice	cheese	onion soup
corned beef hash	apricots (dried)	chili and beans
pancakes	hard candy	fruit salad
coffee or cocoa	Kool-Aid	(dried)
		tea
bacon and eggs	hard salami	chicken noodle
(dried)	nuts and chocolate	soup
stewed fruit	chips	beef patties
(dried)	Kool-Aid	mashed potatoes
coffee or cocoa		butterscotch pudding
		tea

Use plastic bags for packing your food. Don't forget to take along staples such as salt, pepper and sugar. Slip your cooking pots inside a large plastic bag to protect the rest of your gear from soot.

Dehydrated food is relatively easy to obtain. Freeze dried is a little on the expensive side but pays off in reduced weight. These foods are available through various sporting goods' stores, mail-order catalogues and are advertized in this magazine.

Making camp at the end of a day on the trail is one of the pleasures of backpacking. It's a time for relaxation, nourishment and fellowship. Some may wish just to sit and talk while others may wish to explore. Only one caution: be sure that your camp is snuggled down before darkness sets in. Backpackers don't carry pressure lanterns.

Now that you've collected your gear and selected a trail to explore — weigh in; and then let people know where you are going. Advise your group committee, talk to campers on the trail and stop at any ranger stations.

Selecting a place to go is no problem. Most of Canada beckons. See you on the trail — wave as you pass.

# Showing the People

In many communities, about the only time the members of the Scouting family appear before the general public, in uniform, is when they want something. At regular intervals they can be seen ringing doorbells to sell apples, calendars or to collect empty bottles. Is it any wonder, then, that in such areas our image is something less than shining? True, within the Scouting family, the same groups may be communicating regularly with the parents of their members but to the good folk who do not have a son involved in Scouting and go to answer the ring of the doorbell, they must appear as beggars.

Scouting should do something for the entire community, not just those close to the membership. It should show all of the people what goes on behind the closed doors of the meeting halls that makes Scouting good for boys and the community, and how much their support is appreciated and used. When this is done properly, they will answer their door as a friend.

The 128th Ottawa group, which is located in a subdivision called Trend Village, on the outskirts of Ottawa, decided early in its life that the community as a whole should know what Scouting is and does.

So it was at the end of their first year of operation that they held a community Scouting night at the local recreation area. Notices of the event were delivered by uniformed Cubs and Scouts to every house in the Village, inviting all to attend and take part in an evening of fun. The group consisted of three packs, a troop, and a Venturer company, and every one of the over 150 leaders and boys had a part to play in the proceedings.

Early in the planning stage, the group committee was divided into a number of special responsibility areas which included:

PERMISSION—for use of the recreation area

—from the Fire Department to light a campfire

CROWD CONTROL

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

REFRESHMENTS

DISPLAYS AND PROGRAMS

INVITATIONS AND DISPLAY SIGNS

CLEAN-UP

FIRST-AID

CAMPFIRE PROGRAM

PUBLICITY

Quite naturally, many wore more than one hat that particular evening but, when it was all over, most agreed that it had been well worth the effort.

The planning group went outside its own bounds to recruit expert resource people to help. Gord Atkinson, an Ottawa radio and showbusiness personality, who had two boys in the group, accepted an invitation to act as master of ceremonies and even brought along his station's mobile trailer that contained a built-in public address system.

Feeling that everyone who accepted the invitation to attend should have a part in the proceedings, it was decided that the campfire should be of the "super-size" variety. To ensure that plenty of familiar songs were included on the program, another Cub father, who happened to be a member of the local chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, was recruited to lead the singing. Other parents acted as







judges for events and helped with the refreshments.

So it was that, on the evening of the big show, a continual line of Village residents could be seen heading for the park, carrying the folding garden chairs that were suggested in the invitation.

Sharp at 7 p.m. the chairman of the group committee welcomed those in attendance and turned the evening over to the master of ceremonies who then introduced, individually, the group committee and each of the Scouters. A traditional pack and troop opening followed with Grand Howl and flag break, and then it was on with the program.

The recreation area looked like a four-ring circus — the "A" pack presented active games involving Cub skills; "B" pack, dressed in the costumes that had won them first prize at a recent district Cuboree, conducted a Cub Olympics (see page 12); and the "C" pack ran a series of games designed to show alertness and fitness, set up a typical Cub camping area, where tents were pitched and basic foods prepared, and presented "The Whistlers." Six Cubs dressed in huge top hats made of cardboard, cardboard shirt fronts, coats with false arms held in place by sticks tied to their hips, with faces painted on their stomachs and ears taped in place, swung and swayed to a record of "The Whistler and his Dog." This performance fascinated many spectators who stayed around for more than one show. The troop designed and erected an obstacle course that was in continual use the entire evening, not only by the Scouts but by many of their guests as well. The Scouts later challenged their fathers and guests to a tug-of-war.

Spectators were invited to move from one area to another and, when they found something that really interested them, to unfold their chairs and sit a while.

Following the demonstrations, the boys and guests gathered around the campfire that had been prepared by the Venturers, who acted in a service capacity during the evening, for a good, old-fashioned singsong.

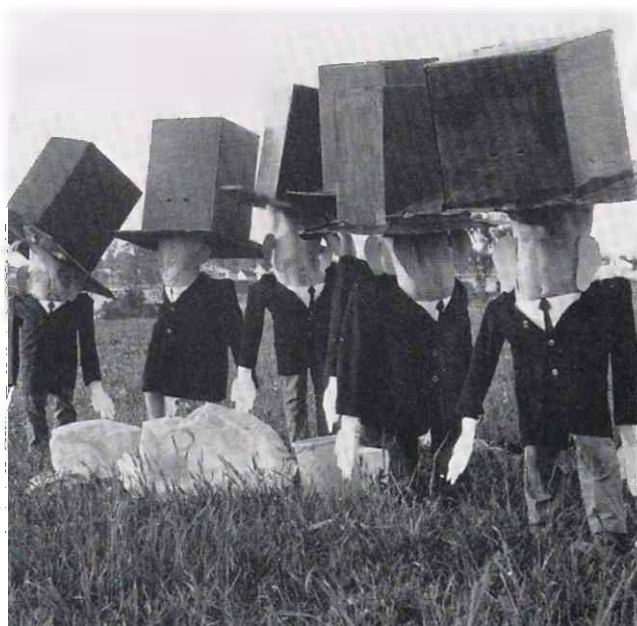
The program officially ended at 8.30 p.m., with over 400 being served ice cream and soft drinks.

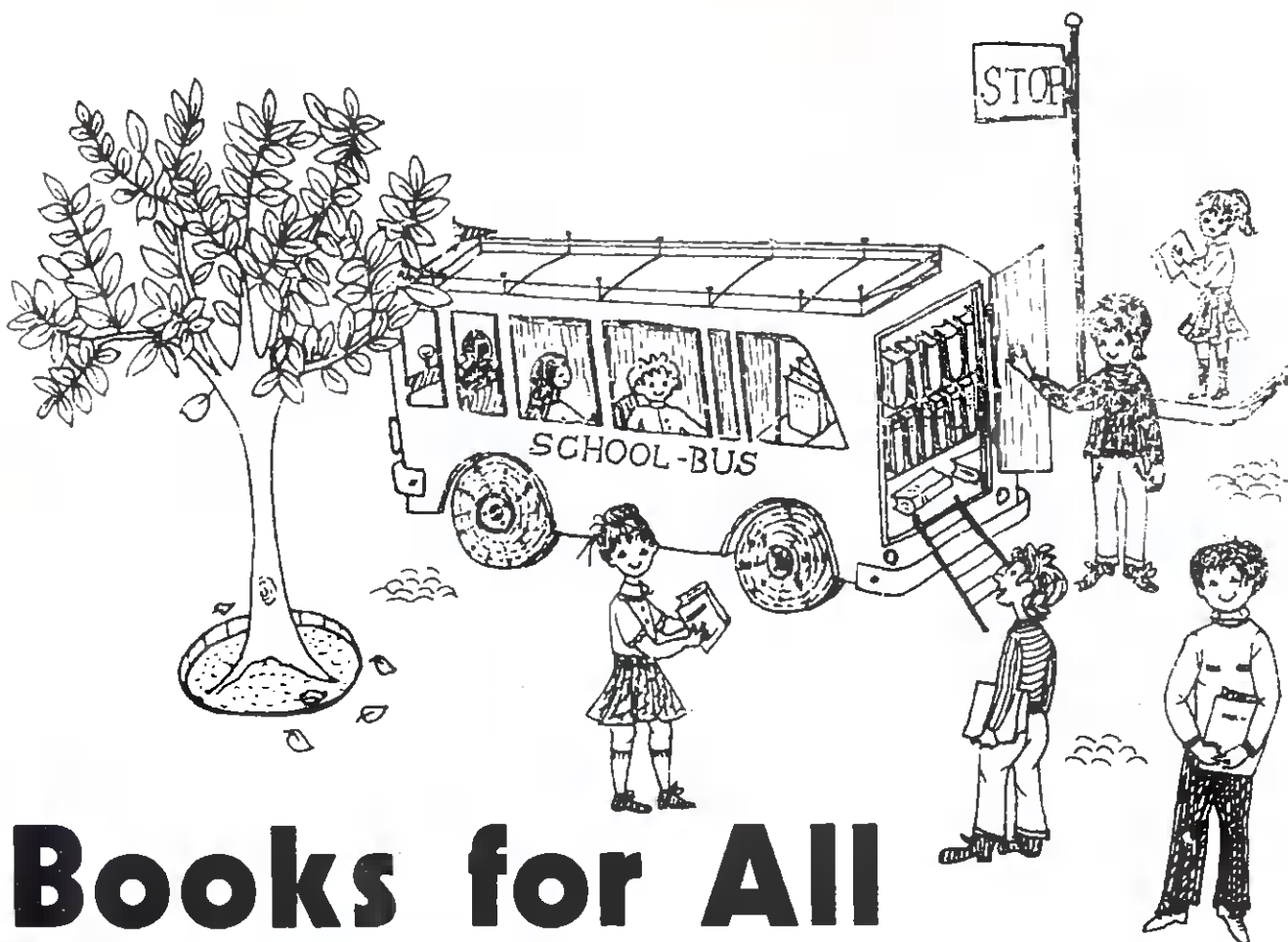
The efforts of the 128th to maintain good community relations didn't end with this evening. Since that time the troop has done clean-up duty at the entrance to the subdivision and at Christmas, with the assistance of a few members of the local high school band, sang carols throughout the community. At each home along the way they left a small notice that read,

"We're not collecting money; we're only saying 'thank you' for your support over the year. Have a Merry Christmas."

The importance of showing Scouting to the community? Perhaps it's best summed up in a public relations tip from Information Services called "Our Best PR" which states: "Public Relations is much more than promotion and publicity. True, promotion and publicity are an integral part of any PR program but confining it to these two areas might cause us to neglect the most important parts of our PR program. The best PR team that we have is comprised of the members of our packs, troops, companies and crews. Boys and girls, enjoying good programs, enthusiastic leaders and involved parents can create up to 75% of the favourable public opinion for Scouting and Guiding in a community — the rest, up to 25%, would come from promotion and publicity . . . It is our front nine, our first team, our members, that make or break our public relations in our communities. They are our best PR!"

Why not get the first team moving in your group? SHOW THE PEOPLE, through a community Scouting night.





# Books for All

22

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization recently proclaimed 1972 as INTERNATIONAL BOOK YEAR with the theme, "Books for All." UNESCO has called on the Boy Scout World Bureau to support the plan and they, in turn, have suggested a number of ways in which local groups may participate.

## COLLECT BOOKS

- Conduct fund-raising campaigns related or unrelated to books (lists to be supplied) for distribution in poor areas, hospitals, orphanages, old-age homes, schools. Fund-raising campaigns related to books might include the showing of a film based on a book, charging admission and selling copies of the book; putting on a play; asking a local library to let the group run its annual rummage sale and keep the proceeds to purchase new books for free distribution in poor areas.
- Conduct door-to-door collections of unwanted books and then sell them.
- Organize a book exchange or auction at a school, after school hours.
- Contact others who might be willing to pay for books to be donated to children's homes, poor areas, etc.: service clubs, libraries, local bookstores, publishers and schools — for used textbooks.
- Contact local libraries to ask if they will loan small collections for a long term. Conduct a local lending service for a year and then return the books at the end of the year.

- Ask another youth organization to be a "brother." The "brother" could gather books and send them to needy areas.

## DISTRIBUTE BOOKS

- Build a two- or four-wheeled cart fitted with shelves. Borrow a big canopy from a restaurant which has outdoor service (or make one) to protect the cart from the rain and borrow a horse to pull it. Stock the cart with books acquired by any of the suggestions and run a "bookmobile" service several times during the year. In city areas, take the cart to orphanages, hospitals, shut-ins and old people's homes. Variation: a bicycle-drawn cart, sleigh, converted postal cart or a boat fitted with shelves and stocked with books on fishing, boat building, weather charting, for distribution along a coast. Either run a loan-service or give away books. A school bus or car could also be fitted with temporary shelves which could be inserted and removed after each trip.
- Build a lightweight but large playhouse with shelves inside and donate it, stocked with books, to the children's ward of a local hospital. Read one of the books aloud to the children and then do skits based on the story.

INTERNATIONAL BOOK YEAR is designed primarily to focus attention on the role of books in society. It should give everyone the opportunity for a concerted effort designed to encourage authors and translators in their activities, to stimulate book production, distribution and circulation, to develop the reading habit and to reinforce the role of books in education, international understanding and peaceful cooperation between nations.



# White Water Adventure

(continued from page 5)



**DAY 12 — July 12** • Awoke to more heavy rain; tents thoroughly waterlogged; all hands miserably wet; not a dry bedroll nor a slitch of dry clothing in camp. Make hot orange drink which cheers all. Parties to various boat locations to secure and cache equipment and boats and to obtain what food remains. Rain begins to ease at 1600 hours; at 1840 hours clearing signs begin to appear. At 1900 hours an aircraft heard. Emergency flares broken out; sighted by Pilot John Moffatt who took pre-arranged action and called Austin Collman in Prince George. He arrived with an Okanagan helicopter, quickly followed by a Northern Mountain Airline helicopter within two hours. Evacuated some of the younger Scouts. All hands retired in high spirits at 2330 hours.



**DAY 13 — July 13** • Awoke to the thrilling *chop-chop-chop* of a Northern Mountain Airline helicopter at 0600 hours which promptly began evacuating Scouts and gear to Northwood Pulp operation at MacGregor. Evacuation continued with the assistance of Okanagan helicopter until 1000 hours. Northwood Pulp provided a terrific breakfast for the entire troop.

Very special thanks offered to Pilots Art Wiebe of Okanagan and Jack Milburn of Northern Mountain Airlines. They brought their machines into a tricky landing spot, literally on a dime. Their promptness and high degree of skill rescued the troop from a very unhappy situation.



**CONCLUSIONS** • Were the Scouts daunted by this experience? *Answer:* a resounding 'no.' It has whetted their appetites for further adventure of this type; though, with this experience behind them, a different approach would be made.

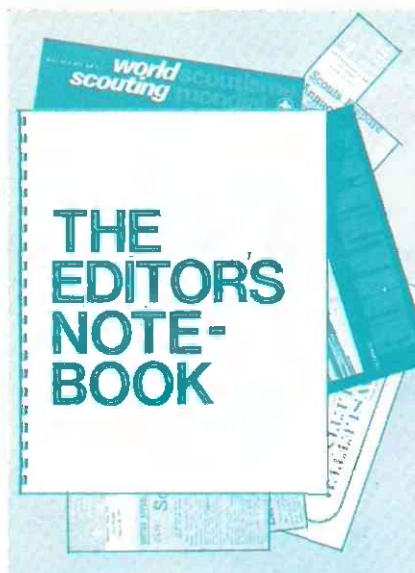
Should Scouts be permitted to engage in such demanding activities? *Answer:* a resounding 'yes.' It used to be said that only a war can produce and determine a real man. Maybe, but the elements sure can cut you down to size. Just the simple fact of living in a total wilderness environment, with all weather stops against you, river cold and at flood level, can and did test all concerned to the utmost. Make a man? James Creek (Bad River) made 22 of them in five brief days. Of the future? With blood in their eyes, 22

23



Scouts have vowed to conquer this stretch of water next year. This is character building at its best.

Without the moral and physical backing of Royal Canadian Legion Branch 43, this voyage of exploration could never have been undertaken. Berets of 22 Scouts and their eight leaders are doffed in thanks and appreciation for this tough but wonderful experience. Branch 43 is doing a fantastic job in their sponsorship of the 1st Fort George Scout Group. Sixty boys are being granted opportunities of a lifetime during their service as Cubs and Scouts. The Legion motto is 'service' and they are truly of service to the youth of Prince George.



Cubs of the 66thA London, Ont., Cub Pack were invited recently to bring along their pets to a pack meeting. The boys responded with birds, dogs, cats, guinea pigs and, according to the London *District Digest*, the biggest white rabbit ever seen. (Shades of Harvey!) Representatives of the Humane Society were also present to show films on the work of the Society and answer hundreds of questions about pets.

24

When the Air Controllers went on strike in January, National President John Sharp, Deputy Chief Scout Wally Denny and Chief Executive Percy Ross were in the Maritimes on the eastern swing of their trans-Canada trip. With all commercial flights off, it looked for a while as though many of the proposed stops would have to be cancelled. Then Wally got on the phone to his wife in Toronto and in short order she had flown their own aircraft to Saint John to pick up the stranded and had them in Halifax in time for their scheduled meetings.

In Woodstock, Ontario, the Cubs of the 7th Pack had an opportunity to look at a section of the heart muscle through a microscope. It was part of a talk and demonstration by a local dentist. In another section of the meeting hall, the boys took molds of teeth and were told how the same process could be used to take impressions of the tracks of wild animals. The *Daily Sentinel Review* photo.

From Toronto's *Scouting News* the report of—would you believe—a "Garbage" moot? Seems on the Thanksgiving weekend, the 20th Toronto Rover Crew sponsored the event in Algonquin Park. With the cooperation of the Park Superintendent, the park entrance fee was waived for those taking part and a campsite provided. The 30 Rovers and Rangers who participated collected, despite a very wet weekend, 40 large garbage bags of tin cans, bottles and broken glass, along with three bicycle wheels and nearly 100 pounds of scrap iron.

Congratulations to the Quebec Provincial Council for their current television series, *SCOUTING TODAY*, which is seen each Sunday at 1.00 p.m. on Station CFCF. I have had an opportunity to see a number of the shows this year, via cablevision, and can say that they are projecting a very exciting image of Scouting in the 70's. The winter camping show was especially good as was the one on the Montreal aerospace Venturer Company. If you're planning a television show in your area, you might want to write Quebec for some advice.

A thought for Scouters by the late Edward R. Morrow — "I was greatly influenced by one of my teachers. She had a zeal not so much for perfection as for steady betterment — she demanded not excellence so much as integrity."

During the summer of 1970, the Castle Venture Scouts of London, England, flew to Morocco and worked in the Centre for Handicapped Children run by the Save the Children Fund in Fez. In 1971, as a follow-up to this service project, the unit invited two boys from the Centre to come to London as their guests. Ron Jeffries, Editor of *SCOUTING* magazine (UK), reports in his column, "Here and There," that one of the boys, a 26-year-old, was severely crippled by polio, while the other, a 15-year-old, had lost both arms as a result of an accident in an olive mill. The boys flew to London Airport where they were met by the Venture Scouts who took turns acting as hosts. Cost of the trip to the Unit was about \$650 but it was evidently well worth the time and effort. To quote Venture Scout Leader Alan Vince: "In the midst of so much activity it was interesting to see how many things we take for granted amazed the boys. Who ever heard of getting off the London Underground at every station to see if it had an escalator? In Trafalgar Square Mohammed couldn't get over all those pigeons — it was the thought of all those free dinners flying about! Vacuum cleaners, automatic doors, double-deck buses and the swinging London scene all added to their amazement."

It's amazing what heights can be attained through cooperation. After all, Niagara Falls is nothing more than a lot of little drips, working together.





From Manitoba's *Impetus*, the story of an eight-year-old boy called as a witness in a court action: the judge tested his understanding of the seriousness of the occasion by inquiring, "If you should promise to tell the truth, and then lied, what would happen to you?" The boy considered for a moment and then solemnly replied, "I'd be thrown out of the Wolf Cubs." "Swear him in," said the judge.

This novel program idea from the *Manitoba West News* could be used by Cubs and Scouts. In Deloraine, nine Cub mothers each agreed to provide and serve one item of a meal. After their opening, the pack left their hall and walked to the first house where they were served juice. At the second house they had potatoes; third a vegetable; fourth a pickle; fifth a bun; sixth a wiener; seventh ice cream; eighth cookies and ninth a beverage. Then it was back to the hall for the closing of the meeting. The boys were in each house only five to ten minutes and each mother provided cups, plates and silverware to serve whatever she prepared.

In Charlottetown, Cubs of the 5th Zion Church Pack visited the control room of the Maritime Electric Company generating plant to find out all about electric power. The tour was conducted by two plant technicians. *Charlottetown Patriot* photo by Gordon M. Craswell.



In November, 4,500 Cubs and Scouts in Hamilton did a good turn that would last through until March. They collected 10,150 bags of used clothing for handicapped workers in the area. The executive director of the handicapped workers' organization said: "Thanks to the success of the Scouts' drive, we have been able to employ an extra 30 handicapped people on a year-round basis." Clothing collected is mended by the handicapped workers and sold at three outlets in Hamilton. Photo courtesy *The Spectator, Hamilton*.

On November 1, last year, Mr. Peter Mraz of London, Ontario, received a posthumous Gold Cross, at Government House in Ottawa, on behalf of his son, Scout Paul Mraz. Paul lost his life attempting to save a ten-year-old boy from drowning. On January 13, the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission of Pittsburgh informed Mr. Mraz that the Commission had posthumously awarded Paul their Bronze Medal, along with a monetary grant of five hundred dollars. Commission medals are individually manufactured and include appropriate details of the act of bravery.

25



In Watertown, New York, recently, a troop Scouters' course was raided by the state police. Seems the district commissioner was instructing the Scouters in how to bake a pie over a campfire. About 10 p.m., as the group was sitting around the fire waiting for the pie to bake, three troopers moved in from as many angles, flashlights in hand, ready for business. However, instead of a pot party (they'd had a false tip), all that greeted them was a group of Scouters, crouching around the coals in the light of the moon, baking a pie. They were invited to stay for a sample but allowed as how there were rougher criminal types needing their attention elsewhere. *SCOUTING magazine (USA)*.

# YOU WILL

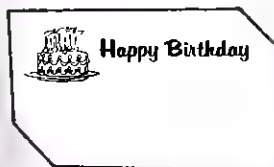
PRAYING HANDS GIFT  
FOLDER INCLUDES

## 6 DIFFERENT GREETING CARDS

Helps you sell three or four pens at a time!  
A wonderful gift and there's a  
card for every occasion.



God knows the meaning  
 To us of the things  
 I cannot know,  
 The things I know  
 The things I know,  
 And the things I know  
 The things I know



## Happy Birthday



**Thank You**

### For a Friend

Best wishes for a  
**Speedy Recovery**

Best wishes to the  
**Graduate**

Wishing you a  
**Happy Anniversary**

**SELL FOR \$1.00**  
**KEEP 40¢**  
**FOR YOUR GROUP**  
**ACTIVITIES**

*The Famous*  
**GOLDEN PRAYING HANDS PEN**

One of the most popular fund raising plans in Canada for the past four years. This high quality pen has a beautifully sculptured replica of Durer's famous "PRAYING HANDS" in antique gold finish mounted on a brushed gold finish cap. Inspirational "SERENITY PRAYER" imprinted, in gold, on the pure white barrel.

a gift mailing envelope) for ONLY \$1.00. YOUR GROUP KEEPS 40c on EVERY SALE!

**Order one kit (25 pens and gift folders) per worker and average \$10.00 PROFIT PER WORKER! A typical group will complete their campaign in one or two days. Start your fund raising campaign TODAY with The Golden Praying Hands Pen or THE CANADIAN FLAG PEN or THE ECOLOGY FLAG PEN shown on the opposite page.**

**Sell each pen (which includes the gift folder, six different greeting cards, and**

## SEND NO MONEY!

**Take TWO months to pay!**  
**Everything shipped PREPAID.**

## GUARANTEED PROFITS!

**You keep 40% of all money you collect! Return any kits you do not sell.**

## EACH WORKER GETS HANDY SELLING KIT!

Very little work involved for the leader or campaign manager because everything you need comes packaged in a handy selling kit. Each kit has 1 FREE Fund Raiser badge; Report Envelope for seller to enclose money and or returns; 25 Pens inserted into Gift Folders with 6 different greeting cards in each folder and one gift mailing envelope. Canadian Flag and Ecology Flag plans have all of the above except the greeting cards. Campaign manager also receives a master record form to list report envelope data. Gives a complete picture of where you stand at all times, quickly and easily.

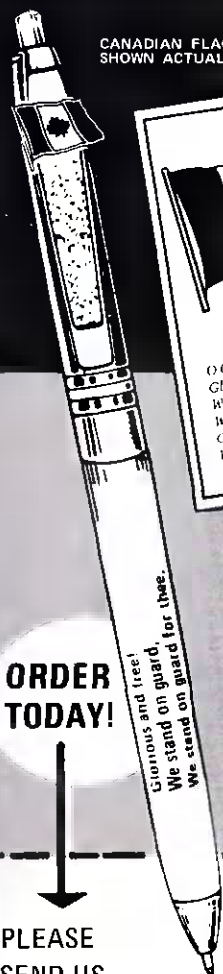


**USE ORDER FORM ON OPPOSITE PAGE TO ORDER GOLDEN PRAYING HANDS, CANADIAN FLAG OR ECOLOGY FLAG PENS. MIX OR MATCH IN KIT QUANTITIES.**



# ON EVERY \$1.00 SALE!

## MAKE \$20.00 TO \$2,000.00 AND MORE!



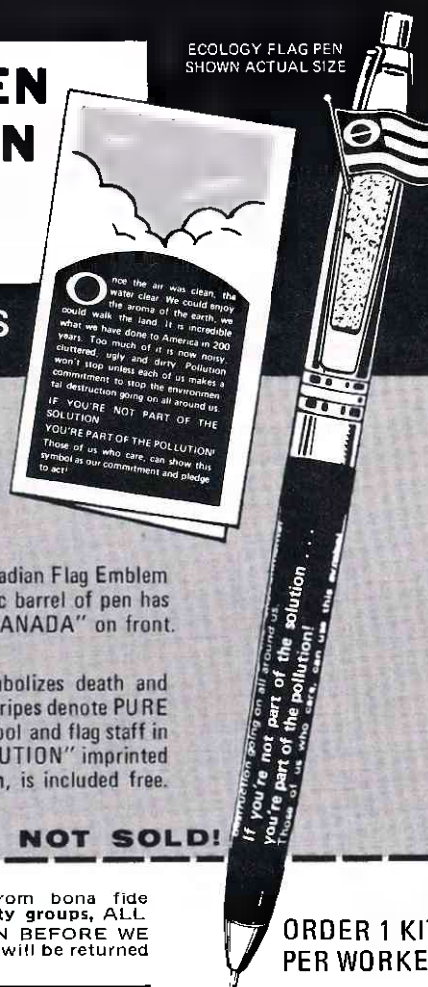
CANADIAN FLAG PEN  
SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

### CANADIAN FLAG PEN ECOLOGY FLAG PEN

THE **"NOW"** FUND  
RAISING  
PENS!

FOR CIVIC MINDED GROUPS

◀ PROMOTE CANADA  
FIGHT POLLUTION ▶



ECOLOGY FLAG PEN  
SHOWN ACTUAL SIZE

THE CANADIAN FLAG PEN has a brushed gold finish cap with the Canadian Flag Emblem in vivid bakenamel colors of red and white. Rich looking white plastic barrel of pen has "O CANADA" imprinted in gold ink. Gift folder has Flag and "O CANADA" on front. 25 pens and folders to a kit.

THE ECOLOGY FLAG features the Greek letter, Theta, which symbolizes death and destruction. Green stripes in the flag signify UNSPOILED land, white stripes denote PURE AIR. Colors are permanent bakenamel white and green with theta symbol and flag staff in gold finish. The pen barrel is green with appropriate "POLLUTION SOLUTION" imprinted in white ink. Gift folder, with explanation of Ecology flag symbolism, is included free. 25 pens and folders to a kit.

**PAY AFTER YOU SELL! RETURN ALL NOT SOLD!**

**ORDER  
TODAY!**

PLEASE  
SEND US

THE FOLLOWING KITS  
AT \$15.00 PER KIT

(25 Pens and Gift Folders Per Kit)

— GOLDEN PRAYING  
HANDS KITS

— CANADIAN FLAG  
KITS

— ECOLOGY FLAG  
KITS

— TOTAL KITS

MINIMUM ORDER - 2 KITS

**IMPORTANT:** Since we can only honor those inquiries from bona fide Fraternal, Church, Civic, School and Community groups, ALL INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW MUST BE FILLED IN BEFORE WE CAN HONOR THIS ORDER. Save time and do it NOW! Order will be returned unless we have ALL information.

Name of Group .....  
Church or Sponsor .....  
Address .....  
City ..... Province ..... Zone .....  
Phone (if none, write none) ..... Active workers .....

**ORDER WILL BE SHIPPED ONLY TO PERSON AUTHORIZED TO ORDER**

Name of Person  
Authorized to order ..... Title .....  
Home Address ..... Phone .....  
City ..... Province ..... Zone .....  
Phone (if none, write none) ..... Age if Under 21 .....

**NAME OF ANOTHER OFFICER IN GROUP (PRES./TREAS./PASTOR, ETC.)**

Name ..... Title .....  
Home Address .....  
City ..... Province ..... Zone .....  
Phone (if none, write none) .....

**ORDER 1 KIT  
PER WORKER**

**ORDER 8 KITS  
YOU KEEP \$80.00**

**ORDER 16 KITS  
YOU KEEP \$160.00**

**ORDER 40 KITS  
YOU KEEP \$400.00**

**ORDER 80 KITS  
YOU KEEP \$800.00**

**YOU MAY RETURN  
ANY UNSOLD KITS**

Signature of person authorized to order  
(if under 21, Parent or Officer of group must sign)

**MAIL TO  
DEPT.  
9304**

**TERMS:** You have TWO MONTHS (60 Days) to pay! (Plenty of time to complete your campaign.) UNSOLD KITS may be returned for FULL CREDIT! Everything shipped to you PREPAID.



**J. H. COLLINGWOOD & SONS, LTD.**  
6381 BLVD. ST. LAURENT • MONTREAL 326, QUEBEC

# packsat

## RESOURCE PEOPLE

By Gail Livingstone,  
Extension Member,  
Wolf Cub Subcommittee,  
Prince Edward Island

It seems that everywhere we go we hear that question, "Where are our resource people, or who are our resource people?" The answer is usually that they are not available, or that it is just too much trouble to ask people to help us out. I wonder if we leaders sometimes have an inflated opinion of our own indispensability.

Everyone can use help — everyone can use new ideas. Our boys need to see someone besides their own leaders.

Parents need to feel needed before they will become involved. They have to be *told* that they are needed. Are we doing this? Or are we once again falling back on the

old excuse that parents just aren't interested. How do we know that they are not interested unless we ask them? Parents cannot become interested unless they are kept informed about what is happening in Scouting, in *their* community. Have we made any effort to tell these people about the new programs available in Cubbing and Scouting?

Who are resource people, and what do we ask them to do? Almost anyone and almost anything. Too much? Maybe; but when we think it over there must be dozens of ways that we can zip up our programs by having a resource person help out. I'm certainly not going to list them here — we can get any number of ideas by reading our resource material regarding programs.

I sometimes wonder whether the fact that we have demanded the help of resource people in this community, to make our program

work, is one of the reasons that we have grown, in six years, from a membership of 15 boys to a membership now of boys, girls and leaders numbering just over 100. Not bad for a community of less than 500 people. Just lucky? Maybe; I don't think so, though. The parents here have been kept up to date on the changes in programs and, as they have arisen, the needs in Scouting here. When we knew that Cubs were going to make it, it was natural that they have a troop to go into. After the troop, naturally, they need a company of Venturers. Now, we have to think about a Rover crew. While this was taking place, one of our female ACM's decided that she wanted her daughters to have a Brownie pack in the community. Why not? And, as with the Scouting program, our Guiding program is starting to snowball.

When we finally realized that we really had something wonderful by the tail, we decided to find out why it had come about. The simple reason was almost 100% cooperation by the parents in the community.

So, last year, we had to think of some way we could thank some of these very important, key people. After discarding many ideas, we decided to have scrolls printed by an artist friend and to present these at our annual father-and-son banquet. Successful? Sure.

Thanks for letting me let off steam.

28



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



# stories & games

Swimming and water sports are among the finest exercises we can have. And the skills involved last a lifetime. This is worth remembering as we help our boys to become more proficient in the water. The skills they learn now they may still be using when they are 70.

We thank the *New Zealand Scout News* for the water games we have used this month.

## THE LITTLE RED ROOSTER IS BACK AGAIN

*Said the Little Red Rooster,  
"Gosh all hemlock, things are tough.  
Seems that worms are getting scarcer,  
And I can't find enough.  
What's become of all those fat ones,  
Is a mystery to me;  
There were thousands through the rainy  
spell,  
But now — where can they be?"*  
The old black hen who heard him  
Didn't grumble or complain;  
She had gone through lots of dry spells  
And had lived through floods of rain.  
So she flew up on the grindstone,  
And she gave her claws a whet,  
And she said: "I've never seen the time  
When there were no worms to get."  
She picked a new and undug spot;  
The earth was hard and firm.  
The little rooster jeered,  
"New ground? That's no place for a worm."  
The old black hen just spread her feet;  
She dug both fast and free.  
"I must go to the worms," she said.  
"The worms won't come to me."  
The rooster vainly spent his day  
Through habit, by the ways  
Where fat worms had passed in squads  
Back in the rainy days.  
When nightfall found him supperless,  
He groaned in accents rough,  
"I'm hungry as a fowl can be,  
Conditions sure are tough."  
He turned then to the old black hen  
And said: "It's worse with you,

## FISH NET

Ten or more players form two lines, one on either side of the pool at the shallow end. The player who is the fisherman should be standing in water no higher than his chest; he will stand half-way between the two lines and call:

*Poor fish, poor fish, poor fish,  
Better get wet!  
I'm going to catch you in my net.*

All the fish head for the opposite side of the pool. The fisherman tries to catch all that he can. All players caught hold hands and become a part of the "net" and help each other. When the fish make their second crossing, the net tries to encircle as many as possible. Each player caught becomes a part of the net. The last fish caught becomes the fisherman for the next game.

## COIN HUNT

*Equipment: at least five coins for each boy.*

The number of players can vary from 1 to 20; the more the merrier. If desired, players may be divided into teams. The players line up on the sides of the pool. The coins are scattered in the shallow water. Each player or team has a home base at which to leave the retrieved coins.

On signal, all players jump into the water, duck under and pick up *one coin at a time*. The swimmer brings the coin to his home base, then returns to find another. Winner is the player (or team) with the most coins.

**NEW...**

**FREEZE-DRIED**

- BEEF STEAKS
- BONELESS PORK CHOPS
- HAMBURGER PATTIES
- PORK SAUSAGE PATTIES
- COOKED GROUND BEEF
- COOKED DICED CHICKEN

NOW AVAILABLE IN POUCHES

**FREEZE-DRY FOODS LIMITED**

579 Speers Road  
Oakville, Ontario, Canada



**LIGHTWEIGHT  
CAMPING  
GEAR**

GOOSE DOWN BAGS  
LIGHTWEIGHT TENTS  
FRAMES & RUCSACS  
ANORAKS & PARKAS  
STOVES & MESS KITS

**ASK YOUR LOCAL DEALER OR  
SEND FOR NEW 1972 CATALOGUE**



Also Ogdensburg, NY, & Britain  
225 Strathcona, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 1X7

**WATER DODGE BALL**

*Equipment: one ping-pong ball and a blind-fold. Number of players: four or more.*

Team 1 forms a large circle around Team 2. The ball is given to Team 1 and its members try to hit players on Team 2 with the ball. Team 2 players may duck, dive, dodge or stay under water to avoid being hit, but they must stay inside the circle.

When a player is hit, he joins Team 1 and helps to get the others hit. When all on Team 2 are eliminated, the players change places so that Team 2 forms the circle and Team 1 is in the centre.

**PEARL DIVERS**

*Equipment: one ping-pong ball and a blind-fold. Number of players: four or more.*

One player, the oyster, is blindfolded. The ping-pong ball is placed directly in front of the oyster. One by one, the players advance to see who can get the pearl from the oyster. The oyster must keep his hands at least six inches above the pearl; but, if he hears any noise or feels the water ripple, he may strike out in the direction where he thinks the diver is. If a diver is touched by the oyster, he must return and give the other players a chance. The diver who succeeds changes places with the oyster.

For you're not only hungry,  
But you must be tired, too.  
I rested when I watched for worms  
So I feel fairly perk.  
But how are you? Without worms, too,  
And after all that work?"  
The old black hen hopped to her perch  
And dropped her eyes in sleep,  
And murmured in a drowsy tone,  
"Young man, hear this and weep:  
I'm full of worms, and happy,  
For I've dined both long and well.  
The worms are there as always,  
But I had to DIG LIKE H..."

—Author unknown

You are richer today than you were yesterday . . . if you have laughed often, given something, forgiven even more, made a new friend today, or made stepping-stones of stumbling blocks; if you have thought more in terms of "thyself" than "myself," or if you have managed to be cheerful even if you were weary.

You are richer tonight than you were this morning . . . if you have taken time to trace the handiwork of God in the commonplace things of life, or if you have learned to count out things which really do not count, or if you have been a little blinder to the faults of friend or foe.

You are far richer if a little child has smiled at you, and a stray dog has licked your hand, or if you have looked for the best in others and given others the best in you.

—Anonymous



# 1st Ontario Provincial Rover - Ranger Moot

May 19 - 22, 1972

Brant Conservation Area, Brantford

COST- Pre-camp registration, \$4.00 per person

At the gate, \$4.50 . . . . so save 50¢ per person

**REGISTER NOW !**

Address all enquiries and correspondence to :

MOOT '72

c/o Rick Isaac

P.O. Box 961

Galt, Ontario

31



## An eye for Design



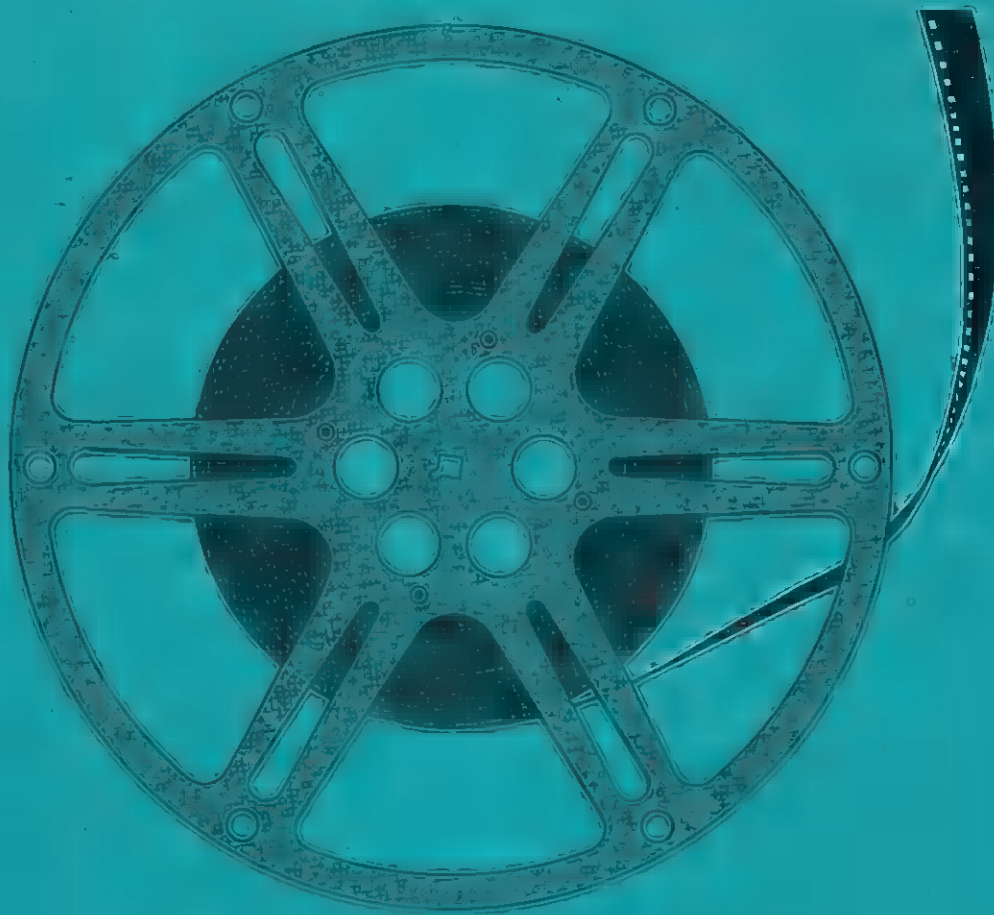
**IDENTIFY  
YOUR TROOP, DISTRICT,  
CAMP or CAMPOREE.** Bright, new,  
fresh ideas created for you by us. -Lowest Prices!  
Send NOW for our colourful price guide

### GRANT EMBLEMS

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







Football, Basketball, Soccer,  
Track, Bowling, Baseball, Car racing,  
Water skiing, Skin diving, Travel.

## Watch the professionals. On film.

Just contact your bottler of Coca-Cola and ask him to send you our free Film Library Brochure. Ask him to tell you how easy it is to borrow these professional films.

And while you're there, ask him to arrange a bottling plant tour for your group.

Call or write your local Bottler of Coca-Cola. He'll be happy to look after you.

**It's the real thing. Coke.**



(BOTH COCA-COLA AND COKE ARE REGISTERED TRADEMARKS WHICH IDENTIFY ONLY THE PRODUCT OF COCA-COLA LTD.)